

Midterm Evaluation of Gorkha Recovery and Resilience Project in Gorkha District Supported by Catholic Relief Services Nepal

[Final Report]



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Midterm Evaluation Team

Kathmandu, Nepal

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List of Abbreviations

AGM: Annual General Meeting

CA: Caritas Nepal

CBOs: Community based organizations

CPAC: Central Project Advisory Committee

CSO: Civil Society Organization

DAO: District Administration Office

DPAC: District Project Advisory Committee

DO: Direct Observation

DTAA: Double Tax Avoidance Agreement

FAS: Fund Accountability Statement

FG: Farmers Groups

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

GAAP: Generally Accepted Accounting Practices

GESI: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

HH: Households

HOFA: Head of Finance and Administration

IT: Income Tax

IRO: Inland Revenue Office

KII: key informants Interview

MG: Mother Groups

NGOs: Non-governmental organisations

NRA: National Reconstruction Authority

PAN: Permanent Account Number

PNGO: Partner Non-governmental organisation

PLA: Participatory Learning and Action

PMC: Project Management Committee

RM: Rural Municipality

SDSC: System Development Service Center

SM: Social Mobilizer

SMC: School Management Committee

SSICDC: Shree Swara Integrated Community Development Center

SWC: Social Welfare Council

TDS: Tax Deduction at Source

USD: United States Dollar

VAT: Value Added Tax

VDC: Village Development Committee

Units

1 Ropani = 500 square meters

1 ha = 20 Ropani (10,000 sq. m.)

Executive Summary

Context

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Nepal has been executed the Gorkha Recovery and Resilience (GRR) project as per the general and project agreement signed with the Social Welfare Council (SWC). The Midterm evaluation was conducted as per the Project Agreement signed between/among the Social Welfare Council (SWC) and CRS Nepal on 17 July 2016. The project covers shelters, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and livelihood component.

The following objectives were set to carry out the midterm evaluation:

1. 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;
2. 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;
3. explore the cost effectiveness of the project activities;
4. identify the target and level of achievements as specified in the project agreement;
5. explore the coordination between the concerned line agencies in the project districts;
6. find out the income and expenditure in compliance with the project agreement and proportion of programmatic and administrative cost incurred by the project;
7. examine the financial regularities\disciplines in accordance with the prevailing Rules and Regulations and fix assets purchased in duty free privileges and locally; and
8. Assess the good lessons to be replicated in other projects and aspects to be improved in the days ahead.

Approaches and Methodology

The participatory approaches and methods were adopted by involving the project stakeholders primarily the direct rightholders in general using a combination of qualitative and quantitative tools for data collection. The gender equality and social inclusion was taken into account while carrying out the midterm evaluation study. Appreciative inquiry was also adopted while discussing with marginalized people to dig out the positive aspects and areas for improvement of the project. The triangulation method was also used to verify the information. Similarly, project reports, legal documents and publication were reviewed as secondary source of information. The basket of participatory tools and techniques that include Focus Group discussion, Key Informant Interview, direct observation, case studies, organisational assessment of partners, Participatory Learning and Actions etc were adopted during Midterm evaluation process. The people's perception towards the project as stated in the overall project plan and budget have been figure out and carried out the comprehensive analysis.

Midterm Evaluation Findings

The midterm evaluation study on GRR program's outputs; outcomes and impact at different level was observed. The following parameters have been included during midterm evaluation process:

1. Effectiveness and Impact

The large majority of the respondents (92 %) have rated very happy and happy with the project because of the reconstruction of shelters, water, sanitation and hygiene and resilient livelihoods of the earthquake survivors. Some respondents (5 %) rated as the unhappy for not getting quality and direct tangible benefits.

The overall changes have found from 1.4 to 08, 4.25 to 8.25 and 0.66 to 5.3 mean score out of ten in shelter, WASH and livelihoods recovery components respectively during before and after situation mapping of earthquake affected survivors. This is reported as significant contribution of GRR program to make a difference in the life of earthquake affected survivors in Gorkha district.

The following results have been observed in the community:

Key outputs and outcome in Shelter Component:

A. 7 days skilled mason trainings

- A total of 1426 (man: 1,368 and women: 58) masons received 7 days skilled mason trainings which enabled them to construct EQ resistant houses in their communities. They have transferred their skills to other masons as well.

B. 50 days Unskilled Mason trainings

- A total of 924 (man: 683 and women: 241) unskilled human resources received 50 days mason training that enabled them to become skilled human resources who contributed to construct EQ resilient houses in their communities.

C. Demonstration houses with latrines

- A total of 68 demo houses completed out of 91 and 33 houses handed over to the community.
- Demo house tied up with 50 days unskilled mason training have helped communities to refer and replicate to construct the earthquake resistant houses.
- Houses are being utilized/used as/ for forest user groups, community groups, women user groups, rural municipality ward offices, health centers and various other community purposes.

D. Door to door technical assistance

- A total of 10,000 HHs have received door to door technical assistance from CRS engineers and partners' technical staff. It has helped HHs to receive technical assistance at their door steps so that they can build EQ resistant houses which will meet the compliance of government norms and that helped them to receive housing grants provided by Government of Nepal.

Key outputs and outcome on WASH

A. Water supply schemes

- A total of 24 different water supply schemes were repaired/newly constructed as prioritized by communities to fulfill their drinking water needs and helped them save time for fetching water, so, they could utilize their valuable time in other productive works.

B. Hygiene promotion

- A total of 1457 Beneficiaries/HHs (Man: 947, women: 510) received orientated on hygiene knowledge and practiced in their community which has helped in raising awareness and behavior change for personal hygiene.

C. Orientation on maintenance plan of water supply schemes

- A total of 24 water supply user committees were oriented on maintenance plan of water supply schemes for sustainability. It also helped the groups and users to take ownerships of these schemes.

Key outputs and outcome in Livelihoods Components:

- A total of 18,000 HHs received seeds (improved maize, paddy, cauliflower, cardamom saplings) in which 32.5 % increased crop yield as compared to local variety that contributed 2 months additional food security.
- A total of 14,000 HHs received paddy, maize, cauliflower, goat rearing, Farmer field school which increased ability to evaluate and make decision to adopt improved technology.
- A total of 606 HHs received storage materials and trainings that reduced 2 per cent seed loss.
- A total of 1481 HHs got goat shed support that improved goat health and the existing goat shed have been replicated by the community people.
- A total of 56 HHs(lead farmers) received improved breeding buck (boer cross, Barbari, Beetle, Jamunapari) which provided breeding service to 14 does on average per buck and earned on average of NPR 1,330 and expenses of NPR 1,004 (net profit NPR 326).
- Started insurance by lead farmers due to goat orientation
- Lead farmers started keeping profit loss calculation which helps to develop business plan due to FFS on off-season cauliflower and average income generated of NPR 7,827 from 10 gram seeds.
- Survival rate of cardamom has found 85 – 95 per cent which has observed as good result.
- A total of 83 CFW schemes were implemented (completed), 3,033 individuals earned average cash of NPR 12,000 per person/month. A total of 1,231 women and 1,802 men reported as repaired and maintenance of infrastructural projects.
- The communities have spent their income on food, livelihood activities, shelter repairs, medical and educational purpose.

2. Sustainability

Sustainability is a major issue of the most of the humanitarian response projects in Nepal due to high incidence of poverty, weak management capacity, less coordination with local level government and poor governance system. CRS and implementing partner organizations have used existing local structures and linkage and coordination with Government mechanisms during project implementation that leads to sustainability to some extent. This was not strong enough. It needs to be strengthening in the future from the very beginning of planning to monitoring and evaluation of the program.

3. Efficiency

There have been completed around 66 percent project activities as planned until the end of April 2018. The CRS Nepal project based team and district level local partners like CN, SDSC and SSICDC-Gorkha needs to be actively engaged in order to execution of planned project activities in the district respectively. There is a need of devolution of power from central to community level implementation body. There is enough room for improvement to increase close contact and coordination with elected local level people's representatives like Rural Municipalities and Municipalities. There has been demand of close coordination and collaboration from local level authorities in the current context of Federal Republic structure of Nepal. The CRS staffs need to be more polite, proactive and people friendly in order to improve the public relations while dealing with community, local level Rural Municipalities and other visitors including Central Office Kathmandu.

4. Relevance

The GRR program has been implemented in highly earthquake affected areas, geographically remote from the center, food insecurity, and poor livelihoods options. The Government of Nepal has also focused the reconstruction and recovery program in 31 earthquake affected districts. This program seems to be relevance in terms of need and priority of the earthquake survivors and vulnerable people, Government of Nepal's policies, plan and programs. The local implementing partners like CN, SDSC and SSICDC Gorkha are capable to launch the intended plan and programs as agreement signed between SWC and CRS Nepal in the humanitarian support of Gorkha earthquake affected areas.

5. Coordination, Compliance and Transparency

CRS Nepal works with community partner and government agencies from local to district and central levels in program planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Field project office has maintained coordination with district level government line agencies. CRS Nepal has followed the terms and conditions provisioned in the general agreement and project agreement signed with SWC.

Project implementations has been done under the linkage and coordination with local level authorities and partners on the ground whereas central level project steering committee and project executive committee provides policy guidance and support with strategic direction in implementations. The civil society organizations-project partners of CRS Nepal organized the public hearing event in order to promote the transparency and good governance in the project areas. The periodic public hearing event is compulsory in Government Offices as well.

3.6 Social Mobilization and Governance

A total of 61 Social Mobilizer [Man-33 (54 %) and women-28 (46 %)] have been locally hired and working in the field for social mobilization process in GRRP. CRS and its implementing partners are working through existing local structures like users' groups and local level Government structures like Rural Municipalities and District line agencies as well. The display boards, wall painting, posters etc have been used to provide more information about shelters, water, sanitation, hygiene and resilience livelihoods components in order to aware and organize the earthquake survivors in the project areas. However, there is a need of capacity development of Social Mobilizer and community based organizations and partner organizations to improve the quality of humanitarian programming in the days to come.

Good governance is the key intervention to change the existing practices of community people for the sake of transparency and downward accountability. The project activities related information board also installed in the project sites so that people can receive information regarding particular activity. This project has implemented integrated activities through Social Mobilizer, electronic media, networking, capacity building, newsletter etc. It also made accountable to service providers towards community people.

7. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

CRS Nepal has developed GESI policy. Similarly, CN, SDSC and SSICDC also have developed GESI policy & strategy and implemented in the projects. All partners raised the issues related to gender equality and social inclusion through their GESI policy at different level to engage and empower women and marginalized people in order to exercise the rights through meaningful participation in decision making process. There has been changed in the traditional gender roles of men and women where women counterpart participates in the community meeting, trainings etc. At present, this has been a normal phenomenon in the society. The gender issue has been taken into account in the implementation and monitoring of GRR program. The caste-based discrimination has also been weakened at the community level due to inclusion of Dalits women in the women groups. The practice of untouchability is weakening in the society. The morale of Dalits community seems to be high as compared to previous one because of increased participation of Dalits women in the project. However, it is yet to be done in the days to come to reduce caste-based discrimination in the community.

In the project areas, the participation of women in the humanitarian support process has significantly increased particularly in decision making process at households, community and Rural Municipality level. There has been narrowing down the gap in traditional gender roles and division of work in women and men. However, women have still more engaged in domestic chores whereas men have focused more in seasonal migration and plough the land. In case of access to and control over resources, women have also increasing greater influence within household and even in the community level resources due to the positive impacts of the project and democratic nature of state mechanisms. The GRR program has greater roles to increase women awareness and organizing in the groups. There has been significantly increased an articulating and bargaining power among the women to claim the rights with duty bearers particularly with Municipalities (Rural/Urban) and district line agencies.

8. Target vs Progress

There have been compiled the cumulative targets vs progress over the last two years in order to figure out the quantitative performance of the GRR program. Around 66 per cent targeted outputs have been achieved as planned until the end of April 2018. Some of the activities have not been achieved due to the local, provincial and national level elections, large geographical coverage, community conflicts on use of water source, poor time management, delays implementation and low authority delegation to field workers etc. It is expected that the recovery and resilience almost all activities will be completed in the next year as committed by CRS Nepal and its implementing partners.

9. Future Focus of the Program

The ranked first for coordination and collaboration with local government, ranked second for economic well-being/resilience livelihoods, ranked third for social development and ranked fourth for market promotion respectively based on the needs and priority of the community including elected representatives of Rural municipalities and municipalities. However, there is linked with each other key program activities to make a difference in the lives and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable groups of the community.

10. Financial Management

CRSCRS Nepal has maintained the financial transaction as per acceptable norms of country and International Accounting Standards. But in case of fixed assets it has not been charged depreciation as per durability and expected life of the project but written off wholly during the year of purchase. It is suggested to write off the fixed taking the consideration of individual project period.

11. Recommendations

The following recommendations have been put forward to improve the policy and programs in the future:

1. Handing over the demonstration houses to legally registered entity as early as possible.
2. Increase coordination and collaboration with Rural Municipalities and Municipality to sustain the program.
3. Mainstream the gender equality and social inclusion policy into practice effectively in project cycle management.
4. Design climate change adaptation program to the earthquake affected survivors and vulnerable groups.
5. Scaling-up of climate smart resilient livelihood options to improve the socio-economic status of earthquake survivors, and vulnerable people.
6. Increase the capacity on research, documentation, publications, reporting and result based monitoring and evaluation system.
7. Support on local institutional development of cooperatives and market stall for on farm and off-farm products at local level.
8. Midterm Evaluation recommendations should be addressed before the final evaluation of GRR program.
9. Financial Management, Reporting and Internal Control Systems should be as follows:
 - Expenses directly incurred by the CSR Nepal are high than agreed ratio which is not as per SWC norms. It is suggested to improve the same till final evaluation and maintain the agreed percentage in line with PA.

- Due to non availability of expenses detail on line items, we felt hard to make comparison of one by one line item expense with budget. So it is recommended to prepare the cost comparison with each and every item.
- As per project agreement there is no detail of expenditure to be incurred for expatriates. Which should be form part of Program Agreement (PA) but payment should not be made from total cost. It is recommended to disclose the same of Project Agreement.
- Bank account mentioned PA is not similar to account no given to us. It is recommended to have the same on PA and actual working.
- Project has not practice to prepare Fund Accountability Statement (FAS). So it should be prepared at least an annual interval.
- Project agreement has been signed after 13 months of general agreement but request for extension that been filed by CRS with SWC on 2072.11.10 to extent date till 2nd June 2016.
- Amount disbursed to PNGO is very low (43%) as on 31st March 2018 of total budget amount. It should be increased and lesser amount should only be expenses by HO.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Projects Background

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Nepal has been implementing Gorkha Recovery and Resilience project (GRRP) as per the general and project agreement signed with the Social Welfare Council (SWC). The project has been evaluated as per the Project Agreement signed between/among the Social Welfare Council (SWC) and CRS Nepal. The project covers shelter, WASH and livelihoods. Gorkha Municipality and former 13 VDCs have been covered in Gorkha District.

According to UNDP (2009), Nepal is considered to be the 11th most earthquake prone country in the world. It has experienced a major earthquake in every few generations. The first recorded earthquake of 1255 AD killed one-third of the population of the Kathmandu Valley. After that numbers of great earthquakes occurred in Nepal in 1934, 1980, 1988 and 2011 respectively, which resulted in severe human and physical casualties in different parts of the country including Kathmandu valley. The most recent major earthquake was of 7.6 magnitudes as recorded by Nepal's National Seismological Centre (NSC) and struck the Central and Western region of Nepal on 25th April 2015. Its aftermath resulted in over 8,790 human casualties and 22,300 injuries. About half a million of houses were destroyed. Out of 75 districts, 31 districts were severely affected by this catastrophic earthquake among which 14 were declared 'crisis-hit' districts. This declaration was made for the purpose of prioritizing rescue and relief operation as the destruction was wide-spread (NPC, 2015). Besides this, the catastrophic event has exposed and exacerbated pre-existing inequities and vulnerabilities along lines of gender, caste/ethnicity, poverty, class, age, physical and mental ability and other social diversities, adversely and disproportionately affecting the most excluded, marginalized, disadvantaged and vulnerable. More women and girl children lost their lives in the Gorkha Earthquake than male because of the gendered responsibility that disproportionately assign indoor chores (OCHA & UN Women, 2016). Similarly, the earthquake has affected women more than men partly due to women's increased burden of household chores, their limited access to resources, information and decision making and increased risks of gender based violence. About 135, 000 pregnant and lactating women were also affected in this disastrous earthquake (NPC, 2015). According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, only about 25.7% households are headed by female. The numbers of female headed household has increased which has been stated as a reason due to the migration of male members (CBS, 2014). Similarly, the CBS report about social demography of Nepal shows that women engaged in self-employment activities or unpaid family labour is high (64%) than in non-agricultural activities. Only 12.4% of women have however migrated overseas for employment opportunities (CBS, 2014).

The Gorkha Recovery and Resilience Project have been designed in response to Gorkha earthquake 2015. The project details are as follows:

- **Name of the Project: Gorkha Recovery and Resilience Program**
- **Period of Project Effectiveness:** 3 years (July 2016 to June 2019)
- **Name of the Partner NGO/s and Project Location/s:** Caritas Nepal, Gorkha Municipality, System Development Service Center (SDSC), 7 VDCs and Shree Swara Integrated Community Development Center (SSICDC), 6 VDCs in Gorkha.
- **Total Budget:** (NRS and USD) and total budget in evaluation period: (in NRS/USD): NPR 1,209,172,484/USD 866,725,723.

- **Programme/Project thematic areas:** Shelter, WASH and Livelihoods.

The project locations have been presented below (Table 1):

Table 1: Partner Organizations and Project Location of GRRP

S. No.	Partner Organizations	VDCs in Gorkha District
1.	Caritas Nepal (CN)	Gorkha Municipality
2.	System Development Service center (SDSC)	Lho, Prok, Bihi, Samagaun, Taple, Bungkot and Aarupokhari
3.	Shree Swara Intergraded Community Development Center (SSICDC)	Tandrang, Aaruchanaute, Aaruarbang, Thumi, Manbu and Lapu

Source: CRS, 2018

1.2 Intended Outcomes of the Programs

The project has identified two specific objectives which are as follows:

Objectives of the project: Earthquake affected households:

- reside in a safe, sustainable and sanitary environment, and
- have resilient livelihoods.

1.3 Intended Beneficiaries of the Project

The intended beneficiaries include Gorkha earth quake affected population in the project areas.

1.4 Donor Information

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) was founded in 1943 to assist the poor and disadvantaged overseas. CRS' mission is to alleviate human suffering, advance full human development, and foster charity and justice in the world. All of its programs assist persons solely on the basis of need. CRS program areas around the world include agriculture, education, emergency response, health, HIV and AIDS, microfinance, peace building, safety nets and welfare, and water and sanitation. CRS also focuses on and has developed expertise in institutional strengthening, particularly for local partners.

CRS has worked in South Asia since 1946 and has provided support for work in Nepal since the 1970s. CRS has worked with its local partner, Caritas Nepal, in emergency response capacity building and disaster management since 2005. After the April 2015 earthquake, CRS arrived in Nepal within 48 hours, and with Caritas Nepal, reached 34,324 households with relief and early recovery activities. Throughout the response, CRS worked closely with the Government of Nepal, various donors, NGO's, CBO's, and communities.

