

Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families- ILOM

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

**Prepared for:
Save the Children**

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**Submitted by:
Sharad Adhikari, Consultant
adhikarisharad@yahoo.com**

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ABBREVIATIONS

ILOM:	Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families
SC:	Save the Children
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
I/NGO:	International Non-Governmental Organization
DWO:	Dalit Welfare Organization
VDC:	Village Development Committee
MoU:	Memorandum of Understanding
ToR:	Term of References
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
DADO:	District Agriculture Development Office
SPSS:	Statistical Analysis for Social Science
NRs:	Nepalese Rupees
DLSO:	District Livestock Services Office
DDC:	District Development Committee
CDO:	Chief District Officer
No.:	Number
HH:	Household

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Save the Children Nepal has been implementing project Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families (ILOM) in the partnership with Local NGO Banke UNESCO Club (BUC Banke) in support of Dalit Welfare Organization (DWO) from July 2010 to December 2011 for the 18 months. The project aimed to improve status of youth and their families through vocational and micro enterprises interventions, and mobilization of the revolving fund through local level cooperative.

The evaluation assessed whether the project achieved its expected outcomes and results in line of the project objectives generating impact on living status of the marginalized youth. Besides, the evaluation assessed lessons learned and challenges during implementation of the activities and possibility of the scaling-up and future sustainability. Finally, the evaluation made appropriate recommendations with regards to replication and improvement of existing practices applied by ILOM and also suggest develop project proposal for the second phase based on lesson learned from the project for sustainable livelihood of unemployed youth and their families in a wider scale.

The evaluation team employed secondary data compiled by the Regional Project Team, Save the Children (SC) and primary data was collected through sampling survey and different participatory tools.

Project has implemented program based on the detailed implementation plan framework which was developed by team through participatory approach. As a result project achieved its targeted output against indicator developed for the project results. The project team developed capacity of the project staff through participating them in various meeting and workshop while developing the strategic plan and action plan of the project.

Project adopted participatory planning, implementation and monitoring of the program for internalizing the responsibilities and ensuring participation of the target group, which enormously contributed to increase access on the economic opportunities and employment.

Project has brought significant impact on increasing the households' income by 57.58 percent through supporting the viable enterprises and simultaneously developing skill and knowledge on entrepreneurship development and practice of business plan. House hold survey also revealed, all participants (100%) have responded their knowledge and skill for business development has increased as compare to before and practicing business plan by 98.9 percent participants. Most importantly 266 marginalized youth have been self-employed mainly because of community based viable micro-enterprises. Target beneficiaries have been able to manage their livelihood through reaping good income from their business. As a result, 67.1 percent household has food sufficiency for 9-12 month than before (8%). In addition, average food available month has increased by 37.72 percent among beneficiaries and migration to outside for the job was also found decreased by 17.4 percent than before (34.5%), Possession of livelihood assets has been increased significantly such as water pump, bicycle, tanga, mobile, chair, television, table, fan, radio, computer, grass cutter and cupboard, Target beneficiaries have been able to manage the

child education and nutrition and health of children and women. Study shows son and daughter's access to boarding school has been increased by 84.11 and 90.48 percent than before (15.89 and 9.52%), respectively. 92.1 percent participants said consumption of nutritious food increased and 89.9 percent people said disease occurrence was also decreased after the project. As a result living status of beneficiaries has been improved and 54.9 percent target beneficiaries have been able to say their self-dignity in family and community increased than before. This indicates that the project has made remarkable contribution to address the goal of SCs' livelihood theme.

Implementation of the project intervention through participatory planning was found very much effective. The project team provided intensive coaching and advice to partners through participatory review and planning meeting organized timely with partners to implement the action plans as team had developed. The detail implementation plan, review and reflection workshop have also been effective for collecting quality data for monitoring the progress of the project.

The project was found well designed to address substantially lives of marginalized youth and their families. The target groups were well identified in the community as per targeted by the project which has helped to reach with the groups that were deprived from development process. Result also showed 130 youths out of total from landless dalits and Badi household have been participated in the project intervention which ensured integration of social inclusion by project. Project had the concept of partnership with cooperative for mobilizing of revolving fund was found instrumental and very effective for entrepreneurship development. The concept of market centre was found impressive for easy collection and marketing of the products of smallholders.

Project had provided different trainings to target youths to increase their knowledge and skill for viability of the business. Study also showed all participants (100%) have responded their knowledge and skill for business development has increased as compare to before and 98.9 percent participants are practicing the business plan while doing their enterprises. Youth participation to other organizations like Gramen Development Bank; Mother Group, Cooperative, Agriculture Service Centre, VDC, Community Forest User's Committee was also found increased by 55.6 percent as compare to before (18.8%) as a result 18.04 percent youths have been able to receive resource like credit, seed, piglet, motor and mushroom seed from various service providers.

However some youth clubs and cooperatives are at the stage of growing to maintain coordination with district level stakeholders for accessing resources for youth and community. So, it should be focused on building capacity through providing skill on institutional development, leadership development, decision making, entrepreneurship and market management in broader perspective for the growth of the organization.

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 Project Background

Nepal is considered as a country of young people. The youth aged 16-24 comprises nearly 26.5 percent of total population, which is more than 6 million. Around 400,000 youths enter into the job market annually. But neither the agriculture nor the manufacturing sector is capable of absorbing the growing labor force. As consequences, it is estimated to look for foreign employment despite high risk and low salary as compared to other employment within the country.

Those unemployed youth are frustrated and highly vulnerable to be involved in activities that fan violence. Prevalence of high number of unemployed youth coupled with stagnant economy sets breeding ground for reopening of violence in the country that is suffering post conflict complications. The upsurge of on-going violence and emerging armed groups in different part of the country is making peace process further fragile. With this backdrop, the probability for Nepal to slide back to armed violence is getting high.

Save the Children (SC) is one of the largest child focused organization in Nepal. The major programs provided by SC are Child Rights and Governance, Education, Health and Nutrition, Child Protection, HIV and AIDS, Emergency and Disaster Preparedness and Response and Youth and Livelihood.

To improve the livelihood of young people aged 16-24, SC is implementing the vocational training and livelihood programs. SC has been unable to provide these services fully due to resource limitation. Therefore, SC has developed this project to implement youth and livelihood programs in Banke and Bardia.

I.2 Project Objectives

The overall objective of the project was to improve status of youth and their families through vocational and micro enterprises interventions. The specific objective of the project was to increase economic opportunities of marginalized youths and their families in Banke and Bardia Districts.

I.3 Intended Outcomes of the Project

In order to achieve the projects overall and specific objective, the project had set four expected outcomes:

- Increased incomes of marginalized youths and their families
- Established functional linkages of marginalized youth with key stakeholders at the district level
- Increased youths participation in utilizing resources
- Increased youths participation enabled to have access to more economic opportunities

I.4 Intended beneficiaries of the Project

The project was implemented in Banke and Bardia districts, mid western region of Nepal. The project activities were launched in 8 VDCs/one municipalities of above mentioned districts. The project had targeted primarily to young people aged 16-24 in Banke and Bardia Districts, both school enrolled and out of school major focus was given to vulnerable groups and the poor e.g. badi, dalit and secondary target group was considered to parents, NGOs, Youth Organizations in Banke and Bardia Districts. Project has selected youth who were unemployed, vulnerable and poor economic status through coordinating with VDCs, Youth Club and local level CBOs. The project had targeted 250 and 150 youths aged 16-24 as the direct and indirect beneficiaries, respectively.

Project Coverage

Project District	VDCs / Municipality
Banke	Kachanapur, Puraina & Nepalgunj Municipality
Bardia	Rajapur, Sorahawa, Motipur, Jamuni, Padnaha & Taratal
Total	8 VDCs and one Municipality

I.5 Donor Information

Save the Children Italy has provided financial support to Save the Children Nepal to implement the project "Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families (ILOM). Project was implemented in the partnership with Local NGO Banke UNESCO Club (BUC Banke) in support of Dalit Welfare Organization (DWO) from July 2010 to December 2011 for the 18 months.

I.6 Project Composition

As the project was implemented in partnership with two partners, the role of partners was well defined as per their area of expertise. Banke UNESCO Club (BUC Banke) which is working for development of youth and community was responsible for submitting financial and project progress report, social mobilization and program implementation in field level, where Dalit Welfare Organization (DWO) which is working as right based NGO was responsible for social mobilization and program implementation in field level. Save the Children as a lead organization was responsible for overall management and monitoring of the project. Project team was small for delivering and implementing the project activities as the size of the program. One program officer and one social mobilizer each was deputed in both districts.

I.7 Financing Arrangements

The project finance is administrated by the Save the Children Nepal. SC has released fund on quarterly basis according to detail plan of the project activities to the implementing partners.

I.8 Objectives of the Evaluation

The main objective of this evaluation was to document the outcome and results of the project. Specific focus of the evaluation was as following:

- To assess the level of effectiveness and efficiency of the project in line of project results and objectives;
- To measure the quantitative, quality achievements and sustainability efforts for the actions in relation to result outcomes and impacts;
- To draw lessons learnt and recommendations for replication of good practices in similar programs;
- To assess the relevancy and effectiveness of action at activity level and contribution to achieve results and sustainability.

