

Decentralized Evaluation

End-Term Evaluation of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in Dhading, Gorkha and Nuwakot districts of Nepal.

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List of Abbreviation

CAS- Community Asset Score

CS- Coping Strategies

CSI- Coping Strategy Index

CAPI- Computer Assisted Personal Interview

CFA- Cash assistance for assets

CFA- cash assistance for assets

DDS- Dietary Diversity Score

DAC- Development Assistance Committee

DRR- Disaster Risk Reduction

EMOP- Emergency Operation

FDI- Foreign Direct Investment

FFA - Food assistance for assets

FY- Financial Year

FCS -Food Consumption Score

FGD- Focused group discussions

FES- Food expenditure share

FDM- Foundation for Development Management

GNI- Gross National Income

GoN- Government of Nepal

GDP- Gross Domestic Product

GESI- Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

HDI- Human Development Index

HDD- Household Dietary Diversity

HH- Household Head

IYCF- infant and young child feeding

KII- Key informant interviews

MDGs- Millennium Development Goals

M&E- Monitoring and Evaluation

MAM- Moderate Acute Malnutrition

NFI- Non-Food Item

NGO- Non-Governmental Organization

NeKSAP- Nepal Khadya Surakshya Anugaman Pranali (Nepal Food Security Monitoring System)

ODK- Open Data Kit

PRRO- Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

PPE- Personal Protective Equipment

PPP- Public-Private Partnership

PSU- Primary Sampling Unit

PDNA- Post Disaster Need Assessment

PSU- Primary Sampling Unit

RIMS- Resource Identification and Management Society

rCSI- reduced Coping Strategy Index

SO- Strategic Objectives

SDG- Sustainable Development Goals

TSFP- Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program

UNEG- United Nations Evaluation Group

VDC- Village Development Committee

WFP-World Food Programme

Executive Summary

Evaluation Context

Two devastating earthquakes struck Nepal on the 25th of April and the 12th of May, 2015. The earthquakes caused estimated damage and loss of USD 7 billion- which is a third of Nepal's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Nearly 9,000 lives and over half a million homes had been destroyed. Thirty-one districts were affected, out of which 14 were declared 'crisis-hit.' The production and service sectors were disrupted, with estimated losses of USD 280 million in agriculture, USD 100 million in livestock, USD 60 million in tourism and additional losses in trade and industry. Rural areas, in particular, were devastated and further isolated due to road damage and obstructions, increasing the vulnerability. In this context. In 2016 World Food Programme (WFP) launched the Earthquake Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in three of the "Crisis Hit" districts- Dhading, Gorkha and Nuwakot to help communities recover from the loss and build back better.

WFP's EQ-PRRO was an operational implementation that aligned with the GoN's livelihood recovery strategy. This strategy centered around restoring food and nutrition security, increasing resilience, and rebuilding infrastructure in communities affected by the earthquake. The PRRO was developed with the idea to support the GoN in its transition from emergency response to reconstruction by enhancing the government's capacity to prepare, monitor and respond to food security and natural disasters.

With the main focus of asset creation, WFP conducted its operation in 20 highly food insecure, disaster hit Village Development Committees (VDCs) of three districts, in three phases from November 2016 to December 2018. The operation's outcomes and strategies were aligned with the following two strategic objectives (SO) of the WFP and also the Millennium Development Goals 1,3,4 & 5.

- i) SO2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihood in fragile settings and following emergencies.
- ii) SO3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities, and countries to meet their food and nutrition needs.

The operation provided food assistance for assets (FFA) and cash assistance for assets (CFA) to support the poorest and the most vulnerable communities in these areas to plan, build and maintain community infrastructure to ensure resilient livelihoods. WFP's community-led planning approach focused on participation in the decision making of women, elderly people, and marginalized groups. With three phases of implementation, the project was able to reach out to 107,180 beneficiaries.

This evaluation was carried out in three project intervention districts, Dhading, Gorkha, and Nuwakot. This evaluation is a follow up for the baseline study conducted in 2017. It compares the findings from the baseline and end-term to analyze and draw conclusions.

The end term evaluation was conducted with the following specific objectives:

- To measure outcome level results
- To understand the extent to which needs have been met through a timely and transparent process.

- To understand what factors and how they contributed to achieving the results; this will help to build an evidence base on the project's implementation successes
- To understand the impact of the project in
- To draw conclusions on the sustainability aspect as envisioned by the program
- Assess the project results analyzed to understand current gender roles, interests and issues.
- To draw lessons for learning

In addition to the aforementioned objectives, this evaluation aimed to evaluate the end of the project results or changes seen in the lives of the beneficiaries as a result of the programme implementation. The evaluation also seeks to provide an opportunity to learn and replicate the good practices of the project and also identifying the areas of improvement to contribute to designing a more effective programme for the future. Furthermore, the evidence generated by the end term evaluation is expected to be used by the Government of Nepal, WFP, and other stakeholders at the national and international levels while designing/undertaking similar operations. The evaluation will also be vital in continuing WFP's commitment to accountability and transparency, to both internal and external stakeholders listed in the Stakeholder Analysis (Annex 2).

Methodology

The evaluation was designed to assess the Effectiveness, Relevance, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability of the intervention and its implication in strengthening gender equality, women empowerment, and social inclusion. A Convergence Parallel mixed-method research design was adopted. The evaluation collected and analyzed both quantitative and qualitative methods independently but simultaneously, giving both methods equal priority and validation.

The quantitative design adopted a longitudinal study design (trend study design) to ensure a comparison between the data obtained from baseline and end-term. Both qualitative and quantitative end-term data were collected after the project had phased out. It included an assessment of the perception, behaviors, and attitudes of the beneficiaries. The sample was drawn from the households and communities reached by PRRO in Phase II and III in Dhadhing, Gorkha, and Nuwakot. A sample size of 1050 at a confidence level of 95%, along with an additional 13 samples from Dhadhing, were selected for the end term evaluation.

Multi-Stage sampling was adopted, and based on these techniques, 270 households in Gorkha and Nuwakot and 523 households in Dhadhing were surveyed. The data collection was done using Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) based on the ODK platform. Enumerators experienced in CAPI were deployed for the survey.

A qualitative method was used to gather in-depth information on the perception of the community, project outcomes and unintended consequences of the project. Tools such as focus group discussions (FGD), key informant interviews (KII) were used as a primary source for qualitative data. Additionally, researchers' immersive observations and case studies were also used to enrich the qualitative data.

Key Findings

The key findings of the evaluation are grouped under the five evaluation criteria.

Evaluation criteria: **Effectiveness**

The evaluation shows that the food consumption score (FCS) of both male and female headed household have increased compared to the baseline. The male headed household has seen an increase in average FCS by 2.33 points while the female headed household have seen and increase of 1.21 point during the baseline. Similarly, additional 16.6% of households are under the acceptable threshold of food consumption compared to the baseline.

The improved food security is also evident by the increase in the average Household Dietary Diversity (HDD) score. The HDD score has seen an increase of 0.26 points. The difference in the HDD scores of male headed and female headed household is also not significant.

Furthermore, the data form reduced coping strategy index and livelihood based coping strategy index both reflect that the households are more food secure than they were during the baseline and. These data also suggest that that the disparity in terms of access and food security is decreasing between male-headed and female-headed households.

Besides these, the project ensured inclusion and empowerment by including women and other marginalized groups in the decision-making process. And the practice of equal wages for both men and women further empowered women in these communities and helped challenge prevalent gender norms. The community members also appreciated the idea of transparency and accountability that was promoted by the project.

However, in terms of the effectiveness of the assets, resource limitations limited its impact. There was a lack of technical monitoring, and some assumptive investment decisions produced incomplete, non-functional and substandard assets.

It was also observed that the measures put in place to ensure accountability were effective. However, the measures in place for sustainability was not as effective as intended.

Evaluation criteria: **Relevance**

It was found that the project was relevant to the national need and policy concern. The project was in line with the Government of Nepal's (GoN) recovery strategy and the target outcomes of the operation directly addressed the national policy on post-earthquake recovery. In a broader level the operation was in line with government strategy to achieve the sustainable development goals specifically Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No poverty), 2 (Zero hunger) and 5 (Gender equality).

The project design was also relevant to the needs that were created by the earthquake in the intervention communities, especially since the VDCs where the PRRO was carried out were categorized as severely food insecure areas after the earthquake by the NeKSAP acute phase classification. The cash and/or food transfer modality was more relevant in regards to addressing the need created by the food insecurity.

On the otherhand the operation and its activities continues to be relevant as significant number of the households in intervention communities are still below the average FCS or HDD score. There

is also a gap between the FCS and the HDD scores of the household in the intervention communities and the national average. This indicates that the operation design and intended outcomes are still relevant in the communities.

Furthermore, the achievement, such as improved access to local livelihood assets and services along with increased gender equality, will also continue to be relevant to the community.

Evaluation criteria: **Efficiency**

The project phased out within the intended timeframe, i.e., December 2018. The resources were used efficiently, and they successfully met the immediate needs of the community. Nevertheless, it was observed that there was still some room for more efficient use of the resources. For instance, a proper service mapping before selection of schemes would have presented a clearer picture of how an asset would help increase access to livelihood services or market preventing investment in assets that did not enhance such access,

The implementation strategy applied by the project was appropriate and accepted by all the consulted stakeholders.

Evaluation criteria: **Impact**

The project had some positive impacts on the lives of beneficiaries, and there was no evidence of any negative impacts. Access to services, markets and the mobility of the communities increased at a local level were some of the common impacts of the project. The trails constructed and the irrigation schemes introduced by the project also increased agricultural production.

The project also had some social impacts. It helped increase the acceptance of the idea of gender equality and equal pay. Women became more empowered and willing to participate in decision-making levels in the community.

Evaluation criteria: **Sustainability**

The evaluation found that if further interventions are not applied, the impacts of the project will not sustain, and there is a possibility of a rollback to a preintervention state. Due to the lack of human resources and hardware equipment in the communities, the maintenance of the assets proves to be a challenge. The local government has not adequately accepted the ownership of assets.

Conclusion

The findings conclude that PRRO has made positive impacts on the lives of the beneficiaries and met their immediate needs. This was mainly attributed to the local level assets created by the project which have contributed to improved access to local services and markets, and also to the support modalities of food and cash transfer whereby the community members were able to meet their food needs. The project has also successfully reached vulnerable communities and ensured a high degree of community participation in project intervention. However, quantitative data shows that the participation of the community members in the planning phase/process was limited.

The support modality through cash proved to be the most appreciated aspect of the project by the community members as they felt that cash transfer allowed them to prioritize their need and address them accordingly, and not just buy foods.

The project's activities aligned with the government's policies and strategies. It also had a positive impact on gender equality and empowerment in these communities. The most visible impact in terms of gender equality and empowerment was the practice of providing equal wage to both male and female. The community members were found to be adopting this concept beyond activities associated with WFP. The study also found that the project successfully ensured the participation of community members in the project activities leading to equal benefit sharing among households in the intervention community. The project was effective in improving access and services at the local level; however, access to markets and services was greatly influenced by external infrastructures that were beyond the scope of the project. This dependence on the external infrastructure for increased utility of the assets created by WFP has also affected the sustainability of the gains. Hence, ensuring the continued benefits from the project's outputs and achievement is challenging at present. This concern of sustainability is further compounded by the fact that the local community lacks technical and material resources to repair and maintain the assets and only in few instances has the local governments owned the assets in a meaningful manner. Likewise, the gains made in terms of gender equality and inclusion also require additional intervention to sustain.

Recommendations

Based on the findings from the evaluation following recommendations are made for similar projects in the future.

Recommendation 1: In future, projects similar to PRRO should consider phase-wise implementation and phase one as a learning phase based on which the project log frame should revise targets and outcome indicators: Such projects should develop a log frame adapting past experiences of the implementation phase. The achievements of the project should be extensively reviewed.

Recommendation 2: Conduct service mapping: Conduct a rigorous service mapping to identify services and access that have the most impact in the community. The process should extensively involve community members.

Recommendation 3: Develop an impact pathway and share it with stakeholders: To ensure effective participation, the stakeholders need to be aware of the intended outcomes. It will also help create clarity around what is realistically expected by the project. The impact pathway can also be used for internal outcome monitoring.

Recommendation 4: Develop a robust exit plan: A robust exit plan will help identify stakeholders that can ensure the sustainability of the asset, take up responsibilities, and intervene in the areas of improvements.

Recommendation 5: Prioritize cost-sharing with local government: Projects like PRRO should take advantage of the authority of local governments, whereby projects provide technical assistance and share the cost of materials that will promote ownership as well as the efficiency of the project.

1. Introduction

1.1. Country Context

Nepal is a country situated in the South Asian region, landlocked by India on three sides, and China's Tibet Autonomous Region on the north. Nepal is a geographically and culturally diverse country. The total population of Nepal as of the census day (June 22, 2011) stands at 26,494,504. There are 126 castes/ethnic groups reported in the census 2011. Chhetri is the largest caste/ethnic group having 16.6% (4,398,053) of the total population. The working-age population is about 57 percent (15,091,848) in 2011 showing the population structure is shifting towards enjoying demographic dividends in the country. Overall literacy rate (for people aged five years and above) has increased from 54.1 percent in 2001 to 65.9 percent in 2011. The male literacy rate is 75.1% compared to the female literacy rate of 57.4%.¹ Following the Human Development Index (HDI) Report 2018 released by the United Nations Development Programmes, Nepal ranks 149th with an HDI value of 0.574. Life expectancy at birth (SDG 4.3) (years) stands at 70.6. Expected years of schooling (SDG 4.3) (years) in the context of Nepal remains at 12.2 and the mean years of schooling (SDG 4.6) are 4.9. The Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (PPP \$) (SDG 8.5) is USD 2,471.²

Recent available data shows that 28.6% of Nepal's population is still multidimensionally poor³. The rural-urban poverty gap is also considerable. Furthermore, poverty in many communities is compounded by severe deprivation of access to services.

The following table provides an overview of the performance of Nepal in terms of poverty, gender, and human development indicators.

Table 1: Some developmental facts of Nepal

S.No.	Index	Score/Prevalence
1	Human Development Index 2017	0.574
2	Multidimensional Poverty Index 2018	28.6%
3	Gender Inequality Index 2017	0.480

1.2. Earthquake

Two devastating earthquakes struck Nepal on the 25th of April and the 12th of May, 2015. The earthquakes caused estimated damage and loss of USD 7 billion- which is a third of Nepal's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Nearly 9,000 lives and over half a million homes had been

² Human Development Index; <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2018-update>

³Nepal Multidimensional Poverty index, Analysis Towards Action, 2018, National Planning Commission

destroyed. Thirty-one districts were affected, out of which 14 were declared ‘crisis-hit.’ The scale of destruction was immense, widespread covering residential and government buildings, heritage sites, service centers like schools and health posts, rural roads, bridges, water supply systems, agricultural lands, trekking routes, and hydropower plants, among others. It had been estimated that the earthquake aftermath had pushed an additional 700,000 people into poverty, of whom between 50 percent and 70 percent lived in remote areas near the epicenters. The production and service sectors were disrupted, with estimated losses of USD 280 million in agriculture, USD 100 million in livestock, USD 60 million in tourism and additional losses in trade and industry. Rural areas, in particular, were devastated and further isolated due to road damage and obstructions, increasing the vulnerability of these communities (Map Annex 11). Entire settlements and popular tourist destinations in the hard-hit areas were swept away by landslides and avalanches triggered by the earthquake. Those vulnerable areas are more susceptible to flooding and landslides. It was a colossal loss for an impoverished Nepal at the time when the country was focusing on attracting domestic foreign direct investments and put Nepal on a path of high and sustained economic growth. The fact that the state had not faced a disaster of this magnitude for over 80 years, further left it ill-prepared for a response.

The National Planning Commission (NPC) initiated the task to carry out proper assessment of damage, loss and recovery needs with the help of all line ministries of the Government of Nepal (GoN), and a core group of development partners led by the United Nations, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Union, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency. The result- Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) was based on an agreed-upon methodology acceptable to the international community but was too daunting a task when two disasters occurred in succession. Nevertheless, more than 250 national and foreign experts worked round the clock to produce this assessment covering 23 sectors in less than a month.

PDNA focused on the importance of building resilience, integrating disaster risk reduction into the recovery activities, and linking immediate assistance with long term livelihood recovery. The specific objective of initiating the PDNA was to estimate damages and losses and to arrive at estimated needs to mobilize funds and to launch immediate recovery followed by a detailed damage assessment sector by sector with the purpose of reconstruction. Based on the findings, recovery needs were identified, and implementation arrangements were recommended. A total of 23 thematic areas were covered by PDNA, which were categorized under four broad sectors; productive, social, infrastructure, and cross-cutting themes.

The Government’s May 2015 post-disaster needs assessment with WFP and other partners showed that reconstruction costs would exceed USD 6.7 billion. The assessment focused on resilience and the integration of disaster risk reduction into recovery activities. The Government’s livelihood-recovery strategy in earthquake-affected areas highlights the importance of linking immediate assistance with long-term livelihood recovery. Considering data richness and breadth of analysis. The foundation set by the PDNA was further used to develop a recovery strategy to streamline the recovery process, making it robust and effective.

1.3. Overview of the Evaluation Subject

WFP, as a pioneer in the relief operations throughout the world, immediately started its emergency relief activities in the impacted districts. To support the GoN’s livelihood recovery strategy to restore food and nutrition security and rebuild community infrastructure in earthquake-affected areas, WFP launched Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO

200875) in January 2016 based on the experience gained by WFP during the emergency relief right after the disaster. As a three-year project, it aimed at supporting local communities and the Government to “build back better.”

The PRRO project was approved by the WFP Executive Board, amounting to USD 62.79 million for three years (January 2016 to December 2018). At inception, planners expected that the PRRO would support 381,000 individuals living in the highly food insecure and disaster-impacted VDCs of seven ‘crisis-hit’ districts. The design also planned to distribute NPR 62,794,036, of which NPR 28,951,669 as cash assistance, NPR 17920161 for food and NPR 524921 as other assistance. However, WFP could not mobilize fund as planned, so the project was implemented based on available resources. Therefore, PRRO conducted its operations in 20 highly food insecure, disaster hit VDCs of the three districts instead of seven districts as initially planned. The intervention was rolled out in three phases with a total spent budget of around USD 10.5 million. A total of 146,460 were target through the project (the beneficiary disaggregation by gender and age is not available).

The three districts selected for the intervention were among the 14 most-affected districts by the earthquake⁴. The per capita disaster effect was NRs. 149,580, NRs. 209,080, and NRs. 204,930 in Dhading, Nuwakot, and Gorkha, respectively. This was at a time when the GDP per capita of the nation was only around Rs. 76252.60.5.

Likewise, according to a post-earthquake report prepared by WFP, the food security cluster, and the government of Nepal, 71% of the households affected by the earthquake, at the time indicated that food was of critical need. Dhading, Gorkha and Nuwakot were among the seven districts which were either, severely, highly or moderately food insecure as shown by the post earthquake data showed (NPC,2015). In addition, the VDCs where the PRRO was implemented were also in the severely insecure areas after the earthquake, as identified by the NeKSAP acute phase classification⁶.

Even before the earthquake, these districts lagged in development. The national pre-earthquake HDI was 0.491, whereas the pre-earthquake HDI of Dhading, Gorkha, and Nuwakot was 0.461, 0.466, and 0.481 respectively.

The PRRO continued until 2018 and focused on enhancing the government’s capacity to prepare for, monitor, and respond to food insecurity and natural disasters under the WFP’s transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan. The operation focused on strengthening the capacity of the GoN and local institutions to ensure long-term ownership of food security and nutrition issues. The PRRO was designed based on WFP’s comparative advantages in Nepal; experience in remote areas, deep field presence, good relationships with local governments and communities, the ability to scale-up cash-based transfers, information systems, and food security analysis. PRRO was formulated with the idea to support the GoN in its transition from

⁴ Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission (NPC). (2015). Nepal Earthquake 2015: Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) Volume A: Key Findings.

⁵ Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission. (2015). Nepal Earthquake 2015: Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) Volume B: Sectors Report

⁶WFP and NeKSAP. (2015). The Food Security Impact of the Earthquakes in Nepal. Kathmandu

emergency response to reconstruction and livelihood recovery, focusing on asset creation and resilience, nutritional assistance and information systems, and food security analysis. The operation aimed to restore food and nutrition security and rebuild community infrastructure (Strategic objective 2), support the restoration of livelihoods while enhancing the resilience of communities to future shocks (Strategic Objective 3) and to improve government capacity to prepare for, monitor and respond to food security and natural disasters (Strategic objective 3). Also, through PRRO, WFP aimed at reaching the most remote and most impoverished communities in earthquake-affected areas.

With prioritization to the local participation, the PRRO designed its intervention to ensure that the local community is active participants in the creation of local assets, are involved in prioritizing, planning, and construction of those assets. For their participation, the local population was provided with food and/or cash assistance, which was expected to improve their food security situation.

Food assistance for assets (FFA) and cash assistance for assets (CFA) was expected to support the poorest and the most vulnerable districts to plan, build and maintain community infrastructures for resilient livelihoods. WFP's community-led planning approach was adopted to ensure the participation of women, elderly and marginal groups in decision-making. The concept of FFA-Livelihood Support dwelled upon the building of tangible natural and physical assets to strengthen livelihoods and build resilience to shocks and stressors. The primary purpose of FFA was to help meet the immediate food needs of food insecure people during the lean season and provide safety nets and build resilience through asset creation. It was designed with an idea to provide short-term employment for vulnerable people as a social safety net. It was meant to cover all parts of the assessed food consumption gap faced by the household.

Market analyses were expected to provide information on accessibility, availability, and prices to inform the selection of appropriate transfer modalities. The community infrastructure and livelihood component were supposed to focus on building or repairing roads that provided access and services in remote areas and recovery of markets and tourism. On the other hand, measures such as landslide protection were incorporated in the design to increase the resilience of the community against such shocks and stresses. PRRO also anticipated that the assets such as community centers would improve local livelihoods, strengthen local knowledge on disaster risk reduction and create job opportunities for women. These centers were also expected to enhance emergency preparedness and response and logistics capacities of the community to enable households to store food and seed.

The project design envisaged consultations with Village development committees (VDC) to ensure that the most vulnerable and remote communities are targeted in the affected districts and also to promote accountability and transparency,. At the community level, the project planned to form Project management committees under the district development committee, who were expected to screen the asset's needs prioritized by the community. Recommendations from past evaluations guided an integrated asset construction approach linked to partners' activities. Formal agreements with communities and a public auditing system were also envisaged to ensure accountability to beneficiaries.

FFA activities anticipated the adoption of a participatory approach supported by partners, overseen by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, reflecting on lessons

learned in previous programs. Identification, planning, and implementation of activities were expected to be led by elected community and village committees; training for participants was to be provided as required. Women's involvement was to be prioritized in all aspects of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and participation in food-distribution and work-planning committees; family rations were to be distributed to women whenever possible. Childcare facilities at work sites were to be made available to facilitate the participation of mothers. Also, PRRO aimed at mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into village-level planning through awareness-raising and sensitization. Unskilled laborers were to be trained according to their needs and the requirements of asset construction. The quality assurance process was to be led by government bodies at the local level.

PRRO also aimed at reducing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in districts affected by the earthquake and enhance the GoN's capacity to implement targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) under its Management of Acute Malnutrition Strategy. WFP aimed at supporting the GoN in updating its nutrition policies. The nutrition cluster prioritized MAM treatment in the 14 districts, which was informed by child screening reports and a nutrition assessment in late 2015. WFP supported the treatment of an estimated 41,000 moderately malnourished children aged 6–59 months for three years in alignment with the priorities of the nutrition cluster and the Government based on pre-earthquake data. The Ministry of Health and Population, UNICEF, WFP, and other partners implemented TSF and developed capacities in Nepal's health system to identify and treat MAM in children aged 6–59 months. The TSF was to be linked to outpatient therapy in clinics and expected to promote proper nutrition through counseling for caregivers on infant and young child feeding and hygiene. WFP planned to collaborate with nutrition actors to coordinate implementation, link beneficiaries to nutrition activities and expand the promotion of proper nutrition to remote areas. WFP also conducted landscape analysis and feasibility trials with the GoN as part of a rice-fortification project.

Also, WFP intended to enhance the logistics and disaster-preparedness capacities of the GoN and other partners through a special operation by providing the hardware – construction tools, non-food items, and other materials required to support PRRO and rebuilt community infrastructure and facilitated access to remote areas.

WFP planned to phase out the PRRO's activities when the need for cash and food transfers declined, planning processes were restored, village budgets moved away from reconstruction and back to community support, and community infrastructures and skills were enhanced.

This Decentralized Evaluation of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) was carried out in Dhading, Gorkha, and Nuwakot; three of the 14 most-affected districts by April 2015 earthquake where the operation was implemented. The end term evaluation was framed around the *DAC criteria for Evaluating Aid Effectiveness*. The end-term evaluation aimed at assessing the Effectiveness, Relevance, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability of the interventions and at the same time its implications in strengthening gender equality, women empowerment, and social inclusion.

The end term evaluation was conducted with the following objectives;

- To measure outcome level results

- To understand the extent to which needs have been met through a timely and transparent process.
- To understand what factors and how they contributed to achieving the results; this will help to build an evidence base on the project's implementation successes
- To understand the impact of the project in
- To draw conclusions on the sustainability aspect as envisioned by the program
- Assess the project results analyzed to understand current gender roles, interests and issues.
- To draw lessons for learning

Furthermore, the evaluation prioritized assessing the changes in the lives of the beneficiaries and the community as a result of program implementation.

This evaluation extensively uses the findings reported in the baseline report for comparison to analyze and draw conclusions, mainly since the project did not set the end term targets for the indicators.

In addition to the aforementioned objectives, this evaluation aimed to evaluate the end of the project results or changes seen in the lives of the beneficiaries as a result of the programme implementation. The evaluation also seeks to provide an opportunity to learn and replicate the good practices of the project and also identifying the areas of improvement to contribute to designing a more effective programme for the future. Furthermore, The evidence generated by the end term evaluation is expected to be used by the Government of Nepal, WFP, and other stakeholders at the national and international levels while designing/undertaking similar operations. The evaluation will also be vital in continuing WFP's commitment to accountability and transparency, to both internal and external stakeholders listed in the Stakeholder Analysis (Annex 2).

Evaluation Methodology and Limitations

The end term evaluation sought answers to the following questions under five evaluation criteria:

Effectiveness: To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes, and outputs achieved and how?

Relevance: To what extent were the project strategy and activities implemented relevant to national concerns, policy and procedure, and local need?

Efficiency: How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the project documents?

Impact: What positive (or negative) changes have the project brought about in the living standard of targeted beneficiaries of the project area?

Sustainability: To what extent and how will the achieved results, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of beneficiaries at the project goal level, continue after this project ends?

Furthermore, outcome indicators sent in the log-frame developed by the project and approved by the WFP executive board in 2015 was used to strengthen the evaluation of the effectiveness of the operation further.

The operation had set five outcome level indicators under two strategic objectives mentioned above, in its Logical Framework (Annex 3). The Country Office program team set four main performance indicators of the operation in consultation with M&E unit

- i. Food Consumption Score
- ii. Dietary Diversity Score
- iii. Coping Strategy Index
- iv. Community Asset Score

In addition to the performance indicators mentioned above, the evaluation also made use of qualitative data to further explore the food security of the households and communities' access to services.

