

# Nepal - Agriculture and Food Security Project Impact Evaluation 2017, Endline Survey

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

NPL\_2017\_AFSP-EL\_v01\_M

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP) aims to improve the livelihood of poor farmers by increasing agricultural output and improving nutritional practices. AFSP is funded by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Project (GAFSP), supervised by the World Bank, and implemented by the Ministries of Agricultural Development (MoAD) and Health (MoH). AFSP includes 19 districts<sup>1</sup> of the mid- and far-western development regions of Nepal. It intends to benefit 162,000 people living in hill and mountain areas of the country.

According to the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), the Project Development Objective (PDO) is to enhance food and nutritional security of the targeted communities in select locations of Nepal. The project hypothesizes a link between this food security/nutrition and increased productivity of on-farm income from

both cultivation of crops and rearing of livestock. Additional Results indicators for the project include:

- Increase in the productivity of targeted crops
- Increase in the yield of targeted livestock products
- Increase in the proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers and children between 6-24 months' age adopting appropriate feeding practices.

Following from these objectives, and the indicators laid out in the PAD, the IE was designed in order to capture both the direct targets of the project, as well as its envisioned mechanism pathways. These form the core outcomes measured and described in this report.

In order to achieve its targets, AFSP consists of four components:

1. Technology Development and Adaptation
2. Technology Dissemination and Adoption (TDA)
3. Food and Nutrition Status Enhancement (FNSE)
4. Project Management

The Impact Evaluation (IE) of AFSP concentrates on components 2 and 3. Component 2, TDA, aims to introduce farmers to new production and management methods for both crops and livestock in order to improve their yields and income using a Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach. Component 3, FNSE, aims to improve feeding practices of young children and of pregnant women, primarily through Behavior Change Communication (BCC).

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Household level

## Scope

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## NOTES

The scope of the Endline Survey includes:

Section A: Household Identification

Section A, Part 1: Location

Section A, Part 2: Verification

Section A, Part 3: Date and Time of interview

Section A, Part 4: Target Respondent

Section B: Individual Identification

Section B, Part 1: HH Roster

Section B, Part 2: HH Labor

Section C: Extension

Section D: Agriculture

Section D, Part 1: Plot Identification

Section D, Part 2: Production

Section D, Part 3: Ag Labor

Section D, Part 4: Irrigation

Section D, Part 5: Ag Inputs

Section D, Part 6: Technologies

Section E: Housing

Section F: Assets, Income, Expenditures

Section F, Part 1: Assets

Section F, Part 2: Income

Section F, Part 3: Expenditures

Section F, Part 4: Food Consumption

Section G: Farmer Groups

Section H: Livestock and Poultry

Section H, Part 1: Livestock Roster

Section H, Part 2: Livestock Products

Section I: Finances

Section J: Kitchen Gardens

Section K, Part 1: Dietary Diversity

Section K, Part 2: Months of Inadequate Food

## Section K, Part 3: HH Hunger ScaKe

## Section N: Insurance

## Coverage

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The survey covered the following districts:

Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Surkhet, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Dolpa, Jumla, Kalikot, Mugu, Humla, Bajura, Bajhang, Achham, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Darchula

## GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

District

## UNIVERSE

The endline survey followed up with households that were interviewed at the baseline, as well some of the additional households sampled during the midline survey, one year prior.

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Paul Christian (Development Impact Evaluation (DIME))	The World Bank

## OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Saahil Karpe	The World Bank	Research Analyst

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Global Agriculture Food Security Program	GAFSP	

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Development Data Group	DECDG	World Bank	Documentation of the Study

## DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2020-03-05

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 01 (March 2020)

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_NPL\_2017\_AFSPIE-EL\_v01\_M\_WB

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The AFSP project includes 10 VDCs in each of the 19 project districts. 8 of the 10 project VDCs were selected for the impact evaluation, along with 4 VDCs per district not receiving AFSP. There were a few exceptions to this 4 external controls per district "rule". Specifically, in 2 districts (Jajarkot, Dhadeldura) there were no suitable external controls found, so all 10 AFSP VDCs were surveyed. (For ex. in Dadeldhura there are only 20 VDCs, and KISAN was working in the 10 non-AFSP VDCs). In 2 districts (Pyuthan and Kalikot), all 10 AFSP VDCs plus 4 external controls were surveyed to 'make up' for surveying only 10 VDCs in Jajarkot and Dadeldhura, which serve as long-term controls. The AFSP Endline Survey was thus conducted in 228 VDCs.

