



System Level Impact Evaluation Report

Categorization-based Farmer ID (FID) System in Nepal

October 2024

Classifications of farmers	Criteria for classification	Annual Agricultural Income
Landless and marginal farmers	Farmers who do not have own land or have less than 0.1 hectares (2 Ropani) of land or cultivate and earn a living by working as laborers in the agricultural sector	Max 1 lakh
Small farmers	0.1 to 0.3 hectare (2 Ropani) agriculture landholder farmer	1 lakh to 3 lakh
Medium scale farmers	0.3 hectare to 1 hectare (2 Ropani to 6 Ropani) agriculture landholder farmer	3 lakh to 10 lakh
Large scale farmers	Farmers who own land above 2 hectares to the extent prescribed by law	Above 10





Consent has been taken for those whose names and voices are quoted in the report

Photo Captions

1: Field survey team:

Four local enumerators after the training in Sihara, Lahan. The whole evaluation team was involved in the training and piloting the study tools. GESI Expert is standing in the middle of the row.

2. FGD:

FGD with Dalit women in Sakhuwanankarkatti Rural Municipality-3, Sihara. Both GESI Expert and Documentation Officer from 3D are doing interaction with the women. A female facilitator assigned by NFGF is facilitating the discussion.

3. HH survey:

An enumerator collecting information on HH survey in Bhagawanpur RM-2, Siraha. He is collecting information with Kobo Toolbox mobile app.

4: Ripple Effect Mapping (REM):

Participants in the REM workshop at Health Office Building, Bhagawanpur, Sihara. Mostly female participants from Sakhuwanankarkatti and Bhagawanpur RMs were invited. It was a 5 hour long workshop. All evaluation experts and NFGF local facilitators were also present in the mapping workshop.

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List of Acronyms

3D Research and Development Solutions	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
3D, vii	Development
Agriculture Development Strategy	MoALD, vii
ADS, 13	National Adaption Plan
Bahun-Chhetri-Thakuri	NAP, 17
BCT, 11	National Association of Rural Municipalities in
civil society organizations	Nepal
CSOs, 39	NARMIN, 6
Dalits	National Farmers Group Federation
D, 11	NFGF, vii
Farmer's Identity	National Planning Commission
FID, vii	NPC, 6
Janajati/Madhesi	non-governmental organizations
J/M, 11	NGOs, 39
Local Government Operation Act	Representation, Inclusion, Legitimacy,
LGOA, 17	Transparency, Accountability and Synergy
local governments (LGs),	RILTAS, 5
LGs, 39	Ripple Effect Mapping.
	REM, 10

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Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

CARE's vital contribution led to systemic changes benefiting landless individuals, women, Persons with Disabilities, Dalits, Janajatis, and marginalized groups in Nepal through initiatives like the Farmers Identity (FID) Card system. A comprehensive impact evaluation was conducted by CARE Nepal to assess the impacts of FID system during May and June 2024.

The evaluation process used a participatory approach and 'contribution analysis' to identify and analyze the impact of CARE Nepal and partners, aiming to provide a credible narrative of their contribution by describing, verifying, and analyzing changes from the project intervention to appraise system-level impacts.

Data sources of the evaluation were the farmers receiving FID cards, the National Farmers Groups' Federation (NFGF), local, provincial and federal government officials including Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) and other stakeholders. A household survey was conducted in Sakhuwanankarkatti (219 HHs), Bhagawanpur (112 HHs), and Agnisar Krishnasvaran Rural Municipality (62 HHs) in Madhesh Province and qualitative survey organized 11 FGDs, 35 KIIs, and one event of Ripple Effect Mapping (REM) in Madhesh and Karnali province.

Findings

System level change

FID Card system has been changed as a result of CARE's intervention. The system is included in the Agriculture Act at Federal Level and some local level governments. Local governments, such as Belaka Municipality in Udayapur, Koshi Province, and Bhagwanpur and Sakhuwanarkarkatti Rural Municipalities in Siraha, Madhesh Province, have integrated the FID Card System into their Agriculture Acts. They own and are distributing FID cards based on categories emanated in Agriculture Act in 2022 (2079 BS) with support from NFGF and CARE Nepal.

The system changes align with CARE Nepal's 'Scaling and Adopting Proven Model' pathway to improve agriculture policies for marginalized farmers. The pathway leads to successful implementation of the FID Card system through effective partnerships. CARE and NFGF, influenced changes in regulations, policies, and programs across different government levels.

As of June 2023, 17 local governments initiated the FID implementation process. Of those, 16 local governments collected information on 104,894 farmers. Validation of the data for 97,354 farmers was completed, and categorization-based FID was distributed to 54,362 farmers. The distribution of FID to the remaining farmers who have already gone through the validation process will take place in the upcoming fiscal year 2023/24 (2081/2082).

At the provincial level, the FID card system is in place. Five provinces, excluding Koshia and Sudurpaschim, integrated the FID Card system into their annual policies. Karnali province introduced it under the Right to Food Act, while Bagmati Province did so under the Agriculture Act.

The national policy now includes a 4-category FID Card system advocated by NFGF and CARE. At the international level, the GoN's Policy Paper for UN Food System 2023 highlights providing agricultural services based on this classification system to benefit landless, women, and marginalized farmers

System level changes happened with different systematic steps. The steps comprise strengthening partnership initiatives with NFGF, development of mutual strategy for change, horizontal collaboration among CARE partners, cashing in on the change moment, adoption of model scaling approach and expansion and exposure visits.

The system change process faced several challenges including reaching a common understanding among the stakeholders, policy implementation, linking the classified cards with benefits, availability of human resources and skills and monitoring and supervision. Likewise, understanding in defining the classified FID cards within government structures was another challenge faced during the course.

System level outcome

The system level change resulted in system outcomes. As a result, there has been a significant change in agriculture policy from federal to the local level government identifying the farmers and protecting their rights provisioned in the FID system.

Another outcome assessed is improved accountability systems which ensures enhanced capacity, motivation and accountability among both the duty bearers and the rights holders. The change in the system has resulted in better governance and system strengthening. The classification based FID has defined the eligibility and set the criteria for the services provided by the local level governments. As a result, the most vulnerable farmers benefit and the rights holders trust the duty bearers.

Another outcome is improved social norms and reduced discrimination. The system has significantly empowered women, communities and community leaders changing their mindset towards a healthy society.

System level change impact

A total of 54,362 HHs received FID card as of the evaluation time benefitting 237,474 people. The intervention impacted the individual people as well as the communities. Leadership development of women, reduced discrimination, schooling children, improved health and reduced disease, decreased community conflicts, group-based farming are some of the examples of the impacts of the FID intervention.

Factors contributing to system sustainability

A movement towards a transformation from transactional change is a strong factor of sustainability. Other factors comprise changed priority of the local governments, changed social norms, local resources based intervention, cost efficiency with higher impact (i.e. USD 2.04/HH), demand-based intervention and specific RM selection criteria.

Learning

There are great learnings gained from the evaluation. Purpose specific FID system has worked very effectively. The institutional presence of NFGF has an influential role on farmers' agenda, changing the livelihoods of the landless and marginalized farmers with tangible benefit. Another learning of the evaluation was the gendered and inclusive empowerment of the landless people to create the visible project impact. Likewise, the interventions are owned by both rights holders and duty bearers across the project communities.

Recommendations

- Encourage strategic advocacy to urge local and provincial governments to support FID cardholders with friendly policies and ensure their effective implementation.
- Local levels may be hesitant to adjust due to competing priorities; NFGF must sustain advocacy efforts to fully persuade the authorities.
- Expanding NFGF outreach to more local levels strengthens the local FID system.
- The Nepali government must identify farmers using the classified based FID approach. NFGF should advocate federally and with all government levels for a system to distribute subsidized inputs based on the FID card classification.

- For consistency, farmers should be categorized uniformly in all districts. Donors, communities, and the government should collaborate on the strategy.
- Formal trainings and workshops, along with advocacy campaigns, effectively persuade elected representatives and government officials.
- Document and share FID system impact success stories through government structures, with NFGF advocating for it.
- Establish a data software for accurate records in Palikas and Provincial governments' data banks. Central software should categorize land and income. Currently, it focuses only on income, conflicting with local software.
- The system level impact evaluation needs to be organized at least two years after the intervention so as to measure the system level effects.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Ministry of Agriculture's [27-point commitment, 2015](#) recognized that blanket services and subsidies have not helped small farmers. It proposed classifying farmers into four categories—commercial, subsistence, landless, and farm labor—to issue identity cards for state benefits. The 2071/072 budget and the farmer's ID card guidelines enhanced access to agricultural inputs and subsidies. The 2073 social security scheme further categorized farmers by land ownership, productivity, and investment, while the 2075 road map emphasized ID cards and contributory pensions.

Without proper identification and categorization of farmers, two-thirds of the country's population is lumped together. This lack of distinction denies small and marginal farmers a voice in policy-making and access to vital resources. Consequently, limited agricultural resources are redirected to non-agricultural sectors, leading youth to disengage from farming, which has lost the identity and dignity it rightfully deserves.

In response to the challenges faced by farmers, the National Farmers Groups' Federation (NFGF), representing 5,550 groups nationwide, actively advocated for policy changes alongside CARE Nepal and other partners. They focused on farmers' identity, access to services, and social security, while emphasizing agriculture's dignity. Their persistent efforts are now yielding results and valuable insights for broader impact.

1.2 FID model scaling process by CARE

NFGF-CARE Nepal partnership- a head start on the issue: NFGF's advocacy for farmers' identity, dignity, and rights dates back to 2011 when Nepal had a unitary centralized form of government. Together with the most vulnerable marginalized, small, and women farmers, NFGF was working for farmers' rights. Its long-term partnership with CARE Nepal provided a new impetus to the cause. The nature of the partnership, the value added both of them brought in, and the strategic thinking and flexibility in their ways of working helped them press ahead with their commitment to the cause of farmers' rights.

CARE and NFGF shared mutuality in partnership, and were clear about each other's roles, and value added. NFGF as a well-rooted national federation of more than five thousand farmers' groups across the country possessed lived experience, rich knowledge of the issue and context, and provided legitimacy to CARE for its engagement in the issue. It took the responsibility of leading model piloting and building an enabling environment for scaling up the model. CARE supported NFGF's strategic plan and reinforced the ongoing campaign for farmers' rights without reshaping the plan to reflect its own experiences. It complemented as a coach, trainer, and guide for NFGF's capacity building and empowerment. As a technical advisor, CARE shared best practices from within and outside the country, supported NFGF for organizational development, and equipped it with other institutional instruments, while as a resource partner, it funded the implementation of NFGF's strategic plan. As another value addition, it also played the role of a connector/convener by creating spaces and forums for meetings and interactions between NFGF, government and nongovernment stakeholders, and external development partners. During the process the activities/ ways that are followed:

- Reaching an understanding of how change happens
- Horizontal collaboration among CARE partners
- Cashing in on the change moment
- Adoption of model scaling approach
- Model scaling gained momentum
- Knowledge tour

1.3 Background of the system level impact by CARE

CARE has a [Vision 2030](#) impact goal of improving the lives of 200 million people. A key component of CARE's impact target includes **systems-level impact**: improving people's lives by improving systems so that they work better for people, and addressing the root causes of structural inequalities for women, girls, marginalized communities, leading to long-term sustainability. It is done by supporting and advancing social norms change, service system strengthening and social accountability, supporting social movements, inclusive market-based approaches, and advocacy for policy change.

1.4 Background of the evaluation

CARE Nepal has created different proven models like Farmers ID Cards, Leasehold Farming, IVR, Agromet Advisory Services, and community-based Land Management among others for landless and marginalized farmers. The model categorization-based Farmer ID (FID) Card in Nepal aims to ensure the access of farming communities mainly from landless, poor, small, and marginalized women to government services and other facilities. More than 50 thousand people across 17 municipalities have received FID as of July 2023. This model has been implemented at the local level and a few local-level governments have already adopted this model as anticipated by CARE Nepal. Documenting the effectiveness of this model at the local level will provide empirical evidence to support scaling the model at the provincial and federal levels. CARE Nepal, thus intends to conduct a systems-level impact evaluation based on prior advocacy and influencing wins, including calculating impact estimates aligned to CARE's Vision 2030 indicators.

1.5 FID model scaling coverage and location

As of June 2023, 17 local governments have initiated the FID implementation process. Of these, 16 local governments have collected information on 104,894 farmers. Validation of the data for 97,354 farmers has been completed, and categorization-based FID has been distributed to 54,362 farmers. The distribution of FID to the remaining farmers who have already gone through the validation process will take place in the upcoming fiscal year. FID implementation process is a significant step forward in the government's efforts to provide farmers with access to productive resources and agriculture extension services to the farming communities.

1.6 Objective of the Evaluation

The objective of the evaluation is to assess the systems and structural changes achieved, against CARE's pathways of systems-level impact. The results of the evaluation will inform CARE Nepal's organizational framework and strategy for measuring systems-level change and impact, and support the organization's ability to design, fund, and implement strategies for systems-level change and impact.

The specific objectives of the systems-level evaluation is to:

- Establish CARE's contribution to systems-level change, identify systems-level change outcomes, and estimate the number of people whose lives are improved as a result of those systems-level changes.
- Conduct a systems-level impact evaluation based on prior advocacy and influencing wins, including calculating impact estimates aligned to CARE's [Vision 2030 indicators](#).

1.7 Key Evaluation Question and Scope

1.7.1 Questions for systems-level evaluation

The evaluations will answer the following questions in the Process, System-level Change and Impact on people's live:

System level change:

1. What is the system (or systems) that changed as a result of the advocacy/influencing win?
2. How did the systems-level change(s) happen? What obstacles had to be addressed or notable advocacy/influencing tactics used to result in the systems-level change?
3. What was CARE's contribution to those systems-level changes? What role did CARE play in supporting partners who contributed to the change? What advocacy approaches did CARE use with partners (e.g., advocacy for, advocacy with, advocacy by)? – Process

System level outcome:

4. What were the outcomes of those systems-level changes, from the perspective of CARE and other systems actors? -Effectiveness
5. Where were the changes that happened to the system and people (the target population)? – Efficiency

System-level Impact:

6. How many people's lives are better because of CARE's contributions to those systems-level changes? Impact
 - a) To what extent did the model scale, and how many people's lives are better through the scaled intervention vs. CARE alone? – sustainability

The potential area of impact evaluation is to understand if *women, landless and marginalized groups* were able to access government support with their farmer ID cards.

In addition, the evaluation will conduct the HH survey to reflect the HH and individual level impacts as a result of FID system (Annex IV).

1.8 Purpose of the Evaluation/Specific Objective of the evaluation

The objective of the evaluation is to assess the systems and structural changes achieved, against CARE's pathways of systems-level impact. The results of the evaluation will inform CARE Nepal's organizational framework and strategy for measuring systems-level change and impact, and support the organization's ability to design, fund, and implement strategies for systems-level change and impact.

The specific objectives of the systems-level evaluation is to:

- Establish CARE's contribution to systems-level change, identify systems-level change outcomes, and estimate the number of people whose lives are improved as a result of those systems-level changes.
- Conduct a systems-level impact evaluation based on prior advocacy and influencing wins, including calculating impact estimates aligned to CARE's [Vision 2030 indicators](#).

1.8.1 The scope of the study comprises the following aspects

Assess existing evidence of CARE's contribution to each win through a desk review of existing programmatic evidence, including completed Advocacy and Influencing Impact Reporting (AIIR) Tools and reports.

1. **Conduct structured interviews** with key policymakers and stakeholders and analyse data from the interviews alongside existing evidence to provide an independent contribution analysis.

2. **Refine a Theory of Change** outlining the systems-level pathways, strategies, approaches, and outcomes that occurred due to advocacy/influencing win and the subsequent impact on people's lives.
3. Assess how, and to what extent, CARE enacted systems-level change. Document any "ripple effects" and additional (possibly unintended) outcomes that took place as a result of the policy change.
4. Assess the number of lives impacted due to systems-level change with a specific focus on vulnerable populations. Depending on available secondary data, that may entail original data collection through household surveys, focus groups, and key informant interviews.
5. Identify learning and recommendations for future systems-level work, specifically:
 - a) Implications and recommendations for future advocacy strategies and tactics;
 - b) Better estimating the potential systems-level impact of similar advocacy wins; and
 - c) Improving CARE's evidence-based advocacy based on both intended and unintended outcomes of this study

2 Methodology and Evaluation Design

The evaluation applied a participatory approach and used 'contribution analysis' method. The method identified the contribution of CARE Nepal and partners to a change or set of changes happened. The study aimed to produce a credible, evidence-based narrative of the contribution. The method was restricted to identify, describe, verify, and analyse the changes brought about through the project intervention for appraising the system level change and impacts.

The evaluation methodology included multiple data sources. The data sources accessed by the evaluators were Farmers Identity Cards with Categorization, Categorization-Based Farmer ID FY23 Annual Report, Concept note on FID, FID documentation-FINAL-0726023, FID Program and Outcomes Memo (002), FID-Gender Marker, Framing Indicator – Agency, Indicator 1 - negotiation communication skills, Indicator 8 - self efficacy, Indicator 17 - structural changes in formal spaces and other reference documents.

The evaluation followed the following steps

1) Set out/review the questions to be addressed

A set of key questions was provided in the ToR. During the inception phase, further contribution analysis was done and the questions were reviewed and revised as need with additional questions.

An inception meeting organized by CARE Nepal involving NFG and the consultant team on 26 April 2024 provided inputs to the evaluation questions in line with the system-level impact pathways. The inception meeting also identified the stakeholders to be consulted and the source of data collection along with finalizing the evaluation schedule.

2) Gather existing evidence

The evaluation team collected the existing evidences to assess the change or changes under consideration. The team reviewed the documents on FID process and gained knowledge about changes that have occurred in impact stakeholders¹ and farmers groups² and how CARE Nepal contributed to these changes. Key documents reviewed were:

- FID model scaling process and practical use of FID cards
- Representation, Inclusion, Legitimacy, Transparency, Accountability and Synergy (RILTAS) report.
- NFGF Annual Report and their Position paper to demand and claim their rights in the local planning process
- Case stories
- Local Government formulated the Agriculture Act
- Local Land Act and *policy and procedural guideline*
- Local Government Operating guidelines
- Policy briefs
- Documents provided by CARE (CARE Indicators, Outcomes, GEM)
- Qualitative and quantitative survey from among the following:
At Local levels (Bhagawanpur, Sakhuwanankar Katti, Belaka, Agnisair Krishnasavaran Rural Municipality, Lekbasi-comprising Agriculture unit, Health & nutrition committee, Elected

¹ Local and provincial governments, strategic and resource partners.