I.9 Scope of the Evaluation

Save the Children has implemented the project "Improving Lives of Marginal Youth and their Families" (ILOM) project during July 2010 to December 2011. In this regards, the study was carried out to measure the progress of key evaluation areas like; level of effectiveness and efficiency of the project to achieve results and objectives; qualitative and quantitative achievement and sustainability for action; lesson learnt and recommendation for replication of the good practices in similar programs; relevancy and effectiveness of action at activity level and contribution to achieve results.

I.10 Evaluation Questionnaire

I.10.1 Questionnaire preparation

Consultant and regional project team, SC jointly prepared draft survey questionnaire and sent for additional feedback and suggestions to professional of SC country office Kathmandu, Nepal. Final version of questionnaire was prepared after receiving feedback and suggestion from all experts (See annex-4).

I.10.1 Orientation of district project team

After designing the questionnaire, evaluation team had organized orientation meeting to enumerators for making clear understanding in the questionnaire and data collection techniques. For this, orientation program was carried out in each district separately for the purpose of briefing the questionnaire and explaining what kind of information is required for the question.

I.11 Evaluation Team Composition

The evaluation team has consisted of one consultant and Regional Project Team of Save the Children, Nepalgunj.

Mr. Sharad Adhikari: Consultant

Virendra Thagunna, Regional Program Manager, SC has provided advice, guidance, and support to develop the concept and framework of the evaluation study as per essential quality and standard of SC.

Mr. Bhim Muktan, Program Coordinator-Livelihood SC has supported the team in term of providing information, developing evaluation tools and techniques, developing survey questionnaires, managing logistic and facilitating the team work.

Mr. Chuda Raj Giri, Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator, has provided support on developing evaluation methodology, sampling of the population, questionnaire development.

I.12 Organization of the Study Report

The report has organized into six sections. Introductory part briefly presents overview of the project's objectives, scope and limitation of the study in section first. In section two, methodology part gives brief nature of research study, site and sample selection, and tools used in carrying out the study. The third section provides information about assessment of project outcomes and results, which project had expected to achieve and their impacts on beneficiaries. Finally lesson learned, conclusion and recommendations are given in section four, five and six of the report and followed by annexes and references.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Approach

Participatory approaches like Focus Group Discussion, Key Informant Interview, Stakeholders Meeting and Observation/Field Visits were employed. Detail checklists were developed and used while exercising the above methods in the study (See annex-3). The used methods are briefed below.

Focus Group Discussion: A group of relevant people generally 5 to 10 members were organized and interacted in informal way at various project sites. Among the focus groups some were only women groups while others were mixed groups in term of gender. Focus group discussion was conducted just after building understanding on whole process of study with partner's staff. A standard check list was used for the FGD. In most cases Project's Beneficiary groups were taken as Focus Groups for the study.

Key Informant Interview: Key informants are important for the study. They were identified and interviewed. A standard checklist was used for such interviews. This was useful to get qualitative information to get in depth information on various aspects of the project. Lead farmers, trained skill persons, chairperson of youth club were considered as the key informants for the study.

Stakeholders meeting: Project stakeholders meeting were conducted during the study. Both governmental and nongovernmental service providers were met and interacted using standard checklist in a participatory way. Project staffs of the partner organizations were met and discussed both at field and district level.

Observation visits: Where the group discussion was carried out, project activities were visited at the same time. Rope making and vegetable farming groups were visited by the evaluation team. Due to time limit of the evaluation, it was not possible to interact with many groups for high coverage of the program.

2.2 Study Design

As the nature of the study was exploratory, it was employed participatory methodology and sampling survey for collection of the qualitative and quantitative information in order to assess overall outcomes and results of the project.

Population size was considered separately for both districts. For the representation of the whole population and diverse nature of the project activities categorization was made into two parts i.e. off-farm and farm activities. The stratified proportionate random sampling was followed in this study because the population was heterogeneous in terms of programs and beneficiaries. Primary and secondary sources of data were used to measure the project achievements in terms of the targets, expected outcomes and result as per the project's log frame. Various project documents were consulted in carrying out the study which was mainly project documents,

project monthly and quarterly progress reports, base line survey, various project's information sheets and guidelines. Sample size was calculated by using formula (Parel *et al*, 1973, Shrestha, 2003).

$$n = \frac{NZ^2P(1-P)}{Nd^2 + Z^2P(1-P)}$$

Where;

n= sample size;

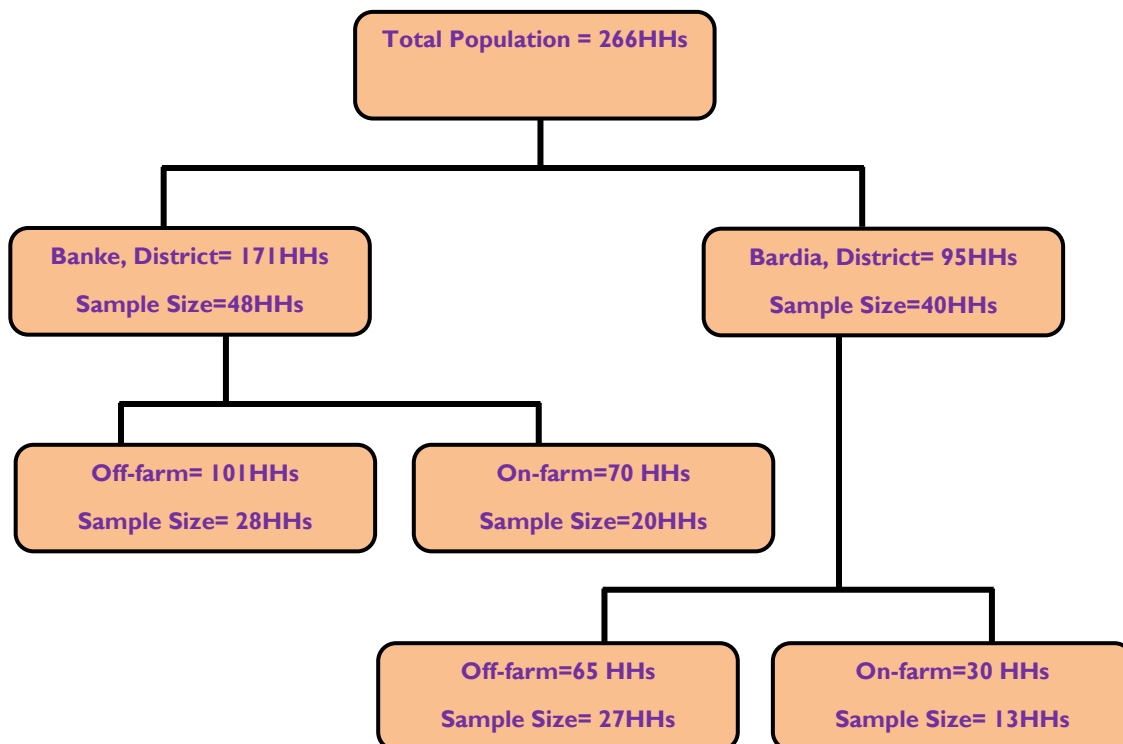
N= total number of households or members in the study district;

d= maximum error deemed acceptable (in this case 0.10);

Z= the normal variable (in this case value used is 1.64 to correspond 90% reliability);

P= probability of the success (50%) due to the implement of the project.

The sampling procedure developed and employed in evaluation study was as per below:



2.3 Selection of the Participants

Purposive sampling was employed for representation of the population and diverse nature of program, it was agreed to select the participants from the off-farm and on-farm activities in program level. As the revolving fund was mobilized through cooperative; cooperative and youth club each from both districts were selected for interaction to measure how effectively the fund has been mobilized among the target beneficiaries. Group discussion was done with specific group only by purposive sampling method considering the short period of the evaluation study. After consultation with regional project teams, SC it was agreed to visit with 2 business group; each one from off-farm and on-farm activities, 2 cooperative, district project team, district level service providers and DADO for in-depth interaction.

2.4 Study Instruments/Tools of Data Collection

Review of relevant documents, development of checklists and data collection forms/questionnaire, focus group discussions (FGDs), interviews/interactions, observations, data analysis and presentations of evaluation findings were the key methods applied in the study.

2.5 Mechanism for Fieldworks

An in-house meeting was organized with SC project team to discuss on key evaluation areas and methodology employed for the study. From the discussion, it was built common understanding on evaluation methodology for qualitative and quantitative data that was expected to generate from the study.

2.6 Data Presentation and Analysis Techniques

Project results in terms of outcome and results were assessed from qualitative and quantitative data which was collected by different participatory methods and sampling survey. All the information collected from the field were coded, tabulated and entered into the computer using the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) program. Simple descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data and necessary tables and graphs were prepared and inserted under suitable headings.

2.7 Limitation of the study

The study had employed holistic approach and used participatory and sampling survey methods to collect information. Hence its focus was primarily both qualitative and quantitative data to measure the progress of achievements against outcome and results of the project. Because of short period, the study could not cover detail assessment of financial impacts for efficient utilization of resources in project. Only the pattern of efficient utilization of resources in terms of time, target people and human resources was assessed of the project. However, in terms of diversity of activities and beneficiaries the study had attempted to make good representation of the whole population by categorization and sampling.

3. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

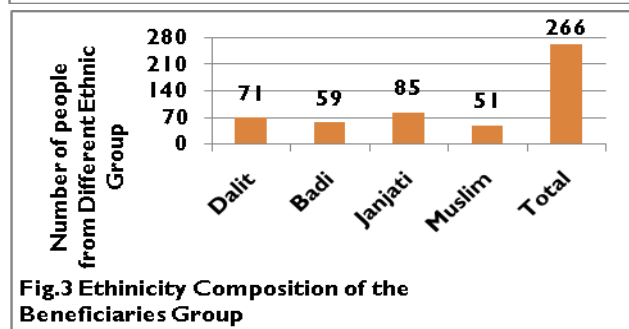
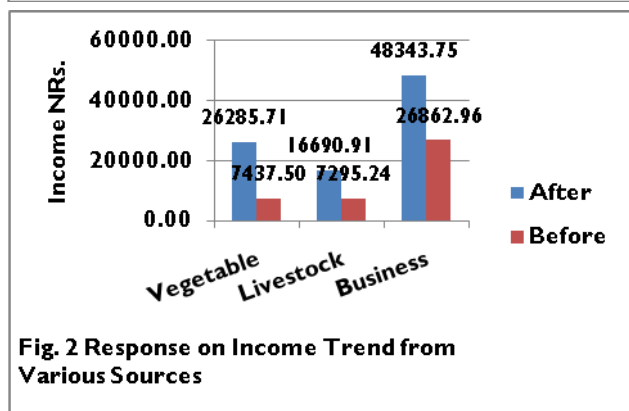
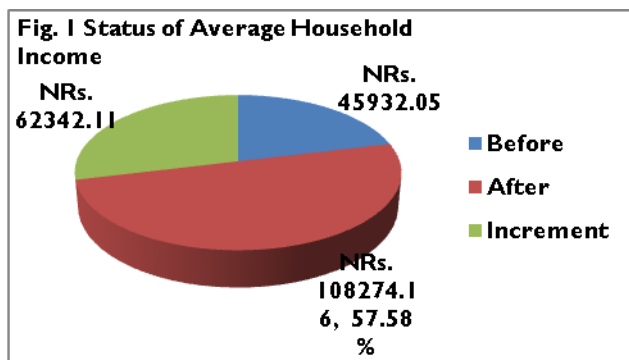
3.1 Assessment of Project Outcomes and Impacts

3.1.1 Increased Income and Employment Opportunities of Marginalized Youth and Families

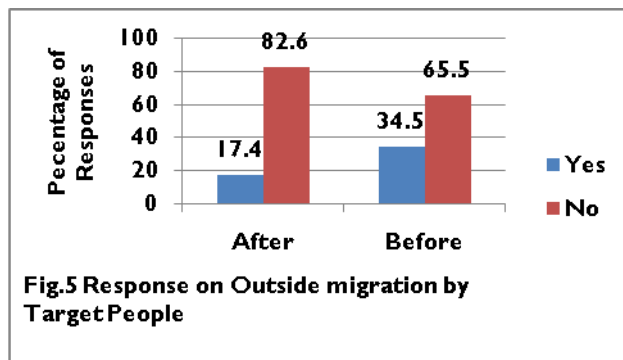
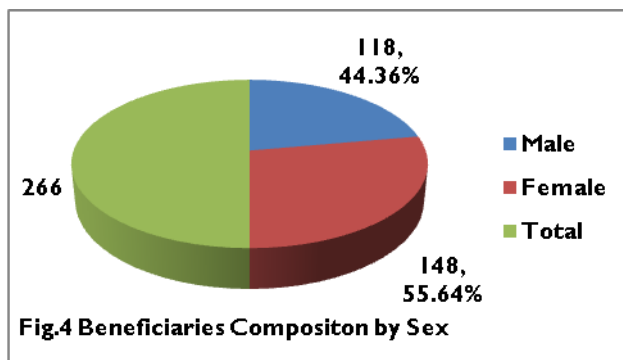
Before project, majority of the marginalized youths were unemployed and they were managing their basic requirement from daily wages and traditional and subsistence farming of family. Livelihood status of the youth and their families was vulnerable due to low income and limited access to resources and economic opportunities. After the project, living status of the target group has been improved by the income of enterprises. Project has contributed on generating self-employment opportunities at local level. Especially unemployed youths are best utilizing their spare time involving in the business and farming activities and making good income. Youth responded income from the business is meaningful for pursuing their higher study and productive households' work.

Survey result showed household income of the beneficiaries has increased by 57.58 percent after the project. The contribution of project intervention was found higher from the income of micro-enterprise (NRs. 48343.75) as compare to vegetable and livestock keeping. However intensity of percentage increment was found higher from the income of vegetable source which was 71.71 percent. This shows higher success was found with entrepreneurs who were running the vegetable and off-farm business. As a result, food-deficit communities have become able to afford food for them from the markets and also able to manage health and education of child and household expenses of the family.

ILOM project has also contributed in creating employment opportunities to marginalized youth. At the end of the project, around 266 youths have been self employed in off-farm and on-farm jobs. 130 youths out of total from landless dalits and Badi household have been participated in the project intervention which also ensured integration of social inclusion by



the project. Women who are most vulnerable and food insecure groups in the community were also benefited from the project interventions. Project was able to ensure participation of 55.64 percent women for creating employment through supporting various micro-enterprise development programs. As a result majority of the target groups have got access to diversified economic opportunities which helped for self-employment and reduce outside migration for job. Study also showed, outside migration (India and outside district) for job also decreased by 17.4 percent than before (34.5%).

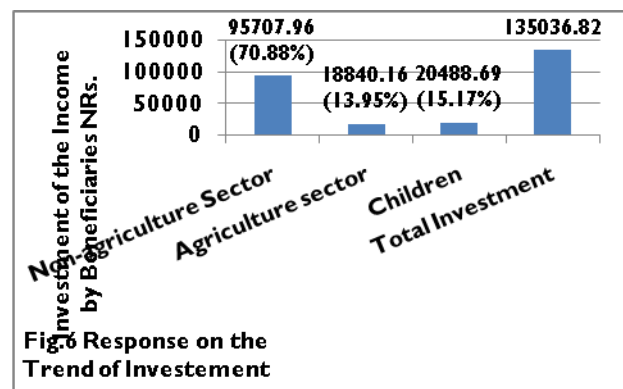


As the target people have been able to generate more income from the various income sources they have collected various assets portfolios like; mobile, bicycle, chair, television, table, fan, water pump, radio, tanga, computer, grass cutter and cupboard etc., Survey study showed total investment on purchasing different assets was NRs. 874604.00 (In words, Eight lakh seventy four thousand six hundred and 4 rupees only) by target people after participating in program. This indicates, incomes source of the beneficiaries has been diversified.

Project has brought significant improvement in household income and economic opportunity to target youth and their families by the support of various off-farm and on-farm commercially viable enterprise. As a result of this, livelihood status of the unemployed youths and their family has been improved for better living in the society. The major impacts because of increased income and employments have been reflected on following key livelihood status of children and their families.

Impact on Education of Child

Majority of the marginalized youths were unemployed and worked as daily wages and supporting the family for subsistence farming. Due to this youth had limited time and access to education. After project support, they are able to make the income from the enterprises which they are running. They responded, income from the business has been very useful for pursuing their higher study and family education especially to child. Survey revealed

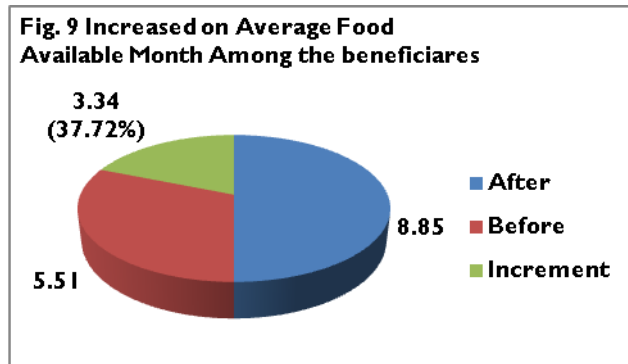
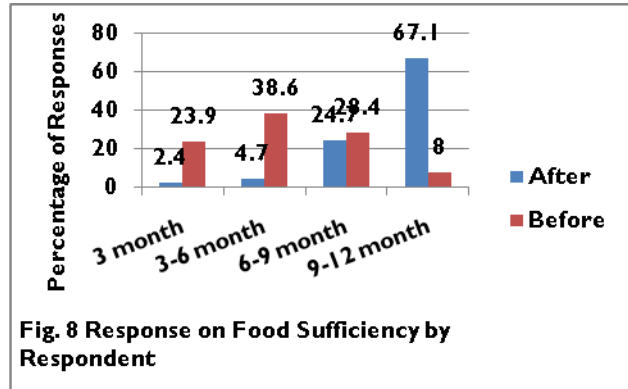
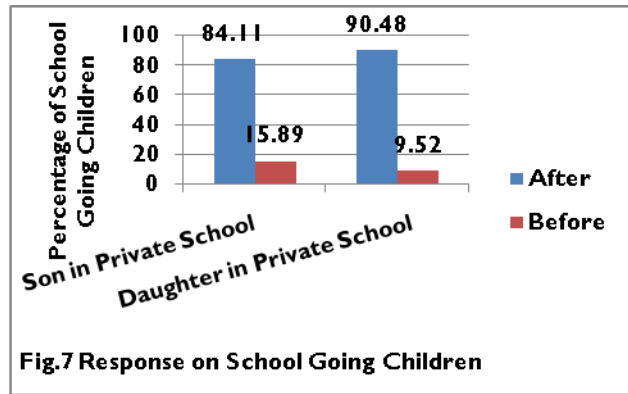


investment of the annual income to child development and protection was found 15.17% out of the total investment which indicates meaningful investment of income for the child.