A detailed evaluation questions are presented in Annex 4 "Evaluation Matrix".

Evaluation Design

A Convergence Parallel mixed-method research design was adopted. The evaluation collected and analyzed both quantitative and qualitative methods independently but simultaneously, giving both methods equal priority and validation.

The quantitative design adopted a longitudinal study design (trend study design) to ensure a comparison between the data obtained from baseline and end-term. Both qualitative and quantitative end-term data were collected after the project had phased out. It included an assessment of the perception, behaviors, and attitudes of the beneficiaries. The sample was drawn from the households and communities reached by PRRO in Phase II and III in Dhading, Gorkha, and Nuwakot. A sample size of 1050 at a confidence level of 95%, along with an additional 13 samples from Dhading, were selected for the end term evaluation.

Multi-Stage sampling was adopted, and based on these techniques, 270 households in Gorkha and Nuwakot and 523 households in Dhading were surveyed. The data collection was done using Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) based on the ODK platform. Enumerators experienced in CAPI were deployed for the survey.

A qualitative method was used to gather in-depth information on the perception of the community, project outcomes and unintended consequences of the project. Tools such as focus group discussions (FGD), key informant interviews (KII) were used as a primary source for qualitative data. Additionally, researchers' immersive observations and case studies were also used to enrich the qualitative data.

A detailed methodology is provided in Annex 5.

Ethical Consideration

The evaluation fully confirmed to WFP's and UNEG ethical standards and norms. FDM ensured that informed consent was taken, privacy was protected, and confidentiality of the respondents was maintained, as required by the WFP. The evaluation was conducted, keeping in mind the cultural aspect of the respondents, and ensuring that the evaluation process did not harm any participants or their communities during data collection.

Informed consent

The researchers sought verbal consent from all the respondents before beginning any interview – both qualitative as well as quantitative. The enumerators were also trained on specifying why the data is being collected and what it will be used for, in a clear, plain, and simple language. The respondents were also provided with the name and address of both the controller and the processor (here, WFP was regarded as the data controller and FDM data processor).

Anonymity and confidentiality

The anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents were strictly maintained. The research team paid particular attention to safeguarding the respondents' identity and ensuring that their name, picture, or any other form of identification would not be revealed through any means. The views and ideas of the individual participants were only used for the research and will not be disseminated elsewhere.

Sensitivity

As this evaluation was conducted in earthquake-affected areas, the research team remained sensitive towards the respondents and their situation throughout the survey. The questionnaires did not contain insensitive questions that might affect the participants in a hurtful manner. The researchers were aware and careful while collecting data with respondents living in fragile and post-disaster states by avoiding any form of sensitive questions.

In the course of research implementation, no ethical challenges were observed. All the enumerators and researchers involved were, however, oriented on possible ethical challenges and mitigation measures before the commencement of fieldwork.

GESI

Utmost priority was given by the evaluation team towards ensuring the incorporation of the GESI standard in evaluation designs, tools, approach, data collection, analysis, and reporting. FDM also provided appropriate training on maintaining GESI minimum standard especially while seeking respondents for the qualitative consultations.

While the selection of households was made randomly and priority was given for individuals who had participated in the CFA or FFA activities to be the respondents from the households, the end term evaluation ensured that the data segregation and reporting were done considering the GESI aspects as much as possible.

In qualitative exercises, the evaluation team gave importance to criteria like gender, ethnicity, and age while selecting the respondent. The evaluation team also ensured that the qualitative exercise were conducted with traditionally marginalized groups, women, and youths so that voices of different population groups of the society was incorporated. The segregation of data is also done with consideration given to various aspects of GESI

The evaluation team also ensured that the GESI minimum standards were incorporated in the end term evaluation.

Caveats and Limitation

- Although the evaluation sought to assess the effectiveness based on the findings for the indicators set in the log frame, no targets were set in the log frame for the end term. Which meant that the assessment of effectiveness based on the performance against the target was not possible.
- The baseline data collection was conducted immediately after the EMOP. The spill-over effect of EMOP during the baseline caused the baseline values of given indicators to be very high, which affected the comparability of end-term findings and baseline findings. This caveat should be noted when reviewing the comparison between baseline and end term values.
- Due to the limitation of resource and available short time for the data collection, the end-term evaluation had to adopt a convergent parallel design. Given that no sequencing was done, some of the trends that emerged from the analysis of quantitative data could not be independently verified by qualitative information.
- The targeted supplementary feeding program was one of the components of the PRRO, to measure the effectiveness of this program, an indicator regarding the prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition was set. Given that the TSFP had ended one year before the end-term evaluation, the project team recommended that only qualitative information be sought of this indicator and use secondary data for any quantitative inference. However, the said data could not be cross-validated independently, which prevented their usability for evaluation. Hence, the finding on TSFP is not included in this report.
- The baseline data on food security segregated by the district was not presented in the report that was referred for comparison. While the comparisons based on met FCS scores were possible, in some, it was difficult to infer why one district scored higher than others, especially as data is unavailable to identify if the score in a particular district was already high during the baseline. The evaluation team has, however, referred to qualitative data where possible to detect changes over time.
- As the evaluation was conducted after the projet had phased out, many of the local staffs could not be contacted this has limited the presentation of the findings as prespective of partners and other implementation stakeholders have not been adequately presented
- The quantative data collected during the evaluation primarily sought to answer questions under the evaluation criteria effectiveness. Hence, the quantitative

information around other evaluation criteria is limited in scope. This caveat should be considered in this report.

- As baseline information on the GESI status is not available, the end term had limitation in comparing the changes in gender equality quantitatively. Hence, report is limited in terms of discussion around project's impact on GESI.

Evaluation Findings

The evaluation findings and the evidence to substantiate them are presented below. They are structured as a response to each evaluation question.

Evaluation Criteria: Effectiveness

Four evaluation questions were set to gauge the effectiveness of the operation. This section will provide answers to these evaluation questions based on the findings of the evaluation.

Evaluation Question 3.1.1: To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes achieved, and how?

The part one of this section will review the effectiveness of the projects based on performance indicators and other relevant data. Similarly, the second part will analyze the achievement of the project at an outcome level.

Part I

i. Food Consumption Score

Food consumption score (FCS) was collected and analyzed using the standard WFP methodology- variety and frequency of different food and food groups consumed over a 7-day recall period were recorded to calculate a weighted food consumption score (Annex 3). Households were then classified⁷ as "Poor," "Borderline," and "Acceptable" based on their respective scores. The project aimed at increasing the percentage of households within an acceptable food consumption category and decreasing the rate of

Table 2: Average Food consumption score of Baseline and end-term

	Baseline	End term
Average food Consumption score	50.25	52.39
Average FCS by gender of the household head		
Male Headed	50.60	52.93
Female-Headed	49.09	50.30

⁷ Food consumption category

households within borderline and poor food consumption category.

The average food consumption score in the intervention districts has increased during the end term from 50.25 at baseline to 52.39 at the end term. The increment is also seen in the average FCS of the female-headed household. The difference in the FCS based on the gender of household heads was not significant. Table 2 shows the comparison of average food consumption score from baseline to end term.

While food consumption has increased qualitative findings shows that the communities' limited access to market and the traditional means of production, has hindered their ability to improve their food security situation substantially. Even though the project supported the communities with community assets, cash, and/or food supplies, community members did not have any sustainable means to ensure regular market connectivity or self-sustaining production of diverse produces. Further discussion on this is provided in the sustainability section.

The end term data shows that the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption has decreased by 16.6%, and the rate of households with poor food consumption scores has increased by 7.5%; compared to the baseline. As stated in the limitation section, this can mainly be attributed to the fact that the baseline was conducted in the same location where WFP EMOP had just ended, hence the high baseline scores.

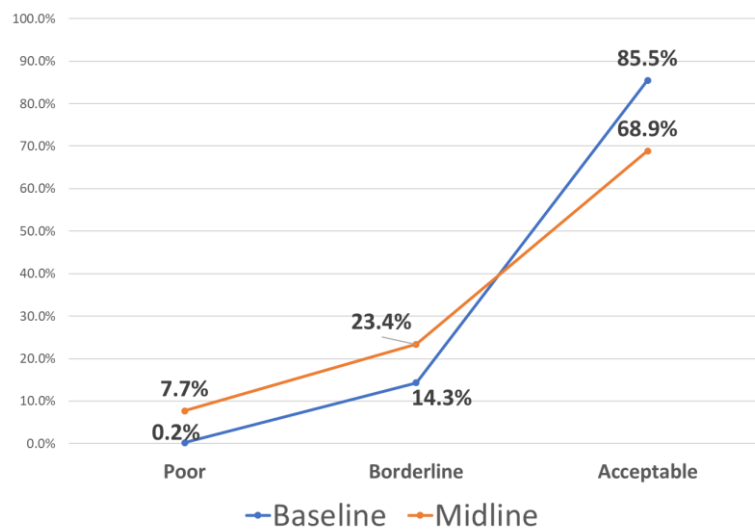


Figure 1: Comparison of proportion of households between baseline and end term in each of the three FCS categories

According to FGD respondents in most of the locations visited, there was a high influx of relief and support in the immediate aftermath of the disaster, which gradually declined over time.

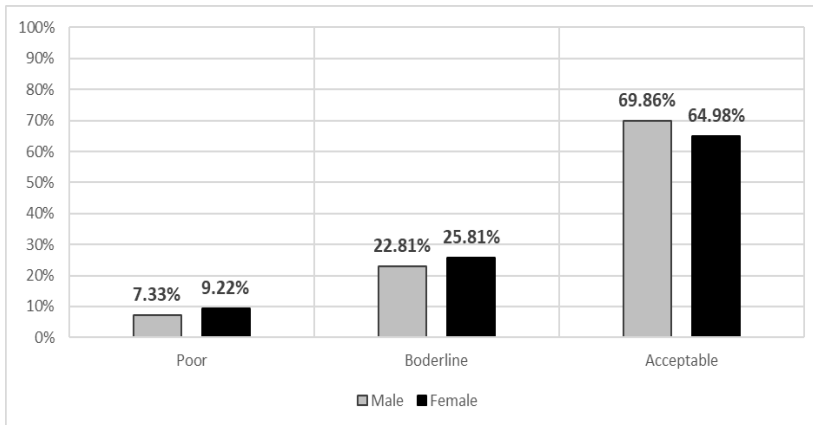


Figure 2: Food Consumption threshold segregated by gender of the household head p value=.536, source: end term data

Of the households surveyed during the end term, the majority (68.9%) were within the acceptable food consumption threshold. While 64.98 percent of the 217 female-headed households demonstrated acceptable food consumption, the same for male-headed households is 69.85 percent. Despite this slight

difference in food consumption realized in male and female-headed households, statistical analyses show that the relationship between the gender of the household head and food consumption categories are not significant. Figure 3 shows a gender-wise outlook on the food consumption category.

Similarly, while Gorkha had the highest number of households within the acceptable food consumption threshold at 83.3 percent, Nuwakot had the lowest at 58.15 percent. Concerning this difference, it should be noted that the project marked an early phase-out in Nuwakot, considering its moderate food security and better performance in other indicators after the second

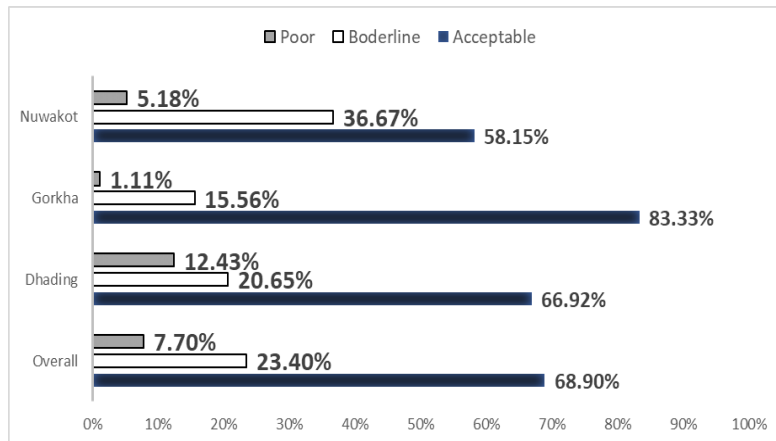


Figure 3: Segregation of household among food consumption categories based on districts p=.000

phase, during an internal review. Statistical tests show, there is a high association between districts and the food consumption category of households. The district-wise segregation of households among food consumption categories is presented in Figure 4.

The low FCS score of Nuwakot during the end term suggests that the changes were seen in the food security situation after the second phase was not sustainable. The sustainability of food security was further limited by the decrease in agricultural production owing to a lack of available labor due to migration. This shows that there was still scope for improvement in the food security situation in Nuwakot when the project phased out.

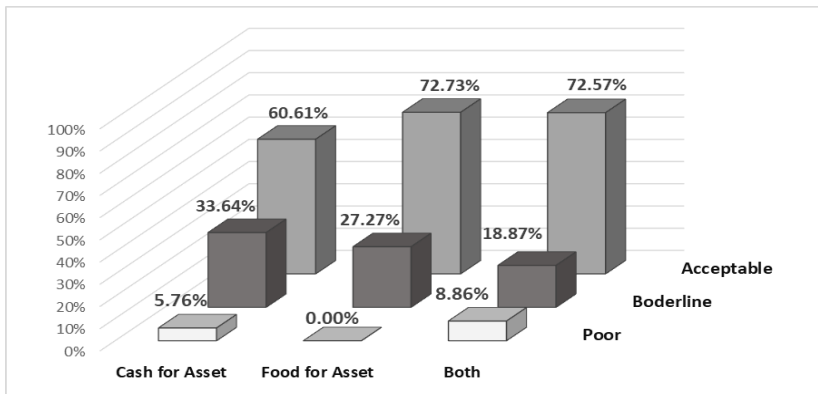


Figure 4: Segregation of Households by the support modality received, among food consumption category (p=.000)

On the one hand, the proportion of households within the acceptable category of food consumption was highest among households who received both-cash and food (for work in the assets), and households who only received food - 73% round off figures for both. On the other hand, the percentage of households in the borderline category was lowest among households who received both-cash and food (19%). This association between support modality received and food consumption categorization was found to be highly significant. The segregated finding is shown in figure 5. (Support modalities have been discussed further in evaluation question 3.6).

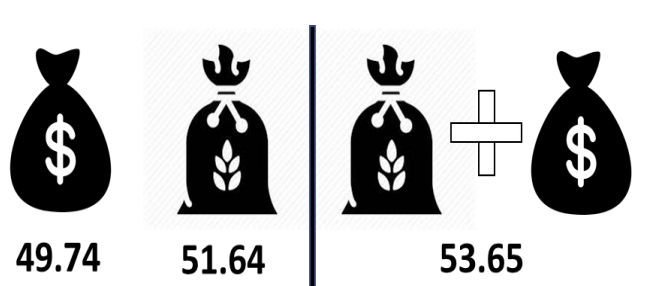
In terms of food consumption score, the average score in the three districts is 52.39. Among the three districts, while Nuwakot has the lowest food consumption score (49.34), Gorkha has the highest (55.47). The highest percentage of households with poor food consumption was found in Dhading-12.52%, followed by 5.18% in Nuwakot and 1.11% in Gorkha. The statistical association of the food consumption score and districts is also significant.

As stated earlier, the low FCS score in Nuwakot can be attributed to the decrease in agricultural production. In Gorkha, it was reported during KII with government stakeholders and FGD with community members that connectivity to most of the communities had severed post-earthquake. Motor roads, as well as trails, were abruptly. However, by the time of the end-term many of these roads and trails were repaired and were functional. The community members reported during the FGD that the local markets, production, and access to these markets had significantly improved compared to the period immediately after the Earthquake. Which had led to increased access to food in Gorkha. Whereas, in spite of better connectivity, high labor migration in Nuwakot had led to decreased production.

Quantative findings show that the average food consumption among male-headed households is higher than females. However, this difference in FCS by gender of the household head is not significant. During the FGDs, the respondents stated that there is no difference in the types and amount of food among households headed by males or females. The difference they felt mainly based on the income of a household rather than the gender of the household head. They reported no change in the food consumption patterns influenced by the gender of the household head.



Figure 5: Average food consumption score segregated by gender of the household head. p=.113



Likewise, going by support modality, households who received a combination of both the form of support, i.e., cash and food, had the highest food consumption score (on average). Households that received only cash scored the lowest.

Figure 6: Average food consumption score segregated by the type of support modality $p=.996$

The end term data shows a minimal increase in the overall food consumption score and has also seen a rise in the number of households that fall within the food consumption category “Poor.” The fact that the baseline value was skewed by the implementation of EMOP and no FCS values before the period was available makes an unbiased inference difficult. As discussed in “Evaluation Questio..” while the stakeholders reported that the PRRO was able to address the immediate food needs of the community by its project, the evidence of sustained food security as a result of the project implementation is limited.

ii. Household Dietary Diversity Score

Household dietary diversity provides information on different types of food (food groups) consumed by households in a given period. For the evaluation, the recall period of 7 days was used to assess the HDD. The households have been divided into three categories⁸ based on their dietary diversity score (DDS), for analysis. Household Dietary Diversity Score was set as a performance indicator for two outcomes within strategic objective two and strategic objective three.

Like with the food consumption score, this report assesses the performance against outcome indicator SO3.1, as the end term was conducted after the assistance period. The end term findings show that the project has been able to increase the average DDS (5.16 during the end-term).

Household Dietary Diversity Score		
	Baseline	End Term
Overall	4.9	5.16
Female-Headed Household	4.9	5.07
Male Headed Household	5.0	5.18

Table 3: Baseline and End term Comparison of DDS

As highlighted in table 3, the percentage of households with good dietary diversity has also significantly increased to 36.2% compared to just 3.2% during the baseline. At the same time, the percentage of households with poor dietary diversity has gone down from 26.3% to 6%. The same trend was observed among both males as well as female-headed households. The proportion of households with good dietary diversity is highest among the households who

⁸ Dietary diversity Score category

0-3 Low dietary diversity

4-5 Medium dietary diversity

Above 5 High dietary diversity

received both cash and food support, with 40.79% households receiving both cash and food falling under the category of good dietary diversity.

Household Dietary Diversity Category						
	Baseline			End Term		
	Low Dietary Diversity	Medium Dietary Diversity	Good Dietary Diversity	Low Dietary Diversity	Medium Dietary Diversity	Good Dietary Diversity
Overall	26.3%	70.5%	3.2%	6.00%	57.80%	36.20%
Female-Headed household	31.7%	63.5%	4.8%	5.99%	65.44%	28.57%
Male Headed Household	24.6%	72.7%	2.7%	6.03%	55.79%	38.18%

Table 4: DDS Categories; Comparison between end-term and baseline

The average household dietary diversity score in the three districts is 5.16. The average HDD score among the female-headed households is slightly lower than that of the male-headed households. The lowest average HDD score is in Nuwakot, and the highest is in Dhading.

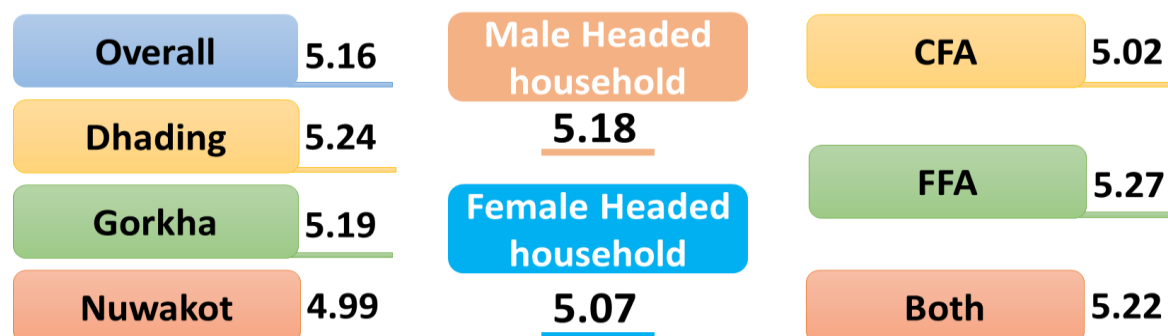


Figure 7: Average Household Dietary Diversity Score

In terms of households within different dietary diversity categories, only a small proportion (6%) of the households had low dietary diversity, while 36.2% had good dietary diversity. Among male-headed households, 55.79% of households had medium dietary diversity compared to 65.4% among female-headed households.

In Gorkha and Nuwakot, 28.52% and 26.30% of households, respectively, had good dietary diversity. In Dhading, however, the household with good diversity was above 45.32% which is significantly higher compared to other districts. This can be attributed to the cultural

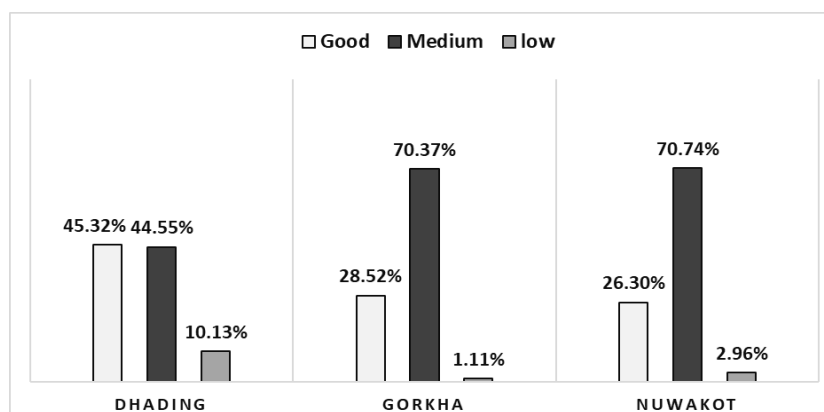


Figure 8: Household Dietary Diversity Category in each district (p=.000)

practice of relying on stored food like dried meat and dried vegetables (*gundruk*) for daily consumption among the Tamang communities of Dhading.

The associations between the district and household dietary diversity category are statistically significant whereas the association between gender of head of the household and the household dietary diversity category is not.

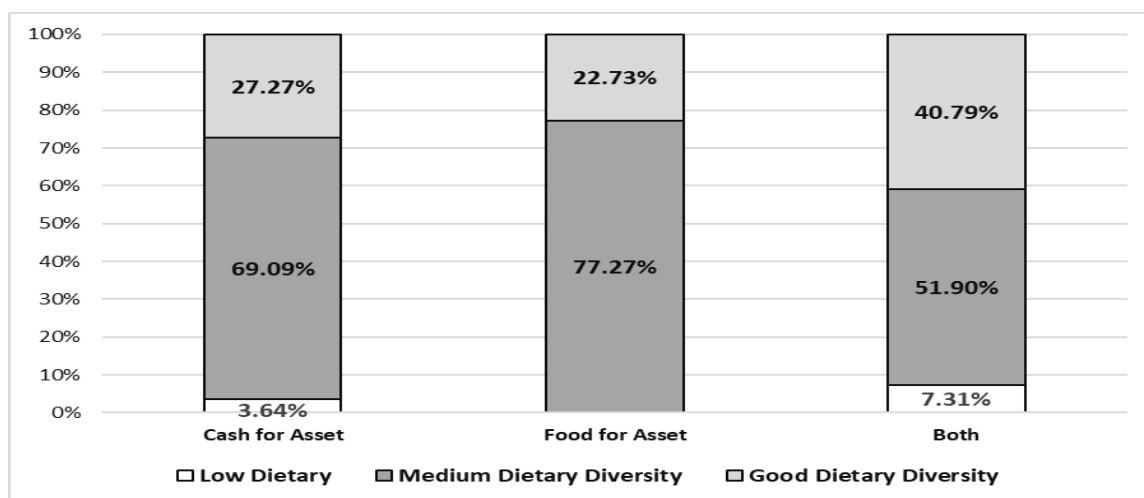


Figure 9: Household dietary diversity category segregation by the support

It should be noted that while the number of households who have good dietary diversity has increased, the overall HDD score has seen an increment of only 0.26, which is 3.71% of the maximum attainable score of 7.

As in the food consumption category, the highest proportion of households that received both-cash and food, are within the acceptable household dietary diversity, as presented in figure 10.

The evaluation team found that one of the adverse effects of the earthquake was the change in the food consumption pattern. In the evaluation districts, preference to traditional staples was observed to be declining. In Dhading and Gorkha people preferred rice over traditional staple food like millet. During immersion in Dhading, researchers found that the households had granaries filled with millet, but they use what little cash they have to buy rice instead of eating traditional staples like millet.

In that regard, in Nuwakot, as already discussed above- people felt that the food consumption pattern has not changed; however, production has decreased. Community members in Nuwakot during FGD attributed this to the lack of availability of labor due to migration of the population - in-country and foreign- especially men; in pursuit of work and education, increased access to market sources as a result of increased road connectivity, and inclination to cash crops over food crops.

In the past, maize and millet were our staple foods. We used to cook rice only on special occasions. Now, people order vehicle drivers and mule herders to bring sacks of rice every month. Staple food like maize and millet are now fed to livestock.

The findings on the food consumption score and the household dietary diversity score suggest that the availability of a mixed support modality, including both food and cash, would be more effective in increasing the food security of a household than a modality that included either one of food or cash. This has been further discussed in the section “support modality.”

iii. Coping Strategy Index

Coping Strategy Index was set as a performance indicator to measure the achievements of the operation against outcome SO3. Two distinct tools were used to generate values for the Coping Strategy Index, namely;

- a. Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index
- b. Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index

Findings generated from the application of these tools are presented below.

a. Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index also called reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), assesses the severity of food shortages and strategies adopted by households facing (likely to face) food shortages. The index considers five strategies (Annex 3) adopted by households in the past seven days against a predetermined weight to derive an rCSI index. The higher rCSI value indicates higher stress.

In comparison to the baseline, the rCSI has decreased significantly in all three districts for both, female-headed and male-headed households, as seen in figure 11. The overall rCSI during the baseline was 2.7, while the average rCSI in the end term is 0.68. This shows progress suggesting that the level of food insecurity has decreased since the initiation of the project.

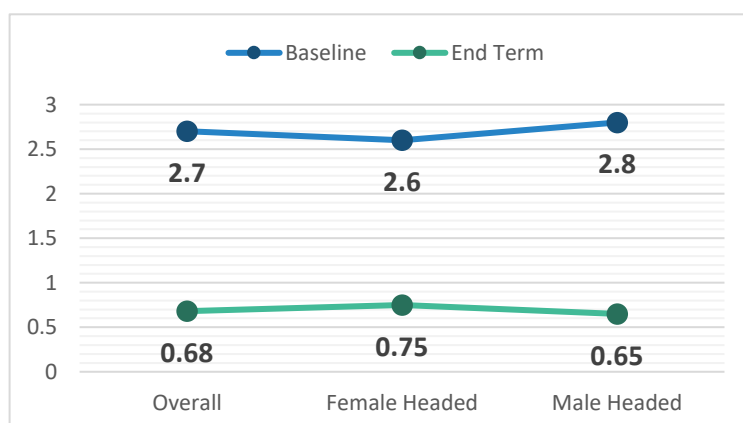


Figure 10: Comparison of rCSI between Baseline and End term

Similarly, the rCSI for male-headed households was higher than the female-headed household; however, in the end, term the rCSI for female-headed households is higher than the male-headed household. However, the difference in the mean is not significant.

The overall rCSI of the 1063 surveyed households is 0.68. Between the three districts, Nuwakot had the highest rCSI average of 0.81, and Dhading had the lowest of 0.56. This could be attributed to the early project phase-out in Nuwakot.