² Poor, vulnerable and socially excluded women and with a particular focus on those who are smallholders, tenants, marginal and landless farmer households, agriculture labourers

representatives/ judicial committee, Chief Administrative Officer, Ward and municipal NFGF structure, Ward representatives, Farmers group, Agr-ovet, Cooperative (only in Bhagawanpur and HHs survey Excluding Belaka and Lekbeshi)

At Province Level (Madhesh, Koshi and Karnali): Agriculture and cooperative ministry, NFGF

At Federal level: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD), National Planning Commission (NPC), NFGF, FIAN/RTF network NARMIN, VSO, National Association of Rural Municipalities in Nepal (NARMIN)

3) Development of contribution narratives towards the system level change

The evaluation team developed the contribution narratives based on the survey findings. The narratives were developed to support the evidence as a result of the program contribution on how the FID was implemented, and how it contributed to any change, assessed the role of other interventions and external factors, and ensured how credible the narrative is, and how much of it is supported by good evidence. The narratives were developed in line with the responses to the key evaluation questions, supported by the evidence of HH level survey as well where possible.

4) Development of further evidence

This was a second attempt draft of the finding. This stage collected additional evidence to support the contribution and the results after the debriefing meeting with CARE Nepal and other stakeholders.

5) Strengthen the contribution narratives and highlight the impacts.

The evaluation strengthened the narratives with robust evidence to support the system level impacts created due to FID.

1.1 Framework for the evaluation

The evaluation applied mixed methods to investigate the impacts as a result of CARE's contribution. The evaluation team followed the following framework designed based on the ToR, documents review and inception meeting:

Impact Evaluation Framework

Table 1: Evaluation framework

<i>Evaluation questions</i>	<i>Pathways to explore</i>	<i>Key Outcomes</i>	<i>Tools</i>	<i>Stakeholders</i>
<i>System-level Change: What is the system (or systems) that changed as a result of the advocacy/influencing win?</i>	Scaling proven models	Introduction of FID in different forms-policy, Directives, Guidelines etc. Inbuilt within the policy or separately introduced. What are the additional aspects to be changed	Documents review, FGD, KII	Farmers with FID, LGs, Officials, NFGF, MoLMAC, MoALD

<i>Evaluation questions</i>	<i>Pathways to explore</i>	<i>Key Outcomes</i>	<i>Tools</i>	<i>Stakeholders</i>
<i>How did the systems-level change(s) happen? What obstacles had to be addressed or notable advocacy/influencing tactics used to result in the systems-level change?</i>	Systems strengthening and social accountability (Transforming institutions, increasing their capacity)	NFGF contributed to FID System including replication to Lekbesi-how? Mechanisms/tools i.e. advocacy campaign (specify the date here if possible)-what? Improvement by LGs/service providers in service delivery.	Documents review, FGD, KII	Farmers with FID, LGs, Officials, NFGF, MoLMAC, MoALD
<i>What was CARE's contribution to those systems-level changes? What role did CARE play in supporting partners who contributed to the change? What advocacy approaches did CARE use with partners (e.g., advocacy for, advocacy with, advocacy by)?</i>	Service system strengthening and social accountability	CARE built the capacity of whom (LGs, FNGF and CSOs or CSOs ? on FID-how.	Documents review, FGD, KII	LGs, Officials, NFGF, MoLMAC, MoALD
	Advocacy for policy change	Advocacy for, with and by (NFGF?)		NFGF
<i>System-level Outcome: What were the outcomes of those systems-level changes, from the perspective of CARE and other systems actors?</i>	Social norms change	Harmful social and gender norms at HH and community level (also include the challenges faced in changing it); drivers contributing to change? Status of FID holders at HH and community level and how. Influencing decisions after getting FID.	Documents review, FGD, KII, REM	Farmers with FID, NFGF,
	Service system strengthening and social accountability	Strengthening of NFGF, LGs and CSOs to provide effective services. Changes in the quality of services delivered. Strategies applied for ensuring system strengthening and social accountability.		
<i>Where were the changes that</i>	Social norms change	Harmful social and gender norms at HH and community	Documents review,	Farmers with FID, LGs,

<i>Evaluation questions</i>	<i>Pathways to explore</i>	<i>Key Outcomes</i>	<i>Tools</i>	<i>Stakeholders</i>
<i>happened to the system and people (the target population)?</i>		level (also include the challenges faced in changing it); drivers contributing to change? Status of FID holders at HH and community level and how. Influencing decisions after getting FID.	FGD, KII, REM	Officials, NFGF, MoLMAC, MoALD
	Service system strengthening, and social accountability	Strengthening of NFGF, LGs and CSOs to provide effective services. Changes in the quality of services delivered. Strategies applied for ensuring system strengthening and social accountability.		Farmers with FID, LGs, MoLMAC, MoALD
	Inclusive market-based approaches pathway	Introduction of marketing service centres. Engagement of women farmers in market issues. Challenges still being faced		Cooperatives, Agrovet,, farmers
<i>Impact on people's live: How many people's lives are better because of CARE's contributions to those systems-level changes? a) To what extent did the model scale, and how many people's lives are better through the scaled intervention vs. CARE alone?</i>		<i>Evidences HH level survey and REM and other qualitative survey</i>	Documents review, FGD, KII, REM	Farmers with FID, LGs, Officials, NFGF,
<i>Sustainability - How sustainable was the systems-level effect?</i>	Scaling proven models	Analysis of the established and introduced policies and practices, replication of the policies and practices, Addressing FID model by MoALD in Federal level.	Documents review, FGD, KII, REM	LGs, Officials, NFGF, MoLMAC, MoALD

1.2 Survey samples

1.2.1 HH survey

The sample consisted of 393 marginalized farmers, 219 (56%) of whom belonged to Sakhuwanankarkatti Rural Municipality, 112 (28%) belonged to Bhagawanpur Rural Municipality and 62 (16%) belonged to Agnisar Krishnasvaran Rural Municipality, studied as 'Control Municipality'³. **Thus, the total samples of the treatment group account 331 and that of control counts 62 HHs.**

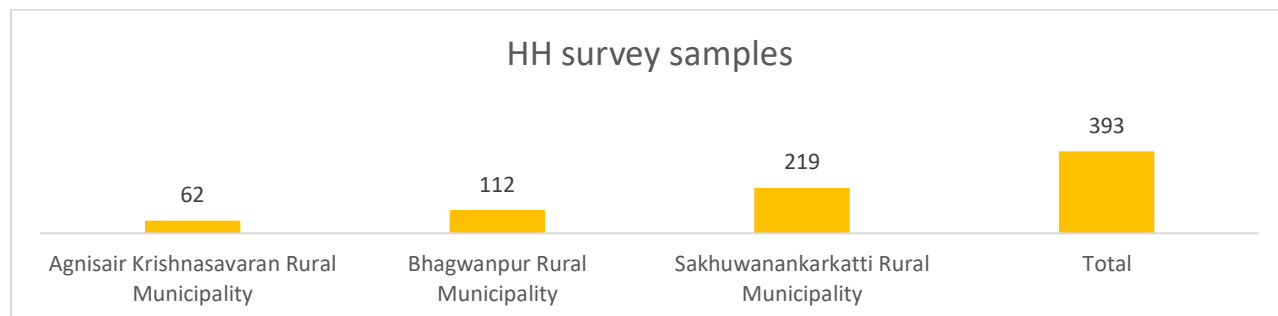


Figure 1: HH survey samples

Of the total treatment samples, 54% were female respondents. Participation of the respondents by ethnicity includes 73% Dalit and 27% Janajati/Madheshi communities.

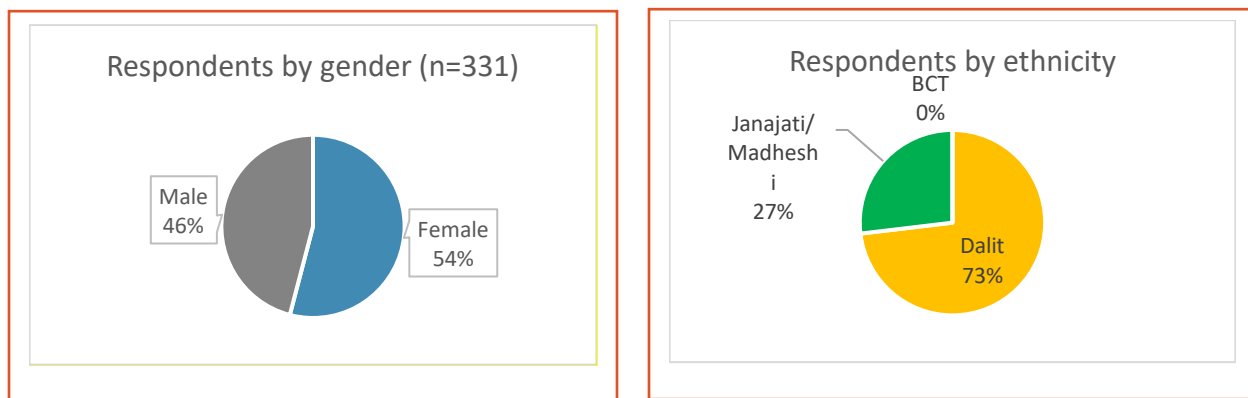


Figure 2: Samples by gender and ethnicity

³ Agnisar Krishnasvaran Rural Municipality one of the local levels of Saptati district where FID card distribution has yet not started. However they are interested to implement the system. Soci-economic situation of the municipality is almost similar to Bhagawanpur and Sakhuwanankarkatti municipalities.

There were 264 farmers (80%) having the FID of Category-1 involved in the study. Likewise, the number of farmers with Category 2 FID card was 41 (12%), Category 3 FID card was 23 (7%) and that of Category 4 was 3 (1%).

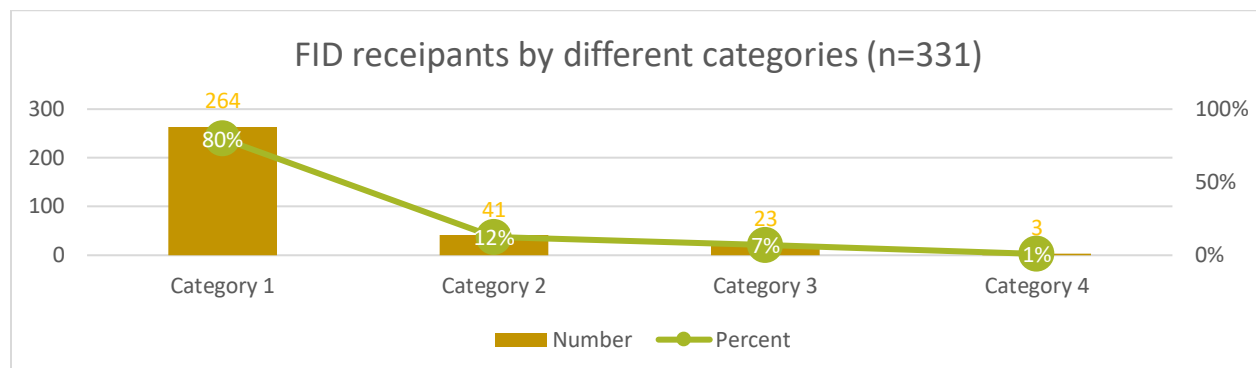


Figure 3: Respondents by category of FID

The average size of cultivable land of the farmers having FID Card was 10.69 Katta including 8.07 Katta own registered land. The different farmers have different sizes of land—either it is their own registered land or not. The size of cultivable land of the farmers ranges from 0.01 Kattha (minimum) to 100 Kattha as presented in Table below:

Table 2: Size of different types of land

Size	Types of land	Own Registered Land (Kattha)	Mohi (Kattha)	Rent, Adhiya, Bataiya (Kattha)	Total Area of Cultivable Land (Kattha)
Ave	Cultivated Land	8.07	0.18	2.41	10.69
	Farm	0.99	0.05	0.00	1.04
	Pakho/ Forest	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.37
MIN	Cultivated Land	0.1	1	2	0.1
	Farm	0.1	1	0	0.1
	Pakho/ Forest	1	0	0	1
		0			
MAX	Cultivated Land	100	20	40	100
	Farm	12	10	0	12
	Pakho/ Forest	10	0	0	10

1.2.2 Sample size-FGD, KII and Ripple Effect Mapping

The evaluation team organized 11 FGDs, 35 KII and one Ripple Effect Mapping (REM). Planned number for FGD was 13. Theory of saturation after some events suggested to limit this number. On the other hand, the mission organized 41 events of KII comprising 49 participants followed by one REM as stated in Figure below:

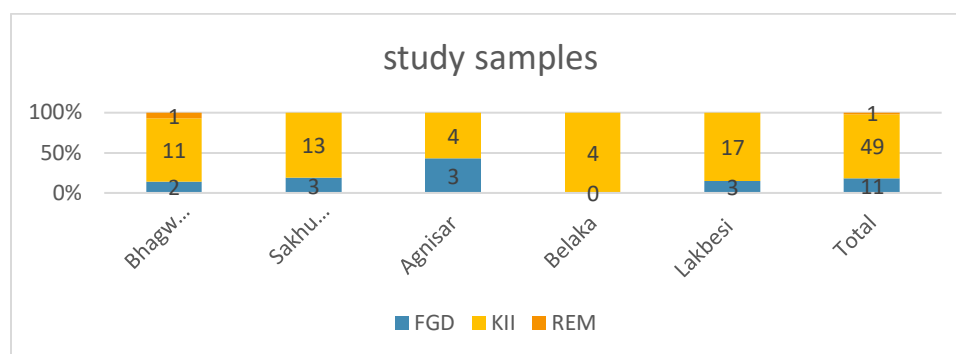


Figure 4: Qualitative samples

Proposed: FGD=13, KII=35, Ripple Effect Mapping (revised)-1

Table 3: Stakeholders involve in qualitative survey

Tools	Local level/place
FGDs	Women farmers' group, Contract farming groups
FGD-NNFGF Executive committee	Province level-Madhesh province
KII-Federal Level	MoAID, NFGF
KII-Province Level	MoLMAC Madhesh and Karnali Province; NFGF- Madhesh and Karnali Province
KII-Mayor, Chairs	Lekbesi M, Surkhet, Sakhuwa RM and Bhagawanpur RM, Siraha
KII-Administrative Chief	Lekbesi M, Surkhet, Sakhuwa RM and Bhagawanpur RM, Siraha
KII-Thematic Heads-Agriculture, Livestock, Health	Lekbesi M, Surkhet, Sakhuwa RM and Bhagawanpur RM, Siraha
KII-CARE Team	Project Thematic head & PME
KII-NFGF local	Ward, Municipal, District level
KII-RTWN	Province/Federal
KII-Agro-vet and Cooperative	One at Bhagawanpur
KII- VSO	Federal and Provincial
KII- NARMIN	Federal
KII-MoALD	Federal

There was participation of three ethnic groups in the survey comprising Bahun-Chhetri-Thakuri (BCT), Janajati/Madhese (J/M) and Dalits (D). Of the total 171 participants who participated in different events of survey (FGD, KII and REM), the share of Madhese/Janajati ethnic group was 42% followed by Dalit (37%) and BCT (21%)

From the gender perspective, there were 113 females and 58 males participating in the survey. The share of female participation in the FGD was significantly higher (77%) than male (23%). On the other hand, their participation in KII was reversed accounting 32% compared to male (68%). The main reason behind the less participation of female in KII was that both qualitative study and individual survey were organized simultaneously and most of the female were engaged in FGD whereas their male member/husband participated in individual survey. There was an incredible participation (76%) of female in REM.

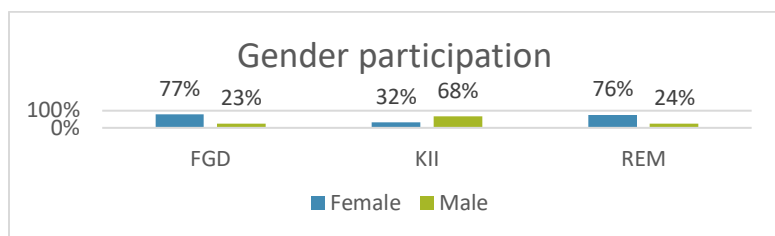


Figure 5: Gender participation in qualitative survey

1.3 Evaluation Governance

The team of proposed experts conducted the evaluation being fielded in the project area. Before commencing the study, 3D hired and trained local enumerators in Lahan Municipality, Siraha during May 15-16, 2024. The survey tools—both HH survey questionnaire and qualitative checklists—were uploaded to Kobo toolbox and were pretested in Paswan Tole, Bhawanpur RM on May 16, 2024. GoN Official (Agriculture) and Officials of NFGF actively participated during the training and entire study period.

Field progress and events were frequently updated to CARE Nepal and its partner NFGF at the Federal level. Feedback was collected and followed with a high professionalism by all the evaluation experts.

1.4 Limitations

1. It was difficult to identify and gather the list of beneficiaries since the responsible authority (especially the ward and rural municipality) did not have a proper record of distributed FID cards.
2. Those whose details were received from the wards, were also very reluctant in providing the detailed information. The evaluation team had to consult with other neighbors to verify the information in some cases.
3. Almost half or slightly more of the HHs identified as having received the FID card recently were not able to understand the full benefits of the program, and experience the perks of the FID card.

3 Findings

Findings are organized around the relevant system level pathways followed by key evaluation questions. The pathways are linked with the evaluation topic of the ToR and presented responding to the evaluation questions:

System-level Change

Evaluation question 1: What is the system (or systems) that changed as a result of the advocacy/influencing win?

The changes in the system falls under the 'Scaling and Adopting Proven Model' pathway of CARE which aims to formulate and amend land and agriculture related acts and policies incorporating real needs of the marginalized farmers. This system triggers the government stakeholders to formulate/reformulate and amend the acts and share resources along with the implementation of policy and programs. FID Card system is one of the system pathways created by CARE Nepal. The findings of the evaluation reveal that the strategic implementation of the pathway has significantly contributed to achieve the FID card system due to a strong and strategic partnership with the government and other partners through NFGF.

The systems that were changed as a result of advocacy made by CARE and its partners, particularly NFGF, were the formulation and amendments of key regulations, policies, and programs at the federal, provincial, and local levels including categorized based FID Card to better support the rights of landless and marginalized farmers.

The system addressed the goal of various agricultural policies and strategies⁴ including the Constitution of Nepal 2015, to boost sectoral competitiveness and elevate profitability in agriculture sector and objectives of the Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) 2015 highlighting the importance of categorizing farmers, providing them with distinct identities, and supporting them through various schemes such as agriculture credit, insurance, and other risk-reducing mechanisms. In line with the needs of the landless and marginalized farmers and the policy environment of the GoN, CARE and NFGF introduced the FID Card system in 2020 to promote fairness for smallholder farmers as suggested by the government, enhancing agricultural productivity and justice for small-scale farmers.

As of June 2023, 17 local governments initiated the FID implementation process. Of those, 16 local governments collected information on 104,894 farmers. Validation of the data for 97,354 farmers was completed, and categorization-based FID was distributed to 54,362 farmers. The distribution of FID to the remaining farmers who have already gone through the validation process will take place in the upcoming fiscal year 2023/24 (2081/2082).