From the household survey, it was found, son and daughter's access to boarding school has been increased by 84.11 and 90.48 percent than before (15.89 and 9.52%), respectively.

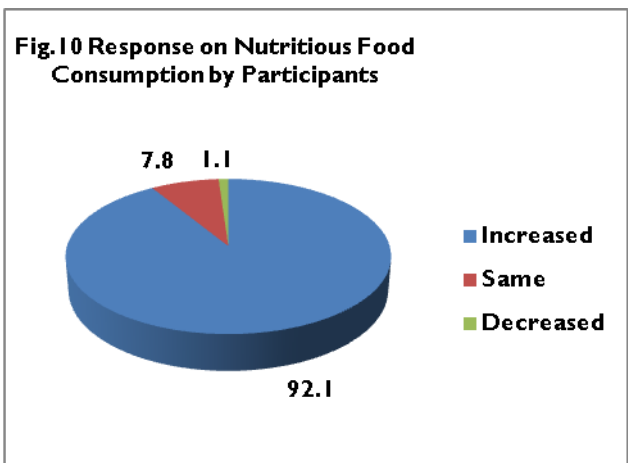
Impact on Food Availability

As the household income of the beneficiaries has increased significantly through micro enterprises, they have used their income for the food and household consumption. Beneficiaries responded they are quite safe regarding food insecurity problem in family. Evaluation study showed, only 8 percent beneficiaries had food sufficiency for the period of 9-12 month before the project, but now 67.1 percent household has food available for the period of 9-12 month. In addition average food available month has increased by 37.72 percent among the beneficiaries after project. Such increment in food sufficiency level of target group is the result of the income and production from off-farm and on-farm enterprises supported by ILOM project.

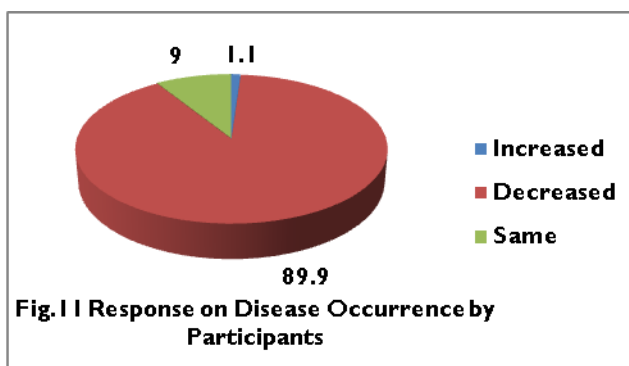


Impact on Nutrition and Health of Children and Families

While doing group discussion, most of the people said they used to consume nutritious food like vegetable, meat, egg, fruit and grain legumes occasionally before the project as they didn't have the good source of income and poor access to improved farming practice. After the project support, majority of participants (92.1%) responded that they are able to manage nutritious food from the income of their business and trend of consumption of nutritious food was found remarkably increased and increment was



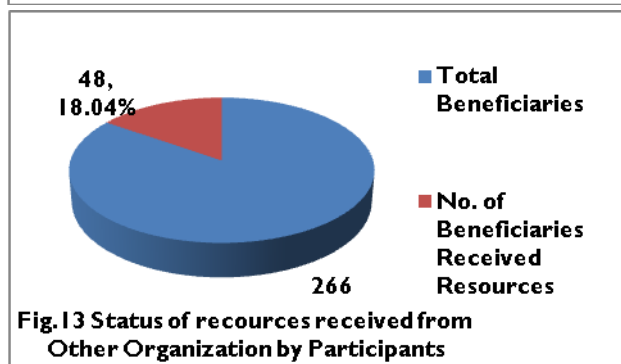
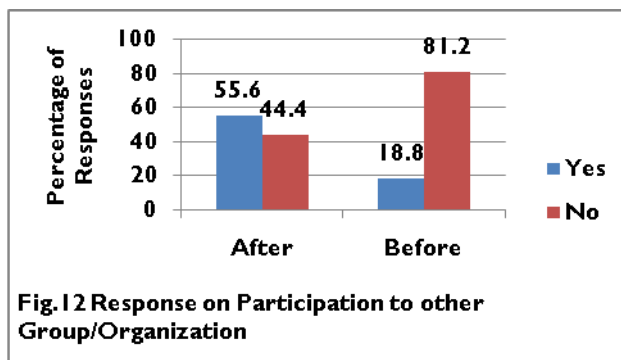
highly significant ($p < 0.00$). As a result, improvement in health status of the people was also found positive. 89.9 percent people said disease occurrence was also decreased after the project. This indicates that target beneficiaries have been aware of their health condition and they know the importance of nutritious food for better health.



3.1.2 Increased Youth Participation in Utilizing Resources

Project encouraged youth participation in different level of project activities for effective utilization project resources and also resources from the other service providers. As a result, youth have been able to utilize the soft loan and revolving fund of the project resources to run their enterprises for generating income and employment. Project team had developed guideline for providing soft loan and revolving fund. Project team encouraged youth to start their business through group approach, considering the opportunities of resources from the other service provider.

In this regards, youth have organized themselves in group and started saving in group for developing the youth self-help fund which would be more helpful for increasing the enterprises in a larger scale in future. Group realized working in group approach helped them to bring efficiency in work and found opportunity to share their ideas and experiences among each other for building capacity and confident in their enterprises. Study also revealed youth participation to other organizations like Gramen Development Bank; Mother Group; Cooperative; Agriculture Service Centre; VDC; Community Forest User's Committee was also found increased by 55.6 percent as compare to before (18.8%) as a result 18.04 percent youths have been able to receive resource like credit, seed, piglet, motor and mushroom seed.



3.1.3 Capacity Development of Youth Club for Functional Linkage with Stakeholders

Project has managed various trainings like entrepreneurship development, business plan and account keeping training to members of youth club in order to develop capacity of youth for ensuring support on project service delivery system. It was found various interaction meetings were organized with youth club for the clarity on the responsibilities of the youth club in various level of project. A networking system was initiated by project team by forming district level networking committee which was very important forum for youth to discuss on the problems related to youth. Networking committee and district project team had made understanding on type and level of support system by club in the project for well being of youth. Youth club had provided counseling for enterprise selection, managing resources and market information and follow-up to entrepreneurs, and proper utilization of revolving fund.

As club members got opportunity to participate in various trainings, meeting and workshop of the organization their capacity have been increased as a result they are able to receive different resources like playing materials, youth fund and community sanitation program from Community Forest User Group and Base Nepal, Such linkages of youth club with different stakeholder have contributed to address the important problems of the youth and community as whole and finally helped to bring long term sustainability of the program.

3.2 Project Design, Approach and Operation

3.2.1 Components of Project

The project was well designed to address substantially for creating economic opportunities to targeted youth especially among Badi, Dalit and marginalized youth which reflects on well living being of beneficiaries. Different off-farm and farm based enterprises, skill training for entrepreneurship development, market management, capacity building of group, youth club and cooperative were the major components envisaged by the project for the purpose of livelihood improvement.

Project had focused on promotion of micro-enterprise for creating the employment opportunity to target group. Micro-entrepreneurs intend to expand and diversify their enterprises and improve the quality of their products. For the smooth running of the enterprises it is required training, counselling and business plan preparation. For this project had supported training and imparted knowledge and skill on entrepreneurship development, business plan and marketing system. As a result, target groups are able to run the business smoothly and generating good profit and contributed to increase the income of the beneficiary households. Which has been reflected on purchasing of various assets such as bicycle, mobile, water pumps, television, cupboard, she buffaloes and so on by target beneficiaries. Health services and school education has become easy to afford from the income. Seasonal migration in search of wage labour has been reduced.

Strengthening the capacity of youth club and cooperative is very essential for long term sustainability. Project has supported training on entrepreneurship development and account keeping for effective implementation of the program and revolving fund. But it was found capacity development of the groups, youth club and cooperative is still inadequate for institutional development. So, project should develop capacity on the areas like institutional development, leadership, decision making and linkage and coordination.

3.2.2 Project Areas and Target Groups

Project area was focused to adjoining VDCs of the previous project site of the Save the Children in both Bane and Bardia Districts. This was considered in order to mobilize the existing staff of SC for this project as the budget size of the project was small. Project was highly successful to reach targeted areas as per its primary and secondary beneficiaries group. The project was launched in 8VDCs and one municipality. Project site was scattered in Bardia so project team has expressed challenge to make regular follow up and coaching to entrepreneurs as requested. It is suggested that project activities should not implement in scattered area when the project staff capacity and budget is small. Project area and activities should be based on need of target group, budget and project capacity to get better impact of the project in given period of time.

Target groups selection in the project was well defined and most impressive. The identified target groups represent the neediest strata of Nepalese society. Such careful selection had helped to reach support to real target groups that were deprived from development efforts. However, a problem was encountered by project team to select the target group. They found difficult to get the target youth aged 16-24. They observed most of the youth aged 16-24 were pursuing their study and was not matured to start the business. They suggest, being a little open in case of defining the target group while developing the project proposal. From their experience, youth aged 18-35 are most suitable for entrepreneurship development as they are quite matured at that period.

3.2.3 Partnership with Stakeholders

Project had taken key strategies to partnership building with various stakeholders for effective delivery of the project activities. Project had built partnership with business service provider for delivering the business development training, technical training, and market centre. It was observed partnership was not sufficiently inbuilt in program, as it could be done through coordinating with district service providers. Save the Children was responsible for the overall management of the project, was successful to make understanding on partners' role and responsibilities. Save the Children should capacitate the partner's staff through providing different capacity development trainings including frequent coaching and mentoring in review meeting as the project period was short.

