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ANNUAL REPORT

NEPAL, ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURE, AND TRADE ACTIVITY

OCTOBER 2010 – SEPTEMBER 2011

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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEC	Agro-Enterprise Center
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Custom Data Analysis
CAT	Community Agricultural Technicians
CIB	Credit Information Bureau
CNI	Chamber of Nepalese Industries
DOC	Department of Customs
FBO	Farmer-based Organization
FITTA	Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer Act
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industries
FORWARD	Forum for Rural Welfare and Agricultural Reform for Development
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GON	Government of Nepal
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIMCOOP	Himalayan Marketing Cooperative (for Tea)
HOTPA	Himalayan Orthodox Tea Producers Association
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
IEA	Industrial Enterprise Act
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRD	Inland Revenue Department
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MOCS	Ministry of Commerce and Supplies
MOI	Ministry of Industry
NEAT	Nepal Economic, Agriculture, and Trade Activity
NMBA	Nepal Microfinance Bank Association
OCR	Office of Company Registration
PCA	Post clearance audit
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPD	Public-Private Dialogue
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
RFP	Request for proposal
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAWTEE	South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment
SQCC	Seed Quality Control Center
TeaSec	Tea Sector Service Centre
TEPC	Trade and Export Promotion Centre
TPAW	Trade Policy Analytical Wing
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WCO	World Customs Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nepal Economic, Agriculture, and Trade (NEAT) Activity is a 30-month project, launched in early January 2011 and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). NEAT is designed to promote economic growth, reduce poverty, increase food security, and improve lives in Nepal. NEAT's project objective (Increased Economic Opportunities and Food Security Enhanced) is divided into four Project Intermediate Results (PIRs): Economic Policies Strengthened, Competitiveness of Selected Sectors Increased, Food Security Enhanced, and Access to Microfinance Services Increased.

Much of NEAT's first quarter of operations was focused on start up activities, such as establishing office space and hiring staff. The second and third quarters of operation were then focused on program implementation. Although the program met with several challenges in its first year, particularly related to the instability of the Government of Nepal, much was accomplished. Some of the key accomplishments from year 1 include the following:

- NEAT completed value chain market studies for four sub-sectors: lentils, ginger, orthodox tea, and off-season vegetables. NEAT held a public-private dialogue (PPD) on each commodity area, providing stakeholders and agencies from both the public and private sectors the opportunity to discuss the results, identify constraints and opportunities, and formulate possible intervention strategies, the implementation of which began in year 1.
- NEAT supported the Himalayan Orthodox Tea Producers Association's (HOTPA's) and the Himalayan Marketing Cooperative's (HIMCOOP's) participation in two World Tea Expos, resulting in the purchase of Nepali tea by U.S. buyers. This success was emphasized by the announcement of the United States Tea Association's decision to facilitate a Nepal Tea Tour for U.S. buyers in May 2012 to help expand the Nepal tea market in the U.S.
- Under NEAT's food security component, 368 farmer groups were formed, comprised of 8,006 producers. All producers received cost-shared inputs and training on modern farming techniques. State-of-the-art durable training materials were developed that will be used by all 28,000 planned food security beneficiaries.
- NEAT signed an MOU with Monsanto-India to improve food security in Nepal by jointly implementing two key initiatives: a pilot project to introduce hybrid seed and modern farming techniques to 20,000 producers on 8,000 hectares of land, and a licensing program between Monsanto and Nepali seed companies to produce hybrid corn seed in Nepal.

While only a 30-month program, many of NEAT's objectives are long-term. As such, it is important to note that much of the program's progress is not immediately obvious from the data, particularly in the M&E section. For example, one of NEAT's life-of-project goals is to establish 30 produce collection centers. While the M&E data indicate that none have yet been established, NEAT has already awarded grants to two separate organizations that will result in 25 new collection centers. The same holds true for many program indicators—though final goals have not yet been reached, progress is well underway. NEAT is on track to meet or exceed most program goals. At the same time, the program has also demonstrated the flexibility needed to react to

outside forces and adjust goals as necessary. Accordingly, year 1 has been most productive and has laid the foundation for an equally successful year 2.