FID Distribution status in 17 Local Level Governments as of May 2024

Municipalities	Province	District	Distribution status
Sakhuwanankarkatti RM	Madesh	Siraha	Completed
Bhagwanpur RM	Madesh	Siraha	Ongoing
Rupani RM	Madesh	Saptari	Awaiting Ward's approval (validation)
Laxmipur Patari RM	Madesh	Siraha	Awaiting Ward's approval (validation)

⁴ Agriculture Policy of 2015
National Food Security and Food Sovereignty Act 2018
Agriculture Prospective Plan of 1995-2015

Kankai Municipality	Koshi	Jhapa	Ready for distribution
Dhangadhimai M	Madesh	Siraha	Data entry finalization
Belaka Municipality	Koshi	Udayapur	Ongoing
Katari Municipality	Koshi	Udayapur	Ongoing
Siddhicharan Municipality	Koshi	Okhaldhunga	Ongoing
Sunkoshi RM	Koshi	Okhaldhunga	Ongoing
Agnisar Krishnasabram RM			Likely to take momentum
Siranchwok RM	Gandaki	Gorkha	Ongoing
Sarawal RM	Lumbani	Nawalparasi	Ongoing
Bijayanaga RM,	Lumbani	Kapilwastu	Ongoing
Lekbesh	Karnali	Surkeht	Ongoing
krishnapur,	Sudurpashim	Kanchanpur-	Completed
Godawari,	Sudurpashim	Kailali	Completed

FID Card System is included in the Agriculture Act by some local level governments. Belaka Municipality of Udayapur, Koshi Province, was the first Municipality to introduce the FID system in its local level Agriculture Act. Likewise, Bhagwanpur and Sakhwanarkarkatti Rural Municipalities of Siraha district in Madhesh Province included the system in their Agriculture Acts. Both the local levels have owned the system and are in the process of FID distribution. Sakhwanarkarkatti rural municipality has already collected the data to create a roster with the names of the farmers for categorization. Most of the farmers have FID card based on the categories mentioned in the Agriculture Act that were developed in 2079 BS with the technical support from Nepal Farmers Group Federation (NFGF) in collaboration with CARE Nepal.

The replication of the system has taken place in other local levels. Lekbeshi Municipality, Surket, Karnali province started the distribution of FID based on the learning of Belaka Municipality of Udayapur district and Siddicharan Municipality, Okhaldhunga, Koshi province replicated after the exposure visit to Bhagawanpur RM, Sihara of Madhesh province.

The replication of the system has taken place in other local levels as well. For example, Lekbashi Municipality started the distribution of the FID based on the learning of Belaka Municipality and Siddicharan Municipality, Okhaldhunga replicated the practice after an exposure visit to Bhagawanpur RM Sihara district. As stated in the above table, 16 local level governments will have the system within a next couple of years. Further, Janakpurdhan Sub-Metropolitan City ward no 25, Lohana, has started listing of farmers to implement the FID system.

The FID card system has taken place at the province level. Five provinces (except Koshia and Sudurpaschim province) have included the FID Card system in their annual policy and program. Karnali province has initiated the system through Right to Food Act whereas Bagmati Province adopted the system through the Agriculture Act.

The system has brought changes at national level as the national level policy has included the classification based FID Card system with four categories as advocated by NFGF and CARE. Another change at an international level is that the Policy Paper of the GoN submitted to UN Food System 2023 has clearly mentioned the provision of agricultural services based on classified FID card system. The aim of all the system described above is to serve the landless, women and marginalized farmers based on classification based FID card system.

Evaluation question 2: How did the systems-level change(s) happen?

What obstacles had to be addressed or notable advocacy/influencing tactics used to result in the systems-level change?

The process of FID card system level changes is the pathway that ensures 'system strengthening and social accountability'-transforming institutions, increasing their capacity and making them more accountable. The pathway contributed to develop agriculture acts and policies and thereby started providing quality services to the impact group. The pathway helped local levels develop the farmer friendly acts and its implementation in a farmer friendly manner. For example, 51 local levels have formulated agriculture acts at the local levels and from among them, 16 have included the classification based FID card system into their acts and policy. The pathway has narrowed down the gap between the rights holders and the duty bearer for quality services i.e., the farmers and local governments. CARE empowered NFGF and other partners to implement the FID system across this pathway. Thus,

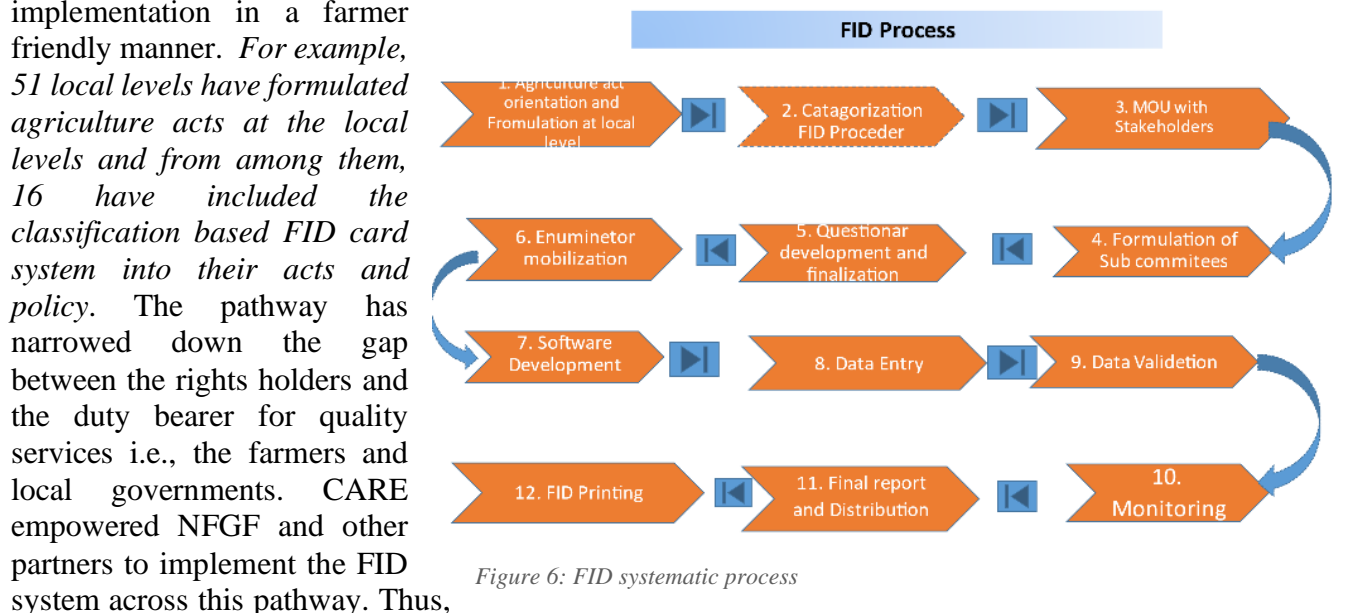


Figure 6: FID systematic process

the FID Card-system level change is the result of the fusion of joint efforts of CARE and its partners. NFGF is one of the most influencing partners involved in this system level change. CARE and NFGF followed a systematic approach with a series of efforts to bring the change. CARE and its partners developed various mechanisms and efforts to reach this system as follows:

Effort 1: Strengthened partnership initiatives

CARE and NFGF had a mutual partnership, where NFGF brought valuable experience and knowledge regarding the farmers' issues to the table. NFGF led model testing and created an environment for model expansion. CARE supported NFGF's strategic plan, provided coaching, training, and guidance for capacity building, shared best practices, aided in organizational development, and funded plan implementation. Additionally, it facilitated connections and dialogue between NFGF, government, stakeholders, and partners.

Effort 2: Mutual strategy to create change

CARE, NFGF, and partners agreed that developing community-based 'human infrastructure' through training and empowerment is vital. This enables CSOs to help farmers claim their rights, improve governance, influence policy, and drive duty-bearers to fulfill the rights of vulnerable farmers.

Effort 3: Horizontal collaboration among CARE partners

When rights holders speak up, they often find little response. NFGF realized that advocating for people's rights required engagement with the government and other stakeholders. To address farmers' issues effectively, NFGF led efforts in collaboration with CARE partners to influence policies on farmer identification, ID card distribution, and service delivery. The civil society partners collaborated with organizations like CSRC, NLRF, and farmers' federations at local and provincial levels. They focused on urging duty bearers to protect farmers' identity and dignity through implementing, institutionalizing, and expanding FID practices. Each partner contributed based on their strengths, with NFGF leading and others providing support. Together, they addressed common concerns, crafted advocacy strategies, and influenced policies during key events like elections and disasters for maximum impact.

Effort 4: Cashing in on the change moment

After seven years' of efforts by FNGF, the federal Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, 2018 officially introduced the category-based farmer ID card scheme, granting FID card-holders access to government subsidies and social security. Newly elected governments were tasked under the federal system to handle specific agriculture-related responsibilities at the local level, allowing them to customize legal and policy frameworks according to local needs. NFGF localized the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, 2018 by assisting Belaka municipality in Udayapur district to develop a municipal Agricultural Development Act. The support included guiding the municipality through a 21-step process, from initial preparations to distributing FID cards. This process, based on collected data, categorized farmers into landless and small holders; and big and medium farmers, distributing FID cards accordingly in 2018.

Effort 5: Adoption of model scaling approach

CARE, NFGF, and partners applied a model scaling approach inspired by a successful initiative in Belaka municipality. With CARE Nepal's support, NFGF piloted a 'Farmers' Identity Card with Categorization' model in 2018/19. The model prioritized the needs of landless and smallholder farmers and agricultural workers, aiming for eventual ownership by local and provincial governments for further scaling.

With the model in place, NFGF oriented its constituencies and farmer groups at all levels, sharing achievements and experiences from the Belaka piloting. They advocated to local governments for scaling the model through consultations with municipalities and rural municipalities, highlighting the benefits and securing their commitment to adoption.

Effort 6: Model scaling gained momentum

The model scaling efforts led to the establishment of agriculture acts in 51 municipalities and RMs. These acts included the identification and categorization of farmers, the distribution of FID cards, and the provision of FID-based services to farmers between 2018 and 2023. Sixteen municipalities advanced the process by creating guidelines based on their acts to implement the FID system.

Effort 7: Gyan Yatra (Knowledge tour)

NFGF, with support from CARE Nepal, organized an FID Gyan Yatra in Udayapur, Siraha, and Saptari for senior representatives from various sectors to raise awareness about FID in agriculture 2080. The event discussed implementation challenges and showcased FID's impact on farmers. The tour aimed to inform

federal government representatives about FID's operationalization and role in policy and practice for nationwide scaling.

The representatives engaged formally and informally with farmers and local government in Belaka, Sakhuwanankarkatti, Bhagwanpur, and Rupani RMs. Dud Khola women farmers in Belaka's Ward No. 8 discussed benefits like nutrition gardens and pig rearing, supported by the municipality via their FID cards. The mayor and agriculture chief reviewed FID card distribution and plans for crop/livestock insurance and weather stations with federal representatives.

Federal representatives also met with Dalit farmers in Bhagwanpur-1 to discuss their activities and progress. Ladodevi, the group chairperson, explained how leasehold farming has improved their income. For example, Rambilas Saday now cultivates 3 bighas of land, and some members are buying land for houses. They were informed by RM officials that FID cards have been issued to 25 farmers, with the data collection process ongoing. The Gyan Yatra team learned about the Farmers Field Business School from Ramjanaki Farmers Group in Rupani RM-5. They observed farming techniques, discussed concerns like crop insurance and agricultural loans.

The team joined Rupani RM for the FID cards distribution event, where Bishnu Maya Ojha, a member of the national commission for Inclusion, was the chief guest. During the event, the RM Chairperson, a member of the National Farmers Commission, and other dignitaries helped distribute category-based FID cards.

During their Gyan Yatra, representatives met with Govind Neupane, Madhes provincial government minister. They urged the government to include FID model, FFBS, develop integrated agriculture act, prioritize support for leasehold farming, and more. The Minister pledged to consider suggestions and involve NFGF in relevant programs.

Upon returning to Kathmandu, Gyan Yatra participants met with federal ministry representatives, including ministers and secretaries, during a learning sharing workshop organized by NFGF. They highlighted their experiences and advocated for nationwide expansion of the FID model through policy and program adjustments. Suggestions included yearly resilience assessments for FID holders, allocating a specific budget for agricultural development initiatives like Farmer Field and Business School (FFBS), and making data-driven decisions on agriculture and farmer-related issues. The reflection workshop gradually resulted in strengthening the FID card system across the country. NFGF had organized study tour in 2077 (2021) and 2078 (2022) for the central level government officials to the same place where they participated in the distribution of categorized FID cards and interacted with the local levels and cardholders on how the benefits were linked to the card system.

NFGF set their advocacy agenda with policy briefs and model acts and pursued collective actions through their structures at different levels, applying insider and outsider advocacy approaches. NFGF enhanced its advocacy strategy and movements to influence policies and a practice at local government level. CARE Nepal capacitated NFGF to identify, raise the issues and influence the policies through knowledge products and dissemination. As a result, CARE prepared a lobby and advocacy agenda related to agriculture within given rights of Local Government Operation Act (LGOA), 2018. Tailored lobby and advocacy tools were prepared to target authorities to address issues faced by the landless and marginalized farmers. NFGF and other partners also acted as allies to empower groups with local elected members and learn about appropriate stakeholders and socially influential persons. These tactics put pressure on the authority for changing policies, social norms and customs which were barriers to claiming the rights of landless and marginal farmers.

Evidence of NFGF movement:

- In 2078/08/19 (2019/20), the ministry of forest and environment invited NFGF to discuss on the National Adaption Plan (NAP) formulation process-ref letter 234.
- In 2078/12/8 (2019/20), Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Bagmati province requested NFGF to review and make recommendation to the policies; *Bidyayak (Bill)* made to make arrangements for state agricultural development, ref letter 2036.

Most influential tools for change in policy applied:

- Evidence based advocacy
- Jasakao sawal usako netrottwo
- The Sakhuwannarkarkatti RM has Agriculture Act and directives with the provision of classification based FID card system. The RM has established the roster of the farmers and most of the farmers have been benefitted with this. NFGF has supported the RM to formulate the Act in the year 2079 BS (2021). The Act was passed by the Village Assembly and published in the Red Book.

How did Sakhuwannarkarkatti RM initiate the system for the first time?

A team of local level representatives including 10 landless farmers visited Belaka Municipality of Undyapur. NFGF and CARE facilitated the exposure trip. After being oriented and convinced, Sakhuwannarkarkatti formulated Agriculture Act at the local level including the provision of classification based FID system. It took about 6 months to convince the RM officials and representatives.

How did NFGF support the process in RM?

1. Initiated dialogue with local level
2. Facilitated exposure visit to Belaka Municipality
3. Drafted the contents and provision of FID
4. Facilitated a joint action plan and identified role of RM and NFGF
5. Facilitated data collection with updates in the software
6. Distribution of the FID based on the criteria provisioned

250 HHs have red card out of 362 based on the categorization in the Agriculture Act of the LGs of Sakhuwannarkarkatti and Bhagwanpur RMs. The Red card FID holders will get 100% subsidy in the input services and also will get extension services from the Palika. They are focused and prioritized first for change in their livelihood.

“Before FID all farmers were equally treated from Palika for the service delivery but after FID, the system has changed and the service is delivered based on the categorized based FID card, now women farmers from red card have demanded for the winter seasonal call.”

Agriculture Section, Sakhuwannarkarkatti RM

‘The state should acknowledge the farmers based on the reality of their silent features which is possible based on the classification into different categories.’-KII informant at NFGF

Obstacles faced during the process and implementation of system change

Hard to reach a common understanding

Reaching a common understanding on the FID concept remained a challenge due to factors like the personality traits and backgrounds of elected representatives, including their level of development experience and political affiliations. For example, during the study, it was revealed that the distribution of FID in the remaining wards in Belaka Municipality, Udayapur was temporarily suspended by the new Mayor of a different party elected in 2022. This evidence reveals that changes in political team/elected body may create a challenge in creating and implementing the FID system. However, NFGF was able to prioritize the distribution after a series of meetings. As a result, the palika put the distribution in its plan according to interviewed staff.

During the interview at Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoLMAC) at Surkhet, an Agriculture Officer said that the Minister was not convinced and unstable political leadership and budgetary limitations do not allow the implementation of the FID system.

Implementation of the policy

Implementation of acts and policies is not assured even with the integration of FID model into local governments' frameworks. The main challenge lies in establishing a mechanism that advances the scaling of the model smoothly and ensures budget. The priority of the local level government is different. During the interview, the Mayor of Lekbeshi said that he had distributed the classified FID to 25 marginalized farmers and had no budget for the same for FY (2081/82). However, he appreciated the system and indicated willingness to expand it in the years to come.

Linking the classified FID cards with benefits

The classified FID card allows the farmers with Category-1 to receive more incentives (100%) than the farmers with other categories in terms of agriculture inputs and subsidies. This provision created a problem in accelerating the system in the beginning as most of the farmers were categorized as the farmers receiving the highest benefits. RM Chair at Sakhuwaanarkatti said that they had spent a lot of time and efforts to convince the farmers during the process.

Availability of human resources and skills

Despite having detailed household data on farmers, local governments struggle to effectively manage and utilize it due to insufficient human resources and skills. This hampers the integration, updating, and utilization of data essential for program prioritization and service delivery. There was only one technician at Bhagawanpur RM who was looking both at Agriculture and Livestock sectors (May 17, 2024). When asked, he simply expressed his inability to manage the data-base issues.

Monitoring and supervision

Deputy Mayors and RM vice-chairpersons are responsible for forming monitoring committees to oversee local government plans. However, many local governments lack effective monitoring systems due to a lack of awareness among staff and officials. This hinders decision-making and overall performance improvement on the FID system.

Understanding in defining the classified FID cards within government structures

The classification of FID Cards at the federal level should correspond to the needs of the local context. The FID Card system at the central level has yet to allow the local level governments to define the categories as per their own context as per the provision made in Local Government Operation Act (LGOA) 2017.

Reliability of database about the farmers

The reliability of farmers in terms of the information they provide in the beginning plays a significant role to smoothly operate the system. During the study, it was found the errors in the data base in Bhagawanpur RM delayed the distribution of the FID to the remaining HHs. One of the community facilitators in Bhagawanpur said, 'some farmers want them to be classified for Category-1 card.' There were a couple of instances of the same nature shared by the Agriculture/Livestock staff at the RM.

Evaluation question 3: What was CARE's contribution to those systems-level changes? What role did CARE play in supporting partners who contributed to the change?

What advocacy approaches did CARE use with partners (e.g., advocacy for, advocacy with, advocacy by)?

CARE's contribution towards the system level changes involves the strategy CARE adopted to capacitate the state structure and partners, and change this mindset and change the system in favor of the landless and marginalized farmers.

CARE's contribution to system level changes started from empowering its implementing partners, i.e., NFGF, NLRF and CSOs in Nepal. NFGF is one of the most influential partners doing advocacy on FID Cards among other issues. The first initiative taken by NFGF was the expansion of its outreach and physical presence in seven province, districts, municipalities and ward levels as the state structures broadened its scope to influence the policy and programs at federal, provincial and local level governments.