3.2.4 Project Period and Implementation of Project Activities

In view of creating the access on more economic opportunities to ultra poor people especially youth aged 16-24 through entrepreneurship development and capacity building, the project

period was observed relatively short. Project was successful to develop approach and process of the program which ensured effective implementation of program. Project has developed necessary guidelines regarding the project support mechanism, beneficiaries' selection and fund mobilization in order to effective implementation of the project activities.

The project had well defined support mechanism for beneficiaries group on mobilization of the revolving fund through local cooperative. Project had managed credit NRs 15000.00 to 18000.00 to youth for initiation of the enterprise. As the project focusing to marginal and deprived target youth for enhancing their socio-economic status within short period, project should allocate sufficient time for preparatory and review work to find the gaps and opportunity for remedial action on time for effective implementation of project work.

3.2.5 Planning and Monitoring

The project was success to practice the participatory methods and tools for planning and monitoring of the project activities, which reflected on the area like; project organized the planning workshop among all project partners for planning of the project activities. As per the experience of UNESCO Club, DWO and SC, participatory sharing and exercise were practiced to develop the annual action plan of the project.

After developing the project plan, project team shared with likeminded stakeholders in district level. This is good practice to build relationship, get feedbacks and often to avoid duplication. In addition district line agencies personnel were mobilized for various training which provided opportunity for beneficiaries to be familiarized with the government agencies.

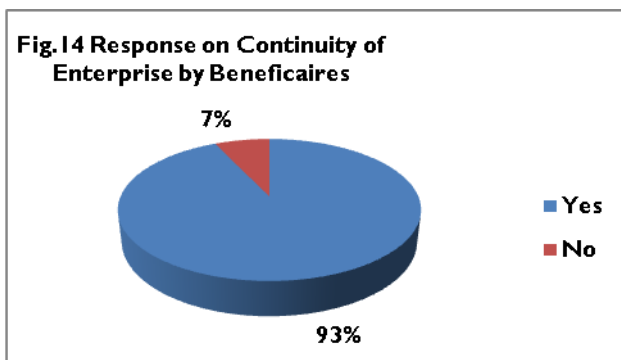
On the other hand monitoring assesses the performance and progress of projects, program, and partnerships in relation to project outcomes. It was found project adopted monitoring practice by holding quarterly review meeting among the project's partners in which project progress, learning and gaps were assessed and managed for ensuring the effective implementation of the project activities. Monthly and quarterly progress report of program and budget was also submitted to SC by all partners, which helped to assess the level of achievement of output and outcomes of the project.

Regular field visit was done by project team to validate the progress as reported and to see how effectively the project implementation work was carried out by the implementer. While interacting with rope making group at Rajapur, Bardia, it was found, group mobilization and linkage of group with cooperative and other service providers was not enough. This shows effort for group mobilization, facilitation and coaching was not optimum level from the project team. In this connection, SC needs to increase frequency of field visit as much as possible during and after the implementation of project activities to identify gaps and problems and provide immediate feedback to district team.

3.2.6 Technology, Innovation and Adoption by Beneficiaries

The project had put high emphasis for making innovation on the local technology or business for generating larger profit from the enterprises. From the focus group discussion it was observed,

innovation was made on rope making by the use of machine. Beneficiaries were able to produce products in larger scale in a short time period so machine helped enormously to enhance the efficiency on rope making as they used to make manually before which was tedious and high time and labour consuming. The adoption of farming technology was also well reflected in increased production of vegetables and making good income.



Though this seems a small scale intervention supported by the project but it has significant contributions to create an employment opportunity to beneficiaries and other people too who are working as a daily wages in the enterprise or farming.

3.2.7 Utilization of Project Budget and Mobilization of Human Resources

One of the measurements of project performance and effectiveness is assessed on the basis of utilization of budget and mobilization of human resources in order to achieve the project output. The project was successful in managing its budget and utilizing the allocated fund. This is especially important for the project which has multiple partners.

The project was found able to utilize 99.99 percent of the available program budget. Budget allocated for the program was NRS 4,845,000 and made expenditure NRS 4,840,332.18 which indicates that UNESCO was successful to manage the budget as per plan. This can be considered rational of the project for contribution of target group.

3.3 Project's Strategies for Sustainability

3.3.1 Enhance Capacity of Groups and Youth Club

Project had envisaged enhancing the capacity of entrepreneur group and youth club for long term sustainability of the project which was considered one of the major strategies in the project. Project supported the training to develop skill on entrepreneurship development, business plan, account keeping to target group as a result they were running their business efficiently for making financially profitable business. Even with the declining support from the project, entrepreneurs have been growing their enterprises as a result of their increased household income.

The functioning of farmers group will rely largely upon the support they get from local service providing agencies. Project should coordinate with district service providers like DADO, DLSO and District Small Cottage Development Office for the registration of the groups for further support. During the field observation and interaction with beneficiary of both off-farm and on-farm groups were found enthusiastic to continue their business and increase their business in a larger scale. Household survey demonstrates 93 percent beneficiaries said they are able to continue their micro-enterprise even there is no any support by project. And they said 148

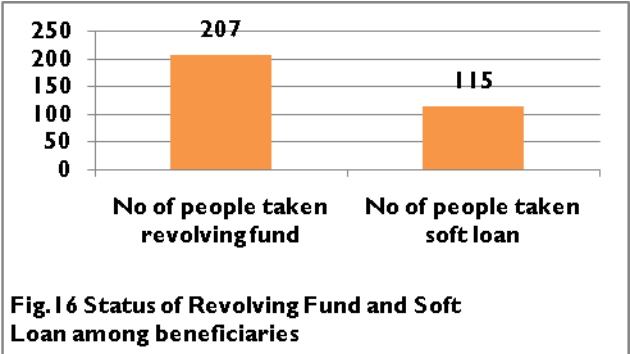
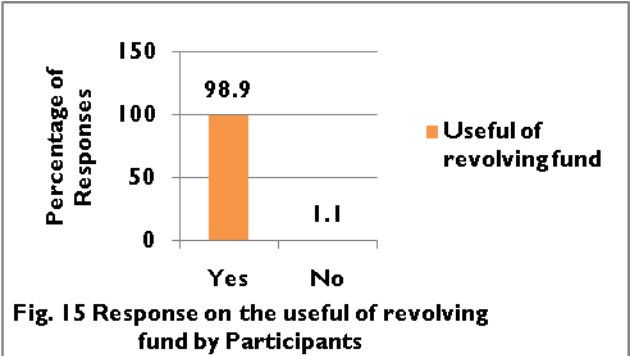
other people have started the enterprises in community seeing the progress of project beneficiaries.

3.3.2 Maintain Linkage with Cooperative for Management of Revolving Fund

Project had made remarkable linkage with cooperative for best utilization of the revolving fund. From the interaction with Cooperative, fund mobilization was found more effective in Banke. All entrepreneurs are paying back their loan as per rule and regulation of cooperative in Shanti Women Development Multipurpose Cooperative Nepalgunj and Nava Nirman Women Cooperative, Agaiya at Banke. On the other hand, it was found pay back of loan was not done in cooperative of, Rajapur, Bardia. So, project team should identify the gaps between group and cooperative in time and implement strategic action to overcome the problem.

Cooperative members were proud to say that such provision of the revolving fund was substantially addressed on making access to economic opportunities to youth and resulted employment opportunity in the community. Study also revealed 98.9 percent youth said credit from the revolving fund has helped to run their business, collection of raw materials and increase in household income.

Cooperative has provided benefit to 207 youth through revolving fund for running the enterprise. After the implementation of the revolving fund, 105 youth have taken soft loan from cooperative, mother groups, and gramen development bank which was the multiplier effect of the program.



Each cooperative has established the credit mobilization committee which has responsible to observe the proper utilization of credit and make inform to pay back loan in time.

Some of the cooperative is still observed growing on resource mobilization and maintaining linkage with different service providers for support. In this regards, project should built capacity of the cooperative through providing skill on institutional development, leadership, decision making, entrepreneurship and market management in broader perspective, linkage and coordination for efficient running of the cooperative for quality services.

3.3.3 Promotion of the Market Centers

The concept of supporting market centre was long term sustainability of the business for uncomplicated on collection and transportation of their products for effective marketing. The

assumption of the market centre was to provide easy marketing and collection function when products will be increased in larger scale with entrepreneurs in long run. As the market centre is recently built in project site its early impacts will be seen very soon in coming future.

In spite of project's efforts in establishing

collection centre and supporting existing market centre there are still financial, institutional and functional problems may exist in future. These problems are complex and associated with many organizations. Therefore, project should develop clear operational guideline for long term management and ownership of small and marginal farmers. Further, efforts should be made involving and making responsible the local bodies in supporting and taking care of such facilities for the benefit of farmers. These above issues need to be considered while developing project proposal for second phase.

3.3.4 Support on Skill Training and Entrepreneurship Development

Project had considered key strategies to promotion of the micro-enterprises to target youth for generating employment in rural community. Micro-enterprises for which skills and markets are readily available (for example, traditional businesses or new enterprises based on existing skills) have worked better compared to new enterprises for which access to needed skills and markets is more complex.