Throughout the world CRS works in partnership with local organizations to implement activities. CRS works with local partners not only to implement specific activities but also to support partners to become stronger and more independent organizations. As part of CRS' process to develop the Nepal Earthquake Recovery Program an extensive partner selection process was conducted and three partners - Caritas Nepal, *Padhati Bikash Sewa Kendra*, and Shree Swara Integrated Community Development Centre - were selected based on the following criteria:

1. Partners are officially registered NGOs in Nepal, renewed annually and with PAN obtained from the concerned office of the Government of Nepal.
2. Partners have financial activities audited regularly with audit and progress reports submitted to the concerned agencies including SWC regularly.
3. Partner staffs are mainly coming from the district of implementation.
4. Partners have stable financial resources.
5. Partners have proven experience on personnel, equipment and budget management.
6. Partners are registered in Gorkha District; or have previous work experience with CRS in Gorkha District.
7. Partners are affiliated with the Social Welfare Council and in compliance with government laws and regulations.
8. Partners have extensive working experience in targeted VDCs/District.
9. Partners have experience in the relevant sectors.
10. Partners have experience in community based approaches and community empowerment.

For project implementation CRS will negotiate with the selected partners on terms and conditions, clarifying the rights and obligations of the partners and CRS and a formal partnership agreement will be signed annually, which includes detailed budget information and annual targets. CRS will work with its partners, starting with a four step process to identify and build on their human and organizational assets through a collaborative process that includes organizational assessment, action planning, resource mobilization, monitoring, evaluation and support. CRS has a variety of tools and resources available to help local organizations strengthen their human resource and institutional capacity and systems to significantly contribute to civil society and the provision of consistent quality services for poor and vulnerable groups in society.

CRS provide support to partners to strengthen their capacity in ten areas:

1. Personnel (recruitment, capacity building, performance management);
2. Financial Systems (book keeping, BRS, cash management, financial policies and allocation of common costs);
3. Documentation and Recordkeeping;
4. Internal Controls;
5. Reporting (financial and programmatic);
6. Inventory Management;
7. Fixed Asset Management;
8. Receivables, Advances and Payables;
9. Procurement; and
10. Technical Capacity for Project Activities (as and when necessary).

However, if the performance of the partner does not meet the specified criteria or does not improve after capacity building efforts then the agreements with them may be terminated.

Partner Organizations

A. Caritas Nepal:

Caritas Nepal has been CRS' primary partner in emergency preparedness and response in Nepal, and has over 25-years' experience implementing emergency relief activities, making it an adept partner

for shelter, hygiene and sanitation. Caritas Nepal will continue implementing in this close and successful partnership for the recovery phase. Caritas Nepal has operations in 39 of Nepal's 75 Districts, a national office in Kathmandu, four District offices including one in Pokhara in Kaski District, Gandaki Zone. This presence and local knowledge enabled Caritas Nepal, supported by CRS to quickly respond to needs in the initial aftermath of the earthquake. Caritas Nepal was able to support 13 severely affected districts including Gorkha district and provide support to 50,115 earthquake affected families with non-food item (NFI) and hygiene kits and emergency shelter kits. Caritas Nepal has for many years established strong working relationships with community-based organizations and communities, and its history of implementing projects with them has facilitated Caritas Nepal's rapid integration into local cluster group meetings and coordination of response to post-earthquake needs. Caritas Nepal has responded to over 100 major disasters providing emergency relief, undertaking economic and social recovery and rehabilitation activities. Caritas Nepal has supported an estimated half million people across 39 districts of Nepal through emergency and recovery programmes in response to floods, landslides and other natural disasters.

Caritas Nepal has successfully constructed and handed over 2,299 permanent shelters to families rendered homeless by floods. This previous experience on shelter programming is essential to the work in Gorkha District and to directly supporting efforts in Gorkha Municipality to ensure strong technical support to households without a long learning period. Caritas Nepal has also been involved in the roll-out of the pilot enrolment process for the government housing subsidy – providing much needed technical expertise to this consortium on this proves. CN has established the District office in Gorkha district as well.

B. System Development Service Center (SDSC)

System Development Service Centre) is an autonomous, non-profit, non-governmental, non-party, secular organization. It is registered in the District Administration Office Gorkha in 2056/07/17 BS and affiliated to Social Welfare Council in 2056/08/21 BS. System Development Service Centre was formed by a group of Social Scientist hailing from various disciplines who wanted to integrate research with social action for sustainable development towards a just and free society. Its constant endeavor has been to conduct action oriented, participatory work to improve the condition of the poor, the disadvantage and the oppressed. It emphasizes a participatory community approach addressing cross-cutting issues – particularly the empowerment of women – to support a more just and equitable world where disadvantaged people, particularly, women and oppressed people have a chance to mold their destinies.

System Development Service Centre has implemented various programs in Gorkha district, such as USAID's flagship nutrition program, SUSAHARA, which covered 60 VDCs and 2 municipalities of Gorkha district; Shajedhari Bikash (PACT) in 21 VDCs; UNDP's Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP) in 10 VDCs Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) in 6 VDCs and Livelihood funded by FAO in all 60 VDCs and 2 municipalities of district. Moreover, SDSC has experience of working in Earthquake Emergency Response Program funded by Save the Children. SDSC worked in 5 VDCs (Arupokhari, Aruchanaute, Baguwa, Dhawa and Tandrang VDCs) and Ward no. 14 and 15 of Gorkha municipality. During that period SDSC worked in six different thematic areas including WASH, food security and livelihood, shelter, education, child protection and health.

C. Shree Swara Integrated Community Development Center (SSICDC)

Shree Swara Integrated Community Development Center Gorkha is a non-political, non-governmental and non-profit making community based organization established by group of young and energetic youth in 1987. The organization works with the neediest people who are typically considered a social outcast, women, children and disadvantaged groups of different castes and

creed. SSICDC works to encourage people's participation in development process through capacity building of the communities. It supports local initiatives to create a better future of the rural communities. SSICDC believes in a society where people's rights are fully respected with opportunities to lead a productive, happy and dignified human life.

SSICDC has implemented various projects in all 60 VDCs of Gorkha district since its establishment in areas related to health, WASH, livelihood and capacity building. Currently, SSICDC is implementing the Hariyo Ban Program in partnership with WWF Nepal funded by USAID in 17 different VDCs of Gorkha. Furthermore, SSICDC has experience in working during Earthquake Emergency Response Program funded by Save in 6 VDCs, CARE in 15 VDCs including northern Gorkha, LWR in Jaubari VDC and Poverty Alleviation Fund in 4 VDCs of Gorkha. SSICDC has experience working in different sectors including shelter/WASH, food security and livelihoods, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and protection.

1.5 Project Composition

The project has been implemented with the coordination of following major Government agencies, National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) and partnership with civil society organizations: Caritas Nepal (CN), System Development Service Center (SDSC) and Shree Swara Integrated Community Development Center (SSICDC) in Gorkha district respectively. There has been formed DPAC at district level whereas CPAC (Central Project Advisory Committee) has formed at central level in order to get feedback at the policy and practice level on issues related to GRRP.

1.6 Financing Arrangements

CRS works with local partners to develop an annual budget – against which annual partnership agreements are signed. Upon signature of the annual partnership agreement, CRS will release the first 2 months of funds required based on the budget. Partners must liquidate expenses either monthly or quarterly, based on the results of their Financial Management Assessment (higher risk partners must liquidate monthly while partners with stronger internal controls can liquidate quarterly). As part of the liquidation process partner documentation of expenses is verified to ensure compliance with local laws and CRS/Donor Guidance. Partners request additional funds, using standardized formats, each month regardless of their liquidation schedule. Funds will be transferred to partners via wire transfer from CRS' local Nepal account to Partners local Nepal account.

1.7 Objectives of the midterm evaluation

The objectives of the project midterm evaluation are to:

- 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.

1.8 Scope of the midterm evaluation

The project components have covered in the midterm evaluation and the major issues for the evaluation to examine. These issues normally reflect the issues in the appropriate evaluation framework suitably tailored to reflect the reasons for this Midterm evaluation. The midterm evaluation has covered key aspects of the program for the period of July 2016 to April 2018.

The evaluation has covered different aspects and activities of the program for the period from July 2016 to April 2018. It has specifically focused on the following level:

Strategic level

- Analysis of project's context
- Planning and documentation
- Partnership and networking
- Changes occur in the impact population

Implementation level

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

Organizational level

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

1.9 Midterm Evaluation Research Questions

The following key research questions have been set for the midterm evaluation of the programs:

1. What significant changes did you observe based on objectives of GRR program?
2. What are the gaps identified during implementation of GRR program?
3. What are the challenges faced during execution of programs in GRR program?
4. What are your suggestions for further improvements of the program in the future?
5. What are the negative aspects observed during implementation of program?
6. Did you observe any failure cases? If yes, Please mentions.
7. What are the innovative actions introduced by the programs? Please list out with significant values and potentiality to scaling-up/replication in the future?
8. What have been changes observed in the lives of poor women and men, children, Dalits and marginalized groups of the people due to the GRR program?
9. What is the mechanism of coordination and linkage with district and central level to avoid duplication, clarity on policy and practice and efficiently delivery of program activities in the community?
10. What are the main challenges in case of coordination between Government (Ministry and Department level) and CRS Nepal?

11. What is the level of people participation particularly focusing to decision making in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation i.e. project cycle?
12. What is the mainstreaming of gender equality and social inclusion in the project cycle management?
13. What is the project performance in terms of budget utilization (per cent) during project period?
14. Is it compliance with Government financial policy and procedure or not? If yes or not, why?
15. What is the system of transparency and downward accountability? Pls. mention the process?
16. Is the money used for any terrorist activities or not?
17. What are your suggestions for further improvement towards sustainability of the program?

1.10 Midterm evaluation team composition

The midterm evaluation mission comprised of four Members as presented below:

1. Prof. Narbikram Thapa, PhD: Team Leader (Program Expert)
2. Mr. Shiva Kumar Basnet: Team member (Acting Director, Representative from SWC)
3. Er. Devi Prasad Pandey: Team Member (Engineer, NRA)
4. CA Sujjan Kumar Kafle: Team Member (Financial Expert)

1.11 Organization of the study report

The midterm evaluation report has been divided into five chapters that include introduction, midterm evaluation methodology, midterm evaluation findings, financial management and conclusion and recommendations. The introduction covers background of the programs, objectives, intended outcomes of the programs, project composition, evaluation team etc. The methodology covers the research design, approaches and methods of research. The chapter three midterm evaluation findings analyze the program's effectiveness/impacts, financial and program efficiency, sustainability of the programs, relevance, gaps, gender equality and social inclusion, coordination, lobbying and advocacy, gaps, challenges, organizational assessment, lessons learnt. The chapter four analyse the financial management, procurement and budget utilization etc and the last chapter five covers the conclusion and recommendations.

The references have been cited and detail information related to midterm evaluation included in the appendices. The programs cumulative coverage i.e. targets vs achievement/progress of the last two years have been presented in the appendix.

2. METHODOLOGY OF MIDTERM EVALUATION

2.1 Design of the Study

This is a longitudinal study to the sampled population. A longitudinal study captures data over a period of time to understand the long-term effects of changes in products, processes, or environment. The study was carried out in the project areas by selecting a purposive sample of respondents from an earthquake affected population and administered a semi-structured questionnaire to them. In addition to review of project documents, direct observation, focus group discussion, key informant interview, case study and basket of Participatory tools and techniques were used to capture the quantitative and qualitative information from the respondents.

2.2 Approaches to the Study

The midterm evaluation team followed a participatory approaches and methods by involving the project stakeholders primarily the direct rightholders in general using a combination of qualitative and quantitative tools for data collection. A greater focus however was put on the qualitative methods regarding primary data collection. The gender equality and social inclusion was also taken into account while carrying out the evaluation study. Appreciative inquiry was also adopted while discussing with marginalized people to dig out the positive and areas for improvement aspects of the project's outputs, outcome, impact and social status and position of marginalized group of the people in the society. The triangulation methods have been used to verify the information. The enabling environment was created in the community while discussing during interview that was non-threatening to the target groups. The information has been analyzed based on trend over time and pattern over space. Midterm evaluation team has followed the Terms of Reference (TOR) provided by SWC and CRS during the study.

2.3 Selection of the Participants

The participants were selected purposively based on the ecological belt, representation from poor, women, senior citizens, different able persons, Dalits, ethnic groups, earthquake affected survivors etc in the project areas.

2.4 Source of Data

The information was collected from both primary and secondary sources. CRS Nepal staffs, marginalized people (women and men), government officials and civil society organizations were the primary sources of information. The study also used information from secondary sources such as project periodic progress reports, strategies, policies, project agreement between CRS Nepal and Social Welfare Council, and other published and unpublished documents related to GRR program.

2.5 Methods of Data Collection

2.5.1 Review of Project Documents

Review of project proposal, agreement, annual plans, annual reports, process documents and other relevant documents was done.

2.5.2 Semi-structured Interviews

The semi-structured schedule was developed. The open ended questions as check lists were designed based on project indicators. From a review perspective, semi-structured interviews regarded as critical for developing an in-depth understanding of earthquake affected community and environmental issues in particular. These tools were used to collect the information during review

process. In the interview a total of 187 [(women: 64 (34 %) and man: 123 (66 %)] community members and government staffs (Appendix 1) were involved during the midterm evaluation process.

2.5.3 Focus Group Discussion

FGDs and individual meetings were conducted with selected groups/right-holders relevant to the project to find out the issues and dig out the communities' perceptions etc toward project processes, impact, and challenges (Appendix 2). These tools were used particularly to collect the information from GRRP.

2.5.4 Case Studies

Case studies were collected to map out the success stories of the project to figure out the changes in the life of the earthquake affected survivors (man and woman). The community perceptions have been mapped out in their own voice and regarded as case lets as evidence of success and failure of the programs at grass root level.

2.5.5 Key Informant Interview

The selected knowledgeable persons were contacted as Key informant to map out the effectiveness/impact, efficiency and sustainability of the project. The key informants regarded as CRS Nepal staff; Partner Organizations, key relevant people of project areas, and other relevant actors (Appendix 3).

2.5.6 Organizational Assessment

Organizational assessment of SDSC and SSICDC Gorkha GRR program was done particularly with the field project team using certain parameters such as transparency, leadership development, financial management, networking, documentation, efficiency, policies, advocacy, sustainability, and fund raising (Appendix 4 and 5).

2.5.7 People's Perception Mapping

Happiness mapping tool was adopted to measure the happiness towards CRS, GRR program with direct rightholders, community members, government staff, civil society organizations' functionaries etc. This is a unique tool to capture the overall performance of project with bird's eye view.

2.5.8 Score Ranking

Score ranking of Participatory learning and Action tool was used to find out the effective program activities of the project (Thapa, 2005). This was used massively to map out the before and after situation mapping as well. This tool has been adopted to capture the information at grass root level using worm's eye view/grass root perspectives.

2.5.9 Participant's Observation

The evaluator has done direct observation of smallholder farmers and ongoing activities during the field visit in the program sites to map out the project performance as mentioned in the program documents. A checklist was developed for the systematic observation of program activities that include shelter construction, water, sanitation and hygiene, resilience livelihoods and strengthened linkage between communities and service providers to ensure quality (Appendix 6).

2.5.10 Before and After Situation Mapping

The before and after situation at outcome and impact level has been mapped out with the participation of local women and men. This exercise was done based on the direct observation and experience of the local community leaders using recall method.



Fig.1: Focus Group Discussion with Women; May 2018

2.6 Analysis of Data

The quantitative data was taken from project related documents and there was no need of high level of statistical analysis as these are presented in simple frequency tables. Qualitative data collected, using field information through interaction/group discussion/interview and observations were made ready in word processor. For the analysis purpose, different headings according to study inquiry were created and related information from the spreadsheet was put under the appropriate headings. All the information related to each heading reviewed critically and findings are presented in the report systematically.

2.7 Work Schedules of the Study

The work schedule was prepared during the evaluation study in discussion with CRS Nepal, GRR program's staff members. The evaluator initiated the fieldwork based on the work schedule (Appendix 7). The program team and finance expert has separately visited the program areas in same schedule.

2.8 Limitation of the Study

There have been some limitations of the midterm evaluation that include:

- Evaluation team visited some sample project sites only due to limited time and resources.
- Due to accompanying of midterm evaluation team by CRS Nepal, Gorkha Recovery and Resilience project staffs, the responses of the participants might be biased.

The project areas have been shown in the map of Gorkha district (Fig.2).



Fig.2: The project location shown in the map of Gorkha District, Nepal

3. MIDTERM EVALUATION FINDINGS

The midterm evaluation study is focused in GRR Program's outputs, outcomes and impact at different level. The program progress analysis and evaluation of various activities on the basis of target, achievements, review of literatures, program progress reports, mood meter mapping, score ranking, direct observations, case studies, focus group discussion, interview with key informants, organizational assessment etc have been presented below. The Midterm evaluation has focused on trend over time and pattern over space in order to map out the changes over the project period. This is an integrated earthquake recovery and resilience program that supports each other to make a difference in the lives of earthquake survivors in Gorkha district.

3.1 Effectiveness and Impact

The GRR program supported by CRS Nepal has been implemented in the earthquake affected areas. This program has brought positive changes in the lives of women, men, children, Dalits, ethnic groups, youths of the earthquake affected communities. This project is being evaluated for the last two years. The GRR program has three components that include shelters, WASH and livelihoods recovery program.

3.1.1 Happiness Mapping of Rightholders' Perception towards the GRR program

When asked about the perception towards the performance of GRR program, the respondents have scored 1218 (64 %), 539 (28 %) and 98 (5 %), 12 (01 %) and 32 (2 %) for very happy, happy and unhappy, don't know and no response parameter respectively. The large majority of the respondents (92 %) have rated very happy and happy with the project because of the distribution of relief materials, reconstruction of shelters, water, sanitation and hygiene and resilient livelihoods support to the earthquake survivors. Some respondents (5 %) rated the unhappy for not getting quality and direct tangible benefits. The happiness mapping tool was used to map out the perceptions of the earthquake survivors towards GRRP (Table 2).

A total of 50 corn seeds assumed as 100 per cent were given to every respondent. A total of 38 persons from Gorkha district participated in the exercise in order to score the performance of GRR program jointly implemented by CRS Nepal and implementing partners. The community perception was mapped out based on their direct observation, experience and best judgment of the respondents. This was measured in relative terms. The frequency represents the scoring of the respondents as simple, easily understood and adaptable parameters at community level.

Table 2: Happiness Mapping of Stakeholders towards overall GRR Program

Parameters	Frequency	Percent
Very Happy	1218	64
Happy	540	28
Unhappy	98	05

Don't Know	12	01
No Response	32	02
Total	1899	100

Source: Field Study, May, 2018

The community perception mapped out during the midterm evaluation process as follows:

"CRS supported recovery and resilience works seem to be praiseworthy that include skilled based training, Demonstration house construction, cash for work etc. However, they have followed the Government norms to fix the labor wages that affected the poor participation in construction works. The government wage rate is low as compared to market rate" says Mr. Amgai, Kashi Nath, chairperson, ward # 8, Sahid Lakhan Rural Municipality Gorkha.