II. INTRODUCTION TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

The following annual report is a summary of NEAT's progress in the program's first year. (Because NEAT launched in January 2011, this covers three quarters of activity.) The key sections of the report and the information included in each are as follows:

Administration:

- Overview of some of the major challenges that affected program performance
- Security report
- Environmental Compliance report

Activities and Performance:

- Comprehensive list of deliverables to USAID during year 1
- Details on each activity listed in the Annual Work Plan under its respective Project Intermediate Result (PIR) and Sub-IR, including information regarding progress and accomplishments, challenges or obstacles, and plans for year 2
- Lessons learned for each PIR
- Milestone charts following each PIR comparing the program's goals for year 1 to actual progress

Monitoring and Evaluation Data:

- Quantitative evaluation data for each program indicator
- Explanations and/or qualifications related to the data

Financial Summary:

- Final budget numbers for year 1
- Status of finances

III. ADMINISTRATION

NEAT Activity was officially launched in early January 2011. As evidenced by the Activities and Performance section, the program made considerable progress in year 1. While the narrative for each activity addresses any specific challenges, following are several over-riding program obstacles that were present in year 1, as well as information on security and environmental compliance.

Program Challenges

- **Political instability:** During program year 1, the Government of Nepal (GON) underwent two changes in government. The ensuing changing of ministers and the shuffling of secretaries, joint secretaries, and directors general delayed implementation of some NEAT activities, particularly regarding policy. For example, minister and staff changes in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) delayed the initiation of NEAT's policy work related to contract farming and agricultural produce market management. Also, the Ministry of Industry (MOI) was without a minister for several months, delaying NEAT's efforts to collaborate with the MOI on revisions to the Industrial Enterprise Act (IEA). The challenge of political instability will remain. In addition, the focus on constitutional reform (admittedly very important) and continued political infighting in parliament have the potential to delay consideration and approval of acts and regulations on which NEAT is focused. At this time, NEAT has good and committed counterparts in partner ministries and agencies. If this does not change, NEAT should be able to get key acts and regulations included in the year 2 work

plan on the table for consideration this year. Passage in the current environment may be a challenge; however, NEAT's policy team remains optimistic.

- **NEAT grants program:** The quality of grant proposals received has been below that which was anticipated, which has delayed submission of approval requests to USAID and the expansion of NEAT's grants program. This in turn has affected expenditures under the contract. NEAT received many concepts that appear to be promising, however, turning promising concepts into viable grant proposals has required significant time and resources. To move the grant program forward rapidly, NEAT instigated the following actions: members of NEAT's technical team began providing assistance to promising grantees to turn concepts into viable proposals; NEAT fielded an experienced international grants manager (for a 6 month period); and NEAT began hiring independent consultants experienced with business planning to assist promising grantees refine their concepts. These actions are beginning to show results, and NEAT expects a significant percentage of the grant fund will be committed by the end of December 2011.
- **Insufficient availability of fertilizer:** Under the food security component, NEAT shares the cost of seed and fertilizer with poor farmers on a declining basis over three crop cycles (60:40, 40:60, 20:80) as an incentive to use high quality seed and fertilizer. At the same time, NEAT provides intensive training to farmer partners to transfer knowledge regarding modern farming practices, including how to use improved or hybrid seed and fertilizer. The objective of NEAT's model (cost-sharing and technical assistance) is substantial and sustained impact on producer food security and income. One of the challenges for NEAT, the project's food security beneficiaries, and producers throughout Nepal is timely and convenient access to fertilizer. NEAT is working through existing local supply chain channels, as this is the same supply chain NEAT beneficiaries will need to use when no longer partnering with the project. This has already led to implementation challenges for NEAT, and will no doubt continue to pose a challenge in the future. NEAT intends to use this experience to address some of the supply chain issues, at least at the micro level (in NEAT Village Development Committees (VDCs)).

