

**Final Evaluation of Programme on
Rural Youth Development Programme (RYDP)**

Submitted to:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

%	percentage
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CA	Constitution Assembly
CAGs	Community Alert Groups
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEC	Cooperative Educational Camp
CPAC	Central Project Advisory Committee
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DPAC	District Project Advisory Committee
ER	Expected Results
FEPB	Foreign Employment Promotion Board
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
INGOs	International Non Governmental Organizations
IRD	Internal Revenue Department
LNGOs	Local Non Governmental Organizations
LRPs	Local Resource Persons
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare
MoYS	Ministry of Youths and Sports
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NLP	National Labour Policy
NPR.	Nepalese Rupees
NYP	National Youth Policy
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
RYDP	Rural Youth Development Programme
SHI	Self Help initiative
SWC	Social Welfare Council
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNEG	United Nation Evaluation Group
VDCs	Village Development Committees
WDO	Women Development Office
YICs	Youth Information Centre

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nepal is undergoing a profound socio-economic and political transformation, and has been facing number of social and economic opportunities and challenges in various sectors. One of the important sectors is the rural development, and rural development is linked to resource mobilization, development of infrastructure, food security, commercialization and utilization of agricultural products, mobilization of resources, creating opportunities in the rural community and most importantly development of youths by making them competent.

Mobility of youths in foreign countries is considered as the major challenge of the Nepali society. According to National Youth Policy (2010), youths¹ accounts for 38.8 percentages of the total population and are valuable assets and vital source of the nation for its development and are also the change agents. The youths are linked as pioneers of social, economic, political and cultural transformation and are the driving force and considered as main source of nation building.

From both qualitative and quantitative perspectives, it is necessary to make overall development of the youth as there is no doubt that the youth are the backbone of the nation and the state has to materialize the potentiality of youth leadership in the economic, social, political and cultural transformation and ensure the active participation of the youths in each and every process of state functionality.

The Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007) also directs the state to pursue a special policy to mobilize the youth human resources in the development of the country. This will develop and enhance the capacity of youths, and youth development will be the main source in the development of rural areas and ultimately in the Nation's building process.

The unprecedented increase in foreign labour migration from Nepal has had an impact on various aspects of the economy and society. To reduce the foreign labour migration, youth development is an unconditional posture for the future development of a community and a nation, which depends solely upon its youth productive force. Youth development with special focus on rural youth should be prioritized in our context, where the rate of migration from rural areas for foreign employment is high due to lack of opportunities.

To address the national development policy and the issues of youth, Rural Youth Development Programme (RYDP) has been implemented by SAHAMATI with support from AWO International e.V. a German Organization committed to work towards the betterment of socially and economically marginalized sections of society such as women, children, youth, the rural population, ethnic minorities and indigenous people, refugees and displaced people. It supports collaborative development projects which are engaged in improving the livelihood and promoting the empowerment of these sections.

The first phase of the programme was implemented from 2008 till 2010, with an overall goal in contributing to a self determined participation of the marginalized community groups in the development process. Rural Youth Development Programme (RYDP) was designed to empower the rural youth by organizing them in groups, cooperatives and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), thus improving their livelihoods through income generation and skill transformation.

¹ The National Youth Policy defines population of 16-40 age groups shall be treated as youths in Nepal.

The programme synergizes and complements its first phase programme and to comply with national priorities in promoting the development of rural youth, the teams of SAHAMATI, RYDP and AWO International e.V recognized overall goal for second phase as to “Improve Livelihood of Youth in the Hill Areas of Nawalparasi”. The second phase was implemented from January 2011 to December 2013, in the same four VDCs (Gaindakot, Ratanpur, Dandajheri, Kotthar) of Nawalparasi district. The program believed that mobilizing youth, creating self-employment opportunities, developing leadership skills in youths will contribute to diminish the forceful and unsafe migration of youths from the hills of Nawalparasi district.

Furthermore, the scope of the evaluation comprised the assessment of three specific objectives and six expected key results that were developed to achieve the main goal of the programme “Improve Livelihood of Youth in the Hill Areas of Nawalparasi District”. Similarly, the findings and recommendations of this evaluation can be used by, and of interest to, several stakeholders such as development partners, concerned ministries like Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Ministry of Youths and Sports (MoYS), political parties, research agencies, academic institutions, women’s rights and gender equality advocates, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation employed purposive sampling techniques and mixed methods of data collection. It aimed to ensure high quality findings to enhance the knowledge management system and learning framework of AWO International e.V. This final evaluation was carried out by a team of experts comprising four members (Team Leader-Programme/Evaluation Expert; Member-SWC; Member-MoWCSW, and Financial Expert-Expert on Finance) using a participatory approach and systematic methods of social studies to ensure the full participation of target groups and key stakeholders in the evaluation process. Data and information was collected from four programme VDCs (Kotthar, Dandajheri, Ratanpur and Gaindakot) of Nawalparasi district, and interaction with key stakeholders, donor and implementing partner organization in central and district level. A total of 88 respondents/ stakeholders (74 male, 14 female) were interacted, various methods such as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informants’ Interview (KIs), consultations, short case studies and desk reviews was carried out. The qualitative data were derived from the evaluation objectives and analysed thematically.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

Relevance: The programme was very relevant in terms of both the objectives and approaches in building and enhancing the capacity of youths and increases their participation in various activities. It also appeared to have largely responded the national priority as highlighted in the National Youth Policy, 2010 and the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007. The evaluation found that appropriate implementing partner was chosen, that gave an impetus to achieve important results (e.g., group formation, strengthening of cooperatives, enhancing the capacity of locals, educational supports through scholarships, etc). The programme had also envisaged for the development of entrepreneurship culture by creating micro enterprises (farm based and off farm). The programme supported to explore and developed self-employment opportunities at local level through the youth development and co-working with them.

Result achievement: The key findings highlight the successes of the programme in strengthening the capacity of Local Non Governmental Organizations (LNGOs), Youth Information Centre (YIC) and the cooperatives. 116 youths were enrolled in self employment (off farm), 279 youths were involved in various farm based enterprises. Youths were trained in eight different enterprises as per their capacity to create self employment opportunities. The programme has raised the issues of youths and their importance and as a result it was observed that almost 50 percentages of youths represents cooperatives, 85 percentages of youths represents LNGOs and 68 percentages of youths (about 40 percentage women) are in the management committee of the LNGOs and cooperatives. Cooperatives are operating smoothly and are financially self reliant. YIC is being visited by school going children and have access to new study materials. The rate of migration for foreign employment has reduced and YIC have played important role in delivering messages on migration aspect.

Effectiveness: Effectiveness of the programme was apparent by several examples, which include (a) substantial changes have been made with minimum resources, (b) programme modality and approaches were found appropriate and effective, (c) knowledge, attitude, and behavioral changes among community youth, (d) programme that were compatible with government efforts, (e) good coordination among implementing organization and local level organizations, (f) social audit carried out, and (g) mid-term and final evaluation carried out by Social Welfare Council (SWC).

Efficiency: Managerial and technical supports for the implementation of the programme appeared to be fully satisfactory and the programme contributions to efficiency appeared to be as (a) programme results were largely coherent and implemented successfully (b) programme used “tried-and-tested” approaches (c) successful in coordinating with local level (d) exit strategy was already integrated and thought of during the design of the programme, however programme has not developed any mechanism on how long they will extend their services after the closure of the programme (e) good management arrangement (f) created Project Advisory Committee (PAC) within the organization and reporting annually to District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) and Central Project Advisory Committee (CPAC) (g) have not increased its administrative cost (h) financial transactions related to the programme were followed according to the terms and conditions (i) expenses are in the same proportion as budgeted (j) followed a standard practice of procurement procedures and (k) submission of monthly financial details.

Impact: As the need for the programme activities proliferates, some intended impacts are imperative. The programme appeared to be largely successful to have shown some intended impacts, for instance; youths were directly involved in various activities and the three major entities – LNGOs, YIC and Cooperatives were linked with each other. Strengthening of cooperative and its smooth operation have provided self-employment opportunity for youths and played a crucial role in reduction of youth migration. Clean and hygienic environment has been developed in community level, improvement in socio-economic condition of local population, improved health condition of women. The LNGOs members are working like watch dog in the community.

Sustainability: The evaluation team concludes that the programme seemed to be aware of the sustainability of its good practices and gains. In order to sustain the main initiatives of the programme, (a) a pragmatic perspective on importance of youths and their development has been

ignited (b) support of line agencies is essential for sustainability (c) Knowledge transfer will be done through LNGOs and YICs (d) Cooperatives are financially sound (e) Local people will receive continuous support through LRPs, and (e) support of implementing partner organization after the closure of the programme.

Constraints and Challenges: Although the members of LNGOs and YICs have been relentlessly working in their communities, providing information on safe migration, much work is required in order to provide information regarding safe migration through network development with Community Alert Group (CAG), POURAKHI in Nawalparasi district. The government agencies were taken on board since the very beginning of the programme, but, low level of ownership by the government agencies was a major challenge and less resource with the government agencies to ensure sustainability remained as a major constraint. One of the obvious challenges felt during the evaluation is the market management for local production and water for irrigation. Involving media and disseminating the achievements in print and electronic media could have been a good initiative.

Opportunities: The evaluation team also identified some opportunities that the future programmes could be built on. One of the major contributions of the programme was the sensitization and strengthening of the four cooperatives, which can play an important role in further financial support for rural development at local level. There is also an opportunity to work further and integrate the findings to the next level of programme design and bringing greater impact in the future. The evaluation team noted that this programme in itself was an opportunity that has created more space related to the issue on rural youth development among the major stakeholders and working with the media could be an opportunity for LNGOs and YICs to open up many opportunities for their growth and growth of their community.

CONCLUSION:

The evaluation team found that the programme was very relevant in improving livelihood of the youth in the programme area by building and enhancing the capacity of the youths in terms of socio-economic aspects. Most of the youths of the programme VDCs have access to loans, created opportunity of self employment in number of farm based and off-farm enterprises. Similarly the strengthening of the cooperatives has resulted in better management and smooth operation of cooperatives. Such opportunities of self employment, provision of loan and awareness generation activities has reduced in youth migration for foreign employment.

Lessons learnt: The concept, model and approach of the programme were appropriate in increasing youths' participation at the local level. Instead of focusing on one theme, messages on multiple areas: youth development, local institution development and income generating activities are well received by the beneficiaries. Local level NGOs, YICs can play a vital role in the development of a community and stakeholders at all level need to understand the gap and its implications in bringing sustained changes by involving them to advocate for change.

Flexibility in designing programmes has received wider appreciation due to its usefulness and urgency to fulfill the need of the beneficiaries. There would be a good idea to have a provision of

adopting a reasonable degree of flexibility during the programme implementation phase in order to add values to the effectiveness of results.

Provision of learning and sharing between/among the partners and government bodies is necessary, so that the programme gains will create a synergy from their strengths and ensure outputs and outcomes of the programme to increase many folds even after the closure of the programme. Communities should be aware of the realities of foreign labour migration and its consequences. And it is imperative that more works needs to be done at the community level, such as advocacy and sensitization campaigns focusing on the safe migration issues. Need of media package with more target specific Information, Education and Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) materials and training tools need to be developed to apply at the community level.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations are drawn from the conclusions and lessons learnt. The recommendations have been categorized into two sub-sections: (a) Sustaining the gains of the program including in the follow-up phase, and (b) Designing and implementing similar programs in the future.

For sustaining the gains of the programme, including the follow-up phase, the evaluation recommends to:

- a. Formalize the existing coordination on RYDP among the development organizations, government bodies to facilitate coherence, collaboration, synergy, additional initiatives, and for sharing of good practices that could be replicated.
- b. Provide feedback on the policy level (Youth Policy, Labour policy) based on the achievement of the programme and lesson learned.
- c. Facilitate the link of the LNGOs and YICs with the mandated government bodies like the MoWSC, MoFALD, MoYS and cooperatives to the national cooperative board to generate local level information, disseminate information and provide services as extended hands of these government entities.
- d. Expand the safe migration orientations to the local level in collaboration with CAG, POURAKHI.
- e. Implementing partner organization should provide backstopping and technical support (as required) at least for a year or more with an After Programme Support Modality (APSM) even after the programme phases out which will keep the outcomes in track and motivate the local beneficiaries.
- f. It is also recommended to develop a comprehensive media package for the community, which will widely disperse the achievement, effort and success.
- a. In order to sustain programme's good practices (LNGOs, YICs) the evaluation recommends for developing operating guidelines as well as providing more capacity development and technical supports (Like: networking skills, small scale research at community level). For instance, small scale research could be supported from research institutes, collaboration with Universities, from line agencies in collaboration with implementing organization like SAHAMATI.

For designing and implementing similar programmes in the future, the evaluation recommends the following:

- a. Develop a joint programme with the focal ministries (MoWCSW, MoYS and MoFALD) to address the development of rural youth, which will assist the involvement of the line agencies for an extended impact.
- b. Develop a learning framework and integrate it with monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. This will assist in improving the stakeholder capacity development process, making data available to inform decision makers, making the programme management more adaptive and responsive; providing information to programme management for being more inclusive and working to bring beneficiary and participant perspectives into consideration; and so on.
- c. A co-funding/financing mechanism by VDC/DDC should be developed during the programme inception phase.
- d. It is recommended that the mechanism of direct fund transfer from AWO office in Germany to partner organization should be reviewed, and it should be channelized through AWO Nepal Office.
- e. A project fact sheet should be developed and updated regularly based on the implementation of programmes. That will give a quick overlook of target and achievement, gender based participation and overall programme scenario.
- f. It is also recommended that if the programme is continuing such initiatives, it should be implemented in nearby adjoining VDCs so that learning can be replicated, will be cost effective and efficiency, and monitoring can be done in previous programme implemented VDCs.
- g. Basic criteria to measure indicators/outcomes such as increased average income, improved health conditions, increased access to informal/school education, etc should be clearly defined and included in their respective indicators.
- h. It was found that exposure visits have added values in the implementation of the programme and in achieving outputs/outcomes. Therefore it would be better if during the designing phase it should be considered.
- i. Coordination and linkage with other projects/ programs being implemented in the project area is crucial, which helps in harnessing synergy and making the program more effective.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Socio-Political Background of the Programme

Nepal is undergoing a profound socio-economic and political transformation, and has been facing number of social and economic opportunities and challenges in various sectors. One of the important sectors is the rural development, and rural development is a complex phenomenon in our context which involves an interaction of social, economic, political and cultural factors. It is a process to change and improve rural social life entirely through development activities. Rural development is linked to resource mobilization, development of infrastructure, food security, commercialization and utilization of agricultural products, mobilization of resources, creating opportunities in the rural community.

However, achievements of rural development efforts in Nepal are not adequate because of unstable political situation and political commitment, and high mobility of youths in foreign nations for employment opportunities. Mobility of youths in foreign countries is considered as the major challenge of the Nepali society. According to National Youth Policy (2010), youths are valuable assets and vital source of the nation for its development and are also the change agent. The youths are linked as pioneers of social, economic, political and cultural transformation. They are the driving force and considered as main source of nation building. The National Youth Policy defines population of 16-40 age groups shall be treated as youths in Nepal, and it accounts for 38.8 percent of the total population.

From both qualitative and quantitative perspectives, it is necessary to make overall development of the youth which comprise of 38.8 percent of total population and include their capacity in the mainstream of national development. There is no doubt that the youth are the backbone of the nation and the state has to materialize the potentiality of youth leadership in the economic, social, political and cultural transformation and ensure the active participation of the youths in each and every process of state functionality.

The Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007) directs the state to pursue a special policy to mobilize the youth human resources in the development of the country. If a person or a group is empowered, ultimately they possess the capacity to make effective choices; that is, to translate their choices into desired actions and outcomes². This will develop and enhance the capacity of youths, youth development will be the main source in the development of rural areas and ultimately in the Nation's building process.

1.2 Brief Description of the Programme

The unprecedented increase in foreign labour migration from Nepal has had an impact on various aspects of the economy and society. To reduce the foreign labour migration, youth development is an unconditional posture for the future development of a community and a nation, which depends solely upon its youth productive force. Youth development with special focus on rural youth should be prioritized in our context, where the rate of migration from rural areas for foreign employment is high due to lack of opportunities. To address the national development policy and the issues of youth, Rural Youth Development Programme (RYDP)³ has been implemented by SAHAMATI with support from AWO International e.V. AWO international e.V is committed to work towards the betterment of socially and economically marginalized sections of society such as women, children, youth, the rural population, ethnic

² Youth Empowerment through Youth Entrepreneurship in Nepal, Prof. Shree Krishna Shrestha, 2011 (seminar report)

³ Derived and narrated from Baseline Survey Report, SAHAMATI, 2010

minorities and indigenous people, refugees and displaced people. It supports collaborative development projects which are engaged in improving the livelihood and promoting the empowerment of these sections.

The first phase of the programme was implemented from 2008 till 2010, with an overall goal in contributing to a self determined participation of the marginalized community groups in the development process. The programme was focused for the development of youth especially in the four Village Development Committees (VDCs) - Kotthar, Dandajheri, Ratanpur and Gaiindakot of Nawalparasi District; Figure 1.1 presents these VDCs in the pictorial form⁴. RYDP was designed to empower the rural youth by organizing them in groups, cooperatives and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), thus improving their livelihoods through income generation and skill transformation.

