



NEPAL RESILIENCE LEARNING EVENT



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



IDEAL



SABAL



PAHAL
Promoting Agriculture, Health & Alternative Livelihoods



Opening Session: Exploring Resilience

Tim Frankenberger, President, Tango International

Asha Basnyat, Deputy Country Director, Helen Keller International

Chip Bury, Resilience Team Leader, USAID/Nepal

Penny Anderson, Activity Director, IDEAL



Agenda and Objectives



Learning Event Objectives

- ❖ Share learning from PAHAL and Sabal about addressing resilience in Nepal
- ❖ Explore the implications of learning and evidence for resilience programming, operations, and strengthening local capacity
- ❖ Identify recommendations for USAID and implementing partners to strengthen resilience programming



Agenda

Day 1: Addressing Resilience in Nepal

- PAHAL and Sabal: Program Achievements and Impact
- The Good, the Bad, and the Truth: Implementing Multi-sectoral Projects in a Complex Environment
- Addressing Resilience in Nepal: Collective Experiences

Day 2: Targeting Resilience Resources...What Matters?

- Governance and Social Inclusion: Sustaining Multi-sectoral food security and resilience programs
- Concurrent Sessions Block 1 / Concurrent Sessions Block 2 / Concurrent Session Debrief

Day 3: Learning from Resilience Programming in Nepal

- Adaptive Management: Applying What We Learn
- Recommendations for USAID and Partners to Strengthen Resilience Programming

Learning Event Resources and Communication



Very Important Packets!

✓ Agenda

✓ Reflection Log

Slides and notes will be accessible at <http://bit.ly/nepalresilience19>



Join us on Twitter!

[@FSNnetwork](https://twitter.com/FSNnetwork)

Want to Tweet?

[#NepalResilience19](https://twitter.com/hashtag/NepalResilience19)

Meet the Operations Team!



Learning Event Norms

Kindly....

- [Wear your name tags](#)
- Contribute, and make space for diverse voices, perspectives and experiences
- [Start and end on time \(including lunch and breaks\)](#)
- Silence your phones and refrain from using them during sessions
- [Introduce yourself and use microphones when speaking in plenary](#)
- Be open - everyone teaches, and everyone learns



Housekeeping

- Parking Lot
- Restrooms
- Group photo today before lunch
- Location of lunch
- PAHAL and Sabal exhibit tables during breaks



Introductions and Opening Activity

Take a few minutes to introduce yourself to your tablemates:

- Name and organization.
- One interesting or unusual fact about yourself.
- One thing that stood out to you about resilience from the keynote address. Why did you find this meaningful?

Once everyone has contributed agree on 1-2 meaningful takeaways to share with plenary about resilience.



30-minute break

We will begin again at 10:30 am





PAHAL and Sabal: Program Achievements and Impact

Dina Esposito, Vice President-Technical
Leadership, Mercy Corps

Mark Pommerville, COP, PAHAL

Nivo Ranaivoarivelo, COP, Sabal



Sustainable Action for Resilience and Food Security

Sabal Program Achievements and Impact

Nivo Ranaivoarivelo



Sabal Quick Facts

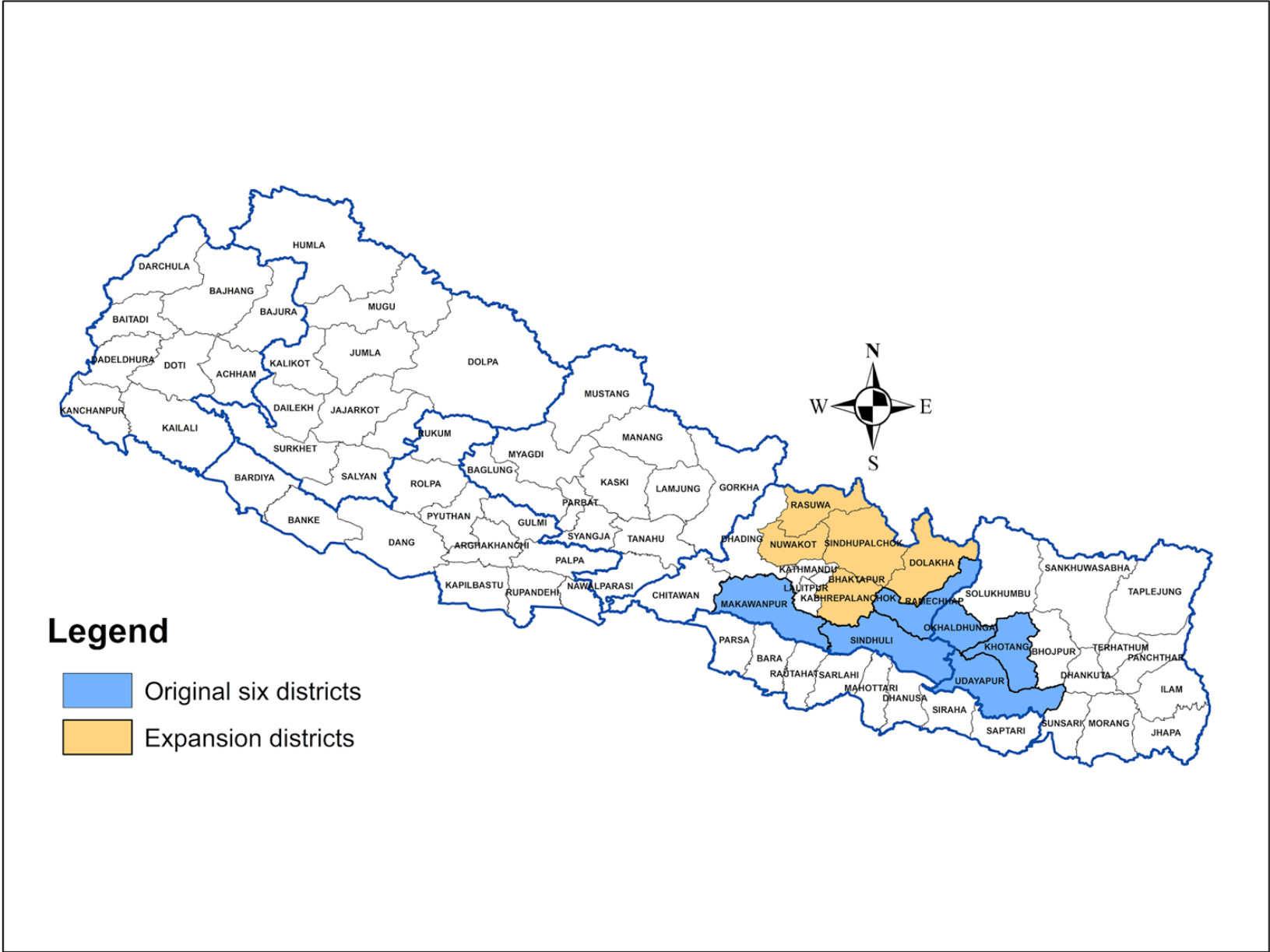
Target areas: 11 districts in Eastern and Central Midhills