The endline survey followed up with households that were interviewed at the baseline, as well some of the additional households sampled during the midline survey, one year prior. Before conducting the baseline survey, the survey firm completed a household census in each VDC to identify households that meet eligibility criteria for AFSP interventions. The census included a list of questions on household composition, land and livestock ownership, and interest in participating in agricultural projects. The census data was used to establish eligibility for AFSP interventions, and to construct the sample frame for the IE. In each VDC, the team drew a random sample of 10 households to be tracked across the length of project implementation. The selection gave preference to households with young children, as they are most likely to benefit from both the nutrition and the agricultural interventions of AFSP. The household census and sampling were coordinated closely with the local officials responsible for forming AFSP groups to ensure that the sampled households were very likely to end up joining the groups.

### Deviations from Sample Design

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At baseline, 2280 household were surveyed, and this increased to 3157 households at midline. The sample was increased in 12 out of 19 districts to ensure that pregnant women and mothers of infants could be included in the sample since baseline households may not be guaranteed to have women with this profile. These 12 districts were purposefully chosen as the ones where Suaahara interventions had not yet expanded across the full district.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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The questionnaire focused on agricultural production and food security, and contained modules on housing, labor, education, health, income and expenditures, assets, and rural finance. The questionnaire is provided in English, available under the Documentation tab.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
2017-09-19	2017-12-06	Endline Survey

### Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

### Data Collection Notes

New ERA conducted the AFSP endline survey from September to December 2017. The survey team used SurveyCTO - a cloud-based data collection software that delivers questionnaires through Android tablets - to gather information from each household in the sample.

### Questionnaires

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### Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Gogi Grewal		The World Bank

### Supervision

The DIME team has been working closely with operational and program management staff from both the GoN and the World Bank (WB) from the inception of this IE. Throughout the IE process, the MoAD, MoHP, and WB teams are supported by a full-time DIME field coordinator based in Kathmandu who oversees day-to-day IE activities and ensures full communication across the various entities (research, operations and management).

## Data Processing

No content available



## Data Appraisal

No content available



## Documentation

### Questionnaires

#### Endline for the Impact Evaluation of the Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)

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Title Endline for the Impact Evaluation of the Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)  
 Date 2017-01-01  
 Country Nepal  
 Language English  
 Filename afsp\_endline\_survey.xlsx

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### Reports

#### Nepal Agriculture & Food Security Project (AFSP) - Impact Evaluation Concept Note

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Title Nepal Agriculture & Food Security Project (AFSP) - Impact Evaluation Concept Note  
 Author(s) Daniel Stein (DIME) Ritika D'Souza (DIME).  
 Country Nepal  
 Language English  
 Contributor(s) Maria Jones (DIME) Soham Sen (SASDS)  
 Filename concept\_note.pdf

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#### Nepal Agriculture & Food Security Project (AFSP) Impact Evaluation - Endline Survey Report

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Title Nepal Agriculture & Food Security Project (AFSP) Impact Evaluation - Endline Survey Report  
 Author(s) Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP)  
 Date 2018-06-13  
 Country Nepal  
 Language English  
 Filename endline\_report.pdf

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### Technical documents

#### Manual for Interviewers 2013

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Title Manual for Interviewers 2013  
 Author(s) Ministry of Agriculture Development World Bank New ERA  
 Date 2013-01-01

## Introduction

- Objectives of the Survey
- Survey Site
- Survey Organisation
- Role of Interviewer
- Role of Supervisor
- Role of Quality Controller
- Regulations

## Table of contents Conducting an Interview

- Building Rapport with the Respondent
- Tips for Conducting the Interview

## General Procedures for

- Asking the Questions
- Recording the Responses
- Correcting Mistakes

## Questionnaire

Filename	interviewers_manual_august_29_2013.pdf
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