Figure 1.1: Map of programme implemented VDCs



RYDP (Phase I) objective was to reduce youth migration through empowerment and enhancement of livelihood options for the rural youths in the programme areas. It was more focused on general community development model rather than specific on youth. The final evaluation of first phase based on the progress, concluded that the RYDP programme as one of the successful programme⁵.

Needless to say, the programme synergizes and complements its first phase programme and to comply with national priorities in promoting the development of rural youth, the teams of SAHAMATI, RYDP and AWO International e.V recognized overall goal for second phase as to “Improve Livelihood of Youth in the Hill Areas of Nawalparasi”⁶. The second phase was implemented from January 2011 to December 2013, in the same four VDCs of Nawalparasi district. The program believed that mobilizing youth, creating self-employment opportunities, developing leadership skills in youths will contribute to diminish the forceful and unsafe migration of youths from the hills of Nawalparasi district. The following Table 1.1 provides a summary of overall project timelines, scope, donors, implementers, funds and the goals AWO International aimed to achieve, responsibilities.

Table 1.1: Summary of the Programme

Project Title: Rural Youth Development Programme (RYDP)
Project Duration: 36 months (January 2011 to December 2013)
Target groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youths with low income, landless and marginalized ethnic groups are the primary target groups of this project. Youths who are at high risk of force-full and uninformed migration are focused more than other youths.
Donor: AWO International e.V
Donor Funds: Euro: 346,269.00 equivalents to NRs. 31,164,185.00 (at the exchange rate NRs. while sanctioned the

⁴ <http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-JpW0CaAPuU/UkazhyStVWI/AAAAAAAAADS4/oi97mveOwQ/s1600/Nawalparasi-map.jpg>
(Retrieved on November 29, 2013)

⁵ Derived and narrated from Final evaluation of Phase I of RYDP, 2011

⁶ Derived and narrated from RYDP Phase II, Annual report 2011

project by German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development BMZ)				
The implementing partners: SAHAMATI, Gaidakot-5, Nawalparasi District				
Location: Gaidakot-5, Nawalparasi District (Dandajheri, Kotthaa, Ratanpur and Gaidakot VDCs)				
Overall Objective is to " Improve Livelihood of Youth in the Hill Areas of Nawalparasi District"				
Specific Objectives: 1. Enhancement of social and microfinance institutions with youth participation in decision making at local level	Expected Results: 1. At least four saving and credit cooperatives and four local Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) will strengthen.			
	2. At least 1000 youths will organized in cooperatives, Local Non Governmental Organizations (LNGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs).			
2. Creation of self –employment opportunities and increase in income	1. In local CBOs, 40 percent members in management committees will be women.			
	2. 250 youths will enrolled in commercial agriculture, fruits, herbs and animal husbandry			
3. Reduction of seasonal, forceful and uninformed youth migration	1. In local CBOs, 65 percent members in management committees will be youth			
	2. 200 Youths will enrolled in self-employment (30 Local Resource Person and 170 –Off farm).			
	3. The seasonal and forceful youth migration reduce by 30%			
	4. Uninformed youth migration will be reduce by 60 %			
The major activities implemented for the programme were under three major areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Development and Advocacy (Including education and health) 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Generating Activities 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Institutional Development 			
Intended Beneficiaries at VDC level	Ward Number	House Holds	Population	Youth Population
• Gaindakot	3	394	2077	953
• Ratanpur	1,2,3,4,5,7,8 &9	554	3658	1788
• Dandajheri	1,2,3,4,5,6, 7,8 &9	417	2940	1258
• Kotthar	1,2,3,4,5,6, 7,8 &9	496	3600	1650
Role and Responsibility of the Donor Agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund the project and closely monitor and evaluate the implemented project Provide necessary recommendations and suggestions for the betterment of the project from time to time. Compliance with administrative & financial guidelines. Provide technical assistance as and when required. 	Role and Responsibility of the Implementing Agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the project among the targeted VDCs as per proposal and Contract of Cooperation (CoC). Administering and management of the project, report to the funding agency in time Disseminating programme information to the concerned levels. Develop and maintain good linkages and network with the line agencies 		Role and Responsibility of the SWC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWC is the governing body at the national level to monitor and evaluate the project Maintain and guarantee for in line with government rules, regulations and policies. 	

Source: Generated from Project Agreement (signed on July 2011) with SWC, November 2013

The major activities implemented under three major areas: Youth Development and Advocacy (Including education and health), Income Generating Activities and Local Institutional Development. Table 1.2 presents the activities and target of the second phase of the programme.

Table 1.2: Major activities and targets set for the second phase.

Local Institutional Development		
	Activities	Targets
•	Cooperative educational camp	48 events
•	Cooperative management training	3 times
•	Account keeping training	2 events
•	Cooperative business plan review	4 plans (one in each cooperative)
•	Cooperative management support	Furniture etc.
•	Group management workshop	25 events
•	Group level planning workshop	30 events
•	Group promoted activities	Selected
•	Group network promotion	4 VDCs based network
•	Group registration	15 sectoral groups
•	Organization management training	2 times
•	Proposal writing trainings	2 events
•	Strategic planning for LNGOs	3 planning
•	LNGO management support	Partial support (furniture, stationeries etc)
•	Self help initiative support	30 SHI schemes (partial)
•	Exposure visit	9 events
Income Generating Activities		
	Activities	Targets
•	Local resource person promotion	30 person
•	Agriculture/Vegetable farming training and Inputs	18 events
•	Livestock farming training and inputs	20 events
•	Livestock health check up camps	4 campaign
•	Ginger and fruit farming training and inputs	18 training events
•	Vegetable and fruits collection centers and storages	8 centers
•	Off-farm skill development training for youth	170 youths
•	Youth entrepreneurship development training	40 youths trained
Youth Development and Advocacy (Including education and health)		
	Activities	Targets
•	Youth scholarship	75 youths
•	Youth informal classes	Based on need and demand
•	School management workshop	3 events
•	PTS interaction	8 events
•	Health rights campaign	3 campaign
•	International youth celebration	Each year
•	International women day celebration	Each year
•	Management of youth information centre	4 VDCs
•	Youth leadership trainings	2 times
•	Youth advocacy training	1 event
•	Youth voice bulletin publications	6 issues
•	Youth human value development training	400 youths get benefits
•	Youth social gathering program	8 events
•	Community people delegation to line agency	As per need

Source: Annual report, 2011

1.3 Evaluation Purpose

The evaluation is intended to provide an objective and independent assessment of program implementation and its achievements, including extracting lessons learned to guide future program efforts. Annex 1, presents the ToR of this evaluation.

1.4 Objectives Of The Evaluation

The key objectives of this evaluation are, as follows:

a. Explore the level of progress/changes made by the project and analyze the extent to which the achievements have supported the program goals and their objectives,
b. Evaluate the project effectiveness -- longitudinal effect and continuity of the project activities/services as well as the scope and extent of the institutionalization of the project,
c. Explore the cost effectiveness of the project activities,
d. Identify the target and level of achievements as specified in the project agreement,
e. Explore the coordination between the concerned line agencies in the project districts,
f. Find out the income and expenditure in compliance with the project agreement and proportion of programmatic and administrative cost incurred by the project,
g. Examine the financial regularities\disciplines in accordance with the prevailing Rules and Regulations and fix assets purchased in duty free privileges and locally, and
h. Assess the good lessons to be replicated in other projects and aspects to be improved in the days ahead.

Furthermore, the scope of the evaluation comprised the assessment of three specific objectives and six expected key results⁷ that were developed to achieve the main goal of the programme “Improve Livelihood of Youth in the Hill Areas of Nawalparasi District”. Similarly, the findings and recommendations of this evaluation can be used by, and of interest to, several stakeholders such as development partners, concerned ministries like Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Ministry of Youths and Sports (MoYS), political parties, research agencies, academic institutions, women’s rights and gender equality advocates, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

⁷ There are eight expected result of the programme in the document, expected result seven and eight has been explicitly addressed in specific objective-one hence only expected results one to six has been individually analyzed during the evaluation.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY OF THE FINAL EVALUATION

2.1 Approach of the Final Evaluation

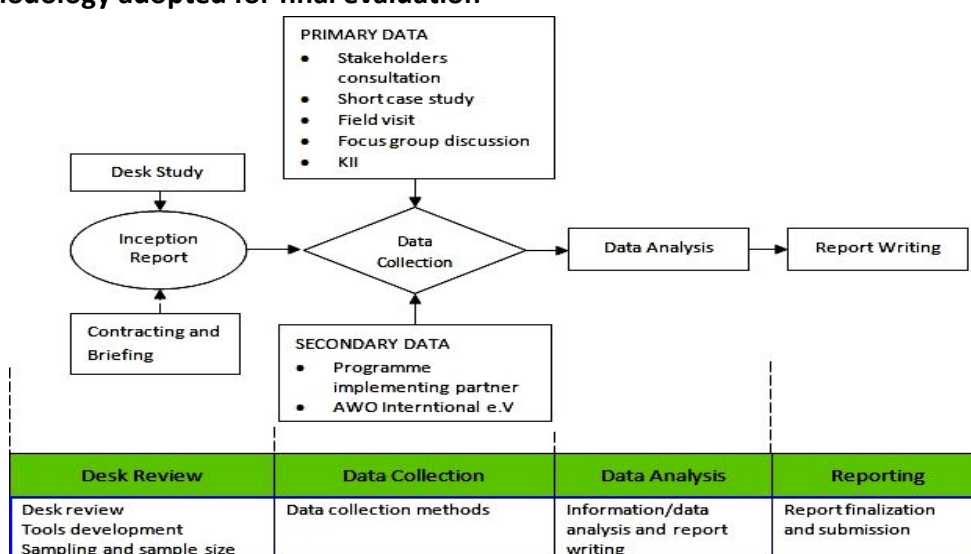
This final evaluation was carried out by a team of experts comprising four members (Team Leader – Programme/Evaluation Expert; Member – SWC; Member – MoWCSW, and Financial Expert – Expert on Finance) using a participatory approach and systematic methods of social studies to ensure the full participation of target groups and key stakeholders in the evaluation process. As per the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms for evaluation, the evaluation was conducted in an impartial and bias minimized manner; and no biasness was appeared in the process, methodology, and presentation of major findings and conclusions. Transparency in consultation with major stakeholders was maintained and remained sensitive to the beliefs, manner, and customs of the social and cultural environment during the evaluation.

The evaluation tried to identify areas for further research and ensured that the evaluation findings are of high quality that will enhance the knowledge management system, decision making, accountability and learning framework of AWO International e.V and SAHAMATI. Further, a consent form was prepared and attached on the front page of the evaluation questionnaire/guidelines/checklist. The “right to information” of the respondent was fully honored by narrating them the objectives of the evaluation along with the form. The form also included the objective of the evaluation and the confidentiality of the responses. Before administering the questionnaire/checklist to the sampled respondents the consent form was read out and his/her concurrence was obtained to proceed in filling up the interview questionnaire.

2.2 Methodology of Final Evaluation

This evaluation was carried out ensuring full participation of target groups/members and key stakeholders in the evaluation process. Therefore, the evaluation team applied all participatory broad-based evaluation methods applicable to each step of the evaluation process. The methodology of the final evaluation adopted (see figure 2.1)

Figure 2.1: Methodology adopted for final evaluation



Source: Developed during the evaluation, November 2013

2.2.1 Desk review

In this stage, all related documents (programme documents including the programme log frame, progress reports, other assessment/study and monitoring reports) were collected from the AWO International e.V and SAHAMATI. A background literature review was also done using a pre-designed review format. The outputs of the review were used as inputs for the evaluation tools development.

2.2.2 Tools development

The evaluation tools were developed as per the findings of the desk review, and as per the requirements outlined in the Terms of Reference (ToR). Qualitative questions/discussion guidelines were developed basically focusing on the specific objective and expected result-wise indicators and discussed with AWO International, SWC and SAHAMATI before finalizing them.

2.2.3 Sampling and sample size

A purposive sampling method was chosen to decide sample size. Based on the ToR and as discussed with SAHAMATI a total of four VDCs were chosen for the final evaluation. And sources of data/information were from CBOs, Youth Information Centers (YIC), Cooperatives, Local Resource Persons (LRPs), Local Non Governmental Organizations (LNGOs), and representatives from government agencies, Donors, implementing partner organization's staff. Sample size and sources of data were decided and finalized in consultation with SAHAMATI.

2.2.4 Data collection methods

The evaluation team applied all participatory broad-based evaluation approach and mixed methods of data collection applicable to each step of the evaluation process. Data were basically collected from the key beneficiaries and target groups by focus group discussion, key informant interviews, stakeholder consultations, and case studies. Information/data were collected from primary as well as secondary sources such as activity sheet, monitoring reports, etc.

2.2.5 Information/data analysis and report writing

All the information collected from various sources from various levels were objectively analyzed and thematically interpreted by using "content analysis technique"⁸. The data and information were analyzed in accordance with the overall and specific objectives and expected results.

2.2.6 Report finalization and submission

A draft report of the final evaluation was submitted to AWO International e.V for feedback and comments. After receiving feedback from AWO International e.V, it was submitted for comments from SWC. The report was finalized by incorporating all feedback and suggestions received from AWO International e.V, SWC and submitted to SWC.

2.3 Donor Information

Founded in 1919 as a state level Workers Welfare Association AWO International e.V. is a German non-governmental welfare organization⁹. AWO International e.V. was founded in 1998 as a

⁸ This is a technique usually used to analyze qualitative data.

⁹ Derived and narrated from project agreement document (between AWO International e.V, SWC and SAHAMATI)

professional association for humanitarian aid and development cooperation within the AWO association (AWO or 'Arbeiterwohlfahrt' means 'Workers' Welfare Organization').

The purpose of the association is to implement and support projects involving collaborative development work and humanitarian aid, for altruistic reasons. AWO International e.V. also create, maintain and strengthen the awareness of the necessity for international collaboration in the field of all aspects of the work providing welfare services for working people. In addition, Funded by the BMZ, AWO International e.V. is carrying out various projects in collaboration with local NGOs in Asia and Latin America. In South Asia, AWO International is currently running the program **"AWO's Contribution to the Enhancement of Social Structures in Asia"**.

2.4 Limitations

The major limitations of evaluating the programme were as follows:

- a. After the initial meeting with the AWO International e.V. and SWC team, the field visit was finalized for third week of November because of election and the pre-post situation which was not encouraging.
- b. Since the AWO International e.V. team was in field for monitoring of the program, pre consultation meeting after the initial meeting could not be carried out them.
- c. Due to the short evaluation time period, difficult topography all beneficiaries and VDCs could not be visited.
- d. Field visit was commenced immediately after election so interaction with VDC personal could not be accomplished.

3. MAJOR FINDINGS

This chapter describes major successes and shortcomings in each of the key result areas listed in the programme document of **“Rural Youth Development Programme (RYDP)”**. The final evaluation presented in this report covers second phase of the programme, which was funded by the AWO International e.V and implemented by SAHAMATI. The programme was implemented between January 2011 and October 2013.

A list of participants of the evaluation is presented at Annex 2. Next, the discussion guidelines and summary response are presented at Annex 3, similarly activity wise budget and expenses for the period of 2011 to 2013 (up to September 2013) is presented in Annex 4. Some photographs related to the evaluation in Annex 5.

The final evaluation attempts to assess the relevance, results achievement, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the programme. The evaluation criteria-wise analysis, findings, and conclusions are presented in the following sections:

3.1 Relevance

The relevance of the programme was assessed against two dimensions: relevance of objectives and relevance of approaches.

3.1.1 Relevance of objectives

For economic stability, to overcome the acute poverty, a large number of populations migrate to other countries. Migrating for foreign employment has become a common phenomenon in our context. In this context based on the achievement of the first phase of RYDP, the objective for the second phase was built on the learning of past initiatives¹⁰ to upscale the gains of the past achievements, and to create a favourable environment, enhancing the capacity of the youths, enhancement of social and microfinance institutions, youth participation in decision making, self employment opportunities, concerning the issues of foreign labour migration reduction of seasonal and forced youth migration, improving the access of local population of the programme areas to relevant information. The programme was largely found relevant to achieve these objectives. The programme was also relevant in responding to the national priority as highlighted in National Youth Policy (NYP), 2010- Please refer to Table 3.1; National Labour Policy (NLP), 1999- Please refer to Table 3.2.