Security

The security situation in Nepal has not affected the implementation of NEAT activities. During the past nine months, some minor security incidents were reported in the Bardiya district, but they did not affect staff, program activities, or project beneficiaries. Although not a security threat, Bandhas (strikes) do occasionally affect staff travel to regional and district offices. Over the past nine months, several Bandhas closed the East-West highway and the Nepalgunj-Ghorahi corridor, restricting access to eastern districts such as Jhapa, and limiting movement in Kathmandu. Despite the recurring annoyance, project staff members have worked effectively during Bandhas by using remote access to e-mail.

Environmental Compliance

During the first year, NEAT completed and USAID approved a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP). NEAT is adhering to the guidance provided in the PERSUAP by providing beneficiaries information on recommended pesticides as well as safety requirements for safe pesticide application. In August

2011, NEAT trained 40 agrovets from Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Kapilbastu, Dailekh, and Surkhet on pesticide regulations and pesticide application. These agrovets are now able to provide recommendations and assistance to farmers who access their businesses. Additional trainings will be held in year 2.

NEAT has also appointed project coordinator Dr. Ram Pratap Sah environmental officer. Dr. Sah monitors compliance with 22 CFR 216 and provides oversight on environmental screenings of grant activities. He will ensure that grants and project activities with adverse effects follow environmental mitigation plans. No NEAT activities in project year 1 required environmental mitigation plans.

IV. ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE

The first six months of the NEAT program included start-up activities, creation of program work plans, and the initiation of those plans. The focus of the fourth quarter was to fully implement NEAT programs, evaluate initial progress, and make program adjustments as necessary.

Deliverables

As stated in the previously submitted program reports for quarters 2 and 3 (the first two quarters of program activity), NEAT has submitted the following deliverables to USAID:

Quarter 2:

- Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
- Subsector Selection Report
- Economic Policy Assessment
- Annual Work Plan
- Performance Management Plan
- Communications and Outreach Plan
- Grants Manual

Quarter 3:

- Assessment of the Trade Data Availability, Trade Issues, Reporting System, and Trade Analytical and Negotiation Capabilities of the Ministry of Commerce and Supplies (MOCS)
- Assessment of the Tax Payment System in Nepal
- Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Guidelines (PERSUAP)
- Nepali Tea Assessment
- Assessment of Agrovets and Agricultural Service Providers in NEAT Project Areas
- Gender Assessment

The following deliverables were submitted to USAID during the period of July 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011:

- Value Chain/Market Analysis Studies of Orthodox Tea, Lentil, Ginger, and Off-Season Vegetables
- Microfinance Training Provider Assessment Report
- Customs Valuation Training Manual
- Customs Post Clearance Audit Manual

- Customs Valuation Legislation Report
- Customs Administration Assessment Report
- A Conceptual Framework for Establishing a Microfinance Credit Information Bureau
- Wide Area Surveillance System assessment for Customs
- World Tea Expo 2011 Report

IV.A. PIR 1: Economic Policies Strengthened

Sub-IR 1.1: Business enabling environment strengthened

Activity: Assist Ministry of Industry (MOI) to amend subcomponents of the Industry Policy including: Industrial Enterprise Act (IEA), Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer Act (FITTA) and/or Companies Act

Many current regulations, particularly those requiring burdensome reporting requirements, prevent Nepal from attaining full compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) rules. However, the recently approved (2010) Industrial Policy is broad based and promotes micro, cottage, and small industries, as well as large industries. In order to take full advantage of the policy's benefits, many existing acts and regulations must be amended, especially the Industrial Enterprise Act (IEA), the Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer Act (FITTA), and the Company Act. In year 1, NEAT supported the Ministry of Industry (MOI) in re-examining these acts and made suggestions for revisions.

