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USAID/NEPAL FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT #13
APRIL 2012 – JUNE 2012





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COVER PHOTO: USAID-NFRP is working to improve incomes, food security, and health and nutrition for rural farmers by introducing good agricultural practices that increase yields of high-quality crops.

Photo by Fintrac Inc.

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QUARTERLY REPORT

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SECTION I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the thirteenth quarterly report of the USAID Nepal Flood Recovery Program (USAID-NFRP) covering implementation and results for program components per Task Order No. EDHI-04-05-00007-00. The report summarizes activities from April 1, 2012 to June 30, 2012.

USAID-NFRP works with food insecure communities throughout the Terai and Hills regions to increase farmer productivity and income, rehabilitate and develop small-scale community infrastructure, and improve awareness of sanitation, nutrition, gender, and protection issues. Under Phase III, which began in March 2011, USAID-NFRP is currently focused on improving the food security of communities in the Far Western region through targeted assistance in commercial agriculture, nutrition, and productive infrastructure. Project achievements in these new areas include:

Commercial Agriculture

- *Coverage area and participants:* Providing technical assistance and improved technologies on 835 hectares for food security and high-value crop initiatives, and on 72 hectares for home gardening in 132 wards of 29 program village development communities (VDCs). Formed 362 irrigation clusters from 3,101 commercial agriculture farmers and 110 home garden groups from 2,259 households selected for nutrition and hygiene assistance.
- *Results from the second crop cycle:* The total net sales achieved for all 3,101 farmers was \$1,913,529, which is \$846,862 above the first crop cycle's target. This equates to an average net sales per farmer of \$617 in just one crop cycle. The average net sales per hectare is \$2,394. Compared to the already impressive results achieved in the first two cycles of Phase II (\$2,574 net sales per hectare), Phase III's efforts have raised productivity by an additional 67 percent.

Nutrition and Hygiene

- All 2,259 home gardeners on 72 hectares completed harvests of the third crop cycle and all training activities concluded in May.

Productive Infrastructure

- *Shallow tube well installations:* A total of 134 pump irrigation installations, including 121 shallow tube wells with improved motorized pumps and 13 surface pump systems, were completed this quarter. To date, \$45,741 has been collected in farmer contributions for the cost of the wells and pumps.
- *Gravity-flow irrigation systems in the Hills:* In Dadeldhura, four piped irrigation systems and one lift/piped system were completed in the previous quarter and have been operating smoothly.

The program's updated performance monitoring plan (PMP) is attached in Annex I. This document and all other project publications are available to USAID through the password-protected USAID-NFRP intranet site: www.fintrac.com/nfrp. A public access site is accessible at www.usaid-nfrp.org.

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

USAID-NFRP works with flood-affected communities throughout the Terai region to increase farmer productivity and income, rehabilitate and develop small-scale community infrastructure, and improve awareness of sanitation, nutrition, and gender issues.

Initially a 24-month activity designed to respond to the 2007 floods, USAID-NFRP

received a 10-month extension from USAID/Nepal on October 21, 2009, to expand program operations to regions affected by the 2008 floods. Activities implemented in the 2007 and 2008 flood-affected districts are referred to as Phase I and Phase II, respectively.

On March 9, 2011, recognizing USAID-NFRP's level of accomplishments over a three year timeframe with a team that can effectively leverage local organizations and individuals to carry out program activities, USAID extended the program for an additional 18 months. The extension focuses on improving food security by expanding training to farmers in new food production technologies, linking producers to markets and input suppliers, and addressing infrastructure constraints including roads, bridges, and irrigation access. The second extension period is referred to as Phase III.

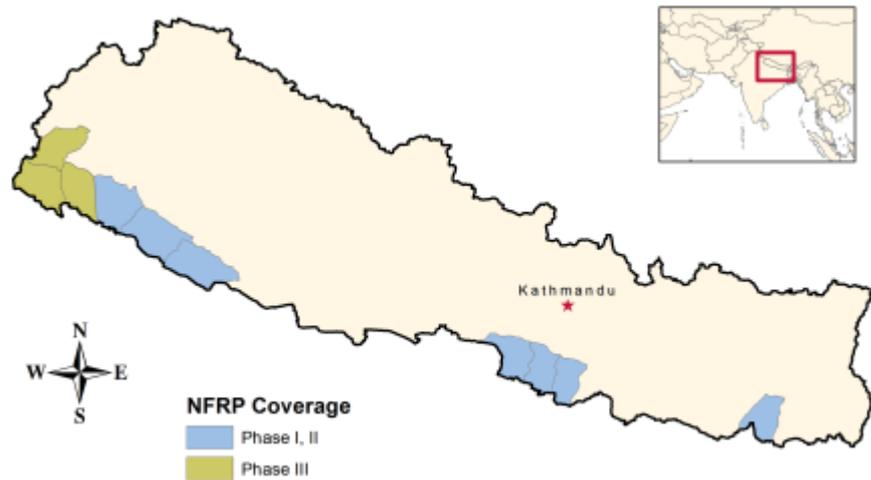
USAID granted a final two-month extension to USAID-NFRP on June 29, 2012 allowing for a smooth closeout of the program and effective transition to future USAID activities that will operate in the same districts. USAID-NFRP's final end date is now October 30, 2012.

USAID-NFRP is implemented by Fintrac Inc. in partnership with Nepal-based METCON Consultants, FORWARD, and a diverse group of local and national-level nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private contractors.

2.1.1 Geographic Focus

Phase III – USAID refocused its economic development programming to meet the objectives of its Feed the Future initiative, which is designed to increase the availability, access, use, and sustainability of food for families in developing countries like Nepal. USAID/Nepal's Feed the Future initiative is addressing food deficits that affect 43 out of Nepal's 75 districts, childhood stunting and wasting that are some of the worst cases in the world, and a per capita income that is the lowest in all of Asia. In Phase III, USAID-NFRP has continued its work in the Feed the Future target districts of Kailali and Kanchanpur and extended to Dadeldhura to increase agriculture productivity and incomes, expand market linkages and trade, and improve the nutritional status of households.

Figure 1: USAID-NFRP Coverage



Within each VDC, clusters of communities were prioritized for intervention based on selection criteria that analyzed population, social composition, vulnerability, availability of viable farmland, farmers' willingness to participate in the demonstration farming program, and farmers' commitment to sharing the cost of key productive inputs. USAID-NFRP has now been operational in nine districts throughout the country: Sunsari in the Eastern region; Parsa, Bara and Rautahat in the Central region; Kancharpur, Kailali, Bardiya and Banke in the Mid/Far Western regions; as well as one Hills district, Dadeldhura.

Figure 2: USAID-NFRP VDCs and Municipalities in Phase III

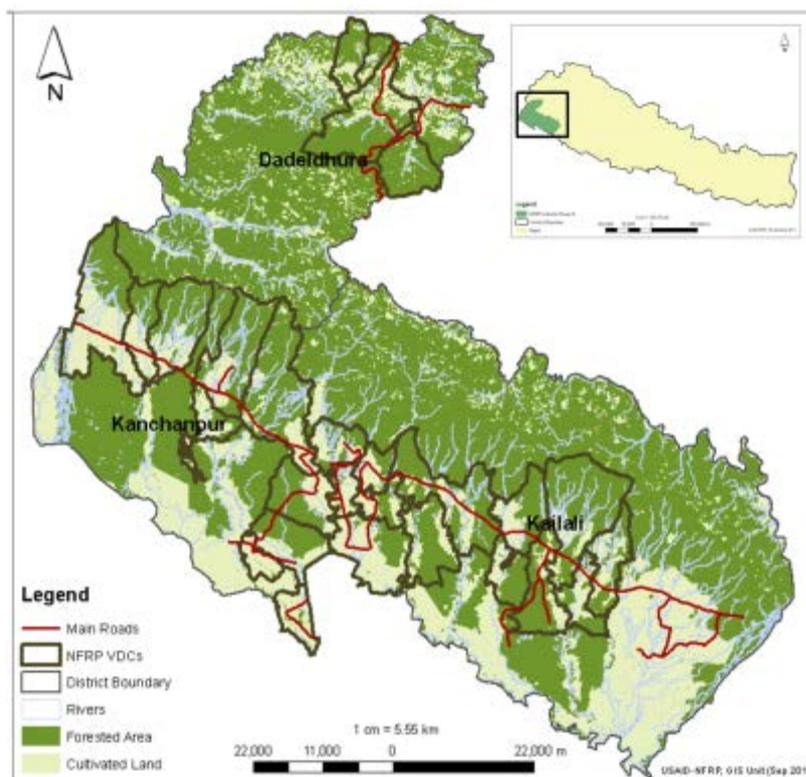
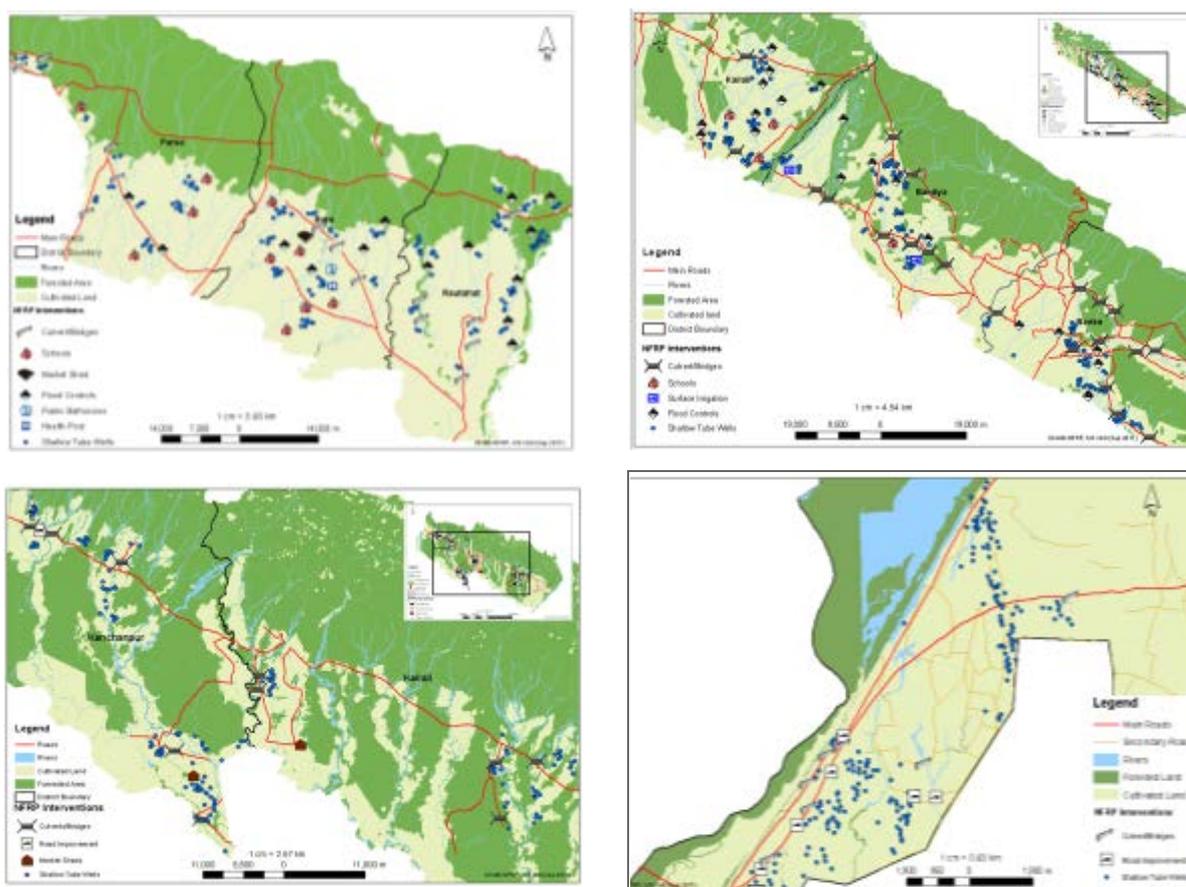


Table I: USAID-NFRP VDCs and Municipalities in Phase III

Far Western Region		
Kailali		
Beladevipur	Chaumala	Darakh
Dhangadhi municipality	Geta	Malakheti
Masuriya	Pahalmanpur	Ramshikharjhala
Sandepani	Shreepur	Udasipur
Urma		
Kanchanpur		
Baisebichawa	Bhimdutta	Daijee
Jhalari	Kalika	Krishnapur
Parasan	Pipladi	Raikwarbichawa
Suda	Tribhuvanbasti	
Dadeldhura		
Samaji	Amargadhi	Asigram
Ajaymeru		

Under Phases I and II, USAID-NFRP operated in eight districts throughout the Eastern, Central, and Mid/Far Western regions. Through a comprehensive process of field assessment, 76 VDCs were selected for program support based on the severity of flood damage and levels of vulnerability. Within each VDC, clusters of communities considered most affected (varying in size, population, ethnic and social composition) were prioritized for intervention.