Table 3.1: Relevancy of the program in relation to NYP, 2010

NYP, 2010	Programme relevancy
Clause 4, sub clause 1: The long-term vision of this National Youth Policy shall be to prepare capable, entrepreneur, creative and competent youths with scientific and positive vision and establish the youths of the country in the leadership role so that they can	Programme have prepared capable youths, developed leadership skills and youth empowerment

¹⁰ The programme synergizes and complements its first phase programme and to comply with national priorities in promoting the development of rural youth, the teams of SAHAMATI, RYDP and AWO International e.V recognized overall goal for second phase as to “Improve Livelihood of Youth in the Hill Areas of Nawalparasi district.

render a meaningful contribution to the economic, social, political and cultural spheres of the nation, while guaranteeing the basic rights of the youths and also taking into consideration of the sensitiveness of the younger age through youth empowerment.	
Clause 7, sub clause 2 (h) Programmes shall be launched to forge participation of the interested youths studying or having studied higher education as volunteers in the development of rural areas in order to provide them with practical knowledge.	Involvement of youths in the development of rural areas and provided them with practical knowledge on various activities.
Clause 7, sub clause 5 (a) Development of rural and agro-industry shall be focused on, by providing entrepreneurship and other vocational training, in order to enhance employment.	Has initiated small scale farm and off-farm based enterprises. Provided occupational trainings to youths.
Clause 7, sub clause 5 (e) The youths shall be encouraged to establish cooperatives in rural and urban areas for economic and social transformation.	Programme has strengthened the cooperatives, involved youths in its function.
Clause 7, sub clause 12 (c) Programmes shall be operated in a coordinated manner for ensuring the access of the youths in rural areas to information and communication technology.	Ensured access of youths in information and communication technology, establishment of Youth Information Centre (YIC)

Source: Generated from NPY 2010 and Programme documents, November 2013

Table 3.2: Relevancy of the program in relation to NLP, 1999

NLP, 1999	Programme relevancy
Clause 4, sub clause 4.2 (4) In the context of resolving the unemployment problem of the country, rural employed youths shall be made capable to involve in the wage receiving and self-employment opportunity by providing skilled training on the basis of the study of labour market.	Providing skilled training, opportunity of receiving wage.
Clause 4, sub clause 4.2 (9) Self-employment women programme will be continued for the economically and socially backward rural women group of all over the country.	Socially and economically backward rural women group are involved in self employment.

Source: Generated from NLP 1999 and Programme documents, November 2013

Regarding the thematic relevance to achieve the set objectives the evaluation came up with the observations that, the indicators, outputs and outcomes formulated in the programme design were realistic and in good fit. It guided and facilitated the implementation of the programme, achieving good results as presented in section 3.2.

In order to maintain relevance, AWO international e.V through its implementing partner organization (SAHAMATI) had adjusted, focused and added some programme level activities; for example, excursion visit, Training of Trainers (ToT) on safe migration, cooperative learning sharing meetings, interaction

between producers and traders, workshop on youth issues at district and youth policy review workshop.

3.1.2 Relevance of approaches

After signing the tripartite project agreement (AWO International e.V, SAHAMATI and SWC) SWC provides a copy of the agreement to concern DDC/VDCs and other stake holders. SWC project facilitation committee and the consent of concerned DDCs are involved in the design phase, so it is designed with government rules and regulations. It is mandatory to implement the project by the consent and endorsement of concerned DDC and VDC to avoid duplication and make access to the needy area. SWC and the project facilitation committee finalized the programme proposal for agreement as per local relevance. And further this was endorsed by the local DDC/VDC and SWC.

To implement the programme, selection of the Village Development Committees (VDCs) was based on the VDCs categorization by UNICEF¹¹. Out of the four programme VDCs, except Gaidakot VDC, other fall under the category “D”. And further selection of VDCs was shared with District Development Committee (DDC) Nawalparasi before the implementation of programme.

The RYDP focused on Youths¹² with low income, landless and marginalized ethnic groups of 4 VDCs (Gaidakot, Ratanpur, Kotthar and Dandajheri) were the main target groups of this project. The programme was designed on community, human development and rights-based approach, mainly creating opportunities for the youths. During the evaluation it was found that, the programme has been able to contribute in increasing the awareness level and improving the behaviours at local level. Likewise opportunities were also created along with strengthening various aspects.

This project was initiated on right based approach and most of the respondents at all levels reported that the timing of the project design and its implementation was a very good initiative in the field of rural youth development. Being programme area located in rural setting, people being poor and not having access to basic facilities make them vulnerable, in terms of social and economic, education and health aspect. In addition to this, they are vulnerable due to a range of factors they lack including their bargaining power, illiteracy, lack of market information, and the lack of skills and technology. The programme relevancy was reflected when such factors were addressed and value addition took place.

For the successful implementation and sustainability of the project a total of 116 youths started off farm business, four Local Non Governmental Organizations (LNGOs) formed and strengthened, strengthening of four cooperatives, formation of Youth Information Centre (YIC) and strengthening, 78 self help groups have been formed, 18 Local Resource Persons (LRPs) trained. Nine specific indicators (saving and credit cooperatives, registered and youth leading LNGOs, participation of youth in management committee of Community Based Organizations-CBOs, participation of women in management committee of CBOs, local youths are trained as local resource persons, local youths are trained on off-farm activities for self-employment, youths enroll in commercial agriculture, reduction in migration, youth information center) was set to fulfill the major objective.

¹¹ Based on information provided by SAHAMATI, RYDP staff

¹² Youth- for this programme is defined as the age between 16 to 40 years

RYDP has achieved the target set in the log-frame (Please refer to Table 3.3) despite various levels of challenges existing at the field level. Appreciable stakeholder participation has been achieved at all levels of programme execution period.

Table 3.3: Target set and achieved in the second phase of RYDP

Out put No.	Level/Duration	Target	2011	2012	Mid-Term Evaluation 2012	Target met	Reason for revision/addition of activities
	Major Activities						
	Institutional Development						
1	Cooperatives are strengthen						
1.1	Account keeping Training	2	1			2	as planned
1.2	Cooperative Business Plan Review	4		3		4	as planned
2	People trust on cooperative is increase						
2.1	Cooperative Educational Camp	48	15	27	2	39	as planned
2.2	Exposure visit	9	2	1	1	4	Though exposure visit was plan for each cooperative, it was organized for two cooperative at a time. The two cooperatives of Kotthar and Dandajheri were strengthening from similar strategy. Similarly, two other cooperatives of Gaidnakot and Ratanpur have exposure visit together.
3	Cooperative have improved management system						
3.1	Cooperative Management Training	3	1	4	3	4	as planned
3.2	Cooperative Management Support	Furnitur e etc	4	4	4	4 comp	as planned
4	Groups are registered						
4.1	Group Registration (sectoral groups)	15	8	3		11	Group needs more maturity for registration and groups of Dandajheri and Kotthar VDC wants to register after couple of years.
5	Group are function more properly						
5.1	Group level management workshop+	25	8	8		16	The activities- 5.1 and 5.2 were merged before the implementation of the

5.2	Group level planning workshop+ (these two activities were combined)	30					programme, because these activities could be done during workshop also. Though it was planned for 25 group level workshop. RYDP organized 16 workshops only, in addition to these LNGOs also developed some group level action plans with women groups for different activities- such as empowerment of single women.
5.3	Groups network promotion	4	1	2		3	As planned, one more group network developed from cooperative itself.
6	Groups engaged in social work for the community development						
6.1	Group promoted activities	Selected					
6.2	Self-help initiatives	30	8	14	6	29	as planned
7	Local NGOs are registered and strengthen						
7.1	Organizational management training	2			4	4	as planned
7.2	Strategic planning for LNGOs	3			4	4	as planned
7.3	LNGOs management support	4	4	5	4	5	as planned
7.4	Proposal writing training	2	1			1	LNGOs are practicing to write proposal and provided on site coaching
8	Thirty trained Local Resource Persons (LRPs) are developed						
8.1	Local resource person promotion for agriculture, livestock, fruits and herbs	30	13	3	2	18	LRP are trained broadly in three sector- livestock, horticulture and agriculture. In second phase, fewer number of youth are interested to be a LRP then in 1st phase. Target was developed based on the experience of 1st phase.
9	Youth and people have access to necessary inputs for production of vegetable, livestock, herbs, cash crops & fruits						
9.1	Vegetable farming training/inputs and support	18	11	7	3	21	as plan, more demand were from community

9.2	Livestock farming training/inputs and support	20	7	6	3	15	As planned, LRP has provided local level services at community. Therefore, community has received plan services though the number of training are less.
9.3	Ginger, herbs and fruits farming inputs - events	18	6	5	8	14	as planned
9.4	Livestock health check-up camp	4	8	6	2	16	Community has many demands on these activities. Therefore, RDP has reviewed its annual budget for 2012 and 2013. With reviewed budget, these activities were implemented.
10	Selected youths are vocationally trained for off-farm income generation						
10.1	Off-farm skill development training for youth	170	56	36	24	116	As plan, the some numbers was less due to the geographical challenges of project area.
11	Youth are prepared for marketing their/community products (in terms of skills & infrastructure)						
11.1	Vegetable and fruits collection centers and storages - centers	8	1	1		2	There are just two collection centers; however support to develop the weekly-market and other measure of market promotion-like balance tools for goat and vegetable farming.
11.2	Youth entrepreneurship development training	2		1	1	2	as planned
11.3	Exposure visit		4	2		4	As planned, this exposure is focused for youth entrepreneurs of farm and off- farm based.
12	Youth and women are informed about their rights and responsibility for community development						
12.1	International youth day celebration	3	1	2		4	as planned
12.2	International women day celebration	3	2	2	2	4	as planned
13	Youth are informed about youth development and safe migration						
13.1	Management of Youth Information	4	4	4	4	4	as planned

	Center						
13.2	Youth Information Desk						
14	Youth are trained on issue based advocacy and leadership						
14.1	Youth leadership training	2		1		1	Though two trainings were planned for youth leadership, only one training was conducted, however, youth were trained on leadership from other activities also.
14.2	Youth advocacy training	1			1	1	as planned
14.3	Youth voice bulletin publication	6	2	2	1	6	as planned
14.4	Community people delegation to line agency		3	1	1	5	as planned
14.5	Health rights campaign	3	2	2		4	as planned
15	Youth are familiar with human value based development and socialized						
15.1	Youth human value based development training	400 youths	4 events			4 events - 285 participants	This activity was implemented only on 2011. This activity was revised during annual budget preparation of 2013.
15.2	Youth social gathering program	4	4			4	as planned
16	Opportunity for youth to get literate and to join formal education system- events						
16.1	Youth informal class	8	6	15	11	31	After LNOs and YIC has implemented the activities, the implementation cost was less, therefore more activities could be implemented within budget line. YICs and LNOs like this activities much and community also have more demands.
16.2	Youth Scholarship for youths	75	21	24	18	63	As planned, some numbers are deviated due to some limitations of the programme. Such as provision of scholarship only for selected youth who is attending the school or college at local,

							district or nearby town. No scholarship for students who are studying in Kathmandu or Pokhara.
17	School management committees, teachers and parents are informed about the government education policy						
17.1	School management workshop	3	2			2	as planned
17.2	PTS interaction	8	8	8		16	Additional numbers of activities were implemented within same budget. Most LNGOs were more active on this issue and organized activities in low budget.
18	Exposure visit for SAHAMATI management and RYDP staff						
18.1	SAHAMATI management and RYDP staffs	1	1			1	as planned

Source: Generated during field visit, November 2013

Major findings under the relevance include:

- The evaluation team found that the programme was very relevant in building and enhancing the capacity of youths and increase their participation.
- The evaluation found that appropriate implementing partner was chosen, that gave an impetus to achieve important results (e.g., group formation, strengthening of cooperatives, educational supports through scholarships, etc).
- The project had also envisaged for the development of entrepreneurship culture by creating micro enterprises (farm based and off farm) and providing vocational training to youths.
- The programme also seemed to be relevant as it planned for the establishment of micro credit linkage through cooperatives with targeted beneficiaries to run micro enterprise in sustainable manner.
- Last but not the least; the programme supported to explore and developed the more self-employment opportunities at local level through the youth development and co-working with them.

3.2 Results Achievement

3.2.1 Specific Objective—One

(To enhance social and micro-finance institutions with youth participation on decision making at local level)

One of the specific objectives of the programme was enhance social and micro-finance institutions with youth participation on decision making at local level. To make youth participation, they were

capacitated to initiate initiatives by receiving loans and that will result in increase in youth participation. The following two specific indicators to achieve this objective were set in the programme document:

- 842 youth receiving loan
- 24 initiatives completed by youths

The following paragraphs in turn briefly assess and present major findings in these indicators:

During the evaluation it was found that a total of 727 youth received loan up to June 2013 and it has been projected that in next six months (by the end of December 2013) additional 125 youths will receive loan, making a total of 852 youths taking loan. The data on age of youths receiving loan represents age group from 16-25 years old, which articulates that the age group which are more likely to go for foreign employment are involved in small scale income generation activities.

According to the mid-term evaluation report, the average size of the loan was Nepalese Rupees (NPR.) 10,000 while half yearly progress report of 2013 (January to June) shows that the average loan size was NPR. 16,000. This illustrates that there is increase of average size of the loan for various income generation activities by youths. Youths have been investing in cold storage, goat faring, tailoring, beauty parlor, vetnary shop, small scale grocery shop.

A total of 24 initiatives were planned, but during the final evaluation period it was found a total of 30 initiatives have been completed by youths. Some of the initiatives completed by the youths were irrigation, solar electrification, human resource management in cooperatives, plantation of amrisho (the leaves of which are used to make broom) and cinnamon plants in dry and sloppy land, participated in Open Defecation Free (ODF) movements, 100 percentage house hold covering in Kamana cooperative, pig shed improvement, toilets improvement, to mention a few.

3.2.2 Specific Objective–Two

(To create self-employment opportunity and increase income level)

The second specific objective of the programme was to create self-employment opportunity and increase income level with the following indicator:

- 450 youths have assured income for the entire year by 2013.

The following paragraphs present major findings in these indicators:

A total of 381 youths have assured income for the entire year by June 2013. According to the data provided by the programme team, about 50% of youths who received vocational trainings have started making some income by selling the products like vegetables, fruits and livestock. During the programme period, youth were benefited from skill transformation/ capacity building on fruit, vegetable, livestock farming. Similarly, many youth capacitated themselves on various off-farm skills like house wiring, driving training, plumbing, mason and carpenter, mobile repairing.

Among the trained youth most of them sell their product in local market and highway side. Most the product is related to citrus, vegetable, piggery and goat. The RYDP programme succeeded in triggering

interest of youth in various income generation activities by creating a self employment opportunity and increasing the income level.

3.2.3 Specific Objective–Three

(To reduce the seasonal, forceful and uninformed youth migration)

The third specific objective of the programme specifically focused on migration and was set to reduce the seasonal, forceful and uninformed youth migration with the following two indicators:

- 30 % reduction in forced and seasonal youth migration by 2013.
- 60 % reduction in uninformed youth migration by 2013.

The following paragraphs in turn briefly assess and present major findings in these indicators under the specific objective three:

The evaluation team found that there has been a reduction in the forced and seasonal migration; this has been supported by the data which reveals that in an average more than 45 percentages forced and seasonal youth migration of the programme area has been reduced by June 2013. To reduce the uninformed youth migration, youths were informed on its safe side and process by the Youth Information Centre (YIC) through various programmes and yearly around to 57 percentages of youths are made aware about the process of safe migration. According to final half yearly report of 2013, out of 5785 youth, 1734 youth (i.e. 30 percentages) were informed about safe youth migration in the last six months.

Information provided by RYDP team, shows that, in two and half years (January 2011- June 2013), about 1304 youths were informed about safe migration from orientation program, which represents 22.5 percentages of youth of the program area. Based on the interaction with YIC during the evaluation such information sharing will be carried out in and will result to about 60 percentages of youths will be informed on safe migration by the end of 2013. At community level people have started to conversation on safe ways of migration.

3.2.4 Expected result-1

(At least four saving and credit cooperatives and four local NGOs will strengthen.)

Under the specific objective - 1, one of the expected results of the programme was to strengthen at least four LNGOs and four saving and credit cooperatives. To achieve the Expected result-1, the programme had developed the following two key indicators:

- Strengthen four saving and credit cooperatives
- Strengthen four local NGOs

The following paragraphs briefly elaborate the expected result – 1 with its key indicators.

The programme did not established new saving and credit cooperatives, but strengthened the already registered cooperatives. Among the four cooperatives, one was promoted by Women Development Office (WDO) Nawalparasi and others were by Action Aid (when Action Aid was working in the VDCs). Among the cooperatives, one promoted by WDO is women cooperative, and all members are women.

During the evaluation it was found that, cooperative management members/staffs were provided different sort of training with an aim of strengthening the cooperative for overall management, smooth service delivery and monitoring. Trainings like, Cooperative Educational Camp (CEC), saving and Credit cooperative management training, Cooperative management training, and Organizational management training have been conducted. In addition to training to cooperative members/staffs, staffs of RYDP have also been provided training related to cooperative management so that they can monitor and provide timely feedback.

Since 2013, program have supported cooperative in various aspects based on the condition where 25 percentages contribution has to be made by cooperatives. This gives an impression that ownership value is established and will be sustained in long run. Partial supports have been provided by the programme for human resource management of cooperatives, purchase of water tank to connect on toilets of cooperatives, provision of stationery support (like: letter pad, Bills, Receipts, and agreements) to mention few.

It has been observed that, cooperatives are strengthened, fully functional, well established among the community, and will be financially self-reliant by the end of 2013. To support this observation, it was found that cooperatives are functioning well (Business plan, saving and loan policy are in function, account is maintained in four-leasers account system, loan proposals are cleared on time, performance of loan clearance is improved regularly preparing the progress and audit reports, reports being submitted to the division of cooperatives).

Total members in all the four cooperatives are 2310 (Dev chuli 682, Kamana 642, Mahila Milan 538 and Melmilap 448), saving is 5.6 million. Cooperatives are discouraging youths to foreign migration as there are farm based and off farm activities implemented by youth after taking loan from cooperatives, equally saving activities are also there. This also reflects that cooperatives have assured access of credit to youth on a regular basis at the village level, supporting investment in agriculture, small scale business development, social loan, which reveals its well establishment in the community. This also supports the finding of the mid-term evaluation that cooperatives have encouraged locals to joint hand in development, developed the saving habit in community.