The project had managed various skill trainings focusing on business development, business plan, marketing system and account keeping, due to this beneficiaries have been able to run their business smoothly and profitably. Study showed, all participants (100%) have responded their knowledge and skill for business development has increased as compare to before. Now 98.9 percent beneficiaries are practicing the simple business plan while running their business. But still they are not able to make the quality business plan and asking support for trainings with respect to advance level of business development and marketing. They were asking the technical training on their respective business in order to develop skill on production method and for quality product.

Micro entrepreneurs observed that the amount of credit available from revolving fund is insufficient to meet the investment needs for expansion, diversification and quality improvement. Moreover, the condition attached to the loan, i.e. monthly repayments is impediments to the growth potential of micro-entrepreneurs. Therefore, the current policies of loan providers are not an instrument of growth for the micro entrepreneurs.

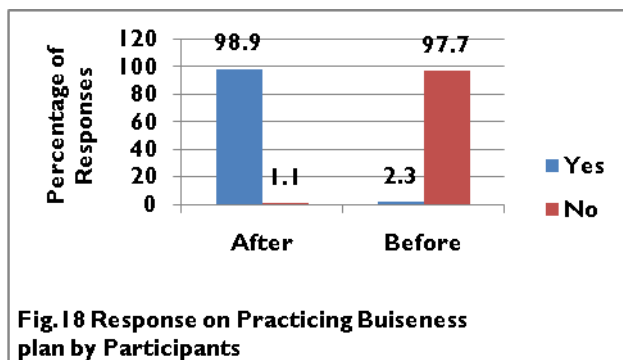


Fig.18 Response on Practicing Buiseness plan by Participants

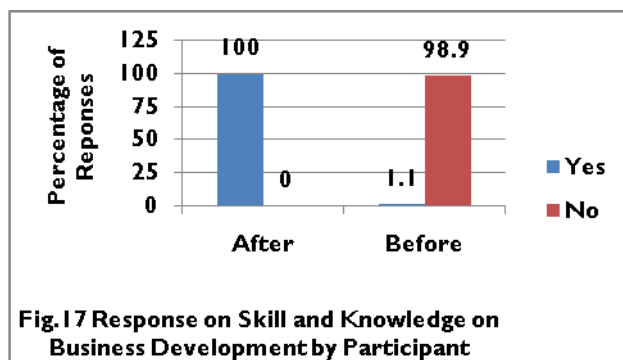


Fig.17 Response on Skill and Knowledge on Business Development by Participant

It is advised to the project team to build the close partnership with district line agencies like DADO, DLSO Business Development Service Provider for the support of various trainings for target group. A functional networking system need to be developed with clear role and responsibilities between beneficiaries and youth clubs by district team to provide information about possible service providers and maintain linkage with them for sustainability of the enterprises.

3.3.5 Develop Linkage with Local Government Agencies

Local government agencies are the key stakeholders for the resource of target group. Hence, for sustaining the positive results of project replication into other areas there should be institutional mechanism to carry out the responsibilities. The project has made effort for coordination with business service provide like Enterprise Development Service Centre and District Micro-enterprise Development office for delivering the entrepreneurship development training. Coordination with district line agencies for resource sharing and partnership was found inadequate by partners. It was observed project team had coordinated only for few activities like mushroom seed, and technical training. Memorandum of understanding among the stakeholders, agreement among youth, VDCs and cooperative or operating guidelines are some the tools that should have developed to ensure linkage with local agencies for the sustainability of project intervention.

4. LESSON LEARNED

While implementing the project activities in grass root level, project team has drawn following lesson learned:

- Project team has experienced that revolving fund mobilization through cooperative was found effective as they empower group in financial management, business development service, and credit mobilization.
- Cooperative has good experience about the pay back system of the revolving fund, as the target peoples have poor economic status they are unable to pay back loan within a month and micro-enterprises also can't provide quick return within month so viewing the situation first instalment should be in quarterly basis and then payback monthly.
- In some cases due to inadequate technical skill, beneficiaries were facing the problems in enterprise. So it has been good learning to project team, basic technical training should be provided for such entrepreneurs before running the business.
- Project team, DWO, Bardia experienced that advocacy alone can't address the problem of the marginalized and disadvantaged youth so development agencies should integrate the advocacy program with economic activities to bring synergetic effect on the program.
- As the project had focused on credit mobilization through cooperative, it was observed short duration of the project to empower the marginalized youth from the dalit and badi community. So, project team realized, at least 3 year's project should be developed considering target group from such deprived community.
- Project team experienced, target group shouldn't be defined too specific like youth aged 16-24. Most of the participants were pursuing their study from this age group and they were immature to start the business. They said, while defining target group it should be kept little open. They experienced, youth aged 18-35 would be appropriate demarcation.
- Project team found, participation of media is a good way for disseminating the good practices of the project in a wider scale.

5. CONCLUSION

Project significantly contributed to increase household income of the beneficiaries by supporting viable enterprises of off-farm and on-farm through developing skill and knowledge on entrepreneurship development and practice of business plan. As a result, target beneficiaries have been able to manage their problem regarding food deficit, education and health of the children and family.

Possession of livelihood assets has been increased significantly. Target beneficiaries have been able to manage the education of child and nutrition and health of children and women. As a result their living status have been improved substantially and found self-dignity in family and community.

The project was found well designed in terms of covering target group and approach of the project. The target groups were well identified in the community as per targeted by the project, which has helped to reach the groups who were marginalized and left out from development process.

The concept of partnership with cooperative for mobilizing of revolving fund was found instrumental and very effective for entrepreneurship development. The concept of market centre was important for easy collection and marketing of the product viewing larger growth of enterprise in future.

As the youth clubs and cooperatives are at the stage of growing institutionally, they still need some additional knowledge and skill for capacity building in order to coordinate with district level service providers for accessing resources for youth and community. So, it should be focused on building capacity through providing skill on institutional development, leadership development, decision making, entrepreneurship and market management in broader perspective for the growth of the organization. A functional networking system need to be developed with clear role and responsibilities among youth club, cooperative and local level government bodies for long term mobilization of the revolving fund and sustainability of the program.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations for implementing partners and SC for future improvement in program implementation and project development are as below:

- As the revolving fund mobilization through cooperative was found good approach, all partners can replicate this approach integrating into other program of organization for generating impact on wider scale.
- Entrepreneurs who intend to expand their business in large scale they are expecting help in term of big credit facilities, scaling –up, marketing system, quality assurance. So, post project support strategy focusing on building partnership with diverse nature of service provider need to be considered.
- UNESCO, Banke needs to register the groups in government system for accessing resources from them which help to expand their business and also for long term sustainability.
- It is need to build strong and functional management committee for long term sustainability of revolving fund after the project phase out. For this SC need to inbuilt this issue in guideline for ensuring accountability and ownership of revolving fund.
- SC needs to develop the long term project from learning and good practice of the project for higher coverage and benefit to the marginalized youth and children.
- Joint monitoring need to carry out with participation of LDO, CDO, DADO rather than participating to news reporter only. All project partners need to give priority for developing such mechanism in future for internalization and ownership of the project.

ANNEXES

ANNEX-I



Terms of Reference (TOR) for the End line Evaluation of Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families (ILOM) project

1. Project Background

Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families (ILOM) project funded by Save the Children Italy being implemented by local NGO partner Banke Unesco Club-BUC in support of Dalit Welfare Organization-DWO Bardiya in Banke and Bardiya districts of mid-western region of Nepal. The project is being implemented from July 2010 and ends by December 2011 for the 18 months.

The overall objective of the project is to improve status of youth and their families through vocational and micro enterprises interventions Project facilitates agriculture and non agriculture services to youth engaging them to raise additional annual income by NRS 36,000 of each. The project consists of unemployed youth, Badi, dalit, women and other marginalized youth who are suffering from economic deprivation. Overall the project supports 250 youth and aims to benefit 150 youths indirectly.

The project targets:

- a) Primary Target Groups: Young people aged 13 - 24 in Banke and Bardiya Districts, both school enrolled and out of school, major focus will be given to the vulnerable groups and the poor e.g. badi, dalit and
- b) Secondary Target Groups: Parents, NGOs, Youth Organizations in Banke and Bardiya Districts.

2. Rational and Scope of the work

Save the Children has been implementing ILOM project from July 2010 to December 2011. It aims to carry out the evaluation of the project. The focus is to assess on the outcomes in line with indicators. SC plans the final external evaluation of the project to assess the trend of progress and outcomes measuring the performance. The evaluation includes documents success case stories and lessons learnt, and share those outcomes to donor, SC and implementing partners.

3. Objectives of the Evaluation

The main objective of this evaluation is to document the outcome and results of the project, and share learning and challenges in the following areas:

- Identify the level of effectiveness and efficiency of the project to achieve results and objectives.
- Assess the quantitative, quality achievements and sustainability efforts for the actions in relation to result outcomes and impacts.
- Document success case stories and lessons learnt and recommendations for replication of good practices in similar programs.
- Assess the relevancy and effectiveness of action at activity level and contribution to achieve results and sustainability.

4. The Evaluation Team:

Led by consultant, team comprises SC Livelihood M&E coordinator and Program Coordinator. SC field team will provide support to consultant for developing tools, methodology and field work. SC supports the logistics and provides required information for the evaluation;

The consultant is fully responsible to lead the whole process and should have high technical expertise on livelihoods initiatives such as on farm and off farm micro enterprise development, value chain, market development and social mobilization including micro finance for the rural poor.