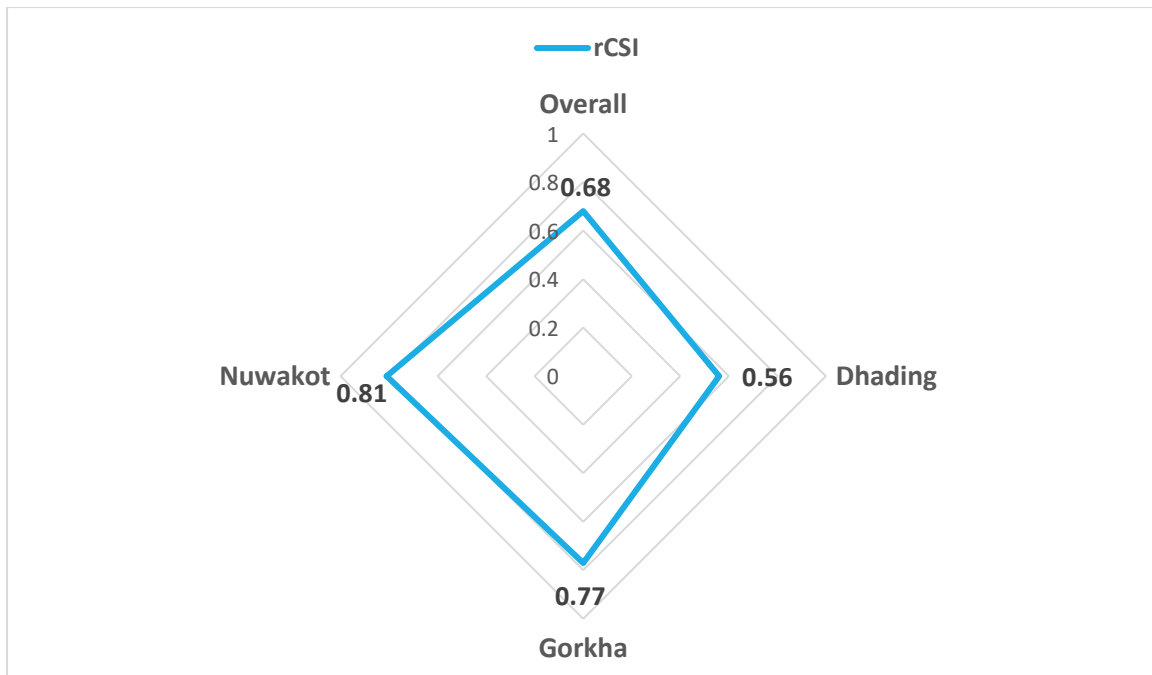


Figure 11: rCSI of the three evaluation districts

It should be noted that in Nuwakot, all the households adopting limited coping strategies were from Lachyang and Ghyangphedi VDCs. The seven days of recall period in these locations were marred by extreme rain. Both of these VDCs suffer problems of inaccessibility of transportation during rain, which in many cases sever their access to markets entirely.

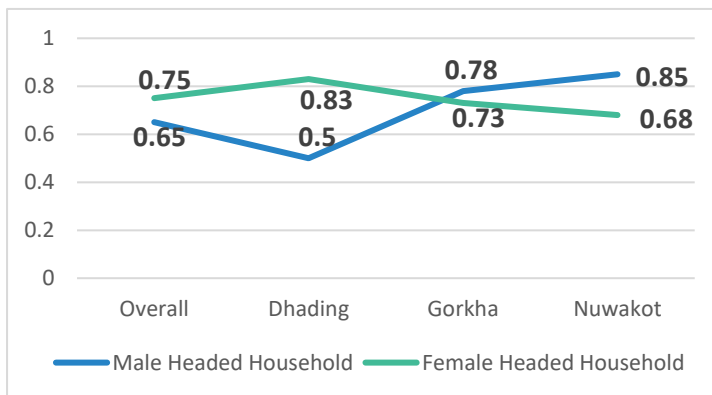


Figure 12: rCSI segregated by gender of household head

Overall, rCSI among female-headed households is 0.75, which is 0.10 points higher than the male-headed households. However, when the data is segregated based on districts, only the female-headed households in Dhading have a higher rCSI than male-headed households as seen in figure 12. A cross baseline comparison of this can be observed in Figure 13.

In the same line as rCSI, the findings show that 85.9% of households did not adopt any consumption-based coping strategy. On average, only an additional 0.94% of female-headed households did not have to adopt any consumption-based coping strategy. However, the difference was starker when looked at in terms of district wise disaggregation.

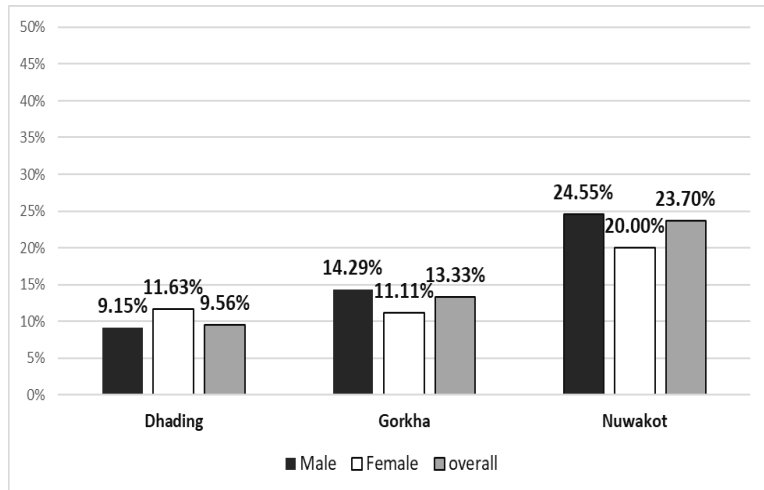


Figure 13: Percentage of household who adopted one or more reduced coping strategy, segregated by gender from district level data

Out of those who adopted some form of coping strategies, borrowing food or relying on help from relatives or friends were the most adopted coping strategies (57.7%), followed by reliance on less preferred and less expensive food (32.61%). Figure 15 shows the types of coping adopted by households.

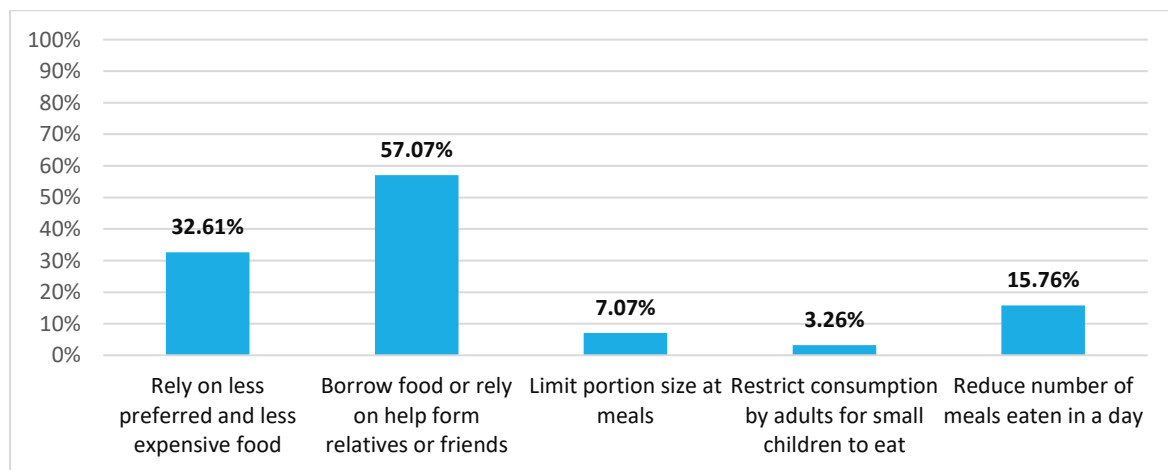


Figure 14: Types of strategies used (n=150)

b. Livelihood based coping strategy

Livelihood based Coping Strategy was also assessed during the survey. While rCSI aims to understand shorter-term strategies, Livelihood Based Coping Strategy index aims to understand longer-term strategies. Based on whether or not a strategy has been adopted in the past 30 days and if a household has the ability to adopt the same strategy again, households have been classified into four groups namely; Households i) not adopting a coping strategy, ii) adopting stress coping strategy, iii) adopting crisis coping strategy and iv) adopting emergency coping strategy.

The end term data shows that the project's intent to increase the percentage of households with reduced/stabilized coping strategy index has been achieved. The percentage of households not adopting livelihood based coping strategy has increased by almost 20% during the end term compared to the baseline (60.2%).

The percentage of households that have adopted emergency coping strategy has increased by 3.5%, from 1.80% at baseline to 5.30% in the end term. However, given that the percentage of households adopting emergency coping strategy is heavily skewed and concentrated within a specific location, these can be considered as outliers.

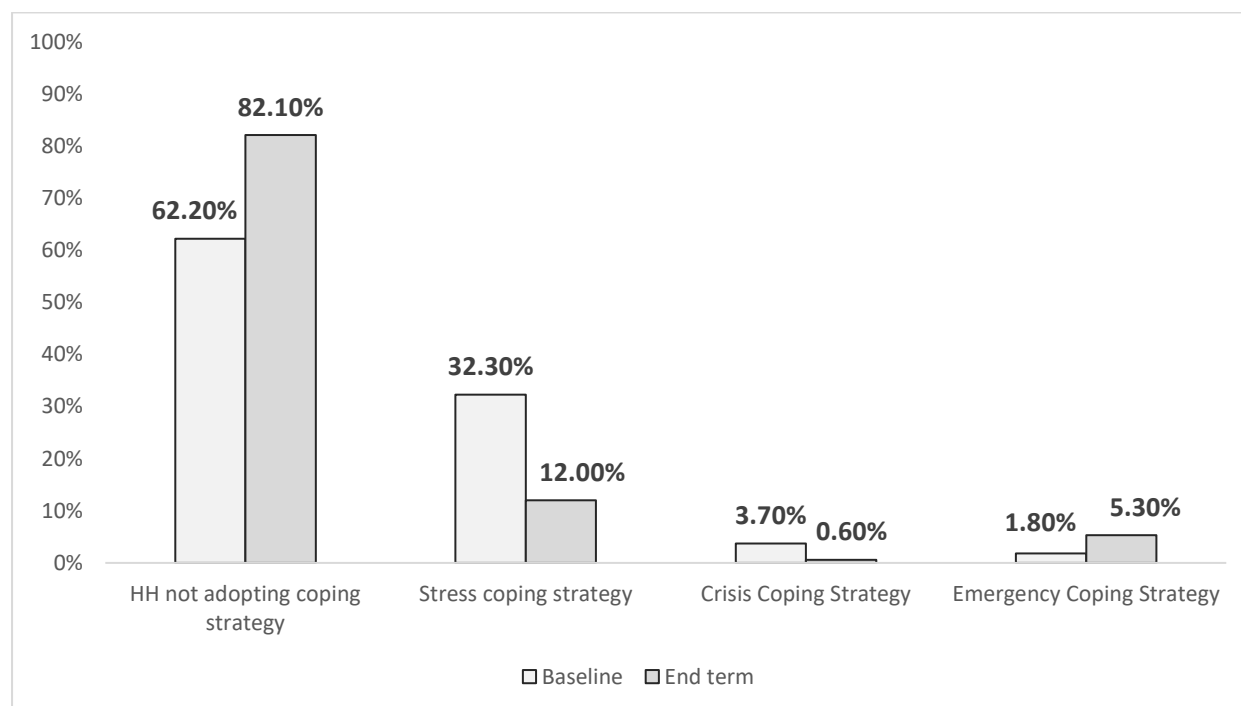


Figure 15: Types of coping strategies adopted by households: Comparison between baseline and end-term

The trend in the difference among female-headed households and male-headed households in the livelihood based coping strategy - is similar in baseline and end-term. In both the evaluation phases, the difference in all categories was small, as presented in figure 17.

Table 5: Household Category based on livelihood based coping strategy adopted

	Not adopting any coping strategy		Stress coping strategy		Crisis coping strategy		Emergency coping strategy	
	Baseline	End Term	Baseline	End Term	Baseline	End Term	Baseline	End Term
Female-Headed household	62.3%	81.6%	31.7%	13.82%	3.2%	0%	2.8%	4.61%
Male Headed Household	62.2%	82.26%	32.5%	11.58%	3.8%	0.71%	1.5%	5.44%

The findings from the household surveys showed that 873 out of 1063 households did not adopt any livelihood based coping strategy, while only 5.3% of 1063 households adopted crisis coping strategy. Out of the 56 households who adopted emergency coping strategy as found in the end term data, 54 were from Sertung and Lapa VDCs of Dhading.

There was little or no difference in the percentage of female-headed households and male-headed households not adopting any coping strategy. However, the proportion of female-headed households adopting an emergency coping strategy was slightly lower than the male-headed household. Likewise, no female-headed household adopted any crisis coping strategy.

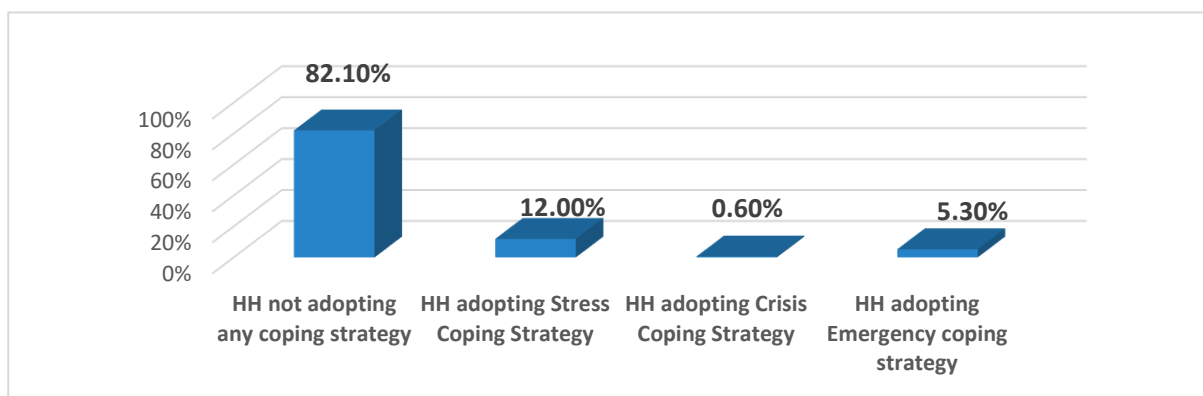


Figure 16: Household segregation by category of livelihood based coping strategy

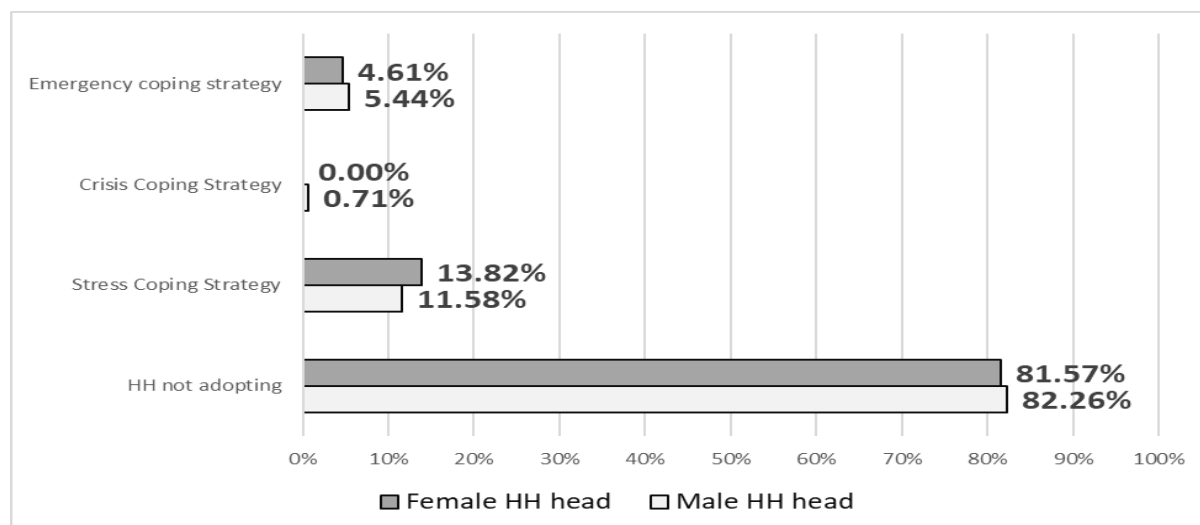


Figure 17: Household segregated by gender of household head and the category base on livelihood based coping strategy

The qualitative information attained through FGDs with community members and other community level stakeholders suggests that most of the community members can meet some basic needs and the food needs with the existing household income and production, and only in some cases do they need to resort to borrowing or selling assets. They agreed that two to three years earlier, they were dependent on external assistance or basic need fulfillment as a result of the destruction caused by an earthquake; however, this has now changed. This destruction of services and infrastructures is also the reason why the EMOP was implemented in these communities. The stakeholders during KII also reported that, to a large extent, the access to services and infrastructure had been restored though the quality of the access may

not have been the same as pre-earthquake. This increase is also evident by the rise in the number of community assets and the increase in the number of functional assets in the community, as seen in subsection five, “community asset score”. Therefore, the difference in the rCSI score from baseline to end term can be attributed to the improved access to services and infrastructures compared to the situation during the baseline.

The PRRO has also contributed to this increase in access through investments in local infrastructures. This has been discussed in Part II of this section.

iv. Household food expenditure share

The end term evaluation also collected data on household expenditure on food items and non-food items. The expense details were collected for the monetary transaction, credit purchases, and estimated value of own production. Based on the share of expenditure on food items, households were classified into four categories of vulnerability. In the absence of an internationally agreed-upon classification, Smith and Subandaro’s (2007) classification⁹ of vulnerability based on expenditure share was used.

The survey found that only 16.37% of the households were in low vulnerability. The average Food expenditure share (FES) among the 1063 households is 65.52%. There is a little difference in the average FES between a male-headed and a female-headed household: female-headed households have 1.68% higher FES on average than male-headed households. However, when looking through all the vulnerability categories, it can be seen that female-headed households are more vulnerable than the male-headed households, as seen in figure

⁹ Food Expenditure Groups

< 50%: Low Vulnerability

50-65%: Medium Vulnerability

65-75%: High Vulnerability

>75%: Very high vulnerability

18.

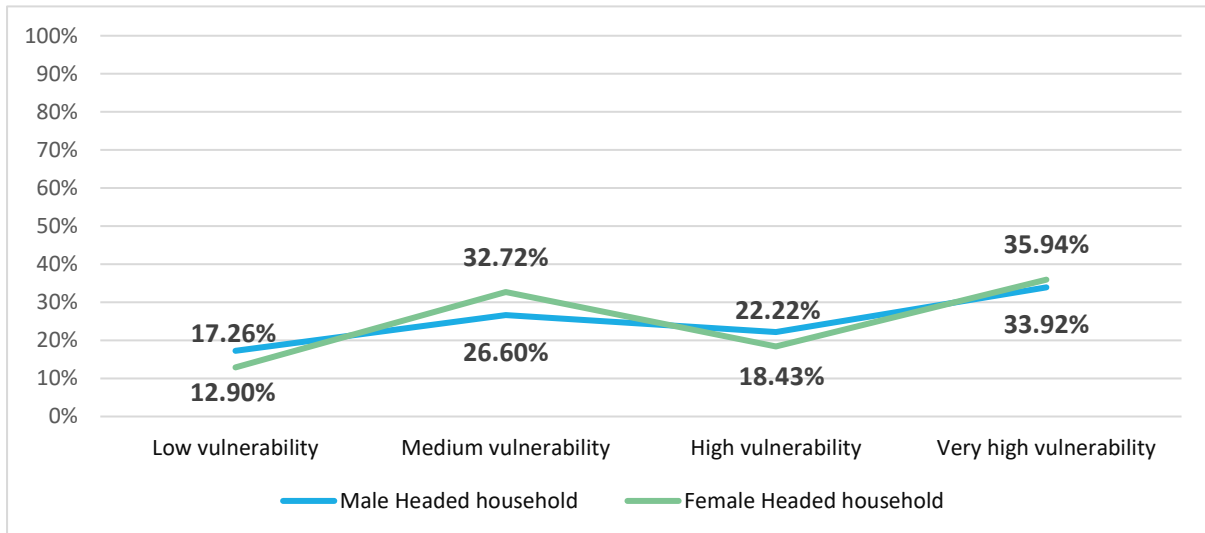


Figure 18: Expenditure based food vulnerability of households segregated by the gender of the household head

Among the three districts, Nuwakot had the highest percentage of households with high vulnerability. Only 6.67% of households in Nuwakot had a low vulnerability. It should be noted that the project was only implemented in two phases in Nuwakot compared to three phases in the other districts. Similarly, in Dhading, 24.09% of households were in low vulnerability, which is more than twice that of Gorkha, as presented in Figure 19.

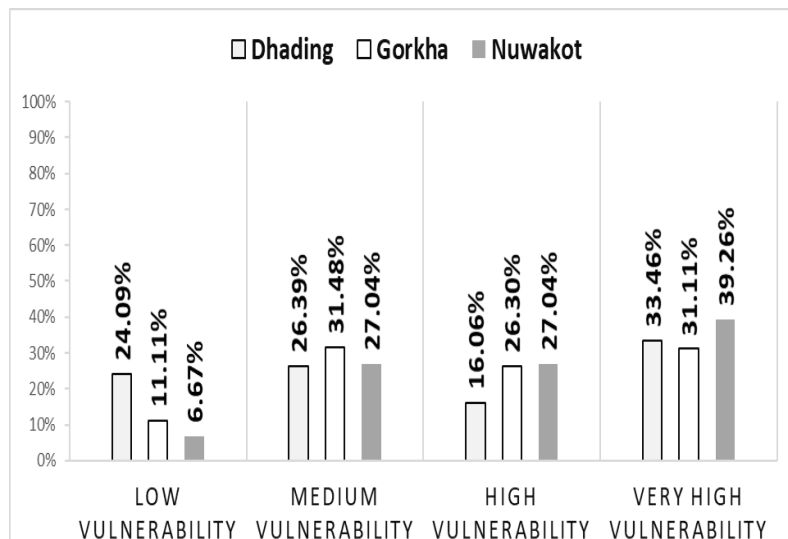


Figure 19: Percentage of household within different vulnerability category segregated by district.

The comparison of Food Expenditure Share between Baseline and End term is not made as the baseline data for this indicator is unavailable.

V. Community Asset Score

The end term data of CAS shows that the number of functional assets, and the assets benefiting 50% of the community or more, has increased from the baseline.

The end term survey identified 419 assets in the communities. Whereas, at baseline, 312 assets had been identified. At the baseline, the functional assets accounted for 91.7%; by the end term, the percentage was 94.3%. Similarly, the percentage of assets benefiting 50% or more of the community has also increased to 88.07% compared to 85.9% during baseline.

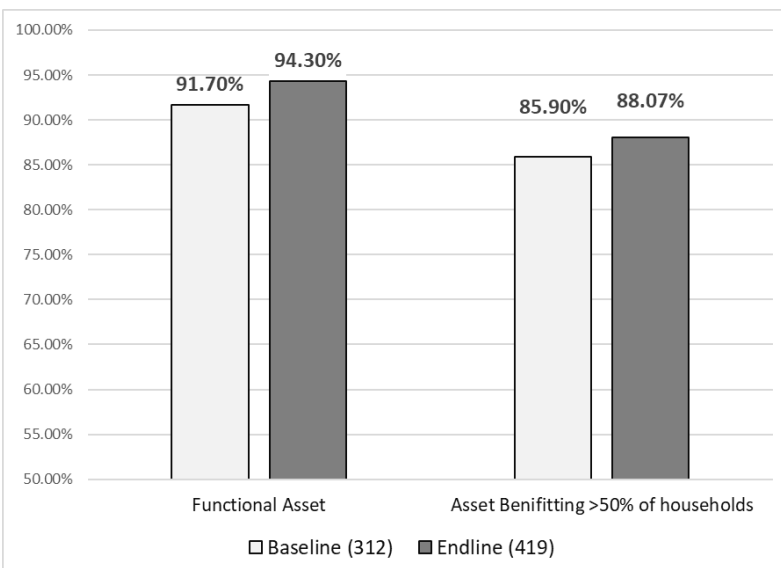


Figure 20: Figure 19: Baseline and Endterm Comparison of CAS

The data shows that communities have increased the number of assets that they can access. Furthermore, the functionality of the assets was already high at baseline, and during the end-term, it is closer towards achieving complete functionality. As part of the end term, the CAS assessment also asked community members to state whether their community/ward could repair or maintain the assets. Out of 419 assets identified, 215 (i.e., 51.31%) assets were believed to be repairable or maintainable by the community, indicating a step towards sustainability. The assets that were considered maintainable differed between districts and community and were mix of all types of assets surveyed.

Part II

i. Outcome SO2.2: Improved Access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure.

CAS (annex 10) was the performance indicator set to measure the achievement of this outcome. As stated above, CAS has increased compared to the baseline indicating that access to assets has indeed improved. The end term evaluation also assessed the access of households to various services, infrastructure, and markets.

Communal drinking water supply accounted for 15.9% of the total assets constructed/rehabilitated under the PRRO across three districts. The end term survey showed that the time spent by households to fetch drinking water has decreased compared to the baseline. During baseline, 31.5% of the households reported that they had to travel more than 30 minutes to reach the drinking water source. Households reporting the same during the end-term was only 1.22%. At the same time, 93.32% of the households during the end term survey reported that they had to travel 15 minutes or less to reach the drinking water source.

This shows that the investment of PRRO in rehabilitation/construction of drinking water supply has led to the increased access of the community to the service. The percentage of households stating that the water supply is adequate throughout the year has also increased compared to the baseline. While 74.8% reported that the supply was sufficient throughout the year during the baseline, 86% stated the same during the end term.

Likewise, access to primary health services has also improved compared to the baseline. While only 37.7% of the households during the survey reported that the nearest primary health service was within 30 minutes of the households during the baseline, this proportion has increased to 51.9% during the end-term.

Stakeholders during KII and community members during FGDs lauded the contribution of the project in terms of increasing communities' access to the services. The construction of bridges, drainage systems, and trails has eased access to various services like government offices, health posts, and schools at the community level, according to community members.

Construction of trails has turned out to be a boon for us. Earlier, our access to the nearest health post was so bad that even if a child fell sick, we could not ensure reaching there on time. Now we can at least be assured that any sick person in the village will get timely treatment.

A mother in Gorkha

Findings from both qualitative and quantitative data show that access to services at the local level has improved in the intervention communities as a result of project activities. However, the evaluation team is of the opinion that this gain has been limited by various other factors in terms of ensuring increased access to market and services. For instance, as the availability and functioning of services determines the utility of these assets, the gains towards increased access to essential services and markets have been limited. Further reasoning around this argument has been presented in section 3.1.3.

ii. Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disasters and shocks faced by targeted communities and households.

The stakeholders consulted during qualitative data collection attributed the project's modality of including every household of the community in benefit sharing and implementation of activities as paramount in helping to increase the effectiveness of the project activities. Furthermore, the community members during FGD also stated that the provision of cash and/or food transfer for a household's labor contribution in the construction of an asset helped gather community support for the operation, and also their participation.