CARE empowered NFGF in strategy, technical assistance, and management. The strategic areas supported by CARE were 'formulation/reformulation of policy, formulation and revision of plans', 'institutional capacity assessment' and support in issues identification, policy analysis, advocacy agenda setting, lobbying and advocacy. CARE supported NFGF's strategic plan and reinforced the campaign for farmers' rights. It complemented as a coach, trainer, and guide for NFGF's capacity building and empowerment. As a technical advisor, CARE shared best practices from within and outside the country, supported NFGF for organizational development, and equipped it with other institutional instruments, while as a resource partner it funded the implementation of NFGF's strategic plan. As another value addition, it also played the role of a connector/convener by creating spaces and forums for meetings and interactions between NFGF, government and nongovernment stakeholders, and external development partners. Strengthening the capacity in issues identification, policy analysis, advocacy agenda setting, lobbying and advocacy also empowered the NFGF. Thus, the empowerment in the strategic area largely contributed NFGF to influence the policy change in FID card system.

CARE built the capacity of NFGF in identifying, raising and localizing the issues of landless and smallholder farmers with enhanced advocacy and institutional capacity. It provided technical inputs in documentation and process facilitation. Categorized based FID Card was one of the key issues prioritized by CARE. CARE organized a series of influential events, capacity building workshops and exercises during the SAMARTHYA project implemented in Madhesh and Koshi Province.

Resource leveraging was another aspect of the contribution. For example, CARE and other development partners contributed NRs 8,453,000 (USD \$62,624)⁵ for outreach across the country. The contribution of the local level government is NRs. 6,456,000 (USD \$47,829) as of FY 2023/24. This totals NRs. 14,

⁵ USD 1=NRs 134.98, May 10, 2024

909,000 (USD \$110,453) with the above share (CARE plus= 57% and LGs 43%) (source: Annual Report of CARE Nepal).

CARE's role empowered partners, particularly NFGF, to influence policy based on the foundation of LGOA 2017. The empowerment ignited NFGF to raise the campaigns and lobbying. The rise of campaign and lobbying produced a proliferation of thoughts among the duty bearers at federal, provincial and local level to come out together with NFGF.

CARE adopted advocacy for policy change, enhancing NFGF's capacity to placing and voicing the FID agenda in a convincing way enabling the duty bearers to act.-NFGF staff at Lahan

To bring the change, CARE and NFGF adopted 'advocacy to influence for policy change' pathway which contributed to increased capacity, representativeness, inclusiveness and governance of the federated structures of NFGF from central level to municipal level and influenced the FID system at all levels of the government. CARE strengthened the capacity of NFGF in placing and voicing the FID agenda in a convincing way enabling the duty bearers to act.

CARE adopted different advocacy approaches to influence the change. CARE worked with NFGF, and through NFGF, it adopted insider and outsider campaigning approach with interpersonal meetings, face to face, observation and knowledge tour together with likeminded organizations (i.e., partner organizations) and with the decision makers from federal level to the local level government. During the course, CARE assisted the partners in understanding the occurrences of change, horizontal collaboration among CARE partners, adaptation of model scaling approach and knowledge building among duty bearers.

NFGF conducted the following movements:

- Advocacy campaigns i.e., several rallies, miking, meetings/discussion, strike, alliance and coalition building, campaigning, mass gathering, lobby and advocacy meeting with elected members at federal, provincial and local levels.
- Capacity building of institutional structures of NFGF at province, district, Palika, ward and Tole level in lobby and advocacy related to land, agriculture, climate change and food security.
- Empowerment of farmers' groups, women and marginalized farmers through a series of trainings and advocacy skills to claim their rights related to land, agriculture, and climate change and food security.

NFGF itself is the representative organization of landless and marginalized women, small holder farmers and agricultural laborers, having its presence at municipal and ward level. Lobbying and advocacy organized by municipal NFGF represent the needs and voices of the farmers. Thus, CARE supported NFGF to do advocacy for the farmers affiliated with NFGF. The respective NFGF at the municipality level advocates with the local level governments, provincial level NFGF with the provincial government, and central level NFGF does advocacy for national level policy influence.

System-level Outcome

Evaluation question 4: What were the outcomes of those systems-level changes, from the perspective of CARE and other systems actors?

The outcomes of the FID system level changes are the inclusion of classification based FID card system in the agriculture acts, policy and practices at all levels of the government, making the duty bearers more accountable towards the rights holders, and reducing barriers for economic and social transformation. CARE change this system by shaping the ability of women and marginalized communities to be involved in social and public affairs at all level.

There are explicitly significant outcomes as a result of system level change. The outcomes created by the system level changes presented as follows:

Improved policy system

There has been a significant change in agriculture policy from federal to the local level government, identifying the farmers and protecting their rights provisioned in the FID system.

The most influential outcome at the national level is the inclusion of the agenda of 'Classification based FID card system' in the federal level policy. Likewise, GoN had the concept of providing identity cards to the farmers even before the inclusion of the FID card in the policy. The introduction of 'Classification based FID card with four categories' is another outcome of the change. Likewise, the Federal level government has included the 'classified FID card based services to farmers' in the policy paper submitted to the UN Food System Summit in 2023.

At the province level, five provincial governments (excluding Sudurpaschim Province and Koshi Province) have included the FID card based services in their policy and program. Likewise, Karnali and Bagmati provinces have institutionalized the classified FID card system and are in a position to outreach across the provinces. Karnali province included the FID through the Right to Food Act and Regulation and Bagmati province accepted the system through the Agriculture Act. The system regulations contributed in proper planning, budgeting and monitoring of the services.

When the outcome of change is assessed at local level, it clearly indicates the formulation/reformulation of the Agriculture Act, policy and directives and data management about farmers' identification. Likewise, formulation of Agriculture Acts, policies, directives, and regulation with a focus in FID card at the local level are the outcomes of changes in the system which put the FID card holders at the center of target beneficiaries.

Improved accountability system

The change in the FID system enhanced the capacity, motivation, and accountability structures among the duty bearers and the right holders. The process has empowered the communities as well as the capacity of the government officials particularly on the FID system, its application and benefits. The FID card holders are motivated to uplift their livelihoods and the duty bearers have realized the significance of the quality services they need to provide to the right holders. There has been a significant improvement in recognizing and delivering the services to FID cardholders from MoALD to the Agriculture Section at the local government level.

The change in the system has resulted in better governance and system strengthening. The classification based FID has defined the eligibility and set the criteria for the services provided by the local level governments. The key components for system strengthening and governance promotion exist at a large scale, supported by factors like existing policy guidelines, emerging local and provincial policies, agriculture related exclusive rights (policy, legislation, budget, planning, monitoring etc.) developed at

local government levels, and prioritization of agriculture development by all levels of government. During the categorization of farmers, rich and authentic data were established based on the facts together with the heavy engagement of civil society which identified the vulnerable landless and small farmers narrowing down the gaps between the government-citizen for local level system strengthening and improved accountable governance. The system strengthening and social accountability resulted in the following:

The most vulnerable farmers benefit: Local governments that have adopted the FID model endorse the inclusive process to identify farmers and prioritize the rights of marginalized agriculture workers in their policies and budgets. The governments have improved access of the target community to public services, facilities, agricultural inputs and technology, resources, and opportunities to bring change to their standards of living.

The narratives of one of the Sadaya women of Sakhuwanankarkatti 2 supported the evidence of the benefits to the vulnerable farmers. During the interview, she said, "*....see my garden, I got support from local government. I got fertilizer, pesticides, sprayer, plastic tank, pump and seeds. I also know how to khichady mixing different vegetable now a days. NFGF and government taught me.*"

Promotion of accountable governance: The FID model's approach represents unquestionably a positive step toward the promotion of inclusive and accountable governance by giving landless people, marginalized farmers, and agricultural laborers access to pertinent, timely, and high-quality services, opportunities, and technology based in the equity principle. Sixteen local governments have started putting the Agriculture Acts and Directives into practice by creating useful guidelines, whereas fifty-one local governments have shown that they are more accountable to farmers by including the FID model into their acts. The FID system offers farmers in category D a 100% subsidy, C 75%, B 50% and A 25%. This clearly means the system has established the governance of incentives with justice. During the interview, Chair of Sakhuwanankarkatti RM said that their focus was on the farmers having Red Card who are poor and need more support.

Rights holders trust on the duty bearers: The FID system design and scaling processes have brought the local governments closer to citizens by bridging the trust gap, regenerating hope among farmers, and gaining popular trust in local governments. Further, the local governments also recognized their farmers. The following quote by the Agriculture Officer at Sakhuwanankarkatti provides evidence of this:

"Before the FID, none of the farmers in the Dalit community knew us, neither did we know them as they didn't have farms before. After the FID card system, the frequency of our movement and visits to the community has significantly increased and we get respect from the communities. We distributed 3,000 vegetable seed kits last year and 4,000 vegetable seed kits this year" –Agriculture Officer, Sakhuwanankarkatti

Generation of multipurpose database: The database generated on the farmers were meant for categorizing the farmers in the beginning. At the later stage, the data generated greatly contributed to the education and health sectors, which was not intended during the data collection. As a result, education and health sector officials are more careful towards the marginalized farmers in providing their services. Additionally, the database also supported local levels and other actors to help the people during disaster occurrence.

Improved social norms and reduced discrimination

In the social context of the country like Nepal, entrenched norms persist for various reasons, such as useful purpose or alignment with powerful groups of society. But the evaluation revealed a different scenario in

the project location where the society has significantly changed the harmful social norms, i.e., labor division of farm work, equal wages for men and women, caste discrimination, confidence building of women, their involvement in household as well as public related decision making, reducing violence against women and girls, educating girls, promoting delayed marriage to support human development and well-being, etc.

The evaluators collected the evidence of the outcomes through HH survey, in-depth interviews, FGDs and Ripple Effect Mapping (REM). The condensed finding of the study revealed that there was not any discrimination in the labor division of farm work. Instead, after the distribution of FID, men are more motivated to assist their spouse/women in the farm, considering the sensitivity and workload. When asked, FGD participants in Bhawanpur RM simply denied the discrimination in labor wages saying that they were paid equally compared to men for similar nature of work. This instance provides a significant change in wage rate for men and women.

There was not any caste discrimination in the communities, neither were there any incidents of such cases that took place some months ago. Expressing emotion, one of the Dalit women during the interview in Bhagawanpur RM said that so-called upper caste people neither touched her family members nor would eat anything touched by them almost one and half years ago. After the distribution of FID Card, she said that the same people used to come and meet with the family, eat together, drink water and tea together. There were other instances supporting the facts that describe the almost elimination of the caste-based discrimination in the community, particularly in vulnerable and landless Dalit community of the project area.

The social norms change not only reduced the caste based discrimination, it also inspired the local level representatives to re-formulate the policy to eliminate the discrimination from the Rural Municipality. The Chair of Sakhuwanankarkatti RM said that decided to strongly charge the penalty against caste-based discrimination in line with the constitution of Nepal.

The FID system empowered marginalized women and farmers. The changes in the FID system allowed more opportunities and benefits to them. The movement itself engaged them during the advocacy campaigns as well. As a result, they are empowered and are capable to claim subsidies for their basic needs. The increased empowerment has mounted their confidence level in doing HH and public affairs (municipal, ward and social events). They participate in local level decision making forums and influence local government policies and programs and budget allocation procedures targeted to the agriculture sectors. They are also capable in decision making from site selection to market products and other household chores.

The empowerment of the farmers is evidenced by this case:

All the group members in ward no 2, Sakhuwaanarkatti RM have started contract farming each in 2 Kathas of land after getting FID. They got agricultural input support twice as well as extension and technical support from the NFGF in collaboration with CARE and LG. The contracted amount of the farm Rs. 3000/ Katha/year was free for them as the amount was paid by NFGF. Groups who have 3 years and more in contract have now been paying 75% to the land owner, collecting from the members and 25% by LG. They are planning to increase the land size; some group members have already increased land size from 2 to 10 Katha and continue to do farming.

After FID, they started contract farming growing vegetable and duck farming for eggs and earned money. Consumption of vegetables gradually changed their food habits. They reported that none of them had any disease last year. During the study, they were selling vegetables in the local markets. They said that their

family status has slightly improved, their children go to school and those children who had dropped out earlier also rejoined the school.

The groups have regular group meetings and keep minutes for decisions they make.

“I have earned 10,000 Nrs. By selling 'sesame seed' (Til in Nepali) this year from contract farming”, -A FID card holder woman, (group-Sakhuwaannarkatti RM). She also produced 2.5 quintal of rice, 20 kg of lentil (dal), two quintal of potato from 2 katha of contracted land.” During the conversation, she was very happy.

I have grown 10 kg sesame, 5 kg of horse-gram, 5 quintal of rice, 2 quintal of wheat, 1 quintal of onion, 50 kg of mustard, and 1 quintal of potato from 10 katha land this year. After selling vegetables, we have money. We remain busy in the farm and we have not had time to fight domestically (frequently used to take place earlier). The engagement with the farming has thus reduced the domestic violence and discrimination with women. We feel respected these days even in the family and our participation in the HH level decision making in selecting and buying seed, keeping cash, spending money for HH affairs is as normal as it was for our husband/male before.” -One of Saday Women, Sakhuwaannarkatti RM

*Most of the farmers had loans from the land owners before the FID system.
None of the farmers had taken loans for farming vegetables and cereal crops on the farm after getting FID cards. The loan was limited to migration only.*

They are recognized by LGs as the FID card holder. The participation level of women farmers is high after FID.

Before FID card, I used to get 5kg of rice per day for my work on the farm of a land owner. I have increased contract farm from 2 Katha to 12 Katha now. - One woman member of Mahaboki Women Farmer Group, Sakhuwannarkatti RM

FGD participants (women)' experience at Sakhuwannarkarkatti ward 2

Yesterday	Today
<i>There was nto any thought to support farmers</i>	<i>There is a priority to support the farmers</i>
<i>Small farmers rarely got subsidies</i>	<i>Small & landless farmers got subsidies</i>
<i>Small & landless were excluded in public events</i>	<i>Small & landless are included in public events</i>
<i>There was a very high untouchability</i>	<i>FID is drastically reduced to almost zero</i>
<i>There was gender violence in many forms</i>	<i>There is no gender violence</i>
<i>There were no voices heard of Dalits</i>	<i>Dalits voice are given priority</i>
<i>We rarely grew and ate vegetables</i>	<i>We grow and eat vegetables</i>
<i>We rarely had cash in hand</i>	<i>We earn selling vegetables and save.</i>
<i>We could not do any signature</i>	<i>We can sign today.</i>

The FID system looks dynamic in changing social norms in the communities along with domestic violence, caste and gender discrimination. This happened due to the empowerment of women with their identity through the FID cards. Their participation in various capacity building events, meetings and awareness campaigns made them aware on various social aspects which contributed to change the social norms.

Evaluation question 5: Where were the changes that happened to the system and people (the target population)?

The changes included shifts in the agriculture acts, policy and practices with classification based FID card system at the federal, provincial and local level governments. The change in the FID system is seen in the distribution of incentive and subsidies to the farmers based on their classifications. Another change is that the FID system is being gradually accepted by the local governments and incorporated into their agriculture acts and policies. As a result, the following changes happened in other sectors as follows:

- 1) Changes in institutions: NFGF, LGs and partners
- 2) Changes in social norms
- 3) Changes in people's lives

Changes in institutions: NFGF, LGs and partners

The changes in the institutions is assessed from two aspects as follows:

- Transactional changes
- Transformative change

The transactional changes across the establishment of the FID system focused on improving existing strategic process of NFGF (including LGs and CSOs), and engaging in outreach to municipal levels for efficient and effective performance in realizing the advocacy agenda. The change movement across the FID system contributed to incremental improvements in service delivery mechanisms, quality services, and social and cultural norms making the local governments more accountable. Change in the outreach of NFGF strengthened the farmers' outreach and agenda, establishing a strong position to contribute to the overall system change.

ADS 2015 and Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2075 (2018) aim to provide identification to the farmers and localize the agriculture program based on the needs and priorities of the respective local level governments. The Constitution of Nepal 2017 has allowed the local level government to develop the acts and policies at a local level. Based on the foundation, CARE and NFGF engaged 51 local level governments to draft the agriculture acts of their own context and 16 of them have included the FID card system. The implementation of the FID card system has created an incredible impact among the government stakeholders from the federal to the local level, implementing partners and the impact communities. As a result, the government at the central level has included 'Classification based FID card' provision in the Federal act. Accordingly, the local level governments have clearly explained the provisions of FID card system in their local level acts and policies. This change has been assessed as transformative change by the evaluators as it shifted the strategic direction of the government to look and serve landless and marginalized farmers. The learnings from this system has great potential to contribute to the localization of the agriculture programs.

The transactional change has strengthened NFGF and partners outreaching their institutional structures and strategies to local levels while transformative change has contributed to reform strategic directions making the government more accountable

There has been a significant change in the service delivery mechanism at the local level. Farmers who used to be the victims of caste based discrimination before the system are now getting subsidized agriculture inputs and quality services. Farmers who used to be neglected by local level officials because of their caste, gender and low income level are well recognized and identified. Farmers who used to be working as brick making laborers before have red FID cards now.

This is exemplified in the following narrative:

“When I was an agriculture labor, I got 5kg rice per day from the land owner, now with FID I have contract farming and use that to pay 75% from the sales of my own production. I often stay busy in the farm and have no time to discuss with others. I am earning now. Others are also earning from their farm. I have observed the reduction in the bad practices that occurred before, along with the reduction on social discriminations.” -One of the FID card holders, Mahaboki Women Farmer Group, Sothiyan, Sakuwa-2

Category of FID Card	Card Color	Subsidy
Landless & marginalized farmers (A)	Red	100%
Small farmers (B)	White	75%
Medium farmers (c)	Yellow	50%
Large scale farmers (D)	Blue	25%

Figure 7: Category of FID & subsidy provision

Many farmers in the project communities lack land, face financial crises due to poverty, and were often discriminated and excluded from accessing service from the local governments. Anyone can observe the change in the service delivery system at the local levels and social norms across the project communities. The FID card is found to be the main driver of change in the overall service system.

Changes in social norm and economic development

Changes are observed in gender and social inclusion where women and marginalized farmers enjoy dignified life. The farmers are aware of their entitlements after being empowered. Likewise, there is increased household food security and nutrition along with basic farming skills. More importantly, the status of landless and marginalized farmers in the community is respected and recognized (This aspect is detailed in the Ripple Effect Mapping in the succeeding sub-section),

A significant change in women’s empowerment!

HH survey among 179 women from the treatment group (Bhagawanpur RM and Sakuwaanarkatti RM) with FID distribution and 62 women without FID from the control group (Agnisayar Krishnasabranam RM) clearly reveals the difference between the two-treatment and control groups.

The FID card system has significantly empowered the women in different aspects. Most of the women receiving FID cards have significantly higher confidence in decision making, communication and negotiation skills compared to the women without FID. For example, the 48% of the women who received FID cards are quite confident and 43% are extremely confident in communicating the needs with HH head compared to 24% of the women in the control group who felt quite confident to discuss the needs with HH head. None of the women felt extremely confident in this group as stated in Table 4. Likewise, 64% of the women receiving FID felt confident to communicate their desires with LGs, NGOs, CSOs and other service providers whereas there is not even a single woman expressing this confidence in the control group. The detailed analysis of the HH survey is available in Annex 3.