Similarly the perception of an elected representative of Gorkha Municipality has been mapped out as follows:

"People had lot of aspiration with local level elected representatives after the local level election. In the funding support of CRS in Gorkha earthquake affected areas Caritas Nepal have done good work that include repair and maintenance of drinking water systems, demonstration house, breeding buck distribution for cross breeding of local goats etc. Caritas Nepal should stay long time to support the poor and vulnerable communities. In the days to come, Caritas Nepal should focus on drinking water and sanitation, road construction, agriculture, livestock development- Boer goat rearing for income generation etc. In Gorkha there is no major problems of people participation in development process" says Mr. Basnet, Devi Bahadur; Ward Chairperson, ward # 10 Gorkha Municipality.

3.1.2 Score Ranking of Shelter Component

The score ranking tool was used with the participation of four types of respondents that include community women, men, government staff and NGO's staffs to measure the effectiveness of key program activities of GRRP in the communities (Table 3).When asked on which key project activity is most popular in the community that the respondents ranked first for demonstration house, ranked second for 50 days mason training, ranked third for door to door technical assistance, ranked fourth for ten Key messages for building construction, ranked fifth for 7-days skilled mason training, and ranked sixth for demonstration of toilet for earthquake survivors according to the direct observation, experience and judgment made by the respondents based on the effectiveness and positive impacts in the community.

A total of 10 seeds of corn were provided to each respondent to judge the popularity of the key project activities at the community level. The community women, men, government staffs and NGO's staff have participated in the score ranking exercise across the sample areas. It should be noted that higher the score greater the performance during the score ranking by respondents. The

community perception was map out based on the judgment of the respondents. This was measured in relative terms.

Table 3: Score Ranking of Key Activities of Shelter Component

Key Activities	Wome n	Man	I/NGOs Staff	Governmen t Staff	Tota l	Mea n	Ran k
7-days Skilled Mason training	70	70	49	20	209	9.09	5
50 days Mason training	70	70	53	21	214	9.30	2
Demonstration House	70	70	56	24	220	9.57	1
Demonstration Toilet	70	70	54	14	208	9.04	6
Door To Door Technical Assistance	70	70	52	21	213	9.26	3
10 Key messages	70	70	52	20	212	9.22	4
Total	420	420	316	120	1276	9.25	-

Source: Focus Group Discussion, May, 2018

The seven days skilled mason and 50 days unskilled mason training to earthquake survivors have been popular in the earthquake affected rural areas that has created local employment and developed the trained construction human resources. The trained masons are always demanding job in rural as well as urban areas as well.

A successful case study has been presented below (Box 1):

Box 1: Dhan Kumari Earns Money as a Skilled Laborer!

Dhan Kumari shares that “now I can earn more than NPR 20,000 per month” – equivalent to \$200 USD – after participating in a 50-day vocational mason training provided through the Gorkha Recovery and Resilience Program (GRRP) funded by Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC). Dhan Kumari is a 36-year-old woman, mother of 4 children who belongs to one of the marginalized community groups and resident of Oyak village, Ward Number 05, within Aarughat Rural Municipality. Her husband works as an unskilled laborer, relying on daily wages. Before Dhan participated in the mason training, she had no regular income source and the whole family was solely dependent on the daily wages of her husband; and, demand for wage-labor was always unpredictable. She worried about how they would earn enough money to reconstruct their home following the 2015 earthquake and if her husband would earn enough to support the monthly fee for daughter’s secondary education.

“I am delighted that I have received this training, which created an opportunity for me to be a mason. Now I am self-employed, have regular income source, rebuilt my home and can afford the school fee of my daughter myself.”



The GRRP is an earthquake recovery project implemented by CRS in partnership with Shree Swara Integrated Community Development Center (SSICDC) in 6 Village Development Committees (VDCs). In response to a lack of masons locally available to rebuild homes, one of the key activities is focused on vocational mason training, providing 10 participants - selected by the Community Reconstruction Committees (CRCs) - with a 50-day practical training through the construction of demonstration houses. This training equips local men and women to learn the skills necessary to build an earthquake resilient home. In turn, trainees will be able to rebuild their own homes and earn a wage to rebuild homes within their communities. The GRRP program with DEC funding aims to train 251 masons through the construction of 25 demonstration houses.

Dhan Kumari received information about the training program, encouraging women to apply and she enrolled. "I had doubts while participating in the training. Normally, masonry work is considered to be a 'man's job.' I was uncertain if I could be as good as my male counterparts." However, she overcame her doubts, successfully completed the training course, earned NPR 209,000 (208 USD) through the construction of the demonstration house and also boosted her confidence, skill, and knowledge about earthquake resistant construction techniques. Dhan has since been employed as a skilled laborer to rebuild homes in her community.

"Skill is the most important thing in life and if someone is skilled, then s/he can survive anywhere" shares Dhan. With the money earned from working as a mason, her family has completed the construction of their house, receiving the 1st and 2nd tranche from the government and now waiting for the final government tranche to demonstrate the completion of an earthquake resilient home.

3.1.3 Before and After Situation mapping of Shelter Construction

The score ranking tool was used with the participation of community women and men respondents to measure the before and after situation mapping of shelter component of GRRP in the communities. There has been found positive trend as compared to previous one in the project areas due to organized skilled mason trainings and 50 days unskilled mason trainings, orientations, demonstration house construction, door to door technical support to earthquake survivors etc (Table 4). The GRR program has adopted the existing local community-based organizations and government structures while humanitarian support to earthquake survivors that leads to sustainability of the program to some extent. The overall changes in shelter component have found from 1.4 to 08 mean score out of ten during before and after situation mapping among earthquake affected survivors. There has been found significant humanitarian contribution of GRRP to make a difference in the earthquake resistant shelter construction in the earthquake affected areas. A total of 9 key informants (women and men) were participated in the exercise.

A total of 10 seeds of bean (assumed to be 100 per cent) were provided to the respondents to measure the changes over the period of two years as compared to previous one. The focus group discussion was used that included women and men members of local groups in the scoring exercise. Each group members were allowed to participate in the discussion before scoring in the before and now situation mapping. It was noted that higher the score greater the performance

during the score ranking by the respondents. The community perception was map out based on the judgment of the respondents. This was measured in relative terms.

Table 4: Before and now situation mapping of Shelter component

Key Activities	Before (July, 2016)			After (April, 2018)			Remarks
	Total Score	No. of Respondents	Mean	Total Score	No. of Respondents	Mean	
• 7 Days skilled mason training	12	9	1.33	49	9	5.44	
• 50 Days unskilled mason training	19	9	2.11	80	9	8.89	
• Demonstration House	00	9	00	80	9	8.89	
• Demonstration toilet construction	34	9	3.78	65	9	7.22	
• Door to Door Technical Support	00	9	00	83	9	9.22	
Total	65	-	7	357	-	40	
Mean Score	-	-	1.4	-	-	8.0	

Source: Focus Group Discussion, May, 2018

The following perception of Government line agencies mapped out towards GRR program:

According to Mr. Poudel CRS constructed demonstration house in each ward of Municipalities and Rural Municipalities. Many people have received mason training. We have directly monitored the program in the field. The CRS run recovery and resilience program is in right track. Now, there is no need of mason training because many shelters have already constructed by earthquake survivors. Now, CRS should scale - up of livelihood recovery programming to increase farm income says Poudel, Shiv-54, Chief, National Reconstruction Authority; District Office Gorkha.

Similarly the ward elected representative of Gorkha Municipality has articulated his perception toward GRR program that include: "SDSC supported recovery and resilience program has found crucial. They have supported to reconstruction of the drinking water scheme, trail, demonstration house and technical assistance in shelter construction as well. The quality of construction works seems to be good. Around 93 per cent houses have been completed in Gorkha. Now, SDSC should focus on economic development works like irrigation canals, agricultural program, livestock farming (poultry, pig, and goat rearing), cash crops (commercial vegetable farming, market promotion etc). I have felt that SDSC supported recovery work has found good as compared to other relief agencies" says Baniya, Tilak Bahadur-49, Gorkha Municipality ward # 2.

The response of other elected representative of Rural Municipality has been mapped out which is as follows:

"CRS supported SDSC implemented program activities seem to be satisfactory. SDSC has constructed the demonstration house in each ward, trail construction, goat shed improvement. A total of 1,300 houses are under construction in the technical support of CRS. All together 1,263 households received second installment from Government of Nepal. NGO should do sustainable development works. There is a need of coordinated planning in close coordination with Rural Municipality to avoid duplication. In demonstration house, the satellite clinic should be operated. The health and education program also should focus in the future" says Mr. Shrestha, Saran, Chairperson, ward # 7, Sahid Lakhan Rural Municipality; Gorkha district.

3.1.4 Outcome and Impact of Shelters in the community

E. 7 days skilled mason trainings

- A total of 1426 (man: 1,368 and women: 58) masons received 7 days skilled mason trainings which enabled them to construct EQ resistant houses in their communities. They have transferred their skills to other masons as well.

F. 50 days Unskilled Mason trainings

- A total of 924 (man: 683 and women: 241) unskilled human resources received 50 days mason training that enabled them to become skilled human resources who contributed to construct EQ resilient houses in their communities.

G. Demonstration houses with latrines

- A total of 68 demo houses completed out of 91 and 33 houses handed over to the community.
- Demo house tied up with 50 days unskilled mason training have helped communities to refer and replicate to construct the earthquake resistant houses.
- Houses are being utilized/used as/ for forest user groups, community groups, women user groups, rural municipality ward offices, health centers and other community purposes.

H. Door to door technical assistance

- A total of 10,000 HHs have received door to door technical assistance from CRS's engineers. It has helped HHs to receive technical assistance at their door steps so that they can build EQ resistant houses which will meet the compliance of government norms and that helped them to receive housing grants provided by Government of Nepal.

A demonstration house construction supported by CRS Nepal has been presented below (Fig.3).



Fig.3: Demonstration House Construction; May 2018

A successful door to door technical assistance has been presented below:

"I have worked for one year in door to door technical assistance program. I provided technical advice for 1,115 households in shelter construction. All household have built as earthquake resistant in this village. I am proud for this technical support" says Mr. Adhikari, Ujjawal-24, Door to Door Technician/Engineer.

3.1.5 Score Ranking of WASH Component

The score ranking tool was used with the participation of four types of respondents that include community women, men, government staff and NGO's staff to measure the effectiveness of key program activities of GRRP in the communities (Table 5). When asked on which key project activity is most popular in the community that the respondents ranked first for toilet construction, ranked second for support to drinking water users' committees, ranked third for drinking water supply, ranked fourth for hygiene promotion for earthquake survivors according to the direct observation, experience and judgment made by the respondents based on the positive impacts in the community.

A total of 10 seeds of corn (assumed to be 100 per cent) were distributed to the group leaders to map out the changes observed over time in the community. The focus group discussion was done that included women and men members of the project areas including Government staff and elected representatives of Rural Municipalities in the exercise. Each group member was encouraged to participate in the discussion before scoring. It should be noted that higher the score greater the performance during the score ranking by the respondents. The community perception was mapped out based on the judgment of the respondents. This is being measured in relative terms. A total of 21 participants were participated in the score ranking exercise.

Table 5: Score ranking of key Activities of WASH Component

Key Activities	Women	Men	I/NGOs	Gov't staff	Total	Mean	Rank
Drinking water supply	75	44	45	28	192	9.14	3
Toilet construction	60	37	41	30	168	9.33	1
Hygiene Promotion	75	47	38	25	185	8.81	4
Support to Users' committee	70	48	46	29	193	9.19	2
Total	280	176	170	112	738	9.11	-

Source: Focus Group Discussion, May, 2018

The stakeholders' perception towards CRS funded WASH program has been mapped out using key informant interview:

"There is no major problem in CRS program. The overall WASH program is good in terms of quality. However, CRS needs to be covered at least 100-150 HHs large project with private tap stand rather than engaging in smaller projects. The community tap stand construction work should be stopped from now onward" says Er. Lamichhane, Ratna Prasad, Divisional Engineer, Drinking Water and Sanitation Division Office, Gorkha District.

"I am happy with this drinking water project. We have built storage tank in the capacity of 6,000 lit. A total of 108 HHs have benefitted from this project. It saved our time to fetch water, improved access to safe drinking water, easy for washing cloths and bathing. As far as learning is concerned that the equal contribution is needed by all users that reduced the conflict among the users' committee members" says Mrs. Darai, Jal Maya-36, Gorkha Municipality ward # 10.

3.1.6 Before and Now Situation Mapping of WASH in the community

The score ranking tool was used with the participation of community women and men respondents to measure the before and after situation mapping of WASH component of GRRP in the communities. There has been found positive trend as compared to previous one in the project areas due to organized supported in drinking water supply, toilet construction, supported to Drinking water users' committees and hygiene promotion. The overall changes in WASH component have found from 4.25 to 8.25 mean score out of ten during before and after situation mapping with earthquake affected survivors. There has been found significant humanitarian contribution of GRRP to make a difference in the access to safe drinking water among the earthquake survivors. A total of 8 women and men respondents have participated in the exercise (Table 6).

A total of 10 seeds of bean (assumed to be 100 per cent) were provided to the group leaders (respondents) to judge the changes. The focus group discussion was used that included women and men members of local groups in the scoring exercise. Each group members were allowed to participate in the discussion before scoring in the before and now situation mapping. It was noted that higher the score greater the performance during the score ranking by the respondents. The

community perception was map out based on the judgment of the respondents. This was measured in relative terms.

Key Activities	Before (July, 2016)			After (April, 2018)			Remarks
	Total Score	No. of Respondents	Mean	Total Score	No. of Respondents	Mean	
• Drinking water schemes	35	8	4.38	64	8	8.00	10 corn seeds
• Latrine Construction	37	8	4.63	73	8	9.13	
• Hygiene Promotion	40	8	5.00	71	8	8.88	
• Drinking Water User Committee Support	25	8	3.13	53	8	6.63	
Total	137	-	17	261	-	33	
Mean Score	-	-	4.25	-	-	8.25	

Source: Focus Group Discussion, May, 2018

3.1.7 Outcome and Impact of WASH in the community

A. Water supply schemes

- A total of 24 different water supply schemes were repaired/newly constructed as prioritized by communities to fulfill their drinking water needs and helped them save time for fetching water, so, they could utilize their valuable time in other productive works.

B. Hygiene promotion

- A total of 1,457 Beneficiaries/HHs (Man: 947, women: 510) received orientation on hygiene knowledge and practiced in their community which has helped in raising awareness and behavior change for personal hygiene.

C. Orientation on maintenance plan of water supply schemes

- A total of 24 water supply user committees were oriented on maintenance plan of water supply schemes for sustainability. It also helped the groups and users to take ownerships of these schemes.

Similarly, the perception of local women representative towards to GRR program has been mapped out that includes:

"We have received drinking water supply scheme (4000 lit capacity storage tank) with the support of Caritas Nepal. It has supported to house construction and drinking purpose for 45 Households" says Mrs. Bohora, Kalpana - 45, ward # 2 Gorkha Municipality.

A case study of drinking water scheme has presented below (Box 2):

Box 2: Drinking Water Scheme saves the time of women!

Since the earthquake in April 2015, communities in ward number 2 of Taple VDC have been facing acute shortage of drinking water. The earthquake damaged the underground source of water, thus reducing the outflow significantly. The only water collection tank compounded the problem as it took a long time for the tank to get filled. People, especially women, had to queue up for longer durations to get water, leading to hardship, less time for other productive activities (cooking, taking care of children, farm work etc) and sometimes conflicts with other women in the queue.



Women trekking for collecting water

Due to shortage of water, the use of the water tank was restricted only drinking purpose. For other uses like bathing, washing clothes etc, women had to walk to other water points further from their homes.



New water tank constructed under the GRR program

When CRS and SDSC approached communities with the proposal of restoring productive assets, the communities came up with an idea of building another collection tank so that more water is available for drinking purpose. A feasibility study was undertaken by technical staff to develop the work plan for construction of an additional water tank. CRCs, VDCs and other local stakeholders like citizen forums also collaborated in the planning process. After approval of the work plan, the construction of the water tank

(4000 litres capacity) was initiated. The total cost of the restoration work was about USD 2,390 which included material and labor cost. Community members from CRCs and VDCs took an active part in managing the construction work at site while technical oversight was provided by SDSC engineers. The work was completed in 30 days' time.

With this additional tank, the communities can get water for six hours in a day which is going to substantially reduce the workload of women and also meet their water requirement for other purposes like livestock, bathing and washing.

3.1.8 Score Ranking of Livelihoods Component

The score ranking tool was used with the participation of four types of respondents that include community women, men, government staff and NGO's staff to measure the effectiveness of livelihoods key activities of GRRP in the communities (Table 7).When asked on which key project

activity is most popular in the community that the respondents ranked first for cash for work, ranked second for goat rearing, ranked third for farmer field school, ranked fourth for seed distribution, ranked fifth for off-season fresh vegetable production and ranked sixth for cardamom farming among earthquake survivors according to the direct observation, experience and judgment made by the respondents based on the positive impacts in the community.

A total of 10 seeds of corn (assumed to be 100 per cent) were distributed to the group leaders/leader farmers to map out the changes observed over time in the community. The focus group discussion was adopted that included women and men members of the project areas in the exercise. Each group member was encouraged to participate in the discussion before scoring.

It is noted that higher the score greater the performance during the score ranking by the respondents. The community perception was mapped out based on the judgment of the respondents. This is being measured in relative terms. This score ranking exercise has found useful tool to identify the popular key activities in the community.

Table 7: Score ranking of Key Livelihoods Component

Key Activities	Women	Men	I/NGOs	Gov't Staff	Total	Mean	Rank
Farmer Field School	114	75	37	27	253	8.72	3
Seed Distribution	106	63	41	35	245	8.45	4
Goat rearing	114	74	47	36	271	9.34	2
Off - season vegetable production	104	78	33	26	241	8.31	5
Cardamom	0	2	21	16	39	3.00	6
Cash for work	118	80	45	34	277	9.55	1
Total	556	372	224	174	1326	8.39	-

Source: Focus Group Discussion, May, 2018

3.1.9 Before and Now Situation Mapping of Livelihoods in the Community

The score ranking tool was used with the participation of community women and men respondents to measure the before and after situation mapping of key livelihoods component of GRRP in the communities (Table 8). There has been found positive trend as compared to previous one in the project areas due to organized farmers field school, seed distribution, goat rearing, off-season vegetable farming, cash for work etc. The cardamom plantation is newly introduced enterprise in GRRP. The overall changes in livelihoods component have found from 0.66 to 5.3 mean score out of ten during before and after situation mapping among earthquake survivors. There has been found significant humanitarian contribution of livelihoods component of GRRP to make a difference in the lives of earthquake survivors. A total of 5 persons (women and men) participated in the exercise.