Figure 3: Concentration by District in Phases I and II

2.1.2 Performance Indicators

Phase III began on April 1, 2011, in the Far Western districts of Kailali, Kanchanpur and Dadeldhura to:

- **Improve agricultural productivity** by supporting the progress of 2,700 farmers and 800 hectares of demonstration plots for an additional three crop cycles. The program also strengthens the ability of VDC-based producer groups to expand market linkages and trade in a larger range and quantity of products. **Anticipated results** include a sustainable 300 percent increase in beneficiary farmers' annual incomes, \$3.2 million in increased net sales, and more than 125,000 days of surplus on-farm employment.
- **Improve nutrition** in targeted communities by introducing home gardens and providing training on the importance of incorporating a variety of products into the diet that address caloric, vitamin, and mineral deficiencies. **Anticipated results** include 2,200 home gardens covering 75 hectares, and 4,900 households (30,000 people) with improved access, availability, and utilization of a more diversified daily diet.
- **Improve productive infrastructure** that directly supports USAID-NFRP's agriculture beneficiaries in targeted districts. Projects include construction of market sheds for product consolidation, grading, and marketing – which will increase market efficiencies, as well as surface irrigation systems in the Hills that will open up more than 100 hectares to water access, enabling year round cultivation.

2.2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

USAID-NFRP's approach to flood recovery and food security, and the methodologies applied to each of the program's five components, have evolved periodically under the three, partially overlapping programmatic phases (Phase I: May 2008 to June 2010; Phase II: October 2009 to July 2011; Phase III: March 2011 to October 2012).

USAID-NFRP's top priority is to deliver an integrated package of quality services, inputs, and training opportunities that directly respond to the immediate needs of flood-affected clients (beneficiaries) and also strengthen client capacity to manage future physical, economic, or social threats. USAID-NFRP uses a participatory approach to program implementation, working directly to build community capacity to coordinate and mobilize interventions. The program staff is responsible for identifying, competitively hiring, and managing local organizations and companies to implement technical assistance, training, and construction activities. By implementing program activities in partnership with these grassroots Nepali organizations, many of which are based in or near the targeted VDCs, USAID-NFRP ensures there is a constant local presence at each program worksite. This achieves more effective interventions from a broader range of community members, provides more opportunities for direct feedback regarding program impact, and builds local capacity.

USAID-NFRP's initial strategy for the infrastructure component was to rehabilitate existing small-scale infrastructure or develop new projects (river protections, flood controls, culverts, schools, bathrooms, roads, and irrigation systems) that have been identified by a targeted community as the highest priority for their overall well-being. In Phase II, the component was modified to focus exclusively on rehabilitating or constructing infrastructure that directly supports and complements the economic development efforts of the program's agricultural beneficiaries. A similar approach was applied to Phase III worksites, but the limited funding requires that the focus be on agricultural infrastructure such as surface irrigation, collection centers, and markets that are more cost-effective and provide immediate benefits to emerging commercial farmers.

USAID-NFRP's approach to commercial agriculture under Phase III, previously termed Livelihoods and Income Generation (LIG), is to provide intensive, hands-on food production, marketing training, and financial assistance to selected small farmers in targeted VDCs for three off-season cropping periods. The program introduces these farmers to new technologies and approaches in crop production and postharvest handling, as well as market price information and linkages. At the end of the 18-month program intervention, each farmer is able to sustain a farm using this new technology and replicate the model within their communities by using their farms as demonstration sites.

Components 3, 4, and 5 are sanitation, hygiene, and nutrition; strengthening of local organizations; and protection of women and children, respectively. These components are implemented by local NGOs that carry out capacity-building and awareness training activities while USAID-NFRP serves as the technical leader and manager.

Gender Mainstreaming – USAID-NFRP has emphasized the importance of women's participation in all program activities by focusing on empowering women with equitable access to training, production, markets, and income opportunities. Throughout the three phases, the program has ensured that at least 35 percent of all LIG/commercial agriculture participants are women with demonstrated leadership roles in their families and communities. In addition, 76 percent of all participants in the three social inclusion components were women.

2.3 REPORTING PERIOD ACTIVITIES

Under the terms of the Phase III extension, USAID/Nepal requested the USAID-NFRP team to:

- Continue its ongoing program with participating commercial agriculture farmers in the 12 VDCs of Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.
- Expand program support to neighboring communities within the same districts.
- Test Fintrac's land-based model for agricultural development in the adjacent Hills district of Dadeldhura.

Program implementation under Phase III began officially on April 1, 2011. The following details the progress in mobilizing program activities in the Phase III worksites through June 30, 2012.

Commercial Agriculture

Program worksites and land coverage

USAID-NFRP currently operates in 29 worksites across the three districts (13 in Kailali, 12 in Kanchanpur, and four in Dadeldhura), supporting 819 hectares of demonstration farms in the first crop cycle, 827 hectares in the second cycle, and a recently established 835 hectares in the third crop cycle.

Participant farmers

A total of 3,101 farmers (1,070 women) are organized in 362 irrigation clusters, with each cluster ranging from five to 15 farmers. Irrigation clusters were organized into production groups with a range of three to 11 clusters per group.

Thirty-one percent of all participating farmers are between the ages of 18 to 29 years and 36 percent are 30 to 40 years of age. Seventy-seven percent are from indigenous groups, 19 percent from other castes, and 4 percent Dalit.

Training program

By the end of April, all 3,101 commercial agriculture farmers completed second crop cycle trainings on good agricultural practices in nursery preparation, composting, production techniques, integrated pest management, pre and postharvest management, and marketing. Training activities for the third crop cycle began in June.

A final training-of-trainers was held in Dhangadhi in June with the program's seven agronomists and 32 field technicians. The team reflected on the experiences and performance over the past two crop cycles and worked to develop improved cropping calendars and marketing strategies for Hills and Terai farmers.

FARMER PRACTICE

Basu Dev Chaudhary, Cucumber

Cucumbers thrive in warm weather and thus require an early planting to achieve maximum yields and quality. Chaudhary planted his seedlings in late December. Following good agricultural practices learned from USAID-NFRP, he treated the nursery soil with fertilizer and ploughed his field to create raised beds. The seedlings were transplanted in February and planted using proper crop spacing. Chaudhary irrigated the seedlings and carefully monitored the application of fertilizer. He also applied pesticides to protect the plants for insects and regularly weeded the field to keep the plants healthy. In April, Chaudhary harvest 730 kilograms of cucumber from his plot, which earned him NRs 15,700 (\$180) from only one kattha (0.03 hectares) of land.

Strengthening farmer groups

Farmers have been organized into a total of 362 irrigation clusters, each ranging from five to 15 farmers. The members of these groups must work effectively together to address the market opportunities available to them, including proper nursery management, irrigation system operation and maintenance, bulk purchasing of inputs, and marketing products. Farmers formalize their commitments through signed agreements and annual work plans for irrigation and land management. By selling surplus water to neighbors, irrigation groups also generate significant resources that support the long-term viability of the group's operations and allow many to transition into savings and credit organizations within their communities.

Groundwater irrigation systems

USAID-NFRP promotes groundwater irrigation in the Terai through shallow tube wells and motorized pumps in order to allow for counter-seasonal production during the dry season. Each irrigation cluster covers a maximum of 2.5 hectares of demonstration plots per well, allowing farmers to produce and sell surplus irrigation water to their neighbors, up to an additional four hectares.

Co-investment from farmers to pay for the cost of irrigation, improved technologies, and agricultural inputs has increased significantly in Phase III. A total of \$45,741 has been collected from farmers to pay for the cost of the groundwater irrigation installations. Farmers also contributed more than \$90,000 for agricultural inputs in the first, second, and third crop cycles.

A total of 134 pump irrigation systems were installed in the Terai districts. Of these, 121 are groundwater shallow tube wells with motorized pumps and 13 are surface water pump systems that draw from nearby rivers. In addition, 74 sheds were constructed to provide permanent protection and security to the pumps and wells and another 30 trolleys were distributed to farmers who prefer to store their pumps at home.

Surface irrigation systems

In the context of the Hills, neither traditional gravity-fed systems nor rainwater water catchments and drip irrigations were determined to be adequately cost-effective to promote irrigated, high-value crop production. Consequently, the team selected and designed hybrid systems that utilize the infrastructure of preexisting gravity flow systems while also applying low-cost alternative technologies, such as submersible pumps and inlaid piping, that expand the area under irrigation, dramatically reduce water seepage and evaporation, and are easy to maintain and repair. Gravity flow systems are dramatically more cost-effective than the water harvesting systems and are designed to provide year round water supply to farmers, whereas water harvesting only offers the minimum required for a limited scale of off-season production.

USAID-NFRP constructed four piped irrigation systems and one lift/piped system in Dadeldhura and provided tools and other maintenance supplies to the five water users committees. An irrigation user's manual for both field technicians and irrigation groups was developed by USAID-NFRP that provides easy-to-read guides on surface and groundwater systems maintenance, operations, and organizational management. The contents of this manual serve as the basis for the irrigation management trainings that are being conducted for the water users committees.

Inputs provision – Voucher system with agro-vets

In the third crop cycle, USAID-NFRP will continue to work with the 15 agro-vets selected for the inputs distribution program through vouchers to farmer groups for required seeds and supplies. Each voucher only pays for the co-investment amount that USAID-NFRP has committed. The remaining amount is paid directly by farmers, and supplies are not distributed until agro-vets receive full payment. Through the voucher program, some agro-vets have experienced nearly a 40 percent increase in annual revenue in just one crop cycle. This additional capital supports their efforts to better adapt their businesses and services to the growing demands of the high-value crop producers promoted by the program. USAID-NFRP also provides technical assistance to the selected agro-vets in market assessment, financial and administrative management, and extension services.

The quantities and varieties of seeds for distribution are based on the cropping plan developed by farmer groups with the support of the program. Farmers have been trained in the factors critical to good production and timing in terms of market price and demand, including access to available market channels, price fluctuation, suitability of soils and climate for specific crops, cost and availability of supporting inputs, labor, transportation, etc.