Cooperatives have also build linkage with VDC, DDC and other local level organizations and received various supports (like: Kamana cooperative received some financial support from VDC for solar electrification in cooperative, Mahila Milan cooperative received NPR. 200,000 as subsidized loan from DDC, Melmilap cooperative received partial support from community forest for human resource management of cooperative).

The RYDP has established four Local Non Governmental Organizations (LNGOs) in the four programme VDCs, and according to the data provided by RYDP team, it shows that 88 percentages of youth are involved in those LNGOs. LNGOs were provided various trainings on youth development and advocacy (Like: strategic planning, proposal writing, management, leadership, advocacy, human value development, to mention a few). All these trainings have increased the understanding of the role of NGOs, its management, different roles and responsibilities of executive committee and members, leadership skills, advocacy and networking.

Being participated in the trainings, members of LNGOs were able to develop action plan. This assisted in upgrading and strengthening of the LNGOs, making members more responsive and able to make meaningful decision. As a result youth participation has increased in their village/community level

development activities (support to local schools, sanitation improvement, health and hygiene, environmental awareness, informal education to children, forest conservation).

All the four LNGOs have their plan of action, established link with VDC, DDC and other organizations. They have implemented community development program, interaction program and meeting (Like: sanitation, child marriage, social gathering, single women, people with disabilities) and self-help initiatives (Like: irrigation, micro-hydro, and sanitation) in coordination of local government and other organization.

3.2.5 Expected result-2

(At least 1000 youths will be organized in cooperatives, LNGOs and CBOs)

One of the expected results of the programme was to involve 1000 youths in cooperatives, LNGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). To achieve the Expected result-2, the programme had developed the following key indicator:

- At least around 1000 youths will be organized in cooperatives, CBOs and LNGOs

Available information (data) shows that more than 1000 youth has been organized in cooperatives, CBSs and LNGOs. In cooperative itself there are more than 2000 members, and above 50 percentages represents youths, similarly in LNGOs out of 400 members more than 85 percentages are youth. During interaction with RYDP team, it was revealed that more than the target set (number of youths) have been organized in cooperatives, CBOs and LNGOs. Among these three there is increasing trend of youths in CBOs but there is no exact figure on it.

3.2.6 Expected Result-3

(In local CBOs, 65 percent members in management committees will be youth.)

Expected results three of the programme was to involve 65 percentage youths in management committee of local CBOs. To achieve the Expected result-3, the programme had developed the following key indicator:

- At least 65% youths in cooperative management committee and LNGO management committee

During the interaction with cooperative members, they mentioned that if in the management committee of cooperative is youths are there; they can lead by new perspectives and make decision to incorporate new ideas for the better operation of the cooperatives. It will also help to empower and develop capacity of youths. Following Table 3.4 presents the disintegrated data of cooperative management committee that RYDP have updated in the last quarter of 2012 (for DPAC) provides a clear picture on the youth's representation in cooperative management. Table 3.4 reveals that in the four cooperatives, out of 38 executive committee members, 26 (68 percentages) are youths and among the 68 percentages, 6 (17 percentages) represent youths under 25 years old age group. This can be further interpreted that, youths are taking lead.

Similarly in the LNGO management committee, it was observed during the field visit that highest number of members in management committee were youths. The age groups were ranging between

20 to 32 years old, and in the management committee more than 90 percentages of the youths were involved.

Table 3.4: A brief overview on youths in the management committee of the cooperatives.

S.No	Cooperative Name	Member of Executive Committee						Total
		Female			Male			
		Youth		Adult	Youth		Adult	
		16-24	25-40	40+	16-24	25-40	40+	
1.	Melmilap		2			4	3	9
2.	Mahila Milan	3	5	1				9
3.	Kamana	1	2		1	3	4	11
4.	Devchuli	1	2			2	4	9
Total		5	11	1	1	9	11	38

Source: RYDP, November 2013

3.2.7 Expected Result-4

(In local CBOs, 40 percent members in management committees will be women.)

Expected results four of the programme was to involve women in the management committee of the local CBOs that accounts for 40 percentages. To achieve the Expected result-4, the programme had developed the following key indicator:

- At least 40% women in cooperative management committee and LNGO management committee

According to the representative of Melmilap Saving Cooperative, in their cooperative management committee the two vital posts (Vice chairman and treasures) and in Devchuli cooperative the position of secretary is represented by women. During interaction with various cooperative members, they highlighted that if in the management committee, women participation is there, it will assist them to put their views, and their direct involvement will be there in decision making. Around 40-45 percentages member of Management Committee are women in LNGOs. However during the field visit, representation of women (as respondent) was very low, the reason was because of household works. Available reports shows that the women participation at decision-making level of cooperatives and other user groups were increased than in past.

3.2.8 Expected Result-5

(200 youths will enrolled in self-employment)

One of the expected results of the programme was to enrol 200 youths in self employment. To achieve the Expected result-5, the programme had developed the following key indicator:

- By the end of the program at least 200 youths will be enrolled in self-employment (30 local Resource Person and 170 off-farm)

The programme has promoted Local Resource Persons (LRPs), who will be self employed by disseminating their knowledge and skills to the community on a regular basis. During the evaluation it

was found that major selection criteria of LRPs was age based (above 35) so that trained LRPs will not go abroad for employment and could continue service delivery after being trained. Major three types of LRPs have been produced by the programme, dealing with vegetable farming, livestock, fruits and herbs.

A total of 18 LRPs (2011 – 13, 2012 – 3 and 2013 – 2) have been produced in phase II, even the target was 30, this was because the programme analyzed the market situation and did not want to produce more LRPs than that could be self sustained. A total of 29 LRPs have been trained since phase I and II, and available information reveals that out of 29 LRPs trained, 18 are providing very effective services. In addition to providing services at the community level, few LRPs are also involved as trainer (resource person) for the commercial fruits and vegetable farming. Out of the 18 LRPs trained in phase II, eight are having very good income and six falls under the category of middle level income, while remaining four are working in other sectors.

In the course of evaluation it was found that the programme has designed 12 different types of off farm enterprises, out of the 12 enterprises, in four (CMA, plumbing, motorcycle repairing and cooking) off farm enterprise was not conducted. The data available from the programme reports shows that a total of 116 youths have started off-farm type of income generating activities. Following Table 3.5 shows the activity wise involvement of youths in various off farm enterprises.

Table 3.5: Off farm based enterprises and involvement of youths

Activities	Total
House wiring	16
Driving training	2
Masson and carpenter	2
Tailoring	58
Mobile Repairing	10
Beauty parlor	14
Hotel management	4
Computer/ Hardware maintenance	10
Total	116

Source: RYDP, November 2013

The above table reveals that, majority of the youths in off-farm was in tailoring enterprise, followed by house wiring and beauty parlor. And the number of youths in tailoring represents female participation about 50 percentages.

3.2.9 Expected Result-6

(250 youths will enrolled in commercial agriculture, fruits, herbs and animal husbandry)

The final expected result of the programme was to enroll 250 youths in commercial agriculture, fruits, herbs and animal husbandry activities. To achieve this expected result – 6, the programme has developed the following indicator.

- At least 250 youths will be enrolled in commercial agriculture, fruits, herbs and animal husbandry

A total of 279 youth (target was 250) are involved in various farm based enterprises and commercially selling their agriculture products. Before initiating the enterprises, various trainings have been provided to the youths. Trainings like vegetable farming, ginger, herb and fruit farming, organic pesticide management training to mention few. RYDP has coordinated with District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) for technical support during the training. During the evaluation interaction was held with respondents from banana, orange and bay leaf farming groups.

3.3 Effectiveness

The evaluation team tried to measure the programme effectiveness in terms of the ownership taken by local stakeholders, partner organizations' capacity to effectively manage/implement the programme activities and the extent to which the intervention objectives were achieved. Overall, the evaluation team found that AWO International e.V interventions largely contributed to the expected results and national goals as illustrated by the following examples drawn from the information obtained through interviews and from field visits to the programme VDCs.

All stakeholders considered that the programme was a key intervention for the development of the rural youth, has continued its support (See Case Box 1) as it facilitated to sustain the gains from phase I, strengthened the components of importance of youth, employment opportunity, trainings, market linkages and infrastructure development. During the evaluation it was observed that the effectiveness of the programme activities was expressed through the knowledge, attitude, and behavioral changes among community youth.

Case 1: Participant's observation

The programme has implemented number of initiatives, continuously supporting the youths and most importantly, visiting the site on regular basis, getting feedback and offering suggestions.

Mr. Chature Saru Magar, Dandajheri VDC, Tandi

RYDP was also highly admired by all the stakeholders at all the levels when 11th International Youth Day was celebrated in Gaidakot, Nawalparasi (See Case Box 2) which made an effort to bring all key stakeholders together under one ambit, work and address the importance of youths, and bring an overall synergy and impact seemed to be highly satisfactory.

Case 2: 11th International Youth Day Celebration and importance of youths.

Within the framework of RYDP, 11th International Youth Day on the August 12, 2011 was celebrated by SAHAMATI in Gaidakot VDC. Around 500 audiences with a good mix of young and older listeners were present. A number of younger speakers from the programme intervention area passionately raised issues related to youth migration, skill development and other facilities for youths.

Guest speakers suggested that young people should work as an entrepreneur in sectors such as agriculture, off-farm, hotel, business and so on. The invited Constitution Assembly (CA) members also admitted that while young people have played a pivotal role in the development of the country, still their representation and participation at the decision-making level is insufficient.

To conclude, the International Youth Day celebrations helped to raise awareness about the importance of youth development, need for recognition of youth in the community and implementing the youth policy, 2010. *(Adopted and narrated from AWO International e.V website)*

During the evaluation it was also observed that government line agencies were looking for such intervention in what they need at the VDC level at this time, programme that were compatible with government efforts. It was noticed that the planned programs has been incorporated in the annual plan of DDC. Effectiveness of the programme was also reflected through the ownership taken by the stakeholders at local levels. The YIC disseminating the information regarding safe migration, awareness generation activities was effective. The evaluation team also found that the local and district government agencies (such as VDCs, DDCs) were allocating budgets to community groups for cold storage management, goat farming, irrigation, and also provided subsidized loan. Similarly contribution from community level was also highly appreciated for various activities initiated (like: Weekly hat Bazar Promotion, Srijansil Social Development Forum, Jivenjoti Youth Club, Irrigation Users Committee, Orange Fruits Seedlings support , Janasewa Social Development Centers, to mention few) where partial financial support was made from the programme. And this has added value to the effectiveness of the programme.

The programme activities were implemented by SAHAMATI, an organization committed for equitable development, established by a group of development professionals and practitioners having long experiences in community development in different parts of Nepal. The organization has been established to complement the government sector in the field of poverty alleviation through local resources management, empowerment, awareness, self-help development, income generation and capacity transformations.

The Selection of programme implementing partner was very significance as the third strategic objective¹³ and the thematic area (social mobilization and community development) of SAHAMATI fits RYDP objective. The implementing organization is a capable in implementing the development programme in rural areas. Capacity of the partner organization was adequate to manage the programme activities.

Almost all the programme activities were completed within the planned timeframe with the enabling support of AWO International e.V: an efficient two-way communication system at the programme level, strong ownership of the highly motivated and committed SAHAMATI staffs and regular review meetings. Available documents and interaction with line agencies representatives, SAHAMATI/RYDP staffs shows that effective coordination was there and rregular reporting to SWC and concerned government agencies, Central Project Advisor Committee (CPAC) in central level and District Level Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) meetings in local level with local stakeholders, mid-term and final evaluation of the project by SWC are the mechanism to verify the effectiveness and outcome of the project.

The evaluation team noticed that the relationship between AWO International e.V and SAHAMATI was very conducive. AWO International e.V selected SAHAMATI because it is an organization with community development expertise, and, its gender and human rights-based responsiveness was found excellent, especially in mobilizing women as resource persons and trainers, most of the field level facilitator/mobilizers were female. However during the evaluation women participation was very less. This requires constant mentoring and monitoring by AWO International e.V and SAHAMATI, in ensuring gender balance in the participation of women in all programme activities.

¹³ Develop and execute innovative youth focused program for self employment and social transformation

It was observed that SAHAMATI took a more formal approach in the establishment of the LNGOs, strengthening the cooperatives, introducing the YIC, trained LRP and these approaches were well thought of from the viewpoint of sustainability, as it engages the local stakeholders. The YIC was envisaged to act as informal groups that could come together for awareness raising activities, providing information on safe migration and education services.

It was also noticed that coordination between SAHAMATI and (LNGOs, YIC, Cooperatives, LRP) was very good, as they were supported in many different ways to make them capable. SAHAMATI saw its greater role in implementation of activities, with a full understanding of the principal objective of the programme and helping them to take ownership in this initiative and be visible.

For the effectiveness of the programme, it was reported that from AWO International e.V monitoring was carried out for four to six times a year. In addition to this, SAHAMATI regularly organized review meetings and held monitoring including with national and district-level government representatives. Within SAHAMATI, there is a Programme Advisory Committee (PAC)¹⁴ that holds a meeting every six months for review of progress and further planning. Social auditing was also conducted once a year in the presence of VDC Secretariat, this shows that SAHAMATI will continue to adopt the required transparency of the programme and results into effectiveness.

Regarding the duration of the programme, as it is in the process of phasing out, the target groups and local stakeholders, including government line agencies, showed their concerns that the programme duration should be extended and would require further support from AWO International e.V, particularly in continuing with initiatives such as strengthening and mobilization of LNGOs, YIC, Cooperatives and so on.

The activity wise log frame was very clear, during the evaluation it was found that there were two different types of log frame followed by SWC and SAHAMATI. SWC was following its own format and SAHAMATI followed the format of AWO International e.V. However, even the log frames were different only in terms of use of out puts (which was in the programme log frame of SAHAMATI), it was clear and both log frame's impact level achievement was same. The programme implementation modality and approaches were found to be appropriate and effective in the sense that it worked with diverse stakeholders and beneficiaries.

The programme involved the targeted beneficiaries in training, micro/credit, cooperative educational camps, farm and off farm based training, development of LRP, TOT in safe migration, exposure visits, building up/strengthening Self Help Initiatives (SHI), group registration, strategic planning for LNGOs, SHI support, vocational training, promotion of fruits and herbs, cooperative business plans and improved livestock farming training/inputs are to name few.

Effectiveness can also be measured on the possibilities of replication of good practices and activities initiated in close cooperation with line agencies. DDC of Nawalparasi has set the target to make Nawalparasi as Open Defecation Free (ODF) by the year 2015. RYDP jointly worked with the Ratanpur VDC to improve the sanitation level in the program area. And working together made the VDC ODF in February 2013 (declared by DDC). The evaluation team observed that there are several good practices that can be replicated with high potential in other areas/districts. For instance, concept of LRP can be

¹⁴ Formed with three members from each programme VDC, VDC secretariat, programme advisor, and programme team.

very effective in rural areas. Similarly, YIC can be promoted in other areas that can be effective in awareness generating activities, the concept of strengthening cooperatives and developing LNGOs.

One of the major factors that have enhanced the effectiveness of the programme was due to the flexibility of the programme. Flexibility was observed on various aspects: AWO International e.V supports in software components (capacity building, awareness raising, training for instance) and not in hardware components (construction, equipments) but during the evaluation it was found that based on the need of the community which triggers to achieve outcome and impact level indicators and also hit in the livelihood of the beneficiaries, supports were provided in a nominal scale. Examples of such support were water tank; grinding mill for community; micro hydro(partially); building for cooperative, LNGOs, schools; computer for YIC.

Flexibility was observed in the gain of foreign exchange, where the implementing partner propose (with a proposal based on the acute need of the community and meeting the objectives of the programme) to AWO International e.V and it was immediately approved. Available data from 2011 till 2013 shows that, number of activities approved based on the need are like: livestock health camp, self help initiatives, computer for cooperatives, furniture for schools, irrigation canal, library maintenance, drinking water, ODF to mention a few.

To continue with the flexible aspects of the programme, it was revealed that implementing partners were authorized to make budget adjustment within a section (of similar nature of activities) if the expenses occurred 10 percentages more than planned. And if it cross the 10 percentages limit, a format developed by AWO international e.V have to be filled and available documents explicitly shows it has been kept in priority and approved soon.

Flexibility in the programme has fulfilled the need of the beneficiaries. It was a good idea to have a provision of adopting a reasonable degree of flexibility during the programme implementation phase in order to add values to the effectiveness of results.

The analysis of information under effectiveness shows that (a) substantial changes have been made with minimum resources, (b) programme modality and approaches were found appropriate and effective, (c) knowledge, attitude, and behavioral changes among community youth, (d) programme that were compatible with government efforts, (e) good coordination among implementing organization and local level organizations, (f) social audit carried out, (g) mid-term and final evaluation carried out by SWC and (h) flexibility adopted by the programme.

3.4 Efficiency

During the evaluation, efforts were put to analyze efficiency of the RYDP through three perspectives First – thematic/programmatic efficiency and Second – Managerial efficiency and third Financial efficiency.

3.4.1 Thematic/Programmatic Efficiency

In terms of programmatic efficiency, the data/status from each of the result areas (please refer Annex 2-Activity wise assessment and Annex 4-List of respondents for detailed status on these result areas) revealed that programmatic progress appeared to be fully satisfactory.