A total of 10 seeds of bean (assumed to be 100 per cent) were provided to the group leaders (respondents) to judge the changes. The focus group discussion was used that included women and

men members of local groups in the scoring exercise. Each group members were allowed to participate in the discussion before scoring in the before and now situation. It was noted that higher the score greater the performance during the score ranking by the respondents. The community perception was map out based on the judgment of the respondents. This was measured in relative terms.

Table 8: Before and After Situation Mapping of Livelihoods Component

Key Activities	Before (July, 2016)			After (April, 2018)			Remarks
	Total Score	No. of Respondents	Mean Score	Total Score	No. of Respondents	Mean Score	
Farmer's Field School	00	5	00	34	5	6.80	-
Seed Distribution	4	5	0.80	43	5	8.60	Rice, maize
Goat Rearing	8	5	1.60	28	5	5.60	Improved breeding buck distribution
Off-season Vegetable Farming	7	5	1.40	22	5	4.40	cauliflower
Cardamom Farming	00	5	00	7	5	1.40	Not in harvesting stage
Cash for Work	1	5	0.20	25	5	5.00	-
Total	20	-	04	159	-	31.8	-
Mean Score	-	-	0.66	-	-	5.3	-

Source: Focus Group Discussion, May, 2018

The stakeholders' perception towards Gorkha Recovery and Resilience Program has been mapped out which are as follows:

"I have reared the Jamunapari breeding buck from May 2017. It provided breeding service to 55 she goats in our community. We charged Rs 100/service. The Jamunapari goat breed is popular in our community. The body weight of Jamunapari has reported around 80-90 Kg/year. I have reared a total of 7 goats in my farm. Last year, I sold two bucks and earned of NPR 17,000. I used this money for household consumption purpose" says Mr. Thapa Magar, Ratnagyan-44; Gorkha Municipality-2.

"We have received cereal and vegetable seeds, breeding buck, and motorable road as well. Now, we need training on goat rearing, commercial vegetable farming and poultry production etc in the days to come to increase well being" says Madhu Nepali-48, Aarughat Rural Municipality ward # 10.

According to Mr. Shrestha CRS has launched farmers field school, seed distribution etc. They have developed manual on farmers' training. The program is useful for earthquake affected community recovery and resilience. We have participated in the programs conducted by CRS. It has maintained regular coordination between CRS and District Agriculture Development Office, Gorkha. CRS and her partner organizations have submitted the report to DADO as well. I suggest focusing on commercial vegetable, cash crop farming and market linkage for the promotion of commercial agricultural production in the future" says Mr. Shrestha, Yam Kumar-46, Senior Agriculture Development Officer; District Agriculture Development Office; Gorkha.

The Government of Nepal, District line agencies has found positive towards the CRS supported humanitarian Recovery and Resilience program due to satisfactory coordination and involved in field monitoring.

3.1.10 Outcome and Impact of Livelihood Component

- A total of 18,000 HHs received seeds (improved maize, paddy, cauliflower, cardamom saplings) in which 32.5 % increased crop yield for Maize and Paddy as compared to local variety that contributed 2 months additional food security.
- A total of 14,000 HHs received paddy, maize, cauliflower, goat rearing FFS (Farmer field school) which increased ability to take decision to adopt improved technology.
- A total 606 demonstration of seed storage were established to showcase improve paddy and maize hermetic storage practice through farmers field session thus helping to reduce 2% cereals crops loss A total of 1481 HHs received goat shed support that improved goat health and the same goat shelters have been extensively replicated by other community people.
- A total of 56 HHs (lead farmers) received improved breeding buck (boer cross, Barbari, Beetle, Jamunapari) that provided breeding service to 14 does on average per buck and its earned on an average NPR 1,330 and spent of NPR 1,004 (net profit NPR 326).
- Started insurance by lead farmers due to goat orientation (FFS)
- Lead farmers started keeping profit loss calculation which helps to develop business plan due to FFS on off-season cauliflower and average income generated of NPR 7,827 from 10 gram seeds.
- Survival rate of cardamom has found 85 – 95 % which has shown good result. This indicates that these areas have high potential to support the scale up the cardamom farming.
- A total of 83 CFW schemes were completed, 3,033 individuals earned cash average NPRs 12,000 per person/month. A total of 1,231 women and 1,802 man and reported as repaired and maintenance of infrastructural projects.
- The communities have spent their income on food, livelihood activities, and shelter repairs, medical and educational purpose.

There has been found massive consumption of junk food by the local community that result reduced use of local valuable foods like bread, fruits, fry pop corn and soybean, millet soup etc.

Most of the irrigated land has also remained fallow due to weak government land use planning, labor shortage, subsistence agriculture or less motivation of farmers in commercial farming etc. The GRR program should focus for intensive utilization of land in order to increase income and resilient livelihoods.

The perception of District Livestock Office in charge has been mapped out and presented below:

"CRS has carried out the program in coordination with District Livestock Service office. We have done the field monitoring work as and when necessary. The overall program seems to be good. The breeding buck distribution is important than the she goat distribution for crossing purpose. In the future, the goat shed construction activity should be stopped and focus for other productive works" says Mr. Onta, Sanokaji – 55, Senior Livestock Development Officer, District Livestock Service Office Gorkha.



Fig.4: Breeding Buck Distribution for Cross Breeding purpose, May 2018

The goat rearing enterprise is popular in rural areas of Nepal. The GRR program have distributed breeding buck in the community for the cross breeding of local goat. The goat is considered as poor people's cow in rural areas because source of income generation in short gestation period, easy to domestication and easily saleable in the local market as well. Agroforestry activity has found missed out opportunity in GRRP. Pasture and fodder production is important aspect where there is goat rearing activity. It should go together for sustainable goat production. Fodder trees and forage check the soil erosion and do the carbon sequestration from the environment. It is therefore that fodder tree plantation is important not only for livestock feeding it also contribute for the environmental sustainability.

A case study of maize production has been presented below (Box 3):

Box 3: Double the Maize yield in Finam, Gorkha!



Nepal is an agricultural country. Most of the people of our country depend on agricultural sectors for their livelihood. Among 77 districts in Nepal, Gorkha district is also suitable for agriculture farming. In Gorkha municipality, ward no: 4 Finam, which is also suitable for agricultural production. In total residency of 928 household in this ward, 90 people are depending on agricultural occupations.

Hari Bhattarai who is a permanent residency of this ward says that; ' Now my age is across 45 and I am a farmer. Wheat, maize, paddy, potato, cauliflower etc. lie in my cash crop cultivation. I run my daily life by selling the crops and vegetables which is cultivated in my own farm. When i used to do maize cultivation, I always used local maize's seeds but maize production did not produce in huge amount as much as i thought. Maize used to produces in a small size with gaps unfulfilled. I was unknown about advance seeds but when devastating earthquake occurred on 12th of Baisakh in 2072 B.s then my life fully gets disinterred. My house was damaged by an earthquake and all the food crops were totally rushed into the ground level. For shelter, by how we arranged to make a tent house and we started to live. But nothing was leftover for sowing and problems seem too appeared in a very difficult way. When the caritas Nepal launched out an effective programs to support in livelihood of the needy people then hearing that news I was getting a hope to overcome again in my life.



Caritas Nepal was distributing maize's seed named Arun2 for each household equals to 3 k. g. After that, I had sown that Arun2 maize seed on 25th Chaitra. The maize was growing healthy and within 90 days maize was getting ready for harvesting nearly in the end of Ashad. Maize was grown up in a big size fully without any gaps. In comparison between local maize seed and Arun-2 which was distributed by caritas Nepal; Arun - 2 produces maize in a large quantity which really supported in my livelihood. Seeing that maize production I became so happy. I would like to give my regards and a big thanks to caritas Nepal and I appealed to bring such supportive programs in the future as well.

The maize is the major crop in the mid hills of Nepal for food security point of view. The local people used the maize grain as main food item in the kitchen. Now, maize has been used as livestock feeding as well. The local variety is popular for palatable whereas improved varieties give high yield as compared to local one.

3.2 Sustainability

Sustainability is a major issue of the most of the humanitarian response projects in Nepal due to high incidence of poverty, weak management capacity, less coordination with local level government and poor governance system. CRS and implementing partner organizations have used existing local structures and maintained linkage and coordination with Government mechanisms during project implementation that leads to sustainability to some extent. It needs to be strengthening in the future from the very beginning of planning to monitoring and evaluation of the program. CRS developed Community Reconstruction Committees (CRCs) that are involved at different stages of the projects and for all facilities constructed in the communities, CRCs are held responsible for future operation and maintenance. Local skilled labors are trained around EQ-Safe construction elements, which will ensure compliance to safety standards in the future construction activities.

3.2. 1 Technical Sustainability

The technical sustainability is the intervention of community managed technologies in order to increase income and resilient livelihoods of the local people by considering the adoptable agriculture, animal production, practice of health education and shelter construction. However, there is a need of close linkage, coordination and collaboration with Rural Municipalities and service centers in the future.

3.2.2 Financial Sustainability

Financial sustainability is crucial in case of external funded programs. The financial sustainability has to be analyzed at 3 different levels that include institutional, program and NGO partners. The current project could not be sustained without external funding support from local level government, national government or international funding. There is a need of close linkage and coordination with government of Nepal from the very beginning and mobilization of local resources as well.

3.3 Efficiency

There have been completed around 66 percent project activities as planned until the end of April 2018. The GRR program team and partner organizations have done satisfactory performance. The CRS Nepal project based team and district level local partners like CN, SDSC and SSICDC-Gorkha needs to be actively engaged in order to execution of planned project activities in the district respectively. There is a need of devolution of power from central to community level implementation body. There is enough room for improvement to increase close contact and coordination with elected local level people's representatives like Rural Municipalities and Municipalities. There has been demand of close coordination and collaboration from local level authorities in the current context of Federal Republic structure of Nepal. The CRS staffs need to be more polite, proactive and people friendly in order to improve the public relations while dealing with community, local level Rural Municipalities and other visitors including Central Office Kathmandu.

3.3.1 Financial Efficiency

Efficiency measures the productivity of the resources being invested. It can be measured through the ratio analysis of the acquisition of financial resources, spending of acquired financial resources for the mission, its usage in the core activities (project level) and support activities (administration) and finally the results that financial resources bring about from programmatic aspect.

3.4 Relevance

The GRR program has been implemented in highly earthquake affected areas, geographically remote from the center, food insecurity, and poor livelihoods options to make a difference in the lives of poor and vulnerable earthquake survivors. The Government of Nepal has also focused the reconstruction and recovery program in 31 earthquake affected districts. This program seems to be relevance in terms of need and priority of the earthquake survivors and vulnerable people, Government of Nepal's policies, plan and programs. The local implementing partners like CN, SDSC and SSICDC Gorkha are capable to launch the intended plan and programs as agreement signed between SWC and CRS Nepal in the humanitarian support of Gorkha earthquake affected areas.

3.5 Coordination, Compliance and Transparency

CRS Nepal works with community partner and government agencies from local to district and central levels in program planning, implementation and monitoring. Field project office has maintained coordination with district level government line agencies. CRS Nepal has followed the terms and conditions provisioned in the general agreement and project agreement signed with SWC.

Project implementations has been done under the linkage and coordination with local level authorities and partners on the ground whereas central level project steering committee and project executive committee provides policy guidance and support with strategic direction in implementations. The civil society organizations-project partners of CRS Nepal organized the public hearing event in order to promote the transparency and good governance in the project areas. The periodic public hearing event is compulsory in Government Offices as well.

Similarly, the perception of elected local people's representative towards GRR program has been mapped out that includes:

"CRS supported demonstration house has been used for Rural Municipality ward office in Aarughat. CRS has constructed irrigation canals, cash for work, seed distribution etc in earthquake affected areas. Now, CRS must focus on long term sustainable economic well-being of community development works to increase farm income and local institutional development of the people" says Mr. Dahal, Purna Bahadur, Chairperson, Aarughat Rural Municipality Gorkha district.

"SDSC have done good work that include participatory planning, coordination with Gorkha Municipality, cash for work, drinking water, collaboration with Gorkha Municipality and they have

organized public auditing as well that contributed transparency to check corruption" says Mr. Miya, Raham Tullah-54, Ward Chairperson, Taple, Gorkha Municipality.

3.6 Social Mobilization and Governance

A total of 61 Social Mobilizer [Man-33 (54 %) and women-28 (46 %)] have been locally hired and working in the field for social mobilization process in GRRP. CRS and its implementing partners are working through existing local structures like users' groups and local level Government structures like Rural Municipalities and District line agencies as well. The display boards, wall painting, posters etc have been used to provide more information about shelters, water, sanitation, hygiene and resilience livelihoods components in order to aware and organize the earthquake survivors in the project areas. However, there is a need of capacity development of Social Mobilizer and community based organizations and partner organizations to improve the quality of humanitarian programming in the days to come.

Good governance is the key intervention to change the existing practices of community people for the sake of transparency and downward accountability. The project activities related information board also installed in the project sites so that people can receive information regarding particular activity. This project has implemented different activities through Social Mobilizer, electronic media, networking, capacity building, newsletter etc. It also made accountable to service providers towards community people.

3.7 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

CRS Nepal has developed GESI policy. Similarly, CA, SDSC and SSICDC also have developed GESI policy & strategy and implemented in the projects. All partners raised the issues related to gender equality and social inclusion through their GESI policy at different level to engage and empower women and marginalized people in order to exercise the rights through meaningful participation in decision making process. The project facilitated an equal access to and control over resources, participatory decision making and reducing social discrimination in the project areas.

There has been changed in the traditional gender roles of men and women where women farmers participate in the community meeting, trainings etc. At present, this has been a normal phenomenon in the society. The gender issue has been taken into account in the implementation and monitoring of GRR program. The caste-based discrimination has also been weakened at the community level due to inclusion of Dalits women in the women farmers groups. The practice of untouchability is weakening in the society. The morale of Dalits community seems to be high as compared to previous one because of increased participation of Dalits women in the project. However, it is yet to be done in the days to come to reduce caste-based discrimination in the community.

In the project areas, the participation of women in the humanitarian response has significantly increased particularly in decision making process at households, community and Rural Municipality level. There has been narrowing down the gap in traditional gender roles and division of work in women and men. However, women have still more engaged in domestic chores whereas men have

focused more in seasonal migration and plough the land. In case of access to and control over resources, women have also increasing greater influence within household and even in the community level resources due to the positive impacts of the project and democratic nature of state mechanisms.

The GRR program has greater roles to increase women awareness and organizing in the groups. There has been significantly increased an articulating and bargaining power among the women to claim the rights with duty bearers particularly with Municipalities (Rural/Urban) and district line agencies. There has been comparatively reduced gender-based violence in the community due to empowerment of women against discrimination. The work load of the women has found 15 hours per day. This is regarded as low as compared to two years back due to access to water and sanitation, road transportation facility and increased gender awareness etc. However, the patriarchal social structure is still dominating in the society. The promoting gender equality and social inclusion in real sense is challenging work for civil society organisations at the community. There is a need of strong lobbying, advocacy and litigation measures to influence policy and practice at local and national level in favor of poor, women, children and most marginalized groups of the community to make a difference in their life.

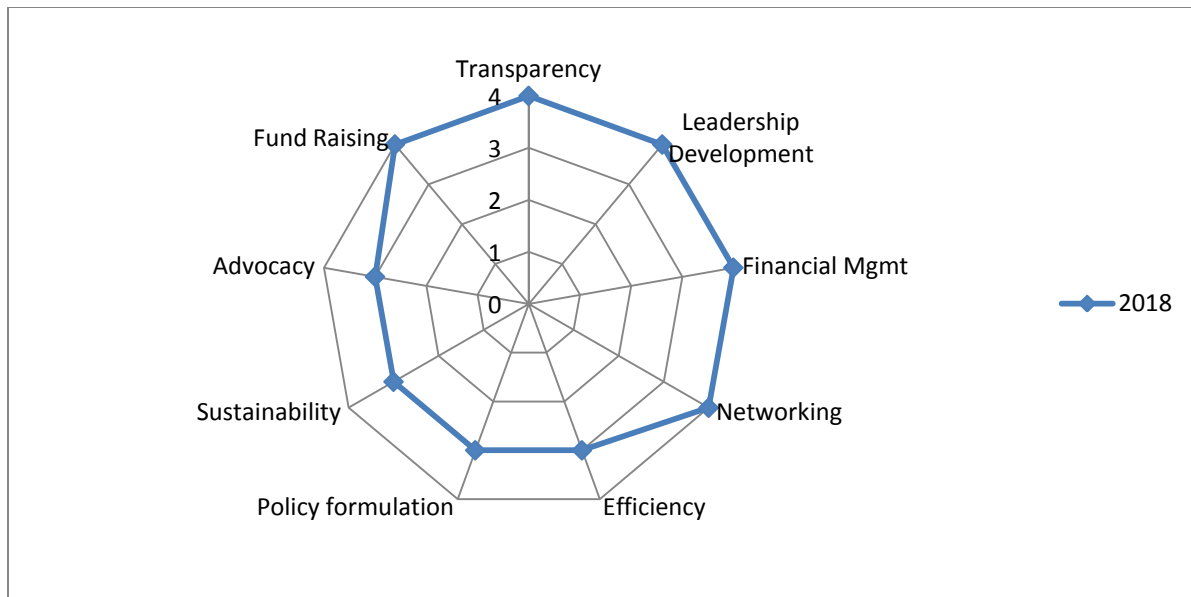
3.8.1 Organizational Assessment of SDSC - Gorkha

For the organizational assessment, 0-4 score was used (see proxy indicators of organizational assessment in Appendix 4). The organizational assessment was done with executive board members and staff members using the focused group discussion. The organizational assessment processes have been done based on the direct experience and judgments of the members of SDSC Executive Committee and direct observation of evaluators. This is being measure in relative term with the help of certain organizational assessment tool developed by Midterm evaluation team leader.

The GRR program was found to be popular among the community. The transparency, leadership development, financial management and networking and fund rising has found highly satisfactory whereas efficiency, formulation of policies, sustainability, advocacy appeared to be satisfactory as perceived by respondents. There is an area for improvement in publication of best practices and lessons learnt to influence policies and practices with Government and donor agencies at local, national and international level (Fig. 5). There is a need of authority delegation from chairperson and Executive Director to field based managers to complete the program as planned.

The overall organizational performance has been rated as **Satisfactory**. This needs to be improved in the days to come. The efficiency, formulation of program policies, sustainability and lobbying/advocacy seems to be areas for improvement. There is enough room for improvement in order to develop the quality of program policies.

Fig. 5: Organizational Assessment of SDSC Gorkha District



Source: Focus Group Discussion, May 2018

Rating/Assessment Criteria (0-4 score):

- 4 - Highly satisfactory
- 3 -3.5 Satisfactory
- 2 -2.5 moderately satisfactory, and
- 0-1 Unsatisfactory

Note: It is assumed that higher the score greater the performance whereas lower the score poorer the organizational performance.