(Makwanpur, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Khotang, Okhaldhunga, Udayapur, Kavrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Nuwakot and Rasuwa)

Coverage: 164,817 households (271,021 individuals)

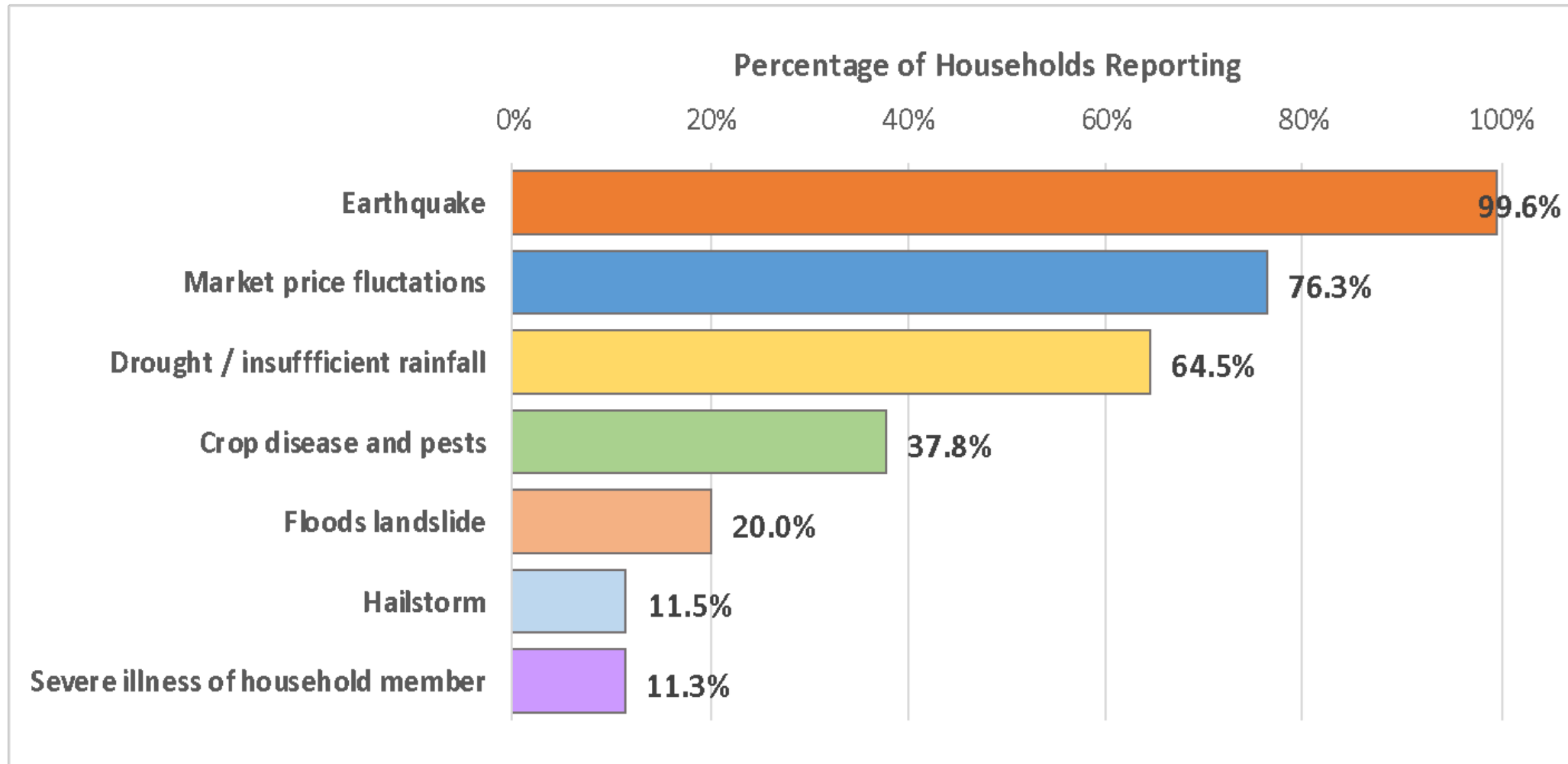
Partners: Helen Keller International, CARE, Action for Enterprise, Nepal Technical Assistance Group, Nepal Water for Health, Development Project Service Center, Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development, TANGO International, Action Against Hunger, and 17 district-level local partner organizations.