Table 4: Confidence level of women with FID

S.n.	Treatment group	Control group
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	Variables	(respondents in %, n=179)					(respondents in %, n=62)				
		Not at all confident	Not very confident	Fairly confident	Quite confident	Extremely confident	Not at all confident	Not very confident	Fairly confident	Quite confident	Extremely confident
1	Feeling of confidence to communicate the needs with HH head	0	0	9	48	43	0	28	48	24	0
2	Feeling of confidence to communicate the needs with LGs, NGOs, CSOs, service providers or others	0	0	7	67	25	0	42	58	0	0
3	Feeling of confidence to communicate the desires with HH head and other HH members	0	1	7	59	33	2	36	46	16	0
4	Feeling of confidence to communicate the desires with LGs, NGOs, CSOs, service providers or others	0	0	10	64	26	2	42	56	0	0
5	Feeling of confidence to achieve the goal of your life despite the various challenges	0	0	9	64	27	5	27	65	3	0
6	Confidence of getting agriculture inputs, seeds, and subsidies for farming	0	0	5	73	22	5	40	53	2	0
7	Confidence of getting agriculture loan from Banking and Financial Institutions (BFIs)	0	1	11	70	18	8	45	45	2	0
8	Confidence in making decisions on farming-buying seeds, fertilizers, marketing etc. at your HH level	0	0	6	75	18	5	40	53	2	0
9	Confidence in claiming the entitled public services making the government accountable	0	3	7	66	23	5	52	37	6	0

Impact on people's lives

Evaluation question 6: How many people's lives are better because of CARE's contributions to those systems-level changes? How has the system impacted their lives? To what extent did the model scale, and how many people's lives are better through the scaled intervention vs. CARE alone?

As of FY 2022/23, a total of 54,362 HHs have received FID card. As per the population census 2021, average HH size is 4.37 person/HH. Thus, the direct beneficiaries of the FID card system are 237,474 people.

The system has impacted their lives by ensuring the classified FID card-based service mechanisms across the project communities with FID distribution. The FID system has impacted the lives of people at individual and community level. The system impacts assessed by REM workshop are presented in the Table below:

Table 5: System impacts

Level	Core Impacts
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Individual Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed Leadership • Improved decision-making power and self-trust (Joint decision-making in the household) • Improved education and ability to send children to school • Enhanced nutrition and food habits • Improved health and reduced diseases • Capacitated for self-employed and income generation • Increased land size through contract farming and land leasing • Conflict resolution and hearing of unheard voices • Increased mobility and reduction in discrimination
Community Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's leadership • Group contract farming and improved marketing systems • Enhanced relations with market actors and wholesalers • Integrated community support • Reduced discrimination and untouchability • Decreased community conflicts • Improved children's education and access to higher education • Reduced seasonal diseases • Changed in social norms and reduction of caste and gender discrimination • Meaningful participation in planning processes and advocacy • Establishment of Community Seed Banks

Sustainability

Evaluation question 7: What are the factors that contribute to the sustainability of the system level impacts at present?

ADS 2015, Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2075 (2018) aims to localize the agriculture program in line with the federal structures. Moving towards the transformative change, agriculture acts formulated in the local level have included the provision of federal level agriculture policies and provisions and contextualize the policies according to their needs. CARE's system change movement has already influenced 51 local levels with localized agriculture acts, including 16 of them with classification based FID system. The findings from this study reveal that the system has been established, included in the Red Book and implemented. The evaluators highlight the following factors to ensure the sustainability:

- 1) A movement towards a transformation from transactional change
 - Once improved and reformed, systems rarely go backwards. CARE has strengthened NFGF and its partners to support the FID system movement and their active institutional presence is established, even at local governments, representing all farmers. This is one of the most important factors to retain the system sustainability.
 - Classified FID card based service provision is included in the federal level agriculture policy which is approved by the government of Nepal and there are local levels who have already started the implementation by incorporating FID into their agriculture plans. This is a transformative change which should continue for a long time.

2) Changed priority of the local governments

Some local level governments have change their priority to the FID system, including it in their annual program and budgets. This change indicates to the sustainable replication and implementation of the system.

3) Changed social norms

Changes have happened in the communities, reducing different types of discrimination and violence. The outcome of social norms changes are accepted by both the right holders and the duty bearers. This change would contribute to the system sustainability.

4) Local resources based intervention

FID system has established farming practices based on local resources. Additionally, farmers are linked with the local market, ensuring the sale of their produce with a high profit margin. Schools have contacted the farmers to grow agro produce for 'Day Food' for the children. Institutionalization of this approach greatly contributed to sustainability.

5) Cost efficiency with higher impact

Initiation and distribution of FID card system is very cost effective. The existing practice costs only NRs 63.00 (USD 0.47)⁶ per person or NRs. 275.31 (USD 2.04) per HH. The impact of the system is very high. Understanding the cost implication among the local level leaders may change their priorities to strengthen the FID system.

6) Mass awareness about FID

Mass awareness on the importance and implications of FID among the farmer communities is another factor to contribute to the system sustainability. However, during the study, around 5-7% of the farmers who received FID were still unaware on the benefits. Almost all farmers who received FID in Lekbeshi Municipality were rather unaware about the system as the FIDs were distributed among 27-32 farmers during a FID distribution ceremony without a prior awareness campaign.

7) Demand creation

Demand-based FID system intervention would be more effective to sustain the system than the target-based interventions. The projects and RMs should raise awareness about the benefit of having classification based FID before the intervention.

8) RM selection criteria

Fixing Municipality/Rural Municipality selection criteria plays a significant role in producing effective results and sustainability. For example, intervention of the FID system in the municipalities having higher incidences of malnutrition, larger number of landless and or vulnerable people, strong commitments of municipal resources and municipalities already moving toward listing the farmers may ensure sustainability in the long run.

4 Learning

- If the system is established for a specific purpose, it functions properly with justice. Farmers having the FID have access to services from the local government without any hassle. In addition, the provision of classified FID card based subsidy is working properly.

⁶ NRs. 14,909,000/237,474 population=per person or NRs 63.00*4.37=per HH (calculated by the study team)

- The institutional presence of NFGF from the national to local government level plays a significant role in strengthening the FID system. A strong organization of the FNGF facilitators involved in the process could play an influential role to address the farmers' agenda through the FID card system in the long run.
- Change is possible among landless people if the change movement is integrated with tangible benefits such as FID. The FID system has significantly contributed to changing the livelihoods of the Sadaya communities.
- Gendered and inclusive participation leads to visible impact within the community as taken into consideration in the FID system.
- Engagement of the stakeholders working in the agriculture sector could play an influential role in producing more benefits for the farmers. For example, NFGF could focus just on the advocacy while other actors, like the private sector, could provide technical inputs and other services.
- When the intervention is highly relevant to the real needs of impact groups, it remains effective to produce results. Early results due to FID system change reveal the effectiveness in the communities.
- Internally owned and accepted interventions by both rights holders and duty bearers produce results in impact. There are impacts visible at outcome and policy level in the communities.
- Reliability of the data collected about the farmers helps boost the distribution of the FID card. The evaluators witnessed the delay in the distribution of FID card in one of the studied RM.

5 Recommendations

- Promote strategic advocacy efforts to sensitize and hold local and provincial governments accountable for FID cardholders, emphasizing categorized friendly policies, and their effective implementation.
- Local levels likely to change the system seem reluctant due to their other priorities. NFGF needs to continue the vibration of the advocacy campaigns to convince the authorities in full swing. Also, ensure the higher incidences of malnutrition, larger number of landless and or vulnerable people, and strong commitments of municipal resources are taken into account when selecting the municipalities for FID intervention.
- Outreach of NFGF with institutional presence across the remaining local levels would be influential to strengthen the FID system at the local level.
- The directive of identifying the farmers of the GoN should follow the categorization based FID approach. NFGF needs to do advocacy on this at the federal level and with three tiers of the government to establish a system to distribute all the subsidized agriculture inputs based only on the classified FID card system.
- The process of categorization of the farmers needs to be similar across all the districts. The donor communities and the government need to mutually develop the strategy.
- In addition to an advocacy campaign, formal trainings and workshops seem to be effective to convince the elected representatives and government officials.

- The success stories of the impact of the FID system needs to be well documented and shared through the government structures. NFGF should do advocacy on it.
- The model piloting and replicating of categorized FID cards needs more advocacy at the central and local levels along with mass awareness campaigns in communities.
- Establish data software for true data records with a high consistency. Data should be kept in the data bank of the related Palikas and Provincial governments for ownership. Further, the central software should be able to maintain both land and income based categorization. At the moment, the software looks at income based only, conflicting with the locally developed one.
- The system-level impact evaluation needs to be organized at least two years after the intervention so as to measure the system level effects.

Annexes

Annex 1: References:

Farmers Identity Cards with Categorization

- 1) Agriculture Development Act 2015
- 2) Categorization-Based Farmer ID FY23 Annual Report
- 3) Concept note
- 4) Constitution of Nepal
- 5) FID documentation-FINAL-0726023
- 6) FID Program and Outcomes Memo (002)
- 7) FID-Gender Marker
- 8) Framing Indicator – Agency
- 9) Indicator 1 - negotiation communication skills
- 10) Indicator 17 - structural changes in formal spaces
- 11) Indicator 8 - self efficacy
- 12) Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act 2075 (2018)

Annex 2: Ripple Effect Mapping, Bhagawanpur, (May 18, 2024)

Evaluators organized Ripple Effect Mapping to investigate the impacts of the system level changes. The mapping investigated the ripple impacts on three areas-individual level, community level and institutional level.

Changes happened to the people' lives

The impact of changes created by the FID system level changes were measured through Ripple Effect Mapping by the evaluation team. There were the participants-marginalized women, men and their group's leader along with NFGF facilitators from Bhagawanpur and Sakhuwaannarkatti RMs. The mapping took place on May 18, 2024. The mapping has investigated the impact of FID at three levels comprising

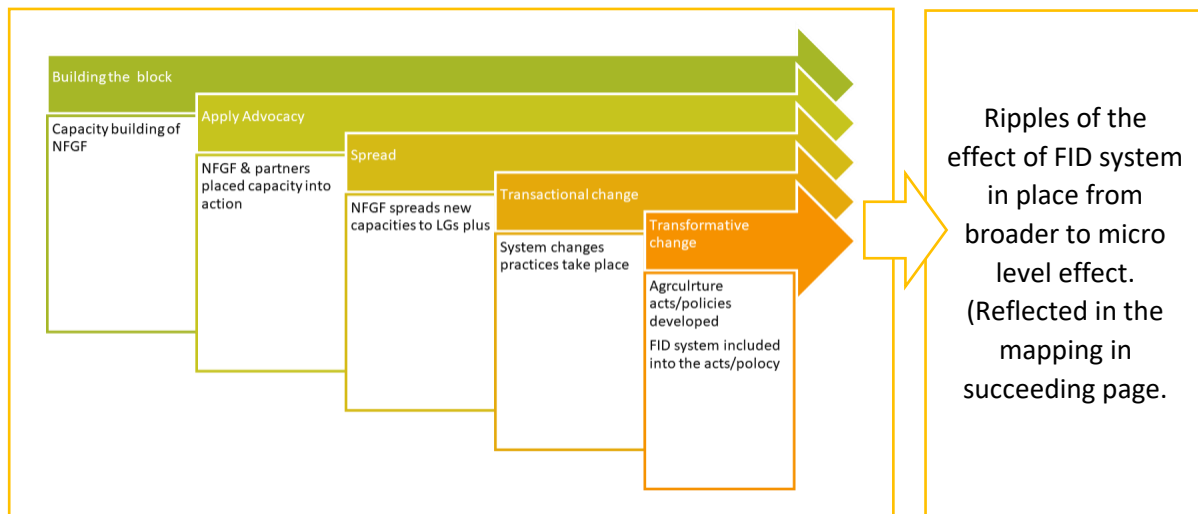


Figure 8: Ripple effect mapping framework

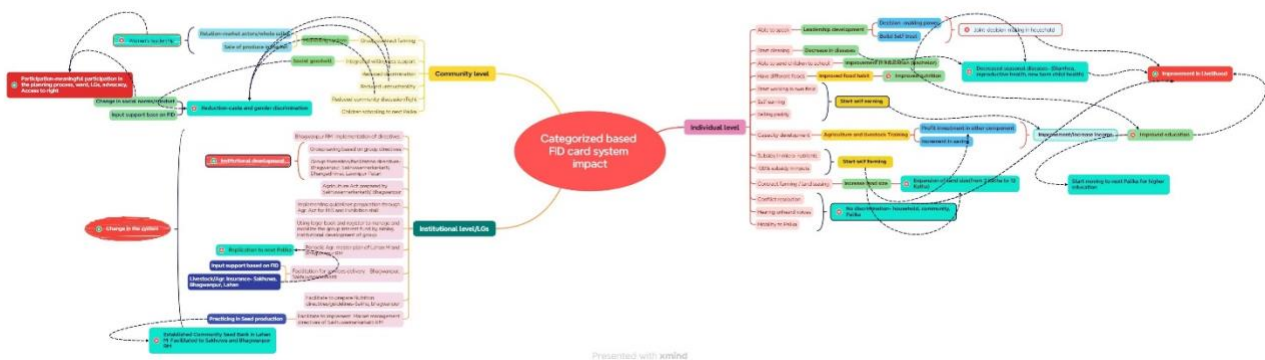


Figure 9: Ripple Effect Mapping

Ripple Effect Mapping, Bhagawanpur, (May 18, 2024)

- ✦ Individual level
- ✦ Community level
- ✦ Institutional level

The reflections are the experiences of the participants and do not include the opinions of the facilitators and evaluators.

Individual Level Impact

The FID card system has significantly influenced the lives of the landless and marginalized farmers. One of the key areas of impact is **leadership development**. With their involvement in the FID movement campaigns and rallies, farmers are empowered in decision-making process at HH level and beyond. This empowerment enables them to speak up confidently as a leader. With the increased confidence and self-trust, farmers are now more involved in household decision-making processes. Their involvement is not limited only to the HH level affairs, rather, they are heavily engaged in community affairs and public events voicing their experience and opinions for their entitlements.

"The white category FID card transformed my family's life, empowering me from household decisions to active participation in community and Palika-level planning and decision-making, fostering my leadership development."
Sabita Kumari Mandal, Bhagwanpur RM-1.

The initiative has led to improved **health and sanitation** among farmers. With access to subsidies in bio-fertilizers, micro-nutrients and a 100% subsidy in essential inputs such as seeds and fertilizers, farmers can afford better agricultural practices, leading to a decrease in diseases. The focus on cleanliness and health has resulted in healthier living conditions for farming families, and enabling farmers to manage their farm work independently.

Three peers during the mapping shared their mutual discussion on the facts that their stress and mental pressure of being dominated by so called upper casts was eliminated after getting FID. There has been a significant improvement in mental wellbeing which leads to a productive work in the house as well as in the farm.

Changes in Education is a notable uplift. Many farmers now able to send their children to school. The improved economic status, partly due to increased income and savings, allows farmers to invest in higher education for their children, particularly girls, to pursue higher education in nearby municipalities (Palikas), including attaining bachelor's degrees. This investment in education paves the way for a better future for the next generation. The evaluators investigated few evidences of the farmers of Sakhuwaanarkatti RM who were sending their kids to Lahan for higher education.

The FID system has also improved **food habits and nutrition** among farmers. Access to diverse foods and improved agricultural practices has enhanced nutrition, contributing to better health. Farmers are engaged in self-farming and paddy selling, leading to self-earning and increased financial stability which enhances their capacity and saving allows farmers to invest in additional vegetable farming. The size of land of contract farming has increased from 2 to 12 Katha. This growth not only improves food security but also contributes to a decrease in domestic violence due to better financial stability and reduced stress.

"Thanks to the FID red card that supported me to start contract farming with required inputs and services. I now sell paddy and seasonal vegetables, run a duck farm, and have achieved food security and diversified nutrition through earned income and training."
Mukti Devi Ram, Aarati WFG, Sakhuwannarkarkatti RM

The impact on **gender equality and social inclusion** is significant. The system has empowered and benefitted marginalized women, landless farmers and excluded group of the society. As a result, the system has fostered social harmony by addressing conflicts and unheard voices. Mobility to municipal

areas (Palikas) for better opportunities has become more common, promoting social integration. The reduction of discrimination within households, communities, and Palikas highlights the positive social impact of the FID system. This shift promotes a more equitable environment, fostering respect and support for women within the community.

'As I have a red FID card, I am eligible for a 100% subsidy on inputs and service delivery, and contract farming allows me to compensate landowners, minimizing caste-based discrimination and boosting communal equity. Prior to FID, I worked as an agricultural laborer for a landowner, and the family discriminated against me because I was from a lower caste, paying me without touching.'

Aaruhuliya Devi Saday, Aarati WFG, Sakhuwannarkarkatti RM

Community Level Impact

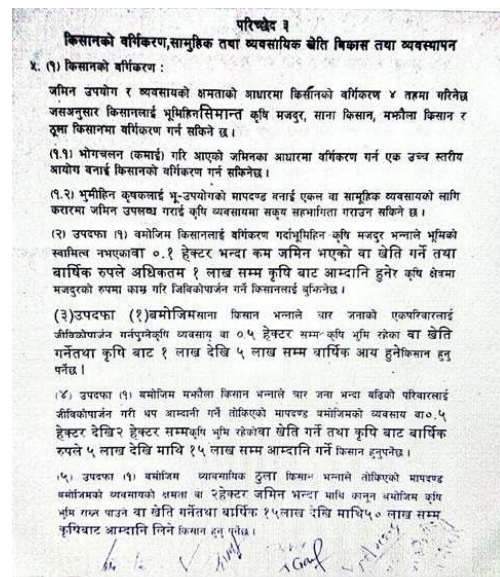
At the **community level**, the FID system has brought several unintended positive results along with the promotion of **contract farming** and improved **marketing**. The farmers are able to establish the relation with markets after being benefitted with the contract farming. Relations with market actors and wholesalers have ensured the sale of the production in home-yard, and some times in the weekly markets. This network also contributed to promote group-based contract farming, which enhanced their collective bargaining power and market access resulting in achieving a high profit.

Quality education within the benefitted community has improved. The culture of schooling of their kids has established. The practice of saving becomes more common, enabling families to afford better educational opportunities for their children. The evaluators witnessed some children moving to nearby Palikas for higher education.

Communal perception on gender and social inclusion has improved. The existing social norms are completely changed to a new height resulting in gendered and inclusive society. Women also play a significant role in influencing the community level decisions. The mindset of looking at the Dalit Community has changed.

Institutional Level Impact

At the institutional level, various **directives** have been implemented to support the FID system. Palika like Bhagwanpur RM have taken significant steps, including the formulation and facilitation of group savings based on group directives. Bhagwanpur, Sakhuwannarkarkatti, Dhangadhimai, and Laxmipur Patari have been instrumental in this process.