3.8.2 Organisational Assessment of SSICDC Gorkha

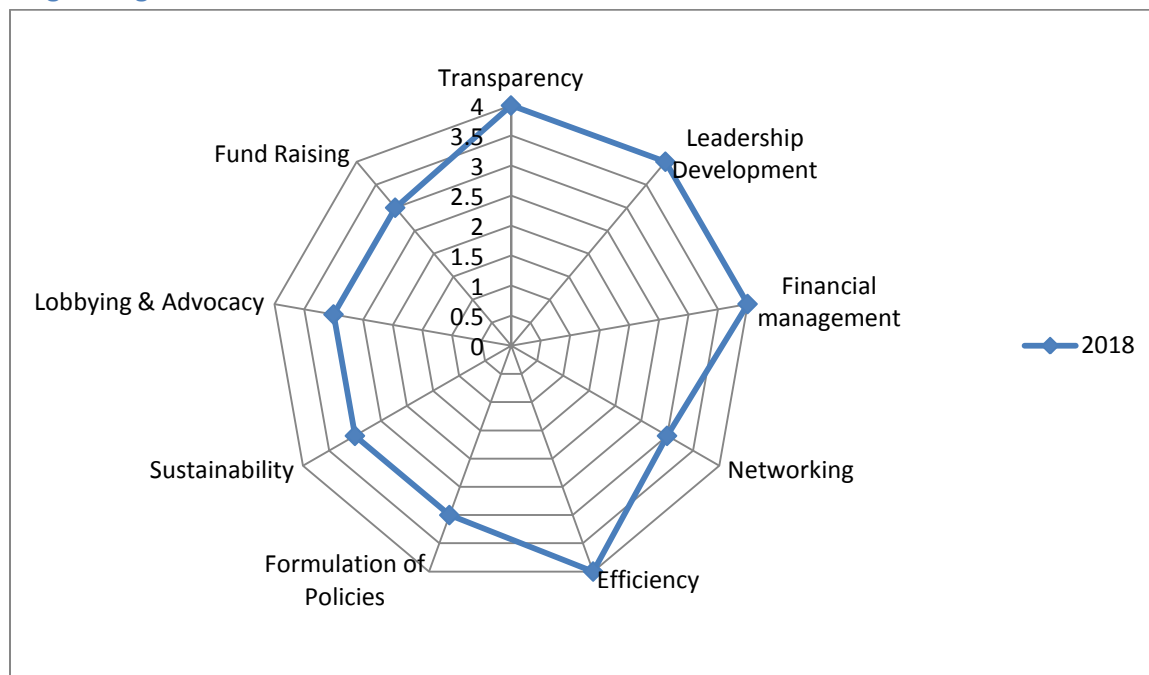
For the organizational assessment, 0-4 score was used (see proxy indicators of organizational assessment in Appendix 6). The organizational assessment was performed with staff members using focused group discussion. The organizational assessment processes have been initiated based on the direct experience and judgments of staff members of SSICDC Gorkha and direct observation of evaluators. This is being measure in relative term with the support of certain organizational assessment tool developed by Midterm evaluation team leader.

The GRR program was found to be popular among the community. The transparency, leadership development, financial management, and efficiency has found highly satisfactory whereas networking, formulation of policies, sustainability, advocacy and fund raising observed to be satisfactory. There is an area for improvement in networking, formulation of policies, sustainability,

advocacy, fund raising, publication of best practices and lessons learnt to influence policies and practices with Government and donor agencies at local, national and international level (Fig. 6).

The overall organizational performance has been rated as **Satisfactory**. This needs to be improved in the days to come. The networking, formulation of program policies, sustainability, lobbying and advocacy and fund raising seems to be areas for improvement. There is enough room for improvement to formulate the program as well as other policies like Gender equality and social inclusion, administration, procurement etc.

Fig. 6: Organisational Assessment of SSICDC Gorkha District



Source: Focus Group Discussion, May 2018

Rating/Assessment Criteria (0-4 score):

4 - Highly satisfactory

3 -3.5 Satisfactory

2-2.5 moderately satisfactory, and

0-1 Unsatisfactory

Note: It is assumed that higher the score greater the performance whereas lower the score poorer the organizational performance.

3.9 Lobbying and Advocacy

The lobbying and advocacy works to influence government and donors' policy and practice at local, national and international level is important to make a difference in the life of earthquake survivors: women, children, poor and vulnerable people.

The significant changes should be mapped out over the period of time and disseminate with evidence based good reports to stakeholders for wider sharing. There is need of local level lobbying and advocacy works as well in the change political context. The constitution of Nepal (2015) has provisioned many authorities to local level government particularly in local level humanitarian response and community development works. There are opportunities and challenges for CRS Nepal in working with local government in the years to come. The capacity development of local government is an opportunity whereas proper linkage, coordination and collaboration with local government from planning to monitoring and evaluation are another challenge in the future.

3.10 Targets vs. Progress

There have been compiled the cumulative targets vs progress over the last two years in order to figure out the quantitative performance of the GRR program. Around 66 per cent targeted outputs have been achieved as planned until the end of April 2018 (Appendix 7). Some of the activities have not been achieved due to the three tier election, large geographical coverage, community conflicts on use of water source, poor time management, delays implementation and low authority delegation to field workers etc. It is expected that the all recovery and resilience activities will be completed in the next year as committed by CRS Nepal and its implementing partners.

3.11 Overall Learning

The following lessons learnt have been drawn during the midterm evaluation of GRRP:

1. The cash for work activity has found useful among the earthquake survivors. The skilled/unskilled workers on an average NPR 12,000/month cash generated through cash for work schemes. They spent that cash on food items, daily consumption needs and shelter repairs as well as medical and educational purposes.
2. By water schemes construction, increased the accessibility of drinking water that reduced the water fetching time so that they can use that time in the livelihood activities.
3. Community ownerships in recovery and resilience humanitarian support that leads to sustainability of programs due to operation and maintenance of earthquake affected physical structures, user committee formation, training and orientation etc.
4. CRS built community based demonstration houses have been replicated by earthquake survivors in their community that has increased earthquake resistance buildings. Mainly Stone – mud - masonry (SMM) building which is found popular in earthquake affected rural

areas. This model is cheaper and can be built with locally available materials like stone, timber and mud etc.

5. Door to door technical support to earthquake survivors has found effective to transfer the skills to local communities in their own houses that resulted earthquake resistant shelter construction by earthquake survivors in short period and helped them to get Government reconstruction installments on time.
6. A total of 50 days long mason training provided to local unskilled labors that generated local employment and upgraded their skills that improved the lives and livelihoods of the earthquake survivors.
7. The improved seed distribution of maize, paddy and cauliflower increased yield by 32.5 per cent that contributed additional two months household food security among earthquake survivors.
8. The public audit system in the project areas increased transparency and contributed to control corruption and promote the good governance. However, the quality of public audit has enough room for improvement as standard national procedures.

3.12 Gaps and Challenges

Gaps

The following gaps have been identified to have larger impacts in the lives of poor and marginalized people:

1. Innovative designs like bamboo construction technologies were developed but could not be materialized at community level due to not adopted by earthquake survivors.
2. Agroforestry activity could not be launched along with goat rearing that does negative impact in an environment due to over pressure in the existing forest land for goat feeding (fodder and pasture).
3. Inability to handover demonstration houses to real vulnerable HHs due to communities' conflict in households prioritization process.
4. The ultra-poor particularly landless and marginalized groups of people still excluded from the recovery and reconstruction support.
5. Weak integration of climate change adaptation issue in life and livelihoods of the earthquake survivors.
6. Lack of participation of journalists in joint field monitoring during humanitarian response.

Challenges

The following challenges have been identified in GRR program implementation to have larger impact in the lives of earthquake survivors:

1. Political instability and new government structure has delayed program activities in the field due to unclear guidance both at the district and the central level. .
2. Delay in Project approvals delays project implementation on a timely manner.
3. Varying rates for daily labor set by GoN and Market has discouraged labors to work locally.
4. There has been lack of women participants during mason training that remained challenge to increase women participation in the program.
5. Newly formed government federal structures like Center, province, local level government (Rural Municipalities/Municipalities) and their elected people's representatives have request to implement program activities on a timely manner despite central level approvals.
6. Bad publicity against humanitarian agencies involved in recovery and resilience program created illusion among the local community that remained challenge to smooth operation of humanitarian assistance in the community.
7. There has been remained conflict on use of water source in the different locations that hampered the smooth running of water schemes in the community. Also newly formed government on transition phase creates dilemma for getting water right certificate.

3.13 Stakeholders' Review of Existing Recovery and Resilience Program

The exiting program activities have been critically reviewed through the participatory discussion with local elected representatives of Rural Municipalities and Municipalities, earthquake survivors (women and men), NGOs' functionaries etc using simple matrix like what program activities should be stopped, what program activities should be continued and What new program activities should be start-up in the future (Table 9).

Table 9: Stakeholders' Review towards Gorkha Recovery and Resilience Program

What activities should be discontinued ?	What existing activities should be continued?	What new program activities should be initiated in the future?
Demo house construction and toilet construction	Drinking Water Scheme Construction with private tapstand	Agroforestry (Fodder)
Door to Door technical assistance	Cash for Work (Road, trail, irrigation canals etc)	Road construction (motorable road)
	Seed distribution	Skilled training
	Off-season vegetable farming	Irrigation
	Goat rearing (breeding buck and improved goat shed construction)	Market linkage (marketing, vegetable production and establishment of collection centres)

	Health and hygiene promotion	Coordination and collaboration with local Government
	Exposure visit for farmers	Small farmer's support (cattle and poultry farming)
	Technical assistance on agriculture	Leadership development of women
	Farmer Field School	Cooperative support and promotion (Agriculture, saving and credit , multipurpose)
	Community toilet support	Homestay (ecotourism promotion)
		Fruit and orchard farming (citrus fruit)
		Education support to increase the education quality (Capacity building to student and teachers)
		Materials support on Health Posts (Lab and equipments, medicines and pharmacy operation support)
		Metal Pole support for extension of rural electrification
		Community hall construction
		Youth empowerment (Reduce drugs using , awareness activities and sports)
		Children support and development activities (Child Rights and class room management)
		Promotion of indigenous technical Knowledge
		Yoga Center support for senior citizens

Source: Focus Group Discussion, May 2018

The above mentioned information will be useful for the redesign of the program. According to Miya, Caritas Nepal staffs are committed to work. They have done hard work for the recovery and resilience of earthquake survivors. Caritas Nepal should focus on livelihoods and income generation programs in the future, School teacher, Miya, Abdul Karim-48, Finam; Gorkha Municipality. The CRS program has found popular in the community. The community people have demanded the extension of GRR programs in the future as well with some modification.

3.14 Future Focus of the Programs

When asked on what should be the future focus of the major programs that the respondents ranked first for coordination and collaboration with local government ranked second for economic well-being/resilience livelihoods, ranked third for social development and ranked fourth for market promotion respectively based on the needs and priority of the community including elected representatives of Rural municipalities and municipalities (Table 10). However, there is linked with

each other key program activities to make a difference in the lives and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable groups of the community.

A total of 10 seeds (assumed to be 100 per cent) of corn were distributed to each respondent to judge the main program activity. It was noted that higher the score greater the performance during the score ranking by respondents. A total of 14 community women, men, elected representatives of local government (Rural Municipality and Municipalities), and NGOs workers were participated in the exercise. The people perception was mapped out based on the judgment of the respondents. This is being measure in relative terms. It is hoped that this information can be useful for the redesign of the program in the future.

Table 10: Prioritization of Key Program Activities for the Future

Key Program Components	Women	Men	Total Score	Mean Score	Rank
1. Economic Well-being/Resilience Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism (Homestay) • NTFP based high values crops and small enterprise development • Resilient livelihoods and agroforestry • Commercial vegetable farming • Climate smart agriculture • Skilled based training • Small Ruminants enterprises • Irrigation support • Climate Change Adaptation 	59	63	122	8.71	II
2.Social Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate smart water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) schemes • Health education • Gender equality & social Inclusion • Women leadership development 	46	70	116	8.29	III
3.Coordination & Collaboration with Local Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of producers and marketing cooperatives • Empowerment and capacity development of poor & vulnerable people 	51	73	124	8.86	I

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local institutional development • Coordination and collaboration with Rural Municipality and Municipalities to launch economic development projects • Collaborative projects • Lobbying & advocacy • Research, Publications and dissemination 					
4. Market Promotion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value chain marketing • Market linkage • Support to collection centers • Promotion of weekly fair in local market centers • Construction of market stall 	48	63	111	7.93	IV

Source: Focus Group Discussion, May 2018

The perception of elected representative of Municipality towards Recovery and Resilience program has been mapped out which is as follows:

"CRS recruited technicians have done effective work as compared to the technicians of Gorkha Municipality due to more workload. We are happy with CRS programs in response to earthquake recovery and resilience works in Gorkha district. We would like to continue the CRS long term development program in the future as well in Gorkha district" says Mr. Pant, Rajan Raj, Mayor; Gorkha Municipality.

4. Financial Management

CRS Nepal has maintained the financial transaction as per acceptable norms of country and International Accounting Standards. But in case of fixed assets it has not been charged depreciation as per durability and expected life of the project but written off wholly during the year of purchase. It is suggested to write off the fixed taking the consideration of individual project period.

Scope of Work

Social Welfare Council (SWC) has appointed as a member of Evaluation Team to CA Sujan Kafle under leadership of Dr. Nar Bikram Thapa to look after the financial transactions for the purpose of midterm evaluation of the implementing partners and local NGOs of GRR program. The main jobs of finance expert, as team member is set out in Term of Reference (ToR) by SWC and have focused on financial discipline of the implementing and local NGO partners. More concentration had given, during the field visit and working in Head office, about the recording the transactions are as per Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), mechanism to approve the fund, documentation

for payment, approval of transaction by authorized person, deduction of TDS in certain payment while disbursing the fund as per Income Tax Act 2000 and deposit of the same to the government office in stipulated time, system of internal audit and internal check and many more as stipulated on TOR.

Working Modality

Due to concentration as well as decentralized of all the transaction in head office and Partner NGO (PNGO), I have focused on the transaction recorded on head office and visited the local NGOs that include;

SN	Name	Date of Registration with SWC
1	Caritas Nepal	2048/01/09
2	Shree Swara Integrated Community Development Centre	2051/06/10
3	System Development Service Centre	2056/10/21
4	CRS Nepal	1970

Total INGO and PNGO associated with CRS Nepal are as follows:

SN	Name of NGO and PNGO	USD
	Donor	
1	CRS private fund USA	8,255,120.00
2	Disasters Emergency Committee /CAFOD UK	1,270,662.00
3	Latter Day Saints Charities (LDSC-USA)	196,967.00
	Total	9,722,749.00
	Local Partner/NGOs	
1	Caritas Nepal	
2	Paddati Bikas Kendra Gorkha	
3	Shree Swara Integrated Community Development Centre, Gorkha	

Working method is mainly focus with ToR given by SWC at the time of appointing. In addition to this, some other areas of transaction have been verified to negate the doubts while preparing the report

Working Area: Gorkha District

Project Events

SN	Documents	Date of Sign/Start
1	General Agreement with SWC	02nd Dec 2015

2	Program Agreement with SWC	26th Jan 2017
4	Project Start Date	8th July 2016

Note: Because of some reason Project Agreement has been signed after one year of Project from the general agreement and 6 months after from the date of project implementation.

Efficiency of the projects and cost effectiveness

The CRS Nepal has made project agreement with Social Welfare Council (SWC) to execute this project at 26 Jan 2017 for the project period of 3 years. During this period the project has estimated to incur the following cost to the different rural municipalities of Gorkha

Table 11: As per section 5.12 total budgets of GRRP

Particulars	USD	NRs	Percentage	Exchange Rate
Admin Cost: overhead and non-program expenses	9,990,473.43	1,090,622,444.00	9.80%	109.17
Program cost	1,085,546.57	118,505,040.00	90.20%	109.17
Total	11,076,020.00	1,209,127,484.00	100%	

Table 12: As per section 5.11 of project agreement sources of fund of GRRP

1	CRS private fund USA	8,255,120.00
2	Disasters Emergency Committee /CAFOD UK	1,270,662.00
3	Latter Day Saints Charities (LDSC-USA)	196,967.00
	Total	9,722,749.00

Total of source of fund and financial grant to be brought in Nepal is different. It should be same.

As per information given to us no commodity or technical assistant in kind is available for this project.

Table 13: Status of total expenditure in summary as on 31st March 2018

Particulars	USD	NRs	Total Budget	% of Budget	Exchange Rate
Program Cost:	7,783,660.37	813,762,120.12	1,090,622,444.00	75%	104.55

Admin Cost: overhead and non-program expenses	952,341.06	99,738,846.49	118,550,040.00	84%	104.73
Total	8,736,001.43	913,500,966.61	1,209,172,484.00		

Table 14: Budget consumption as per USD

Particulars	USD	NRs	% of Budget
Program Cost:	7,783,660.37	9,990,473.43	78%
Admin Cost: overhead and non-program expenses	952,341.06	1,085,546.57	88%
Total	8,736,001.43	11,076,020.00	

This amount is actual budget written on the project agreement and we have conducted our evaluation on the basis of this budget

There are mismatch of percentage of budget consumption between USD actual expenses and NPR actual expenses.

Budget and Actual Expenses

Comparison of line items with actual is not available. So we could not verify whether actual expenses over budget line items is less or greater the budget.

Table 15: Fund Received so far by CRS Nepal

Period	Fund Request Date	Total Requested	This Project
July, 2016	27/07/2016	115,000	115,000
August, 2016	5/8/2016	192,752	192,752
September, 2016	18/09/2016	195,000	195,000
October, 2016	28/10/2016	160,000	160,000
November, 2016	23/11/2016	216,000	216,000
December, 2016	14/12/2016	350,000	350,000
January, 2017	22/01/2017	504,979	504,979
February, 2017	14/02/2017	434,391	434,391
March, 2017	24/03/2017	317,723	317,723
April, 2017	11/4/2017	380,029	380,029
May, 2017	4/5/2017	319,031	319,031
June, 2017	25/06/2017	540,095	540,095
July, 2017	7/7/2017	453,669	453,669
August, 2017	8/4/2017	589,436	589,436

September, 2017	9/4/2017	694,734	694,734
September, 2017	9/20/2017	288,648	288,648
September, 2017	9/22/2017	171,000	171,000
October, 2017	10/27/2017	500,000	500,000
January, 2018	1/8/2018	853,000	853,000
February, 2018	2/26/2018	481,000	481,000
February, 2018	2/28/2018	359,000	359,000
March, 2018	3/20/2018	476,500	476,500
Total Fund Receipt		8,591,987	8,591,987
Total Budget		11,076,020.00	
% of fund Received		77.57	

As per above information given to as amount receipt till March end id 8.5 Million but actual expenses shows 8.7 million USD has been expensed. Budget should be expenses within the limit of amount receipt.

Table 16: Budgeted cost and Actual Cost

Particulars	USD	NRs	% of exp
Program Cost:	7,783,660.37	813,762,120.12	89.08
Admin Cost: overhead and non-program expenses	952,341.06	99,738,846.49	10.92
Total	8,736,001.43	913,500,966.61	100.00

Individual comparison of budget line items is not available. So, we compared in totality. However, admin cost is little bit high (1%) of as agreed on project agreement.