Market development

Based on the guidelines developed in the previous quarter's market linkages workshop, program specialists have been working with 14 local markets to improve coordination with program farmers and establish long-term commitments from buyers and wholesalers. The engineering team has also worked to identify technical and infrastructural constraints of local markets and determine what can be addressed with effective financial support from USAID-NFRP. Six sites were initially selected for program support although one site was later dropped due to internal conflicts within the marketing committee.

Construction of all five infrastructure projects was completed by June. These include three market sheds in Kailakabasti and Mahendranagar in Kanchanpur district, as well as a collection center and large multipurpose market center in Dadeldhura designed to facilitate trainings, meetings, and crop storage. The marketing committee members of all five locations were also trained in organizational, financial, and personnel management and participated in monthly coordination events with program farmer groups.

FARMER PRACTICE*Prithu Narayan, Okra*

Prithu Narayan planted 3 kattha of okra in April. By employing some of the good agricultural practices he learned from USAID-NFRP, Narayan netted more than NRs. 110,000 (\$1,200). He prepared his field with proper spacing and raised beds, and transplanted his seedlings carefully. To improve the quality and productivity of his crop, he applied compost manure; added soil nutrient packets; and safely protected against pests and diseases with approved pesticides. Narayan yielded 4,500 kilograms from his small plot.

FARMER PRACTICE*Nanda Kishor Rana, Watermelon*

With proper irrigation and fertilizer application, Nanda Kishor Rana netted NRs. 24,000 (\$270) from his small watermelon plot. Rana applied compost manure and soil-nutrients to the transplanted seedlings. He irrigated the crop three times, simultaneously applying additional nutrients. On one kattha of land he yielded 1,600 kilograms of this high-value crop.

USAID-NFRP is working with the District Agricultural Development Office of Kailali, the local Chamber of Commerce, Helvetas, and CCI to broadcast daily wholesale prices of all locally-produced vegetables on Dinseh FM, a Dhangadhi radio station.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Methods, tools, and templates for monitoring, outreach, baseline recording, reporting, and dissemination of experience and results have been developed and are regularly used by all field technicians. M&E staff conduct monthly review meetings with agronomists and field technicians to review progress, troubleshoot issues, and plan for the next month's activities.

Nutrition and Hygiene

Program worksites, clusters, and households

The Phase III nutrition and hygiene program concluded in May. The program's primary qualification was that all households must have pregnant women or children less than 2 years of age. In total, 2,259 households were selected to participate in the training program, which includes the provision of a 333 square-meter (one kattha) home garden and three crop cycles of technical assistance for every family. The program operated in 38 wards within the 15 VDCs, and covered an area of 72 hectares with demonstration home gardens over three crop cycles.

Training methodology

USAID-NFRP developed its nutrition and hygiene training syllabus, manual, and educational materials in coordination with Helen Keller International (HKI). Since April 2011, three training-of-trainers events have also been conducted by specialists from HKI for USAID-NFRP's 16 community trainers, covering the subjects of essential nutrition actions and behavior change communication.

A second manual with new educational materials was also developed for the commercial agriculture participants (a new target group). This training package focuses on more general household-level nutrition and hygiene issues and includes an additional component termed "household economics" that serves to bridge the gap between increased family incomes and greater awareness of nutritional priorities, helping to ensure greater sustainability of both. Household-level trainings under this activity will be completed in April.

Training nutrition action groups

A total of 112 nutrition action groups were formed from the 2,259 participant households, each sharing common nurseries and working together to establish home gardens. All participants received the three-day training package on the seven essential nutrition actions, including breastfeeding, complementary feeding, feeding during illness, women's nutrition, controlling anemia, vitamin A, and iodine deficiency disorders. Community trainers provided regular follow up visits and on-site trainings to ensure group members properly apply the skills they learned.

Home gardening

All 2,259 home gardens completed harvests of the third crop cycle by June.

Accessing input services

As described above, USAID-NFRP is working with 15 local agro-vets in vicinity of these worksites to increase service provision to program-supported home gardeners and women's groups.

Impact assessment

USAID-NFRP is currently conducting a final assessment of program's impact on key indicators such as food consumption, body mass index, prevalence of breastfeeding, and diet diversity.

2.4 CHALLENGES

Pre-monsoon weather has been relatively stable and has not caused major adversities for program farmers. Field staff are working hard to complete all activities programmed for the third crop cycle before USAID-NFRP's completion in October and a closedown of all field operations by no later than mid-September.

SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.1 PROGRESS TO DATE

Cumulatively by June 2012, 876,052 people had directly benefitted from NFRP-funded activities. A total of 854,952 benefitted from infrastructure projects; 7,536 benefitted from livelihood and income generation activities; 5,960 benefitted from sanitation, hygiene and nutrition trainings and home gardening; 3,275 participated in trainings to strengthen local organizations; and 4,267 were trained under the protection of women and children component. A total of 129 community infrastructure projects were also completed, and 170,633 days of temporary employment were generated by infrastructure component activities. Total beneficiary investment (cost sharing) in project activities by individuals, communities, local governments, and other donors was \$491,135.

Table 2: Progress to Date: Higher Level, Overall Program Indicators

Indicator/Activity	Target	Achieved to Date	Balance	Completion Rate
Number of direct beneficiaries of USG-funded interventions	955,867	876,052	79,815	92%
Number of community infrastructure projects constructed and/or rehabilitated	144	129	15	90%
Number of individuals who have received USG supported training (all components)	20,578	21,038	(544)	102%
Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities	178,736	170,633	8,103	95%
Cost sharing leveraged by individuals, communities, local governments and other donors	\$480,843	\$491,135	(\$10,292)	102%

3.2 PROGRESS PER PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

3.2.1 Livelihoods and Income Generation / Commercial Agriculture

Phase III – Commercial Agriculture

USAID-NFRP is providing technical assistance and appropriate technologies to a total of 3,101 farmers on 835 hectares of demonstration plots in 29 VDCs. The program's original target for demonstration plots was 800 hectares; however farmers have expanded the total area by an additional 35 hectares using their own financial and physical resources. Nurseries for the first crop cycle were established by July 2011, and transplanting was completed by September. Early harvests began in December although the production period extended through early February 2012. The second crop cycle training and field activities began in January 2012 and concluded in June.

A total of 134 shallow tube wells with improved motorized pumps and 74 protective sheds were installed and operational by May. A total of \$45,741 has been collected in farmers' contribution for the cost of the wells and pumps, which includes 40 percent of the installation costs, plus tools and construction of the protective shed.

Complete yields and sales data for the first crop cycle and 97 percent of the second crop cycle are now available for the Phase III target area. Of the commodities promoted by USAID-NFRP during

both cycles, on average capsicum yielded the highest net sales per hectare (\$5,874), followed by potato (\$5,318), garlic (\$4,946), pumpkin (\$3,385), cucumber (\$3,149), and tomato (\$2,887).

Table 3: Production and Sales Results - First & Second Crop Cycles

No.	Crop	Crop Area (Ha)		Production (kg)		Net Sales Value (USD)	
		1st Cycle	2nd Cycle	1st Cycle	2nd Cycle	1st Cycle	2nd Cycle
1	Bean	9.1	0.3	77,217	291	\$15,318	\$59
2	Bitter Gourd	0.0	102.6	0	1,416,187	\$0	\$253,433
3	Bottle Gourd	0.0	73.1	0	1,267,447	\$0	\$139,612
4	Eggplant	38.8	14.6	468,405	242,102	\$68,664	\$40,669
5	Broadleaf Mustard	1.2	8.0	5,699	204,788	\$1,465	\$15,860
6	Cabbage	99.3	18.7	1,553,336	529,847	\$159,375	\$60,923
7	Capsicum	1.3	5.6	2,303	53,673	\$681	\$39,260
8	Cauliflower	167.7	13.3	2,474,704	161,303	\$362,371	\$40,719
9	Chili	187.6	21.6	1,004,554	189,949	\$469,331	\$62,583
10	Coriander	0.0	2.5	0	1,780	\$0	\$985
11	Cowpea	1.9	68.9	13,011	717,058	\$4,325	\$199,257
12	Cucumber	0.0	131.4	40	2,335,747	\$25	\$413,860
13	Garlic	0.0	2.0	0	10,010	\$0	\$9,892
14	Maize	1.6	41.2	3,305	206,316	\$175	\$20,119
15	Okra	0.0	58.3	0	794,703	\$0	\$144,770
16	Onion	0.0	133.8	0	2,089,356	\$0	\$192,645
17	Pea	0.0	17.4	0	148,116	\$0	\$37,906
18	Potato	0.0	5.2	0	91,718	\$0	\$27,390
19	Pumpkin	0.0	5.4	0	163,619	\$0	\$18,108
20	Radish	30.5	21.8	436,569	294,939	\$29,972	\$19,652
21	Rice	145.1	0.0	605,587	0	\$102,163	\$0
22	Ridge Gourd	0.0	2.6	0	15,851	\$0	\$3,641
23	Sponge Gourd	0.0	0.1	0	35,480	\$0	\$5,666
24	Tomato	135.0	22.3	1,973,633	478,866	\$353,597	\$100,636
25	Watermelon	0.0	26.8	0	476,950	\$0	\$64,342
26	Wheat	0.0	2.0	0	9,233	\$0	\$1,543
Total		818.9	799.4	8,618,363	11,935,329	\$1,567,461	\$1,913,529

In the second crop cycle, the total net sales achieved for all 3,101 farmers was \$1,913,529, which is \$846,862 above the second crop cycle's target. This equates to an average net sales per farmer of \$617 in just one crop cycle – income levels from agriculture that most farmers could have never imagined before working with USAID-NFRP.

The average net sales per hectare comes to \$2,394 in the second crop cycle, and to \$4,302 in the first and second cycles combined. Compared to the already impressive results achieved in the first two cycles of Phase II (\$2,574 net sales per hectare), Phase III's efforts have raised productivity by an additional 67 percent. This enhancement in the program's impact (measured in terms of income per farmer and per hectare) demonstrates USAID-NFRP's ability to adapt to new conditions and learn from past experiences in order to strengthen its overall effectiveness.

Table 4: Progress in Commercial Agriculture program - Phase III

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Long-term participants over 3 crop cycles (18-months)	2,700	3,101	115%
2	Hectares of productive land directly assisted by LIG	800	819	102%
3	Shallow tube wells and motorized pumps installed	157	119	76%
4	Net sales for participants in first crop cycle	\$1,066,667	\$1,567,461	147%
5	Net sales for participants in second crop cycle	\$1,066,667	TBD	TBD
6	Net sales for participants in third crop cycle	\$1,066,667	TBD	TBD
7	Total net sales over three crop cycles (i.e. income)	\$3,200,000	TBD	TBD
8	Percentage increase in net sales per hectare of land	300%	TBD	TBD

Phases I and II

USAID-NFRP completed the full set of training and assistance activities for the 2,164 participants of Phase I by June 2010. Final results show that farmers generated a value of **\$2.4 million in net sales** (income) over the three crop cycles. This translates into a nearly sevenfold increase in the economic productivity of their land, represented by a 686 percent increase in net sales per hectare. Farmers contributed an average of 0.22 hectares to the demonstration program and their average earned income during the 18 months was \$1,111.

Phase II program assistance and field monitoring activities for the 2,271 participant farmers on 490 hectares of demonstration plots concluded in June 2011. Final data collected over the three crop cycles indicates that farmers generated a total value of **\$2.2 million in net sales** (income). Economic productivity increased by 645 percent (on average), however, the trend continues to show an increase in productivity over each progressive crop cycle.