The evaluation team found that the programme results were largely coherent and implemented successfully. With the focus of interventions at the community level, the programme tried to have a spiral effect at the macro level (developing linkage between all entities for example – LNGOs, YIC, and Cooperatives). The programme used “tried-and-tested” approaches¹⁵, thereby saving time, energy and resources and reducing the risks of failure. Moreover, it was largely successful in coordinating with local level and including government agencies in formulating and executing the programme.

In respect of showing a good quality of the programme design it is essential that there must be a good exit plan and a learning framework integrated with the M&E framework. During the review of the programme document by the evaluation team, these essential programme design elements could not be found explicitly articulated. Though the exit plan was not documented, the exit strategy was already integrated and thought of during the design of the programme (for instance decreasing in the financial support and strengthen local level YIC, LNGOs, cooperatives, LRP and make them more visible and outreach.) However the programme has not developed any mechanism on how long they will extend their services after the closure of the programme.

3.4.2 Managerial Efficiency

Keeping in view of the crucial role of the management support required in achieving the programme goal and objectives, the programme had envisaged a good management arrangement to ensure active participation of a wide range of stakeholders in the programme. In order to be more efficient, it had also created PAC within the organization and reporting annually to DPAC and CPAC. PAC was responsible to look in-depth and guide the programme. Contributions of the DPAC and CPAC were appreciable.

Management support provided by AWO International e.V seems to be appreciable; it was also observed that with a limited professional staffs in AWO International e.V a smooth managerial and technical support was provided to the implementing partner organization, and regular monitoring was also carried out, which shows the dynamism of AWO team. SAHAMATI (executive members) and RYDP team have shown their competence and at the programme implementation level, the provision of and the role played by the field mobilizers were widely appreciated.

3.4.3 Financial Efficiency

The evaluation tried to look into the processes of how economically recourses/inputs (funds, expertise, time) were used to achieve the intended results. For this purpose, the evaluation team reviewed the audit reports of AWO international e.V and SAHAMATI, financial transaction, and held discussions with different stakeholders. The planned and actual costs have been reviewed for project period covered by our evaluation.

According to the contract document of the programme, the total agreed fund for Three year was Euro 346,269.00 (in words three hundred forty six thousand two hundred and sixty nine) which was equivalent to NPR. 31,164,185.00 (in word thirty one million one hundred and sixty four thousand one hundred and eighty five). SAHAMATI has created a different bank account for this project (Himalayan Bank Ltd Narayanghat, Account Number: 00801782680016). The actual support was received during the programme period as committed in the document. The break-down of the expenditure budget

¹⁵ For example, LRPs were trained during the first phase (2008-2009) and further other youths were trained as LRP in this phase.

(Administrative cost and Programme cost) are provided in Table 3.6 provides the budget estimation with administrative and programme cost perspectives.

Table 3.6: Expenditure budget to the project Agreed Budget.

Activities	Administrative Cost				Program Cost			
	2011	2012	2013	Total	2011	2012	2013	Total
Euro	19,476	21,360	23,351	64,187	98,171	91,214	92,697	282,081
NPR¹⁶	1,752,795	1,922,444	2,101,627	5,776,866	8,835,414	8,209,219	8,342,685	25,387,319
Ratio (%)	16.60	19	20.10	19	83.40	81	79.90	81

Source: SAHAMATI, November 2013

From the above table it can be interpreted that, the RYDP has followed the criteria of 20 percentages administrative cost and have not increased its administrative cost, this assures the efficiency of the programme. The evaluation team also observed that all financial transactions related to the programme were followed according to the terms and conditions set in the respective sub-agreement between the Awo International e.V and SAHAMATI.

Another criterion of analyzing the financial efficiency is the budget estimate comparison as per program agreement and AWO International e.V's report for SWC. For this yearly deviation in the budget estimate of SWC report from that of the programme agreement was observed. Table 3.7 provides a comparison between project agreement and AWO International e.V's report to SWC.

Table 3.7: Comparison table of yearly budget as per agreement and AWO international's report for SWC

Activities		Administrative Cost			Program Cost		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Project Agreement	Euro	19,476	21,360	23,351	98,171	91,214	92,697
	NPR	1,752,795	1,922,444	2,101,627	8,835,414	8,209,219	8,342,685
	Ratio (%)	16.60	19	20.10	83.40	81	79.90
Actual Expenses	Euro	17,854	21,302	13,925	97,266	85,321	47,080
	NPR	1,857,100	2,346,281	1,665,269	9,448,160	9,010,650	5,234,676
	Ratio (%)	15.50	20	22.80	84.50	80	77.20

Source: AWO Internatinal e.V, November 2013

Note: Exchange rate for

	2011	2012	2013
SAHAMATI	@NPR. 97	@NPR.106	@NPR.111
AWO International e.V South Asia Office	@NPR .104	@NPR.110	@NPR.120

From findings of the above table it can be interpreted that the total budget of the programme was Euro 346,249 and NPR. 31,164,185/- in the agreement document and the actual expenditure of the programme it was Euro 282,748 and NPR 29,562,136/- in the AWO International e.V's report. Please refer to Annex 4 for the activity wise budget Vs. Expenses for the period of 2011 to 2013 (as of September, 2013). The following Table 3.8 explains the actual instalment transferred up to Sep 2013 in the same heads and the balance remaining.

¹⁶ Exchange rate @NPR. 90/Euro (at the time of project proposal submission)

Table 3.8: Actual expenses and balance

S.No	Particular	BUDGET		Instalment Transferred		Instalment Balance	
		EURO	%	EURO	%	EURO	%
1	Admin Budget	64,187	19	54,693	85	9,494	15
2	Program Budget	282,081	81	267,264	95	14,817	5

Source: AWO International e.V, November 2013

From table 3.8, it can be summarized that from the total agreed budget 85 percentages of budget was installed for administrative cost and the balance was found to be EURO 9,494. Similarly 95 percentages was installed for program cost and the remaining balance was EURO 14,817 which accounts for 5 percentages.

Referring to the implementation modality adopted by RYDP, implementing partner carried out the entire programme activities in the field and overall monitoring was controlled by the AWO International e.V regional office in Kathmandu.

The following table (Table 3.9: administrative cost and Table 3.10: Programme cost) reflects that the grant utilization ratio on administrative cost and program cost as of September 2013 which was 19 percentages and 81 percentages respectively, however expenses occurred up to September 2013 has been included in the tables. The said expenses are in the same proportion as budgeted and the amount expended has been observed to be within the budget allocated.

Table 3.9: Total budget of project agreement (pa) and project expenditure in administrative cost

Activities		Administrative Cost			
		2011	2012	2013	Total
PA	Euro	19,476	21,360	23,351	64,187
	NPR	1,752,795	1,922,444	2,101,627	5,776,866
	Ratio (%)	16.60	19	20.10	19
Actual Expenses	Euro	17,854	21,302	13,925	53,082
	NPR	1,857,100	2,346,281	1,665,269	5,868,650
	Ratio (%)	15.50	20	22.80	18.8

Source: AWO International e.V, November 2013

Table 3.10: Total budget of project agreement and project expenditure in program cost

Activities		Program Cost			
		2011	2012	2013	Total
PA	Euro	98,171	91,214	92,697	282,081
	NPR	8,835,414	8,209,219	8,342,685	25,387,319
	Ratio (%)	83.40	81	79.90	81.50
Actual Expenses	Euro	97,266	85,321	47,080	229,666
	NPR	9,448,160	9,010,650	5,234,676	23,693,486
	Ratio (%)	84.50	80	77.20	81.20

Source: AWO International e.V, November 2013

Source of funding and Disbursement modality: The funding for 3 years long project is granted by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany. The mode of disbursement has been released after submission of estimated quarterly basis budget. The advance was transferred directly into the Bank account of the partner NGO (equivalent to Euro) on a quarterly basis.

Procurement of Goods and Services: AWO international e.V at its regional office at Kathmandu, had followed a standard practice of procurement procedures as prescribed by the financial policy, which includes:

- Direct purchase for small items, and
- Seeking three quotations for items of goods/services valued more than EURO 400

Similarly the procurement procedures as prescribed by the financial policy, three quotations are required to purchase goods/services for the amount exceeding NPR. 15,000 and the management had the practice of verifying price and quality from alternative suppliers and documents as evidence were recorded properly for donor and implementation partners. The evaluation team also found that an adequate effort had been put to get the goods and services at minimum possible price.

Compliance with the General /Project Agreement: As per project agreement between (AWO international e.V, SWC and SAHAMATI) AWO international e.V provided funds in the amount of Euro 346,269 equivalents to NPR. 31,164,185 for the whole project period. As per the provision of the general agreement between SWC and AWO International, the project is required to report its activities; once in a year citing administrative costs and program costs in the form prescribed by SWC.

Actual Financial Support Vs Committed Support: AWO International e.V Nepal maintains Foreign Currency savings account with Nabil Bank for routing all of its financial transactions. The receipt of the fund is based on the audit report and the information provided by the project officials. As such, the receipt of grant funds was as follows:

- The total grand fund received during the entire project period (January 2011 to September 2013) amounted to EURO 321,958 out of the committed grant as Euro 346,269.

Expenditure in Non Budgeted Areas: In the context of the estimated budget line as provided in the agreement document, no expenses crossing the estimated budget were noticed, and no contrary to the budgeted line items were seen. During the evaluation it was found that, for the extra refunded money from the changing rate of currency (Foreign Exchange gain), the implementing partner organization followed a standard procedure of submitting the proposal to AWO International e.V and after the approval of proposal by AWO International e.V, activities were implemented by the partner (SAHAMATI).

Compliance with the Income Tax Laws and Regulations: Financial transactions in the sample review of some of the transactions (like: payments to suppliers, payment of salary, payment of house rent; consultancy fees etc.) shows that AWO international e.V and SAHAMATI had deducted required tax at source in general. It has been found that Organization has deducted the tax and submitted to Internal

Revenue Department (IRD) and followed the Income Tax Laws and Regulations¹⁷ of Government of Nepal.

Financial System and Internal Control: Following were the observation of the evaluation team for the financial system and internal control:

- AWO International e.V had its own administrative and personnel policies to ensure accountability and transparency in the financial and administrative activities of the organization.
- Granted amount is directly transferred to partner NGO Account
- On a quarterly basis advance was transferred to partner NGO account for the implementation of the programme activities. Based on the activities carried out, monthly financial details were submitted to AWO International e.V by SAHAMATI and financial reports were submitted on quarterly basis.
- Computerized accounting system was followed by AWO International e.V
- Consumables inventories were charged off in the accounts, as and when purchased and no value was carried forwarded in account for the stock lying unutilized at the end of the year.
- All the fixed assets were charged off in accounts at the time of purchase of the same. Assets register was maintained for the fixed assets in use and regular physical verification was conducted. Most of the fix assets were coded and maintained in the assets register.
- The bank reconciliation statements were prepared on a regular basis in both donor and NGO's office.
- The Income and Expenditure Account was audited by chartered accountants for the AWO International e.V country office as well as NGOs visited by the team and time for completion of audit was within the time statutorily required.

The analysis of information under efficiency shows that (a) programme results were largely coherent and implemented successfully (b) programme used "tried-and-tested" approaches (c) successful in coordinating with local level (d) exit strategy was already integrated and thought of during the design of the programme (e) good management arrangement (f) created PAC within the organization and reporting annually to DPAC and CPAC (g) have not increased its administrative cost (h) financial transactions related to the programme were followed according to the terms and conditions (i) expenses are in the same proportion as budgeted (j) followed a standard practice of procurement procedures, and (k) submission of monthly financial details.

3.5 Impact

The evaluation team tried to identify intended and unintended impacts (positive and negative) due to the execution of the RYDP. One of the positive impacts seen due to the intervention of the programme was that youths were directly involved in various activities (Case Box 3). The formation and mobilization of LNGOs and YIC, strengthening of cooperatives, various group formed and being capacitated, brought together and interlinked can eventually be linked with the sustainability of the programme's gains.

¹⁷ As per the income Tax Act 2058, all the income or deemed income should be taxed and Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) should be deducted. In case of TDS deducted at source, the same had been deposited in Internal Revenue Department (IRD) within the time stipulated by the Tax Act.

The next level of impact was seen in the cooperative, after the strengthening of the cooperatives, they are financially secured, have capable human resource, working procedures of cooperatives are more managed and improved. Gender wise number of women participation is there in the management committee of the cooperatives. They are providing loan in various fields like agriculture, goat rearing, ginger farming, business, establishing enterprises and so on. Similarly saving habits of the community members are also improved (Case Box 4) people are regularly saving in the cooperatives. Indirectly cooperatives have assisted in reduction of youth migration from foreign migration by providing loan to start enterprises at community level.

Another significant impact seen in the cooperative level was the declaration of the 100 percentages household coverage in Dandajheri VDC by Kamana cooperative. This was considered as a historical event for the Nawalparasi district as this was the first cooperative in the district covering cent percent household coverage.

The local level NGOs are also equally playing important role and have shown significant impact at the local level. Community has healthy environment, LNGOs has generated the awareness to construct toilets and pig shed. Youth led LNGOs have implemented community development program, interaction program and self-help initiatives. Enhancement in the capacity of the LNGOs members, due to training and feedback, are becoming more responsive (Case Box 5), and are expressive and outspoken.

LNGOs have also initiated data collection on differently able person in the community, working out on linking with local line agencies to make the differently able persons have access to the support that they are subjected to through the government. Youths of LNGOs are not only working in their own community but also in the nearby areas. During the interaction with the respondents of Srijanshil (LNGO of Bhokrophat-3, Ratanpur) it was mentioned that people in other VDCs were asking how to implement such activities like in Bhokrophat, this is an impact observed in adjoining VDCs. One of the important impact of the programme on LNGOs, they are working as a watch dog in VDC level in an effective and efficient way.

Youth Information Centre (YIC) is also equally playing important role in the community. The members on voluntarily basis implementing several activities like providing information on safe migration, record keeping of people going for foreign migration, conducting informal education, programme on health

Case 3: Involvement of youths

As the cooperative and Youth Information Centre is in same building, it has been observed that the information centre is involved in banning the child marriage, training for adolescent and more important youths are no more unproductive, they are involved in awareness generation activities.

Parvati Rimal, Melmilap Bachat tatha Reen Sahakari Sansthan

Case 4: Saving habit developed

Due to the programme, I have developed the habit of saving.

Bel Bahadur Magar, Dandajheri VDC, Tandi

Case 5: Youths becoming responsible

We are thinking and planning on how we can develop our VDC in coming days.

Purna Ram Gandarva Magar, Chaiman, Srijanshil Samudayak Bikash Manch, Ratanpur VDC-3, Bhokrophat

related issues of youth (girls) can be observed as initial impacts. School going children are regularly visiting the YIC and getting benefitted by the books available there. The members of YIC also are involved in providing additional classes to secondary, higher secondary level students. Membership is provided with a nominal fee of NRS. 100 and members are allowed to keep books for more than a week. This was intended impact, but unintended impact has also been seen in membership, and has resulted in positive impact (Case Box 6).

One of the YIC of Ratanpur VDC, Damar-1 has extended the YIC sub branch in Bhokrephat-3, Ale-8 and Bashiyani-5 of the same VDC. This is believed to make the local youths of those wards more responsive, and enhance their capacity, and is a good initiative taken by the local YIC. This could be considered as a very positive impact, making youths aware and importance of information centre.

At the CBO level, due to the construction of cold storage with the partial support of the RYDP, members are benefitting with improved socio-economic level and their capacity is enhanced (Case Box 7). The positive impact seen at Mukhiathar and Majhathar (of Charchare) due to colds storage construction was, saving of time (buyers come to their place, the members of farming community do not need to carry oranges down to the market), increased income (saving on transportation, no more lodging and fooding expenses while going to sell the oranges, receiving good rate for the oranges), however potential market is still needed to be identified.

Support in the pig sheds constructed not only kept the surrounding environment clean but also increase the weight of pigs and farmers are making more money by selling them. Similarly due to the establishment of a mill (grinding) women of Dandathar are benefitting by saving time and energy. Most of the respondents told that they can now sleep more; health condition is improved, saved time is more utilized in looking after children and house. One of the respondents told now saved time should be utilized in some sort of income generation activities. This shows the level of impact programme has in the local level. Impact of the programme could also be seen at the LRPs level. Most of the LRPs, once were in foreign employment, now they are trained and providing the services at the local level and do not think of going back to foreign employment. Due to skill they have developed, they are delivering services related with livestock, vegetable farming in local level and earning a good amount (See Box 8). Most of

Case 6: Knowledge harnessing

An illiterate woman became member of YIC, after becoming member she had access to books. She used to take it home and her children would read it for themselves and for her too. This has assisted in knowledge building of the mother and developing studying habit of her children

Shared by SAHAMATI

Case 7: Enhancement in Socio-economic status

Due to the programme, I was able to participate in many activities and my capacity was enhanced. Before the programme I was not able to say my name, but, today I am secretary of the cold storage, and executive member of cooperative. My economic status is also improved, I am getting good price for the oranges, my time is saved and I am looking for other opportunities to utilize the saved time.

Bhim Bahadur Sunari Magar, Majhathar, Charchare

Case 8 : Opportunities lies here

If skill enhancement training is provided, there is no need to go for foreign employment. We can make a living here.