During the launch of the NEAT Activity program, the MOI was awaiting the appointment of a new minister. The hope was that, depending on the minister appointed, many of the revisions to these acts, particularly those to the IEA, would immediately be submitted to the Cabinet for approval. However, during year 1 the GON underwent two changes in government, with the result that the MOI remained without a minister for many months. The Nepalese Constituent Assembly was consumed by major agenda items, particularly the creation of a new constitution and the formation of the government. However, throughout this time NEAT maintained continual discussions with MOI leadership to identify activities that the MOI could support. These meetings led to the formation of a work plan for year 2.

In addition, NEAT met with private sector partners, including the Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) and the Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI). The FNCCI and CNI provided feedback on the acts and expressed their interest in partnering with NEAT on policy-driven activities.

The MOI has already prepared a draft of the IEA, and private sector groups are requesting the opportunity to discuss the draft thoroughly before it goes to the parliament for approval. NEAT will assist the MOI and FNCCI to conduct a consultative meeting for this purpose. Once the IEA bill is submitted for final approval, NEAT will further assist the MOI in drafting new regulations that will be required for implementation. NEAT will facilitate PPDs to elicit input from the business community at each step of the regulation development process.

Regarding the Company Act, MOI officials reported that the bill revising this act is in the final stages of approval and has the support of the International Finance

Corporation. Also, the MOI showed a strong desire to frame the national Foreign Direct Investment Policy before revising the existing FITTA. Therefore, in the year 2 work plan NEAT added a separate activity aimed at supporting the MOI in formulating new Foreign Direct Investment Policy and drafting a revised FITTA.

Activity: Develop a “one-stop service center” for new business registration and regulation

The World Bank’s “Doing Business Report,” which analyses the business climates of 183 countries, ranked Nepal as 116 on the overall ease of doing business in 2011, a decline from the year before. Responding to private sector demand and as outlined in the new Industrial Policy and Three-Year Plan, the GON plans to launch a series of “one-stop service centers” designed to facilitate business registration, licensing, documentation, and expansion.

Initially, NEAT’s work plan included partnering with the MOI to develop a suitable design for the centers, followed by support for training programs for MOI staff, and culminating in the launch of the first center in Kathmandu by the end of year 1. However, this was all dependent on the passage of the IEA, which has not occurred. As a result, and after discussions with ministry officials, this activity has been suspended for the time being. Instead, both parties agreed that a much greater impact would result from NEAT supporting the institutional capacity building of MOI to increase the ministry’s ability to support businesses and promote industrial activities.

Towards this end, in year 2 NEAT will assist the MOI in assessing the feasibility of automating MOI business-related services for the private sector, and conducting both basic and advanced training programs for staff on various issues related to industrial promotion. Topics will range from educating MOI staff on basic WTO regulations to enhancing negotiation skills. Furthermore, NEAT will assist the MOI in organizing a study tour to other Asian countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, or Thailand for learning and knowledge sharing on intellectual property rights.

Activity: Conduct economic impact analysis of transport monopoly

As NEAT launched, one of the most contentious issues was the monopolistic activities of the transport syndicate. The Competition Promotion and Market Protection Act, which was intended to address the monopoly/cartel issues, was ineffective. In an effort to support the GON and private sector stakeholders’ challenge this monopoly, NEAT instigated an economic assessment study of the current syndicate system to quantify its impact on business in Nepal. As NEAT was selecting the subcontractor to conduct this analysis, a Supreme Court ruling stopped the syndicate system, however, unofficial syndicate activity continues.



PPD on Transport Monopoly held in Kathmandu

The Nepal Economic Forum was subcontracted for the four-month economic impact study. To help validate the study and focus attention on the ripple effect the monopoly has on the economy, NEAT facilitated an inter-ministerial roundtable discussion in Kathmandu and PPDs in Hetauda, Biratnagar, and Nepalgunj. In all, more than 90 individuals participated. The final report was submitted in September 2011 and circulated to relevant agencies.