Table 5: Phase I Results of LIG program

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Long-term participants over 3 crop cycles (18-months)	1,200	2,164	180%
2	Hectares of productive land directly assisted by LIG	480	479	100%
3	Shallow tube wells and motorized pumps installed	300	362	121%
4	Treadle pumps installed	300	240	80%
5	Drip irrigation sets installed	0	25	n/a
6	Net sales for participants in first crop cycle	\$273,333	\$581,756	213%
7	Net sales for participants in second crop cycle	\$273,333	\$438,744	161%
8	Net sales for participants in third crop cycle	\$273,333	\$1,383,238	506%
9	Total net sales over three crop cycles (i.e. income)	\$820,000	\$2,403,738	293%
10	Percentage increase in net sales per hectare of land (3 crop cycles)	300%	686%	229%

Table 6: Phase II Results of LIG program

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Long-term participants over 3 crop cycles (18-months)	2,200	2,271	103%
2	Hectares of productive land directly assisted by LIG	490	487	99%
3	Shallow tube wells and motorized pumps installed	348	324	93%
4	Net sales for participants in first crop cycle	\$273,333	\$519,562	190%
5	Net sales for participants in second crop cycle	\$273,333	\$733,944	269%
6	Net sales for participants in third crop cycle	\$273,333	\$950,375	348%
7	Total net sales over three crop cycles (i.e. income)	\$820,000	\$2,203,881	269%
8	Percentage increase in net sales per hectare of land	300%	645%	215%

In both phases, the significant gains made in the first and second crop cycles were overshadowed by the outstanding results of the third as farmers continued to scale up productivity despite not receiving any cost-shared inputs from USAID-NFRP. This was a built-in requirement to test the sustainability of the intervention by demonstrating that farmers have earned enough capital in the first two cycles to not require further financial assistance in order to sustain their productivity. The impressive results can be attributed to three key factors:

- **Reliable, year round irrigation** – shallow tube wells with motorized pumps.
- **Consolidation of commodities** to achieve the highest net returns on commodities with the greatest potential in local markets.
- **Effective crop planning** – After two cycles of trial and error, farmers adjusted production accordingly and achieved profits in the third cycle that were substantially higher than before.

Increased incomes and debt repayment: On average, household incomes in Phases I and II increased by 320 percent. One hundred percent of all farmers reported paying off all past debts by the third crop cycle.

Improved food security: The improvements in farmers' incomes and increased productivity of high-value (and nutritious) food have had a dramatic impact on improving the food security of beneficiary households. A study conducted in October 2010 on household food consumption confirmed that family-level nutrition was improving as a result of the extra income earned by farmers to pay for food, rather than the types of production on their land. The indirect benefits to the general public were also measured. In many cases, it was demonstrated that often the *only* source of nutritious vegetables in local markets were the LIG farmers of nearby communities.

Diffusion effect: The 2,164 farmers under Phase I increased their land under production by an average of 20 percent without assistance. Another 1,538 unassisted farmers on 183 hectares of land also adopted the practices and technologies of their neighbors and are now producing high-value crops.

Increased demand for local labor: Sixty-six percent of all participating households utilized paid labor for the transplanting, harvesting, and transportation of their products. The program generated an estimated 116,000 person-days of temporary employment (52 percent women), equal to \$255,000 of cash injected into local economies.

3.2.2 Infrastructure

Phase III

USAID-NFRP's focus in Phase III is to rehabilitate or build productive infrastructure that directly supports and complements the economic development efforts of the agricultural beneficiaries. In the Hills district of Dadeldhura, USAID-NFRP targeted gravity-fed irrigation systems that support farmers participating in the commercial agriculture program. This includes four piped irrigation systems and one lift system that uses a submersible pump, all of which were completed in the previous quarter. In addition, USAID-NFRP completed the construction this quarter of four agricultural collection centers and one multipurpose market center that will significantly enhance program-supported farmers' commercialization efforts and provide the needed facilities for local trade routes to develop.

Table 7: Phase III results of Infrastructure program

No.	Districts	Project	Location	Project Cost (USD)	Irrigated Area (Ha)
1	Dadeldhura	Gravity-fed Piped Irrigation	Pokhara	23,187	15
2		Gravity-fed Piped Irrigation with Submersible Pump	Finnikot	29,276	14
3		Gravity-fed Piped Irrigation	Rajauda	2,532	4
4		Gravity-fed Piped Irrigation	Mahar Gaon	5,161	3
5		Gravity-fed Piped Irrigation	Larada	8,887	5
6		Market Shed/Collection Center	Finnikot	4,543	N/A
7		Multipurpose Market /Collection Center	Samaji	16,279	N/A
8	Kailali and Kanchanpur	Market Shed/Collection Center	Mahendranagar	14,276	N/A
9		Market Shed/Collection Center	Kalikabasi	8,949	N/A
10		Market Shed/Collection Center	Kalikabasi	8,949	N/A
11		Protection Sheds for STWs (x74)	throughout districts	21,802	804
12		Trolleys for Transportable Pumps (x30)		2,937	
13		Tools and Maintenance Supplies for STWs (x134)		4,969	
TOTAL				151,748	845

Phases I and II

In Phases I and II, USAID-NFRP committed \$2,649,478 for 119 community infrastructure projects, all of which are complete. This has **directly benefitted 837,726 individuals** from flood-affected communities of the Terai and has **generated 165,106 days of paid skilled and unskilled labor**, resulting in a cash injection of more than **\$330,000 into local economies**.

Table 8: Phase I Results of Infrastructure program

Project Type	No.	No.	Beneficiaries	Employment	USAID-NFRP	Counterpart
	Projects	Complete	(households)	(person-days)	Assistance	Contribution
Culverts and Bridges	35	35	44,159	35,468	\$668,896	\$34,077
Flood Controls	28	28	4,822	52,138	\$584,462	\$50,045
Schools	14	14	3,564	30,385	\$448,149	\$46,100
Public Bathrooms	2	2	0	490	\$5,807	\$133
Irrigation Rehab	4	4	209	4,233	\$65,951	\$2,882
Road Improvements	2	2	3,369	3,795	\$41,255	\$2,503
Health Post	1	1	1,418	710	\$8,256	\$2,023
TOTAL	86	86	57,541	127,219	\$1,822,777	\$137,763

Table 9: Phase II Results of Infrastructure program

Project Type	No.	No.	Beneficiaries	Employment	USAID-NFRP	Counterpart	
	Projects	Completed	(households)	(person-days)	Assistance	Contribution	
Bridges and Culverts	18	18	36,641	25,606	\$499,423	\$6,403	
Road improvements	8	8	10,668	10,575	\$252,954	\$5,231	
School desks and equipment	1	1	3,564	0	\$28,499	\$0	
Phase I improvements		3	3	N/A	516	\$13,847	\$0
Markets		3	3	28,758	1,190	\$31,977	\$1,409
TOTAL		33	33	71,340	37,887	\$826,701	\$13,043

The infrastructure component has benefited 128,881 households – 178 percent more than the target proposed in the approved PMP. This is largely because of the program’s emphasis on cost-effective, high-impact projects that addressed common needs of communities and required considerable amounts of unskilled labor.

3.2.3 Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition

Phase III – Nutrition and Hygiene

The activities conducted under Phase III represent a modified version of the original nutrition and hygiene program of Phases I and II. There is now much greater emphasis given to measurably improving the nutritional indicators within beneficiary households such as changes in food consumption, body mass index, prevalence of breastfeeding, and diet diversity. Program assistance is extended exclusively to households with pregnant women or children less than 24 months of age.

A total of 2,259 households (1,620 women-led) in 15 VDCs in Kailali and Kanchanpur have been trained in the nutrition awareness program and have managed three production cycles (one just one year) on their 333 square-meter home gardens, covering a collective total of 72 hectares.

Results demonstrate that farmers are already producing food surpluses and selling an average of 22 percent of their total production in local markets. Therefore, any additional land that beneficiary farmers expand under production (a phenomenon already observed within the short timeframe of the program) should serve entirely commercial purposes. Successful home gardeners have demonstrated their ability to move beyond nutritious food production and incorporate themselves into the high-value vegetable markets that are already developing within their communities, thanks to the assistance of USAID-NFRP’s commercial agriculture program.

The following table details USAID-NFRP’s results of the total output achieved by the home gardeners in the three crop cycles, including the net sales achieved by farmers with surplus productions (i.e. not consumed by household).

Table 10: Production, Consumption and Sales Results - Phase III Nutrition & Hygiene

No.	Crop	Total Production in 3 Cycles (kg)	Percent Consumed	Surplus Production (kg)	Net Sales of Surplus (USD)
1	Cowpea	195,728	67	64,590	43,368
2	Okra	300,601	73	81,162	44,059
3	Cucumber	242,315	70	72,694	30,210
4	Bottle Gourd	374,404	71	108,577	28,766
5	Bitter Gourd	150,802	85	22,620	16,510
6	Sponge Gourd	301,344	68	96,430	19,286
7	Pumpkin	257,949	83	43,851	9,852
9	Amaranthus	73,937	96	2,957	1,047
10	Radish	204,575	64	73,647	11,191
12	Carrot	157,660	67	52,028	14,764
13	Cabbage	672,768	59	275,835	62,260
14	Pea	161,984	65	56,694	21,426
15	Swiss chard	176,467	75	44,117	17,950
16	Tomato	320,958	65	112,335	44,861
17	Eggplant	268,619	65	94,017	32,418
18	Chili	163,483	69	50,680	29,684
19	Mustard leaves	167,043	65	58,465	26,446
Total		4,190,637	71	1,310,699	454,097

The following table indicates the total caloric value of the crops produced by all home gardeners over the three crop cycles.

Table 11: Caloric Values of Phase III Nutrition & Hygiene results

No.	Crop	Production in 3 Cycles (kg)	Calories (kcal)				
			Per kg	From Total Production (kg)	Consumed by Beneficiaries	Estimated Consumption per Individual	Commercialized to Community
1	Cowpea	195,728	3,230	632,201,440	423,575,740	23,911	208,625,700
2	Okra	300,601	510	153,306,510	111,913,890	6,317	41,392,620
3	Cucumber	242,315	130	31,500,950	22,050,730	1,245	9,450,220
4	Bottle Gourd	374,404	120	44,928,480	31,899,240	1,801	13,029,240
5	Bitter Gourd	150,802	250	37,700,500	32,045,500	1,809	5,655,000
6	Sponge Gourd	301,344	200	60,268,800	40,982,800	2,313	19,286,000
7	Pumpkin	257,949	250	64,487,250	53,524,500	3,021	10,962,750
9	Amaranthus	73,937	450	33,271,650	31,941,000	1,803	1,330,650
10	Radish	204,575	320	65,464,000	41,896,960	2,365	23,567,040
12	Carrot	157,660	480	75,676,800	50,703,360	2,862	24,973,440
13	Cabbage	672,768	270	181,647,360	107,171,910	6,050	74,475,450
14	Pea	161,984	930	150,645,120	97,919,700	5,528	52,725,420
15	Swiss chard	176,467	350	61,763,450	46,322,500	2,615	15,440,950
16	Tomato	320,958	240	77,029,920	50,069,520	2,826	26,960,400
17	Eggplant	268,619	240	64,468,560	41,904,480	2,365	22,564,080
18	Chili	163,483	400	65,393,200	45,121,200	2,547	20,272,000
19	Mustard leaves	167,043	340	56,794,620	36,916,520	2,084	19,878,100
Total		4,190,637	8,710	1,856,548,610	1,265,959,550	71,463	590,589,060

Table 12: Progress in Nutrition and Hygiene program - Phase III

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Number of people trained in improved sanitation, hygiene and nutrition	2,200	2,259	101%
2	Number of households with improved nutrition due to demonstration home gardens	2,200	2,259	101%

Phases I and II

Activities under Phase I ended in late 2009, with 3,061 beneficiaries trained, including 1,078 women and 1,521 children. Phase II training began in March 2010 for 640 beneficiaries and concluded in September 2010.