Janak Ranabhat. LRP

the LRPs are also involved in nursery (producing vegetable, fruits seeds) and making good money. They are also receiving positive feedback from local people for the work they are doing. The local people are able to receive seeds of vegetables, fruits and so on at their local community level. This also saves time and resource of local people.

3.6 Sustainability

The evaluation team identified certain gains and good practices of the programme interventions that can be sustained. First, the programme design phase included SWC project facilitation committee and the consent of concerned DDC was taken. This shows that the programme was compatible (See Box 9) with the line agencies and no duplication was there, which provides a pragmatic perspective on youth and their development is necessary. And the achievement of the programme will sustain if local line agencies will support it.

Second, for the sustainability of the good practices, the programme helped enhance the capacity of the local level youths, have trained them in various aspects, developed and enhanced their capacity. The formation and strengthening of LNGOs and YICs was one of the remarkable contributions of the programme. The evaluation team found many examples of these groups doing good jobs and they will continue their jobs related to knowledge transfer, information sharing and further strengthening of existing community groups by capacity development of such groups, organizing awareness campaign, talk programs, meetings and trainings.

Third, one of the remarkable contributions of the programme was the strengthening of cooperatives in the programme VDCs. The cooperatives are strengthened in terms of management capacity and are economically sound. New initiatives and enterprises will be supported by cooperatives which will assist in overall development of the community and reduce the rate of foreign migration.

Fourth, various CBOs in the community level are involved in agricultural production. The farm products like orange, bay leaf and its bark, other herbs have high market value. Establishment of cold storage have added value and the members of CBOs and are able to save time and resources. Similarly well maintained shed for pigs will keep the environment clean; owners can make more money by selling pigs. However the market was very limited and project need to facilitate on it. Likewise, the LRPs will be providing services regarding agriculture, livestock, and herbs. Nursery developed by the LRPs will provide seedlings to farmer and nursery will sustain by earning from selling seedlings.

Fifth, the evaluation team found many examples of support from VDCs. VDCs have been supporting few initiatives and as a linkage has been developed this support will further increase. And finally, there is an encouraging environment and sustainability of the programme contributions is possible with a little more effort which depends upon SAHAMATI's support after the closure of the programme.

Case 9: Compatible with line agencies

Sustainability could be achieved if detailed programme is shared with DDC, the programme implemented in districts should be compatible with line agencies for long term sustainability.

*Man Bahadur Khadka, DDC,
Nawalparasi*

4. MAJOR CONSTRAINTS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

4.1 Constraints and Challenges

- Although the members of LNGOs and YICs have been relentlessly working in their communities, providing information on safe migration, much work is required in-order to provide information regarding safe migration through network development with Community Alert Group (CAG), POURAKHI in Nawalparasi district.
- The government agencies were taken on board since the very beginning of the programme, but, low level of ownership by the government agencies was a major challenge and less resource with the government agencies to ensure sustainability remained as a major constraint.
- One of the obvious challenges felt during the evaluation is the market management for local production and water for irrigation.
- Involving media and disseminating the achievements in print and electronic media could have been a good initiative.

4.2 Opportunities

- One of the major contributions of the programme that the evaluation team found is the sensitization and strengthening the four cooperatives.
- The evaluation team found that it is an opportunity to work further and integrate to the next level of programme design.
- The evaluation team found that a broad-based linkage (LNGOs, YICs and Cooperatives) have been established. These three entities working together could be a good opportunity in enhancing the gains of RYDP and bringing greater impact in the future.
- This programme working with the media could have been an opportunity for LNGOs and YICs to open up many prospects for their growth.
- The evaluation team noted that this programme in itself was an opportunity that has created more space related to the issue on rural youth development among the major stakeholders and within a community level.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

5.1 Conclusions

The conclusions are drawn from major findings following the sequential order of Chapter 3 as Relevance, Results Achievement (Specific Objective 1 and 2; Expected Results – ER1, ER2, ER3, ER4 and ER5); Effectiveness; Efficiency; Impact; and Sustainability.

Relevance: With regard to relevance of the programme the evaluation team found that the programme was very relevant in improving livelihood of the youth in the programme area by building and enhancing the capacity of the youths in terms of socio-economic aspects.

Specific Objective 1: Findings from the specific objective areas revealed that the programme (a) youths have access in receiving loans, and (b) number of initiatives has been completed by youth's involvement.

Specific Objective 2: The programme (a) helped triggering interest of youths in income generation activities and created opportunity of self employment resulting in increased income level.

Specific Objective 3: It was found that (a) there was reduction in forced and seasonal youth migration, (b) reduction in uninformed youth migration through safe migration process

ER1: The analysis of the findings of expected result 1 (ER 1) led to conclude that the programme helped develop capacity of four Local Non Governmental Organizations (LNGOs) and strengthened the saving and credit cooperatives across all levels.

ER2: Based on the findings presented under the expected result 2, it can be concluded that (a) almost 50 percentages of youths represents cooperatives, 85 percentages of youths represents in LNGOs, and (b) increasing trend of youth participation in CBOs, however the evaluation did not find any evidences for youth (percentage) cover in CBOs.

ER3: The findings showed that 68 percentages of youths are in the management committee of cooperatives and LNGOs.

ER4: The evaluation, under expected result 4, concludes that (a) about 40-50 percentages of women are in the management committee of cooperatives, and (b) evaluation did not found any evidences on percentages of women representatives in LNGOs.

ER5: The findings showed that (a) 116 youths were enrolled in self employment (b) youths were trained in eight different enterprises as per their capacity and (c) highest number of youths participation was in tailoring.

ER6: The evaluation, under expected result 6, concludes that (a) 279 youths were involved in various farm based enterprises, and (b) District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) provided technical support during the training.

Effectiveness: The programme largely appeared to be effective in terms of (a) substantial changes have been made with minimum resources, (b) programme modality and approaches were found appropriate and effective, (c) knowledge, attitude, and behavioral changes among community youth, (d) programme that were compatible with government efforts, (e) good coordination among implementing organization and local level organizations, (f) social audit carried out, and (g) mid-term and final evaluation carried out by SWC.

Efficiency: The programme contributions to efficiency appeared to be as (a) programme results were largely coherent and implemented successfully (b) programme used “tried-and-tested” approaches (c) successful in coordinating with local level (d) exit strategy was already integrated and thought of during the design of the programme, however programme has not developed any mechanism on how long they will extend their services after the closure of the programme (e) good management arrangement (f) created PAC within the organization and reporting annually to DPAC and CPAC (g) have not increased its administrative cost (h) financial transactions related to the programme were followed according to the terms and conditions (i) expenses are in the same proportion as budgeted (j) followed a standard practice of procurement procedures (k) submission of monthly financial details, and (l) citing administrative costs and program costs in the form prescribed by SWC was not found.

Impact: As the need for the programme activities proliferates, some intended impacts are imperative. The programme appeared to be largely successful to have shown some intended impacts, for instance (a) youths were directly involved in various activities (b) Three major entities – LNGOs, YIC and Cooperatives were linked with each other (c) Cooperatives were strengthened (d) reduction in youth migration for foreign migration due to financial provision to start enterprises (e) clean and hygienic environment (f) youths are becoming more active (g) LNGOs members are working like watch dog in the community, and (h) improved socio-economic level (i) improved health conditions of women.

Sustainability: The evaluation team concludes that the programme seemed to be aware of the sustainability of its good practices and gains. In order to sustain the main initiatives of the programme, (a) a pragmatic perspective on importance of youths and their development has been ignited (b) support of line agencies is essential for sustainability (c) Knowledge transfer will be done through LNGOs and YICs (d) Cooperatives are financially sound (e) Local people will receive continuous support through LRPs, and (e) support of implementing partner organization after the closure of the programme.

5.2 Lessons learnt

This section briefly presents the lessons learnt basically drawn from the evaluation findings and conclusions as follows:

- The concept, model and approach of the programme were appropriate in increasing youth participation at the local level.
- Skill oriented training and access to minimum basic capital to initiate the enterprise assists in economic empowerment and reduce the rate of migration for foreign employment.
- Flexibility in designing programmes has received wider appreciation due to its usefulness and urgency to fulfill the need of the beneficiaries. There would be a good idea to have a provision of adopting a reasonable degree of flexibility during the programme implementation phase in order to add values to the effectiveness of results.

- Local level NGOs, YICs with youths in vital decision making position can play a vital role in the development of a community.
- Instead of focusing on one theme, messages on multiple areas: youth development, local institution development and income generating activities are well received by the beneficiaries.
- Stakeholders need to understand the gap and its implications in bringing sustained changes by involving them to advocate for change.
- Provision of learning and sharing between/among the partners and government bodies is necessary, so that the programme gains will create a synergy from their strengths and ensure outputs and outcomes of the programme to increase many folds even after the closure of the programme.
- Communities should be aware of the realities of foreign labour migration and its consequences. And it is imperative that more works needs to be done at the community level, such as advocacy and sensitization campaigns focusing on the safe migration issues.
- Need of media package with more target specific Information, Education and Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) materials and training tools need to be developed to apply at the community level.
- The trained groups (LNGOs, cooperatives and YICs) can act as facilitators in nearby VDCs.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are drawn from the conclusions and lessons learnt, presented in section 5 above. The recommendations have been categorized into two sub-sections: (a) Sustaining the gains of the program including in the follow-up phase, and (b) Designing and implementing similar programs in the future.

For sustaining the gains of the programme, including the follow-up phase, the evaluation recommends to:

- b. Formalize the existing coordination on RYDP among the development organizations, government bodies to facilitate coherence, collaboration, synergy, additional initiatives, and for sharing of good practices that could be replicated.
- c. Provide feedback on the policy level (Youth Policy, Labour policy) based on the achievement of the programme and lesson learned.
- d. Facilitate the link of the LNGOs and YICs with the mandated government bodies like the MoWSC, MoFALD, MoYS and cooperatives to the national cooperative board to generate local level information, disseminate information and provide services as extended hands of these government entities.
- e. Expand the safe migration orientations to the local level in collaboration with (Community Alert Groups) CAGs, POURAKHI.
- f. Implementing partner organization should provide backstopping and technical support (as required) at least for a year or more with an After Programme Support Modality (APSM) even after the programme phases out which will keep the outcomes in track and motivate the local beneficiaries.
- g. It is also recommended to develop a comprehensive media package for the community, which will widely disperse the achievement, effort and success.
- h. In order to sustain programme's good practices (LNGOs, YICs) the evaluation recommends for developing operating guidelines as well as providing more capacity development and technical supports (Like: networking skills, small scale research at community level). For instance, small scale research could be supported from research institutes, collaboration with Universities, from line agencies in collaboration with implementing organization like SAHAMATI.

For designing and implementing similar programmes in the future, the evaluation recommends the following:

- a. Develop a joint programme with the focal ministries (MoWCSW, MoYS and MoFALD) to address the development of rural youth, which will assist the involvement of the line agencies for an extended impact.
- b. Develop a learning framework and integrate it with monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. This will assist in improving the stakeholder capacity development process, making data available to inform decision makers, making the programme management more adaptive and responsive;

providing information to programme management for being more inclusive and working to bring beneficiary and participant perspectives into consideration.

- c. A co-funding/financing mechanism by VDC/DDC should be developed during the programme inception phase.
- d. A project fact sheet should be developed and updated regularly based on the implementation of programmes. That will give a quick overlook of target and achievement, gender based participation and overall programme scenario.
- e. It is recommended that the mechanism of direct fund transfer from AWO office in Germany to partner organization should be reviewed, and it should be channelized through AWO Nepal Office.
- f. It is also recommended that if the programme is continuing such initiatives, it should be implemented in nearby adjoining VDCs so that learning can be replicated, will be cost effective and efficiently, and monitoring can be done in previous programme implemented VDCs, and the trained groups in the
- g. Basic criteria to measure indicators/outcomes such as increased average income, improved health conditions, increased access to informal/school education, etc should be clearly defined and included in their respective indicators.
- h. It was found that exposure visits have added values in the implementation of the programme and in achieving outputs/outcomes. Therefore it would be better if during the designing phase it should be considered.
- i. Coordination and linkage with other projects/ programs being implemented in the project area is crucial, which helps in harnessing synergy and making the program more effective.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: ToR for the Final Evaluation

Social Welfare Council (SWC)
General Scope of Work for Final Evaluation of
Rural Youth Development Program
Supported by
AWO International e.V. Nepal

Background

AWO International e.V. is a German Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). It was founded 1998 as a professional association for humanitarian aid and development cooperation within the framework of the German welfare organization 'Arbeiterwohlfahrt' (Literally: Workers' Welfare) in order to professionalize AWO's decade long engagement in development cooperation and its commitment to humanitarian aid.

AWO is committed to work towards the betterment of socially and economically marginalized sections of society such as women, children, youth, the rural population, ethnic minorities and indigenous people, refugees and displaced people. It aims at providing access to adequate income and social security for these sections and at enabling them to initiate development projects which are engaged in improving the livelihood and promoting the empowerment of these sections. In addition, AWO International extends aid to those affected by humanitarian crises.

AWO international Nepal office is supporting the "Rural Youth Development Program" (RDP) implemented by the local partner organization SAHAMATI in Nawalparasi District. This ToR is designed for evaluating the aforementioned project final evaluation as per the existing project agreement signed on 25 July 2011 with the Social Welfare Council (SWC).

1. Name of the Project and its location:

Rural Youth Development Program (RDP), Nawalparasi District (Dandajheri, Kotthaa, Ratanpur and Gaidakot VDCs)

2. Period of Project Effectiveness:

January 2011 – December 2013 (2nd phase)

3. Name of the Partner NGO/s and Location/s:

SAHAMATI, Gaidakot-5, Nawalparasi District

4. Total budget of the project :

Euro: 346,269.00 equivalents to NRs. 31, 164, 185.00 (at the exchange rate NRs. 90, at the time of project sanctioned by BMZ))

5. Objectives of the Project

The project agreement signed with the SWC has identified the following objectives:

5.1 Overall objective:

Improve Livelihood of Youth in the Hill Areas of Nawalparasi District

5.2 Specific Objectives:

- Enhancement of social and microfinance institutions with youth participation in decision making at local level
- Creation of self –employment opportunities and increase in income
- Reduction of seasonal, forceful and uninformed youth migration

6. Project components/activities:

6.1 The key components of the RDP project are as follows

- Local Institutional Development and Strengthening
- Income Generating Activities
- Youth Development and Advocacy (Including education and health)

Planned activities for 2011 to 2013 are as follows:

Local Institutional Development

- Cooperative educational camp 48 events

- Cooperative management training 3 times
- Account keeping training 2 events
- Cooperative business plan review 4 plans (one in each cooperative)
- Cooperative management support Furniture etc.
- Group management workshop 25 events
- Group level planning workshop 30 events
- Group promoted activities Selected
- Group network promotion 4 VDCs based network
- Group registration 15 sectoral groups
- Organization management training 2 times
- Proposal writing trainings 2 events
- Strategic planning for LNGOs 3 planning
- LNGO management support Partial infrastructure support (furniture, stationeries etc)
- Self help initiative support 30 SHI schemes (partial)
- Exposure visit 9 events

Income Generating Activities

- Local resource person promotion 30 person
- Agriculture/Vegetable farming training and Inputs 18 events
- Livestock farming training and inputs 20 events
- Livestock health check up camps 4 campaign
- Ginger and fruit farming training and inputs 18 training events
- Vegetable and fruits collection centers and storages 8 centers
- Off-farm skill development training for youth 170 youths
- Youth entrepreneurship development training 40 youths trained

Youth Development and Advocacy (Including education and health)

- Youth scholarship 75 youths
- Youth informal classes ...
- School management workshop 3 events
- PTS interaction 8 events
- Health rights campaign 3 campaign
- International youth celebration Each year
- International women day celebration Each year
- Management of youth information centre 4 VDCs
- Youth leadership trainings 2 times
- Youth advocacy training 1 event
- Youth voice bulletin publications 6 issues
- Youth human value development training 400 youths get benefits
- Youth social gathering program 8 events
- Community people delegation to line agency As per need

7. Final Project Evaluation Objectives

The objectives of the project evaluation are to --

- explore the level of progress/changes made by the project and analyze the extent to which the achievements have supported the program goals and their objectives,
- evaluate the project effectiveness -- longitudinal effect and continuity of the project activities/services as well as the scope and extent of the institutionalization of the project,
- explore the cost effectiveness of the project activities,
- identify the target and level of achievements as specified in the project agreement,
- explore the coordination between the concerned line agencies in the project districts,

- n. find out the income and expenditure in compliance with the project agreement and proportion of programmatic and administrative cost incurred by the project,
- o. examine the financial regularities\disciplines in accordance with the prevailing Rules and Regulations and fix assets purchased in duty free privileges and locally, and
- p. assess the good lessons to be replicated in other projects and aspects to be improved in the days ahead.