Amount given to partner so far:

Table 17: Shree Swara Integrated Community Development Centre (SSICDC), Gorkha

Posting Date	Document No.	Descriptions	LCY Amount
8/5/2016	1	Aug-16	7,536,001.86
11/21/2016	1	Nov-16	14,808,345.00
1/24/2017	137	Jan-17	22,529,206.50
2/20/2017	333	February 2017	11,035,212.10
4/12/2017	547	March and April 2017	25,765,968.00
6/13/2017	839	May-17	11,100,540.00
7/4/2017	966	Jun-17	35,856,649.00
7/27/2017	1097	Jul-17	23,764,447.00

9/19/2017	1251	Aug-17	18,594,391.00
9/22/2017	1260	Sep-17	35,000,000.00
2/28/2018	1527	January to March 2018	25,000,000.00
Total			230,990,760.46

Table 18: Paddati Bikas Kendra Gorkha (SDC) Gorkha

Posting Date	Document No.	Descriptions	LCY Amount
8/5/2016	1	Aug-16	10,965,458.52
12/2/2016	7	September to November 2016	13,680,000.00
2/6/2017	298	Jan-17	13,000,000.00
3/13/2017	419	42767	25,614,770.00
4/28/2017	619	42795	35,064,928.00
8/9/2017	1157	Jun-17	7,187,787.00
8/11/2017	1157	Jul-17	24,491,894.00
2/28/2018	1527	January to March 2018	25,000,000.00
Total			155,004,837.52

Table 19: Caritas Nepal Gorkha Office

12/15/2016	35	Nov-16	25,612,033.00
7/17/2017	1024	Jun-17	11,391,821.00
8/29/2017	1198	Jul-17	20,176,525.00
9/4/2017	1243	42948	17,225,508.00
9/15/2017	1249	42979	12,279,979.00
12/18/2017	1484	October- December 2017	21,555,412.00
2/28/2018	1527	January- March 2018	25,000,000.00
Total			133,241,278.00

Table 20: Summary Budget

SSICDC	230,990,760.46
SCSC	155,004,837.52
Caritas Nepal	133,241,278.00
Total	519,236,875.98
Actual Expenses till March 31 2018	913,500,966.61
% of fund trf on actual expenses	56.84
Budget of project	1,209,127,484.00
% of fund trf on budget	42.94

Table 21: Expenses incurred by CRS Nepal

Particulars	Amount in NPR
Total Amount given to PNGO	519,236,875.98
Actual Expense till 31st March 2018	913,500,966.61
Diff (Exp incurred by CRS)	394,264,090.63
% of total Budget	32.61
% of total actual exps till 31st March 2018	43.16

Out of total budget for two year, an amount equal to 33 % has been incurred by CRS Nepal itself, which is against the norms of expenditure of INGO. In addition to this out of total expenses incurred for these two years of project period 43 % has solely been expensed by CRS Nepal Head office.

As per the norms of the INGO, INGO itself can not make expenses but CRS Nepal has incurred huge expenses by itself which is not as per norms.

Identification area of cost reduction

Cost reduction is major aim of any organization to maintain economy and efficiency over the work done by them. The CRS Nepal has maintained the financial discipline to keep the corporate governance intact. To make the management efficient the project has implemented different rules and regulations to run the project on the basis of corporate governance. The CRS Nepal has promulgated and implemented following bylaws for self-disciplined purpose.

1. Nepal Personnel Manual
2. CRS Nepal Procurement Manual

Economy in procuring goods and service

Goods and services have been procured as per provision mentioned at CRS own policy.

Petty Cash limit

SN	Office	Limit NRs
1	Country Office	50,000
2	Gorkha Office	50,000

Store Recording and Issuing System

Store has been recorded as per generally acceptable norms of accounting. However the project has system of procuring goods and service under the set self implemented rules and regulation. CRS has administration department who is responsible for recording and issuing inventory. Inventory register is maintained in all CRS offices.

Compliance with project agreement

Date of Project start and project signed with SWC

Descriptions	Status
General Agreement Signed date	2nd December 2015
Project Agreement Signed Date	26th January 2017
Project Start Date	8th July 2016

Expensed incurred before signing project agreement

Period	NPR	USD
18th July 2016 to 25th January 2017	236,951,977.60	2,219,998.98

Project is working since 8th July 2016 but project agreement with SWC has signed w. e. f 26th Jan 2017.

Expatriate detail

Designation	Date of appointment	Monthly Salary
Country Director (Previous)	19 th October 2015	8,963 USD
Country Director (Current)	22 nd December 2017	8,030 USD
Program Manager	21 st October 2016	5,073 USD

Table 22: Senior Staffs remuneration and Facilities with TDS deduction (2073-74)

Tax Calculation	Gross Salary	1%	15%	25%	35%	Total Tax
Expatriates*	15,498,604.92	3,150	13,500	461,250	4,094,561	4,572,461
Project Chief*	6,345,344.74	4,000	15,000	500,000	1,345,871	1,864,871
Other Staffs	29,234,874	116,370	2,049,411			2,165,781
Total	51,078,823.66	123,520.00	2,077,911.00	961,250.00	5,440,432.00	8,603,113.00

***Note:** Expatriates and Project Chief's salaries are not part of the expenses reported in GRRP.

TDS has been deducted as per the rule of Government of Nepal.

Bank Account Detail

Name of Bank	Standard Chartered Bank
Bank Account No FY	01-2718545-51
Bank Account No LY	01-2718545-01
Name of Bank	Himalayan Bank Limited
Bank Account No LY	034-06150310013

As per section 10 of Project agreement, no account no of Himalayan Bank is mentioned. However the CRS is operating the same.

Reporting Requirements

Reporting requirement (Sec 5.6 of Project Agreement) to SWC

Reports	Year -1	Year -2	Year -3
Semi-annual Report	Completed	Completed	N/A
Annual Progress Report	Completed	Completed	N/A
Annual Audit Report	Completed	Completed	N/A
Renewal From SWC	N/A	N/A	N/A

Reporting requirement (Sec 5.6 of Project Agreement) to CRS USA by GRR program

All the reporting requirement is met during the CPAC meeting conducted on semi-annual basis. No any separate reporting is done for individual projects.

Reports	Year -1	Year -2	Year -3
Financial report	N/A	N/A	N/A
Narrative Report	N/A	N/A	N/A

Staff Status	Total Number (GRRP staffs and Pool staffs)	Cost
Shared	22	43,723,896.58
Program	20	21,214,990.66
Total	42	64,938,887.25

Staff as per project agreement

Staff Detail	No of Staff	Complied or not
Expatriate	2	Complied

Shared	Not Mentioned on PA	
Program	Not Mentioned on PA	
Total	42	Complied

As per section 5.13 total number of staffs have been mentioned on Project Agreement is 42 including expatriate but as per salary sheet given to us there areemployees working on the CRS office.

Other Compliance of General and Project Agreement

Agreement Type	Clause No	Criteria	Complied or Not Complied
General	1.b	Adopt the social audit practice at Centre, District and Community	Complied
General	1.b....	Allocate budget less than 20 % on Admin cost and budget for INGO and Budget for centre activities will be part of Admin cost	Complied.
General	1.c	Provide minimum 100 thousand USD fund excluding commodity grant and technical assistance	Complied
General	1.d	Submit the project proposal within 3 months form the date of signing general agreement and implement project within 90 days from the date of signing project agreement	CRS has applied for extension to submit the project proposal till 2nd June 2016 and letter was registered on SWC on 2072.11.10
General	1.g	Approval of bank account opening at commercial bank	Partially Complied
General	1.h	Auditing of Books of Accounts by CA Registered at ICAN	Complied
General	1.i	Exclude remuneration and perquisites of expatriate or foreign country representativ from project and program cost and reflect the same cost on project agreement	Complied

General	1.j	Disposal of duty free goods with prior approval of SWC	N/A
General	1.l	Declaration of sources of fund and doner agency	Partially Complied. Out of total fund 11 Million USD only 9.7 Million USD disclosed on section 5.11 of PA
General	1.q	Spend financial resources in Nepal only	Complied
General	1.r	Assure than no financial resources will be provided to other INGO in Nepal	Some amount 133.24 Million NPR has been given to CARITAS Nepal
General	1.u	Generate grant only not loan	Complied
Project	5.6	Reporting by LNGO, INGO	Complied
Project	5.13	Personnel: Expartriate: 2 Other 40	Complied

Other than stipulated above, no cases of non compliace has been found during the period of evaluation. However following descripancies has been noticed while makingg the financial evaluation.

Complianc with tax laws

Tax Deduction at Sources (TDS)

All the stakeholders of this project, so far transaction verified by us, tax law applicable to it has been complied with. Necessary TDS on different payments made by it has been deducted as per rates and procedure determined by the Income Tax Act 2002.

SN	Particulars	Remark
1	Salary and perquisites	SST: 1% up to basis expemption ceiling 15%: next 100000 of basic exemption 25%: above 350000 or 400000 but up to 2500000

		35%: above 2500000.00
2	House and all other rent	10%
3	Resources person remuneration	15%
4	Contract	1.5%
5	Service purchased	VAT bill: 1.5% Non VAT Bill: 15%

Table 23: TDS payment details

Tax Calculation	Gross Salary	1%	15%	25%	35%	Total Tax
Expatriates*	15,498,604.92	3,150	13,500	461,250	4,094,561	4,572,461
Project Chief*	6,345,344.74	4,000	15,000	500,000	1,345,871	1,864,871
Other Staffs	29,234,874	116,370	2,049,411			2,165,781
Total	51,078,823.66	123,520.00	2,077,911.00	961,250.00	5,440,432.00	8,603,113.00

In case of other partner NGO, they have also deducted and paid TDS on time.

Other Tax Compliance

CRS Nepal

SN	Particulars	Country Office
1	PAN	603842443
2	Last IT return submitted on	7th May 2018
3	Monthly Tax Returns	Submitted within 25th day of next nepali calender month
4	Tax Exemption certificate	In Progress
5	SWC	2nd December 2015

Fixed assets

Recording of fixed assets has been made properly. However capitalization of fixed assets has not been made by all NGOs and implementing partners. It has been charged as expense in the date of purchased regardless of durability and accounting principles.

Checklist of fixed assets management and control system

SN	Particulars	Country Office	PNGO
1	Coding	Yes	Yes
2	Location	Yes	Yes
3	Register	Yes	Yes
4	Physical Verification	Yes	Yes
5	Room Inventory	Yes	Yes
7	Custody	Yes	Yes
8	Status	Yes	Yes

Evaluation of internal control system

Most of the rules and by laws has been followed by the local NGOs or Implementing partners are particulars rules given by doner agency. All rules and regulation are mentioned on partner agreement paper.

To make the project efficient theCRSCRS Nepal has implemented following rules ;

1. Nepal Personnel Manual
2. CRS Nepal Procurement Manual

Periodic AGM and Board Meeting has been held by the PNGO but in case of CRS Nepal AGM and Board Meeting are not effective as all this funtions are conducted on HO. DPAC/CPAC and PMC meetings are held properly.

However, yearly regular AGM is not conducted in Nepal but it has been conducting in its Head Office USA.

Delegation of authority in terms of check sign has been made as and when necessary. Following procedure of cheque signatory has been followed;

Operation of bank accnts- at least by two signatories

SN	Signatory	Limit if any
1	Kathmandu Office: Primary Signatory: Katherine Price and Lorraine	N/A

	Bramwell Secondary Signatory: Spanjila Shrestha and Om Prakash Murav	
2	Gorkha Office: Primary Signatory: Adeel Javaid and Ram Hari Devkota Secondary Signatory: Abhilasha Sharma and Roshan Kumar Phuyal	N/A

The auditing system of the CRS Nepal is as follows

SN	Nature of audit	Executing agency	Period of audit
1	External	Oursource	16 th July 2016 to 15 th July 2017
2	Internal	In-house/Outsource	October 2015 to September 2016
3	Donor	by doner/others	CAFOD (Outsourced) May 2016 to April 2017
4	Social	Outsources	2075/01/10

In case of Partner Organisations;

SSICDC

SN	Nature of audit	Executing agency	Period of audit
1	External	Outsource	2073/2074
2	Internal	In-house/Outsource	NA
3	Donor	by donor/others	Quarterly/December 2017 and CAFOD(Outsourced) May 2016 to April 2017
4	Social	Outsources	After completion of the Program

SDSC

SN	Nature of audit	Executing agency	Period of audit
1	External	Outsource	2073/2074
2	Internal	In-house/Outsource	NA
3	Donor	by donor/others	Quarterly/December 2017 by CRS
4	Social	Outsources	After completion of the Program

Caritas Nepal

SN	Nature of audit	Executing agency	Period of audit
1	External	Outsource	July to December, 2017
2	Internal	In-house/Outsource	July to September, 2017
3	Donor	by donor/others	Quarterly/December 2017 by CRS
4	Social	Outsources	30th May, 2018

However there is no internal check system i.e. system of checking of work done by one person by another person. This checking system can be implemented sending employee on force leave where work of person absence is done by another.

Financial Reporting Framework

Reporting currency

Normally reporting currency in local level is Nepalese currency but in case of reporting to HO and other government agencies, USD is used for reporting.

Basis of accounting

Cash and accrual basis of accounting is normally followed by all local partners and implementing partners and in case of Head office cash and accrual system has been followed. In case of expenses booking accrual basis of accounting is followed.

Comparison of Budgets and Actual with committed Projects cost

Comparison of budget with actual has been made on quarterly basis in totality but there is no comparison on line by line item of budget with actual expenses.

Summary of Fund Expensed as of 31st March 2018

Committees and Meeting

A. Meetings

SN	Nature of Meeting	Held or Not Held with date
1	AGM	N/A
2	DPAC	4th December 2017
3	CPAC	14th February 2018

B. Committees

SN	Nature of Committees	Number of Member
1	Senior Management Committee	5
2	Procurement	4-5
3	Audit	N/A

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The midterm evaluation focused to map out the outputs, outcome and impacts of the GRR program areas over the last two years. The participatory approaches and methods was adopted to collect the information from field including earthquake survivors (women and men) elected representatives of Rural Municipalities, Municipalities, government line agencies and partner organizations to capture the quantitative and qualitative information. The people's perception towards the project as stated in the plan have been figure out and conducted the comprehensive analysis from different perspective.

The overwhelming majority of the respondents (92 %) have rated very happy and happy towards the GRR program because of the recovery and resilience of shelters, water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and livelihood recovery of the earthquake survivors. The fifty days long unskilled laborers training and demonstration house construction, drinking water and sanitation, support to water users groups, cash for works, breeding buck distribution for crossing, seed distribution, off-season vegetable farming, and farmers' field school activities have found popular among the earthquake survivors to make a difference in their lives.

The Sustainability is a major issue in most of the humanitarian response projects due to high incidence of poverty, weak management capacity, lack of viability gap funding from government or donors, poor follow-up, not sufficient budget and poor governance system. The GRR program is not exception in terms of institutional, technical and financial sustainability after the phase out. There is a need of viability gap funding from the Government of Nepal for the long term sustainability of the program in the remote areas of Gorkha district. However, GRR program has adopted the existing local community organizations, maintained linkage and coordination with local level Government that contributed towards sustainability of the project to some extent.

There has been completed only two – third of the project activities as planned. The GRR program team and partner organizations have done satisfactory performance. The CRS Nepal project based team and district level local partners like CN, SSDC and SSICDC actively engaged in order to execution of planned project activities in Gorkha district respectively. However, there is room for improvement to increase close contact and coordination with elected local level people's representatives in Rural Municipalities and Municipalities.

The project has been launched in highly earthquake affected areas which was the epicenter of Gorkha earthquake 2015. The District Project office has maintained coordination with DCC (District Coordination Committee) and other district line agencies. However, there is need of strong coordination and collaboration with local level Rural Municipalities and Municipalities in order to sustain the recovery and resilience program. CRS Nepal has followed the terms and conditions provisioned in the general agreement and project agreement signed with SWC. The civil society organizations-project partners of CRS Nepal organized the public hearing event in order to promote

the transparency and good governance in the project. However, there is enough room for improvement in conducting the public audit at the community and district level as standard operating procedures.

The GRR program is working in Gorkha Municipality plus 13 ex-VDCs of Gorkha district. There are 61 social Mobilizer who have been mobilized in each ward (former VDC) who is working in the field. The project aims to earthquake affected households rebuild their lives through social mobilization. CRS Nepal has developed GESI policy. Similarly, CN, SSDC and SSICDC also have developed GESI policy & strategy and implemented in the projects. There has been changed in the traditional gender roles of men and women where women farmers participate in the community meeting, trainings etc. The gender issue has been taken into account in the implementation and monitoring of GRR program.

In the project areas, the participation of women in the development process has significantly increased particularly in decision making process at households, community and Rural Municipality level. There has been narrowing down the gap in traditional gender roles and division of work in women and men. However, women have still more engaged in domestic chores whereas men have focused more in seasonal migration and plough the land. The patriarchal social structure is still dominating in the society.

The lobbying and advocacy works to influence government and donors' policy and practice at local and national level is important to make a difference in the life of women, children, poor and vulnerable people. The significant changes should be mapped out over the period of time and disseminate with evidence based good reports to stakeholders for wider sharing. There is need of local level lobbying and advocacy works as well in the change political context. The constitution of Nepal (2015) has provisioned many authorities to local level government particularly in humanitarian and development works. There are opportunities and challenges for CRS Nepal in working with local government in the future.

Around 66 per cent of the targeted activities have been achieved as planned. There is a need of strong team spirit and authority delegation to field staff in order to complete program as planned. The CRS staffs need to be capacitated to improve the public relations that include Government mechanisms and other civil society organizations.

The CRS Nepal has maintained the financial transaction as per acceptable norms of country and International Accounting Standards. But in case of fixed assets it has not been charged depreciation as per durability and expected life of the project but written off wholly during the year of purchase. It is suggested to write off the fixed taking the consideration of individual project period.

The midterm evaluation team has rated the overall GRR program performance as **satisfactory**.

5.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations have been put forward to improve the policy and programs in the future:

5.2.1 Handing over the demonstration houses to legally registered entity as early as possible.

- Hand over the demonstration houses to local registered groups or public institutions or Rural Municipalities by following legal process.
- Discontinue the demonstration houses and demonstration toilet construction activities in the future.
- Redesign the GRR program based on the community people's priorities and federal republic political system of Nepal.

5.2.2 Increase coordination and collaboration with Rural Municipalities and Municipality to sustain the program.

- Strengthening of coordination and collaborative works with local level Government bodies (Rural Municipalities and Municipality) by focusing the need and priorities of the people to improve access to services.
- Support on capacity development of elected people's representatives and staff members of local government in terms of planning, resource mobilization, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the programs.
- Organize the capacity development training to elected representatives of local level bodies like Rural Municipalities and Municipality.
- Organize local and national level registered people's organizations to lobbying and advocacy works with government, political parties and policy makers.
- Use of print and electronic media to disseminate information at wider audience.
- Organize regular review and reflection meetings and document the lesson learnt and circulate it to wider audience.
- Increase coordination with local level for getting official letter on water right certificate for time being unless government gives authority to whom it relates.