Table 13: Phase I Results of SHN awareness trainings

Indicator/Activity	Adult			Children		
	Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Trained participants	462	1,078	1,540	678	843	1,521
Progress in 1st round of training (3 days)	100%			100%		
Progress in 2nd round of training (3 days)	100%			100%		

Table 14: Phase II Results of SHN awareness trainings

Indicator/Activity	Adult			Children		
	Men	Women	Total	Male	Female	Total
Target for Trained Participants	120	180	300	120	180	300
Results To Date	116	212	328	117	195	312
Percent Progress	97%	118%	109%	98%	108%	104%

Under Phase I, USAID-NFRP installed 1,229 improved cooking stoves (ICS) and trained each household how to use and maintain the stoves. In Phase II, 12 community-level promoters and 649 individuals were trained in ICS construction, operation, and maintenance and 486 ICSs were installed.

Table 15: Phase I Results of Improved Cooking Stoves

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Community-level promoters trained	60	60	100%
2	Households trained and assisted with ICSs	600	1,229	205%

Table 16: Phase II Results of Improved Cooking Stoves and Household Latrines

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Community-level promoters trained	12	12	100%
2	Households trained in ICS construction and maintenance	240	649	270%
3	Households assisted with ICSs	240	486	203%
4	Households assisted with Private Latrines	240	240	100%

A total of 2,258 home gardens were installed in Phases I and II. Surveys conducted by the social inclusion team indicate that 65 percent of home garden beneficiaries used their entire harvests for household consumption. The remaining 35 percent used the majority of their harvests for consumption and sold the surplus for additional income.

Table 17: Phase I Results of Home Gardening

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Households assisted and trained during two crop cycles	600	1,290	215%
2	Hectares of productive land directly assisted by the home garden program	20	41	205%
3	Percent of home garden beneficiaries that continue to eat a minimum of five meals per week with green/leafy vegetables	80%	TBD	TBD

Table 18: Phase II Results of Home Gardening

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Households assisted and trained in home gardening	480	968	202%
2	Community vegetable nurseries established	24	24	100%
3	Hectares of productive land directly assisted by home garden program	16	32.3	202%
4	Fruit saplings planted (lemon, litchi, guava, papaya, pomegranate)	6,000	6,000	100%
5	Percent of home garden beneficiaries that continue to eat a minimum of five meals per week with green/leafy vegetables	80%	TBD	TBD

3.2.4 Strengthening Local Organizations

The Phases I and II training programs in community development, youth leadership, and disaster preparedness and management for 60 community-based organizations and 60 youth clubs concluded in March 2011. 1,466 adults and 1,767 youths were trained in organizational planning, leadership development, conflict resolution, community planning and assistance leveraging, networking and teamwork skills development, and development of community-based change agents.

Disaster preparedness and management training was provided to all members of the targeted community-based organizations. Each group received an in-kind donation of critical first aid and early response supplies to effectively respond to local crises caused by flooding. The trainings in youth leadership and community development included the completion of community service projects by each youth club. USAID-NFRP also initiated a young women's football program in the 12 VDCs of Kailali and Kanchanpur. 264 young women participated in the four-month program that culminated in an inter-VDC tournament in January 2011 with teams from each of the 12 VDCs.

Table 19: Phase I Results of Strengthening Local Organizations

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Participants trained in community development program	1,200	1,218	102%
2	Community-based organizations trained and assisted	60	60	100%
3	Participants trained in youth leadership program	1,200	1,218	102%
4	Youth clubs trained and assisted	60	60	100%
5	Community service projects implemented	60	60	100%
6	Participants trained in disaster management and prevention	1,200	1,227	102%
7	Disaster preparedness committees organized	60	60	100%
8	Basic disaster response and first aid supplies distributed	60	60	100%

Table 20: Phase II Results of Strengthening Local Organizations

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Participants trainees in community development program	240	254	106%
2	Community-based organizations trained and assisted	12	12	100%
3	Participants trainees in youth leadership program	240	249	104%
4	Youth clubs trained and assisted	12	12	100%
5	Community service projects implemented	12	12	100%
6	Participants trained in disaster mgmt/prevention program	240	326	136%
7	Disaster preparedness/mgmt committees organized	12	12	100%
8	Basic disaster response and first aid supplies distributed	12	12	100%
9	Formation of Young Women's Football Teams	12	12	100%
10	Training/coaching of Young Women's Football Teams	192	264	138%

3.2.5 Protection of Women and Children

Activities under Phase I ended in February 2010. Trainings emphasized the promotion of gender rights and equality, and the prevention and control of human trafficking and discriminatory practices toward youth, women, and vulnerable ethnic groups. Phase II training activities started in March 2010 for 604 young women from the 12 target VDCs in Kailali and Kanchanpur and concluded in December 2010. 602 parents also received training on the objectives and modalities of the program.

Table 21: Phase I Results of Protection of Women and Children

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Young women trained in Basic Life Options methodology	1,200	1,333	111%
2	BLOP sessions completed per VDC (average)	60	60	100%
3	Adults trained in REFLECT methodology	1,800	1,728	96%
4	REFLECT sessions completed per VDC (average)	60	60	100%

Table 22: Phase II Results of Protection of Women and Children

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Young women participating in Basic Life Options methodology	480	604	126%
2	Adults oriented on BLOP contents and objectives	240	602	251%

SECTION 4: PRIORITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

Program activities follow USAID-NFRP's FY12 annual work plan. Highlighted activities include:

USAID-NFRP closeout

- Fintrac will provide USAID with a detailed plan for NFRP closeout for review and approval.

Final Program Evaluation

- Support team selected by USAID/Nepal for the final program evaluation.

Infrastructure Component

- Complete final payments to construction subcontractors.
- Monitor operations and efficacy of five surface irrigation systems in Dadeldhura.
- Continue irrigation management training to water user groups.

Commercial Agriculture Component

- Complete third crop cycle training program and closedown activity with farmers.
- Finalize the voucher program with 15 local agro-vets and USAID-NFRP farmers.
- Continue airing daily price information for farmers in Dadeldhura on local FM radio.
- Finalize production and income results of the second and third crop cycles.

Nutrition and Hygiene Component

- Complete final evaluation of nutrition and hygiene program.

SECTION 5: MANAGEMENT REPORT

5.1 PROJECT STAFFING

No changes in personnel or other staffing issues.

5.2 EXPENDITURES TO DATE

On March 18, 2011 USAID-NFRP received an 18 month extension, until August 31, 2012, and a budget increase from \$6,506,377 to \$8,506,377. Furthermore, on June 29, 2012 the program was granted a final no-cost extension to allow for completion on October 30, 2012. From program start to June 30, 2012, the program has used \$8,000,717, or 94 percent of the USAID-NFRP contract budget, with \$505,660 remaining through October 2012. A detailed fiscal report summarizing cumulative expenditures through June 2012 is provided under a separate file.