The preparation of the **Agriculture Act 2077** by Sakhuwannarkarkatti and Bhagwanpur Rural Municipalities, along with the implementation guidelines for Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and exhibition stalls, marks a substantial institutional development. The use of ledger books and registers to manage and mobilize group interest funds ensures an institutional development and financial transparency.

Bhagwanpur and Sakhuwannarkarkatti RMs have facilitated service delivery by providing critical inputs, livestock, and agricultural insurance based on the FID system, which has been copied by Lahan Municipality, to further benefit farmers and ensure financial security against potential risks. The

development and implementation of nutrition and market management guidelines, particularly in Sakhuwannarkarkatti RM, highlight the extensive assistance provided to farmers. Seed production and community seed banks in Lahan Municipality reveal a dedication to sustainable farming techniques.

The women participants shared that there were three new born kids in their group after one and half year of receiving the FID cards. Birth weight of those kids was very high never experienced before by the women in the group.

-FGD at Chameli Harucharuwa Mahila samuha,
Sakhuwan Anawkatti RM

Significance: The *improvement in livelihoods* of the landless and land-poor marginalized farmers underscores the long-term benefits of the FID system. The replication in the system (Institutional-Policy, Infrastructure ecosystem by seed bank) by Lahan Municipality to successful practices ensures the sustainability and expansion of these positive impacts. These all changes capture the transformative effects of the category based Farmers' Identity Card system across three tiers of the government as well as people from marginalized levels, showcasing its role in fostering economic growth, social harmony, and sustainable development contributing to multiple SDGs.

Annex 3 Changes in confidence of women due to FID card system

Decision making at HH level

The comparative analysis of the Figure/s-8 below shows that men in the control group have a significantly higher proportion of decision-making at the household level (52%) compared to the treatment group (39%). Women participation is notably higher in the treatment group (37%) compared to the control group (24%). Joint decision-making remains consistent at 24% in both groups.

Likewise in the treatment group, decision-making on income issues is equally distributed between women and men (34% each), while in the control group, men dominate (44%). Joint decision-making is slightly more prevalent in the treatment group (32%) compared to the control group (29%).

Similarly, in the treatment group, decision-making regarding the purchase of seeds and fertilizers is almost equally shared between women (34%) and men (35%), with 31% made jointly. In contrast, men in the control group have a much higher decision-making rate (47%) compared to women (29%), and joint decisions are lower (24%).

The study reveals that the decision making role of women in different HH affairs significantly changed compared to the control groups after getting FID card.

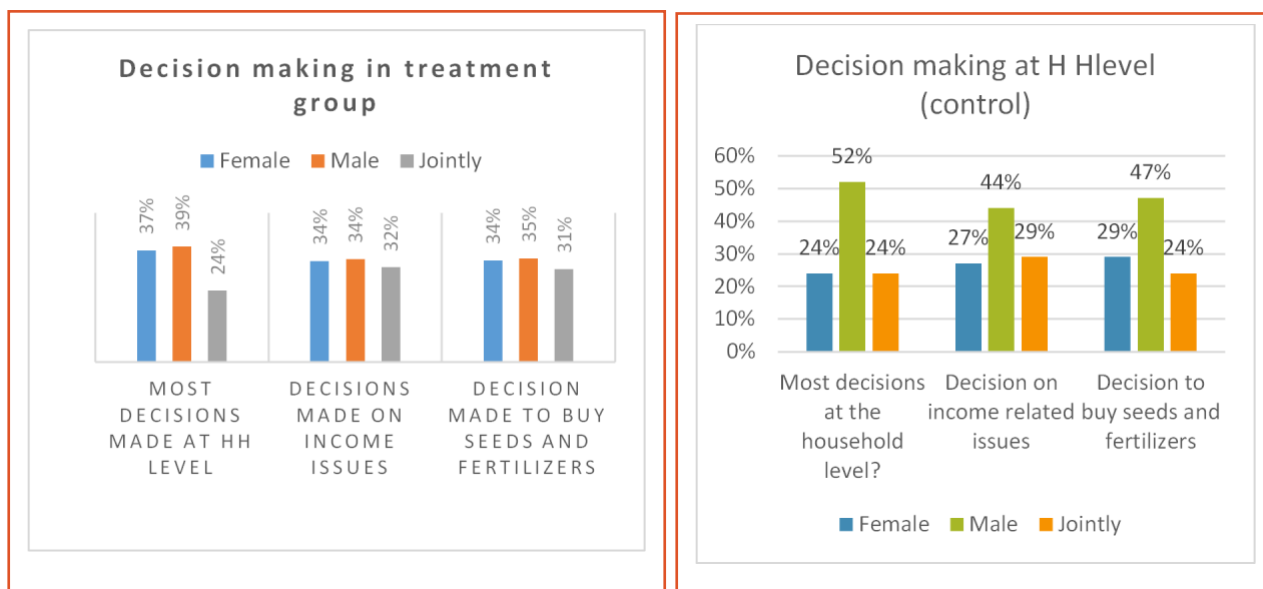


Figure 10: Decision making at HH level-treatment vs control group

Confidence in communication and negotiation with stakeholders

The figures show that 86% of individuals in the treatment group reported having confidence in their communication and negotiation skills with stakeholders. This is a significantly higher proportion compared to the control group, where only 65% of individuals expressed the confidence.

The data reveals that the number of farmers having confidence in the treatment group is significantly higher than the control group as a result of the empowerment of the FID campaign.

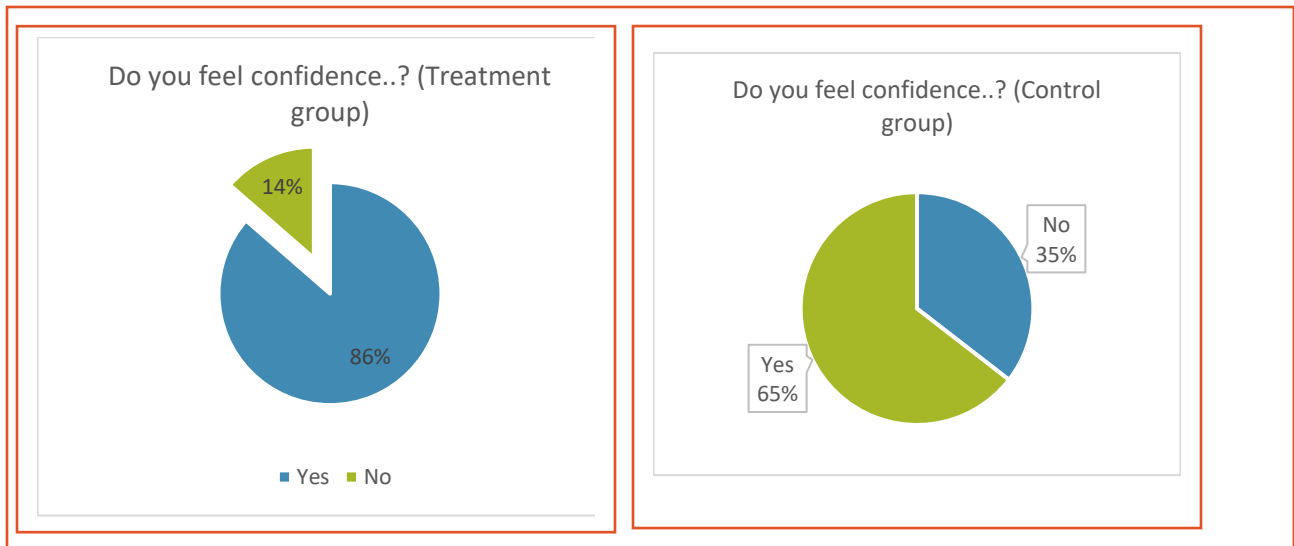


Figure 11: Respondents feeling confidence-treatment vs control group

Feeling of confidence to communicate the needs with HH head

The graphical data below reveals that in the treatment group, women show high levels of confidence as well, with 48% being quite confident, 43% being extremely confident, and 9% with fairly confident. No women report being not at all or not very confident.

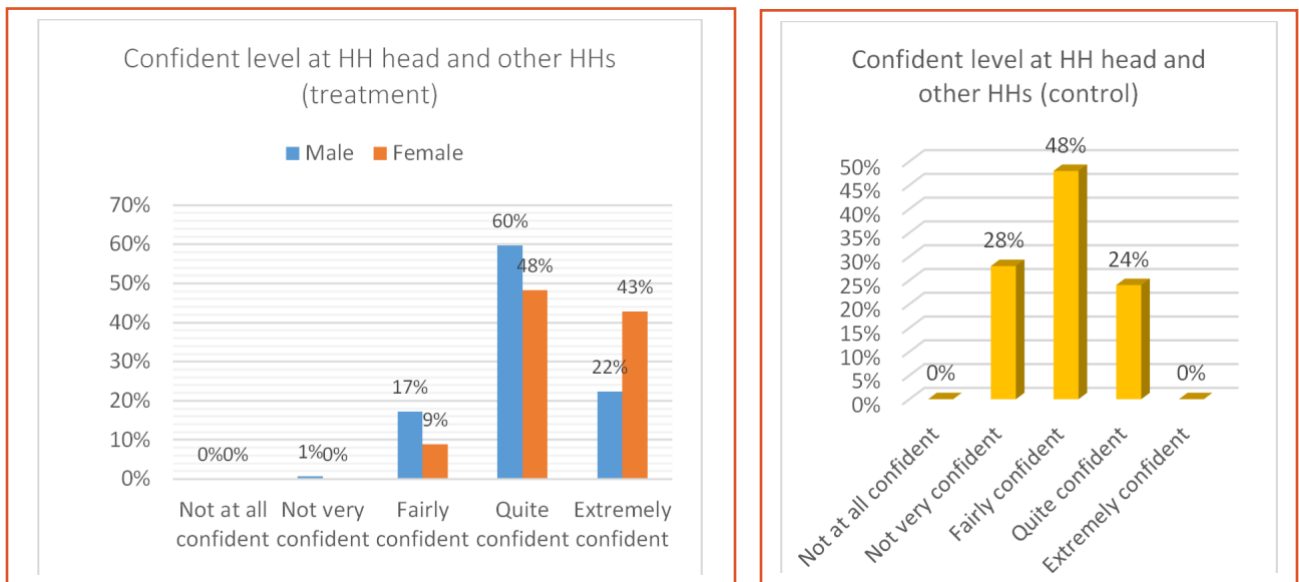


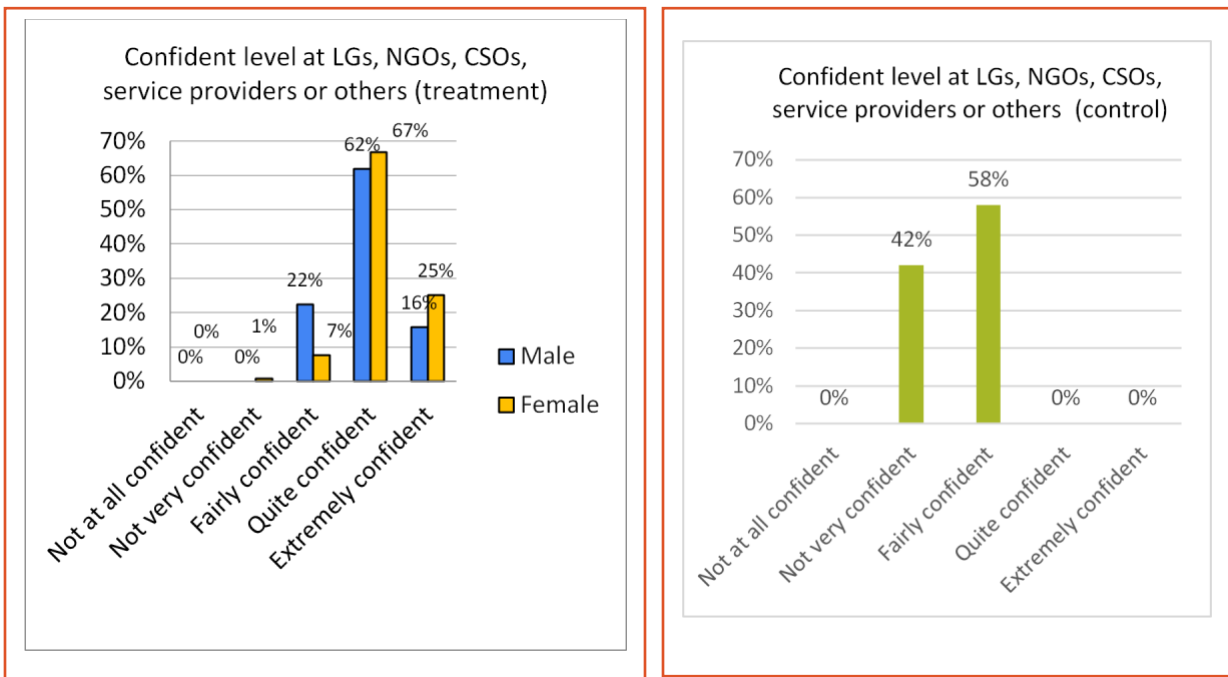
Figure 12: Feeling of confidence to communicate the needs with HH head or other members

Overall, women in the treatment group report higher confidence level than men. In the control group, a significant portion of women (28%) is not very confident in communicating their needs, and 48 % are fairly confident. Only 24% are quite confident, and no one is extremely and not at all confident.

The comparative analysis reveals significantly a higher level confidence of women in communicating the needs with HH head. The data demonstrates the positive impact of FID system that enhances communication skills and empowers women within the household.

Feeling of confidence to communicate the needs with LGs, NGOs, CSOs, service providers or others

Figure 13: Feeling of confidence to communicate the needs with LGs, NGOs, CSOs & service providers



The figure shows that women in the treatment groups exhibit higher level of confidence in communicating their needs with local governments (LGs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and service providers. Among the confident women, 67% are quite confident and 25% are extremely confident compared to women of control group where 58% are fairly confident and the remaining 42% are not very confident. The women from the treatment group displays markedly higher confidence level in communicating with the local governments, NGOs and CSO compared to the women of control group indicating the higher impact of the FID card system.

Feeling of confidence to communicate the desires with HH head and other HH members

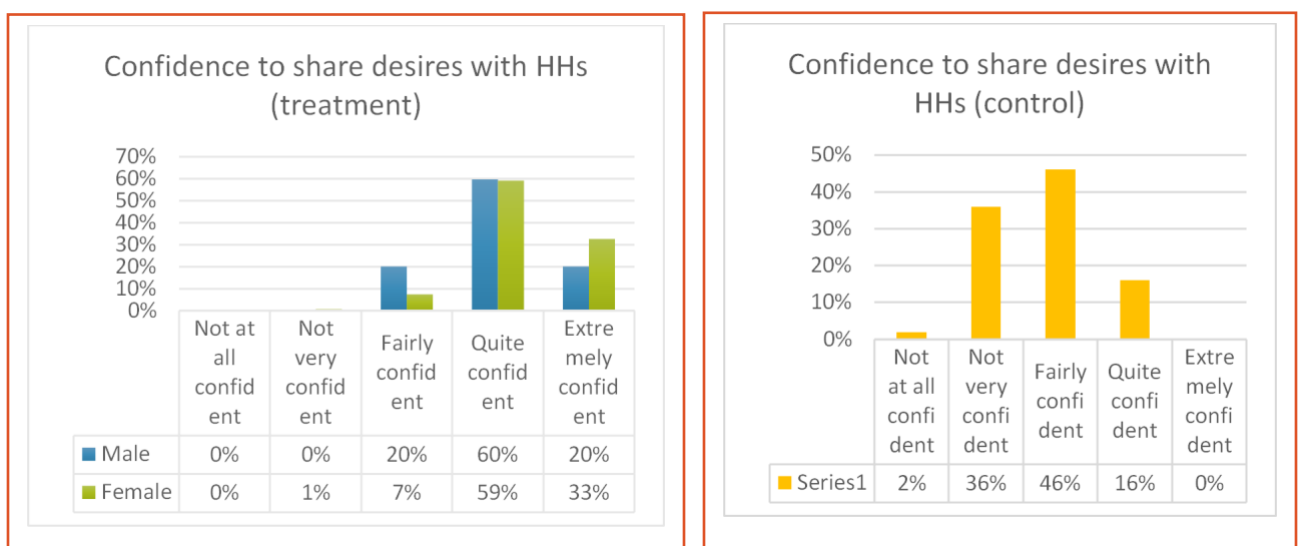


Figure 14: Feeling of confidence to communicate the desires with HH head or other HH members

The figure above reveals the higher level of confidence of women (33% with extremely confidence and 59% with quite confidence) in communicating the desires with the HH heads and other HH members compared to 16% of the women with quite confidence in the control group. In the control group, confidence levels of women is significantly lower, with 36% not very confident and no individuals feeling extremely confident. The higher level of confidence of the women in the treatment groups reveals that they are capable to communicate their desires with their HH heads as a result of their engagement in FID card system movement.

Feeling of confidence to communicate the desires with LGs, NGOs, CSOs, service providers or others

As presented in the figure, 26% women are extremely confident and 64% are quite confident in communicating the desires with local government, NGOs, CSO and service providers. The confidence of women in control group is very discouraging where none of them are extremely and quite confident and 56% are fairly confident. The higher level of confidence of the women in the treatment groups reveals that they are capable to sustain the benefits they have received through the FID card system communicating their desires among the development partners.