I was pleased with the project. I felt like I was getting paid for doing personal work. The trail we were paid for constructing has eased commuting to and from our fields.

A woman during FGD in Gorkha

Despite evident effectiveness of the project in terms of addressing some of the most immediate needs of the communities, the evaluation team found that associating immediate relief among people with their longer-term resilience and reduced disaster risks is not that clear. Qualitative findings and the assessment of assets also indicate that the project had minimal impact on the improvement of livelihood, in spite of the support provided.

The livelihood assets that the project aimed to improve can be categorized into two components – Human and Physical.

In terms of Human Assets, the PRRO provided skill development training to the beneficiaries. These included training on business skills, agriculture techniques like off seasonal vegetable farming, livestock farming, seed preservation, etc. However, a minimal number of individuals were found to have utilized these training by engaging in income generation and substantially improving their livelihood. In some cases, beneficiaries expressed their discontent towards the training provided by the project. For instance, a farmer in Uhiya, Gorkha lamented that the training he received from the project on cardamom farming was not suitable for the availability of resources at the local level.

Similarly, in Laprak, Gorkha, a woman felt that the scope of using the agriculture training as a means of strengthening livelihood is minimal in the local context as there is little scope for marketing the products as local households do not have the capacity or tradition of buying vegetables, and at the same time it is also not feasible to dedicate resource and time to engage in off seasonal farming as the return is minimal. She added, *“If I spent money to construct a tunnel and start farming, there is no guarantee that I will be able to sell it, and spending that amount of money for production of vegetables for consumption at home is simply not appropriate for us.”* In addition to this, it was also found that most of the individuals who received such training do not stay in the communities any more as they have already migrated. This was also evident when qualitative researchers faced difficulties locating and interviewing the recipients of livelihood-related training.

Compared to human assets, physical assets had a better impact on the lives of the beneficiaries. Assets such as trails and bridges have been able to increase access to other livelihood assets like farmlands and have increased connectivity. At the same time, assets like irrigation systems have also improved the production in some of the communities.

“The water reservoir constructed by RIMS (implementation partner of WFP) irrigates around six hectares of land twice a year. This has enabled us farmers, to harvest crops twice a year. In the past, the reservoir could irrigate our land only once a year. Even that was degrading due to a lack of maintenance and repairing. The contribution of the reservoir to farmers cannot be described in words.”

A farmer in Jharlang, Dhading.

iii. Risk Reduction capacity of countries, communities, and institutions strengthened

The evaluation came across evidence that the project has been able to improve the capacity of the community to reduce the risk posed by disasters or climatic shocks. The community members and representatives of local bodies displayed increased awareness of disaster preparedness and response. They also expressed willingness to contribute to improving the risk reduction capacity of the communities. However, there is a visible lack of financial and human resources at the community level.

At the national level, the government has come up with various plans and policies like National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management, National Disaster Response Framework, Disaster Risk and Management, and Post Disaster Recovery framework 2016-2020, among others. In

addition to these, efforts have also been made towards ensuring that Disaster Risk Reduction is institutionalized in various sectors, including education, health, and local governance.

While commitments and policies have been firm, there exists a severe gap in implementation. Even in the communities that were visited during the end term evaluation, there were little signs of priority being given to ensure communities' capacity to manage and reduce risks from shocks and disasters. It was observed that significant focus is given to the reconstruction process and little to capacitate local communities and bodies to improve their ability of disaster risk reduction and/or management. Although positive gains have been made at the policy level, there is much left to be done at the community level, in terms of ensuring communities' capacity to manage risks and shocks on their own.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.1.1

- The project has been able to meet its target set against all the performance indicators besides the food consumption score.
- There have been an impressive improvement in all performance indicators from baseline to end-term evaluation
- The disparity between male-headed households and female-headed households in terms of access and food security is reducing.
- Livelihood skill development training had minimal effectiveness
- Assets have increased local level access to the communities
- The contribution of physical assets is more pronounced than a human asset.

Evaluation question 3.1.2: To what extent did the project address cross-cutting issues?

The project has identified two cross-cutting issues comprising Gender and Accountability. The following are the outcomes set for the two cross-cutting topics.

- i. Gender: Gender equality and equality improvement
- ii. Protection and accountability to affected population: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable, and dignified conditions.

The findings on the project's effectiveness in addressing these cross-cutting issues are discussed below.

Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improvement

The information on gender equality and empowerment was primarily sought through the qualitative approach.

The community hailed the project modality as one of the most inclusive in terms of benefit sharing and opportunity. The project distributed entitlements equally to all groups, and also sought participation from traditionally marginalized population groups like women, in decision making.

The project also ensured wage equality among men and women which is traditionally biased in favor of men. Stakeholders believed that this had been an example for all in the community.

PRRO also sought inclusion of traditionally disadvantaged groups like women and Dalit communities in decision making through participation in the project management committee. This approach had mixed success. In most of the project management committees, the project demanded that the Vice-Chairperson should be a woman to which the community agreed. However, community members lamented that their participation was limited to holding a position and seldom translated into actual involvement in decision making. According to them, women members rarely participated in discussions or presented ideas. This was attributed mostly to a lack of confidence among women to express themselves, especially in the presence of male members. A quote from the community member in Reegaun, Dhading, can shed more light on this. He stated, *“Women lack the confidence to share ideas in the presence of male members. Also, the committee (project management) included male members who held high regards in the committee. Even I, a male who has lived all his life in this community, would be intimidated by their presence. So, it is no surprise that the women committee members were there merely to agree to other members.”*

While the community members questioned the effectiveness of participation, the community members were nonetheless supportive of the idea that it was essential to include disadvantaged groups in leadership positions of the project management committee as this would help empower these groups. In Talakhu, Nuwakot, community members recalled

Now, if we are offered work, we can ask equal payment as men. We can give the example of trail construction where we were paid equally.

A women in Nuwakot

“though there was lack of enthusiasm and willingness of women and Dalit community members to participate in the project management committee, the wider community members nominated women and Dalit members in the project management committee. Once this was achieved, special efforts were made during committee meetings and decision-making processes to seek their opinion and incorporate their suggestions.”

On the other hand, in Laprak and Gumda of Gorkha, the community members, including women and Dalit, did not feel that they were marginalized or disadvantaged. They thought that the marginalization and disadvantages were determined by their economic condition rather than gender or caste. One man from the Dalit community in Gumda said, *“There were discriminations about 10-15 years ago. In recent years we do not feel that we are discriminated against within the community. What we feel instead is that our entire community is discriminated against due to its remoteness and geographical difficulty.”*

The observations and informal conversation from the immersion show that women in the community had a high economic dependency on men, and Dalit families were also generally less economically stable than other members. The Dalit families had comparatively fewer assets like land, and very few women in the communities owned similar assets, as the male family members had the entitlements.

The ward chair in Laprak, however, had a different view than other community members. He felt that the disadvantages and discrimination were ingrained in the traditions which people have accepted as a way of life; these disadvantages and discriminations are affecting women in particular. He supported his view by giving an example of the PRRO approach of equal wage: *“The people were surprised that women would also receive equal pay as men. They did not even have the idea that it is a woman’s right to receive equal pay. Just because you do not accept or see it as a disadvantage, does not mean you are not disadvantaged.”*

In all the communities, it was observed that the decision-making roles are extensively undertaken by men. While the decision-making approach in households has changed over the years to include female participation, as agreed upon by the female community members, the same cannot be said about the decision-making process at the community level. The trend of strict adherence to the traditional gender role was also evident during the immersion. As indicated by the ward chair in Laprak (mentioned earlier), there is a high prevalence of non-deliberate discrimination and marginalization within the community.

The inclusion of women in decision-making roles and leadership positions have had an impact on the empowerment of women to take up more decision-making roles both within the household and the community. In Dhading, there were examples where women who participated in the PRRO activities formed groups to run saving and credit ventures, which they felt help reduce their dependency on men. In Nuwakot women felt that participation in the PRRO activities have boosted their confidence, and now they think that they can put forward their voices more rigorously.

While women expressed these sentiments, the observation pointed towards the fact that traditional gender roles are still hampering women's empowerment in these communities. Women are expected to undertake household chores and take care of family members. These activities require an extensive amount of time, which limits their availability to engage in community activities. A woman member of a project management committee in Dhading stated, *“I missed many meetings of the committee because I was busy doing household chores all day.”*

On the other hand, in Nuwakot, women reported that since the PRRO provided cash and food incentives for working in the assets, their family members were ready to share the household chores so that they could work on the asset. This, however, was limited to the construction period. This shows that providing income-generating opportunities to women can help generate acceptance among community members to change traditional gender roles.

The evaluation shows that the project was able to promote gender equality and empowerment in the intervention communities.

Protection and accountability to affected population: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable, and dignified conditions.

WFP extensively focuses accountability and transparency in all of its programs. In line with this commitment, PRRO also incorporated various measures to ensure the accountability and transparency of its activities at different levels. This approach towards accountability and transparency by WFP was successful as all the stakeholders consulted during the evaluation

were of the view that the project activities were transparent and the people involved were accountable.

Sensitization meetings organized by the project was considered a significant step in ensuring accountability. People were made aware of the impending activities and were asked to participate in the planning and implementation of these activities during the meeting. Furthermore, the selection of project management committees by community members also further assured that the implementation of the project activities was transparent.

Out of 1063 households surveyed, 76.67% stated that a member of their household had participated in the community sensitization program.

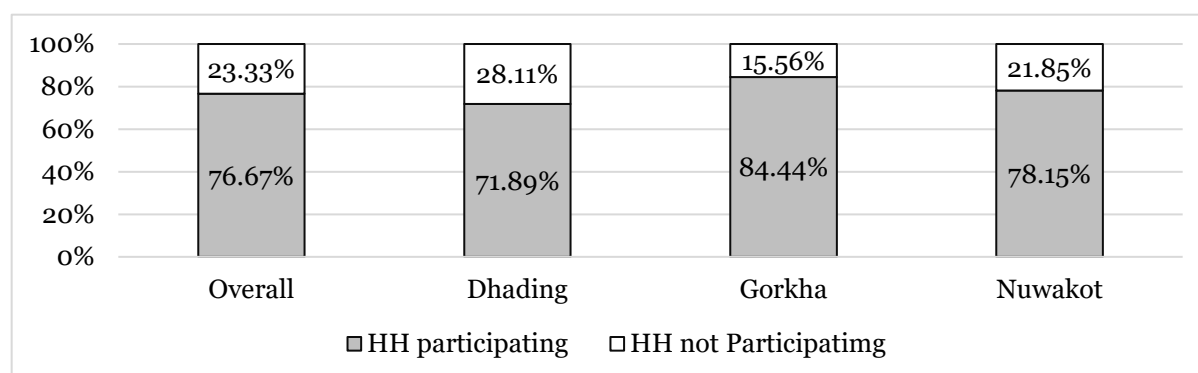


Figure 21: Household who participated in the project sensitization program

Within the three districts, 84.4% of households in Gorkha stated that a member (household head or other) of their household had participated in the sensitization program while 71.89% of households in Dhading and 74.15% in Nuwakot had participated.

Among the female-headed households, 78.34% had participated in the sensitization program which is slightly higher than the proportion of male-headed household which was 76.2%.

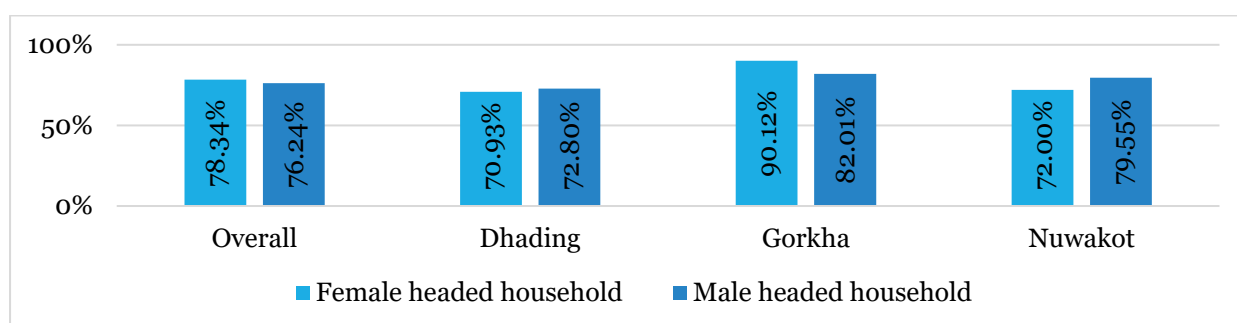


Figure 22: Household who participated in the sensitization program segregated by district

The majority (74.35%) of the households reported that only household heads had participated.

Qualitative findings show that women were considerably less aware of the project before decisions were made on the schemes, and project management committees were formed. During FGDs, women stated that they were informed about the project either by community leaders or male members of their household and only a few received information about the sensitization meeting. Women were also less aware of the process of scheme selection and project management committee formation.

I was busy in my house constructing a goat shed; I had completely forgotten about the meeting (sensitization meeting). But the social mobilizer from the ward office (of previous VDC) came to my house and took me to the meeting.”

A Dalit community member in Dhading

Informing the traditionally marginalized community on the project was prioritized in all the districts.

However, there had been some issues regarding the awareness of eligibility of entitlements in the first phase of the program. In Nuwakot, there were cases when people were unaware that only the individuals who belong to the household registered earlier are entitled to get the work. This led to a situation where few households could not receive cash support. These people were then provided with the cash later.

The quantitative data shows that 77.8% of the participating households were satisfied with the sensitization activities, as presented in figure 25. Qualitative findings also showed that people who participated in the sensitization meetings were appreciative of the details of the discussion, and attention is given to answer queries people might have.

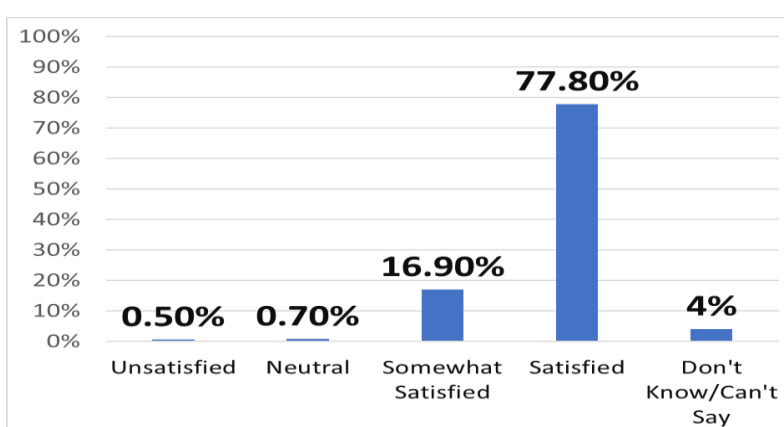


Figure 23: Satisfaction towards the Program sensitization meeting

“All the households were informed, but not all participated in the meetings. I am sure those who attended found the meetings good and informative. At least I did.”

-Ward Chair, Chap, Nuwakot.

The project also displayed boards containing details of the planned activities in public locations furthering accountability and transparency. In addition, the involvement of every household in asset-building activities meant the community was always aware of the progress. A woman in Dhading during an FGD stated, *“We worked in the construction site until its completion. We knew how much materials had been brought, who had participated in the construction, and how good the quality of the work was. Nobody could cheat as everyone knew about the facts.”*

The community members also mentioned that after the end of the construction cycle, they were provided with the details regarding cost and achievements. The project also conducted a cross-site sharing session to further accountability and transparency through information sharing.

We were invited to a progress sharing meeting, which included committee members from other sites, local representatives and project staff so that we were aware of the status of

progress. These measures had ensured that the community was regularly informed about the project activities and at the same time build trust and confidence in the PRRO.

Chairperson, Project Management Committee, Dhading

The findings also show that the project was able to ensure the protection and safety of the beneficiaries to a large extent. The number of households reporting that they knew someone in their family or community who faced safety/security issues while working in asset construction or while receiving entitlements was 181 (out of 1063). 97.79% of the 181 stated that the challenges were possessed due to risky workplaces. Many of the assets required heavy lifting for constructions; many of the construction sites were also in hazardous terrains. These factors increased the risk for community members who worked in the asset construction.

Nevertheless, the communities were mostly satisfied with the safety and security situations at the PRRO workplace. They stated that the measures put in place mitigated any severe accidents in the worksite. No significant accidents were reported except for a few minor cases of injuries. WFP had orientated members regarding the safety measures that should be adopted during construction. The project also provided Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) like helmets and gloves.

Besides these, WFP also has a complaint response mechanism at the country level where community members can share their concerns, queries, and grievances regarding WFP activities through a toll-free number.

The knowledge about the toll-free number was found to be limited, as only 18.4% of the reported being aware of such a mechanism. 51.1% of the respondents who knew about the service stated that they were informed about it by the project staff and social mobilizers. About 30% reported that they were informed about the number from family and friends, while around 11% said they got the information from banners and flyers.

Findings from qualitative exercises show that people usually seek information on such services/mechanisms only when they want to share any grievances or access any information about the project. An experience of a Dalit community member in Nuwakot is evident in such a trend. He stated, *“I wanted to know about the cash amount that I was supposed to receive. My cousin gave me the number. However, the next day I asked the project management committee chairperson, and I was clear on what I would receive.”*

Community members also stressed that though people might not know about the number, it is good to have such a mechanism in place. A woman in Gumda, Gorkha, who claimed she knew about the service, said, referring to her peers in the group, *“They might not know about the number, but they might need it. People usually look for such things only when they have a problem. It is like the old saying; You only ask the way to a village when you have to go to the village. It is helpful even if one of us knows about available services.”*

Community members also suggested that WFP should look into other mediums for complaint and feedbacks as telephone connections are not reliable in many areas. A project management committee member in Talakhu, Nuwakot, also added that the number is too long. According to him, the toll-free number has limited usability because many people in the community don't

know how to save phone numbers on their cell phone and the number is not easy to remember either.

The importance of such mechanisms is realized by most of the households with 72.8 % stating that they felt complaint and feedback mechanism is essential in promoting accountability of aid/development projects.

When asked to rank the top three mediums to inform households about the complaint and feedback mechanism, 'In-person information dissemination' was listed as the most preferred mode, followed by 'Radio' and 'Pamphlets/Flyers' as second and third most preferred medium respectively.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.1.2

- The project has been able to ensure that women and other traditionally marginalized groups from within the community were included in the project's decision-making levels.
- Equal wages for male and female has furthered women empowerment.
- Income generation opportunities for women can help change traditional gender roles that limit women's empowerment.
- The community members appreciated the measures put in place by the project to ensure accountability and transparency.
- The program gave the safety and security of the community members prime importance.
- The community members do not adequately utilize toll-free numbers of WFP.

Evaluation question 3.1.3: What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal and outcomes?

By investing in the rehabilitation and constructing community assets, the PRRO aimed at improving access to services and market infrastructure. In addition, it also aimed at increasing access to livelihood assets enhancing the resilience of the community while also reducing risks caused by disasters and shocks.

While the evaluation shows that some progress was evident in the community towards improving access to livelihood services and resilience towards disasters and shocks, there was indeed the scope of further improvement. This section will look into some internal and external factors that might have limited the impact of the project activities.

Internal Factor

Among others, achievement or failure of any project is also determined by internal factors. This is no different for the PRRO. Secondary review, field visits, and consultations with stakeholders provide evidence that the project lacked resources, constraining its ability to

provide inputs that could have further strengthened the outcome. This resource constraint prevailed from the onset of the project till the end.

The PRRO was initially planned and subsequently approved by the WFP Executive Board to support local communities and the government to “build back better” in the most food-insecure earthquake-affected communities. The total approved budget was USD 62.79 million which was based on needs to reach out to 381,000 people. However, the funding could not be mobilized as planned which meant that form a need-based implementation approach. The project shifted towards the resource-based approach. Out of USD 62.79 million of the proposed budget, the PRRO phased out in three years, with a total of around USD 10.5 million spent, which was less than five times the amount anticipated.

This resource constraint marred the project intervention throughout. The challenge posed by the limited resources was highlighted in subsequent monitoring reports by the project’s implementation partner as well.

For the quality infrastructure, the cost of construction materials and skilled labor is equally essential. It became a challenge to implement productive assets such as irrigation and drinking water supply schemes with little NFI.

Project Completion Report, PRRO Phase I, Nuwakot

Most of the schemes were rejected because the total cost of the NFI overshoot the available budget. Hence, other schemes were surveyed that would cost less NFI.

Project Completion Report, PRRO Phase II-Gorkha.

Interactions with stakeholders also suggested that the project had to make compromises due to resource constraints. Field visits provided evidence that many of the assets constructed did not meet the minimum required standard; some assets were incomplete; others were either not usable or not relevant to the local context. These severely limited the ability of the assets to contribute to longer-term food security, livelihood security and disaster risk reduction capacity of the community.

One of the major internal factors contributing to limited achievement of the project is therefore the inability of the project to adapt with the resource constraint. The project had identified this challenge in the inception phase itself. Even after the implementation of the first phase, evidences were provided that this was a challenge. However, there are limited evidence to suggest that the project made effort towards adaptive management i.e. making viable changes in the project design and approach that was reflective of available resource. Rather, the project continued with the implementation approach that was designed based on the planned financial resource of over USD 62 million .

Furthermore, changes were also not made to project logical frameworks or other documents that was reflective of the changes in resource allocation. This meant that the outcome and targets set in the project document was not always in line with realistic assumption of what could be achieved and given that the contents were more or less obsolete these documents were largely disregarded during implementation as evident by lack of awareness among community members and local stakeholders regarding the intended goal and outcome of the project. When asked about the intended outcomes, community members during the FGDs

stated that the intended goal of the project was to provide cash or/and food to community members by engaging them in community level work.

“Instead of providing food and cash as a charity, the project wanted us to work for it so that we did not feel entitled and learn to work for gains”

Project Management Committee Chairperson, Dhading

The implication of resource constraint and lack of awareness on intended outcome of the project activity was further compounded by the fact that the project resorted to investing in assets that did not necessarily contribute to the larger outcome, and in cases, compromised with the usability of the assets. In addition, the quantitative data also showed that the majority of households were not represented in the selection of schemes. This is understandable as the project had to depend on resource-based activities rather than need-based largely.

Only 48.45% of the respondents stated that their households had participated in the identification and selection of the scheme. This is a sharp decline compared to the households involved in project sensitization activities. Among the female-headed households, only 42.2% reported that they had participated in the identification and selection of the scheme compared to 50% of the male-headed households. Only in Nuwakot, the proportion of households reporting that they had participated in the identification and selection of scheme was higher (61.48%) than the overall average.

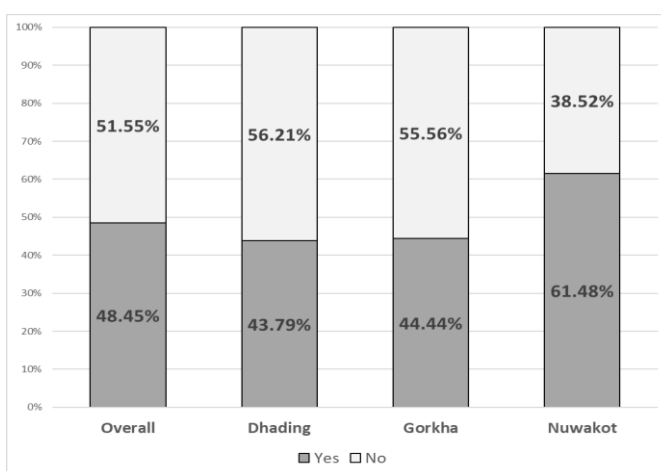


Figure 24: Segregation of Households reporting participation in selection of schemes by districts

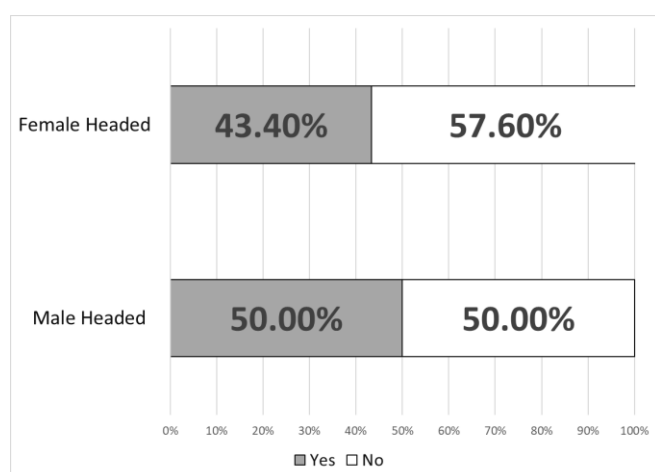


Figure 25: Segregation of Households reporting participation in selection of schemes by gender of household head

Qualitative findings also give the impression that the community had little information on how and why a particular scheme was selected. There were also conflicting views between the members of the project management committee, and community members who worked in the scheme regarding why the scheme was selected. Project management committee members in all the districts stated that the selection was made after consultation with the community members, whereas community members during FGDs indicated that they were presented with pre-selected schemes and informed about how they could participate in the

construction of those schemes.

The selection of schemes could not be made based entirely on the community's desire. There were technical and financial aspects that needed consideration. Out of all the possible activities, few were shortlisted based on the availability of resources and viability. Once this was done, community members were approached with the list of viable assets and asked to select those they felt was most suitable for the need of the community.

Member, Program Management Committee, Dhading

Thus, resource constraint severely hampered the project's ability to make further gains towards the outcome.

The evaluation also found that the project lacked proper technical monitoring - especially during construction work. The community members stated that the technical experts were only available for a short duration of the construction period. Furthermore, the review of documents like the photo monitoring report suggests that the partners were also struggling to meet the monitoring and reporting requirements of WFP.

The sub engineer came to the site only for three days when the construction of the trail was almost complete. He told us that we had to dig the drainage if we wanted the trail to last longer, but the construction was almost complete, and redoing was not an option.

A project management committee member in Dhading.

The project completion reports provided by cooperating partners also indicate that the monitoring activities were limited in their scope. For instance, the project completion report of Phase II in Gorkha states that the monitoring in Sridibas VDC was conducted in January of 2018, whereas the project implementation in the VDC extended from December 2017 to April 2018.

To mitigate the impact of the resource constraint, the projects focused on Food and Cash transfer as a means to improve food security rather than the assets alone. It was evident from multiple sources, including project reports, that significant focus was on output, especially the transfer of FFA and CFA, and less on ensuring that the assets that are built are directly linked to the outcomes. Even at the community level, stakeholders were of the view that the PRRO was there to provide cash and food assistance, which shows that even the stakeholders were unaware of the intended outcomes which centered around improving their resilience, livelihood, and access. Furthermore, the evaluation team was also consistently referred to examples of successful outputs as an indicator of the success of the project; this was indicative of the fact that the stakeholders confused/ misunderstood outputs with the intended outcomes of the project.

Due to the limitations mentioned above, in a few cases, the project constructed assets that had no direct relation to increased access to basic service, market, or livelihood assets, as spelled out in the project outcomes. For instance, the *Mane Dada to Chihan Dada* foot trail of Lapsibot, Gumda, had no evidence that it increased the access of the community to any service or livelihood asset. They were constructed so that the community members would be eligible for the FFA/CFA entitlements.

At the time when we had lost everything to disaster, WFP gave us food so that we did not have to go to bed hungry. The project also gave us cash to retain the basic livelihood of the family.

At such difficult circumstances, had WFP not come to our help, a remote village like would not come to anyone's attention.