5.3 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

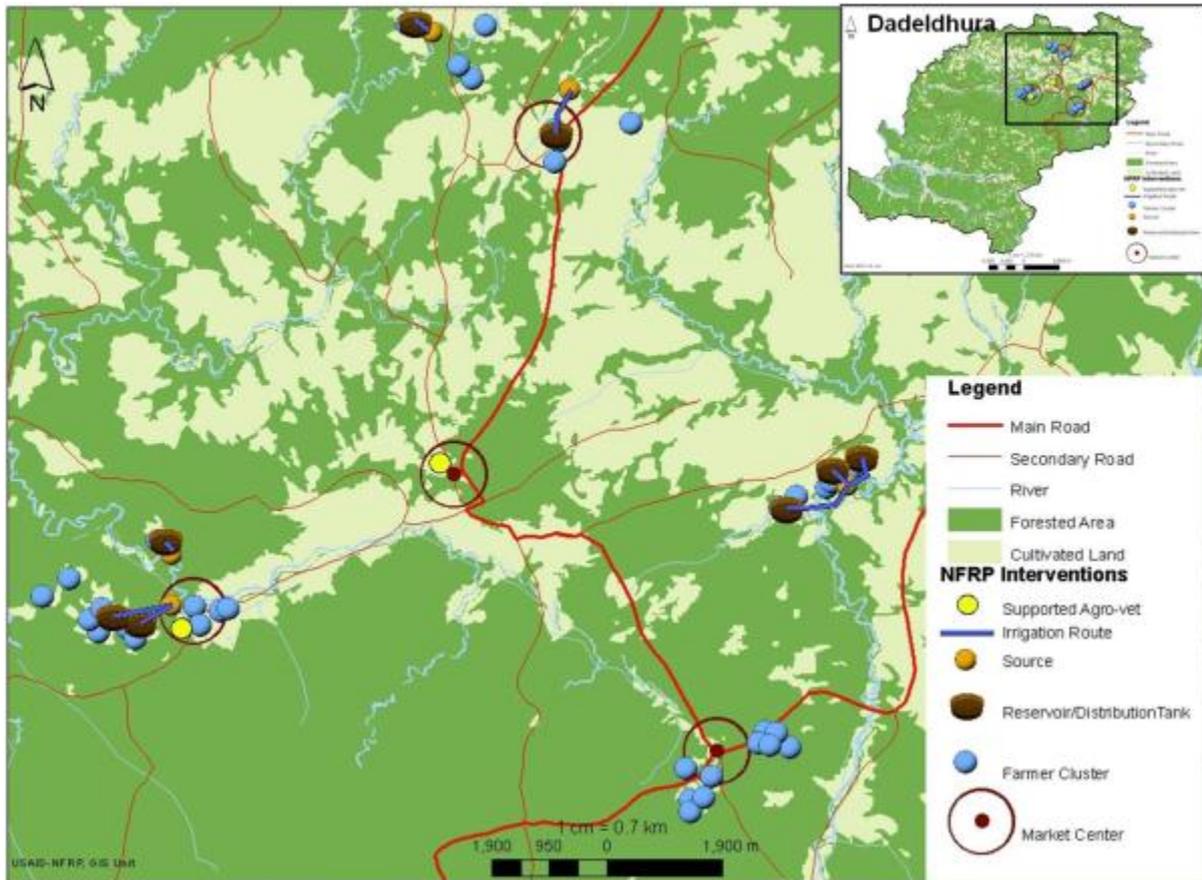
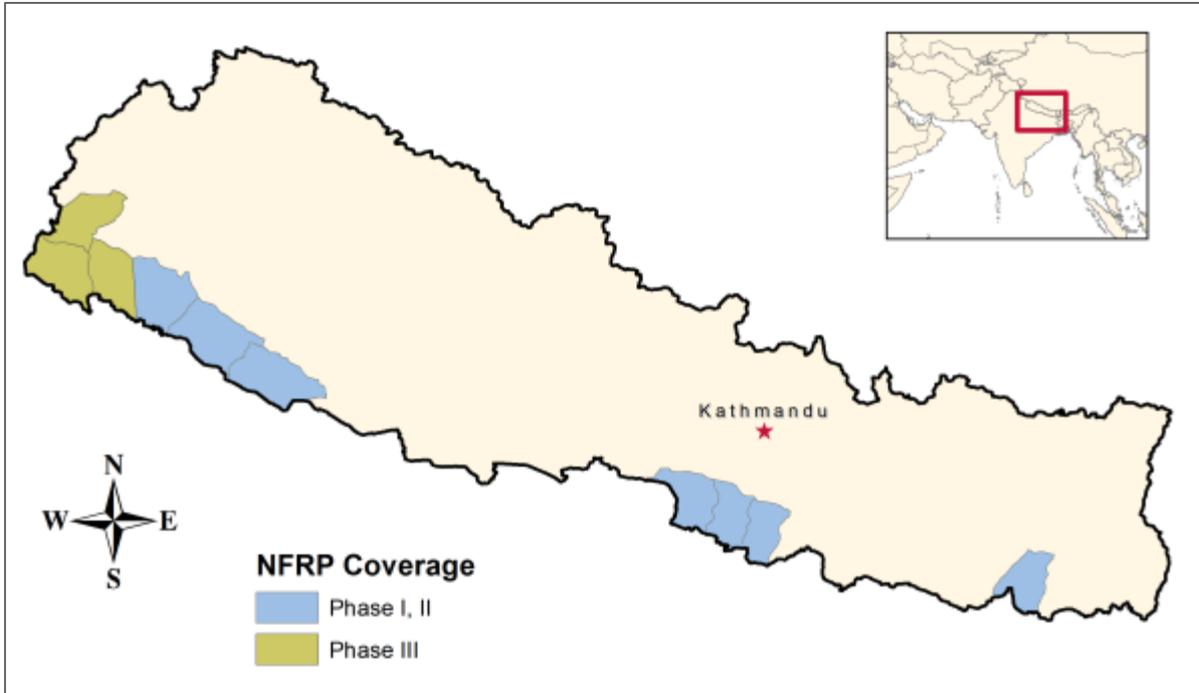
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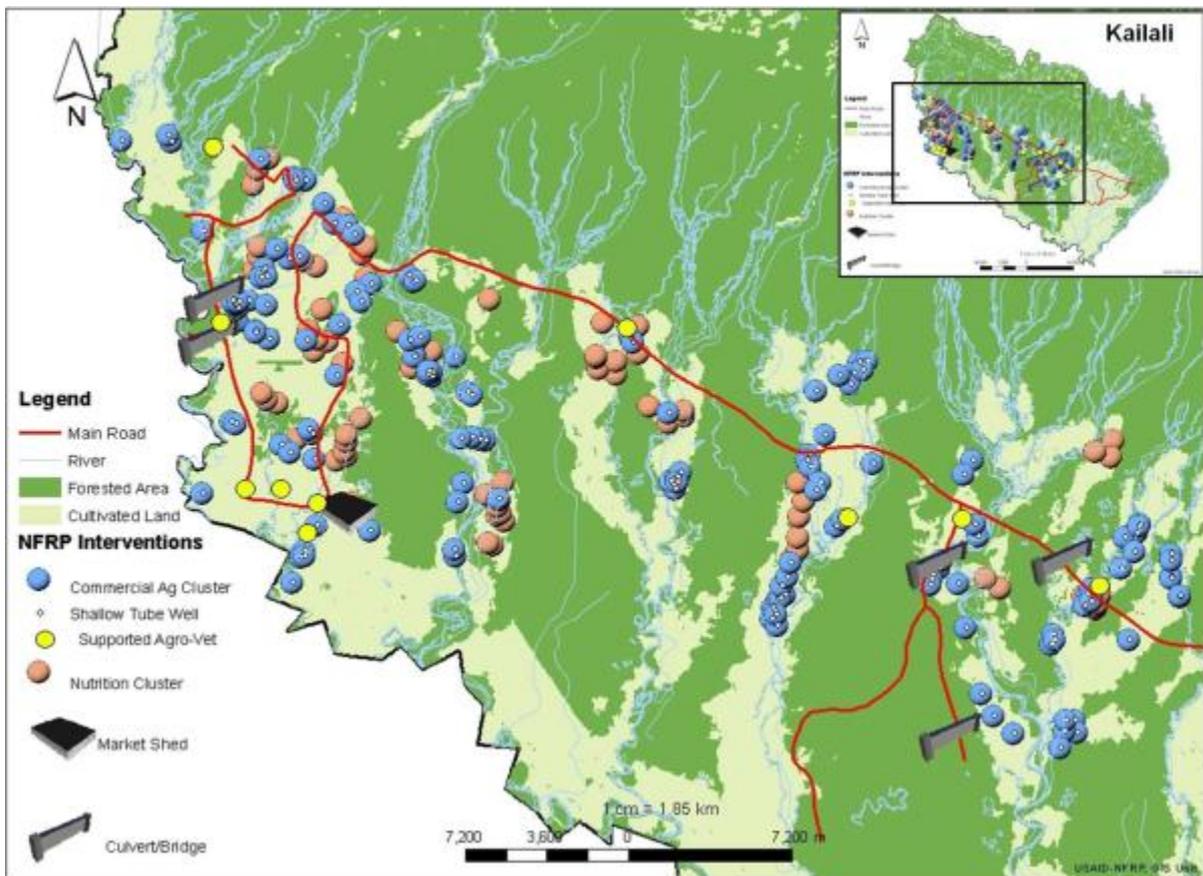
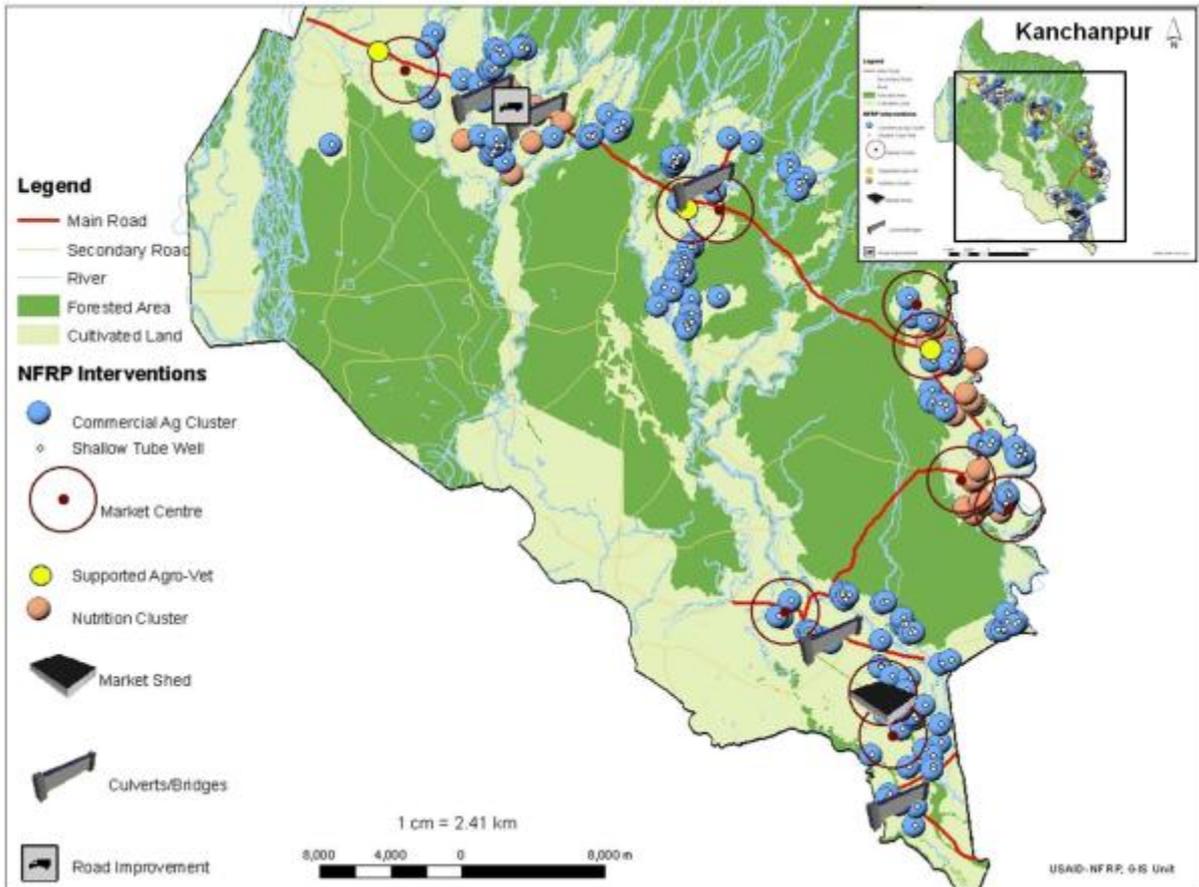
ANNEX I: PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