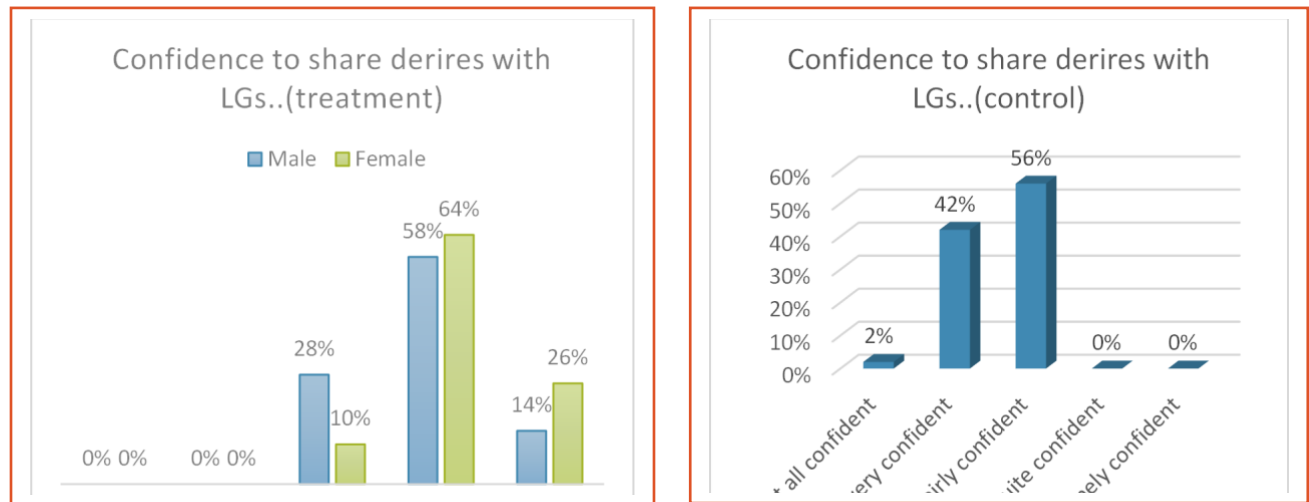


Figure 15: Feeling of confidence to communicate the desires with LGs, NGOs, CSOs, service providers or others

Feeling of confidence to achieve the goal of your life despite the various challenges

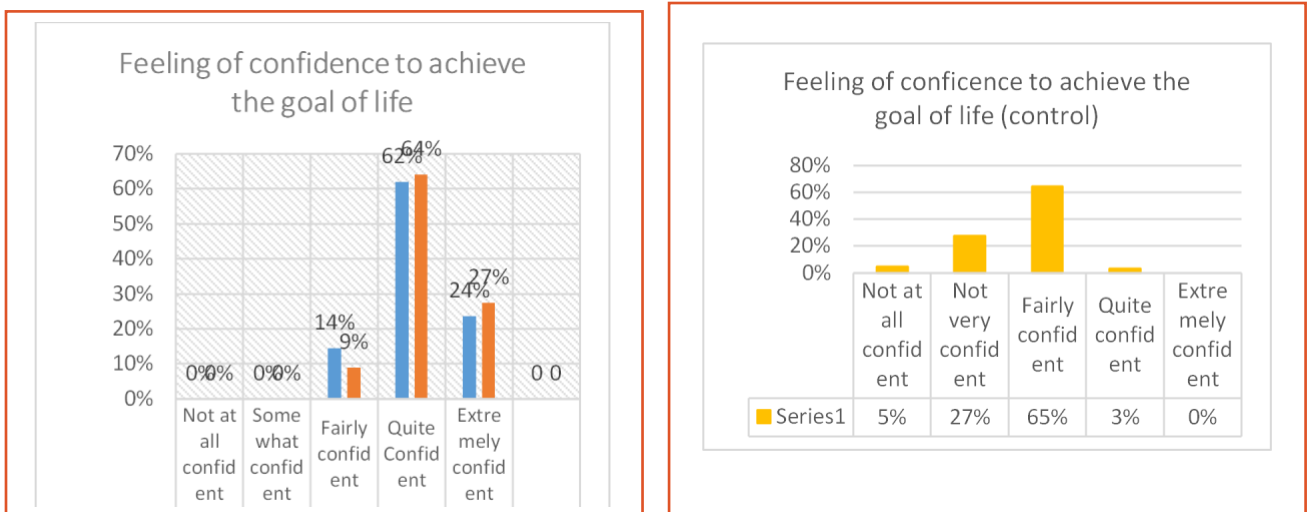


Figure 16: Feeling of confidence to achieve the goal of your life despite the various challenges

Majority of the women (64%) feel very confident and 27% with extremely confident to achieve the goal of their life despite the various challenges in the treatment group.

In the control group, the majority of the women (65%) feel the fairly confident follows the not very confident 27%, not at all confident 5%, quite confident 3%, and none extremely confident.

The data reveals that the FID system level impact for the treatment groups have significantly boosted the confidence to achieve the goal of your life despite the various challenges.

Confidence of getting agriculture inputs, seeds, and subsidies for farming.

The figures below show the level of confidence of getting agriculture inputs, seeds, and subsidies for farming reveal that in the treatment group, women exhibit high level of confidence, with the majority feeling very confident. Women show particularly high confidence, with a notable 73% being very confident and 22% shows extremely confident. The situation of women in the control group is quite different than the treatment group showing only 2% women quite confident (very confident) in getting the agriculture inputs and subsidies.

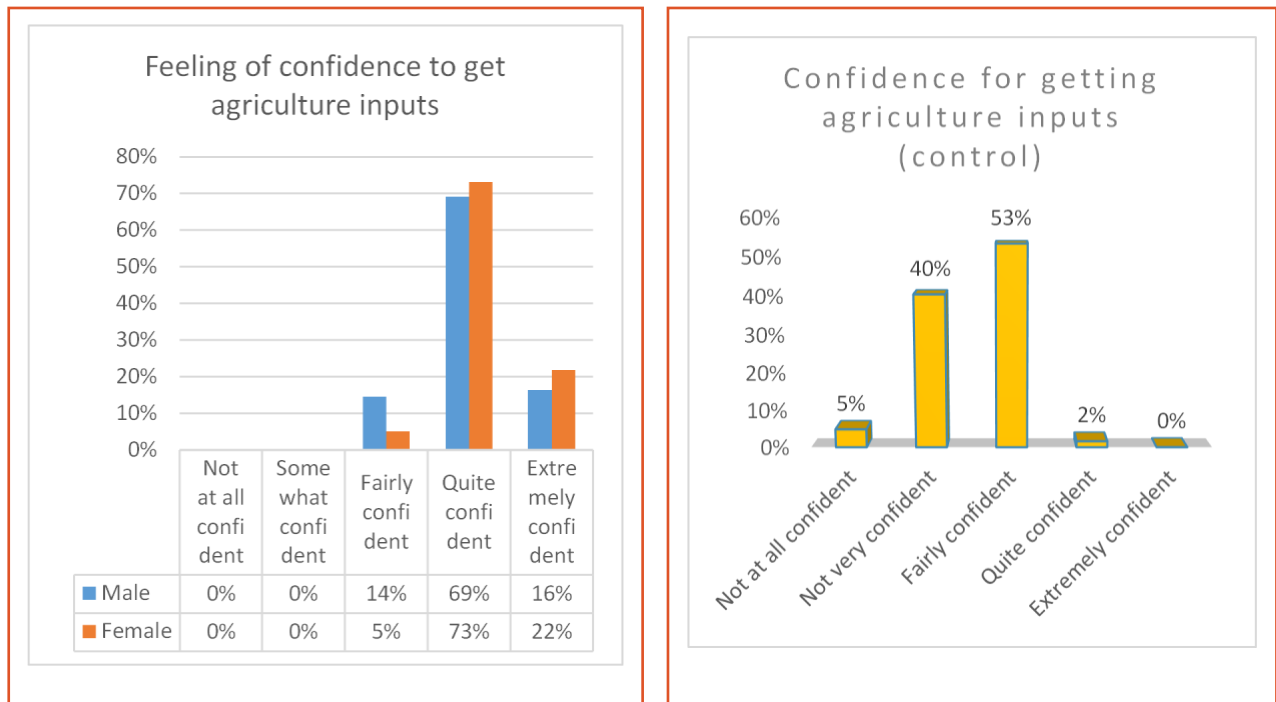


Figure 17: Feeling of confidence of getting agriculture inputs, seeds, and subsidies for farming

These graphs highlight a stark contrast with the treatment group, indicating the effectiveness of the FID card system level impact in boosting confidence among the women to get agriculture inputs, seeds, and subsidies for farming.

Confidence of getting agriculture loan from Banking and Financial Institutions (BFIs)

Like the confidence in other sectors, the confidence of women in getting agriculture loan from BFIs in the treatment group is quite higher than that of control group. Women in the treatment group show particularly high confidence, with a notable 70% being very confident and 18% shows extremely confident to get the agriculture loan from BFIs. In the control group, confidence level of women stands each at 45% with fairly confident and not very confident.

This higher confidence indicates the effectiveness of the FID card system level impact in boosting the confidence of women to get agriculture loan.

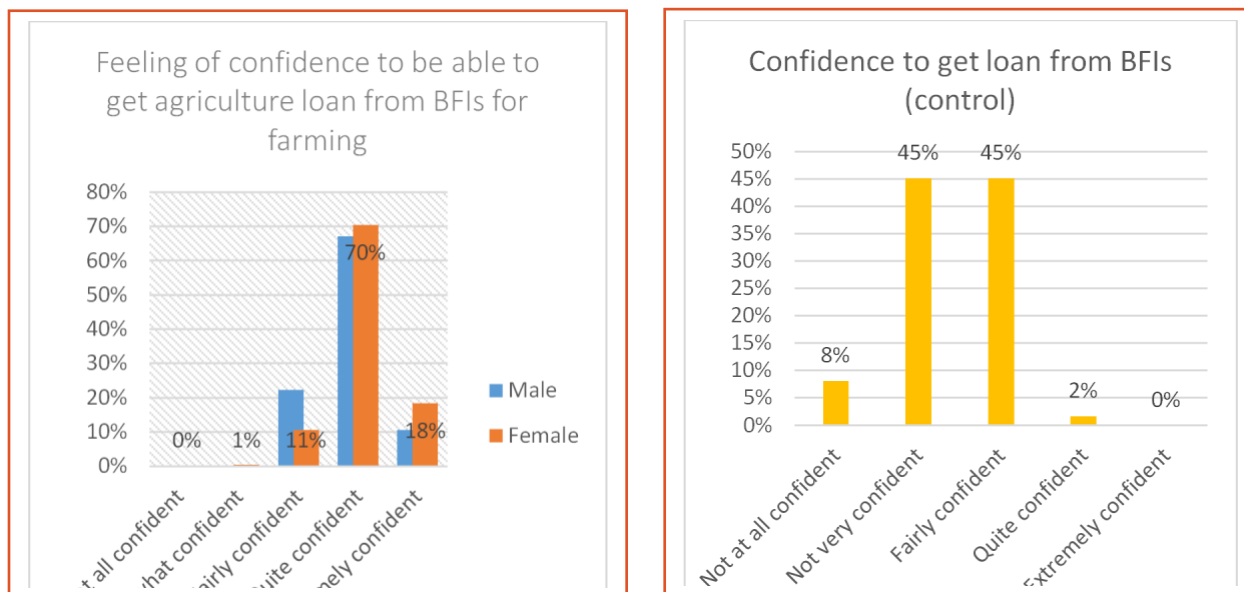


Figure 18: Confidence of getting agriculture loan from Banking and Financial Institutions

Confidence in making decisions on farming-buying seeds, fertilizers, marketing etc. at your HH level

The figures reveal the confidence in making decisions on farming-buying seeds, fertilizers, marketing etc. at HH level. The confidence of women in the treatment group seems quite higher than the confidence of women in the control group. Women show high confidence, with a notable 75% being very confident and 18% with extremely confident. In the control group, confidence level of women is quite lower, with 53% fairly confident and 40% with not very confident. This finding reveals the influence of FID in building confidence of women in buying inputs in agriculture sector.

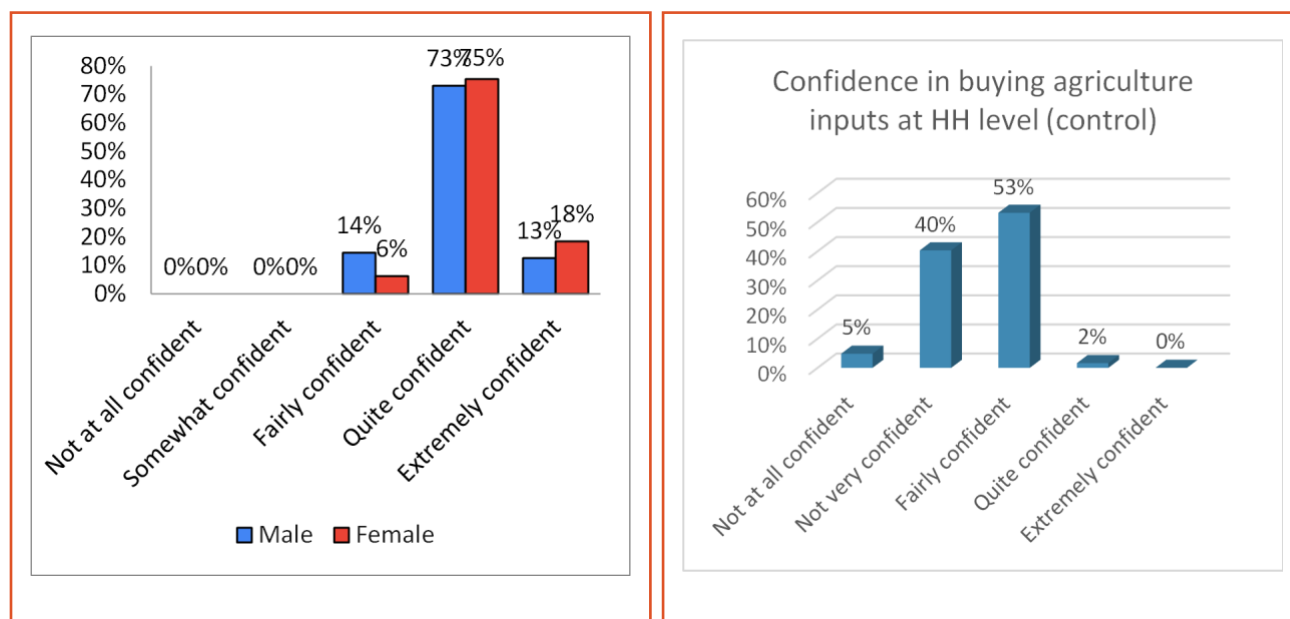


Figure 19: Feeling of confidence in making decisions on farming-buying seeds, fertilizers, marketing etc. at your HH level

Confident in communicating with NFGF and other agencies and influence the decision in favor of marginalized farmers in strengthening FID issues

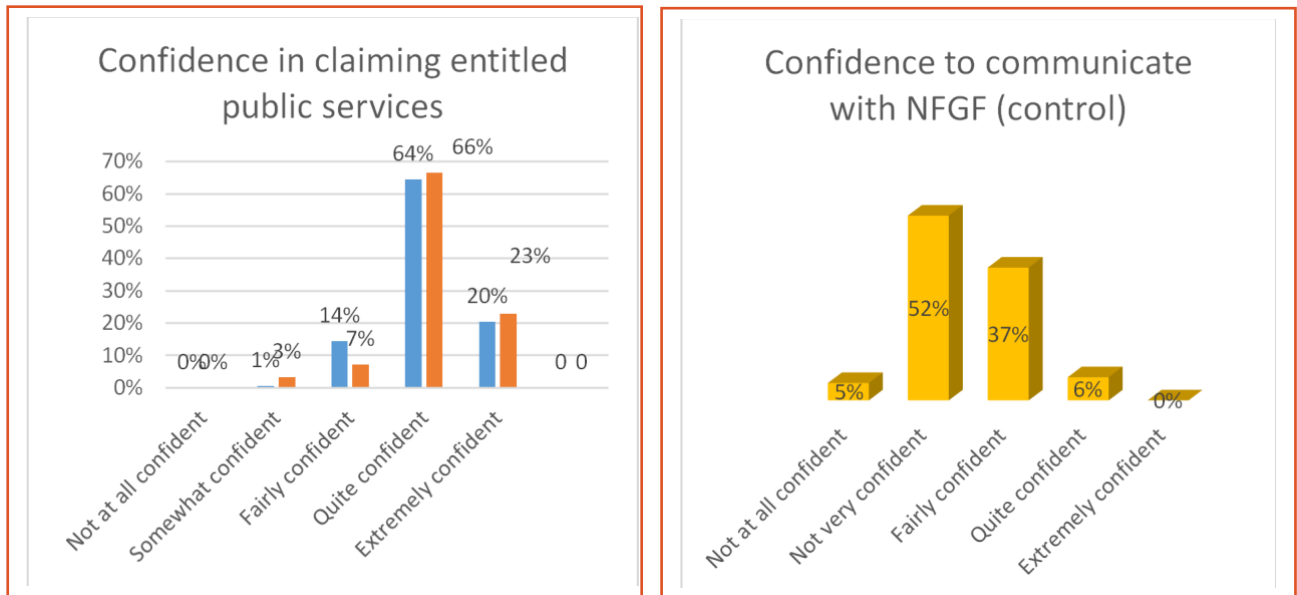


Figure 20: Feeling of confidence in communicating with NFGF and other agencies

In the above figure, 23% of the women are very extremely confident and next 66% are very confident to communicate with NFGF in the treatment group compared to control group where only 6% women are quite confident and 37% are fairly confident. Additionally, 52% women in the control group are not very confident. NFGF is the most influential and supportive agency for the farmers and coordination with this organization is a must for sustainable services. The impact of the FID system has ensured the confidence of the farmers in the treatment group.

Confidence in claiming the entitled public services making the government accountable

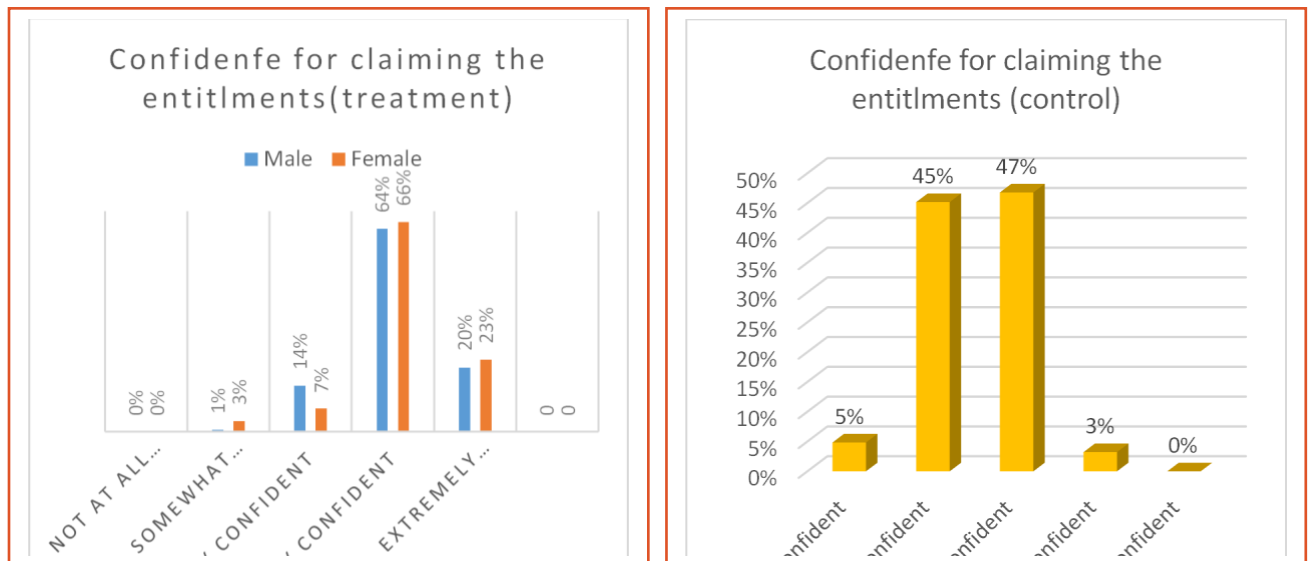


Figure 21: Feeling of confidence in claiming the entitled public services making the government accountable

The above figure reveals the higher level of confidence of women in claiming the entitled public services making the government accountable. Women show particularly high confidence, with a notable 66% being very confident and 23% with extremely confident. But in the control group, the confidence level of women is insignificantly lower, with 47% fairly confident and 45% with not very confident.

These data in the above figures highlight a stark contrast with the treatment group, indicating the effectiveness of the FID card system level impact in boosting confidence among both women in claiming the entitled public services making the government accountable.