The following table (Table 1) provides a representation of the framework and necessary interventions recommended to address the issue of monopoly, specifically related to the road goods transport industry. NEAT submitted the key findings of the study to the Competition Promotion and Market Protection Board, chaired by the MOCS Secretary.

In Year 2, NEAT will continue to support the GON and private sector stakeholders in challenging the transport monopoly. Using the recommendations in the economic assessment, NEAT will work with the Department of Commerce to educate stakeholders on the dangers of the transport monopoly. These efforts will include awareness programs launched through the media, training sessions for Department of Commerce staff, and help in coordinating meetings between the different line agencies. To help ensure laws and regulations are effectively carried out, NEAT will assist the Department of Commerce in preparing working guidelines for the implementation of the Competition Promotion and Market Protection Act and support additional staff training.

Table 1: Recommendations to address the road goods transport industry monopoly

Effective Implementation of Laws	Amendment of Policies and Acts
Motor Vehicle Tax Act	Motor Vehicle Tax Act
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define what constitutes a “syndicate” or “cartel.” 2. Implement regulations regarding illegal Indian/foreign trucks. 3. Prevent overcharging by transportation officers 4. Prevent overloading trucks. 5. Ensure that vehicles used for transport of passengers and red-plated trucks do not transport goods. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change tax assessment system to a revenue-based system. 2. Introduce a scientific pricing policy. 3. Make provisions for modern 18- and 22-wheeled trucks regarding weight limit. 4. Specify maximum weight limits. 5. Print weight load limits of all goods-carrying vehicles in their bill books. 6. Correct faulty insurance policies. 7. Implement all rules on Indian trucks when in Nepal that are implemented on Nepali trucks when in India (equal treatment). 8. Reduce custom’s duty charged on vehicles bought to replace those that have been scrapped. 9. Introduce stricter licensing policy. 10. Establish regional transport offices. 11. Enact specific law pertaining to the goods transport sector.

Table 1 cont.

Competition Promotion and Market Protection Act	Competition Promotion and Market Protection Act
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make anti-competitive practices illegal. 2. Penalize offenders with prescribed penalty amount and imprisonment. 3. Implement Competition Promotion and Market Protection Act rules. 4. Encourage officers to be more diligent. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase penalties. 2. Include representatives from the Home Ministry and judicial body of Nepal on the Competition Promotion and Market Protection Act board.
Transport Policy	Transport Policy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restrict import of trucks older than 5 years. 2. Implement Jilla Bikas (district development) fees. 3. Evaluate roadworthiness of vehicles older than 20 years; scrap those not fit for use. 4. Ensure the Department of Transportation Management fulfills its duties. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop comprehensive policy focusing on traffic in addition to infrastructure development. 2. Introduce tracking system for trucks. 3. Extend roads to rural areas; maintain existing road network.
Social Security Mechanism	Awareness Programs
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Require insurance companies to provide collective insurance funds. 2. Build parking areas for trucks. 3. Create joint committee for transportation officers and business entrepreneurs to improve relations. 4. Make transit insurance compulsory. 5. Establish a truck/bus committee. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Require Transport Entrepreneurs Association to educate new entrants on the existing demand/supply imbalance. 2. Disseminate information on the costs involved in truck operation. 3. Publicize transport rates to avoid arbitrary pricing in the road goods transport industry. 4. Conduct trainings for transportation officers 5. Educate drivers on consequences of reckless driving. 6. Conduct PPDs.