Dynamic Operating Context



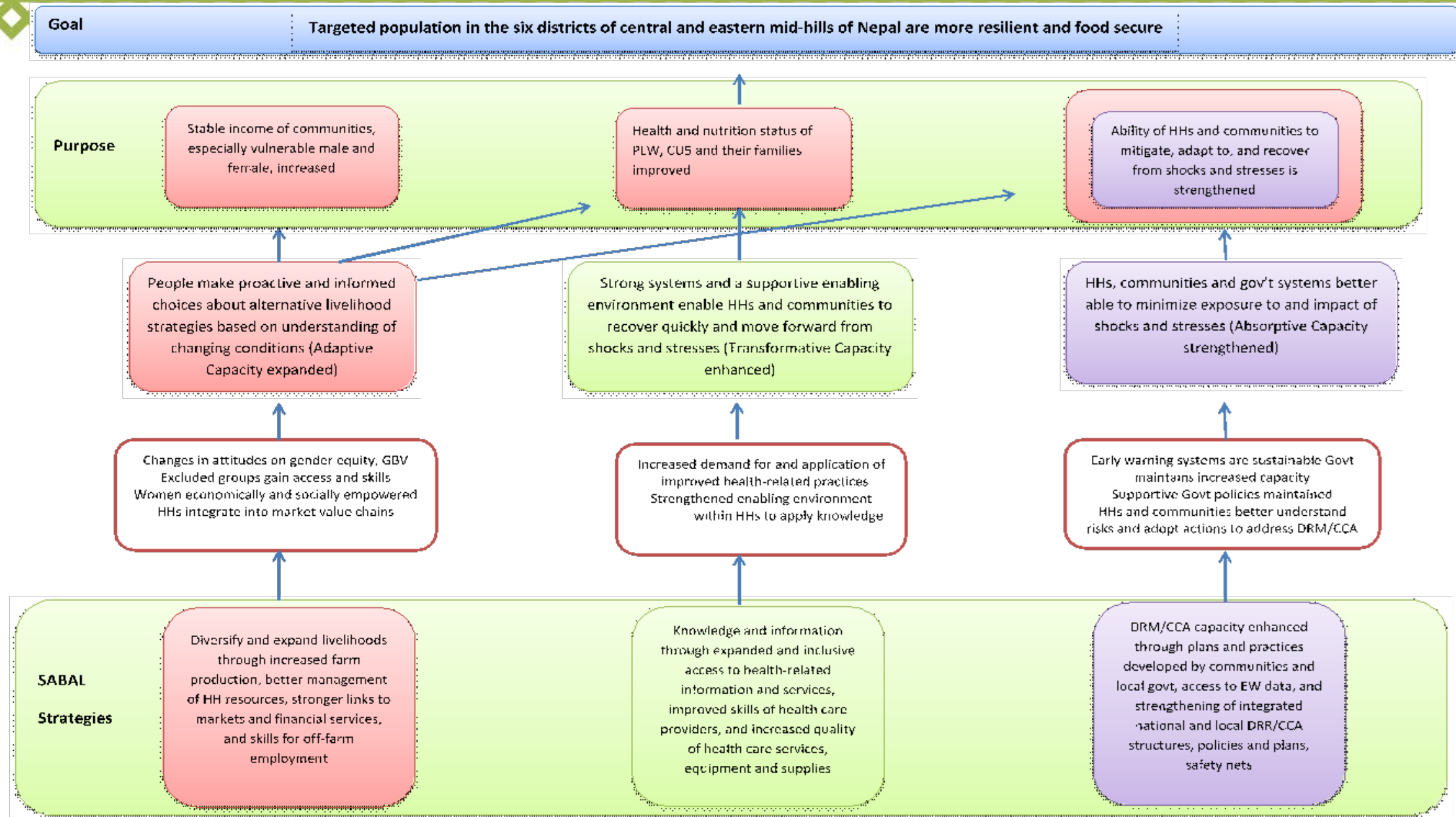
Shock Profile in Sabal Districts

On average, **3.3 shocks** experienced by households over preceding 12 months.

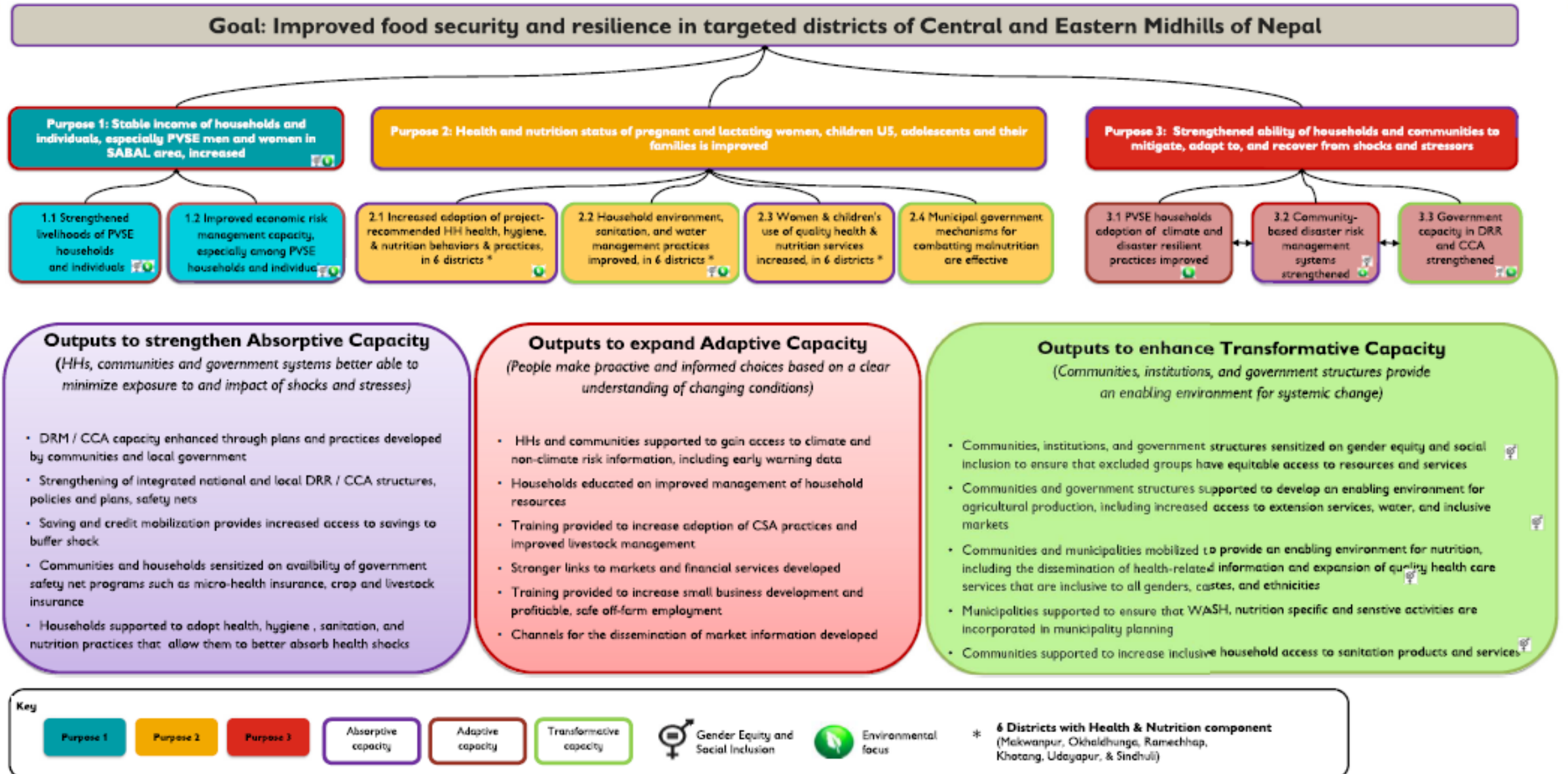


Source: TANGO (2017), Nepal Resilience Research Report. [data collected December 2015 – February 2016]