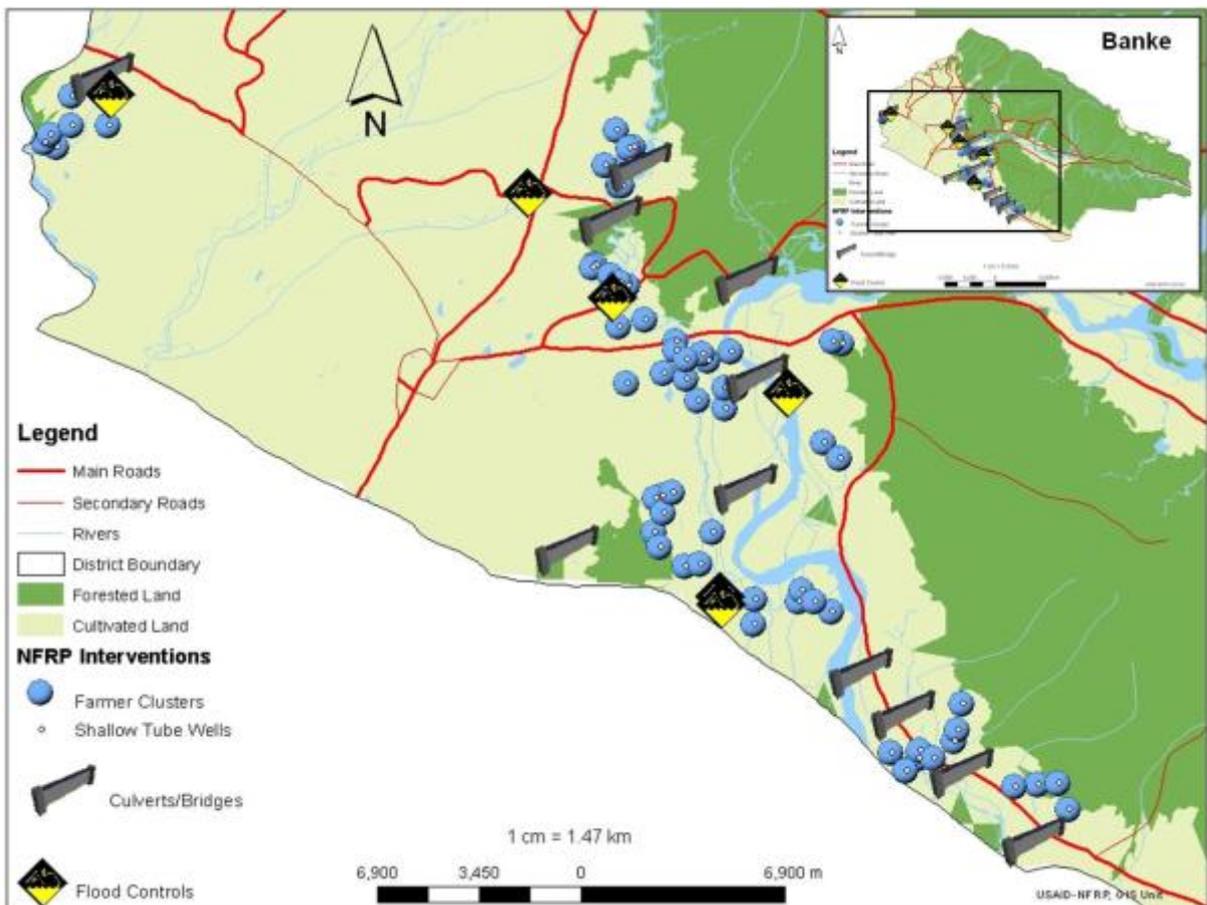
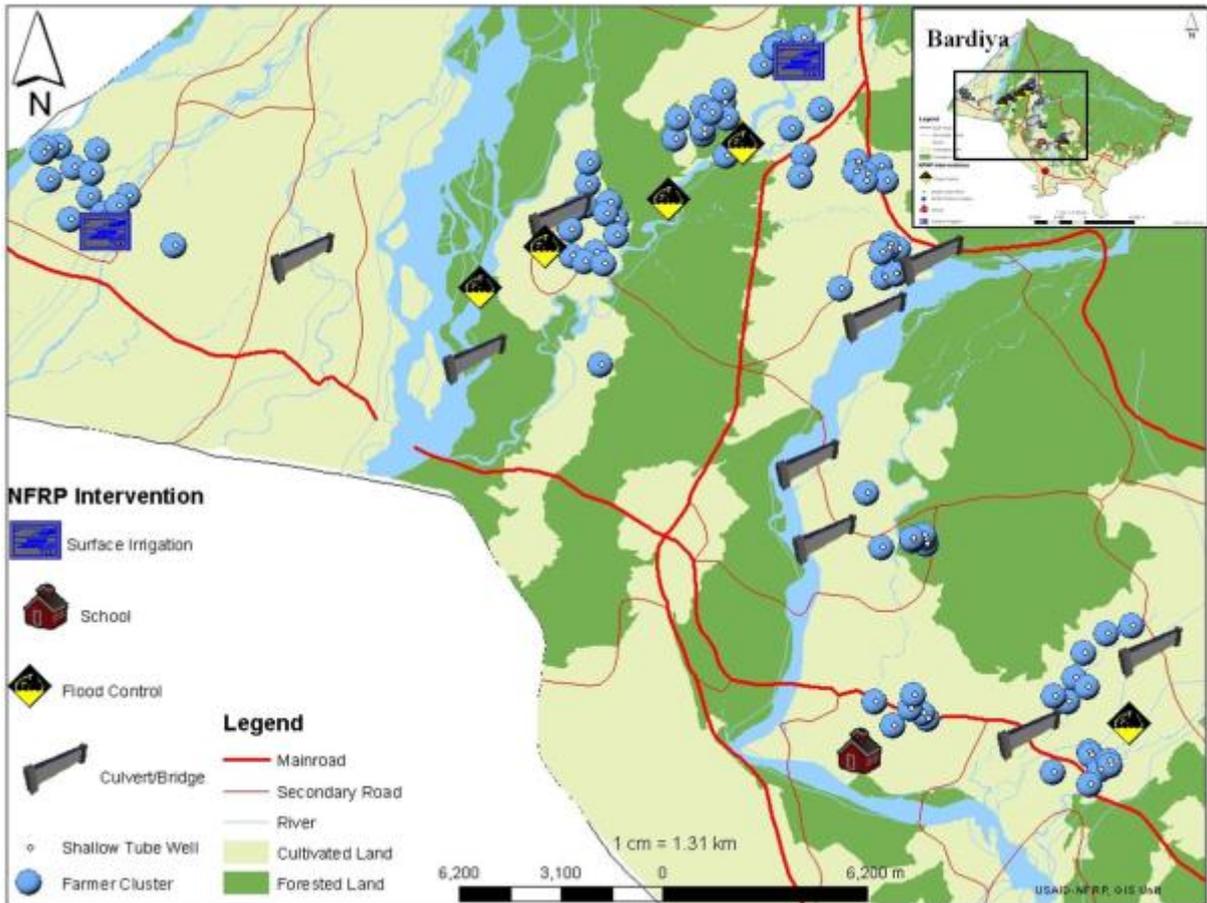
No.	Activity	Phase I & II Results	Phase III Targets	Total Targets	Phase III Results	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1. Program Level Objective							
1.1	Number of beneficiaries assisted by USG-supported protection and solutions activities	853,467	102,400	955,867	22,585	876,052	92%
2. Objective 1: Rehabilitation and Rebuilding of Productive Infrastructure							
2.1	Number of community infrastructures constructed a/o rehabilitated	119	25	144	10	129	90%
2.1.1	Number of classrooms constructed with USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 2.1 Basic Education)	52	0	52	0	52	100%
2.1.2	Number of classrooms repaired with USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 2.1 Basic Education)	4	0	4	0	4	100%
2.1.3	Number of model latrines in community schools	2	0	2	0	2	100%
2.1.4	Number of drinking water sources installed or improved	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
2.1.5	Number of community irrigation systems rehabilitated	5	0	5	5	10	200%
2.1.6	Number of river protection projects (e.g. embankment protections, gabions, spurs, check dams)	30	0	30	0	30	100%
2.1.7	Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance (Program Element EG 4.3 Transport Services)	17	0	17	0	17	100%
2.1.8	Number of transportation infrastructure projects such as culverts and small bridges constructed or repaired	53	0	53	0	53	100%
2.2	Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 1.8 Clean Water and Sanitation Services)	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
2.3	Number of people benefiting from USG sponsored transportation infrastructure projects (Program Element EG 4.3 Transport Services)	562,549	0	562,549	0	562,549	100%
2.4	Number of households benefited by community infrastructure projects (assumes an average of 150 benefiting HHs per VDC)	128,881	15,000	143,881	2,650	131,531	91%
2.5	Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities (estimated at 15% of construction costs)	165,106	13,630	178,736	5,527	170,633	95%
2.6	Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD)	\$2,665,027	\$220,000	\$2,885,027	\$162,614	\$2,827,641	98%
2.7	Cost sharing leveraged from communities, local governments a/o other donor programs (in USD)	\$150,806	\$12,449	\$163,255	\$0	\$150,806	92%
3. Objective 2: Provision of Income Generation Activities							
3.1	Number of individuals who have received USG supported long term agricultural sector productivity training (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	4,435	2,700	7,135	3,101	7,536	106%
	Number of women trained	1,330	945	2,275	1,070	2,400	105%
3.2	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	4,435	2,700	7,135	3,101	7,536	106%
3.3	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG interventions (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	2,335	540	2,875	2,171	4,506	157%
3.4	Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations receiving USG assistance (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	92	30	122	0	92	75%

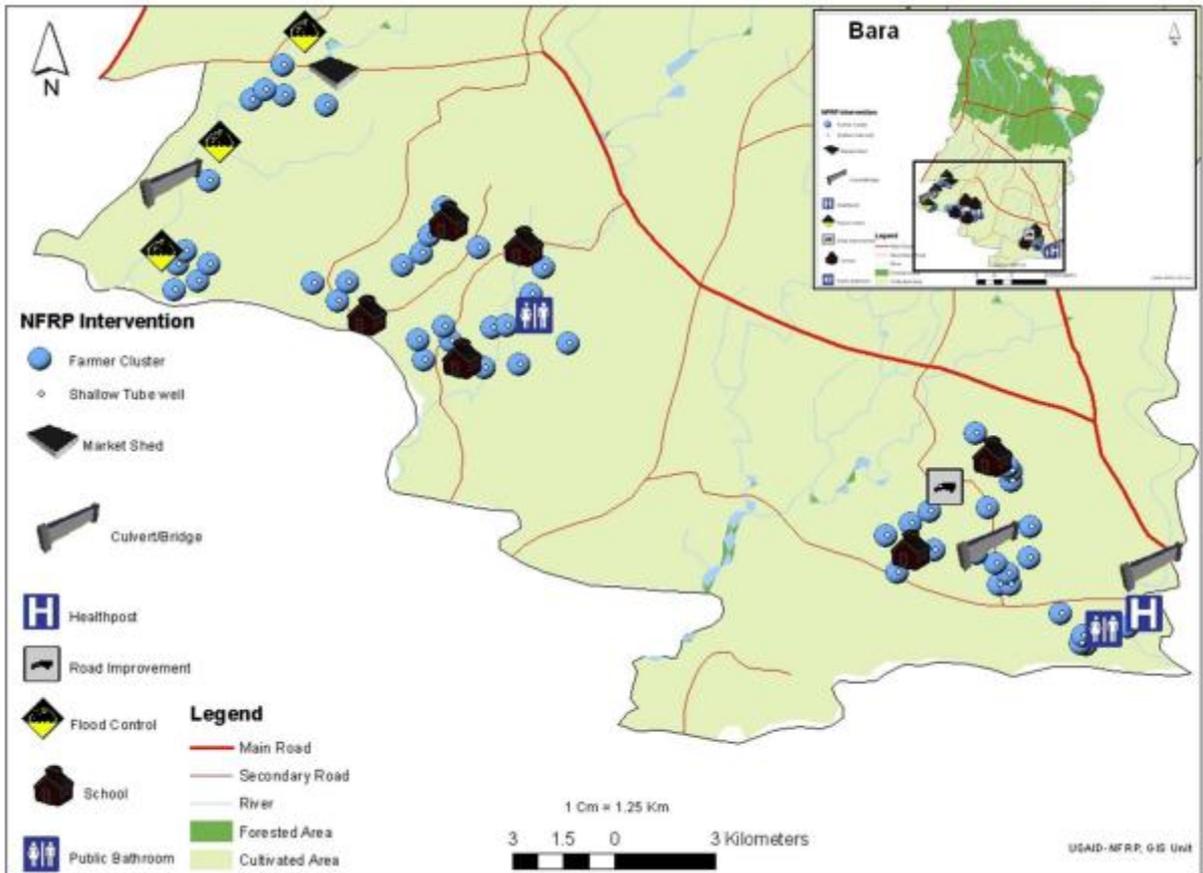
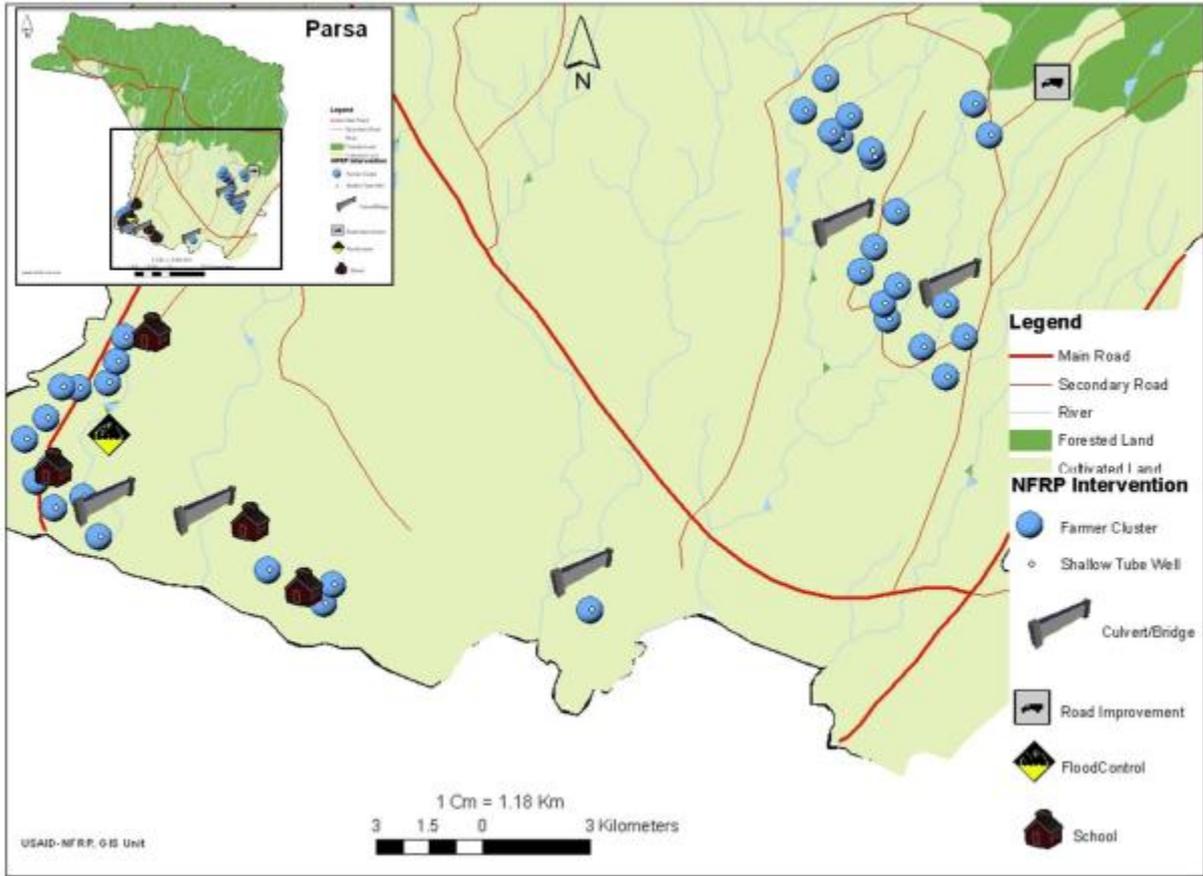
3.5	Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	4,435	2,700	7,135	3,101	7,536	106%
3.6	Implementation funds disbursed (in USD)	\$739,027	\$490,000	\$1,229,027	\$305,654	\$1,044,681	85%
3.7	Cost sharing leveraged by beneficiary farmers (25% of in-kind investment)	\$182,848	\$98,000	\$280,848	\$120,741	\$303,589	108%
4. Objective 3: Improved Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition (SHN)							
4.1	Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 1.8 Clean Water and Sanitation Services)	1,648	0	1,648	0	1,648	100%
4.2	Number of people trained in improved sanitation, hygiene and nutrition	3,701	2,200	5,901	2,259	5,960	101%
4.3	Number of households with improved nutrition due to demonstration kitchen gardens	2,258	2,200	4,458	2,259	4,517	101%
4.4	Number of households with improved sanitation due to improved cooking stoves	1,715	0	1,715	0	1,715	100%
4.6	% increase in the incidence of hand-washing of SHN trainees	80%	80%	85%	0%	1	94%
4.7	% of kitchen garden beneficiaries that continue to eat a minimum of five meals per week with green/leafy vegetables	80%	80%	80%	0%	1	100%
4.8	Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD)	\$258,695	\$80,000	\$338,695	\$42,907	\$301,602	89%
4.9	Cost sharing leveraged (15% minimum, in USD)	\$36,740	\$0	\$36,740	\$0	\$36,740	100%
5. Objective 4: Strengthening of Local Peace Committees or Other Local Groups							
5.1	Number of groups receiving institutional strengthening and organizational development technical assistance and training	144	0	144	0	144	100%
5.2	Number of community members trained	3,275	0	3,275	0	3,275	100%
	Number of women trained	1,773	0	1,773	0	1,773	100%
	Number of youth trained	1,767	0	1,767	0	1,767	100%
5.3	Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD)	\$147,002	\$0	\$147,002	(\$10,125)	\$136,877	93%
5.4	Cost sharing leveraged (10% minimum, in USD)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
6. Objective 5: Protection of Women and Children							
6.1	Number of people trained	4,267	0	4,267	0	4,267	100%
	Number of women trained	3,641	0	3,641	0	3,641	100%
	Number of youth trained	1,937	0	1,937	0	1,937	100%
6.2	Number of women and youth organizations strengthened (assumes one group per VDC)	72	0	72	0	72	100%
6.3	Number of people trained in Trafficking-in-person related issues with USG assistance (Program Element PS5.3 – Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling)	4,329	0	4,329	0	4,329	100%
6.4	Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD)	\$26,746	\$0	\$26,746	(\$1,267)	\$25,479	95%
6.5	Cost sharing leveraged (10% minimum, in USD)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
7. Objective 6: Windows of Opportunities							
7.1	Number of special studies (Program Design and Learning Element)	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
7.2	Number of Baseline or Feasibility Studies (Program Design and Learning Element)	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
7.3	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
7.4	10% cost sharing target (in USD)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A