A beneficiary in Dhading

Sentiments like this were expressed throughout the evaluation.

As discussed earlier, PRRO, in many instances, lacked resources to create assets that the community needed/demanded. In this context, PRRO invested in many assets whose complete construction would require resources beyond the capacity of the project. These investments were made based on reassurances or assumptions that other institutions would complete it. These agencies included government agencies, local government, community institutions, among others. While this was a good approach towards developing a partnership, limited evidence suggests that the project sought to ensure that these institutions/agencies had the capacity or the willingness to complete the asset with a maintainable standard. This has rendered assets incomplete, unused, or built-in low level, severely limiting its intended benefit/ impact on the community.

External Factor

The assets WFP invested in were local level infrastructures, which aimed at enhancing existing services like drinking water or increased access within a community. The project was mainly focused on improving existing infrastructure or constructing assets that were auxiliary to existing services.

At a local level, the constructed assets have been able to improve the accessibility to services, as discussed above. Findings from qualitative interviews, asset assessment by engineers, and immersion indicate that the improved access has mainly been in terms of decreased duration/time required to access the services, and in anecdotal cases, in terms of improved quality of services itself.

Increased access to market and services is always dependent upon the availability of these services. Except in a few VDCs, the intervention VDCs lacked pre-existing markets or functional services. An example of how dependent the assets were on external factors is the

Market in rural dhading

The rural market in Lapa run on the shoulders of traders. Due to limited access to the market because of poor transportation facilities, agricultural producers have a practice of carrying their produce and travel to adjacent villages and sell them. With fresh agricultural produce they also carry with themselves the poultry and sell them. On-foot travelling has been the only mode of transportation in this rural village where small confectionary shops are the markets. When traders cannot come to the villages, these shops are the only source of food products for the entire community. Due to lack of storage, and stable source of supply, the food options available are very limited.

Poor transportation and lack of storage has been a major hindrance for functional markets which can meet the needs of the community. This has also led to a situation whereby prices of goods are up to three times the price in Dhading Besi. The new rural reality requires a more comprehensive, market oriented and context-specific approach in linking the communities to a formal market in rural Dhading.

school facility (toilet) constructed by the project in Devistan, Talakhu. The project built the asset as per the demand by the local community. However, the asset was found to be unused as the school was not registered yet to run classes. The community members are still unsure if the school will be granted permission to run the classes. This shows that the asset has not made any contribution to the community and it is still uncertain if the asset will be useful at all.

It should be understood that improving food security, access to services, and improving resilience in the intervention VDCs can be directly linked with their access to larger markets/service centers. These centers were away from the intervention community, and the local level infrastructure seldom increased meaningful access to these markets. “The nearest market in our village is four hours away. The trail supported by the project has reduced the distance by about 30 minutes,” quipped a local, adding that the trails are limited within small geographical scopes that they cannot be expected to establish better market connectivity. The communities are highly dependent on these centers for commodities as the terrain and climates severely affect their productivity.

In this context, the continued usability and functionality of the services and infrastructures beyond the coverage of PRRO was detrimental to the ability of the achievements gained from the project to improve access to essential services, community infrastructure, and market.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.1.3

- Lack of resources limited the achievement of the project.
- Technical monitoring was very limited in scope, which affected the quality of the asset.
- Assumptive investment in assets meant many assets are incomplete, substandard, or are not functional.
- A high degree of focus was given to activities and outputs.
- Many of the communities lack markets or services at the local level, which meant that the assets constructed at the local level did not necessarily increase meaningful access.

Evaluation question 3.1.4: To what extent did the project reach targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels?

The PRRO was initiated in a bid to address the immediate food and nutrition needs, and support communities and the government in repairing infrastructure and promoting resilient livelihoods. PRRO targeted communities that were among the most affected by the earthquake, food insecurity, and geographically remote. The PRRO reached these communities and helped them rebuild community assets, and at the same time, provided cash and food support to the households at a time of dire need.

The community members and the government stakeholders stated that the PRRO was able to ensure the participation of each and every household in the community and no household was left behind. Furthermore, the work division at the construction site was also considerate of various population group including women and elderly. In addition in all the three district, community leaders, government stakeholders and project management community

members -during the KII stated that as all the households were included and received cash and/or food transfer, every member of the household benefited from the project activities. PRRO was able to stabilize the food security situation in these communities during the first phase by distributing cash and food to households for their labor contribution in building community-level assets. By the second phase and third phase, the PRRO was able to strengthen the food security situation and build upon the gains to further enable increased access to community assets. The data from the community asset score also shows that the communities have an increased number of assets, and a significant amount (94.3%) of these assets are functional.

However, FGD with community members suggest that the reach of the project, in terms of ensuring accessibility of the assets to be used by all groups was limited. Especially, the elderly and the people with disability were considered to have difficulty in accessing these assets. Geography and the terrain was the most prominent factor leading to this as the location of the asset posed difficulty to these groups to access those assets.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.1.4

- The project was able to stabilize the immediate food security of the targeted beneficiaries.
- The community has an increased number of functional assets.

Evaluation Criteria: Relevance

Evaluation Question 3.2.1: To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented relevant to national concern, policy, and strategy?

Secondary document review provides evidence that WFP's PRRO is in line with the Post Disaster Recovery Framework, 2016-2020, adopted by the Government of Nepal. The framework envisages "to provide a systematic, structured, and prioritized framework for implementing recovery and reconstruction." Under the leadership of National Reconstruction Authority, five strategic recovery objectives are set out which broadly center around the following:

- i. Safe Structure
- ii. Social Cohesion
- iii. Access to Services
- iv. Livelihood Support
- v. Capacity Building

Following target outcomes of the operation directly addresses the national policy on post-earthquake recovery:

- Improved access to assets and/or essential services, including community and market infrastructure
- Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities
- Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households
- The human capacity to reduce the risk of disasters and shocks
- Gender equality and empowerment improved

On a broader level, the operation also contributed to government policies and strategies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Specifically, the project was more closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No poverty), 2 (Zero hunger), 5 (Gender equality), while it indirectly contributed to other goals relevant to Nepal.

Therefore, the project design, strategy, and activities are in line with the national policy and concern.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.2.1

- The project design, objectives, and activities were relevant to the national need and policy concern
- The project activities are implemented under Post Disaster Recovery framework 2016-2020

Evaluation Question 3.2.2: To what extent was the project objective relevant to the need of the beneficiaries?

The three districts selected for the intervention were among the 14 most-affected districts by the earthquake¹⁰. The per capita disaster effect was Rs. 149,580, Rs. 209,080, and Rs. 204,930 in Dhading, Nuwakot, and Gorkha, respectively. This was at a time when the GDP per capita of the nation was only around Rs. 76252.60.¹¹

According to a post-earthquake report prepared by WFP, the food security cluster, and the government of Nepal, 71% of the households affected by the earthquake, at the time indicated that food was of critical need. Several reports including the PDNA, indicated that there was a severe effect on livelihood, infrastructure, and market.

Through three phases of intervention, the project targeted 20 VDCs in Dhading, Nuwakot, and Gorkha. The geographical remoteness compounded by the effect of the earthquake in these areas had left these communities in a very vulnerable situation whereby food security and continuation of livelihood were severely strained.

Even before the earthquake, these districts lagged in development. The national pre-earthquake HDI was 0.491, whereas the pre-earthquake HDI of Dhading, Gorkha, and Nuwakot was 0.461, 0.466, and 0.481 respectively. These VDCs were also in the severely insecure areas after the earthquake, as identified by the NeKSAP acute phase classification¹².

In this context, the project was implemented to restore food and nutrition security, rebuild community infrastructure, and support the restoration of livelihoods, enhancing community resilience to future shocks. This shows that the project objectives were relevant to the need of the beneficiaries. Stakeholders consulted during the qualitative evaluation were also of the view that the WFP and its subsequent activities helped address the needs of the community.

At a personal and household level, the support in terms of cash and food was able to address the needs. “When WFP came in (with PRRO), we have lacked money and used up our savings having spent what we had in rebuilding after the earthquake. The cash I received after working in the construction of the trail; I spent on constructing a toilet for my home,” Said a man in Talakhu, Nuwakot.

This shows that the project objectives and activities were relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.2.2

- The project design, objectives, and activities were relevant to the need created by the earthquake in the communities where PRRO was implemented

¹⁰ Government of Nepal, Post Disaster Need Assessment Volume A

¹¹ Government of Nepal, Post Disaster Need Assessment Volume B,

¹²WFP and NeKSAP. 2015. The Food Security Impact of the Earthquakes in Nepal. Kathmandu

- The project was able to contextually and timely meet the needs of the communities after the earthquake

Evaluation Question 3.2.3: To what extent is the project objective still relevant?

The end term survey shows that 53.7% of the households earned Rs.10000 (USD 87.7¹³) or less in a month, about a dollar more than the internationally recognized poverty line of USD 1.9/day. The data also shows that 26.71% of the households are below the same poverty line. This indicates that communities are still economically vulnerable. As shown in the table below (table 4), data on food consumption and dietary diversity also showcase a bleak picture in terms of the communities' food security. As such a situation warrants for further interventions, the project, and its objectives can be deemed still relevant.

The end term data also shows that 63.78% of the households have a dietary diversity score below 5.16. Following table 4 shows the average dietary diversity score of households and the percentage of households that have HDD scores below average, segregated by the district.

Most of the households (52.78%) also have a Food Consumption Score below the average score of 52.39. Table 4 illustrates the percentage of households below the average Food Consumption Scores, segregated by the district.

Group of Household	Percentage of household below average FCS	Percentage of household below average dietary diversity score
Overall	52.8%	63.8%
Dhading	52.%	54.7%
Gorkha	42.6%	71.5%
Nuwakot	64.4%	73.7%

Table 6: Percentage of households below the average FCS and HDD

Furthermore, there also exists a gap between the food consumption score and household dietary diversity score of the households in the intervention communities and the national average. The national average FCS in the rural areas in Nepal is 60, and the average dietary diversity is 6.4(NPC, 2013). The project has contributed to the improvement of food security, which has increased these scores in the intervention areas compared to the baseline. Nonetheless, there remains a scope whereby the project design could be relevant to close the existing gap of food security of these areas to other parts of the country.

Findings also show that although improvements have been made in the lives of people vis-à-vis their food security, livelihood, and GESI, there is still a need in the community to build

¹³ USD 1 = NPR 114.025, retrieved from

<https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1%2C0000&From=NPR&To=USD> on February 26, 1019

upon the achievements of the project. Objectives set out during the initiation of PRRO are still relevant in the intervention communities. The achievements of the PRRO in its three years of active engagement has built a foundation in the communities which can serve for future interventions to ensure food security and sustainability of assets.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.2.3

- The communities still face similar challenges and needs, which makes the project activities, objectives, and strategies relevant.
- The project design, activities, and strategy can still be relevant to national needs and priorities, not only in the PRRO's intervention districts but elsewhere as well.

1.3. Evaluation Criteria: Efficiency

Evaluation question 3.3.1: How timely and efficiently has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document?

In terms of timely implementation, the project phased out at the intended time of three years. However, there were some changes in the timeline during the implementation of the project.

In the initial phases of the project, identification of households using SCOPE took longer than anticipated. This pushed back the implementation timeline of other activities. In some cases, this delay encroached upon the time allocated for the feasibility survey of various schemes. Other external factors, like local level elections, also delayed some aspects of the project.

Field visits and interactions with the community members and partners also suggest that, in many instances, the partners had to endure a high degree of pressure to deliver the output within the stipulated timeline. In some cases, implementation was found to be done by skipping the set process of scheme selection as evident by the fact that only 48.45% of the respondents stated that their households had participated in the identification and selection of the scheme. The community members on the other had felt that the management of the project implementation was efficient. This feeling among the community members were found to have stemmed from the fact that the Cash and/or food transfer as the entitlements of the community was delivered timely and equally to all the households.

However, given the change in the anticipated resource, evaluating the efficiency against the project document might not be reliable. This is especially true since the project document was not amended as the implementation approach changed.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.2.3

- The project initiated and phased out within the intended timeframe; however, some changes to the timescale were made during various phases of the project.
- In some cases, the priority to adherence to the timeline led to compromises that might have had some implications in the outcome of the project activities.

Evaluation question 3.3.2: How well was the use of resources?

Value for money exercise was beyond the scope of this end-term evaluation. Therefore this report lacks quantitative data to present as evidence on how well the project used the resource during implementation. Nevertheless, information on the use of resources was gathered through qualitative exercise and document review.

To answer this question, another question should be asked: “Was there any alternative option for investment of the resources, which could have been more effective to attain the project outcome?”. The qualitative researchers shared the intended outcome of the project with project management committee members interviewed, and few of the FGD groups, and then presented them with this question. The opinion was diverse. Some of the participants believed that the resources should have been concentrated in one asset, whereas others thought that the diversification of assets led to the fulfillment of most immediate needs.

The use of resources was seen to be efficient in meeting the immediate needs of the population. The earthquake had damaged or destroyed various local assets like drinking water systems, irrigation systems, and trails. This had increased the vulnerability of the communities. In this context, the project prioritized the rehabilitation of these assets, which renewed, and -in many instances-improved communities’ access to these assets.

The community members felt that this helped them focus on restoring longer-term needs and enabled them to sustain until larger schemes were available for complete recovery. Expressing this view, a project management committee member in Nuwakot said, *“The Lok Marg that is under construction and will pass through our village. Our markets will then flourish, and the economy will also significantly improve. When that happens, the community will be able to build the needed infrastructure on their own. The water problem was so serious after the earthquake that many families contemplated leaving the community. The drinking water system constructed by the project has at least ensured that the community members are here when the time comes to make gains from the Lok Marg.”*

On the other hand, another section of the community felt that by diversifying the investment in different assets, the project missed an opportunity to strengthen the ability of a community to meet their own needs. An elected ward member in Gorkha stated, *“Instead of constructing so many small-scale assets in our VDC, it would have been better if the project had invested in improving the trail that connects our VDC to Machikhola. Even if we have a blacktopped road in this village, a small landslide in the trail to Machikhola will make it difficult for us to join hand and mouth.”* He further added, *“I understand that given the available resource that could have been too grand an undertaking, but WFP could have partnered with other agencies.”*

In this context, it can be said that the use of the resource by the project was appropriate, but there was a scope of increased efficiency.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.2.2

- The resources were used appropriately, in terms of meeting the immediate need of the community

- The community members felt that this helped them focus on restoring longer-term needs and enabled them to sustain until larger schemes were available for complete recovery
- There was a scope of more efficient use of resources to achieve the intended outcome of the project.

Evaluation question 3.3.3: How appropriate was the implementation strategies?

The evaluation team is of the opinion that the implementation of the strategy of the PRRO was appropriate, given the social and geographical context of the target communities.

The approach of the PRRO to provide the community with food assistance and cash assistance for their work in the construction of assets was found to be the most appreciated part of the project. The project also gave utmost consideration to ensure that the asset construction took place in the lean season, and based on the community's decision: these promoted communities' participation and acceptance towards the project activities.

The project also handed over the decision-making power to the community. The communities were expected to have a say on what to build when to build and who to involve. The project and its staff merely provided resources and expertise to ensure that the goal set by the community is achieved.

The weakness in the implementation strategy laid in the fact that the project was unable to communicate appropriately with the community, its intended goals, and its outcome. As such the decision-makers (community) and the facilitators (project) lacked shared vision and goals. This meant that the goals and outcomes that were set at the strategic level did not necessarily transfer at the implementation level.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.2.2

- The strategy of project implementation was appropriate and was accepted by the stakeholders
- There exists room for improvement in communication with the community on project modality and other details.

Evaluation question 3.3.4: What efforts were made to promote accountability and sustainability? And to what extent were they useful and acceptable?

As discussed in the effectiveness section, Accountability was sought at different levels by the PRRO. At the community level accountability was primarily sought through the participation of community members in decision making and project management. Secondly, the project used public gathering, boards/displays to discuss and to promote accountability and transparency. At a higher level, the beneficiaries could seek information and/or report any issues regarding the project or people associated with it, directly to the WFP country office. This furthered the accountability. The community members also expressed that the measures

of accountability were contextual, accessible, and usable. Detail discussion on majors of accountability has already been presented in the earlier section (3.1.2) and the sustainability section below.

Based on field visits, review of documents, and interactions; the evaluation team is of the view that the project lacked a systematic or structured approach to ensure sustainability. The findings show that the project only had planned for “the handover of an asset to local government” as a means to ensure sustainability. While this was acceptable by the community, there is little evidence to suggest that this approach was useful.

Handing over the asset to the local community and government should be a part of a more comprehensive exit plan. Before exiting the community, proper consideration should be given to how the achievement can be continued, what measures should be put in place to ensure sustainability, who is in the best position to take ownership, and what support is required to ensure continued benefit and sustainability. Once this is done, the hand over should be a part of a broader exit strategy. However, the evidences from the evaluation suggest that the handover of the assets to the local government was the single measure put in place as a measure to ensure sustainability, and this measure has failed to be useful as the local governments are under capacitate

d to carry forward the benefits created by the project in the respective communities.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.2.2

- The measures put in place by the project and WFP, to ensure accountability was contextual and effective
- The measures taken towards ensuring sustainability was not effective

Evaluation Criteria: Impact

Evaluation Question 3.4.1: What changes positive (or negative) has the project brought about in the living standard of targeted beneficiaries of the project area?

The evaluation found some evidence (as discussed in sections above) of the impact of the project in the community. Increased accessibility to available services and market within the community are some of the common impacts observed in all three districts.

The endterm data shows that only 1.22% had to travel 30 minutes or more to fetch drinking water compared to 31.5% during the baseline. Likewise, only 37.7% of the households in quantative survey stated that the primary health care service was at a distance of 30 minutes or less, compared to 51.9% during the baseline. These findings shows that since the implementation of the project, there has been an increase in the access of the community to services. Discussion on the access to local services have been provided in deatil in section part II of evaluation question 3.1.1.

Likewise, the community members during the FGD reported that modality of food and cash transfer enabled them to stabilize their food security situation and livelihood during the first phase and By the second phase, the project was able to build upon the achievements of Phase-

I by adding assets to the communities and providing an opportunity to the community for continued benefit from food or cash transfers. In some instances, like in Dhading, irrigation projects and trail construction have been credited for an increase in agricultural production at the local level.

Some beneficiaries had invested the cash that they had received from the project in income generation activities. This investment had enabled them to access better education and health services. In other communities, the assets like health post buildings had directly enhanced the health services, while schemes like drinking water systems had enabled local communities in more productive activities by reducing the time they spent in fetching water. Some such examples are presented in the “Impact Case Study” report.

However, these changes are not common across all the intervention communities or beneficiaries. During the FGD with community members and KII with stakeholders, they could not directly associate the project’s impact on improving their living standards and instead associated the project’s achievement to stabilization of the situation after the earthquake.

As stated in earlier sections, the livelihood and living standards of the beneficiaries are highly dependent on non-local actors and no local services. Any improvement in livelihood will require increased connectivity to market/services rather than intra-community connectivity. Given that the project concentrated its activities at the local level, investing mostly in local assets, its limited impact on changing living standards is understandable.

Compared to the situation immediately after the earthquake, PRRO did help improve the living standard. The food and Cash supports stabilized the risk situation households were facing and helped them to go back to the same or similar living standard as was before the earthquake.

Given the evidence, on a micro-scale, the PRRO was able to have a positive impact on the lives of the community, which in many instances improved their living standards- like through increased local production, or safe and easy access to services. However, evidence of a broader impact on the improvement of the living standard was limited to a few individuals of the community.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.4.1

- The project has been able to increase access to service and markets and mobility at the local level.
- Trails and irrigation schemes have led to increased agricultural production.
- The intervention has also helped improve the food security situation
- The impact of the project on improving the living standard of the community is limited.

Evaluation Question 3.4.2: What real difference has the project made in women empowerment and social inclusion?

As discussed in the evaluation question 3.1.2, the project has helped create an environment where community members are increasingly receptive to the idea of gender and social equality. The equal wage for females and males has left many communities to ponder upon the concept of the equal wage system and in cases (like in Nuwakot) helped women to break from a traditional value system that implied that women are entitled to fewer gains than men for the same amount of work.

The project has also empowered women to take up more decision-making roles in the community. The formation of women groups by female participants of the project, in Dhading, is an example of how women are increasingly seeking opportunities to strengthen their economic standing, and in doing so, improve their social status. Likewise, in a smaller scale evidence was found that suggested that the implementation of the project has helped alter the traditional gender roles within a household. In some of the communities, women during the FGD reported that their in-laws, including father in-law were willing to take up responsibility like taking care of children in the household when their daughters were working in the asset building. According to them, the opportunity for making money by working in the asset construction motivated their family member to share the responsibility.

On the otherhand, the involvement of women and marginalized groups in decision making positions have also not been translated into meaningful participation as during FGDs with community members in all the district many of the community members lamented that the participation of these traditionally marginalized population groups was limited to holding a position and seldom translated into actual involvement in decision making.

The evaluation reflected that the project had made gains that can, in the long run, have a lasting impact on the lives of the beneficiaries. Furthermore, it has also created a strong foundation for the continuation of the intervention in the future. However, this will be detrimental to continued inputs to build upon the outputs of the project. Likewise, ownership by the local government regarding the achievements of the project activities is also equally essential. Therefore, while avenues have been opened, the direct impact remains to be seen.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.4.2

- The project helped increase the acceptance of the idea of gender equality.
- Women are more confident and willing to engaging in decision making at the community level.
- The project has also introduced the idea of equal pay in the community.

Evaluation Criteria: Sustainability

Evaluation Question 3.5.1: To what extent and how will the achieved results, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of beneficiaries at the project goal level, continue after this project ends?

The evaluation shows that there is a scope for the sustainability of the achievement of the project results and gains, but it depends on what future actions are taken by the community, local government, or WFP itself. Without more inputs and at present context, the

sustainability of a large portion of the achievements of the project could be challenging, mainly as the PRRO mostly concentrated on immediate relief to the communities affected by the earthquake. This is further evident by the learning from the Nuwakot district. The project phased out from the district citing the improved food security after two phases of the intervention. But within nine months (between phasing out of the project and the end term data collection), the food security situation in Dhading and Gorkha was found to be better than that of the Nuwakot. Furthermore, the data from the community asset score shows that only around 51% of the assets were deemed maintainable by the community members or the local government on their own. This indicates that the community and local government still lacked capacity to ensure continued benefits from the assets without external assistance.

Nonetheless, there is evidence that some of the communities have been working towards sustaining the assets by furthering the use. In Solomane village of Lachyang, Nuwakot has taken up the responsibility of an open space created by the project. The ward has developed it as a park and is also working towards improving the facilities to function as a disaster shelter, which can facilitate about 400 to 500 individuals.

Similarly, in Kupchet of Dhading, the local government has upgraded the trail constructed by WFP which has improved the quality and usability of the trail leading towards sustainability.

There were also instances where the community members involved in the construction of community building funded by the project, were replicating the skills gained from experience in the construction of other community facilities like school.

These however, were not general practice in all of the intervention community. During the visits to the community many assets were found to have diminishing utility and were also affected by disrepairment as seen in the report “Technical Assessment of Assets”. This shows that in many instances ensuring continued benefits from the gains made by the project could be challenging.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.4.2

- The continuation of the impact of the project and its activities will require further intervention. At present state, without any intervention, there is a possibility of roll back to the pre-intervention situation.
- Support from Local government is key to long term sustainability of the project

Evaluation Question 3.5.2: What challenges and opportunities persist in terms of gaining continued benefits from the project intervention, for beneficiaries?

A significant part of the sustainability of the project hinges on the continued use and functioning of the constructed assets. This means that the assets need to be maintained over time. However, based on the qualitative discussions and observation from the evaluation team, this was the most pressing issue for most of the assets.

The challenge in terms of gaining continued benefit was the inability of the community to maintain the assets created. The technical assessment of assets showed that many of these

assets already had a degrading use. KII with local level stakeholders and the technical assessment suggest that the communities lack capacity- both in terms of skilled human resources and hardware equipment to maintain these assets. The qualitative exercise also found that many of the stakeholders were skeptical regarding the ability of the community to maintain the asset. Household surveys also showed that the community members were unsure if the community or ward could maintain and repair the asset, with 51.9% stating that they did not have the ability. Many of the communities were unsure of who was responsible for the maintenance of the asset.

The technical evaluation also found that many of the assets and achievements of the project intervention have not been owned by the local government as intended. Furthermore, the FGD in the community indicate that community members are unclear about who is responsible for the maintenance of the assets or how can they build upon the gains made by the project. No evidence suggest that the local governments has prioritized the achievements of the project as a stepping stone for further development. The local government itself is in the phase of determining its role in the community and its approach to development as shared by ward office representatives during KII and community members during FGD, across all three districts. In this context, the community members expressed fear that by the time the local government achieves an appropriate degree of functionality, it will be too late to make progress on what the project has achieved now.

Another aspect of sustainability is the continued use of skills by trained members of the community in strengthening livelihoods. The evaluation found evidence that these trained community members have been able to utilize the skills received as part of the project activities in a sustained manner.

In terms of gains made towards gender equality and empowerment, the impression from the FGD with community members is that- challenge remains towards ensuring that the women have continued the opportunity to strengthen their roles in the community.

Likewise, the evaluation found there is also a need for increased awareness among people regarding disasters and disaster preparedness. The FGDs indicate that the community members were generally found uninformed about the idea of risk reduction while few members were aware of preparedness. Community members viewed disaster management from the lenses of disaster response. Communities that had displayed progress towards disaster management were more concerned with post-disaster preparedness and very less on mitigation. It is, therefore, essential that the communities have an awareness of the importance of disaster mitigation as a means of risk reduction for communities to become resilient in a sustained manner.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.5.2

- The communities lack capacity- both in terms of skilled human resources and hardware equipment to maintain those assets.
- Ownership of assets has not adequately transferred to the local government.
- Women’s participation and inclusion in project activities are encouraging. However, the sustainability of this has to be a part of the project’s exit strategy

Evaluation Question 3.5.3: To what extent do achieve results (project goal, outcomes, and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of beneficiaries?

The average food consumption score and the dietary diversity score have increased since the project initiated its activities in the community. These increments show that the food consumption pattern has improved in these locations. The improved food consumption will continue to be relevant to the community. As discussed in the earlier sections, the communities where the PRRO carried out its intervention were comparatively less food secure than most of the other communities across the country. In addition, there is also a gap whereby these communities have food security levels in par with other communities within Nepal. In this context, the achievement of the project in terms of increasing food consumption and diversity will continue to be relevant to beneficiaries to ensure their food security.

Another achievement of the project is the increase in access and improvement of services. The community assets, constructed by PRRO, have created a situation whereby communities have been able to increase their access to local-level services and livelihood assets. This increase in access will continue to benefit the community in decreasing their vulnerability at the local level. The assets that were created were targeted at meeting the daily needs of the communities. These include increased mobility, increased access to service and market centers, increased access to services like drinking water, and availability of assets like irrigation that can directly lead to increased production. These services and access are and will continue to be essential needs of the community. The demand for these services and access will remain in the community for the foreseeable future. In this context, the assets that were constructed as part of the PRRO will continue to assist the community in meeting their needs.