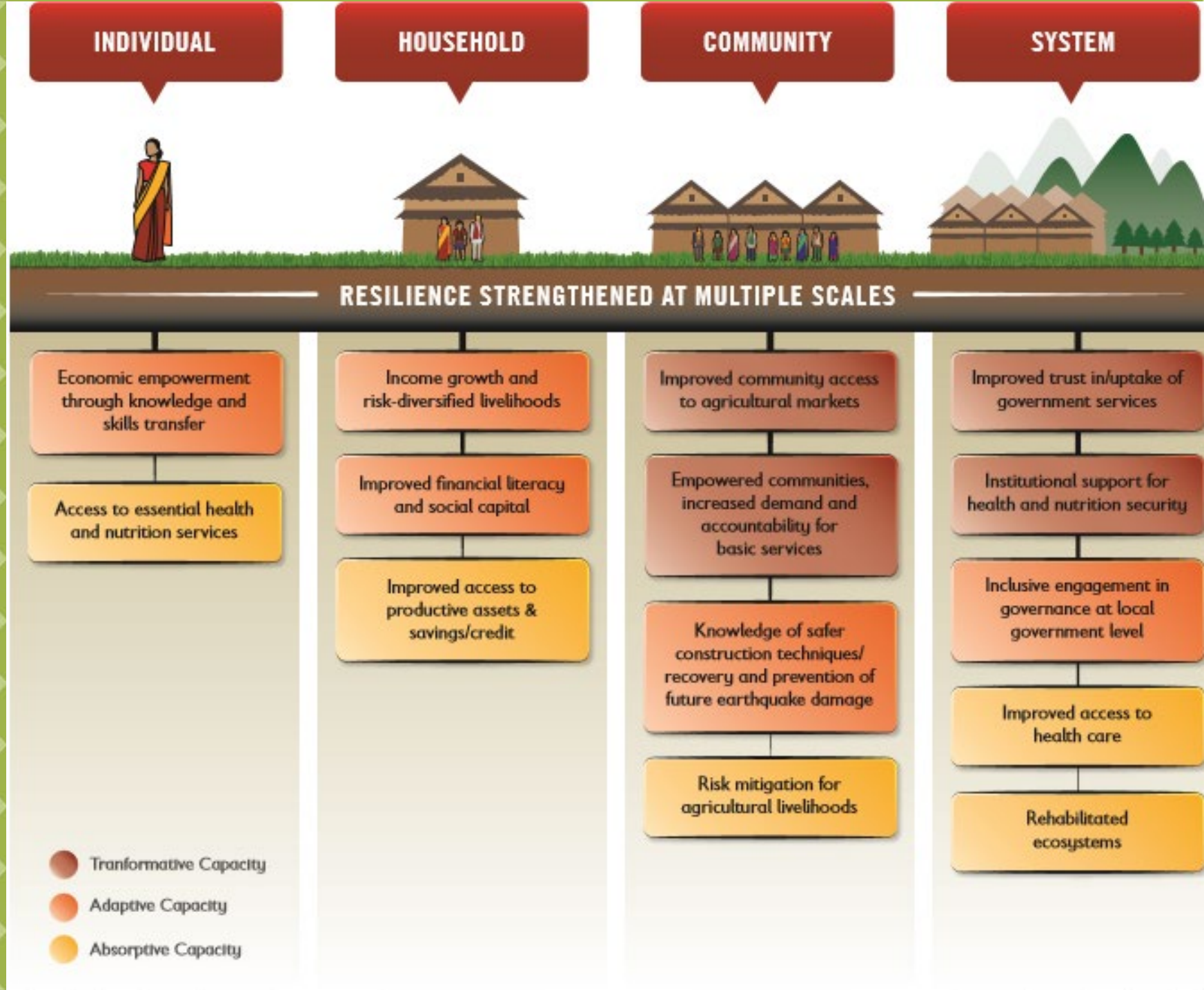
Sabal's Initial Theory of Change (Feb. 2016)



Sabal's Revised Theory of Change (Nov. 2017)



Sabal's Approach to Strengthening Resilience Capacities at Multiple Scales



Sabal Program Elements Contributing to Improved Food Security and Resilience

Promoting market-responsive livelihoods (on-farm, off-farm, non-farm)

Interventions

- Skills training, knowledge transfer, support for improved access to services for marketing agricultural produce
- Stronger links to markets and financial services
- Training to increase small business development and profitable, safe off-farm employment
- Channels for dissemination of market information

Outcomes/Impact

- **42%** HHs reported improved access to agricultural markets
- **9,792** (5,097 women) provided entrepreneurship and job readiness training - **3,370 (34%)** employed within 3 months
- **100,594** farmers practiced market linkage activities
- Increase in HHs adopting diverse economic livelihoods from **38%** in FY17 to **57%** in FY19



Sabal Program Elements Contributing to Improved Food Security and Resilience (cont.)

Improving access to financial services

Interventions

- Saving and credit mobilization spur productive investments and buffer shock

Outcomes/Impact

- **107,206** participated in community-based savings schemes
- **\$948,892 USD** saved through village savings and loans associations
- **38, 220** individuals borrowed from group savings
- **35,000** borrowed agriculture-related loans from financial institutions
- Average negative coping strategy index score reduced from 3.3 at baseline to **0.96** in FY19



Sabal Program Elements Contributing to Improved Food Security and Resilience (cont.)

Strengthening social capital and local governance

Interventions

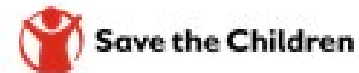
- Sensitized on availability of government's safety net programs
- Local institutions, government structures sensitized on GESI
- Tailored self-reliance assessments

Outcomes/Impact

- **6,116** private enterprises, producer organizations, water user associations, women's groups and business associations applied improved organizational management practices
- **27,659** HHs enrolled in social health insurance scheme
- Integration of groups' activities into community-level planning processes to ensure pro-poor plans and policies
- Of 4,910 Farmer Groups, **2,895 (59%)** are registered with local government
- **96** communities established effective disaster early warning and response systems



Thank You !



This presentation is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of the Implementer-led Design, Evidence, Analysis and Learning (IDEAL) Activity and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



Promoting Agriculture, Health and Alternative Livelihoods (PAHAL)

Program Achievements and Impact

Mark Pommerville



PAHAL Partners



International Implementing Partners

- Mercy Corps
- Plan International
- Tufts University Feinstein International Center
- GeoHazards International

National Implementing Partners

- Nepali Technical Assistance Group (NTAG)
- Rims Nepal
- Rupantaran
- SAPPROS

Local Implementing Partners

- 14 District LNGOs

Promoting Agriculture, Health and Alternative Livelihoods

Program Period

- 2014-2019

Program Size

- \$25 Million

Location

- 14 Districts
- 83 VDCs
- 46 Municipalities/
Rural
Municipalities



PAHAL Objectives/Outcomes

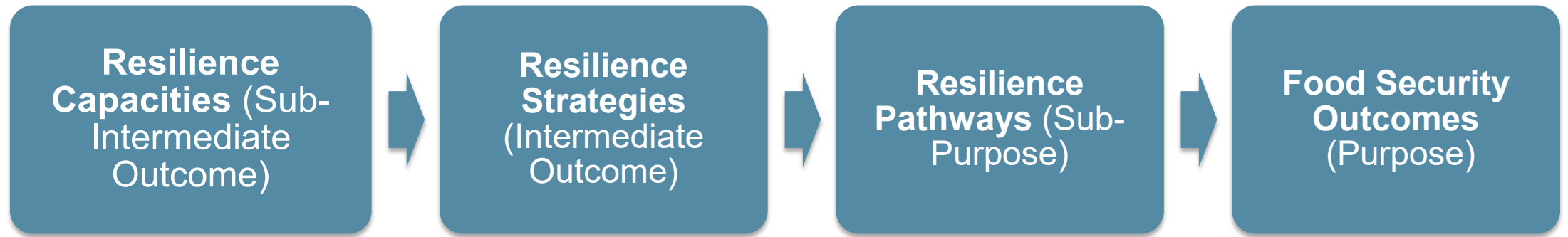
Goal: *Vulnerable populations in the middle and high hills of Far-Western and Mid-Western Nepal are food secure.*

Purpose 1: Improved health and nutrition status for vulnerable households despite exposure to shocks and stresses.

Purpose 2: Increased income for vulnerable households, despite exposure to shocks and stresses.

Purpose 3: Increased food availability among vulnerable communities, despite exposure to shocks and stresses.