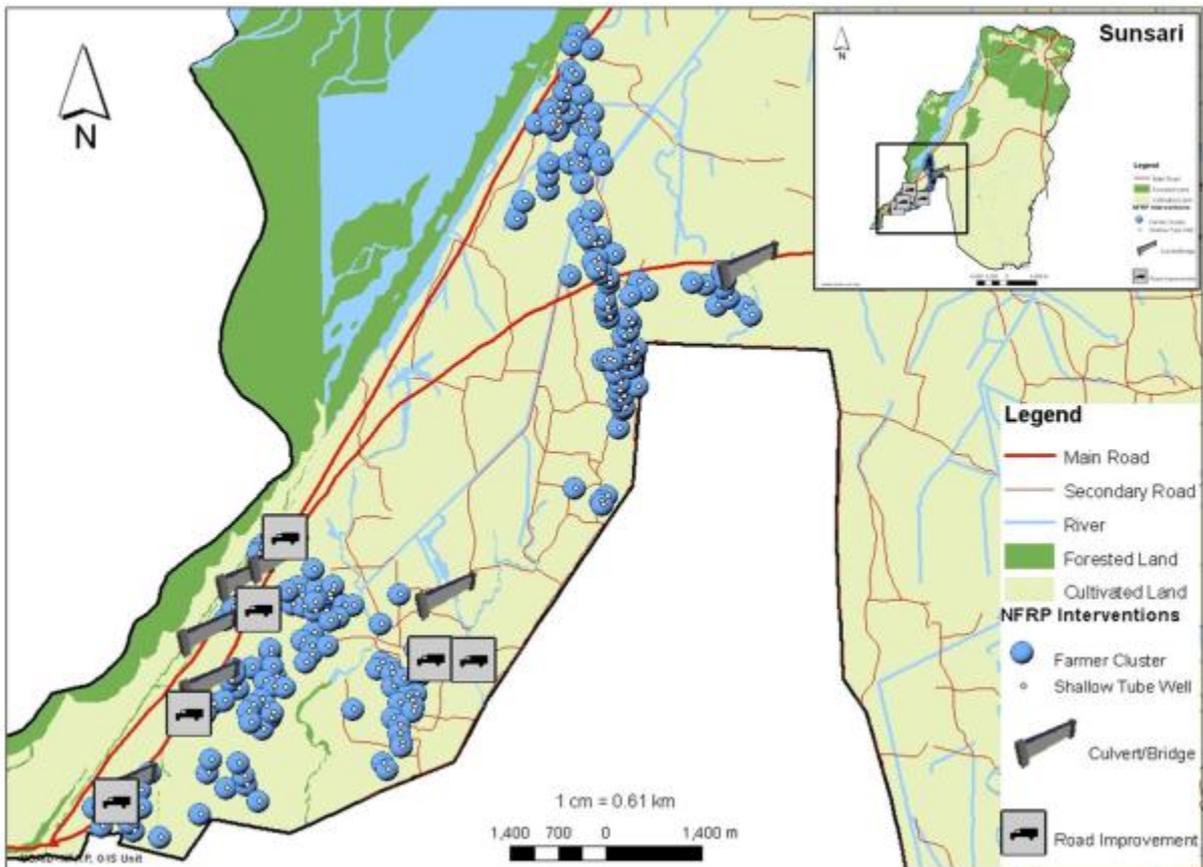
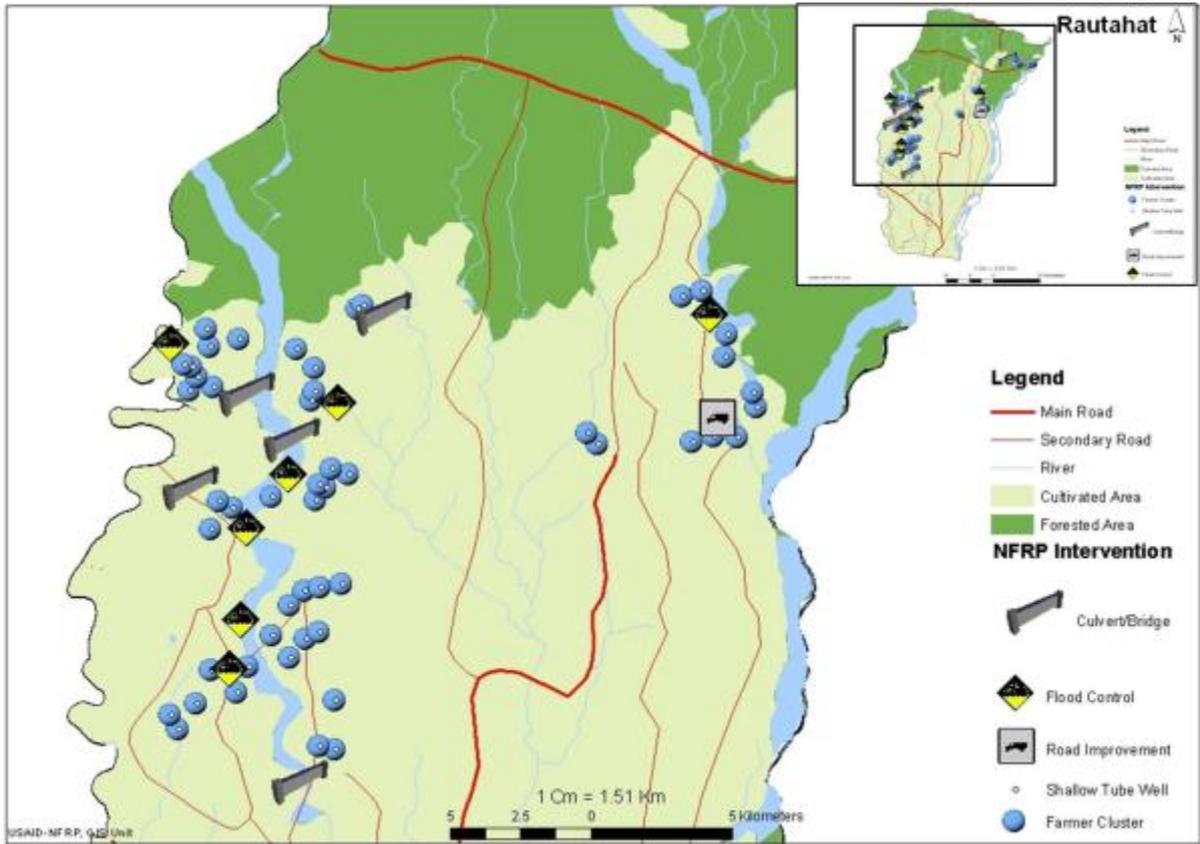
ANNEX II: USAID-NFRP CLIENT DISTRIBUTION MAPS BY DISTRICT













USAID/NEPAL FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT
APRIL 2012 – JUNE 2012

PHOTO: Thanks to USAID-NFRP's effort to coordinate the impacts of increased agricultural productivity and improves nutrition and hygiene awareness, rural children are improving their health due to both the increased incomes from commercial agriculture and the more nutritious and better-quality food produced for home consumption.

All photos by Fintrac Inc.