5. The process/Methodology

A. Principle Approaches:

1. Analyse and review the process of planning and documentation (proposal, detail implementation plan and periodic reports
2. Assess result achievements, database and analyse the outcomes and impacts. Look over the trends of progress, effectiveness of implementation, resource mobilization and building networks by the implementing partners and analyse sustainability of the project interventions.
3. Review the findings, meeting with relevant stakeholders, staff of I/NGO, partners, beneficiaries.
4. Report on the findings against the results and objectives of the project, document lesson learnt and success case studies and provide recommendations for the replication of good practices.

B. Methodology of Field Survey

- Review of related project proposal/agreements/ period progress reports etc.
- Develop criteria and process for sample selection to carry out field works;
- Development of questionnaire and administration to the selected respondents;

- Key informant interviews and discussions with relevant key stakeholders in both districts; interview with the front line staff and regional team.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the partners and beneficiaries.
- Personal visit and observation of the programme sites.
- Stakeholders meeting, feedbacks and comments in each district.

5. Areas of Assessment

Assessment will be done in the lens of theory of changes; be innovative, be the voice, achieve results at scale and build partnership in following major areas;

- Youth engagement in self employment
- Asset growth status
- Income increased
- Changes in livelihoods of families including children

The evaluation will focus on the following areas

- **Level** of community participation and inclusion in programme planning and implementation.
- Effectiveness of the project and raise in income level of marginalized youths and their families against indicators.
- Youth participation in utilizing resources and their access to more economic opportunities
- Successful cases/stories of the programme, which can be replicated in other areas/ programmes, and failure cases and the lesson learn(best practices)
- Sustainability and cross cutting component- the process, inclusion and strategy of interventions, social mobilization.
- Level of awareness, knowledge and skills of the beneficiaries on micro enterprise, markets and value chain aspects.
- Coordination, networking and collaboration among stakeholders, beneficiaries and I/NGOs.
- Identify the key challenges, issues, strategies and gaps.
- Analyse the impact against the project goal and objective and sustainability

6. Time table

Date/Month	Activities	Responsible	Remarks
By Nov 16, 2011	TOR preparation	Program Coordinator with M&E Coordinator-Livelihoods	Support from Program Manager & Technical Advisor
Nov. 20	Initiate process of hiring Consultant	HR	
By 15 Dec	Contractual agreement with Consultants and give assignment.	HR	
20 Dec – 24 Dec	Initiate review, develop tool and methodology, questionnaire	Consultant	Support from SC team
Dec 25 to Jan 5	Commence orientation and complete field survey, collection of information	Consultant	Support from SC & Partner
By Jan 8	Draft Report preparation and share to SC	Consultant	
By 10 Jan	Submit final report to SC	Consultant.	

ANNEX -2

Logical Framework for Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families (ILOM), Save the Children

	Summary of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievement Status	Justifications
Goal	To improve the status of youth and their families			
Specific Objective I	To increase economic opportunities of marginalized youths and their families.	At least 200 marginalized and trained youth engaged on farm and off farm employment activities	266 youth engaged on farm and off self employment activities	
Result 1.1	Increased income of marginalized youths and their families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ At least 250 marginalized youths completed skill development and entrepreneurship development training □ 80% of trained youth(at least 30% female) are engaged in employment and self-employment activities (economic activities) □ At least 80% of the employed youth will have additional income of Rs. 36,000 annually (Banke and Bardiya Districts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 266 (above 100%) marginalized youths completed skill development and entrepreneurship development training □ 77% of trained youth(55.63% female) are engaged in employment and self-employment activities (economic activities) □ 77% of 266 employed youth earned additional income of Rs. 36,000 above annually (Banke and Bardiya Districts) 	
Result 1.2	Established functional linkage of marginalized youth with key stakeholders at the district level <i>Key stakeholders: EIG, Youth Clubs, DDCs, VDCs, Financial Institutions)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Develop at least 5 youth clubs in each district to coordinate/ implement the Livelihood Program. □ At least one functional Networking in each district established with partners to mobilize their human resources in conducting skills development and entrepreneurship training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 6 youth clubs developed in each district to coordinate/ implement the Livelihood Program. □ Existing District Program Advisory Committee (DPAC) structure mobilized, and services received from community based micro financial institutions through linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No new district level network was realized to establish, existing structure established by SC was found advantaged

Result 1.3	Increased youths participation in utilizing resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ At least 90 youths utilized soft loan □ At least 80 youths utilized revolving fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 115 youths utilized soft loan □ 207 youths utilized revolving fund 	□
□ Result 1.4	Increased youths participation enabled to have access to more economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 75% of 200 youths explored additional market of their products and services □ 50% youths benefited from resources of DDCs, VDCs and financial institutions □ Self-help fund established by youths at least one in each district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 58 % of 266 youths explored additional market of their products and services □ 18.04% youths benefited from resources of DDCs, VDCs and financial institutions □ 6 Self-help fund established by youths in two districts 	

**FINAL EVALUATION OF
Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families (ILOM) project
December 2011**

Questionnaire Guideline for Project Team

Name of staff:

Address:

Phone/ email:

Date:

Respondents

Designation:

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

1. What is your overall impression of partnership among partners?
2. What are the elements needs to be retained of the project?
3. What are elements needs to be improved?
4. Specific suggestion for future improvement.
5. What are the strength and weakness of project approach?
6. Successful technology/practice and reason for it.
7. Sustainability and replicability of result/best practice?
8. Effectiveness of linkage with stakeholder and how?
9. Specific suggestion for improvement of the project in future.

Thank you for your cooperation

**FINAL EVALUATION OF
Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families (ILOM) project
December 2011**

Questionnaire Guideline for UNESCO Banke/DWO Staff

Name of staff:

Address:

Phone/ email:

Date:

Respondents

Designation:

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

1. What is your impression/perception on the project in term of achievement of results?
2. Are there any undesirable consequences during project? If yes then what it is?
3. What are the lesson learned for sustainability and scale-up?
4. How effective was project approach/method used in project? And how?
5. What was planning and monitoring mechanism/system/process?
6. How was resources (Budget and human resource) utilization and mobilization? , How effectively used and how?
7. What was most successful practice/approach/intervention?
8. What was reason behind successful?
9. What were failure activities? Reason behind failure.
10. What were challenges faced? And how did you overcome?
11. How was linkage mechanism with stakeholders and how effectively it was used in project?
12. Role of government line agencies/private sector
13. How operation/maintenance activities can be run in long run?
14. How agreement/MoU was made with Youth club?

15. Any institutional development by project like youth club, any others?

16. How can be improved for effective coordination in future?

Thank you for your cooperation

**FINAL EVALUATION OF
Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families (ILOM) project
December 2011**

Questionnaire Guideline for Beneficiary Group

Name of staff:

Address:

Phone/ email:

Date:

Respondents

Designation:

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

1. What support did you receive by project?
2. Has the Project activities helped for income and employment?
3. If income increase how much? (Minimum, maximum, average) or how much annual income?
4. What are the changes in your family and children with respect to health, education, income?
5. What changes have been seen in community after project?
6. For how many month food is sufficient after and before project?
7. What is the main and secondary occupation of family?
8. Do people go outside for employment? (What about outside group)?
9. Any positive change in society.

10. What is the lesson learnt from business to improve in future?
11. What challenges did you face? And how did you overcome?
12. How much time it take to go market, what was situation before project? If changed how it did happen?
13. Did you get any support from any service provider? If yes then by whom and what support did you get?
14. Have you coordinated for any resources from government and private sectors? If yes then give the example.
15. Is there any infrastructure services (Market centre) developed? What are they? What benefit you are getting from them.
16. What kind of training did you received from the organization?
17. What thing did you learn from the training?
18. Has the training helped to increase your knowledge and skill on the business?
19. What knowledge and skill required for selecting enterprise?
20. Did you make business plan? What should mention in business plan?
21. Are you member of any group? If yes then how you are benefiting from that group?
22. What kind of skill and knowledge still you require to make your business viable and sustainable?

Thank you for your cooperation

**FINAL EVALUATION OF
Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families (ILOM) project
December 2011**

Questionnaire Guideline for Youth Club

Name of staff:

Address:

Phone/ email:

Date:

Respondents

Designation:

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

1. How did you form the youth club?
2. What are the role/objectives of youth club?
3. How youth club supporting on project service delivery and benefiting to target people?
4. What is positive thing/strength of the youth clubs? (eg. Objective, operation plan, monitoring system)
5. How youth club helped to bring the sustainability of project activities?
6. What support (skill trainings for capacity development and resources) youth club still need for self-reliant?
7. What are the challenges of youth club for continuation?
8. How youth club making effective linkage and coordination for resources?
8. Can this approach be replicated elsewhere?

Thank you for your cooperation

**FINAL EVALUATION OF
Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families (ILOM) project
December 2011**

Questionnaire Guideline for Cooperative

Name of staff:

Address:

Phone/ email:

Date:

Respondents

Designation:

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

1. How you started revolving fund with organization?
2. What are system and policies of revolving fund?
3. How revolving fund is benefiting to target youth?
4. What is the best thing about revolving fund?
5. What are challenges of revolving fund?
6. What are the lessons learnt from the revolving fund?
7. What needs to improve on the operation of revolving fund?