PAHAL's Theory of Change



Shocks and Stresses in the Mid- and Far-West



PAHAL PROGRAM - STRATEGIC RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT (STRESS) REPORT

Promoting Agriculture, Health
and Alternative Livelihoods (PAHAL)

Ecological

- Drought
- Flood
- Landslides
- Heavy Rain and Hailstorm
- Forest Fires
- Ag Pest and Disease
- Earthquakes

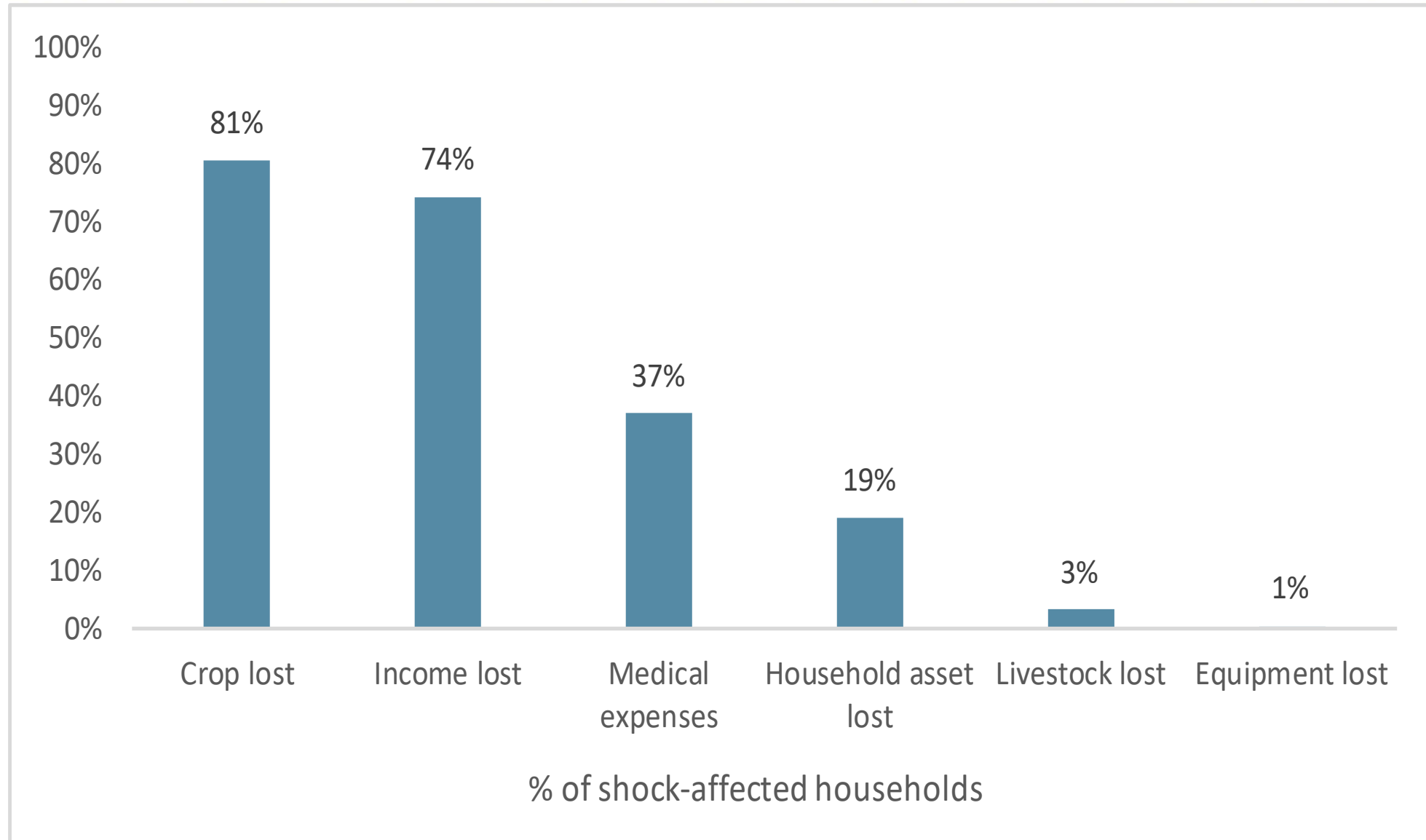
Socio-Economic

- Price Fluctuations
- Migration
- Human Disease Outbreaks

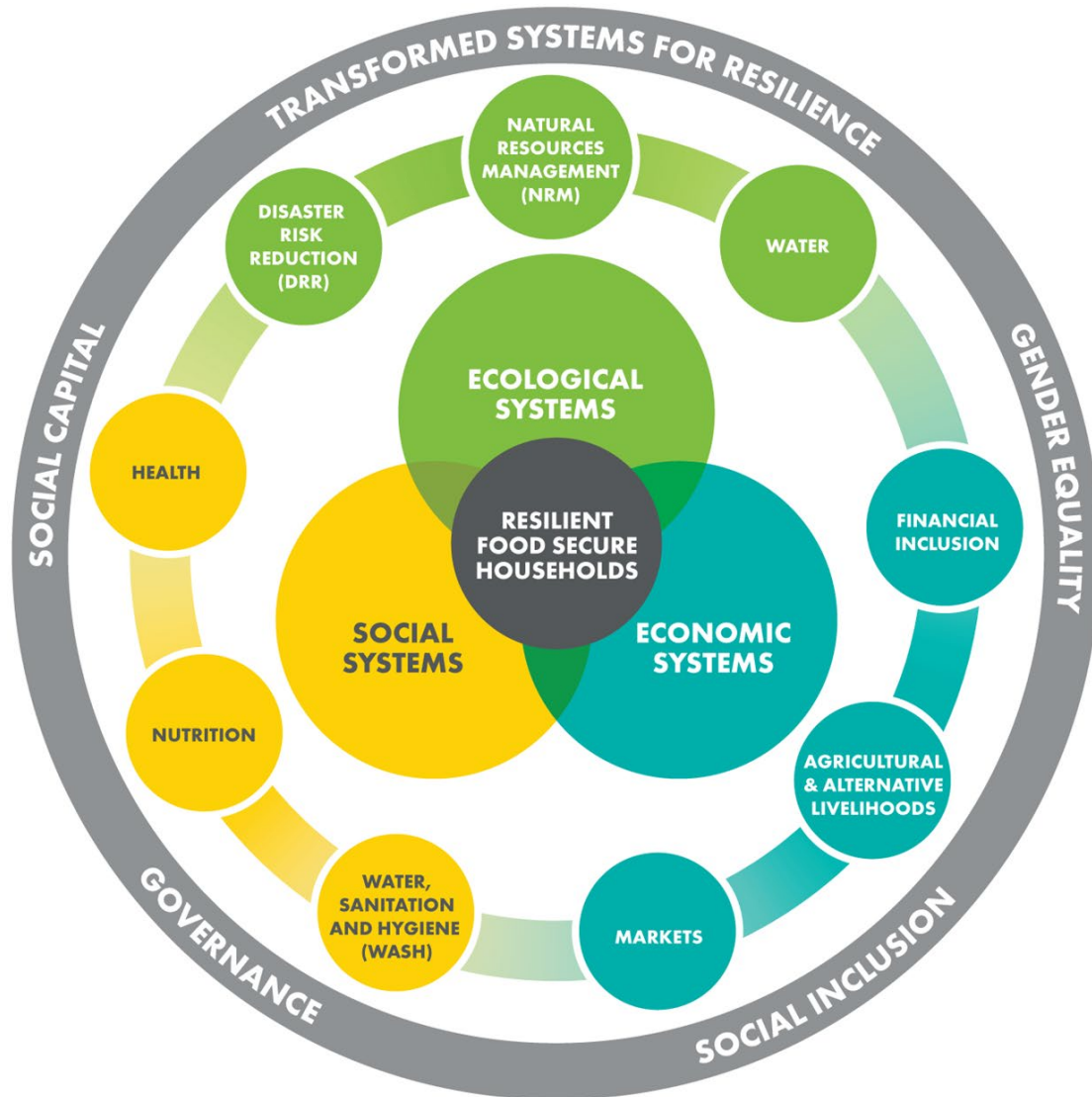
Shocks and Stresses in the Mid- and Far-West