The project has also been able to decrease the gender disparity that persisted in the community, especially regarding unequal pay. Among many community members, the idea that women and men should receive equal pay for a same amount of work was introduced by the project. The project also demonstrated this by ensuring equal pay to all community members (households) who participated in the CFA/FFA programs. This concept of equal pay among males and females in the community will in the future, help further the notion of gender equality in the community. As mentioned earlier, women are determined to demand equal pay in any future work that they do. This achievement of the project will continue to be relevant in the community, especially for women.

The project focused on achieving its goals and targets by adding or improving the community level asset. This entails that most of the achievement of the project highly depends on the continued functionality of these assets. In a situation where these assets have a declining use, they will also have a decreased relevance to the need of the project. Therefore, the continued relevancy of achievement is also determined by the continued functionality of the assets.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.5.3

- The improved food consumption will continue to be relevant to the community.
- The increase in access to local-level services and livelihood assets will continue to benefit the community in decreasing their vulnerability at the local level.

- The reduction of gender disparity, especially the idea of equal pay, will be relevant to the communities.
- The relevancy of constructed assets is highly dependent on the usability of those assets.

Evaluation question 3.6: What is the preferred support modality by beneficiaries in terms of only cash or food, and cash and food both?

PRRO supported the beneficiary households with cash and food items for their work in the construction of the asset. This support was one of the most appreciated aspects of the project. 66.9% of the sampled households received both-food and cash- as support from PRRO, and 31%, which included the entire sample size of Nuwakot, received only cash.

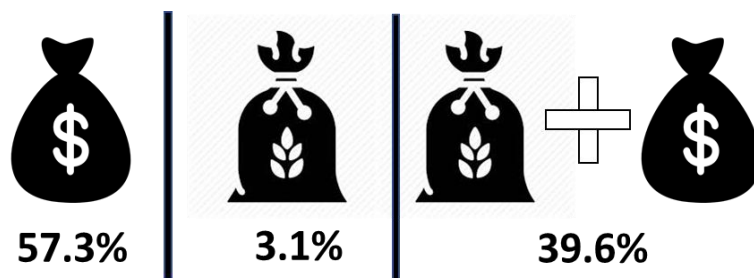


Figure 26: Preferred support modality

The most preferred support modality was cash (57.3%), followed by a support modality which comprised of both cash and food. Only food was the least preferred support modality among the beneficiaries.

Likewise, a higher number of female-headed households preferred cash for work (60.37%) in comparison against male-headed households. Only 1.84% of the female-headed households preferred food for work. Among male-headed households, 56.50% preferred cash, and 3.43% preferred food.

In Nuwakot and Gorkha, the majority of the households preferred cash, whereas in Dhading majority preferred a combination of both cash and food.

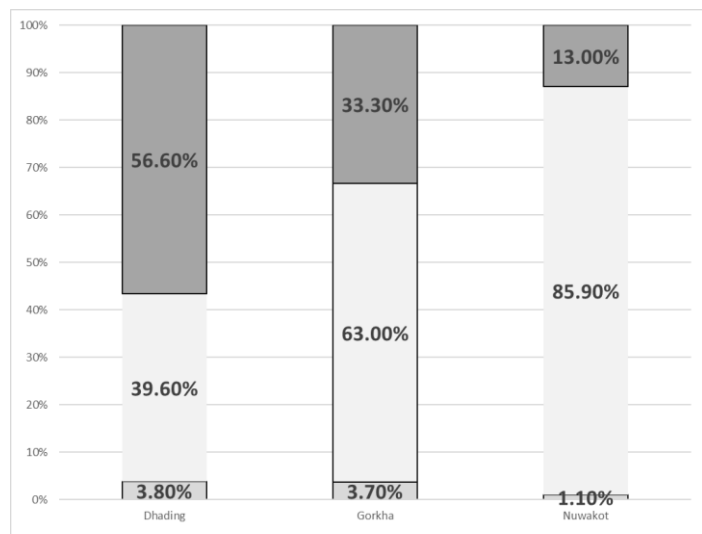


Figure 27: Preferred support modality disaggregated by district

The majority of the households that preferred cash stated that cash gives them a choice to purchase as per their needs. The other top two stated reasons were the ability to purchase varieties of food and the ability to cover other household expenses, respectively.

Likewise, 91.9% of the households that preferred both – cash and food stated that the ability to meet seasonal needs by having both, as the primary reason for their choice.

Qualitative findings also show that the preference in the type of support modality is heavily skewed against “just food.” Cash was the most preferred support modality mainly because

community members believed that the utility of cash surpasses the utility of just-food. The community members advocated for including cash as a form of assistance for work, reflecting the need to continue supporting household recovery, boost purchasing power and smooth overall consumption, especially during winter. Many FGD participants were also supportive of the idea of providing both food and cash for the work. This they believe, would help fulfill their food needs and at the same time, provide an opportunity for them to invest and meet other needs besides food.

The reasons for less preference for “just food” are various. Community members pointed out, -lack of proper storage facility at home, and limited utility as significant reasons for low preference for “just food” as support.

During field visits, researchers were given examples of various families who had been able to bring about positive changes in their lives due to the cash support provided by the project. There were households in the communities who had begun a business venture with the cash support, households who had paid off debt, or afforded better health service for a sick family member. It was evident that the people felt more empowered with cash as they had an increased ability to make decisions on how and on what to use the cash for. The broad and diverse utility of cash was the reason why people preferred cash to be a part of any support modality.

Key findings and conclusions – Evaluation question 3.6

- Communities prefer to support modalities that have ‘cash’ as a key component.
- The community prefers cash as this provides more flexibility, and less preference for food is also associated with a lack of storage facilities at home.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the findings presented in the previous section, an overall assessment that responds to the evaluation questions is provided below. This is followed by five recommendations of how WFP can take action to build on the lessons learned.

Overall Assessment/Conclusions

Compared to the baseline, the overall food consumption score and household dietary diversity have increased from 50.25 during the baseline to 52.39 during the end-term. The increment is also seen in the HDD score. These shows that there has indeed been an improvement in the food security situation of the community in the past three years that the project intervened. During the end term, Gorkha had the highest number of households within acceptable food consumption and also had the highest FCS; Nuwakot had the lowest.

The project phased out from Nuwakot, citing the improved food security situation in the district compared to Dhading and Gorkha. However, based on the end term data, it is evident that the improvement was not sustainable, and by the time of the end term, the food security situation in Nuwakot was poorer compared to the other two districts. This evidence from Nuwakot suggest that the gains made immediately after the project intervention could not be sustained in a longer run by the community or the local government. This situation could

repeat itself in Dhading and Gorkha as well especially since many of the community members and government stakeholders reported that they did not have the capacity or resource to ensure continued benefit from the gains made by the project in the past three years.

On a broader scale, the evaluation team is of the opinion that the PRRO has been able to make some positive difference in the lives of the beneficiaries through its activities, especially as the project activities have contributed to increased access to local services like health and education as evident by the findings from Community Asset Score. An example of this is a statement of a mother in Gorkha who felt that construction of a trail by WFP in her village was a boon as she was assured that her children, if needed, can get timely treatment unlike in the past, as the trail eased the connection to the health post. These improvements in access are mostly in terms of reduced travel time and seldom in terms of improved quality of services or market. However, the communities are still to a large extent dependent on external factors which could not be addressed by the project intervention.

The project envisaged that access to market and services would lead to increased resilience, livelihood, and reduce risk in the community. In most of the intervention communities, these services were not available locally, and the access to these markets and services was highly determined by infrastructures and assets that were not within the community. However, these infrastructures and assets that were detrimental to the access of the community to market and services were beyond the scope of the PRRO. Hence, in many communities, effectively increasing the access to increase resilience, livelihood and reduce risk has been a challenge given the scope of the PRRO intervention.

Qualitative findings and the assessment of assets also indicate that the project had minimal impact on the improvement of livelihood, in spite of the support provided.

The PRRO was highly relevant to the needs of the communities and continues to be so. The project was also able to reach out to vulnerable communities. The secondary review and the findings from the household surveys shows that there is still a scope for further strengthening of food security situation and livelihood which means that the PRRO is still relevant in the communities.

Overall, the project was effective in terms of meeting the immediate needs of the community after the earthquake. It was also able to ensure a high degree of community participation in the project activities, including from marginalized ethnic communities like Dalit and population groups like women. The qualitative information also suggest that vulnerable and marginalized groups were adequately included in benefit sharing.

In addition, the project has also been directly attributed by community members for introducing the concept of equal pay for men and women. This concept of equal pay was found to have led to change in local practices and have been adopted by community members as a norm. Though at varying degree of effectiveness, the PRRO has contributed to women empowerment in terms of increased participation in decision making at community and household. The information from FGDs with community members however suggest that the participation of these groups have not adequately translated into meaningful involvement in decision making process. Hence, to bring any meaningful and sustainable changes in the lives of traditionally marginalized groups like women a continued intervention is required.

Nonetheless, the project has laid the foundation which can be built upon to strengthen gender and social equality and equity.

The project modality of cash and food transfer to local households for labor contribution in the construction of local assets has been one of the most appreciated aspects of the project by all the community-level stakeholders. Including every household of the community in benefit-sharing, i.e., use of created assets and enrolment of every household in the CFA/FFA program, and implementation of activities have helped increase the effectiveness of the project activities as it ensured participation and acceptance towards project activities. The finding from the household survey shows that challenges persisted in ensuring the participation of the wider communities in the planning process. However, the community members were extensively involved in the project's implementation process, mitigating any misgivings.

Despite the project's positive gains, as discussed above, the effectiveness of the project was constrained by a lack of resources for the need-based implementation of project activities. This constraint led to the implementation of the project to focus more on activities and outputs. This is evident by the findings that many of the assets constructed were left incomplete and was not necessarily based on the need of the communities. These were constructed because they were within the available budget and because it ensured that the community members were eligible for CFA/FFA. Hence, rather than focusing on the outcome, the projects prioritized outputs (CFA/FFA). In addition, in many instances, the community members and stakeholders could not relate or identify the intended outcomes of these activities and outputs, as discussed in the subsection "internal factors that led to success/failure of the project."

The project implementation strategy entailed ensuring that the community led the decision making and the implementation. The local partners and WFP under the implementation strategy had the role of facilitators, and were there to provide technical assistance to ensure quality. The formation of the project management committee to take up the responsibility of the entire implementation process at the community level was another major component of the strategy. This implementation strategy was appreciated and was accepted by the beneficiaries. Furthermore, as a recovery operation, PRRO demanded increased community engagement in its processes, compared to relief operations. Given the strategy and the nature of the operation, the implementation strategy was appropriate to the need of the community and upheld community dignity. However, as the findings from the household survey shows, more regour is required to ensure meaningful participation of community in decision making.

The evaluation team is of the impression that the intent of the project is conflicting in itself. While the implementation strategies and approach gives an impression that the PRRO intended to meet the immediate need of the community, and help the communities in restoration of their livelihood to the situation before earthquake, the project outcomes set out in its log frame indicate that PRRO was more concerned with enhancing the communities capacity of resilience and risk reduction. This issue might be a result of inability to review project log frame based on the changes made to resource vis-a-viz need to make changes on the ground to implementation approach.

However, PRRO has been able to leave behind a positive impression in the communities. The qualitative interactions suggests that changes mentioned above to a large extent be attributed to the WFP intervention. The community members in many instances directly attributed the

work done by WFP to the increase in access to local assets as well as some changes in the inclusion practices of women and other marginalized group in community decision making. As such, the community members expressed a willingness to work with WFP in the future and also appreciated what WFP had already done. This has been able to create a foundation in the community for future work with guaranteed support from the communities.

Lessons Learned

This section includes learnings that the evaluation team feels will enable WFP to strengthen its approach towards the program design and implementation in the future. This section has been divided into two parts:

- i. Part I: What worked well?
- ii. Part II: What could be improved?

Part I: What worked well?

PRRO supported beneficiary households with cash/food transfer for work in asset construction. This is the component that worked well the most. This not only reduced the vulnerability of the community to food insecurity, but it also proved to be a - well-accepted incentive for increased community engagement. In addition to that, it also ensured that no eligible household in a community was deprived of this support under no circumstance furthering the effectiveness of the support modality. The strategy of the project to provide the community with the central role in decision making and implementation of activities was another component that worked well. This modality can also be incorporated into projects that primarily focuses on creation of infrastructures in community level.

PRRO was also able to promote gender empowerment and equality through equal wage and inclusion of women at the decision-making level. It was also evident that households were willing to share responsibilities, which were traditionally undertaken by women if women had an opportunity for income generation. This willingness of the community to move away from traditional gender roles given opportunity for income generation can inform approaches towards promotions of gender equality and equity.

The accountability and transparency measures put in place by the project were able to build trust in the community regarding the project and the agencies involved. The project, using various mediums, was able to keep people informed about the project activities and outputs, from inception through completion. In-person information sharing by project management committee members, project staff along with display boards/flexes were good mediums to keep people informed.

The phase-wise implementation of the project also created an opportunity to incorporate learning and improve on shortcomings. Many issues that rose during the initial phases were improved upon in subsequent phases. It also allowed the project to concentrate on the resources in specific communities based upon pertinent needs after every phase.

Part II: What could be improved?

The evaluation team is of the opinion that the most important aspect which can be improved is to ensure that all the stakeholders know what the intended outcome of the project is, how

the project plans to achieve it, and what role the stakeholders have in the process of achieving the goals and outcomes. The evaluation showed that various stakeholders, especially the community level stakeholders, were unaware or not adequately informed on why the project was being implemented. The evidence suggests that this led to a situation whereby most of the community members were concerned with the entitlements and saw the distribution of food and cash as the primary goal of the project; giving very less priority to identifying the linkage of the assets to intended outcomes during the selection of schemes.

The PRRO could also have boosted its ability to deliver on outcomes if the project had conducted service mapping. Most of the communities that the PRRO intervened in did not have services or markets available at local level access to which would be crucial in improving the community's resilience and reduce risk. It is, therefore, essential to identify such service centers and streamline the activities accordingly.

There is also a need to strengthen the ability of the WFP's partners to meet the reporting and documentation requirements of WFP. The project monitoring should be improved to ensure the quality of deliverables.

Many of the assets that are currently unfunctional were invested in by PRRO with an assurance that the assets will receive further investments from other agencies, institutions or sources. However, these assurances have not been fulfilled which meant that the communities are unable to benefit from the asset. Likewise, the handover of assets to local government as a means to ensure sustainability did not work at all. The local governments severely lack resources, and in many cases, the assets constructed by the PRRO are not a priority.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of this evaluation, the recommendations of the evaluation teams for future similar operations are outlined below.

Recommendation 1: The project should consider Phase-I of implementation as a learning phase based on which the project log frame should revise targets and outcome indicators.

It is recommended that in a future program like PRRO develop the log frame in a way that it can be adapted based on the experience of the implementation of the project. The Phase-I of the PRRO can be considered as the learning phase. The achievement of the project in this phase should be extensively reviewed. The program should conduct rigorous interactions with stakeholders to refine the log frame indicators and targets so that the achievements of the project at the end can be measured against more pragmatic, contextual, and realistic indicators and targets.

Recommendation 2: Conduct service mapping.

FDM recommends that rigorous service mapping be conducted in the community before the selection of schemes and activities. The service mapping will allow the project to identify the existing services in the community. Once this is done, the project can concentrate on assets that will increase access to the identified services. Community service mapping can be done with the extensive involvement of community members.

Recommendation 3: Develop an impact pathway and share it with stakeholders.

The project should ensure that the stakeholders are aware of the intended outcomes of the project for effective participation. It is important to include community members when decisions are. This way, clarity can be established around what achievements are realistically expected by the project. Therefore, in the future, the project like PRRO should develop an impact pathway that is easy to comprehend and refresh the information in every decision doing exercise. This impact pathway can be different for communities; therefore, the development of the impact pathway following the service mapping exercise at the community level is advisable.

This impact pathway can also be used as an internal outcome monitoring guide whereby the partners report to WFP on how a given asset fits into the pathway.

Recommendation 4: Develop a robust exit plan

The project should develop a robust exit plan, which includes identification of stakeholders who can take up the responsibility of repair and maintenance, SWOT analysis of those stakeholders, and a plan to strengthen the ability of the institution to ensure the sustainability of the asset. This process will allow the project to identify the entity which can be most effective in repair and maintenance, identify the areas which they need to strengthen to take up the responsibility and intervene in the areas of improvements, leading to an effective sustainability plan.

Recommendation 5: Prioritize cost-sharing with local government

The new federal structure has provisioned for extensive authority to the local governments. This can be an opportunity for projects like PRRO. The program should look into the option whereby the WFP project provides technical assistance, the cost associated with labor in construction and material transportation, while the local governments can share the cost of materials. Such a cost-sharing mechanism will promote both ownership as well as the efficiency of the project.

Annexes

Annex 1: PRRO Fact Sheet

Name	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation - 200875		
Type	Operation		
Budget	USD 10.5 million		
Timeline			
	Approval	Start Date	End Date
	November 2015	November 2016	December 2018
Phase I	November 2016 to June 2017		
Phase II	July 2017- April 2018		
Phase III	May 2018 to December 2018		
Geographic Coverage			
Districts	Dhading	Gorkha	Nuwakot
VDCs	Lapa	Sirdibas	Chaap
	Tipling	Uhiya	Talakhu
	Sertung	Gumda	Ghyanphedi
	Jharlang	Laparak	Shikarabesi
	Reegaun	Kashigaun	Urleni
	Gumdi		Lachhang
	Salyankot		
	Marpak		
	Semjong		

Key Activities	Food Assistance for Work
	Cash Assistance of Work
	Creation of Physical and Natural Assets
	Livelihood Based Skill Training
Planned Outcomes	Outcome 1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over the assistance period for targeted households
	Outcome 2: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure
	Outcome 3: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children
	Outcome 4: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households
	Outcome 5: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities, and institutions strengthened
	Cross-Cutting: Gender equality and empowerment improved
	Cross-Cutting: Protection and accountability to affected populations
	Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained

Beneficiaries of Food Security related assistance	
Population	146,460
Household	29,904
Beneficiaries of Nutrition-related assistance	
Children aged 6-59 months	4,247
Pregnant and Lactating Women	3,142
Partners	
Government	National Reconstruction Authority Ministry of Federal Affairs
Local Partners	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe E.V (Dhading) Lutheran World Federation (Gorkha) Support to Poor Producers in Nepal (Nuwakot)
Financial Service Providers	Nepal Investment Bank Citizens Bank International

Annex: 2 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Interest in operation	Involvement in Evaluation	Who
Internal Stakeholders			
WFP Country Office (CO) Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsible for the country-level planning and operations implementation ▪ CO has a direct stake in the evaluation and an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. ▪ Accountable internally as well as to its beneficiaries and partners, for performance and results of its operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key informant, primary stakeholders and users of the evaluation - Involved in using evaluation findings in deciding on the need for the project's improvement and expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash Bases Transfer Programme Policy Officer ▪ PRRO Programme Coordinator ▪ Livelihood Programme Policy Officer ▪ Nutrition Specialist ▪ Senior Management of WFP CO in Nepal ▪ WFP Logistics Staff ▪ WFP ICT Staff ▪ WFP Administrative Staff ▪ Consultants who have worked with WFP PRRO ▪ Head Office Coordinators
WFP Regional Bureau for Asia based in Bangkok (RB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsible for both oversight of COs and technical guidance and support ▪ The RB management has an interest in an independent account of the operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The key informant and primary stakeholder – Involved in planning of way forward ▪ Interested in the project's performance and applying to learn from evaluation to other countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Program Staff responsible for the WFP PRRO ▪ Senior Regional Programme Advisor ▪ Regional M&E Advisor ▪ Nutritional Advisor
WFP Head Quarters (HQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP has an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, particularly as they relate to WFP strategies, policies, thematic areas, or delivery modality with broader relevance to WFP programming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key informants and primary stakeholders - can provide further information and clarity on relevant aspects of strategy/guidance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selected Departments at HQ level
WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OEV has a stake in ensuring that decentralized evaluations deliver quality, useful, and credible evaluations. ▪ OEV management has an interest in providing decision- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commissioner of the Evaluation - OEV has an interest in promoting learning from evaluations across WFP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation Manager ▪ Other staff of evaluation office

	<p>makers and stakeholders with independent accountability for results and with learning to inform policy, strategic, and programmatic decisions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Also interested in gathering lessons from this approach to conducting evaluations. ▪ Will include the evaluation findings in the annual synthesis of all OpEvs 	
WFP Executive Board (EB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP operations. ▪ This evaluation will not be presented to the EB, but its findings may feed into annual syntheses and into corporate learning processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary stakeholder - The evaluation will feed into an annual synthesis of all OpEvs, which will be presented to the EB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Members of the executive board
Other WFP Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other WFP Country Offices may also benefit from the findings, which can contribute to corporate learning on the implementation of capacity development interventions. 		

External Stakeholders

Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As the ultimate recipients of food and cash assistance, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP, determining whether its aid is appropriate and effective. ▪ The level of participation of the community members from different groups disaggregated by males and females will be determined, and their own perspectives will be sought in the evaluation. ▪ This allows capturing the specific interest of each of these groups as well as those on a gender basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key informants and primary stakeholder - Providing perspectives on the results, outcomes, and emerging impact of WFP's intervention. ▪ Will be affected by the decision to continue the interventions or not based on its effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sample of households and communities selected ▪ Mothers of children aged 6-59 months ▪ Pregnant and lactating women ▪ School-aged children ▪ Teachers, headteachers, management committee members, and focal teachers ▪ Direct beneficiaries ▪ Indirect beneficiaries ▪ Vulnerable people ▪ Participants of FFA and CFA programs (from all groups to be selected to reflect the sex ratio) ▪ Moderate acute malnourished (MAM)
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			<p>people who receive TSF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beneficiaries in EQ affected areas to gain insight into the effectiveness and efficiency of the support they have received from WFP and GoN ▪ Beneficiaries in areas where disaster risk reduction assets have been rehabilitated or constructed ▪ Community leaders ▪ Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) ▪ Health workers
Government of Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Government has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, harmonized with the action of other partners, and meet the expected results. ▪ The Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and National reconstruction Authority (NRA) will have a particular interest in designing programmes on community infrastructure and livelihood development in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The key informant and primary stakeholder - on government policy, priorities, views on support by WFP, and on expanding project's intervention. ▪ Will have perspectives on achievements, challenges, and inputs by WFP. ▪ Lesson learning from the evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development ▪ Ministry of Health and Population ▪ Ward and municipality level leaders ▪ Local government bodies associated ▪ District and Provincial department officers ▪ Staff responsible for nutrition
United Nations Country Team (UNCT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNCT's harmonized action should contribute to the realization of the government's developmental objectives. ▪ It has, therefore, an interest in ensuring that WFP operation is useful in contributing to the UN concerted efforts. ▪ Various agencies are also direct partners of WFP at policy and activity levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secondary stakeholders and Informants - on the overall context, and delivering as one. The user of the evaluation report for lesson learning purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nutrition Program Officer ▪ Programme Officers responsible for relief and recovery operations ▪ Programme Officers responsible for disaster risk reduction

<p>UNICEF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF is the TSFP/IMAM partner of WFP it might, therefore, be of interest to UNICEF to learn from the findings from an assessment of the TSFP Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ User od evaluation report for lesson learning purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant department and staffs
<p>Non-governmental organizations (WFP Nepal's cooperating partners)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP's cooperating partners – SAPPROS, Wilthungerhilfe, and Lutheran World Federation collectively implement programmes in Nuwakot, Dhading, and Gorkha having their own interventions. ▪ They will be keen to know the findings of the evaluation; the results are directly reflecting the efficacy of their work and through that, opening opportunities for continued collaboration. ▪ The results of the evaluation might, therefore, affect future implementation modalities, strategic orientations, and partnerships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary stakeholder and key informants - in a position to provide information on the working relationship with WFP, the implementation of the activities, challenges faced and will have inputs into the recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant Programme Officer and officials at SAPPROS ▪ Relevant Programme Officer and officials at Wilthungerhilfe ▪ Relevant Programme Officer and officials from the Lutheran World Federation
<p>Donors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP operations are voluntarily funded by a number of donors. ▪ They have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently, and if WFP's work has been effective and contributed to their own strategies and programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary stakeholder and informant - on the relationship with WFP and the priorities moving forward. ▪ An overall donor context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant portfolio managers
<p>Others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A wide range of actors, such as local leaders, and local communities, are directly/indirectly involved in the program and are expected to benefit from some of the capacity development activities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key liaison person ▪ Focal points

Annex 3: PRRO Logical framework

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
SO2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 54 (Dec 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • : > 54 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 54 (Dec 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • : > 54 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major pipeline breaks occur; • Population has continued access to markets.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 4 (Dec 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • : < 4 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 42 (Dec 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • : < 42 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 4 (Dec 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • : < 4 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 42 (Dec 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • : < 42 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 5 (Dec 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • : > 5 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 5 (Dec 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • : > 5 (Dec 2018) 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ Diet Diversity Score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 5.03 (Dec 2015) ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • : > 5 (Dec 2018) ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 54 (Dec 2015) ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • : > 54 (Dec 2018) ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 42 (Dec 2015) ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : < 42 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey ▸ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 4 (Dec 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • : < 4 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey 	
<p>Outcome SO2.2</p> <p>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 40 (Dec 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • : > 80 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: Nepal ◦ Source: WFP survey 	<p>Willingness of communities to participate in asset rehabilitation</p>
<p>Outcome SO2.3</p> <p>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ MAM treatment default rate (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : < 15 (Dec 2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Food will be consumed, not shared or exchanged for other commodities; ▸ Non-dietary

<p>including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: TSFP beneficiaries/Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ▸ MAM treatment mortality rate (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : < 3 (Dec 2018) ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: TSFP beneficiaries/Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ▸ MAM treatment non-response rate (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : < 15 (Dec 2018) ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: TSFP beneficiaries/Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ▸ MAM treatment recovery rate (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : > 75 (Dec 2018) ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: TSFP beneficiaries/Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ▸ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : > 50 (Dec 2018) ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: TSFP beneficiaries/Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring 	<p>determinants of malnutrition are tackled by counseling, education with the support of various agencies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Non-significant redistribution of supplementary ration will take place
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<p>Output SO2.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers, and vouchers, as % of planned • Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned • Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned • Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned • Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g., schools, health centers), as % of planned 	
<p>Output SO2.2</p> <p>Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, type and unit of measure 	
<p>Output SO2.3</p> <p>Messaging and counseling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP, against proportion planned • Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counseling 	
<p>Output SO2.4</p> <p>Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – 	

security, nutrition, and school feeding	disaggregated by sex and type of training	
Output SO2.5 Project-specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support ▸ Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data 	
SO3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
Outcome SO3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score ▸ CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index ▸ Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) ▸ Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) ▸ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) ▸ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) ▸ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of communities to participate in asset rehabilitation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) ▸ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) ▸ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) ▸ CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index ▸ Diet Diversity Score ▸ FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score ▸ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score ▸ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score 	
<p>Outcome SO3.2</p> <p>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP • : > 60 (Dec 2018) 	<p>Communities are willing to participate actively in resilience-building activities</p>

institutions strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beneficiary group / Location: C/FFA beneficiaries/Nepal ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring <p>NCI: National Capacity Index</p>	
<p>Output SO3.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned ▸ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned ▸ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned ▸ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned 	
<p>Output SO3.2</p> <p>Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, type and unit of measure 	
<p>Output SO3.3</p> <p>Human capacity to reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed</p> <p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training 	
<p>Output SO3.4</p> <p>National systems for monitoring trends in food security and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support 	

nutrition strengthened		
Cross-cutting		
<p>Cross-cutting result</p> <p>GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : > 50 (Dec 2018) ◦ Location: Nepal ◦ Activity: FFA ▸ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : > 90 (Dec 2018) ◦ Location: Nepal ◦ Activity: FFA ▸ Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 50 (Dec 2018) ◦ Location: Nepal ◦ Activity: FFA ▸ Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 25 (Dec 2018) ◦ Location: Nepal ◦ Activity: FFA ▸ Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food 	<p>Family hierarchies that place women in a leading role exist;</p> <p>Women are not prevented socially from holding positions of leadership</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 25 (Dec 2018) ◦ Location: <p>Nepal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Activity: FFA 	
<p>Cross-cutting result</p> <p>PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) • : > 80 (Dec 2018) ◦ Location: <p>Nepal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Activity: FFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : > 80 (Dec 2018) ◦ Location: Nepal ◦ Activity: <p>NUT_MAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems traveling to, from and/or at WFP programme site • : > 90 (Dec 2018) ◦ Location: <p>Nepal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Activity: FFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : > 90 (Dec 2018) ◦ Location: Nepal ◦ Activity: <p>NUT_MAM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major security incidents take place within and outside the camps; • Programme orientations will be carried out for all beneficiaries before the start of the programmes.
<p>Cross-cutting result</p> <p>PARTNERSHIPS: Food assistance interventions coordinated and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services • : 3 (Dec 2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner organizations are willing to provide significant inputs.