Thank you for your cooperation

**FINAL EVALUATION OF
Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Families (ILOM) project
December 2011**

Questionnaire Guideline for Service Providers

Name of staff:

Address:

Phone/ email:

Date:

Respondents

Designation:

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

1. What are the programs, in which UNESCO Banke/DWO coordinated with you?
2. What support did you provide to target people of the UNESCO Banke/DWO?
3. Have you made any follow-up or monitoring visit to the program of UNESCO Banke/DWO?
4. What are the other key areas, where UNESCO Banke/DWO should inbuilt in their program?
5. Have you participated in any other programs? If participated then what are program?
6. What are the other key strategic areas where UNESCO Banke/DWO should coordinate with your organization?

Thank you for your cooperation

Save the Children
Final Evaluation of Improving Lives of Marginalized Youth and Their Family (ILOM)
Project
Household Survey 2011

I. Personal information:

Name of the project beneficiary:	Occupation from project support :
Name of the house owner:	Ward no.:
VDC/Municipality:	District:
Tole/village:	

2. Family description

Total family members:.....(Female....., Male.....)

SN	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Profession	Remarks
		F	M				
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

Note: Illiterate Literate Primary education Lower Secondary Secondary .Higher secondary

(11 class or upper than that)

3. Were you doing any type of enterprises before project?

- a) Yes b) No

3.1 If yes, what type of enterprises you were doing?

SN	Enterprises

4. What are your business selection criteria?

SN	Enterprises	
1	Technology	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Market	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Experience/Skill	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Capital	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Occupation	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Raw material	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Income	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Did you prepare the business plan while doing your business?

After project		Before project	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

6. Have you received any support from any organization?

- a) Yes b) No

6.1. If yes then provide the following information.

SN	Name of organization	Supporting areas

7. Has the projects' revolving fund helped you?

a) Yes b) No

7.1. If it helped you, then what are the major areas?

SN	Area of Support
1	Education <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Health <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Self-employment <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Income <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Household income <input type="checkbox"/>

8. Where did you sell your product before the project?

1. Local market 2. Household consumption 3. Hat bazar 4. Other

9. After the project, where do you go to sell your produce?

1. Local market 2. Market centre 3. Hat bazar 4. Other

10. Has the market centre which is constructed by the support of project helped you?

a) Yes b) No

10.1 If yes then what are the area?

SN	Areas of Support
1	Running business <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Marketing of the produce <input type="checkbox"/>
3	To sell the produce <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>

11. After construction of the market centre, has the production of the produce increased?

a) Yes b) No

12. Have your skill and knowledge increased for enterprise management?

After project		Before project	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

12.1. If increased then what are the key areas?

SN	Areas
1	Running business <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Marketing of the produce <input type="checkbox"/>
3	To sell the produce <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>

13. Are you the member of any social group/organization?

a) Yes b) No

13.1 If yes, then mention the name of the group/organization.

Group/organization	Address	Position

14. What kind of support did you received after participating to other organization?

SN	Areas
1	Running business <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Participating and decision making <input type="checkbox"/>
3	To receive resources <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Capacity development <input type="checkbox"/>

15. If you make saving to manage your expenses then where do you save?

Where	Total saving (Rs)	Interest rate

For the references: Bank, Co-operative, Group, Financial institution

16. Have you invested your income in other enterprises beside the project support business?

Areas of Investment	Total Investment (Rs)

17. How much loan for what purpose have you taken from differnt sources?

SN	Purpose	Amount (Rs)	Interest rate	Institutiion/Individual	Remark
1	Agriculture				
2	Business				
3	House expense				
4	Social activities				
5	Medicine				
6	Education				
7	House maintenance				
8	Other				

18. Give details of the physical assets excluding the land, which you have.

SN	Description	After project		Before project	
		Number	Total (Rs)	Number	Total (Rs)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

19. After participating in project activities, have you found any increment in your annual income from the different resources?

SN	Sources	After project		Before project		Remark
		Annual income (Rs)	Ranking	Annual income (Rs)	Ranking	
1	Selling vegetable					
2	Selling fruit					
3	Selling Food					
4	Livestock					
5	Laboring					
6	Service					
7	Business/Enterprise					
8	Pension					
9	Selling firewood					
10	Foreign migration					
11	Cash crop					
12	Other					

20. After the implementation of the project, for how many months you have made food available from your own production and income.

After project		Before project	
3 month		3 month	
3-6 month		3-6 month	
6-9 month		6-9 month	
9-12 month		9-12 month	

21. Have you started any other business from the income of your first business?

- a) Yes b) No

21.1. If yes then what kind of business you have started?

SN	Enterprises
1	
2	
3	
4	

22. During last year, what expenses did you make from your annual income?

SN	Off-farm based		Farm based	
	Description	Total expense (Rs)	Description	Total expense (Rs)
1	Food		Chemical fertilizer	
2	Clothing		Seed	
3	Education		Insecticide	
4	Medicine		Labor	
5	Travelling		Other	
6	Tax			
7	Social activities			
8	House maintenance			
9	Fuel			

10	Paid loan			
11	Other			

23. Out of total expenses, how much expense you are doing for child development?

SN	Particular	Amount NRs.
1	Education	
2	Health	
3	Entertainment	
4	Clothing	
5	Others	

24. If you are sending your childrend to school then give following information as per below.

Level	School going			
	Son (no.)		Daughter (no.)	
	Boarding	Public	Boarding	Public
Primary level				
Lower secondary level				
Secondary level				
Higher secondary level				

25. What is the status of consuming nutritious food like meat, egg, vegetable, fruit, grain legume in your family after the project?

- a) Increased b) Same c) Decreased

26. What kind of changes have you found in disease occurance after the project?

- a) Increased b) Decreased c) Same

27. As your income has increased from your business after the project, do you think it helped to improve the health status of children and women?

- a) Yes b) No

27.I if yes then provide information as below.

Women		Children	
Healthy body	<input type="checkbox"/>	Healthy child	<input type="checkbox"/>
Less likeness	<input type="checkbox"/>	Less idleness	<input type="checkbox"/>

28. Do you have toilet?

- a) Yes b) No

28.I if yes then provide information as below.

After project	Before project
Permanent <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Temporary <input type="checkbox"/>	Temporary <input type="checkbox"/>
	Permanent <input type="checkbox"/>

29. Seeing your improvement from this project, are other people practicing the business/enterprises in your community?

- a) Yes b) No

29.I If yes the how many other people (outside group) are replicating this program in your community?

- a)no.

30. Have you got the usefulness of project activities in your context?

- a) Very useful b) Useful
 c) In some extent c) Not useful

31. Are you able to continue your enterprise, if there is no any support by the project?

- a) Yes b) No

32. How is your social status before and after the project?

Description	After project			Before project		
	Same	Average improve	High improve	Less	General	High
Self-respect						
Respect in community						
Discrimination						
Gender equality						
Access to services						
Representativ in social institution						

33. After project implementation, what kind of changes have been seen in your family and society?

Family			Society		
Description	Yes	No	Description	Yes	No
Improved in cooperation			Improved in socialization		
Gender equality			Minimized in traditional system		
Capacity building			Decrease in bad social culture		
Leadership development			Developed in supportive thinking		
Improved in education			Initiative for access to resources		
Improved in health			Access to technology		
Increased in income			Develop the concept of unity		

34. What is India migration trend in your family?

After Project		Before Project	
Yes	No	Yes	No

35. What kind of suggestion you want to give to make this program more effective in future?

The end

ANNEX-5

Organizations, Groups and Individuals Interacted for Data/Information Collection during field visit

Date	Activity/Group	People Interacted	Position
December 25, 2011	Meeting with Pragati Rope Making Entrepreneurs' group, Rajapur, Bardiya	Hemanta Tharu	Treasurer
		Sita Chaudhary	Member
		Laxmi Chaudhary	Member
		Bimal Chaudhary	Member
		Bhiralal Chaudhary	Member
	Interaction with Sarswati Youth Club, Rajapur, Bardia	Hemanta Tharu	Member
		Sita Chaudhary	Member
		Laxmi Chaudhary	Member
		Bimal Chaudhary	Member
		Bhiralal Chaudhary	Member
	Interaction with District Project Team, Bardia	Durga Chhetri	Program Officer, DWO
	Interaction with Enterprise Development Service Centr, Gulariya, Bardia	Homnath Adhikari	Chairperson
December 26, 2011	Meeting with Pragatishil Agriculture Group, Agaiya, Kachanapur, Banke	Nar Bahadur Chaudhary	Chairperson

		Menica Tharu	Vice-chairperson
		Dev Raj Gharti	Member
		Dil Bahadur Chaudhary	Member
		Pruna Bahadur Chaudhary	Member
		Dhani Ram Chaudhay	Member
		Jugmani Chaudhary	Member
		Chulmuliay Tharu	Member
		Lawangi Tharu	Member
	Interaction with Sunrise Youth Club, Agaiya, Banke	Nar Bahadur Chaudhary	Chairperson
		Pruna Bahadur Chaudhary	Member
	Meeting with Navanirman Women Cooperative, Agaiya, Kachanapur, Banke	Jamuni Badi	Chairperson
		Radha Nepali	Member
		Gauri Nepali	Member
		Kabita Nepali	Member
		Raju Nepali	Member
	Meeting with Shanti Women Development Multipurpose Cooperative	Kalpana Nepali	Chairperson
		Nima Nepali	Treasurer
		Partima Nepali	Member
	Interaction with District Project Team, Banke	Santosh Chaudhary	Program Officer, UNESCO, Banke
	Interaction with staff of DADO Banke	Sakil Ahamad	Plant Protection Officer, DADO, Banke

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