Number of shocks experienced by households in the last three months	% of households reporting any shock	% of households reporting major shock
No shocks	48%	64%
1 shock	18%	15%
2 shocks	16%	12%
3 shocks	8%	5%
4 shocks	5%	2%
5 shocks	2%	1%
6 shocks or more	3%	2%

Shocks and Stresses in the Mid- and Far-West



Systems Approach to Building Resilience Capacities



Building Resilient Food Security

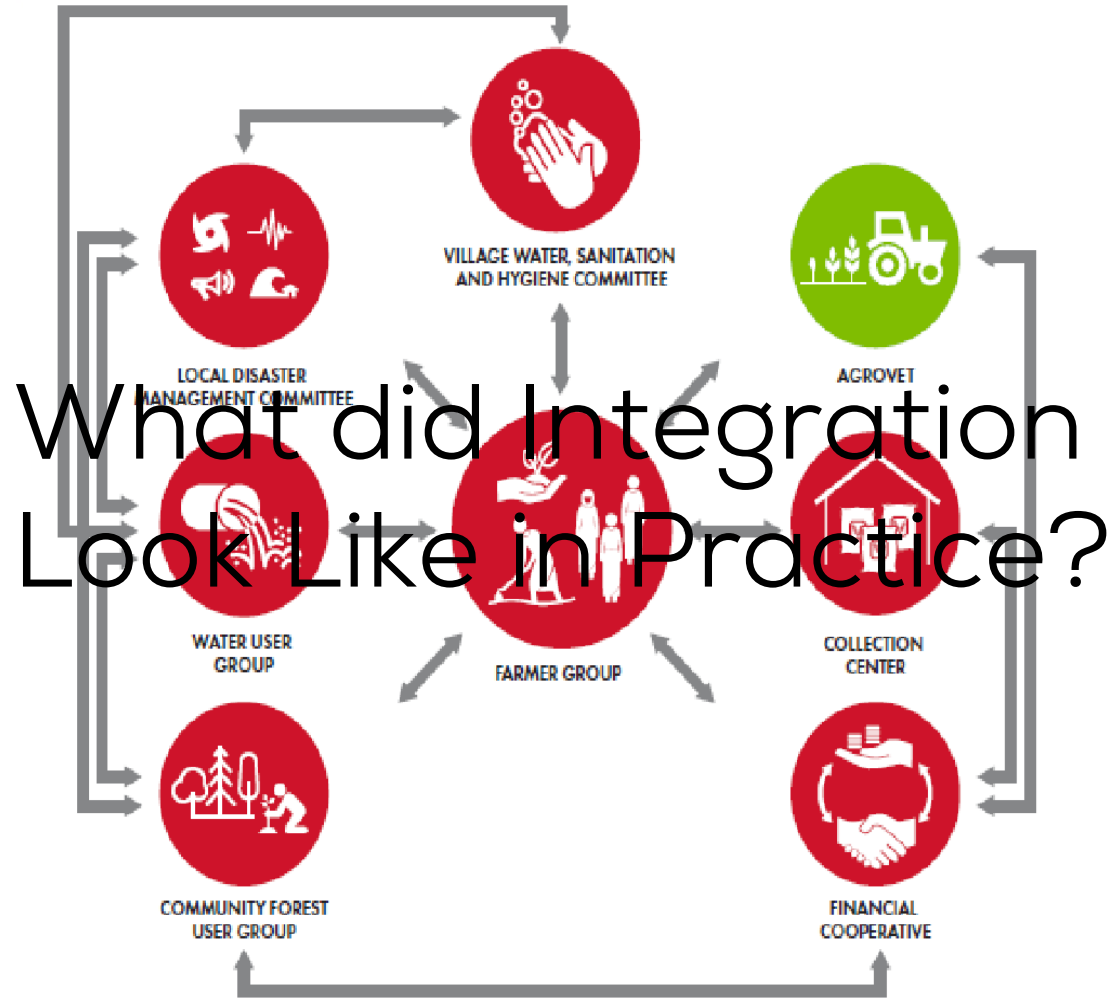


Strengthening Resilience Capacities for People and Households



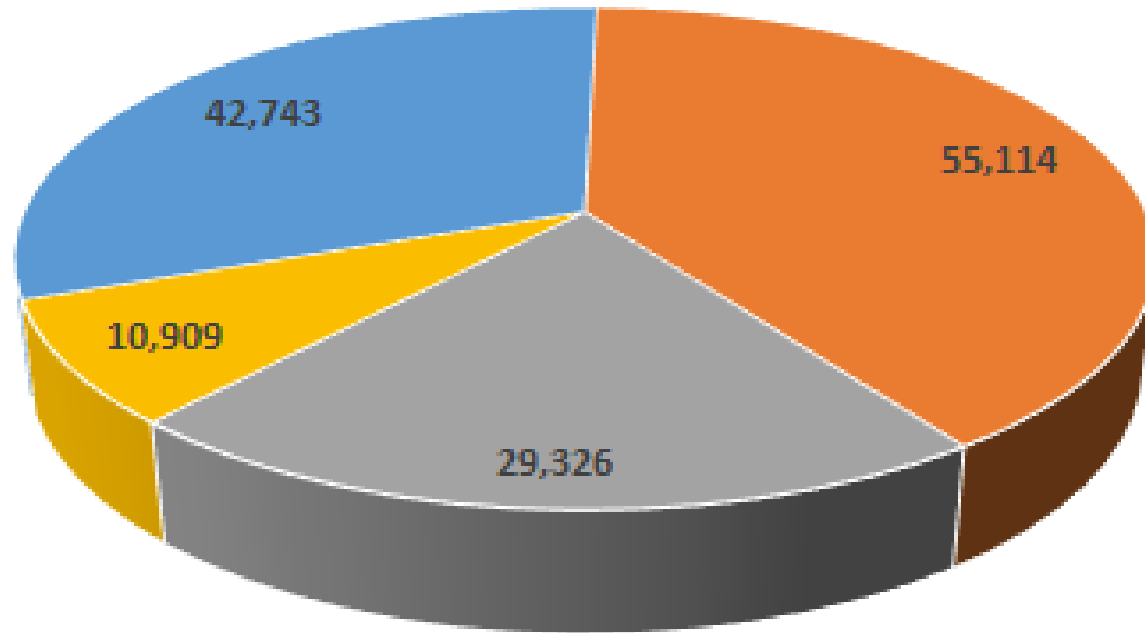
Strengthening Social, Economic and Ecological Systems