Sub-IR 1.2: Advocacy and distribution of information improved to facilitate business growth

Activity: Enhance the capacity of business and trade associations in advocacy skills



PPD on seed policy and regulation

In year 1, NEAT supported advocacy organizations such as FNCCI, CNI, Agro-Enterprise Center (AEC), and commodity associations in their efforts to encourage reform. This support included co-sponsoring PPDs, providing financial support for research, and helping associations increase their capacities. NEAT signed MOUs with FNCCI and CNI, formalizing these partnerships and enabling closer collaboration on future PPDs and other program activities. In cooperation with

FNCCI, four PPDs were organized in year 1, as reported under “Activity: Conduct economic impact analysis of transport monopoly.” FNCCI and CNI approached NEAT in year 1 with a broad agenda to address private sector issues and concerns such as pervasive corruption. In year 2, NEAT will extend support where possible.

At the request of the Seed Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (SEAN), NEAT provided support in encouraging the GON to revisit and revise the draft on national seed policy. NEAT’s report on national seed policy and regulatory reform requirements was used as the key resource paper in a PPD held in Kathmandu, jointly organized by NEAT and the National Seed Board. More than 40 individuals participated, including GON officials and SEAN executives. A final report from this PPD was forwarded to SEAN and the Seed Quality Control Center (SQCC).

In year 2, NEAT will support these organizations in addressing the recommendations that emerged from the PPD, specifically reviewing and revising seed registration rules and procedures, and creating compensation guidelines for crop failure. NEAT will also work to build the advocacy skills of SEAN members. Also in year 2, NEAT will determine what data is required, as well as the training and study visits necessary, to build the capacity of SEAN and SQCC to become effective agents of advocacy.

Activity: Conduct feasibility study on establishment of an “information point” targeted to potential foreign investors

The CNI expressed interest in establishing an information portal to encourage foreign direct investment. This portal would provide the necessary information to foreign firms interested in conducting business in Nepal, and CNI requested NEAT’s technical assistance to aid in its creation.

NEAT commissioned a feasibility study for such a portal to determine the need, target audiences, best method of information exchange, and sustainability. Beed Management Pvt. Ltd. was subcontracted for the study in June 2011, and the firm submitted its draft report in July. A consultative meeting was held in September 2011

to gather feedback from stakeholders, including representatives from MOI, MOCS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), diplomatic missions of India and the U.S., and executives of CNI, the Nepal-India Chamber of Commerce and Industries (NICCI), and the Nepal-China Chamber of Commerce and Industries (NCCCI).

The final report is expected in October 2011. Based on the findings, NEAT will assist CNI in designing the operational structure of the portal and providing initial operational support, such as training of staff and website development, through a cost-share arrangement.

Sub-IR 1.3: Trade policies and practices improved

Activity: Develop a trade negotiation agenda and strategies for trade consultation mechanisms

NEAT began by partnering with MOCS to conduct assessments on regulations, policies, procedures, treaties, and data related to Nepal's external trade practices. These assessments shaped the activities and tasks NEAT planned for year 1. With the assistance of an international trade consultant, NEAT submitted a concept paper to MOCS proposing the restructuring of the Trade Advisory Committee (TAC) and the formation of a Trade Consultative Committee (TCC) to be chaired by the Joint Secretary of Export Promotion, Trade, and Transit Division of the MOCS' Trade Policy Analytical Wing. MOCS agreed to both of these proposals, though full implementation has not yet taken place. In addition, MOCS accepted NEAT's proposal to jointly facilitate a series of PPDs on trade issues with India and with China. Two such PPDs were held in September 2011.

Looking to year 2, sub-contractor South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics & Environment (SAWTEE) will conduct detailed studies on the trade issues with India and China identified through the PPDs. The final report is expected February 2012.

Also in year 2, with the consent of all stakeholders, a permanent mechanism in setting the trade negotiation agenda will be established in the MOCS. This will reflect the findings of detailed trade studies and PPDs conducted on bilateral trade with India, China, and the U.S.



PPD on trade issues with China held in Kathmandu, September 2011.