<p>partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Nepal ◦ Activity: FFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 1 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: ◦ Activity: • : 1 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Dolakha ◦ Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 1 (Dec 2018) ◦ Location: Sindhupalchok ◦ Activity: NUT_MAM <p>▶ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : > 200000 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Nepal ◦ Activity: FFA <p>▶ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 100 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Nepal ◦ Activity: FFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • : 100 (Dec 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Nepal ◦ Activity: NUT_MAM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperating partners allocate independent funding for the complementary activities.
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Annex 4: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Assessment Tool
Relevance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented relevant to national and Concern policy and strategy? 2. To what extent was the project objective relevant to the need? 3. To what extent is the project object still relevant? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Review of documents including national reports 2.1. Household Survey 2.2. Key informant Interview 2.3. Focused Group Discussion 2.4. Review of project reports, baseline reports, and monitoring reports. 3.1. Household Survey 3.2. Key informant Interview 3.3. Focused Group Discussion 3.4. Immersion 3.5. Case Studies
Effectiveness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes, and outputs achieved, and how? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Food Consumption Score 1.2. Household Diet Diversity Score 1.3. Reduced Coping Strategy Index 1.4. Community Asset Score 1.5. Household expenditure assessment 1.6. KII 1.7. FGD 2.1. Review of Baseline report

	<p>2. To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels?</p> <p>3. What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes, and outputs? How?</p>	<p>2.2. Project activity report</p> <p>2.3. Household Survey</p> <p>2.4. KII</p> <p>2.5. FGD</p> <p>2.6. Video Documentary</p> <p>3.1. KII</p> <p>3.2. FGD</p> <p>3.3. Immersion</p> <p>3.4. Document Review</p> <p>3.5. Case Studies</p>
Efficiency	<p>1. How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document?</p> <p>2. How well was the use of resources?</p> <p>3. How appropriate was the implementation of strategies?</p> <p>4. What were efforts made to promote accountability and sustainability?</p>	<p>1.1. Review of monthly reporting by a partner agency</p> <p>1.2. Review of project reports</p> <p>1.3. Review of Expense report</p> <p>1.4. Review of the monitoring report</p> <p>1.5. KII</p> <p>1.6. FGD</p> <p>2.1. Review of project reports</p> <p>2.2. Review of Expense report</p> <p>2.3. Review of the monitoring report</p> <p>2.4. Photo Monitoring</p> <p>2.5. KII</p> <p>2.6. FGD</p> <p>3.1. KII</p> <p>3.2. FGD</p> <p>3.3. Video Documentary</p> <p>4.1. Review of WFP policies, strategy, and Guidelines</p> <p>4.2. Household Survey</p>

	<p>5. To what extent the measures of accountability and sustainability useful and acceptable?</p>	<p>4.3. KII 4.4. FGD 4.5. Immersion 4.6. Case Studies</p> <p>4.1. Household Survey 4.2. KII 4.3. FGD 4.4. Immersion</p>
Impact	<p>1. What changes positive (or negative) has the project brought about in the living standard of targeted beneficiaries of the project area?</p> <p>2. What real difference has the project made in women empowerment and social inclusion?</p>	<p>1.1. Household Survey 1.2. KII 1.3. FGD 1.4. Immersion 1.5. Case Studies 1.6. Video Documentary</p> <p>2.1. KII 2.2. FGD 2.3. Immersion 2.4. Case Studies 2.5. Video Documentary</p>
Sustainability	<p>1. To what extent and how will the achieved results, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of beneficiaries at the project goal level, continue after this project ends?</p> <p>2. What challenges and opportunity persist in terms of gaining continued benefits from project intervention for beneficiaries?</p> <p>3. To what extent do achieved results (project goal, outcomes, and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of beneficiaries?</p>	<p>1.1. KII 1.2. FGD 1.3. Immersion 1.4. Video Documentary</p> <p>2.1. KII 2.2. FGD 2.3. Immersion 2.4. Video Documentary</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1. KII3.2. FGD3.3. Immersion3.4. Video Documentary
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Annex 5: Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation adopted a mixed-method evaluation design, i.e., using both quantitative and qualitative methods for data collection. More specifically, the evaluation used Convergence Parallel mixed-method design. In this design, the quantitative and qualitative data were collected and analyzed independently but simultaneously. Both the methods were given equal priority.

Data analysis was done separately and independently of each other; however, the results and the findings were integrated for interpretation. Under this design, the qualitative and quantitative methods were complementary to each other and at the same time, allowed for validation and explanation.

Quantitative Method

The quantitative component of the evaluation was designed to be a longitudinal survey adhering to the trend study design, allowing for comparison between the data obtained from the baseline and the end-term. This design was chosen as it allowed the cross-section at two points to examine change, meaning that this design allowed for an examination of change from the pre-intervention period to the post-intervention period. Also, this design was especially useful to answer the evaluation questions under the evaluation criteria of effectiveness. The effectiveness of the project was to be measured against the performance indicator set in the log-frame. More specifically, the performance was to be measured by calculating the net change in the values of indicators from the pre-intervention period to the post-intervention period. Hence, this design was deemed suitable for the evaluation.

The survey was designed to include an assessment of the perception, behaviors, and attitudes of the beneficiaries. The survey tool used in the evaluation is presented in Annex 5, and detailed calculation techniques of various indicators are provided in annex 6. A representative sample of beneficiary households was surveyed for the evaluation (*Sampling technique and sample size are discussed in the following section.*) Household Survey was the primary source of quantitative data. The household survey incorporated the following components:

1. Demographic information
2. Perception survey
3. Food Consumption Score (FCS)¹⁴
4. Household Diet Diversity Score¹⁵
5. Coping Strategy Index
6. Household Expenditure Assessment¹⁶

¹⁴ World Food Programme, 2018, Corporate Results Framework Outcome and Output Indicator Compendium

¹⁵International Dietary Data Expansion Project (2018), Data4Diets: Building Blocks for Diet-related Food Security Analysis

¹⁶USAID, SPRING (2008), *The Coping Strategies Index: Field Methods Manual (2nd Edition) Tool summary*.
Extracted from https://www.spring-nutrition.org/sites/default/files/publications/annotation/spring_coping_strategies_index.pdf

Sampling

The sample representing the population to measure the achievement of the project outcome was drawn from the beneficiary households and communities reached by PRRO in Phase II and III in Dhading, Gorkha, and Nuwakot. The beneficiaries who were only reached during the first phase were not included in the sampling frame to reduce recall bias. A sample size of 1050¹⁷, along with an additional 13 samples in Dhading, was determined for the end term evaluation. The sample size was not adjusted for non-response as the replacement was sought.

The sample was drawn using power calculation under the following parameters:

- i. Confidence Level = 95 %
- ii. Power = 90%
- iii. Effect Size= 0.1 (small)

These parameters, especially the confidence interval of 95%, were used to increase the reliability of the data obtained from the sample.

A multi-stage sampling technique was adopted. In the first stage, the sample size was divided among the three districts proportionately to the number of beneficiary households in those districts. In the second stage, the Primary Sampling Unit (PSU), i.e., wards were identified using the sampling technique: Probability Proportionate to Size. The sample was drawn from all the intervention VDCs.

Based on the techniques mentioned above, 270 households each in Gorkha and Nuwakot were surveyed while 523 households were surveyed in Dhading. The detailed sample distribution is provided in Annex 7.

At the ward level, one in every two households was selected for the survey. The starting point for the selection was the first house at (towards) the right-hand-side of the point of surveyor's entry in the ward. In cases where the required household numbers could not be attained by selecting one in two houses, the surveyors then visited the first skipped house from the right-hand side of the point of entry, then second and so on until the desired number was reached.

Household members who had worked in the asset-building sites were given priority as survey respondents. In cases where household members were unavailable at the time of arrival, another hour of the same day was scheduled. If that was not possible, either household heads below the age of 60 were selected as respondents. Households, where none of these members were available, were skipped.

Data Collection

Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) based on the ODK platform was used for data collection. The CAPI platform allowed for real monitoring of data, which increases the robustness of quality assurance and also increases the ability of the team to adopt the approaches as and when required. Besides, real-time data monitoring also could be used to inform qualitative researchers on emerging trends from quantitative data. A total of 22

¹⁷Here, $p=0.05$ and the margin of error is $\pm 3.006\%$

enumerators were mobilized to collect quantitative data. (Seven in Gorkha, four in Nuwakot and 11 in Dhading). All the enumerators that were selected had previous experiences of conducting CAPI based household survey.

A two-day training was organized for the enumerators before the field mobilization. The first day focused on orientating researchers about the project activities and local context of the evaluation location along with the techniques of administering the demographic and perception survey. The second day delved into training enumerators in administering the Food Consumption Score, Coping Strategy Index, and other components of the questionnaire.

Generating findings from quantitative data

The quantitative data analysis was conducted using IBM-SPSS software. Once the data cleaning was complete, normality test using the box plot and bell curve was done for the continuous variables which allowed for the identification of outliers and also check for skewness. Based on this, the evaluation team decided on the use of parametric or non-parametric tests for variables.

The evaluation team also ensured that the data met the assumption of every test that was to be run. This process was especially important to ensure that inferences are not made when data do not meet assumptions, leading to increased validity of the information.

For continuous variables with normal distribution, following inferential statistics tests were run to access the significance of the difference in means:

- Independent/two-sample t-test
- One-Way Anova
- Linear regression

For variables that did not have a normal distribution, the Mann-Whitney U test (non-parametric) was used.

To check for association and correlation of variables and the significance level of association. Linear regression model and chi-square tests were conducted.

Besides the above-mentioned inferential statistic techniques, descriptive statistics techniques including frequency measurement, central tendency measurements, and measurement of dispersion or variation were conducted.

For the evaluation, a p-value of less than 0.05 was considered as an acceptable level for determining the statistical significance of the data.

Qualitative Method

The qualitative method was used to gather in-depth information on community perception and project learning. The qualitative exercises were aimed at gathering information relevant to project outcomes, unintended consequences, and community feedback. More specifically, the qualitative approach was useful in generating in-depth information on nutrition-related

program activities¹⁸, accountability and transparency, gender, and social inclusion through community self-analysis and understanding of community experience. Focused group discussions (FGD: 14) and Key informant interviews (KII:26) were the primary sources of qualitative information which were complemented by researchers' immersive observation of the community. The qualitative checklist is provided in Annex 8.

Purposive sampling was done to select the location for the collection of qualitative data and respondents. Participation in the PRRO asset creation activity was the primary criterion set for the selection of samples. Also, considerations were given for GESI. The locations were selected in consultation with the local partner organizations in the three districts. A maximum variation/heterogeneous purposive sampling was done so that the qualitative researchers could reach the population group who could provide a diverse range of information. It was also done to reach more heterogeneous communities during the evaluation. This sampling method was also crucial to minimize the effect of the limitation of not being able to reach out to all the communities where PRRO interventions were carried out.

The location and number of KII and FGD segregated by types of stakeholders in each district are provided in annex 9.

Generating Findings from qualitative information

The following four steps were followed to generate findings from qualitative data.

Step 1: Data recoding and labelling: From the transcripts of the qualitative discussion coding of the qualitative data was conducted. The coding involved the identification of key terms and grouping of responses. Descriptive coding was used for the evaluation. Labeling and coding was crucial as it was pivotal in enabling the research team to efficiently pull out and refer back to data throughout report preparation.

Step 2: Contextual analysis of the communities from where the qualitative data were collected: Given that the qualitative data were collected from three different districts with diverse social and economic context, a contextual analysis of the communities was conducted. This analysis allowed the association of attained qualitative data to the context where the data was collected. The contextual analysis also allowed for check of "generalizability" by checking if the same information was derived from a different context and separating information that was unique to a certain context.

Step 3: Data Coding: In this step, the data with preliminary coding (from step 1) were further grouped into themes through the process of "focused coding"- combining smaller, related coded data into one category, subdividing more common coded data into subcategories or eliminate themes/categories that became outliers. The thematic coding was done during a two days' workshop at FDM among the four research team members, including the Team Leader, Research Coordinator, GESI expert, and qualitative expert. Matrices were used for grouping of the coded data into themes that were identified based upon the log-frame indicator,

¹⁸The information regarding nutrition was only gathered from Gorkha district as Nuwakot and Dhading did not have nutrition related intervention.

evaluation questions/matrix, and preliminary findings from quantitative data. Aids such as flow charts and mind maps were also used to facilitate the workshop.

The process also enabled the systematic organization of information from qualitative consultations and the determination of trends among groups and context. An inter-rater agreement of 90% or above was sought for validation

Step 4: Analysis: This step involved analysis of the data which were coded and categorized into themes, and drawing conclusions. The interpretation, i.e., analysis and conclusion of the data, focused on explaining trends and findings casual interference to the quantitative data. This step also included the presentation of opposing views, the use of quotes and sought to establish inter thematic validation and relation of data.

Analytical Framework

Pre-Post analysis of quantitative data was used to compare the quantitative findings of the evaluation across the baseline. The baseline report was used as a reference for the pre-project data and information.

The project has set several indicators in the log frame to measure the interventions' outcomes. The values of these indicators were calculated and compared with the end-term household data. Following the process for calculating each indicator as stipulated by WFP, the value of the indicators were then compared against past studies of WFP (i.e.baseline survey) to document the changes and the continuities in the value of indicator to measure the impact of the program. However, the spill-over effect of EMOP during the baseline caused the baseline values of given indicators to be very high, which affected the comparability of end-term findings and baseline findings.

With regard to qualitative exercises, the findings were integrated to explain emerging patterns and validate the quantitative results. The qualitative information was also used to providing causal inferences and establish relations. The findings and analyses from quantitative and qualitative inquiries were then consolidated into developing this report, whereby actionable recommendations in line with a conclusive discussion about the project's impact have also been presented.

Quantitative Data collection tool

Impact Evaluation of Earthquake Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation

- Q1. Code:
Q2. District: Gorkha Dhading Nuwakot
Q3. Municipal unit:
Q4. Ward:
Q5. Surveyor Code:

INFORMED CONSENT

WFP Nepal is conducting an impact evaluation study of Earthquake Protracted Relief Operation Project. This Study aims at taking into account your perception, experience, and feedback as evidences for assessing impact of the project activities, good practices and areas of improvement.

In this context, we kindly request for your participation in the survey, providing us with your invaluable insights. We assure you that any information that you provide will be confidential and will only be used for the purpose of this study.

Participation in this survey is voluntary; therefore you can choose not to participate or withdraw participation at any point of the survey. We are hopeful of your participation since your views an important part of our learning process.

Q8. May I Begin the Interview? (If 2 end the Interview)

- Yes...1
No...2

Perception and Demographic Questionnaire Module

Section A: Perception and Demographic information

S. No	Questions	Answers	Skip Logic/ Remarks
A1	Respondent's Gender	Male ...1 Female ...2 Others ...3	
A2	Ethnicity	Janajati ...1 Dalit ...2 Brahmin/Chhetri ...3	(Ask if unsure) If 97 go to A2.1

		Others ...97	
A2.1	Other Specify		
A3	Age of the respondent		Age of the respondent should be 18 or above and below 90 or 90
A4	Marital Status	Unmarried ...1 Married ...2 Separated ...3 Divorced ...4 Widow/Widower ...5	
A6.1	Number of male household members		
A6.2	Number of female household members		
A5	Household size is (A6.1 +A6.2)		
A7	Number of household members by age.	0-4 years 5-9 years 10-15 years 16-24 years 24-40 years 40-60 years Above 60 years	(Please assign numbers to the age groups)
A8	Major Source of Household Income	Agriculture ...1 Foreign Employment (remittance)...2 Service ...3 Wage labor ...4	If 97 go to A8.1

		Business ...5 Others (please specify) ...97	
A8.1	Others Please Specify		
A9	Are you household head?	Yes ... 1 No ... 2	If 2 A9.1 and A9.2
A9.1	Is the household head a male or female in your family?	Male ...1 Female ...2	
A9.2	What is the age of the household head?		
A11	Education level of the household head	Illiterate ...1 Only literate ...2 Basic (till grade 8) ...3 Up to Class 10 ...4 Secondary (till grade 12) ...5 Bachelor ...6 Master and Above ...7	
A12	What is the Occupation of the Household Head?	Agriculture ...1 Foreign Employment ...2 Service ...3 Wage labor ...4 Business ...5 Others (please specify) ... 97	If 97 go to A12.1
A12.1	Others Please Specify		

A13	Is the household head the major contributor to the household income?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to A13.1
A13.1	What is the gender of major contributor to Household income?	Male ...1 Female ...2	
A14	How many members of your family above the age of 18 are: (Please assign appropriate number to the education level)	Only literate Basic (till grade 8) Secondary (till grade 12) Bachelor Master and Above	

Section B: Access to Services

S. No	Questions	Answers	Skip Logic/ Remarks
B1	What is your main source of drinking water?	Piped Water Supply at home ...1 Communal tap/water supply ...2 Covered Well ...3 Hand Pump ...4 Open Well ...5 Spring Water ...6 River ...7 Others specify ...97	If 97 go to B1A and If the stated water source is other than Piped Water Supply at home, go to B1.1
B1A	Other Specify		
B1.1	How far is the stated source from your household?	0-15 min ...1 16-30 min ...2 31 min – 1 hour ...3	

		More than 1 hour ...4	
B2	Is the Water Supply adequate throughout the year?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to B2.1
B2.1	In which month do you face shortages? (Multiple choices)	Baishakh ...1 Jestha ...2 Asar ...3 Shrawan ...4 Bhadau ...5 Aswin ... 6 Kartik ...7 Mansir ...8 Poush ...9 Magh ... 10 Falgun ...11 Chaitra ...12 Throughout the Year ...13	
B3	Do you have toilet in your household?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 1 go to B4
B3.1	Where do you go?	Open area ...1 Communal toilet ...2	
B3.2	How far is it from your household?	0-15 min ...1 16-30 min ...2 31 min – 1 hour ...3 More than 1 hour ...4	
B3.3	Are you or your family members concerned about safety when going to or using open area or communal toilet?	Yes ...1 No ...2	
B3.4	Do you know anyone in your family or in the community who have faced issues of insecurity while going to or using open area or communal toilet?	Yes ...1 No ...2	

B3.5	In your view, among these groups who face most difficulty having to use open space or communal toilet?	Women ...1 Children ...2 Elderly...3 Men... 4 Don't know ...98 No response ...99	
B4	Do you have electricity supply to your household?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to B4.1
B4.1	What is your main source of lightening?	Solar ...1 Bio-Gas ...2 Kerosene ...3 Other (Please specify) ...97	If 97 go to B4.1.1
B4.1.1	Other Specify		
B5	What is the major fuel type that your family uses for cooking?	Firewood ...1 Bio-Gas ...2 Kerosene ...3 LPG ...4 Other (Please specify) ...97	If 97 go to B5.1
B5.1	Other Specify		
B6	How far is the nearest health post from your household?	0-15 min ...1 16-30 min ...2 31 min – 1 hour ...3 More than 1 hour ...4	

B7	How far is the nearest primary school from your household?	0-15 min ...1 16-30 min ...2 31 min – 1 hour ...3 More than 1 hour ...4	
B8	How far is the nearest secondary school from your household?	0-15 min ...1 16-30 min ...2 31 min – 1 hour ...3 More than 1 hour ...4	

Section C: Information about project activities

S. No	Questions	Answers	Skip Logic/ Remarks
C2	What intervention/s your household received? (Mark all those that are applicable)	Cash for Asset ...1 Food for Asset ...2 Skill development trainings (Mason, Agriculture and forestry, Handicraft, Electricity, and Water supply maintenance and repair) ...3 Nutrition-related (fish pond, livestock, cash crop, offseason vegetable, Kitchen Garden) ...4	
C3	Please mention the assets that your HH members worked in or are within your ward/community? (Multiple Choice)	Foot Trails ...1 Irrigation Canal ...2 Rural Tracks ...3	

		Drinking water supplies ...4 Tap posts ...5 Village clinic building ...6 Timber bridge ...7 Drains Gabion Wall ...8 Community building ...9 Greenhouse building ... 10 Poly house ...11 Riverbank protection ...12 Incinerator ...13 Water harvest ...14 Village farm ...15	
C4A	Did you or any member of your household participate in the Sensitization on PRRO activities	Yes ...1 No ...2	IF 2 go to C4B
C4A.1	Who participated in the Sensitization on PRRO activities?	HH head ...1 Any other family members ...2	If 2 go to C4A.2 and C4A.3
C4A.2	How many household male members participated in the Sensitization on PRRO activities beside household head?		
C4A.3	How many household female members participated in the Sensitization on PRRO activities beside household head?		

C4A.4	Please rate your satisfaction for Sensitization on PRRO activities	Satisfied ...5 Somewhat Satisfied ...4 Neutral ...3 Unsatisfied2 Somewhat unsatisfied ...1 Don't know/ Can't say ...98	
C4B	Did you or any member of your household participate in the Selection of beneficiaries activities?	Yes ...1 No ...2	IF 2 go to C4C
C4B.1	Who participated in the Selection of beneficiaries activities?	HH head ...1 Any other family members ...2	If 2 go to C4B.2 and C4B.3
C4B.2	How many household male members participated in the Selection of beneficiaries activities beside household head?		
C4B.3	How many household female members participated in the Selection of beneficiaries activities beside household head?		
C4B.4	Please rate your satisfaction for Selection of beneficiaries activities	Satisfied ...5 Somewhat Satisfied ...4 Neutral ...3 Unsatisfied2 Somewhat unsatisfied ...1 Don't know/ Can't say ...98	

C4C	Did you or any member of your household participate in the User Committee Formation Meeting?	Yes ...1 No ...2	IF 2 go to C4D
C4C.1	Who participated in the User Committee Formation Meeting?	HH head ...1 Any other family members ...2	If 2 go to C4C.2 and C4C.3
C4C.2	How many household male members participated in the User Committee Formation Meeting beside household head?		
C4C.3	How many household female members participated in the User Committee Formation Meeting beside household head?		
C4C.4	Please rate your satisfaction for user Committee Formation Meeting	Satisfied ...5 Somewhat Satisfied ...4 Neutral ...3 Unsatisfied2 Somewhat unsatisfied ...1 Don't know/ Can't say ...98	
C4D	Did you or any member of your household participate in the Identification and Selection of Schemes activities?	Yes ...1 No ...2	IF 2 go to C5
C4D.1	Who participated in the Identification and Selection of Schemes activities?	HH head ...1 Any other family members ...2	If 2 go to C4D.2 and C4D.3
C4D.2	How many household male members participated in the Identification and Selection of Schemes activities beside household head?		

C4D.3	How many household female members participated in the Identification and Selection of Schemes activities beside household head?		
C4D.4	Please rate your satisfaction for Identification and Selection of Schemes activities	Satisfied ...5 Somewhat Satisfied ...4 Neutral ...3 Unsatisfied ...2 Somewhat unsatisfied ...1 Don't know/ Can't say ...98	
C5	Was anyone in your family a member involved in project management committee/s?	Yes ...1 No ...2	IF 1 go to C5.1A
C5.1A	In how many committees?		
C5.1B	In what Positions?	Chairperson ...1 Co-Chairperson ...2 Secretary ...3 Member ...4	
C5C.1	Number of members in Chairperson position		
C5C.2	Number of members in Co-Chairperson position		
C5C.3	Number of members in Secretary position		
C5C.4	Number of members in Member position		
C6	Do you know someone in your family or community who faced security issues	Yes ...1	If 1 go to C6.1

	while working in any project construction site (Foot Trails, Irrigation Canal, Rural Tracks, Drinking water supplies, Tap posts, Village clinic building, Timber bridge, Drains Gabion Wall)?	No ...2	
C6.1	When were those issues faced?	When traveling to/ from work ...1 While working ...2 While traveling to/from location to receive cash or food ...3 while receiving cash or food ...4	
C6.2	What was the nature of the issue? (multiple choices)	Risky workplace ...1 Harassment ...2 Discrimination ...3 Ensuring safety of cash or food received ...4 Others (Please specify) ...97	If 97 go to C6.2.1
C6.2.1	Other Specify		
C7	Do you think your community/ward has the capacity to repair and maintain the assets built?	Yes ...1 No ...2	
C8	Which modality of support would you prefer?	Cash ...1 Food ...2 Both ...3	If 1 go to C8.1, if 2 go to C8.2 or if 3 go to C8.3
C8.1	If cash, why?	Can purchase food and other items ...1 Food prices are low...2	If 97 go to C8.1a

		<p>Can purchase a variety of foods ...3</p> <p>Easy to transport/no costs ...4</p> <p>Can save part of the cash ...5</p> <p>Can purchase agricultural inputs ...6</p> <p>Can be used for other expenses ...7</p> <p>We have good access to markets ...8</p> <p>There is plenty of food for sale ...9</p> <p>Can be used to purchase/ create assets ...10</p> <p>other reasons (specify) ...97</p>	
C8.1a	Other Specify		
C8.2	If food, why?	<p>Satisfies HH food shortages ...1</p> <p>Difficult to steal food ...2</p> <p>Food prices are high ...3</p> <p>Food prices are unpredictable ...4</p> <p>Better for children ...5</p> <p>Easier to share with family/friends ...6</p> <p>Better managed by women ...7</p> <p>Marketsupply of food unpredictable ...8</p>	If 97 go to C8.2a

		Difficult to access market ...9 other reasons (specify) ...97	
C8.2a	Other Specify		
C8.3	If both, why?	<p>With both, we can meet seasonal needs ...1</p> <p>Safer than just cash (theft) ...2 Can be controlled by both men and women ...3</p> <p>Ability to cope is improved ...4</p> <p>other reasons (specify) ...97</p>	If 97 go to C8.3a
C8.3a	Other Specify		
C9	<p>Who do you think should be given priority to in receiving such aid?</p> <p><i>(Multiple Choice not more than three options)</i></p>	<p>Female-headed HH ...1</p> <p>HH with large family size ...2</p> <p>HH under poverty ...3 Traditionally Marginalized HH ...4</p> <p>HH with members having disability ...5</p> <p>Single women ...6</p> <p>Elderly ...7</p> <p>Youths ...8</p> <p>Women in general ...9</p> <p>Other Please Specify ... 97</p>	If 97 go to C9.1

C9.1	Other Specify		
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Food Consumption Score and Dietary Diversity Score: Data Collection Module

I would like to ask you about all the different types of food that your household members have consumed in the last 7 days. Could you tell me how many days in the past week your household has consumed the following foods?