Based on the above said evaluation objectives, the team will categorically concentrate on the assessment of the following issues:

- Community/social/public auditing practices in the program/project areas.
- I/NGO/project's coordination mechanism with local bodies and other line agencies.
- Level of public/community participation
- The extent of social inclusion in the project implementation.
- Impact of the project in the community.
- I/NGO's partnership modality/strategy with counterpart/partner and its contribution.
- Extent of the level of up-to-date completion of the project activities.
- Inventory/assets management system of the project/programs (records, uses and condition of durable goods purchased under duty exemption) maintained by the I/NGO/s.
- Income and expenditure pattern of project/program and level of accounting transparency.
- Resource flow modality from I/NGO to partners and community.
- Internal financial control system of the project.
- Sustainability component of the project/program.
- Project's target and achievements as per the log frame stipulated under project agreement.
- Successful cases/stories of the project, which can be replicated in other areas/programs, and failure cases and the lesson to be learnt.
- contribution, role and responsibilities of foreign representative/ expatriate/ volunteers within the project/organization (if applicable).
- Compliance with clause No. 1 of general agreement signed between SWC and INGO.
- Socio-ethical issues governing the project implementation.
- Review of findings and suggestions shown by previous monitoring and evaluation reports. (If applicable)
- Status of fix assets /equipments/ Medicines/ other goods purchased under duty free privilege; purchased date, cost value, number, its use and condition, number of people benefited by such fix assets, its impact on community and disposal procedure as well as recording system.
- Selection of partners/counterparts and its performance in implementing projects; institutional capacity, planning implementation and monitoring/ evaluation modality, SWCs' compliances (Renew, audit, election, reporting etc) .

8. The Study Team should undertake the following activities:

- a) Prepare a suitable strategy to work in the team.
- b) Share the experience of project related communities, beneficiaries, and officials of the INGO, counterpart NGO and line agencies.
- c) Review all the relevant documents/agreements signed with SWC, project documents, planning framework, progress reports, need assessment reports, baseline study reports, impact assessment materials and financial reports available from the I/NGO/s.
- d) Visit the Sampled project sites and conduct discussions, interview with the concerned stakeholders, and management about future plans and programs.
- e) Share the draft report with the I/NGO/s before the submission to SWC for final presentation.
- f) Submit the evaluation report to SWC after incorporating any suggestions after the presentation.

9. Scope and Focus

This section should identify which of the project components will be covered in the evaluation and the major issues for the evaluation to examine. These issues will normally reflect the issues in the appropriate Evaluation

Framework suitably tailored to reflect the reasons for this evaluation. The evaluation will cover all aspects and activities of program for the period of January 2011 to August 2013. It will specifically focus on the following level (if applicable).

Strategic level

- Analysis of project's context
- Planning and documentation
- Partnership and networking

Implementation level

- Sufficiency and quality of resources mobilized
- Reporting monitoring and evaluation system
- Compliance with project documents

Organizational level

- Effectiveness of organizational management system
- Effectiveness of program/management system

10. Methodology of Mid-Term/Final Evaluation

The Study team will adopt the following methodologies for evaluation:

- Review of related project documents/agreements/progress reports, website information, etc.
- Key informant interviews and discussions in the office of I/NGO/s before departure to project sites.
- Focus group discussions with the user groups and individuals.
- Personal inspections of the project sites.
- Interviews with the executive office bearers of the I/NGOs after the field visits.
- Discussions with the service recipients, contact officers, related line agency officials, etc.
- Instruments:
 - FGD Guidelines,
 - Structured and non-structured questionnaires,
 - Observation checklists,
 - Evaluation forms, and so on.

In addition to the study methodology mentioned above, the study team may add and apply other methods, as it seems necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

11. Composition of the Evaluation Team

The evaluation mission will comprise of 4 Members as mentioned below:

1. Program Expert, Team Leader – 1
2. Representative from SWC, Member – 1
3. Financial Expert Member – 1
4. Representative of Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Member – 1

12. Roles and responsibilities of the team leader/members/financial expert

The Team Leader and members will be responsible for overall activities done in this evaluating mission and the members will perform their works as specified by the team leader

a. Team Leader

- i. coordinate and lead the team, I/NGO/s and partners
- ii. prepare a suitable strategy for the team
- iii. allocate the responsibilities for the team members
- iv. gather and analyze all relevant information
- v. provide the framework of activities to be accomplished before the onset of the fieldwork by team
- vi. adopt the appropriate evaluation methodology for fulfilling the evaluation objectives

- vii. receive feedback and suggestions from team members
- viii. write a comprehensive evaluation report
- ix. present the draft report to SWC in consultation with INGO and update accordingly

b. Team Member

- i. participate actively in each step of the evaluation function
- ii. Provide analytical written/ inputs/ suggestion/ feedback to the team leader based on the clause no. 7 of this TOR.
(Representative member from concerned Ministry should give technical feed back / suggestion / inputs as per the nature of the project)
- iii. accomplish the responsibilities as per the direction extended by team leader
- iv. assist the team leader in accomplishing the evaluation objectives

c. Financial Expert

- i. **Assess the efficiency of the projects/cost effectiveness**
 - Review of set standards of cost both for program and administration
 - Review of actual and comparison with standards
 - Identification of areas of cost reduction
 - Economy in procuring goods and service
- ii. **Check the compliance with general agreements/project agreements**
 - Actual support vs committed support
 - Actual level of activity vs committed level of activity
 - Expenditure in non budgeted areas, if any
- iii. **Compliance with Tax laws**
 - Tax registration and return filing
 - Tax deduction at resource
 - Compliance of tax laws in procurement of goods and service
- iv. **Fixed Assets**
 - Review of fixed assets records and physical verification
 - Review of control system on utilization of fixed assets
 - Review of Disposal of fixed assets
- v. **Evaluation of the internal control system**
 - Rules bye laws
 - AGM and board meetings / PAC and PMC meetings
 - Delegation of authorities and responsibilities
- vi. **Financial reporting framework**
 - Periodic and annual reports preparations and submission
 - Disclosure in the reports
 - Uniformity in reports
 - Overall Review of financial good governance
- vii. **Comparison of the budgets and actual with the committed project cost**
 - Review of budgeting procedure
 - Comparison of budgets with agreed projects cost
 - Comparisons of budgets with actual and variance thereon

13. Budget Estimate, Remuneration and other logistic arrangement

Team Leader: NRs. 65,000.00

Team Members NRs. 40,000X3 members = NPR. 120,000.00

Total Budget : NRs. 185,000.00 (in words One Hundred Eighty Five Thousands Only)

The logistic arrangements for the field visit, including accommodation (lodging & food) and transportation cost will be provided by the (INGO).

14. Evaluation Report

The evaluation will result in the drawing-up of a report written in straightforward manner in English including executive summary that should appear at the beginning of the report. The report format appearing in Annex could be helpful for team leader. A tightly drafted, to the point, and free standing Executive Summary is essential in the report. It should focus on the key issues of evaluation, outcomes of the main points of the analysis, and should clearly indicate conclusions, lessons learnt, and specific recommendations. The final evaluation report should be submitted on hard and soft copy. The draft report should be submitted to the SWC for its review and remarks. Opinions of the SWC will be incorporated in the draft report for finalization. Before the finalization of the report, there would be a post-evaluation meeting at SWC where the team leader will present the outcomes of the evaluation.

15. Evaluation Schedule

The evaluation schedule will be decided with the mutual understanding between evaluation team and AWO Int'l.

16. Study Period

The total study period will be of 30 days from the date of pre evaluation meeting which will be arranged at SWC with the evaluation team, representative of I/NGO/s and SWC officials.

17. Payment Procedures

INGO deposits, agreed total remuneration for the evaluators in the name of SWC an Account Payee Cheque (with, confirmation of signature, institution seal, status of fund at bank, etc.) The SWC provides 25% of agreed amount to the evaluation team at the assignment of evaluation work and remaining 75% will be paid after the successful completion of the assignment. No full payment is made to the team unless the final report is provided to SWC along with the covering letter from the team leader. The standard tax rate as per the prevailing rules and regulations would be applied and additional 15% will be deducted from the agreed amount for the institutional development of the Council.

18. Liability

All the team members (excluding the personnel/office bearer of ministry and SWC) including the team leader will not be temporary or permanent staff of SWC, I/NGO or the partner organizations and thus, they will not fall under their terms of employment and shall not be covered for any kind of accidents compensation by ministry or SWC or I/NGO or the partner organization. Similarly, above said institutions will accept no liabilities for all kind of losses and damages that may occur during the execution of the assignment. They may not claim for any medical expenses or for any compensation for injuries or death. Regarding the personnel/office bearer of ministry and SWC they will abide by their respective institution's regulations.

19. Additional Responsibilities of the INGO/s

It will be the responsibility of the INGO to provide the following sets of documents to each team member:

- Project and general agreement
- Progress report/s
- Audit report/internal audit report
- Baseline and end line survey report
- Mid-term evaluation report (if any)
- Internal or external evaluation report (if any)
- Other related literature or documents which are useful for evaluation.

INGO should bring their partners/ counterparts during pre and post evaluation meetings as far as possible.

Annexure A

General Structure of the Evaluation Report

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Prefatory Part

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Title page

Acknowledgement

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures/Diagrams

List of Annexure

List of Abbreviations

Executive Summary (should include a precise summary of the total study report with an attempt to give information pertaining to **WHY?, WHO?, WHAT?, HOW?,** and **WHERE?** The Executive Summary should precisely present with the **learnt replicable events** as well as the most severe **problems for immediate correction** by the concerned agencies. The purpose of this section is to give a complete glimpse of the total report whereby the most of the readers would get completely synthesized information about the paper even without going through each section. It should not exceed 3 pages in length.)

Main Body

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1: Project Background
- 1.2: Project Objectives
- 1.3: Intended Outcomes of the Project
- 1.4: Intended Beneficiaries of the Project
- 1.5: Donor Information
- 1.6: Project Composition
- 1.7: Financing Arrangements
- 1.8: Objectives of the Evaluation
- 1.9: Scope of the Evaluation
- 1.10: Evaluation Research Questions
- 1.11: Evaluation Team Composition
- 1.12: Organization of the Study Report

SECTION II

METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATION

- 2.1: Study Approach
- 2.2: Study Designs
- 2.3: Selection of the Participants
- 2.4: Study Instruments/Tools of Data Collection
- 2.5: Mechanism for Fieldworks
- 2.6: Data Presentation and Analysis Techniques
- 2.7: Work Schedules of the Study
- 2.8: Limitations of the Study, if any.

SECTION III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Format and structure should be based on the identified scope-objectives–research questions set in Section I. Necessary case studies, and narratives should be placed to verify the qualitative nature of information from the perspectives of the user groups/beneficiaries. Finally, the neatly composed summary of findings should appear to answer all research questions.

SECTION IV

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1: Summary

Give a quick overview of the overall task, its structure, objectives, purpose, methodology, and instrumentation. Then produce precise picture of the key findings reflecting the project status, uses/misuses, rationalities, etc., followed by lessons learnt.

4.2: Conclusions

On the basis of overall study, claim 2-3 points what evaluation team has proved through your presentation and analysis of the information processed.

4.3: Recommendations

Finally, produce with to-the-point, action-oriented corrective measures to be undertaken by whom within which time frame.

Supplementary Part

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REFERENCES

Reference on project agreement, evaluation reports etc can be included on this part

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ANNEXURES

All the data collection tools/instruments to be placed in page-by-page order.

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APPENDICES

All necessary financial analysis and statistical facts related to the project components should be placed in page-by-page order. These should be referred in the main body of the text.

Annex 2: List of Respondents of the Final Evaluation

Respondents Category	Respondents From	Name	Gender		Total Respondents
			M	F	
Government	1. DDC, Nawalparasi	1. Mr. Mohan Raj Gyawali 2. Mr. Man Bahadur Khadka 3. Mr. Debesh Mishra	1 1 1		3
	2. DLSO, Nawalparasi	4. Mr. Shankar Shah	1		1
	3. WDO, Nawalparasi	5. Ms. Meena Poudel		1	1
	4. District Cooperative, Nawalparasi	6. Mr. Basudev Bhattarai	1		1
Implementing Organization	5. SAHAMATI	7. Mr. Karuna Sagar Subedi 8. Mr. Rabindranath Adhikari 9. Mr. Ambika Prasad Paudel 10. Mr. Bhim Prasad Sharma 11. Mr. Ashok Pokharel 12. Ms. Prabha Dhakal 13. Ms. Geeta Pandey 14. Ms. Bishnu Pokharel 15. Mr. Jhabindra Garamja 16. Ms. Yanimaya Ramdan 17. Mr. Lok Pasad Shrestha	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 1 1 1 1	11
		18. Mr. Purna Ram Gandarva Magar 19. Ms. Til Kumari Magar 20. Mr. Manoj Thapa Magar 21. Mr. Kapil Thapa Magar 22. Mr. Anil Pulami Magar 23. Mr. Prithvi Thapa Magar	1 1 1 1 1	1	6
		24. Mr. Dan Bahadur Ale Magar 25. Mr. Bhima Bahadur Sunari 26. Mr. Ganesh Lungeli 27. Mr. Krishna Bahadur Sribanshi Magar 28. Mr. Thak Bahadur Ale Magar 29. Mr. Prem Bahadur Lungeli 30. Mr. Dal Bahadur Sribanshi Magar 31. Mr. Cham Prasad Sunari	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		8
	8. AWO International e.V	32. Ms. Rejina Joshi (Shrestha) 33. Mr. Saroj Bajraacharya	 1	1	2
	9. YIC Gaidakot 3, Dhodeni	34. Mr. Karna Bahadur Chitaura 35. Mr. Bhoj Prasad Khandalu 36. Mr. Suraj Pokharel	1 1 1		3
	10. YIC, Kotthar-5, Thambase	37. Mr. Khadga Bahadur Sunari Magar	1		1
	11. YIC, Dandajheri VDC, Tandi.	38. Mr. Keshar Magar 39. Mr. Tol Bahadur Magar 40. Ms. Basanti Thapa	1 1	1	3
	12. Melmilap Bachat तथा Sahakari Sanstha, Gaidakot 3, Dhodeni	41. Ms. Parvati Rimal 42. Mr. Karna Bahadur Chitaura 43. Mr. Badri Prasad Rimal	1 1	1	3
	13. Kamana Bachat Tatha Reen Sahakari Sansthan, Dandajheri VDC, Tandi.	44. Mr. Bel Bahadur Magar 45. Mr. Padam Bahadur Thapa 46. Mr. Keshar Magar 47. Mr. Chature Saru Magar 48. Mr. Dil Bahadur Saru Magar	1 1 1 1 1		13

		49. Ms. Chunni Maya Magar 50. Mr. Shree Ram Magar 51. Mr. Lek Bahadur Pulami Magar 52. Mr. Tol Bahadur Magar 53. Mr. Himal Magar 54. Mr. Ramlal Gaha Magar 55. Mr. Shyam Bahadur Thapa 56. Mr. Nanla Singh Magar	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	
On Farm	14. Banana farming, Damar	57. Mr. Khagiram Magar 58. Ms. Geetamaya Saru 59. Mr. Bhupal Rana 60. Mr. Chumar Chitaura Damar 61. Mr. Kabal Prasad Sugarpat 62. Mr. Rudraman Rana Magar 63. Mr. Chuman Singh Chitaura 64. Mr. Bir Bahadur Magar 65. Mr. Dhan Bahadur Magar	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	9
	15. Dadathar Krishak Samuha, Dandajheri	66. Mr. Bhim Bahadur Sunari Magar 67. Mr. Bam Bahadur Sunari Magar 68. Mr. Dhan Bahadur Sunari Magar	1 1 1		3
	16. Vegetable farming, Damar	69. Mr. Dhan Bahadur Chitaura	1		1
	17. Bheja Samuha, Korthar 7, Sathimure)	70. Mr. Suk Bahadur Magar 71. Mr. Om Bahadur Barkata Magar 72. Mr. Dil Bahadur Ale Magar 73. Mr. Nil Kumar Khumlu 74. Ms. Bishnu Maya Aslami 75. Ms. Homisara Rana Magar 76. Mr. Bakhan Singh Birkhar 77. Mr. Karma Singh Thada Magar 78. Mr. Amar Singh Batal Magar 79. Mr. Jimbar Thada Magar 80. Mr. Saskand Khandalan Magar 81. Mr. Hema Lala Birta Magar 82. Mr. Man Bahadur Magar 83. Mr. Bam Bahadur Magar	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	14
Off Farm	18. Sewing (Korthar,2)	84. Ms. Homisara Tamang		1	1
	19. Veterinary Centre	85. Mr. Lok Bahadur Thapa Magar	1		1
LRP	20. Livestock (Kotthar-1, Sathimure)	86. Mr. Lal Bahadur Magar	1		1
	21. Agriculture (Dandajheri VDC, Tandi)	87. Mr. Janak Ranabhat	1		1
	22. Livestock (Dandajheri VDC, Tandi)	88. Mr. Gaubar Rana Magar	1		1
	TOTAL		74	14	88

Annex 3: Discussion Guidelines and Summary Response

My name is _____. I am working for the Final Evaluation of Rural Youth Development Programme (RYDP). It presents our intent and strategies to evaluate RYDP by collecting data from four VDCs (Gaindakot, Ratanpur, Dandajheri, Kotthar) of Nawalparasi districts to quantify RYDP's achievements appeared during the past three years (Since 2011 - December 2013). RYDP has been implemented by SAHAMATI with the financial support from AWO International e.V since 2011. This is the evaluation of second phase of RYDP, first phase was implemented from 2009 till 2011 in the same VDCs. As part of this evaluation, I would like to interview you. The evaluation team will keep your personal information confidential. We will use it only for the purpose of this evaluation. We will greatly appreciate it if you kindly cooperate with us. The will take about 20 to 30 minutes but you can stop it anytime. Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Evaluator	Data Collection Method/Tool	Time Frame for Collection