PAHAL Integrated Community Approach



PAHAL at a Glance

Unique Participants by System Involvement



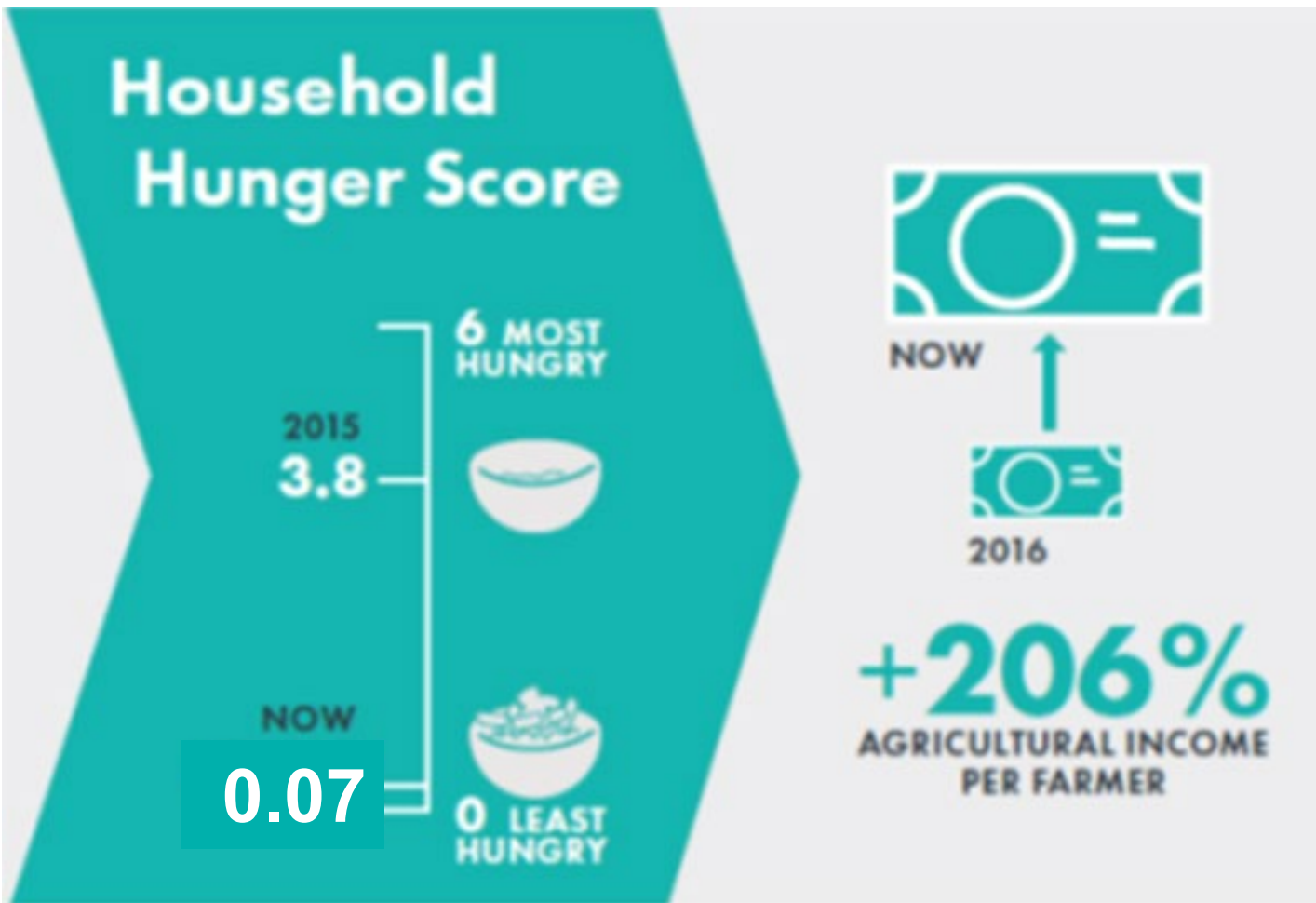
■ Only 1 System ■ 2 or More Systems ■ 3 or More Systems ■ All 4 Systems

97,587 Direct Program Participants Reached

80,822 Households Reached

2,850 Enterprises or Private Groups Supported

PAHAL Impact-Economic System



1,712 Farmer Groups Supported by 241 Lead Farmers

37,134 Farmers Reached

\$6.5 Million in Loans Made

\$1.7 Million in Additional Savings Deposited

PAHAL Impact-Social System (WASH, Health & Nutrition)



96%

OF BENEFICIARIES
CONSUMING THREE OR
MORE VEGETABLES RICH
IN VITAMIN A

- A majority of PAHAL households frequently consume 6 or more new types of vegetables
- 18,502 people (57% female / 43% male) gained access to sanitation services
- 98% of participants know 3 out of 5 critical times to wash hands