5.2.3 Mainstream the gender equality and social inclusion policy into practice effectively in project cycle management.

- Aware and organize the earthquake survivors through training and orientation in gender equality and social inclusion policy into practice.
- Develop the organizational commitment to action to internalize the policy into practice.
- Organize women leadership development training focusing to elected women representatives of rural municipalities and other local institutions.

- Organize review and reflection workshop at organizational and community level to map out the progress against plan.
- Focus to strategic gender needs to make a difference in the life of women and vulnerable population.

5.2.4 Design climate change adaptation program to the earthquake affected survivors and vulnerable groups.

- Aware and organize the local people about climate change adaptation works.
- Lobby and advocacy works to influence policy and practice at local and national level.
- Scale-up of small irrigation schemes through pond water collection using lift irrigation, drip and sprinkle irrigation system to economic use of water.
- Protect the water sources through mess wire fencing, stone wall and live fencing.
- Promote soil water conservation techniques like mulching, minimum tillage in agriculture farming, system of rice intensification (SRI), terracing, intercropping, bio-intensive gardening, broom grass and bamboo plantation, and checkdam construction etc.
- Support to climate smart large drinking water and sanitation and hygiene (at least 100-150 HHs) promotion schemes using private household level tap stand.
- Support to water users committee in terms of leadership development, financial management, equipments and training to local plumbers etc.

5.2.5 Scaling-up of climate smart resilient livelihood options to improve the socio-economic status of earthquake survivors, and vulnerable people.

- Increase access to economic development activities like skilled base training; establish non-timber forest products small industries, homestay, vegetable farming in green house/plastic tunnel, small ruminants rearing with stall feeding, and off-farm business for the earthquake survivors and vulnerable groups.
- Promote intercropping, mix cropping with leguminous crops to increase farm productivity per unit area and intensive use of land rather than keeping fallow.
- Create revolving fund to address the need and priorities of earthquake survivors and vulnerable families.
- Coordinate and collaborate with local government and line agencies to support earthquake survivors and vulnerable population.
- Scale-up of climate smart resilience livelihood options to earthquake survivors and vulnerable families.
- Increase budget for resilience livelihood recovery component by focusing to agricultural inputs like small irrigation, farmers' field school, commercial vegetable farming, plastic tunnels, famers' training, educational tours, small ruminants (goat

and sheep), agricultural marketing, establishment of collection centers, market linkage etc.

5.2.6 Increase the capacity on research, documentation, publications, reporting and result based monitoring and evaluation system.

- Improve the capacity of GRRP staff members on participatory research, documentation of lessons learnt and publications of materials.
- Focus research on indigenous technical knowledge, local culture in order to increase an innovative actions focusing to recovery and resilience livelihoods.
- Establish the robust result based monitoring, reporting and evaluation system by clearly developing the outcome and impact indicators of the programs.
- Improve the frequency of field monitoring visits and prepare a field monitoring reports and circulate it to concerned managers and stakeholders as downwards and upward accountability.
- Publish project completion report with qualitative and quantitative figures including case studies of good practices and disseminate it for wider audience.
- Regular update the website of CRS Nepal (GRR program) and partners NGOs to promote transparency and good governance as well.

5.2.7 Support on local institutional development of cooperatives and market stall for on farm and off-farm products at local level.

- Support for the development and management of producers, saving and credits and marketing cooperatives in order to promote social and economic transformation of earthquake affected survivors and vulnerable population.
- Support to local health institutions by providing equipments, Health Post building construction and capacity building of local health professionals.
- Support to primary and secondary school education to improve the teaching and learning environment of students.

5.2.8 Midterm Evaluation recommendations should be addressed before the final evaluation of GRR program.

- The recovery and resilience program approach of CRS Nepal should be replicated in other areas.
- Recommendations made by Midterm Evaluation Team should be addressed before the final evaluation of GRR program by preparing the plan of action.

5.2.9 Financial Management, Reporting and Internal Control Systems should be as follows:

- Expenses directly incurred by the CSR Nepal are high than agreed ratio which is not as per SWC norms. It is suggested to improve the same till final evaluation and maintain the agreed percentage in line with PA.
- Due to non availability of expenses detail on line items, we felt hard to make comparison of one by one line item expense with budget. So it is recommended to prepare the cost comparison with each and every item.
- As per project agreement there is no detail of expenditure to be incurred for expatriates. Which should be form part of Program Agreement (PA) but payment should not be made from total cost. It is recommended to disclose the same of Project Agreement.
- Bank account mentioned PA is not similar to account no given to us. It is recommended to have the same on PA and actual working.
- Project has not practice to prepare Fund Accountability Statement (FAS). So it should be prepared at least an annual interval.
- Project agreement has been signed after 13 months of general agreement but request for extension that been filed by CRS with SWC on 2072.11.10 to extent date till 2nd June 2016.
- Amount disbursed to PNGO is very low (43%) as on 31st March 2018 of total budget amount. It should be increased and lesser amount should only be expenses by HO.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Persons Contacted during Midterm Evaluation

S.N	Name of Person	Organization	Sex	Address
1	Devi Bahadur Basnet	Ward Chair Person	Male	Gorkha Municipality (GM) 10 , DWS scheme
2	Surya Bahadur Kumal	Construction Committee Chairperson	Male	GM- 10
3	Jal Maya Darai	Construction Committee Treasurer	Female	GM- 10
4	Narendra Raj Dhakal	Construction Committee Secretary	Male	GM- 10
5	Purna Maya Darai	Construction Committee Member	Female	GM- 10
6	Dhan Maya Kumal	Construction Committee Member	Female	GM- 10
7	Prachanda Kattel	CRS	Male	Gorkha
8	Abhisek Shrestha	CRS	Male	Gorkha
9	Ram Hari Devkota	CRS	Male	Gorkha
10	Buddhi Oli	Caritas Nepal	Male	Gorkha
11	Ram Ghimire	Caritas Nepal	Male	Gorkha
12	Yubraj Bhandari	CRS	Male	Gorkha
13	Indra Tamang	Caritas Nepal	Male	Gorkha
14	Prem Kumal	Community Member	Male	GM-10
15	Man Bahadur Kumal	Community Member	Male	GM-10
16	Arjun Derai	Community Member	Male	GM-10
17	Sita Kumal	Community Member	Female	GM-10
18	Phul Maya Kumal	Community Member	Female	GM-10
19	phul Maya B.K	Community Member	Female	GM-10
20	Beli Maya Kumal	Community Member	Female	GM-10
21	Mangai Kami	Community Member	Female	GM-10
22	Pharsan Gurung	Community Member	Female	GM-10
23	Krishna Devi Kumal	Community Member	Male	GM-10
24	Bimala Kumal	Community Member	Female	GM-10
25	Suk Maya Sarki	Community Member	Female	GM-10
26	Manju Kumal	Community Member	Female	GM-10
27	Sumitra Pariyar	Community Member	Female	GM-10
28	Samjhana Pariyar	Caritas Nepal	Female	Gorkha
29	Bikash Bhatta	Caritas Nepal	Male	Gorkha
30	Samjhana Dhakal	Caritas Nepal	Female	Gorkha
31	Indira Kumal	Caritas Nepal	Female	Gorkha

32	Adeel Javid	CRS	Male	Gorkha
33	Rakesh Tuladhar	CRS	Male	Gorkha
34	Kamal Shrestha	Caritas Nepal	Male	Gorkha
35	Jal Maya Darai	Construction Committee Member	Female	GM- 10, DWSS FGD
36	Dhan Maya Kumal	Community Member	Female	GM- 10
37	Surya Bahadur Kumal	Construction Committee Chari Person	Male	GM- 10
38	Devi Bahadur Basnet	Ward Chair Person	Male	GM- 10
39	Samjhana Pariyar	NGO Staff	Female	Gorkha
40	Bikash Bhatta	NGO Staff	Male	Gorkha
41	Ganesh Man Giri	Breeding Buck Lead Farmer	Male	GM- 10, Buck-FGD
42	Laxmi Giri	Community Member	Female	GM- 10
43	Surya Bahadur Kumal	Community Member	Male	GM- 10
44	Devi Bahadur Basnet	Ward Chair Person	Male	GM- 10
45	Ram Ghimire	NGO Staff	Male	Gorkha
46	Samjhana Dhakal	NGO Staff	Female	Gorkha
47	Sabita Giri	Community Member	Female	GM- 10
48	Name	Organization/Designation	Sex	Remarks
49	Purna Dahal	Chairperson, Aarughat Rural Municipality, Gorkha; 9846543034	M	SSICD area, Aarughat Rural Municipality office, Aarughat; 20 May 018
50	Men Bdr Adhikari	Ward Chairperson- Ward No. 10, 9849567335	M	Aarughat RM
51	Murari Khanal	Ward Chair person, Ward No. 89849954514		Aarughat RM
52	Dr Jeevan Pokhrel	Livestock Section		Aarughat RM
53	Om prakash Oli	Agriculture Section		Aarughat RM
54	Sunil Pokhrel	Er. Focal person, NRA		Aarughat RM
55	Indra Bdr. Khadka	Community Based Reconstruction Committee) CBRC / Chairperson	M	Aarughat RM-10 Aruchanaute, Paika
56	Ram Hari Devkota	CRS/ District Coordinator	M	Aarughat RM-10
57	Sanad Shrestha	SSICDC/PM	M	
58	Rabin Kattel	SSICDC/ Shelter coordinator	M	
59	Prachanda Kattel	CRS?PC	M	
60	Abhisek Shrestha	CRS	M	
61	Yubaraj Bhandari	CRS	M	
62	Susmita Aale	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
63	Ghithe Gurung	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
64	Indra Kumari Ale	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
65	Nanu Khadka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
66	Susmita Khadka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
67	Khadga Bdr. Khadka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10

68	Indra Bahadur Khadka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
69	Arjun Ale	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
70	Tek Bdr. Rana	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
71	Ratna Bdr. Khadka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
72	Suph Bdr. Nepali	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
73	Lok Bdr. Roka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
74	Achak Bdr. Khadka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
75	Indra Bdr. Aale	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
76	Lal Bdr. Aale	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
77	Dal Bdr. khadka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
78	Bal Bdr. Magrati	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
79	Subash Roka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
80	Hasta Bdr. Roka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
81	Sansar Magrati	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
82	Hem Kumari Khadka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
83	Kopila Khatri	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
84	Kalpna Magrati	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
85	Suk Maya	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
86	Kendra Kumari Gurung	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
87	Dal Chini Aale	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
88	Rupa Khadka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
89	Juthi Gurung	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
90	Chandra Kumari Magrati	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
91	Mina Khadka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
92	Khom Kumari Aale	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
93	Saroj Rana	SSICDC/Driver	M	
94	Ram Kumar Shrestha	CRS	M	
95	Purna Bdr. Khadka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
96	Lal Hira Aale	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
97	Budi Bdr. Khadka	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
98	Kanxhi Tiwari	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
99	Santi Gurung	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	F	Aarughat RM-10
100	Yukta Bdr. Khatri	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
101	Madhu Nepali	Aarughat RM Ward - 10/ Users	M	Aarughat RM-10
102	Resham Lal Shrestha	SSICDC/SM	M	Aarughat
103	Sunita Amatya	SSICDC/SA	F	Aarughat
104	Debi Pd. Lamichhane	SSICDC/ JTA	M	Aarughat
105	Sunil Shrestha	SSICDC/Technician	M	Aarughat
106	Amish Ghimire	SSICDC/Technician	F	Aarughat
107	Bikash Shrestha	SSICDC/Engineer	M	Aarughat
108	Rupa Rana Magar	SSICDC/SA	F	Aarughat
109	Sher Bdr. Bhandari		M	Aarughat

110	Saran Shrestha	Ward Chief-7, 9856040368	Male	Sahid Lakhnan Rural Municipality (SLRM), Ward# 7, Bungkot
111	Sabina Shrestha	Ward Member, Ward -7	Female	SLRM - Bungkot 7
112	Bhumi Nanda Devkota	SDSC (Chairperson)	Male)	SLRM - Bungkot 8
113	Kamala Lamichhane	SDSC(Executive Director)	Female	SLRM - Bungkot 9
114	Rabin Adhikari	SDSC (P.M)	Male	SLRM - Bungkot 10
115	Rudra Bahadur Rana Magar	Ward staff	Male	SLRM - Bungkot 7
117	Kashi Nath Amgai	Ward Chairperson of Ward -8, 9856040320	Male	SLRM, Bungkot -8
118	Mister Babu Shrestha	Ward Member of Ward -7	Female	SLRM, Bungkot -9
119	Dev Bahadur Shrestha	Ward Member of Ward -8	Male	SLRM, Bungkot -10
120	Toyanath Amgai	Ward Secretary of Ward 7&8, Bungkot, 9856070612	Male	Bungkot
121	Rabin Adhikari	SDSC (P.M)	Male	
122	Rahamtulla Miya	Ward Chairperson (GM Ward-2), 9856040333	Male	Gorkha Municipality, Taple-2
123	Kalpna Bohora	Shree Krishna CRC Chairperson	Female	Gorkha Municipality, Taple-2
124	Pratshya Dhakal	Shree Krishna CRC Secretary	Female	Taple-2
125	Kamala Shrestha	Shree Krishna CRC Member	Female	Taple-2
126	Tara B.K	Shree Krishna CRC Member	Female	Taple -2
127	Tek Bahadur B.K	Shree Krishna CRC Member	Female	Taple -2
128	Nawaraj Bohora	Skilled Mason	Male	Taple-2
129	Bhakta Bahadur Bogati	Skilled Mason	Male	Taple -2
130	Rupak Shrestha	SDSC	Male	Taple -3
131	Pramod Babu Bhatta	SDSC	Male	Taple -4
132	Ujjal Adhikari	SDSC D2D, Technician	Male	Taple -5
133	Rajendra Pokharel	SDSC JTA, Agriculture, Livestock	Male	Taple -6
134	Sujan Bhattarai	SDSC Technician	Male	Taple -7
135	Anusha Thapa Magar	SDSC Social Animator	Female	Taple -8
136	Ratna Gyan Thapa Magar	Buck Lead Farmer	Male	Taple -2
137	Radha Thapa Magar	Bankali women group, Chair Person	Female	Bungkot-7
138	Kamal Shrestha	CRC (Chairperson)	Male	Bungkot-7
139	Luk Maya Gurung	Users	Female	Bungkot-7
140	Ful Maya Shrestha	Users	Female	Bungkot-7
141	Dil Bahadur Gurung	Users	Male	Bungkot-7
142	Aakal Pariyar	Users	Male	Bungkot-7
143	Dhan Bahadur Shrestha	Maize Lead Farmer	Male	Bungkot-7
144	Dhan Bahadur Thapa	CRC Chairperson	Male	

145	Namrata Shrestha	CRC Secretary	Female	Bungkot 8
146	Anjana Thapa	CRC Member	Female	Bungkot 8
147	Sunita Pariyar	CRC Member	Female	Bungkot 8
148	Samundra Shrestha	CRC Member	Male	Bungkot 8
149	Khadka Bahadur Rana	Skilled Mason	Male	Bungkot 8
150	Nil Bahadur Rana	Mason	Male	Bungkot 8
151	Chudamani Neupane	SDSC	Male	Bungkot 8
152	Gopal Lamichhane	SDSC	Male	
153	Rekha Gurung	SDSC	Female	
154	Sangita Shrestha	SDSC	Female	

Key GoN Stakeholders/ Local Level Representatives

155	Mr. Rajan Raj Pant	Mayor	M	Gorkha Municipality, 9856040338, 9856056338
156	Mr. Purna Dahal	Chairperson	M	Aarughat Rural Municipality, 9846543034
157	Mr. Ratna Lamichhane	DE, DWSSDO		DWSSDO, Gorkha; 9856040960
158	Mr. Yam Kumar Shrestha	Sr. DADO		DAO, Gorkha, 064-420113, 9856030649
159	Mr. Sanukaji Onta	Livestock Officer		DLSO, Gorkha, 064-420273, 420273, 9851013195
160	Mr. Shivalal Poudyal	NRA Chief		DCC/NRA, Gorkha, 9856040637

Partner Staff Participated on Assessment and other activities

161	Sitaram Shrestha	ED, SSICDC	M	
162	Bhumi Nanda Devkota	Chairperson, SDSC	M	
162	Kamala Lamichhane	ED, SDSC	F	
163	Durga Lama	Sr. Program Coordinator, CN	M	
164	Kamal Shrestha	Program Coordinator, CN	M	
165	Rabin Adhikari	PM, SDSC	M	
166	Sanod Shrestha	PM, SSICDC	M	
167	Pramod Bhatta	Technician, WASH-SDSC	M	
168	Rupak Shrestha	AC, SDSC	M	
169	Sanjita Shrestha	Wash- SSICDC	F	
170	Pramila Adhikari	MEAL-SSICDC	F	
171	Rachana Lamichhane	Board Member-SDSC	F	
172	Hari Maya Gurung	Board member-SSICDC	F	

173	Devi Maya Thapa	Board member-SSICDC	F	
174	Krishna Gurung	Chair-SSICDC	F	
175	Rabin Kattel	Shelter-SSICDC	M	
176	Bikash Bhatta	SM Officer-CN	M	
177	Sunita Gurung	MEAL-CN	F	
178	Durga Neupane	Livelihood coordinator-SDSC	F	
179	Laxman Lama	CN	M	
180	Samjhana Pariyar	SM Officer-CN	M	
181	Nabin Shrestha		M	
CRS-GRRP team				
182	Adeel Javaid	PM-GRRP	M	
183	Abhishek Shrestha	Sr. Shelter Coordinator	M	
184	Rakesh Tuladhar	PC- CFW	M	
185	Prachanda Kattel	PC- Livelihoods	M	
186	Yubaraj Bhandari	MEAL- Officer	M	
187	Ram Hari Devkota	District Coordinator	M	

Annex 2: Checklist for Focus Group Discussion

Name of Group:

Address: District/Rural municipality/ Ward No. /Village

Name of Interviewer:

Date of Interview:

Gorkha Recovery and Resilience (GRR) Project	
1	<p>Effectiveness/Impact (Output-Outcome-Impact and find Gaps)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What significant changes did you observe based on objectives of GRR program? 2. What are the gaps identified during implementation of GRR program? 3. What are the challenges faced during execution of programs in GRR program ? 4. What do you recommends for further improvements of the program in the future? 5. What are the negative aspects observed during implementation of program? 6. Did you observe any failure cases? If yes, Please mentions. 7. What are the innovative actions introduced by the programs? Please list out with significant values and potentiality to scaling-up/ replication in the future?
2	<p>Efficiency (Input-Activities and Target VS Achievements: Correlation and sufficiency)</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the achievements against original program plan with percentile? 2. Is it sufficient or not in your observation? 3. What is commitment of staff members in order to response to targeted people in terms of program, timely delivery of inputs and conducting meeting with community based organizations regularly? 4. What is the process of timely release of budget in project area to community based organizations? 5. Are the people happy or not with the program delivery?
3	<p>Relevance (in terms of policy, practice and need and priority of the local community)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is this relevance in terms of current policy, strategies and Government of Nepal priorities? 2. Why it is relevance in the need and priorities of the local people like poor, Dalits, women, children and marginalized group of the society/community? 3. How it become the relevance to overcome the poverty and injustice at local and national level scenario?
4	<p>Coordination and Linkages (District level and Central level based on General and Project Agreement)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the mechanism of coordination and linkage with district and central level to avoid duplication, clarity on policy and practice and efficiently delivery of program activities in the community? 2. What are the gaps identified? 3. What are the main challenges in case of coordination between Government (Ministry and Department level) and CRS Nepal? 4. Do you have any suggestions for further improvements in the future? 5. What were the lobbying and advocacy issues to influence policy, practice, ideas and beliefs at local, national and international level? 6. What are the successful advocacy issues noted during program period to influence policy, practice, ideas and beliefs at local, national and international level?
5	<p>Sustainability (Institutional, Technical, environmental and financial sustainability: transparency, public auditing, people participation/Gender equality and social Inclusion and identify Gaps)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The current program can be long lasting in terms of institutional, technical, environmentally and financially? 2. What process and strategies have been adopted for the sustainability of the program? Is it enough or not towards sustainability of the program? Why? 3. What is the level of people participation particularly focusing to decision making in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation i.e. project cycle? 4. What is the mainstreaming of gender equality and social inclusion in the project cycle management? 5. What are the gaps identified in the sustainability of program? 6. What are the challenges faced during implementation of program 7. What are your suggestions for further improvement towards sustainability of the program?
6	<p>Financial Analysis (Actual VS Expenditure as of budget line, partnerwise and compliance to Government)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the project performance in terms of budget utilization (per cent) during project period? 2. Is it compliance with Government financial policy and procedure or not? If yes or not, why? 3. What is the system of transparency and downward accountability? Please mention the process? 4. Is the money used for any terrorist activities or not?