Key Indicators of Evaluation	Key Questions	Summary Notes of Different Responses
Specific Objective 1: Enhanced social and micro-finance institutions with youth participation on decision making at local level.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 842 youth receiving loan 24 initiatives completed by youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many youths (including women) received loan and will the target be met by end of the program? How many youths (including women) have commenced initiatives and number, name of initiatives completed by them? 	<p>The 727 youth received loan up to June 2013 and in next six months additional 125 (approximate.) youth will take the loan and total- 852 will take the loan by end of Dec 2013.- More than 30 initiatives were completed by youths: 1) Chharchare community demanded Rs 50,000 from VDC for cold storage management and received it, 2) Mahila Milan cooperative received Rs 200,000 as subsidized loan from DDC 3) Hurjil Goat farming group collected the fodder plants seedlings from District Forest Office and distributed to its members, 4) Ratanpur VDC approved the Rs 76,000 for Goat Farming group of Hurjil to develop this cluster for improved goat farming by the lobbying of community, 5) Ratanpur VDC provided the Rs 70,000 for irrigation of Ratanpur Village where RDP practices intensive vegetable farming, 6) Kamana cooperative received some financial support from VDC for solar electrification in cooperative, 7) Melmilap cooperative received partial support from community forest for human resource management of cooperative, 8) Women groups of Kotdanda, Ramkot and Chharchare have planted the amrisha and cinnamon plants in their dry and sloppy land, 9) Both LIGO (Janasewa and Dandajheri Rural Development Center) actively participated on ODF movement as well as 100 percent hhs coverage in Kamana Cooperative, 10) Two LIGOs (Srijanshil and Janasewa) have organized two 10 different events for identification and interaction program with people with disabilities, 11) Three LIGOs have implemented pig shed improvement movement in 4 clusters in program area, 12) Two LIGOs have implemented sanitation (toilets) improvement program, 13) Four LIGOs have implemented environment (utensil dryer and So on) at least in 20 clusters.</p>
Specific Objective 2: Self-employment opportunity creation and increase income level.		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 381 youths have assured income for the entire year by June 2013. 450 youths have assured income for the entire year by 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many youths (including women) have assured income for the entire year by June 2013 and how many will be assured by the end of the program? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 80 youth have assured income for the entire year by June 2013. Till now, 381 youth have assured income for the entire year. In next month few (30-35) youth will added (go on business or jobs) many youth capacitated themselves on various off-farm skills like house wiring, driving training, plumbing, mason and carpenter, mobile repairing
Specific Objective 3: Reduce the seasonal, forceful and uninformed youth migration.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 % reduction in forced and seasonal youth migration by 2013. 60 % reduction in uninformed youth migration by 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What/How is the average rate of reduction of forced and seasonal migration by 2013? And evidence supporting it? What/How is the average rate of reduction of uninformed youth migration by 2013? And evidence supporting it? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can refer my presentation. Still we have not calculated its actual percentage. From end line survey only we can clearly say the percentage. In average, 2000 youths visited YIC for the information of migration and others regularly. Similarly, 1464(25%) youths of program area were participated on safe migration orientation. (Ref. RDP presentation) The more than 50% (3464 out of 5785) youth were informed about safe migration. Therefore, uninformed migration is reduced by more than 30% (our logic is that this information was shared with potential migrant of the project area by their family members). Women and children are less potential for migration in project area. However, many women groups demanded the orientation of safe migration and YIC have provided that orientation to those women groups.
Expected Result 1: At least four saving and credit cooperatives and four local NGOs will strengthen.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen four saving and credit cooperatives Strengthen four local NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many cooperatives and Local NGOs have been strengthened? How many managed by women? What sort of support, backstopping? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 4 Cooperatives and 5 LNGOs have been strengthening from RDP during second phase. Management support, training, on site coaching and supervision. LNGO action plan and business plan for cooperative. Promoted by WDO, all members are women. ownership value is established and will be sustained in long run, cooperatives are strengthened, fully functional, well established among the community LNGOs have their plan of action, established link with VDC, DDC and other organizations. implemented community development program, interaction program and meeting LNGOs were provided various trainings on youth development and advocacy
Expected Result 2: At least 1000 youths will organized in cooperatives, LNGOs and CBOs.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least around 1000 youths will be organized in cooperatives, CBOs and LNGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many youths (including women) were organized in cooperatives, CBOs and Local NGOs ? Will the target be met by the end of the program? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than targeted youth and women were organized in cooperative and LNGOs. For the CBOs, it is in increased trend but exact figure for it is not available. In 4 cooperative with 2310 members from 1512 HHs were included. 65 percentages were female and 50 percent were youth. LNGOs- nearly 400 youth are organized and more than 85 percentage were youth and around 40-45 percentage were female.
Expected Result 3: In local CBOs, 65 percent members in management committees will be youth.		

<ul style="list-style-type: none">At least 65% youths in cooperative management committee and LNGO management committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">How many youths were member of the management committee in cooperatives, CBOs and Local NGOs? In what position? Will the target be met by the end of the program?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Out of 38 EC members, 26 (68 %) are youths. Similarly, 6 (17 %) are under 25 years.This is the disintegrated data of Cooperative management committee (updated in 2012 end for DPAC). After 2012, still there is no reform in Cooperative management committee. However if there are some people at the age border (39 or 40) years then it can be less. However, cannot control it.Similarly, In LNGOs 86 percent of Management committee was youth.1-2 female in major position and in overall around 45 percent were women.Highest numbers of members in management committee were youths.						
Expected Result 4: In local CBOs, 40 percent members in management committees will be women.								
<ul style="list-style-type: none">At least 40% women in cooperative management committee and LNGO management committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">How many women were member of the management committee in cooperatives, CBOs and Local NGOs? In what position? Will the target be met by the end of the program?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Melmilap Saving Cooperative, Devchuli cooperative the position of secretary is represented by women <table><tr><td>Target</td><td>achievement</td></tr><tr><td>Youth involvement in LNGOs (%)</td><td>75 86</td></tr><tr><td>Youth involvement in Cooperative</td><td>1000 1423 (among it 474 are between 16- 24 years)</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Around 40-45 percent member of Management Committee are women in LNGOs.representation of women (as respondent) was very low during field visit	Target	achievement	Youth involvement in LNGOs (%)	75 86	Youth involvement in Cooperative	1000 1423 (among it 474 are between 16- 24 years)
Target	achievement							
Youth involvement in LNGOs (%)	75 86							
Youth involvement in Cooperative	1000 1423 (among it 474 are between 16- 24 years)							
Expected Result 5: 200 Youths will enrolled in self-employment (30 Local Resource Person and 170 –Off farm).								
<ul style="list-style-type: none">By the end of the program at least 200 youths will be enrolled in self-employment30 local Resource Person170 off farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">How many youths (including women) were enrolled in self employment? How many as LRP? How many involved in off farm activities? Will the target be met by the end of the program?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">116 youths start off-farm/vocational type of income generating activities71 youths started off-farm/vocational type of income generating.In second phase only 18 LRPs were trained12 enterprises, number of youths in tailoring represents female participation about 50 percentages						
Expected Result 6: 250 youths will enrolled in commercial agriculture, fruits, herbs and animal husbandry								
<ul style="list-style-type: none">At least 250 youths will be enrolled in commercial agriculture, fruits, herbs and animal husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">How many youths (including women) were enrolled in commercial agriculture, fruits, herbs and animal husbandry? How is marketing done? Financial mobilization? Market?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">279 youth are commercially selling their agriculture products (RDP presentation)We have not disaggregated the nos of women on agriculture sector because all family member work on their farm.Only the youth numbers who are directly leading or involve on improved agriculture system was calculated at this time. In future it is possible to disagree it.Before initiating the enterprises, various trainings have been provided to the youths.						

Relevance of the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent were the program plan and strategic interventions relevant to the given country context? • How were the target groups and main stakeholders involved in designing the project and annual planning process? • The Consistency of project objectives with the needs of target groups? • Were the methods and approaches suitable to achieve the program objectives? • What needs did or did not this program cover, or what could be added to make it more relevant to the needs of rural youths? • Did it meet the identified needs of the target group? • How has the RYDP program adapted itself over the time? • Is the current design sufficiently supported by all stakeholders? • Is the current design sufficiently taking cross-cutting issues into account? • What needs did or did not this project cover, or what could be added to make it more relevant to the needs of youths? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a community and Human development oriented program • Followed the VDC level ranking by UNICEF • DDC involvement in the selection of VDC, according to DDC with regard to development, access in the hill areas are less, in consultation with DDC, current adjoining 4 VDCs were selected. • Social audit, 6/6 months PAC, 1 Year DPAC • The approaches and methods developed to implement the program were very effective. Coordination with DDC in selection of VDCs was exemplary. • Expanding project, strengthening of the cooperatives, revised objective in 2009 (previously: Reduce youth migration in the hills of Nawalparasi district through strengthening education, employment opportunity and infrastructure development.) (revised: Reduce youth migration in the hills of Nawalparasi district through empowering and enhancing the livelihood of rural youth) • Participation of Youth and Women in Local Institution • Participatory approach, • There is Project Advisory Committee, District/Central Project Advisory committee • RYDP has adopted major three strategy from the learning of program to make it more relevant and effective- • These key strategies make project more responsible to youth and women as well as youth and women have much ownership on the project. • The other rest of the things for relevance you have observed as well as talk with Line agencies you can reflect from it.
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Efficiency of the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the results being achieved more cost-effectively? Was the timing appropriate? • Were the resources (including human) sufficient? How effective was the utilization of the project resources, contribution and participation of community and stakeholders etc.? • How well had the implementation of activities managed? • How well were the outputs achieved? • What was the added value of AWO Int. to the program? How well were the Partner Contribution / Involvement working? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project has practices many cost effectiveness process and method to obtain its result. Developing LRPs and Local resource persons for safe migration is related with efficiency and sustainability directly. • Implementing weather and climate friendly activities also make project more efficiency because of the geographical challenges of project area. • Community contribution for Self-help, off-farm training and youth led community development it also reduces the cost of project. • Programme results were largely coherent and implemented successfully, good quality of the programme design • Programme has not developed any mechanism on how long they will extend their services after the closure of the programme • Good management arrangement role played by the field mobilizers • The actual support was received during the programme period as committed in the document. • Overall monitoring was controlled by the AWO International e.V regional office in Kathmandu • The mode of disbursement has been released after submission of estimated quarterly basis budget grant amount is directly transferred to partner NGO Account
Effectiveness of the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How effective is the program in terms of approaches and methods, capacity of POs? • How far the project objectives set in annual project agreements have been achieved and realized? • Was the project flexible enough? • How many and who were the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project? Did the project address the intended target group and what was the actual coverage? What trends were evident over time? • What are major challenges and constraint facing the project? • Are there any good practices suitable for case development and replication? • How well has the project achieved its planned objectives and results? Is there a good fit between project results and activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach of SAHAMATI high • Experts working on community development program, capable staffs • Third strategic objective of PO: Develop and execute innovative youth focused program for self employment and social transformation • Experience of working with donors • Youth participation on environment protection, rights of single women, senior citizen and people with disabilities • Commercialization in farm based product • strengthened the components of importance of youth • Off-farm enterprises (market creation and services delivery to community) • Improved habit of study in youth and children (YIC) • Youth led-organization, and youth led- development • 100% household coverage in cooperative • Project has good flexibility with some limits. It is utilized to develop more innovative activities. The project is highly success to work with targeted youth in project area. Therefore also it is more effective.

<p>Impact prospects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the planned and unplanned impacts (positive / negative) of the RYDP project? • To what extent do project beneficiaries use the lesson acquired through RYDP? • To what extent the project will likely achieve Overall Goal? • What are positive and negative impacts? • To what extent have lessons been shared or disseminated through the project? With whom and to what effect? Are the major assumptions fulfilled? • What trends were seen over the lifecycle of the project? How has the government policy shifted (if any) as a result of the project (intended or otherwise, locally and nationally)? • What gaps may have hindered progress and should be addressed in similar initiatives? • How has the capacity of partner organizations been strengthened by this project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saving Habits improved, Youth has good habits to go on library and refer for the information. Youth participation on community development and social reform movement is really increased • Youth started to calculate their opportunity and take the final decision with enough information, LNGOs and YIC are also starting for standard documentation on activities progress, financial document. Major goals or assumptions are achieved and other are in designed direction. • Cooperatives: financially secured, have capable human resource, working procedures of cooperatives are more managed and improved • 100 percentages household coverage in Dandajheri VDC by Kamana cooperative. The local level NGOs are also equally playing important role LNGOs have also initiated data collection on differently able person in the community. School going children are regularly visiting the YIC. YIC of Ratanpur VDC, Damar-1 has extended the YIC sub branch in Bhokrephat-3, Ale-8 and Bashiyani-5 of the same VDC. Establishment of a mill (grinding) women of Dandathar are benefitting by saving time and energy. • Most of the LRPs, once were in foreign employment, now they are trained and providing the services at the local level and do not think of going back to foreign employment.
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Sustainability Potentiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the results achieved under this program sustainable? Financial / economic viability? • What mechanisms have been put in place to ensure sustainability of program results? • What is the level of policy support provided and the degree of interaction between project and policy level? Have implementing partners mainstreamed RYDP with their existing or forthcoming project, with examples? • How well is the project contributing to institutional and management capacity? What is the level of ownership of the project by target groups and will it continue after the end of external support? • Are the local NGOs trained and willing to give continuity? How has/could collaboration, networking and advocacy support sustainability? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The institutions (like cooperative, Youth Information Center and LNGOs) are more stronger on these days • Like commercialization on agriculture intervention are also in the direction of sustainability because of LRPs, good profits on production. • However the market was very limited and project need to facilitate on it. • Self-employment opportunity created, linkage between three key players • Compatible with line agencies • The achievement of the programme will sustain if local line agencies will support it. • Strengthening of cooperatives in the programme VDCs. • VDCs have been supporting few initiatives
Other aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the measures that have been put in place to make youth participation meaningful and safe • What are main constraint, challenges and opportunities of this program? • What lessons did you learn from this program? • What do you want to recommend with regard to this program? What are major shortcomings of this program? To what extent have lessons been shared or disseminated through the project? With whom and to what effect? • Under what contexts/circumstances is replication most likely to be successful? • Have practical and strategic gender interests been adequately considered in the project strategy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth mobilization • network development with Community Alert Group (CAG), POURAKHI low level of ownership by the government agencies • Market management • There was no evidence of media involvement sensitization and strengthening the four cooperatives

Annex 4: Activity wise budget and expenses for the period of 2011 to 2013 (up to September 2013)

Item No.	Activity	BUDGET			EXPENSES			BUDGET BALANCE	
		EURO	NPR	Ratio	EURO	NPR	Ratio	EURO	NPR
A	Administrative / Overhead Cost (AWO)	64,187	5,776,866	19%	53,082	5,868,650	18.8%	11,105	(91,784)
1	Project Staff	33,790	3,041,132		33,342	3,685,453		448	(644,321)
2	Running costs office	7,964	716,752		7,226	791,356		738	(74,604)
3	Office Equipment	1,381	124,323		1,731	189,041		(350)	(64,718)
4	Running costs vehicles	2,064	185,770		738	84,242		1,326	101,528
5	Project Control Travel (only AWO)	6,891	620,186		3,994	448,861		2,897	171,325
6	Workshops & Conferences	4,874	438,703		2,771	307,957		2,103	130,746
7	External Evaluation (only AWO)	7,222	650,000		3,280	361,739		3,942	288,261
B	Program cost	282,081	25,387,319	81%	229,666	23,693,486	81.2%	52,415	1,693,833
1	Institutional Development	35,881	3,229,302		36,846	3,807,151		(965)	(577,849)
2	Income Generation Activities	57,215	5,149,336		44,986	4,630,178		12,229	519,158
3	Youth Development and Advocacy	43,980	3,958,160		34,297	3,534,174		9,683	423,986
4	External Supplies Non-AWO Partner	1,778	160,000		7,228	731,818		(5,450)	(571,818)
5	Project Staff	103,931	9,353,781		79,254	8,225,009		24,677	1,128,772
6	Office Running Cost	6,841	615,660		5,312	558,832		1,529	56,828
7	Office equipment	4,389	395,000		1,920	195,295		2,469	199,705
8	Vehicle	0	0		1,625	157,875		(1,625)	(157,875)
9	Vehicle Running Cost	11,046	994,180		7,932	819,937		3,114	174,243
10	Monitoring	12,653	1,138,800		6,476	653,448		6,177	485,352
11	Workshop , Conferences and publications	4,368	393,100		3,790	379,769		578	13,331
	TOTAL	346,268	31,164,185	100%	282,748	29,562,136	100%	63,520	1,602,049

Source: AWO International e.V, November 2013

Annex 5: Some photographs related to the evaluation.



Briefing about the RYDP at SAHAMATI by Mr. Rabindranath Adhikari, Program Manager



Interaction at YIC, Gaidakot, Dhodene



Interaction of evaluation team at community level



Partial financial support for construction of cooperative building at Gaidakot



Interaction with LNGO members at Bhokrephat



Visit to the banana farm



Evaluation team, representatives from RYDP welcomed at Dandajheri



Interaction with members of LNGO of Korthar 1, Sathimore



Respondent sharing his experience with the evaluation team



Interaction with Line Agencies representatives in DDC, Parasi