PAHAL Impact-Ecological System



90,494

PEOPLE USING CLIMATE
INFORMATION FOR RISK-
REDUCING ACTIVITIES



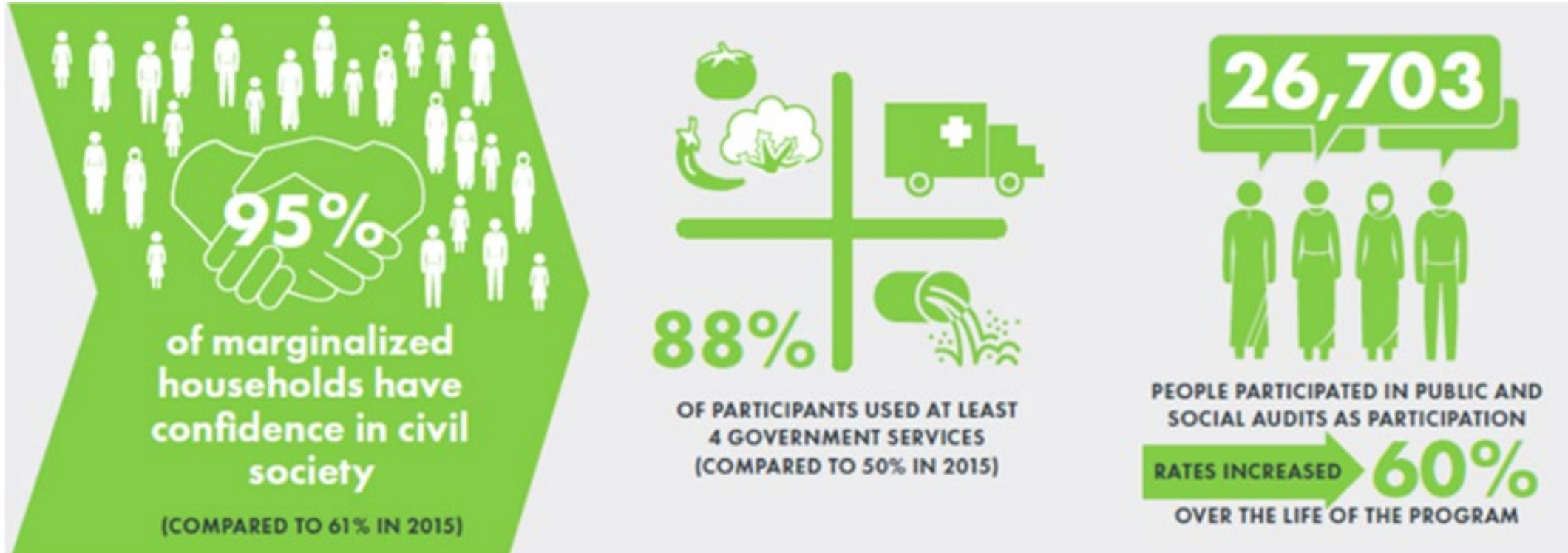
14,294
HECTARES OF LAND
UNDER IMPROVED
TECHNOLOGIES
OR MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES

50 Water Sources Protected

322 Water Schemes Implemented

19,529 people (50% female /
50% male) gained access to
basic drinking water

PAHAL Impact-Transformative System



127 Loose Networks Formed (37.7% male / 62.3% female)

607 Community Prioritized Projects funded; \$1,123,914 in Government Funding Leveraged

PAHAL Challenges and Lessons Learned

Shocks to Program

- Earthquake
- Fuel Embargo
- Federalism/New Government

Programmatic

- Breaking Down Siloes
- Contextualizing Interventions in Light of Diversity
- Building Shared Understanding of and Communicating Resilience

Operational

- Government Expectations – Hardware vs. Software
- Access and Reach
- Strengthening Adaptive Management

PAHAL Resilience Research

- “Full integration” approach to resilience led to a considerable improvement in households’ ability to manage shocks.
- Confidence in own ability to access government services (they are nearly three times as likely to express confidence in the government services than comparison households)
- Shock affected households reported an increase in the use of positive coping strategies from 1.5 to 3.4 in the third and final round of data collection.

PAHAL Resilience Research

- Financial Services interventions have the highest return on the investments made by the households themselves, resulting in more income than PAHAL agriculture, WASH and nutrition interventions
- Access to water seems to be associated with the greatest number of beneficial resilience outcomes.
- Water interventions have the greatest value for cost.
- Water interventions achieved the most in terms of increasing farmer income, reducing losses following a shock, and reducing time and other costs associated with accessing key resilience resources.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Thank you!

This presentation is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of the Implementer-led Design, Evidence, Analysis and Learning (IDEAL) Activity and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

Group Photo and Lunch

Group photo on the staircase...followed by lunch

We begin again at 1:15 pm





The Good, the Bad, and the Truth: Implementing Multi-sectoral Projects in a Complex Environment

Rajesh Dhungel, FFP Specialist, USAID/Nepal

Malini Tolat, Livelihoods Advisor, Save the Children

Lora Wuennenberg, Country Director, CARE Nepal

Sagar Pokharel, Resilience Director, Mercy Corps

30-minute break

We will begin again at 3:15 pm





Sharing Our Collective Experiences

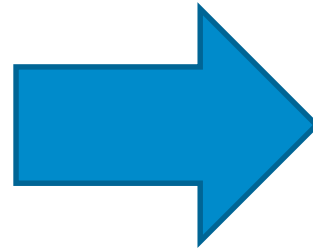
What does resilience require us to differently?

Olga Petryniak, Senior Director, Resilience, Mercy Corps

Resilience in Nepal

Resilience:

The ability to advance and protect well-being in the face of shocks and stresses



How do we build resilient food security in Nepal?

Drawing on your experience... (25 minutes)

1. THE WHAT: WHAT ARE THE MOST CRITICAL CONTEXTUAL FACTORS WE MUST FOCUS ON TO BUILD RESILIENCE IN NEPAL?
2. THE HOW: WHICH PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES AND MANAGEMENT MODELS ARE MOST CRITICAL FOR ADVANCING RESILIENCE IN NEPAL?



THE WHAT?



THE HOW?

CAPTURE ON YELLOW AND PINK STICKY NOTES: PICK YOUR TOP TWO ACROSS EACH CATEGORY AND REPORT BACK

Resilience to What?: Shocks and Stresses

Ecological

- Flood
- Landslides
- Heavy or erratic rain
- Drought
- Pest and Disease

Economic

- Market price fluctuations
- Crop loss
- Income loss

Socio-political

- Health Shocks
- Migration
- Federalism – government reform

Resilience to What?: Shocks and Stresses

Covariate

VS.

Idiosyncratic

Crisis

OR

Opportunity

Systemic Barriers to Resilience

- Socio-cultural barriers:
 - Caste system as a key driver of vulnerability
 - Gender inequalities
 - Behaviors driven by cultural beliefs
- Governance:
 - Limited engagement of citizens in government
- Geography

Resilience for Whom? Differential Vulnerability

- Marginalized v. Dominant Caste
- Hierarchies within caste
 - Dalit that migrated v. those that didn't
- Women and elders left behind by migration
- Urban v. rural populations
- Young people (M,F – from which group)

How do we tailor interventions across this diversity of groups? How do we get to scale?

Resilience through What?: Resilience Capacities

Need diverse, interconnected
resilience capacities

Transformative Capacities
are Essential

Subjective Resilience matters

- Trends across contexts:
 - Social Capital
 - Access to markets
 - Asset Accumulation
 - Savings
- Transformative Capacities:
 - Positive social norms
 - Household decision-making
 - Citizen participation in decision-making
 - Strong local governance
- Subjective Resilience:
 - Understanding of risk
 - Aspirations
 - Efficacy
 - People's beliefs in ability to control future
 - Ability to learn/adapt

What works? Programmatic Insights

Program Models

- Actor and integration mapping
- Tackling resilience at multiple levels – individual, household, community, system
- Taking a systems-focused approach
- Strengthening linkages across community groups, without program as intermediary
- Linking groups to services and service providers
- Targeting water and financial services

Program Management:

- TOC revision based on data
- Focus on data and resilience monitoring
- Regular review and reflection
- Bring everyone along
- Technical experience closer to the ground

Individual Reflection

Open your reflection logs
in your packets to Day 1.

Take a few minutes to
reflect on the questions
and note down your
answers.



Day 1 Wrap Up

- ✓ Please take your belongings with you.
- ✓ We start tomorrow promptly at 8:30 am. Please remember to sign in.