Changes in people's lives

The findings for this change is described under evaluation question 6-Ripple Effect Mapping.

Annex 4: Case study



Case of a FID recipient recently

Fulo Devi Ram, a 49-year-old resident, and her family have been living in a squatter settlement for several years. Although they do not own any land, they lease about 5 kattha where they practice cultivation and livestock farming. Despite their efforts, their farming activities barely sustain them throughout the year, and the food they grow is insufficient for their yearly needs. To bridge the gap, Fulo Devi Ram supplements their income through daily labor. In recent years, NFGF and the local rural municipality have initiated programs and training sessions on duck and hen rearing, fruit planting, and various other agricultural practices. The family recently acquired the FID card, though they have yet to fully benefit from the program. However, after speaking with neighbors who have already received advantages from the FID card and observing improvements in their community, the household is hopeful and optimistic about the positive changes they anticipate experiencing soon as a result of the FID card distribution. (2081/02/23), Bhagwanpur Rural Municipality -1, Ram Tole

Annex 5: KII checklist

Namaste!

I am _____. I work for 3D for system level impact study implemented by CARE Nepal. We selected you as the respondent of this evaluation as you know what went well and what did not go well so that we all can learn from each other and CARE Nepal can develop future strategy accordingly. We encourage you to speak with honesty and giving some examples as your experience and feedback will be of immense important for fair and evidence based system level impact evaluation. Please feel free to share your opinion. If you don't like, you can stop me any time. It will take approximately 1.5 hours of your time. All Information collected from you will be used only for this evaluation purposes.

Do you agree for the interview? (Yes or No)

1. KII-with Ministry of Agriculture, Land Management, and Cooperative – Federal/ Province

1. What are the gaps in accelerating the implementation of FID cards if experienced policy level?
2. How will the MoALD/MoLMCPscale up the model in the country that is in the policy? What are the criteria to make FID more inclusive, equitable, and fair and how are they incorporated into the MoALD policies? What sort of support could be expected from CARE Nepal and its partners to scale up the model?
3. What was the contribution of CARE Nepal and NFGF plus regarding the FID cards at Federal, Provincial and Local levels?

2. Interview questionnaire for CARE Nepal project team-national level

1. What are the good lessons of the FID models that could be relevant in the national context-policies and practices?
2. Have there been any negative or unexpected outcomes as a result of activities and if so, what are they and how can the project learn from these outcomes?
3. What are the un-intended results that the program has produced and realized by the project, partners, pikas, and beneficiaries, and how they were produced?
4. How did you build the capacity of NFGF to make it able to address the FID issues.
5. What is a significant change compared to before the project intervention and why is this important?

3. Interview questionnaire for NFGF executive committee, Provincial and local level

1. What is FID card and why was this introduced?
2. What is the system in FID context and how did NFGF contribute to this system? How did system level change happen? Are there any system level change remain to be observed/seen to be addressed through CARE Nepla and NFGF?
3. What were the obstacles and challenges faced during the course of system development? How did CARE and NFGF overcome those challenges (please specify).
4. What and how did CARE Nepal support NFGF in FID system development? (Advocay for, advocacy with and advocacy by...)

5. How has FID been replicated by other development organizations and by other local governments? What made such replication possible? What is the status?
6. What are the outcomes (evidences) of FID system level change (policy doc, directives/duidelines, monitoring system, sitizen satisfaction, localized policy and plan, social norms change, selfesteem, access to effective services and subsidized inputs, praming practices, group dymamics, access to agriculture loan etc)
 - at National level government, provincial level and local level government.
 - at community, farmer level and individual level
 - at NFGF and other relevant organization
7. How do local government deliver quality services and to whom? What is the process?
8. How are the FID card holders engaged in planning process of the LGs?
9. What are the major precautions that NFGF has planned for the FID model scale-up within the impact communities (up grade) and to reach out the communities?

4. Interview questionnaire for local government stakeholder /Wards/Sections

1. Have you alreedy formulated Agriculture Act of your palika? If yes, how did you formulate it, when and why?
2. What are the key provisions included in the Act for farmers?
3. Is the FID card system included in the Agriculture Act, Policy and or guidelines?
4. Who supported in introducing and implementing FID system in your palika? and how?
5. Did you change anything in the Agriculture Act/Policy/operational guidelines as a result of the enforcement of FID system?
6. What were the obstacles and challenges faced during the course of system development?
7. What and how did CARE Nepal support LGs in FID system development? (Advocay for, advocacy with and advocacy by...)
8. What are the outcomes (evidences) of FID system level change (policy doc, directives/duidelines, monitoring system, sitizen satisfaction, localized policy and plan, social norms change, selfesteem, access to effective services and subsidized inputs, praming practices, group dymamics, access to agriculture loan etc)
 - at National level government, provincial level and local level government.
 - at community, farmer level and individual level
 - at NFGF and other relevant organization
9. How do local government deliver quality services and to whom? What is the process? Which category of farmers mostly benefited as a result of FID system?
10. How are the FID card holders engaged in planning process of the LGs?
11. What are the benefits that the farmers do receive after the FID compared to before FID distribution?
12. How does Palika manage resources and database system for FID?
13. What is the coordination mechanism among the CSOs like NFGF and development partners in mainstreaming the FID?
14. What has been some of the challenging aspects of FID implementation? How have you planned to overcome them?
15. What are the major precautions that LGs has planned for the FID model scale-up within the impact communities (up grade) and to reach out the communities?

5. Interview questionnaire for Agro-Vet

1. Inroducing FID!
2. How did the FID card holders benefit service from your Agro-Vet?
3. Is there any cooperation with LGs for service delivery to FID card holders?

Annex 7: HH level survey questionnaire

Facilitator: _____ Note taker (if different):

Namaste!

I am _____. I work for 3D for system level impact study implemented by CARE Nepal. We selected you as the respondent of this evaluation as you know what went well and what did not go well so that we all can learn from each other and CARE Nepal can develop future strategy accordingly. We encourage you to speak with honesty and giving some examples as your experience and feedback will be of immense important for fair and evidence based system level impact evaluation. Please feel free to share your opinion. Your opinions, ideas and name will be kept confidential which will be disclosed ONLY based on your consent. If you don't like, you can stop me any time. It will take approximately 1.5 hours of your time. All Information collected from you will be used only for this evaluation purposes.

Do you agree for the interview? (Yes or No)

Household Profile:

Identity of the Interviewee	
Name of Interviewee	
Village	
Municipality	
District	
Province	
Date	

Respondents should be Head of Household or the Spouse of the Household Head having FID Card holders

A) General introduction

SN	Questionnaire	Responses
1)	Name of the respondent
2)	Age
3)	Gender	Male.....1
		Female.....2
		Others.....3
4)	Caste	Dalit.....1
		Janajati.....2
		Madhesi.....3
		Muslim4

		Brahmin.....5
		Chherti.....6
		Other monitories 7
5)	Ward No,
6)	Tole
7)	Family members	Male children-1
		Female children-2
		Male Adult-3
		Female Adult-4
		Total male-5
		Total female-6
8)	Are there any member with disabilities in the family	Yes-1 No-2, if yes, how many members are disable in your family?....
9)	If yes, what type of disabilities?	Vision Impairment
		Deaf or hard of hearing
		Physical disability
		Mental health conditions
		Intellectual disability
10)	Phone number
11)	Main occupation	Agriculture 1
		Remittance.....2
		Daily wages3
		Small business 4
		Employment 5
		Others..... 6
12)	Are you a FID card holder	Yes-1 No-2 (If no please escape section 'd' section)
13)	If yes, which category of the FID have you received?	a)Category 1 b) Category 2 c) Category 3 d) Category 4

B) Assets Holding, income and expenditure

14)	Household Asset (pls tick as applied)	Household land and plot	Agricultural land	Livestock	Machinery/equipment	Other (specify)
15)	Do you have your own land?	a) Yes	b) No			
16)	Do you have any land, asset or business registered in your name	a)yes	b)No			
	Are you practicing farming at the moment in your own and or leased/contract land?	a) yes	b)No			

17)							
18)	If yes, pls provide details. If no, simply escape to other.						
	sn	Land type	Own registered land (Kattha)	Mohi (Kattha)	Leased, batiaya etc	adhiya,	Total size of land farmed
	1	Khet					
	2	Bari					
	3	Pakho/ban jungle					
19)	Livelihood options of HHs and source of income						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6
	Labor	Farming	Livestock and Poultry rearing	Small Business	Job	Dependent on Remittance	Other specify
20)	Average monthly income (in thousand)						
	NA	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Above 20	
21)	Average monthly expenditure (in thousand)						
	NA	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Above 20	
22)	In case of deficit monthly income of the family what are the support mechanisms? Pls provide any three main mechanisms						
	Free shelter/accommodation with basic facility-1 Shelter without basic facility-2 Remittance-3 Essential support (food, medicine etc.) as and when required-4 Support during illness and health emergency-5 Loan with interest or without interest-6 Support against free labor-7 Others: (specify).....						

c) Gender equity-women's voice, leadership and self-efficacy

23)	Who makes the HH level most of the decisions?	Male-1 Female-2 Both jointly -3
24)	Who makes the decision in income related issues?	Male-1 Female-2 Both-jointly
25)	Who makes the decision for buying seeds and fertilizer?	Male-1 Female-2 Both-jointly
26)		
27)	How confident do you feel to communicate your needs with the HH head or other HH members?	Not at all confident-1 Not very confident-2 Neutral-3 Quite confident-4

		Extremely confident-5
28)	How confident do you feel to communicate your needs with LGs, NGOs, CSOs, service providers or others	Not at all confident-1 Not very confident-2 Neutral-3 Quite confident-4 Extremely confident-5
29)	How confident do you feel to communicate your wants/desires with the HH head or other HH members?	Not at all confident-1 Not very confident-2 Neutral-3 Quite confident-4 Extremely confident-5
30)	How confident do you feel to communicate your wants/desires with LGs, NGOs, CSOs, service providers or others	Not at all confident-1 Not very confident-2 Neutral-3 Quite confident-4 Extremely confident-5
31)	How confident do you feel that you could achieve the goal of your life despite the various challenges	Not at all confident-1 Somewhat confident-2 Fairly confident-3 Very confident-4 Extremely confident-5
32)	How confident are you that you could be able to get agriculture inputs, seeds, and subsidies for farming?	Not at all confident-1 Somewhat confident-2 Fairly confident-3 Very confident-4 Extremely confident-5
33)	How confident are you that you could be able to get agriculture loan from BFIs for farming?	Not at all confident-1 Somewhat confident-2 Fairly confident-3 Very confident-4 Extremely confident-5
34)	How confident are you that you could make decisions on farming-buying seeds, fertilizers, marketing etc. at your HH level?	Not at all confident-1 Somewhat confident-2 Fairly confident-3 Very confident-4 Extremely confident-5
35)	How confident are you that you could communicate with NFGF and other agencies and influence the decision in favor of marginalized farmers in strengthening FID issues?	Not at all confident-1 Somewhat confident-2 Fairly confident-3 Very confident-4 Extremely confident-5 I don't know-6
36)	How confident are you that you could claim entitled public services making the government accountable?	Not at all confident-1 Somewhat confident-2 Fairly confident-3 Very confident-4 Extremely confident-5 I don't know-6

37)	Are you involved in any groups?	Yes-1 No-2
d) FID related only		
38)	Who is the FID card holder?	Male-1 Female-2 Jointly-3
39)	Who was involved in getting FID card ?	Male-1 Female-2 Jointly-3
40)	Do you feel any changes in yourself and your family after getting the FID ? (if No, escape 43)	Yes-1 No-2
41)	If yes, what are the changes ? Please tick the changes you perceived (MC)	Receiving government subsidy-1 Accessing agricultural loans-2 Able to farm more than before-3 We are invited to social events-4 Our voice is heard more than before-5 Others (Specify).....
42)	Have you expanded your agriculture farming land after FID? (if No, escape 45)	Yes-1 No-2
43)	If yes, what is the area you expanded? to (please mentioned in Kathhaa)
44)	Do you feel that your income has increased after FID? (If no, escape 47)	Yes-1 No-2
45)	If yes, how many time your HH income has increased?	1.5 times-1 2 times-2 2.5 times-3 3 times or more-4
46)	Have you known about more new agricultural technologies after FID)? If No, escape 49)	Yes-1 No-2
47)	If yes, what are the new technologies you learnt after FID?	Mulching-1 Use of Urine including human urine/liquid manure-2 Vegetable production in Plastic house-3 Vermin Composting-4 Use of green net-5 Micro irrigation technologies-6 Zero tillage-7 Organic farming-8 Integrated Pest Management-9 Others (specify).....10
48)	Do you think that the women in your family have increased influence in any decision making after having the FID? (if no, escape 51)	Yes-1 No-2

49)	If yes, to what extent are you be able to influence the decision	Not at all-1 To a very small extent-2 To some extent-3 To a great extent-4
50)	Has there been reduction in any kind of discrimination after FID? (if No, escape 53)	Yes-1 No-2
51)	If yes, which of the following applies in your case? (MC)	Gender based decimation-1 Caste based descrimitation-2 Agriculture inputs distribution based discrimination-3 Access to loan based descriminatin-4 Involvement in social affairs based discrimination-5 All above-6
52)	To what extent has there been changes in easily accessing the agricultural inputs, subsidy and services from Local level after FID?	Not at all-1 To a very small extent-2 To some extent-3 To a great extent-4
53)	To what extent has there been changes in accessing the agricultural loan from BFI after FID?	Not at all-1 To a very small extent-2 To some extent-3 To a great extent-4
54)	Have you expanded agriculture land for farming (own, leased, contract etc...) after FID (if no, escape 57)	Yes-1 No-2
55)	How easily were you able to get the additional land for farming after FID?	Very easily-1 Easily-2 Did hard negotiation-3 As before-4
56)	To what extent has there been changes in accessing the agricultural loan from BFI after FID?	Not at all-1 To a very small extent-2 To some extent-3 To a great extent-4
57)	Are you consulted by the LG during the planning process after FID? (If no escape 60)	Yes-1 No-2
58)	To what extent did LG hear your voice and include your concern in the planning?	Not at all-1 To a very small extent-2 To some extent-3 To a great extent-4
59)	Has there been any change in managing and accessing the market after FID? (if no, escape 62)	Yes-1 No-2
60)	If yes, what were the changes? (MC)	Market committee/weekly market established-1 Representation from FID group ensured-2 Our produces get sold with a higher profit-3 We get market information-4

		We get support in seeds, sapling and other inputs-5 Others (specify).....
61)	Did you upgrade your learning in climate changes issues after FID (if no, escape 64)	Yes-1 No-2
62)	If yes, please give any THREE examples of your learning.	1..... 2..... 3.....
63)	Pls say something about FID	

Annex 8: Ripple Effect Mapping Facilitation Protocol

Ripple Effect Mapping Facilitation Protocol
Impacts created by FID system level intervention by CARE Nepal and partners

Welcome and agenda review (5 min)

Start with a broad introduction of the purpose of the meeting, how information from the meeting will be used, and what the flow of the meeting will be.

1. Thank attendees for making the time to come! Introduce yourself (the facilitator) and the note-taker. Ask others to introduce themselves as well.
2. Explain the meeting uses a method called “ripple effect mapping”, which includes components of visual diagramming. That is why there’s a lot of paper and markers! This will help participants see the links between their experiences and impacts that happen later on.
3. The purpose of the activity is to learn what impacts participants in the program have experienced. What has been effective? what worked well? what didn’t? what happened that is positive but unexpected? We will also think about how we can use that information going forward.
 - a. The team is most interested in a few specific experiences and their results:
 1. Experiences of how farmers **practiced the benefits as a result of FID**
 - a. How **FID is addressing the needs of farmers** being discriminated before.
 - b. How local governments are contributing to addressing the needs of the farmers
 - c. How **other social networks, CSO or groups are** contributing to farmers
4. Before starting the meeting, take about **consent**.
5. Share the outline of the meeting agenda.
 - a. First, participants will interview each other in pairs to make sure everyone’s experiences. Then, pairs will share highlights of the interviews with the larger group.
 - b. After that, the group will “map the ripples” of the experiences everyone has shared to better understand cause and effect between impacts.
 - c. Finally, the group will reflect on the process, what everyone has experienced, and how their experience will help in future impacts.

Eliciting experiences (40 min)

Begin by asking participant to share in pairs for about 5 minutes per person how they feel their experience on the FID has made a difference in their lives and community. The pairs will then share back to the large group.

Paired interviews

6. Ask participants to find a partner and share their stories through mini-interviews for about 5 minutes each using one of the following prompts
 - a. Have you participated in the FID process?
 - b. What did you have any experience from across the process?
 - c. How what are the experience of broad and micro level changes?
7. Ask participants to try to share as many details as possible.
8. Remind participants that as they interview each other, they should be active listeners and observe, be open, try not to show judgment either positive or negative.
9. Participants can take notes as needed, make sure pen and paper are provided. This is not required.

Large group sharing

10. In the large group, ask participants to share a story of impacts they talked about with their interview partners one at a time so everyone has a chance. It can be nice to have the partner share the other person's story.
 - a. In the center of the sheet, write FID system and draw a circle around it. Then write the stories shared around that circle.

Group discussion and mapping ripples (40 min)

11. Begin ripple mapping. Explain the three levels of the ripple process.
 - a. The purpose of this mapping process is to better understand the impact of our FID system by thinking about it as a pebble in the community pond. If you throw in a pebble (FID project), it will make small waves, or ripples, that expand out of the center.
 - b. We can think about these ripple levels as the steps it takes to make lasting impact and change. We'll start with the first level, which focuses on new actions.
12. Begin mapping the first ripple by asking the question, "What are people doing differently as a result of the changes in the story you shared?"
 - a. Use a different color than the impacts.
 - b. Draw arrows from specific impacts to items generated in ripple 1.
13. Begin mapping the second ripple by focusing on items in the first ripple and using questions like, "How is the fact that the farmers are doing things differently than before?" "Who is benefitting and how?"
 - a. Use a different color so the ripples are evident
 - b. Draw an arrow from the item in the first ripple to the item in the second. Sometimes there are multiple arrows. The arrows will show the process by which change was accomplished, which can inform new efforts.
14. Begin mapping the third ripple by asking, "Based on what farmers are doing differently and how that benefits them, what is different in the community? What changes are you seeing in the community systems? Are everyday ways of thinking and doing changing? How?"
 - a. Use a new color
 - b. Use arrows to link items in the second ripple to those in the third.

Reflection on Mapping (30 min)

15. Ask each person "What do you think the most significant change is on the map? Why?"
 - a. Use red to star these items.
16. Initiate a brief discussion on how this reflection process can provide insights into next steps.
 - a. What are the implications of what we learned about our impact from the mapping that will be helpful in our next round of work?
 - b. What should we do next for better than now?

- c. How can we use what is on the map to better tell our story of impacts?

Closing (5 min)

17. Thank everyone. Share how information will be used:
 - a. Analysis of notes
 - b. Will share photos/links to diagram
 - c. Findings will identify the ripples of the FID impacts