I would also like to know the primary source of each food items that you have mentioned, as well as secondary source, if any.

Cereals, grains, roots, and tubers

S. No	Questions	Answers	Skip Logic/ Remarks
D1	Had you consumed Rice/ Millet/ Wheat/ Maize in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D2
D1.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Rice/ Millet/ Wheat/ Maize?		
D1.2	Primary source for Rice/ Millet/ Wheat/ Maize	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to D1.2.1
D1.2.1	Other Specify		
D1.3	Secondary source for Rice/ Millet/ Wheat/ Maize	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts	If 97 go to D1.3.1

		...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	
D1.3.1	Other Specify		
D2	Had you consumed Potato/Sweet Potato/ Yam in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D5
D2.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Potato/Sweet Potato/ Yam?		
D2.2	Primary source for Potato/Sweet Potato/ Yam	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to 2.2.1
D2.2.1	Other Specify		
D2.3	Secondary source for Potato/Sweet Potato/ Yam	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to D2.3.1
D2.3.1	Other Specify		

Legumes/nuts

D5	Had you consumed Lentils/Beans in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D5A
D5.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Lentils/Beans?		
D5.2	Primary source for Lentils/Beans	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to D5.2.1
D5.2.1	Other Specify		
D5.3	Secondary source for Lentils/Beans	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to D5.3.1
D5.3.1	Other Specify		
D5a	Had you consumed Soy/nuts in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to X1
D5a.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Soy/nuts?		
D5a.2	Primary source for Soy/nuts	Market/Purchase ...1 Own	If 97 go to D5.a2.1

		production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	
D5a.2.1	Other Specify		
D5a.3	Secondary source for Soy/nuts	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to D5a.3.1
D5a.3.1	Other Specify		

Milk and other Dairy Products

X1	Had you consumed Milk in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to X2
X1.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Milk?		
X1.2	Primary source for Milk	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to X1.2.1

X1.2.1	Other Specify		
X1.3	Secondary source for Milk	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to X1.3.1
X1.3.1	Other Specify		
X2	Had you consumed Yogurt in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D9
X2.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Yogurt?		
X2.2	Primary source for Yogurt	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to X2.2.1
X2.2.1	Other Specify		
X2.3	Secondary source for Yogurt	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6	If 97 go to X2.3.1

		Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	
X2.3.1	Other Specify		

Meat, Fish, and Eggs

D9	Had you consumed Meat in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D10
D9.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Meat?		
D9.2	Primary source for Meat	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to D9.2.1
D9.2.1	Other Specify		
D9.3	Secondary source for Meat	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to D9.3.1
D9.3.1	Other Specify		
D10	Had you consumed Fish in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D11

D10.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Fish?		
D10.2	Primary source for Fish	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to D10.2.1
D10.2.1	Other Specify		
D10.3	Secondary source for Fish	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to D10.3.1
D10.3.1	Other Specify		
D11	Had you consumed Eggs in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D6
D11.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Eggs?		
D11.2	Primary source for Eggs	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts	If 97 go to D11.2.1

		...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	
D11.2.1	Other Specify		
D11.3	Secondary source for Eggs	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to D11.3.1
D11.3.1	Other Specify		

Vegetables and leaves

D6	Had you consumed Green Leafy Vegetables (Spinach, cauliflower) in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D7
D6.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Green Leafy Vegetables (Spinach, cauliflower)?		
D6.2	Primary source for Green Leafy Vegetables (Spinach, cauliflower)	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to D6.2.1
D6.2.1	Other Specify		

D6.3	Secondary source for Green Leafy Vegetables (Spinach, cauliflower)	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to D6.3.1
D6.3.1	Other Specify		
D7	Had you consumed Yellow Vegetables (carrots, pumpkin) in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D8
D7.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Yellow Vegetables (carrots, pumpkin)?		
D7.2	Primary source for Yellow Vegetables, (carrots, pumpkin)	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to D7.2.1
D7.2.1	Other Specify		
D7.3	Secondary source for Yellow Vegetables, (carrots, pumpkin)	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6	If 97 go to D7.3.1

		Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	
D7.3.1	Other Specify		

Fruits

D8	Had you consumed fruits like Banana, Orange, in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D9
D8.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed fruits like Banana, Orange?		
D8.2	Primary source for fruits like Banana, Orange	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to D8.2.1
D8.2.1	Other Specify		
D8.3	Secondary source for fruits like Banana, Orange	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to D8.3.1
D8.3.1	Other Specify		

Oil/Fat

D14	Had you consumed Oil/Fat (Vegetable oils, Ghee) in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D15
D14.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Oil/Fat (Vegetable oils, Ghee)?		
D14.2	Primary source for Oil/Fat (Vegetable oils, Ghee)	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to D14.2.1
D14.2.1	Other Specify		
D14.3	Secondary source for Oil/Fat (Vegetable oils, Ghee)	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to D14.3.1
D14.3.1	Other Specify		

Sugar or sweets

D16	Had you consumed Sugar or Sweets (Sugar, Honey, Sugary drinks) in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D17
D16.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Sugar or		

	Sweets (Sugar, Honey, Sugary drinks)?		
D16.2	Primary source for Sugar or Sweets (Sugar, Honey, Sugary drinks)	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to D16.2.1
D16.2.1	Other Specify		
D16.3	Secondary source for Sugar or Sweets (Sugar, Honey, Sugary drinks)	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to D16.3.1
D16.3.1	Other Specify		

Condiments

D18	Had you consumed Spices in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D19
D18.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Spices?		
D18.2	Primary source for Spices	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts	If 97 go to D18.2.1

		...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	
D18.2.1	Other Specify		
D18.3	Secondary source for Spices	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to D18.3.1
D18.3.1	Other Specify		
D19	Had you consumed Pickles in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to D20
D19.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Pickles?		
D19.2	Primary source for Pickles	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to D19.2.1
D19.2.1	Other Specify		
D19.3	Secondary source for Pickles	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3	If 97 go to D19.3.1

		Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	
D19.3.1	Other Specify		
D20	Had you consumed Garlic/Ginger/Onion in the past week?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to other section
D20.1	How many days in the past week your household has consumed Garlic/Ginger/Onion?		
D20.2	Primary source for Garlic/Ginger/Onion	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97	If 97 go to D20.2.1
D20.2.1	Other Specify		
D20.3	Secondary source for Garlic/Ginger/Onion	Market/Purchase ...1 Own production ...2 Trade/Barter ...3 Borrowed ...4 Received as Gifts ...5 Food Aid ...6 Other (Specify) ...97 Not Applicable ...98	If 97 go to D20.3.1
D20.3.1	Other Specify		

Household Dietary Diversity: Data collection module

I would like to reconfirm what you said earlier. I will read out the food items that you or a member of your family consumed in the past 7 days. Based on your information earlier, I will also read out your response as consumed or not, could you confirm that the information I have entered is correct.

	Food item	Was it Consumed?		
		Yes	No	
E1	Cereals, grains, roots, and tubers. <i>Rice/ Millet/ Wheat/ Maize</i> <i>Potato/Sweet Potato/ Yam</i>			
E2	Legumes and Nuts <i>Pulses/Beans/Soy/nuts</i>			
E3	Dairy Products			
E4	Meat, Eggs, Fish			
E5	Vegetables and leaves			
E6	Fruits			
E7	Oil/fats			
E8	E8 Sugar or sweets			

Reduced Coping Strategy: Data Collection Module

Now I would like to know if you have experienced any shocks or stresses in the past 7 days that have had a negative impact on your household food security or caused loss of income. I would like to know the measures you adopted to cope with these shocks and stresses.

S. No	Questions	Answers	Skip Logic/ Remarks
G1	Have you relied on less preferred and less expensive foods?	Yes ...1	If 1 go to G1.1

		No ...2	
G1.1	How many days did you adopt the strategy?		
G2	Have you borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 1 go to G2.1
G2.1	How many days did you adopt the strategy?		
G3	Have you relied on the limit portion size of a meal?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 1 go to G3.1
G3.1	How many days did you adopt the strategy?		
G4	Have you relied on restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 1 go to G4.1
G4.1	How many days did you adopt the strategy?		
G5	Have you relied on a reduced number of meals eaten in a day?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 1 go to G5.1
G5.1	How many days did you adopt the strategy?		

Livelihood Based Coping Strategy

Now I would like to know if you or anyone in your family engaged in any of the following activities because there was not enough food or money to buy food; in Past 30 Days

		No, because I did not face food shortage ...1	No, because I cannot continue to adopt this strategy because I	Yes ...4	Not applicable ...99
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			have done it before ...2		
M1	M1 Sold Household Assets/goods Like gold				
M2	M2 Purchase Food on Credit or borrowed food				
M3	M3 Spent Savings				
M4	M4 Borrowed Money				
M5	M5 Sold productive assets like plow, sewing machine				
M6	M6 Withdrew children from school				
M7	M7 Sold House or land				
M8	M8 Sold last female livestock				
M12	M12 Consumed Seed stocks saved for plantation				
M11	M11 Begging				

Household Expenditure Survey: Data Collection Module

Now I would like to know a little more about the expenditure pattern of your household

S. No	Questions	Answers	Skip Logic/ Remarks
QH	What is the monthly income of your household? (Amount in NRS)	Below Rs.1000 ...1 From Rs.1001 to Rs. 5000 ...2 From Rs. 5001 to Rs. 10000 ...3	

		Rs. 10,000 above ... 4	
QH.1	What is the amount Below Rs? 1000?		
QH.2	What is the amount from Rs.1001 to Rs? 5000?		
QH.3	What is the amount from Rs.5001 to Rs.10,000?		
QH.4	What is the amount above Rs.10000?		

I would like to know about the expenditure of your household in the food items. I will read out some food items, and I would want you to tell me how much money you have spent on those particular items. If you got the items on credit, please tell me how much credit did you incur.

S. No.	Food Items	Amount in NRS for purchases made or credit	Estimated monetary value of the amount that was not purchased
H1	Cereals, grains, roots, and tubers. <i>Rice/ Millet/ Wheat/ Maize</i> <i>Potato/Sweet Potato/ Yam</i>		
H2	Legumes and Nuts <i>Pulses/Beans/Soy/nuts</i>		
H3	Dairy Products		
H4	Meat, Eggs, Fish		
H5	Vegetables and leaves		
H6	Fruits		
H7	Oil/Fats		
H8	Sugar or Sweets		
H9	Condiments (Garlic/Ginger/Onion/Spices)		

H10	Instant food Items (Noodles/biscuits)		
H11	Other Food items (Please specify)		

Now I would like to know about non-food items

S. No.	Items	Amount in NRS for purchases made or credit	Estimated monetary value of the amount that was not purchased
I1	Education (6 months)		
I2	Health (6 months)		
I3	Alcohol and Tobacco		
I4	Household Amenities (Electricity, Drinking Water, Garbage disposal)		
I5	Transportation		
I6	Electronic equipment		
I7	Utensils		
I8	Others Nonfood items (Please specify)		

Feedback Mechanism

S. No	Questions	Answers	Skip Logic/ Remarks
J1	Are you aware about the toll-free number for complaints and feedback to WFP?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 2 go to J3
J1.2	How did you know about it? (Multiple choices)	Project Mobilizer ...1 Staff/Social Banners ...2 Radio Message ...3 Pamphlets ...4 Friends and family ...5 Others (please specify) ...97	If 97 go to J1.2.1

J1.2.1	Other Specify		
J1.3	What is the number for? (multiple choices)	Information request ...1 Providing Feedback ...2 Complain ...3 Other Please Specify ..97 Don't know ...99	If 97 go to J1.3.1
J1.3.1	Other specify		
J2	Have you or anyone else in the family used toll-free number?	Yes ...1 No ...2	If 1 go-to note
<p>This information is to be provided to the supervisor by the end of the day</p> <p><i>(Note: Any respondent who have used the toll-free number will be contacted by the qualitative researcher and will be asked to take part in an in-depth interview)</i> Record Name, contact number Municipal unit, ward, and Tole on a notebook</p>			
J3	How important do you think are complain and feedback mechanisms in promoting accountability of aid/development projects?	Important ...5 Somewhat Important ...4 Neutral ...3 Unimportant2 Somewhat Unimportant ...1	
J4	What do you think are the three most effective methods of raising awareness in your community regarding the service? (Please rank 3 most effective mode, 1 being the most effective)	In-person information ...1 Banner...2 Radio Message ...3 Pamphlets ...4 Mobile SMS ...5 Other, please specify ...97	
GPS	GPS coordinate		

Annex 7: Quantitative Sampling

Table 8: Sample distribution by district

District	Number of Beneficiary Household	Surveyed Sample
Gorkha	2747	270
Nuwakot	2758	270
Dhading	5219	523
Total	10724	1063

Table 9: Sample distribution within district

Dhading

DIST	DNAME	VDCMUN	VNAME	WARD	NoHhld	Sample_HHs
30	Dhading	17	Jharlang	1	228	30
30	Dhading	17	Jharlang	3	133	30
30	Dhading	17	Jharlang	7	40	30
30	Dhading	27	Lapa	1	114	30
30	Dhading	27	Lapa	3	104	30
30	Dhading	27	Lapa	6	86	30
30	Dhading	27	Lapa	8	60	30
30	Dhading	38	Ree Gaun	2	143	30
30	Dhading	38	Ree Gaun	4	153	30
30	Dhading	38	Ree Gaun	6	144	30
30	Dhading	38	Ree Gaun	8	100	30
30	Dhading	38	Ree Gaun	9	167	30
30	Dhading	45	Sertung	3	60	33
30	Dhading	45	Sertung	6	86	35
30	Dhading	45	Sertung	9	83	35
30	Dhading	49	Tipling	5	42	35
30	Dhading	49	Tipling	9	83	30

Gorkha

DIST	DNAME	VDCMUN	VNAME	WARD	NoHhld	Sample_HHs
36	Gorkha	28	Gumda	5	128	30
36	Gorkha	28	Gumda	9	57	30
36	Gorkha	32	Kashigaun	6	40	30
36	Gorkha	37	Laprak	3	54	30
36	Gorkha	37	Laprak	8	62	30
36	Gorkha	56	Sirdibas	4	35	30
36	Gorkha	56	Sirdibas	8	89	30
36	Gorkha	66	Uhiya	3	53	30

36	Gorkha	66	Uhiya	9	36	30
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Nuwakot

DIST	DNAME	VDCMUN	VNAME	WARD	NoHhld	Sample_HHs
28	Nuwakot	15	Chhap	6	63	30
28	Nuwakot	23	Ghyangphedi	3	51	30
28	Nuwakot	23	Ghyangphedi	7	76	30
28	Nuwakot	36	Lachyang	1	116	30
28	Nuwakot	36	Lachyang	4	79	30
28	Nuwakot	36	Lachyang	7	140	30
28	Nuwakot	56	Talakhu	1	89	30
28	Nuwakot	56	Talakhu	5	71	30
28	Nuwakot	56	Talakhu	9	64	30

Coverage

S.N.	District	Male Respondent	Female Respondent	Number of Household Surveyed
1	Dhading	291	232	523
2	Gorkha	107	163	270
3	Nuwakot	142	128	270
	Total	540	523	1063

Out of 1063 household, 711 mentioned that they had received both Cash for Asset and Food for Asset. 330 had received only Cash, while 22 had received only food.

Similarly, 808 household had participated in the construction of one Asset, 226 participated in two assets, 23 participated in three assets, and 6 participated in construction of four assets.

Annex 8: Qualitative Checklist

KII with Elected representatives

1. Are you aware about WFP and its partner organizations operating in your community?
2. What have WFP projects been implemented in your community? Can you please explain? (Probe: Components)
3. After the earthquake, what were the dire needs/ challenges in your community? (Probe: Infrastructure, protection, health and sanitation, livelihood, etc.)
4. Was the PRRO project able to address these needs? How?
5. Were projects implemented under PRRO effective in bringing about positive changes in the community? How? (Probe: Especially after the earthquake, gender roles, livelihood, food security, resilience)
6. How were local bodies involved during designing or implementation of these projects? (Both: Before and after local election)
7. Are you satisfied with the way project activities were carried out? (Probe: Process, Efficiency, Transparency, Relevance, Accountability, etc.)
8. Do you think the support provide by PRRO will be sustained even if the project phases out? How?
9. In the changed context, WFP might need to change its approach of coordination with local bodies and project implementation at the grass-roots. What are your suggestions?

Focused Group Discussion Project Management Committee

1. How was your community affected by earthquake? (Probe: Infrastructure damage, disruption of public service, livelihood, sanitation, food security, nutrition, etc.)
2. What have WFP projects been implemented in your community? Can you please explain? (Probe: Components)
3. Participation
4. How are decisions taken in your house/community? Who are involved? How has it changed over the years?
5. Can you walk me through the process of how was the project implemented?
6. If and when did you know about the project?
7. How did you get the information?
8. Who were involved in planning?
9. What is the role of the user group?
10. What support did the user group receive from WFP? (Probe: Material, training, skills, maintenance, financial support, etc.)?
11. How many members are there in the user group? Number of male/females? Representation of marginalized group?
12. What is your perception on the participation of women and marginalized groups? (Probe: were they actively involved in the process, was it only attendance/ raising awareness issues/ mute spectators)? What measures were taken to include women and marginalized community?
13. Traditionally, how do you think the role of women was different from those of men in your community? (Probe: decision making, income generation, participation in community activities)
14. How has it changed over time? Please explain.
15. What is the general community perception on those changes?
16. What are the challenges for women in strengthening their roles as decision-makers and economic drivers in their family and community? What are the opportunities?

17. Who do you think are the most vulnerable/marginalized population group in your community? Why? Were they considered marginalized groups traditionally?
18. What do you think should be done at the community level to uplift the marginalized groups?
19. How important do you think community participation is in the project like this? How can community participation add value? (Probe: what are the benefits and drawbacks?)
20. What are the challenges and opportunities persist in your community for women and marginalized groups to take up any leadership role?
21. Do you feel that the project activities or involvement in project activities has brought changes in mainstreaming women and marginalized groups in the community wellbeing and development? Please explain.
22. What were the key constraints in ensuring meaningful participation of the community?

Modality of Support

1. What modality of support (FFA, CFA) was provided in your community? Can you explain how it worked?
2. How was it different from other forms of aid?
3. Which modality would the community prefer, FFA, CFA or both? Why?
4. Intervention
5. What is your perception regarding the livelihood skills and assets provided by the project? Do they cater to the needs of the community?
6. What do you think about the changes the project has brought about in lives of individual community members and households? Please explain. (Probe: livelihood, resilience, food security, DRR)
7. What changes have the project brought about in the community at large? Please explain (Probe: livelihood, resilience, food security, DRR)
8. Do you think there are opportunities to practice and get benefit from this intervention to strengthen the livelihood of the community members?
9. What are the challenges faced by community members in sustaining/enhancing their livelihood? (Probe: access to market, access the services, access to financial resources)
10. Do you think adequate measures have been put to ensure community ownership of the assets? What are the best examples? What more could be done?
11. Is the community capable to repair and retain the supported infrastructure even without WFP's support?
12. Has your community taken any specific independent action for ensuring sustainability of the infrastructure? Please explain.
13. How do you see the role of local government to ensure and expand the continued benefits from project intervention?
14. Are you satisfied with the way projects were carried out? (Probe: Process, Efficiency, Transparency, Relevance, Accountability, etc.)
15. Can you give examples of how the project sought to ensure accountability and transparency?

KII with Recipient of skill development trainings

1. What kind of training did you receive from WFP? When – after earthquake? Did you have the skill before earthquake?
2. How were you selected for the training? Who else from your community got the training support? (Women, marginalized community)?
3. Do you think the training you received was employable so that you could support the livelihood of your family?

4. How did you implement your learning from such training? What personal benefits did you get by engaging in the project? Any changes in income – comparison between pre/post-training?
5. Can you train others the techniques and skills you acquired?
6. What are your future plans? What further trainings would you like to take?

KII with partner organizations

1. What projects is your organization implementing in partnership with WFP?
2. How long was your partnership?
3. When did the project start?
4. Who are the main beneficiaries of the project?
5. What support have you received from WFP? (Probe: Organizational policies, training, skills, funding, accountability, transparency, etc.)
6. Have you observed any changes in your organizational capacity as a result of this project implementation? (Probe: Reporting skills, documentation, project management, financial management, etc.)
7. Are the women and marginalized communities given special attention by the project? How?
8. Did the project collaborate with any government or non-government institutions in course of project implementation? Who? What was the nature of the collaboration?

Understanding of the implementation process

9. How was the project implemented?
10. What are the distinctive roles of WFP and your organization in project implementation?
11. At what stage was the community involved?
12. In your observation, please share how you feel about the status of ownership of the project among community people?
13. Are you satisfied with the way projects were carried out? (Probe: Process, Efficiency, Transparency, Relevance, etc.)

Outcome

14. Was the project implemented by WFP in your community relevant to local needs? How? Could there be other better alternatives to best suit community needs?
15. What are direct/ indirect benefits of the project in your community?
16. In your observation, is the community happy with outcomes of the project? How?

Learning and scalability

17. Can you list some specific learning you achieved by working with WFP on this project?
18. What is the scalability of the projects you are implementing? Scalability at the organizational level (Gaining funding resources, expanding partnerships with other partners)

Annex 9: Location and Number of qualitative exercises conducted

Location

District	Name of (former) VDC's
Dhading	- Jharlang - Reegaun
Gorkha	- Gumda - Laprak
Nuwakot	- Chaap - Talakhu - Lachhang

Number of exercises

Technique	Respondent	Number of exercise
Key Informant Interview	Representative of local implementation partner	2
	Elected Representative in Local Unit (Municipal or Ward)	4
	Chairperson of Project Management Committee	7
	Woman in leadership position of project management committee	7
	Recipient of skill development training and livelihood support	6
	Members of Project Management Committee	7

Focused Group Discussion	Woman group (Aged 18-24)	3
	Women group (25 and above)	4
	Women from marginalized group	3
	Men from Marginalized group	4

Annex 10: Community Asset Score Checklist

Community Asset Score

Group Interview (Representative of VDC Secretary or Technician /User Committee/Political Leader/Ward Citizen Forum/Social Mobilizer)

No. of wards covered by the list of assets:

No. of beneficiary Households (approximate) :

Remarks:

Assessed By:.....

Date.....

District.....

VDC.....

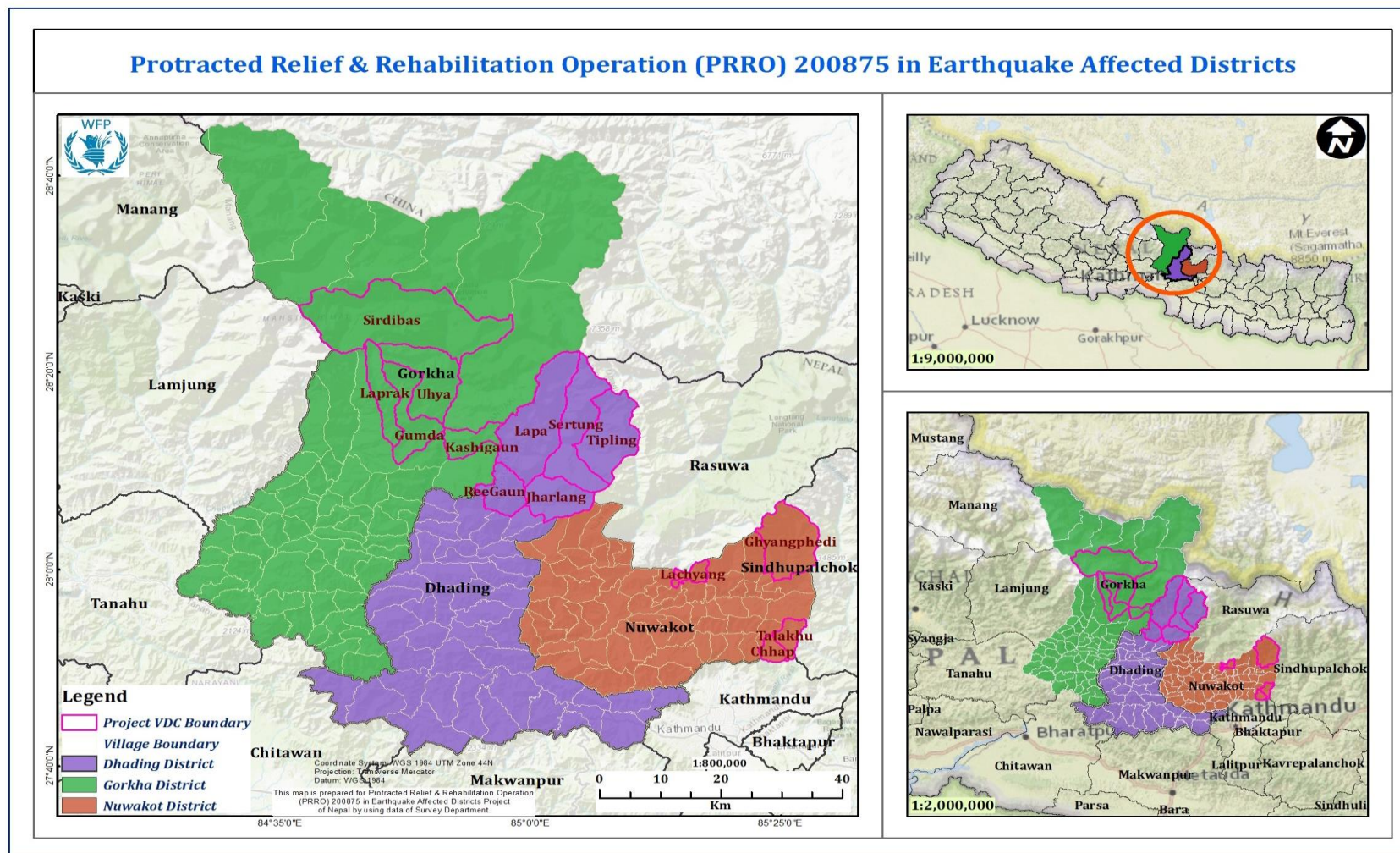
Ward.....

List of asset types	Was this asset** built or rehabilitated with WFP assistance?						Is this asset functional*?						Is the functional* asset used/benefits at least half of the community**?						Is the asset** created equally accessible to all, including vulnerable groups?						Does the Community has the resource/capacity to maintain the asset?					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Construction of Roads																														
Construction of Trails																														
Construction of Irrigation Canal																														
Construction of Drinking Water Scheme																														
Water Source Improvement																														
Construction of Micro-Hydro Project																														

Other Assets

List of asset types	Was this asset** built or rehabilitated with WFP assistance?						Is this asset functional*?						Is the functional* asset used/benefits at least half of the community**?						Is the asset** created equally accessible to all, including vulnerable groups?						Does the Community has the resource/capacity to maintain the asset?					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6

Annex 11: Map of Intervention Districts



[Place,
<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/edcbe4be57914c65boddbcbdd201196a>
Month

[Name of commissioning Office]

[Link to the website]