	<p>5. What is the best practice of financial management?</p> <p>6. Did you note the fraud cases during project implementation? If yes, please mention the cases with evidences?</p> <p>7. What was the gap identified in financial management?</p> <p>8. Do you have any suggestions for the further improvement?</p> <p>9. Are you happy with the financial management of CRS Nepal during program implementation? Why?</p> <p>Do you have any questions with us? If yes, you are welcome for your queries?</p>
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Annex 3: Checklist for Key Informant Interview

Name of Key Informant:

Position:

Gender: Man women

Address: District/Rural Municipality/ Ward No. /Village:

Name of Interviewer:

Date of Interview:

Gorkha Recovery and Resilience Project	
1.	<p>Effectiveness/Impact (Output-Outcome-Impact and find Gaps)</p> <p>1.What significant changes did you observe based on objectives of GRR program?</p> <p>2.What are the gaps identified during implementation of GRR program?</p> <p>3.What are the challenges faced during execution of GRR program?</p> <p>4.What do you recommends for further improvements of the program in the future?</p> <p>5.What are the negative aspects observed during implementation of program?</p> <p>6.Did you observe any failure cases? If yes, Pls mentions.</p> <p>7.What are the innovative actions introduced by the programs? Pls list out with significant values and potentiality to scaling-up/ replication in the future?</p>
2.	<p>Efficiency (Input-Activities and Target VS Achievements: Correlation and sufficiency)</p> <p>1. What are the achievements against original program plan with percentile?</p> <p>2. Is it sufficient or not in your observation?</p> <p>3. What is commitment of staff members in order to response to targeted people in terms of program, timely delivery of inputs and conducting meeting with community-based organizations regularly?</p> <p>4. What is the process of timely release of budget in project area to community based organizations?</p> <p>5. Are the people happy or not with the program delivery? Why?</p>
3.	<p>Relevance (in terms of policy, practice and need and priority of the local community)</p> <p>1. Is this relevance in terms of current policy, strategies and Government of Nepal priorities?</p> <p>2. Why it is relevance in the need and priorities of the local people like poor, Dalits, women, children and marginalized group of the society/community?</p> <p>3. How it become the relevance to overcome the poverty and injustice at local and national level scenario?</p>

4.	<p>Coordination and Linkages (District level and Central level based on General and Project Agreement)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the mechanism of coordination and linkage with district and central level to avoid duplication, clarity on policy and practice and efficiently delivery of program activities in the community? 2. What are the gaps identified? 3. What are the main challenges in case of coordination between Government (Ministry and Department level) and Care Nepal? 4. Do you have any suggestions for further improvements in the future? 5. What were the lobbying and advocacy issues to influence policy, practice, ideas and beliefs at local, national and international level? 6. What are the successful advocacy issues noted during program period to influence policy, practice, ideas and beliefs at local, national and international level?
5.	<p>Sustainability (Institutional, Technical, environmental and financial sustainability: transparency, public auditing, people participation/Gender equality and social inclusion and identify Gaps)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The current program can be long lasting in terms of institutional, technical, environmentally and financially? 2. What process and strategies have been adopted for the sustainability of the program? Is it enough or not towards sustainability of the program? Why? 3. What is the level of people participation particularly focusing to decision making in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation i.e. project cycle? 4. What is the mainstreaming of gender equality and social inclusion in the project cycle management? 5. What are the gaps identified in the sustainability of program? 6. What are the challenges faced during implementation of program 7. What are your suggestions for further improvement towards sustainability of the program?
6.	<p>Financial Analysis (Actual VS Expenditure as of budget line, partnerwise and compliance to Government)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the project performance in terms of budget utilization (per cent) during project period? 2. Is it compliance with Government financial policy and procedure or not? If yes or not, why? 3. What is the system of transparency and downward accountability? Pls mention the process? 4. Is the money used for any terrorist activities or not? 5. What is the best practice of financial management? 6. Did you note the fraud cases during project implementation? If yes, please mention the cases with evidences? 7. What was the gap identified in financial management? 8. Do you have any suggestions for the further improvement? 9. Are you happy with the financial management of CRS Nepal during program implementation? Why? <p>Do you have any questions with us? If yes, you are welcome for your queries?</p>

Annex 4: Organizational Performance Assessment of SDSC, Gorkha

Assessment Parameters	Range of Score	Obtained Score	Rating
1. Transparency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Audit/Public hearing • Annual Review & Reflections • Participatory Planning & Budgeting • Governance system/structures • Website updates 	0-4	04	Highly Satisfactory
2. Leadership Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory decision making • Authority Delegation • Visionary • Situational 	0-4	04	Highly Satisfactory
3. Financial Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with Financial Policies • Compliance with the income tax laws & Regulations • Fixed Assets Records and physical Verification • Internal Auditing & Control • External Auditing • Financial Reporting 	0-4	04	Highly Satisfactory
4. Networking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of Alliance • Establishment of Network with other organizations • Linkage and coordination with Government line agencies 	0-4	04	Highly Satisfactory
5. Efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed staff • Efficiently use of resources • Performance of Program Activities (%) 	0-4	03	Satisfactory
6. Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of policies and strategies • Amendment of policies as per the context • Available current policies/strategies 	0-4	03	Satisfactory
7. Sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational sustainability • Members' ownership • Financial Sustainability • Environmental Sustainability • Local institutional development/Cooperatives 	0-4	03	Satisfactory

Assessment Parameters	Range of Score	Obtained Score	Rating
8. Advocacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying & Advocacy to influence policy & practices Conducted research and publications Dissemination of information 	0-4	03	Satisfactory
9. Fund Raising <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local resource mobilisation National and international fund 	0-4	04	Highly Satisfactory
Total Score	-	32	-
Average Score	-	3.5	Satisfactory

Note: Organizational Assessment was done based on the judgment of Board members and staff of SDSC, Gorkha

Rating/Assessment Criteria (0-4 score):

4 - Highly Satisfactory

3 -3.5 Satisfactory

2 -2.5 Moderately Satisfactory, and

0-1 Unsatisfactory

Note: It is assumed that higher the score greater the performance whereas lower the score poorer the organizational performance.

Annex 5: Organizational Performance Assessment of SSICDC

Assessment Parameters	Range of Score	Obtained Score	Rating
1. Transparency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Audit/Public hearing Annual Review & Reflections Participatory Planning & Budgeting Governance system/structures Website updates 	0-4	04	Highly Satisfactory
2. Leadership Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory decision making Authority Delegation Visionary Situational 	0-4	04	Highly Satisfactory
3. Financial Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with Financial Policies Compliance with the income tax laws & 	0-4	04	Highly Satisfactory

Assessment Parameters	Range of Score	Obtained Score	Rating
Regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed Assets Records and physical Verification Internal Auditing & Control External Auditing Financial Reporting 			
4. Networking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of Alliance Establishment of Network with other organizations Linkage and coordination with Government line agencies 	0-4	03	Satisfactory
5. Efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed staff Efficiently use of resources Performance of Program Activities (%) 	0-4	04	Highly Satisfactory
6. Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of policies and strategies Amendment of policies as per the context Available current policies/strategies 	0-4	03	Satisfactory
7. Sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational sustainability Members' ownership Financial Sustainability Environmental Sustainability Local institutional development/Cooperatives 	0-4	03	Satisfactory
8. Advocacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying & Advocacy to influence policy & practices Conducted research and publications Dissemination of information 	0-4	03	Satisfactory
9. Fund Raising <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local resource mobilisation National and international fund 	0-4	03	Satisfactory
Total Score	-	31	-
Average Score	-	3.44	Satisfactory

Note: Organizational Assessment was done based on the judgment of SSICDC staff members, Gorkha

Rating/Assessment Criteria (0-4 score):

4 - Highly Satisfactory

3 -3.5 Satisfactory

2 -2.5 Moderately Satisfactory, and

0-1 Unsatisfactory

Note: It is assumed that higher the score greater the performance whereas lower the score poorer the organizational performance.

Appendix 6: Checklist for Direct Observation on GRR program

1. Level of women, poor people participation in group meeting(articulating power, bargaining power, influencing power)
2. Status of women leadership in families, community level
3. Participation of women and ethnic groups in Village Council meeting
4. Social status of women and ethnic groups in the community
5. Social prestige of women and ethnic groups in the household
6. Access to economic opportunities at household, community etc
7. Vegetable farming, cash crops, livestock (goat, cows, chicken etc)
8. Self employment at household
9. Involvement in the cooperatives (total saving amount, duration, main economic activities etc)
10. Linkages & coordination with Government line agencies, Rural Municipality/Municipality and NGOs etc)
11. Access to Government resources for social development of the women farmers
12. Lobbying and advocacy with Rural Municipalities to influence policy, practice, ideas and belief to make a difference in the lives of women
13. Access to water, sanitation and hygiene among women farmers
14. Access to communication
15. Access to mobility
16. Access to and control over household resources (land, forest, capital, livestock, money, food etc)
17. What are the innovative actions have been done in the program areas
18. What are the significant changes observe in the program area based on the following objectives
19. Level of women participation in group meeting(articulating power, bargaining power, influencing power)
20. Status of women leadership in families, community level
21. Participation of women in Village meeting
22. Social status of women in the community
23. Social prestige of women in the household
24. Access to economic opportunities at household, community etc
25. Vegetable farming, cash crops, livestock (goat, buffaloes, cows, chicken etc)

26. Self employment and increase income at household level
27. Involvement in the cooperatives (Total saving amount, duration, main economic activities etc)
28. Linkages & coordination with Government line agencies, Rural Municipality and NGOs etc)
29. Access to Government resources for social development of the women farmers
30. Lobbying and advocacy with Rural Municipality and DCCs (District Coordination Committees) to influence policy, practice, ideas and belief to make a difference in the lives of women
31. Access to water, sanitation and hygiene among women farmers
32. Access to communication
33. Access to mobility
34. Access to and control over household resources (land, capital, livestock, money, food etc)
35. School building construction and its facilities of class rooms
36. Quality of school education in migrating children during summer and winter season
37. Situation of food security and status of nutrition among children and pregnant mothers
38. Presence of school teachers in the school due to score card monitoring practice by the project
39. Linkage and Coordination with Government line agencies and Private sector
40. Regular meeting with Government line agencies and Private sector by Local partners and GRR program staff
41. Linkage and Coordination with Political parties and informal leaders by local partners and GRR program staff
42. Strengthening the local institutions through capacity building and exposure visits outside the project areas

Appendix 7: Work Schedule of the Study

Day -1; 19 May, 2018

Team Moves from KTM at 7 am and arrived Gorkha tentatively at 1 PM

Visit Schedule:

Partner Organization: Caritas Nepal

Visiting Team Members:

Field visit Team: Prof. Nar Bikram Thapa, Mr. Shiva Kumar Basnet and Er. Devi Prasad Pandey

CA Sujan Kumar Kafle, Finance Expert will Visit CN Office 1:30 onwards

Time	Field Visit Plan	Location
Plan A		
1:00- 2:15 PM	Kukhurekhola khanipani yojana	Ward No- 9
2:15- 3:45 PM	Demo house visit & interaction with mason	Ward No- 9
	Interaction with ward leader	Ward No- 9
3:45 - 4:30 PM	Breeding buck farmer	Aamalapani- 9
4:30 - 5:30	Demo house visit	
6:30 -7:30	Meeting with NRA, DLSO, DADO and EDs	Hotel Gorkha Palace
7:30 -8:30	Dinner together with Team, GoN Officials, EDs and PMs	Hotel Gorkha Palace

Visitors' night stay at Hotel Gorkha Palace

Day-2; 20 May, 2018

SSICDC area

Field visit Team: Prof. Nar Bikram Thapa, Mr. Shiva Kumar Basnet and Er. Devi Prasad Pandey

CA Sujan Kumar Kafle, Finance Expert will Visit SDSC at 7:30 to 12:30 and

1:30 onwards to SSICDC office

Time	Activity	Location
7-7:30 Am	Meeting with Arughat Rural Municipality Chief and Ward leaders	Hotel Gorkha Palace
07:30 AM – 08: AM 08: 0 AM – 10:40 PM	Breakfast in Hotel Travel GKH Municipality to Arughat	
10:40 AM – 11:40 PM	Meeting with Gaupalika Officials at Arughat, Ward leader-9	Arughat Gaupalika Office
11:40 AM – 12:30 PM	Lunch together with Gaupalika Officials at Arughat	Manaslu Hotel- Arughat
12:30 PM- 01:00PM	Travel to Aruchanaute-9,Paika	Aruchanaute
01:00 PM – 04 :15 PM	Visit to demo house and meeting with CRC including Famers Meeting with trained masons (M&F) both from 7 days and 50 days training Foot trail observation , Goat shelter observation and meeting with individual household about their feedback	Aruchanaute-9

04:15 PM – 05:00 PM	Travel to Hotel Overnight stay in hotel	Manaslu Hotel(Bamboo cottage)
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Day-3; 21 May, 2018

SDSC area

Field visit Team: Prof. Nar Bikram Thapa, Mr. Shiva Kumar Basnet and Er. Devi Prasad Pandey

Time	Activity	Location
10 am to 10:45	Visit Demo House at Taple -2 with welcome by CRC	
10:45 to 11:05 am	FGD with CRC member (farmer + HH under construction)	
11:05 am to 11:30 am	FGD with trained Mason ---	
11:30 to 11:45 AM	Observe Breed Buck at Taple - 3	
11:45 to 12:00 pm	Visit Water Supply scheme at Taple-3	
12:00 to 12:45 pm	Meeting with Ward Chairperson	
12:45 pm to 2:00 pm	lunch at Bungkot, Khabdi	
2:00 pm to 3 pm	Movement to Bungkot and visit Demo House-1	
3 pm to 4 pm	visit Bungkot ward no 3 Trial road maintenance scheme which is ongoing and visit goat shelter	
4 pm to 4:30 pm	Meeting with Ward Chairperson	
4:30 to 5:15 pm	Return back to Gorkha	
6 -6:30 PM	Meeting with Mayer, Gorkha Municipality - Dinner	Hotel Gorkha Palace

Day-4; 22 May, 2018

Caritas Nepal-CN area

Field visit Team: Prof. Nar Bikram Thapa, Mr. Shiva Kumar Basnet and Er. Devi Prasad Pandey

8:00 - 9:30 AM	Krishi Dekhi Mathi Nala Nirman Yojnaa	Ward No -5
9:30 - 11:30 AM	Mel Bisauna Sindi Bato Nirman	Ward No- 13
11:30 - 12:30 AM	Improved goat shelter (Krishna Gurung)	Ward No- 13 Lakuriswara
12:30- 1:30 PM	Lunch at Gorkha Bazaar	
1:30 - 3: 00 PM	Bagar Kuwa Bato Nirman Yojana	Ward no -3
4:30 to 5 PM	Meeting with CDO, and other officials Gorkha	CDO office

Day- 5; 23 May, 2018

7:30-8:30	Meeting with GoN officials- DWSSDO, DUDBC	
9-10	Debriefing, Sharing meeting with CRS	
11 am	Travel to KTM	

Appendix 8: GRR program Progress against Plan (July 2016 - April 2018)

S#	Key Activity	Target	Unit	Achieved	%	Budget
1	Enrollment Support	17,000	HH	17,000	100	20,000,000
2	Skilled labor/Retrofitting training on DUDBC 7-day curriculum	1,656	Mason	1,426	86	17,809,008
3	Unskilled labor Training (50 days) on masonry and carpentry skills	1,044	Mason	924	89	78,875,392
4	Door to door Assistance of HH and Masons for shelter construction	17,000	HH	7,046	41	2,698,850
5	Demonstration Building Construction	91	House	68	75	125,791,174
6	HH orientation (Key construction messages, Grant SOP, Cost Calculator)	17,000	HH	7,046	41	4,912,400
7	Top up Support, including Latrine construction	330	HH	-	00	16,425,000
8	Water Supply system repairs/Construction	60	Scheme	18	30	99,057,853
9	Hygiene Promotion Session	9,000	HH	768	9	7,099,780
10	Demonstration Latrines	98	Toilet	68	69	9,220,000
11	Asset Restoration/Infrastructure schemes/CFW	144	Scheme	72	50	
12	Distribution of assets for livelihood restoration of earthquake affected households-Seeds	17,000	HH	18,000	106	14,898,440
13	Distribution of assets for livelihood restoration of earthquake affected households-Livestock Shelter and Bucks	3,800	HH	1,382	36	57,850,000
14	Technical knowledge on improved agricultural practices (Maize, Paddy and Potato)	10,995	HH	8,460	77	16,963,548
15	Technical knowledge on improved livestock rearing practices	9,000	HH	6,000	67	15,770,629
16	Technical knowledge on livelihood diversification including Cardamom and Cauliflower	600	HH	412	69	6,366,329
17	Coordination Meetings with CBRC/Local Government/Ward Level/VDC/DDC	117	CRC (ongoing)	117	100	3,320,332
18	Trainings to CBRC/ Local Government Members/Capacity Building	117	CRC	117	100	1,832,750
19	CBRC kits (Bag, Hat, Boot, Torch, Diary + Pen, Raincoat)	117	CRC	117	100	6,689,272
20	Information Dissemination and Communication	117	CRC (ongoing)	117	100	1,171,368
21	TOT and Reflection session	36	Session	18	50	336,720
	Average %				66	506,752,125