Activity: Improved trade statistical analysis

NEAT conducted a diagnostic study on current trade data sources and availability and identified the requirements of MOCS and other stakeholders. The findings of the study formed the basis for preparing a scope of work (SOW) for the enhancement of the trade data management system of the Trade and Export Promotion Centre (TEPC), a subdivision of MOCS. A request for proposals (RFP) was prepared, and subcontractor eFour Core was selected to design enhanced trade data software (desk

top application) and an online data system (web application). This work was completed in year 1, and a final demonstration was held in September 2011. TEPC will launch a newly designed online trade data management system in the first quarter of year 2 that will improve trade data analysis capabilities.

In Year 2, NEAT will support TEPC in further enhancement of the trade data management system. This will include developing automatic updating mechanisms and an examination how users are interfacing with the new system. To improve this system, NEAT will collaborate with the Department of Customs (DOC), Nepal Rastra Bank, and TEPC to include a mechanism for the integration and dissemination of Automated System for Custom Data Analysis (ASYCUDA) trade data. As the web-based data system will require faster data processing, NEAT will support TEPC in acquiring this capacity. In addition, NEAT will develop a training package for government officers, trade analysts, and trade negotiators on quantitative data analysis.

Activity: Introduce analytical tools and concepts

NEAT developed an SOW with MOCS to conduct a study on different aspects of the South Asian Free Trade Agreement and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Agreement on Trade in Services in order to assess their impact on the Nepalese economy and to evaluate analytical trade models appropriate for Nepal. NEAT subcontractor South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics, and Environment (SAWTEE) is currently conducting the studies and will evaluate the different analytical models for applicability in Nepal. The study is due for completion in the early second quarter of year 2.

In year 2, NEAT will support MOCS in introducing appropriate analytical tools or models, as determined by the study, to conduct analyses of trade agreements and trade policy. NEAT will support the training of government officials and researchers on the application and regular updating of such tools and models.

Activity: Develop the trade policy research capacity at MOCS

In collaboration with the Joint Secretaries and their associates, NEAT designed a plan to develop the trade negotiation and trade policy research capacities of the MOCS, as recommended by the Nepal Trade Integration Strategy. A NEAT International Trade Consultant conducted a training need assessment of MOCS and TEPC and recommended that MOCS focus on three types of training programs: basic training on international trading systems, training on trade data and quantitative analysis, and training on trade negotiation skills. Subcontractor SAWTEE, with approval from MOCS, was confirmed in year 1 to develop a training course and manual that will be used to train MOCS staff, researchers, and other stakeholders on different concepts related to international trading systems. Training will begin in the first quarter of year 2. SAWTEE will also conduct field studies on trade flows of tea and lentils and an in-depth analysis to identify the most serious constraints to improving trade policies and decision making in these sub-sectors. These tasks will be completed by January 2012.

Also in year 1, NEAT prepared the concept paper that was used by MOCS as the basis for establishing the Trade Policy Analytical Wing (TPAW) as an independent unit within MOCS. In year 2, NEAT will provide further technical and financial

assistance to TPAW. With NEAT's support, TPAW will be fully operational in year 2.

In addition, in year 2 NEAT will facilitate PPDs on critical trade related issues, and support MOCS in a study on trade competitiveness with special focus on foreign exchange policies.

MOCS also requested NEAT's support to improve external trade regulations in order to comply with international standards. NEAT will work directly with the Department of Commerce within MOCS to prepare drafts revising the Export-Import Act. These drafts will be finalized after PPDs are held at national and regional levels.

Sub-IR 1.4: Fiscal policies and practices improved

Activity: Streamline system of tax revenue collections

The NEAT tax advisor organized and chaired meetings with multiple stakeholders to identify and address legislative, information technology (IT), and process issues related to improving the tax payment system. The stakeholders decided to invite all banks that are authorized to collect tax payments to participate in a tax payment pilot program using the Any Branch Banking System (ABBS) for tax payments. The GON is continuing its review of IT issues, and has not yet initiated the pilot payment program. In September 2011, NEAT issued an RFP for a tax payment review to identify, analyze, and provide recommendations on potential issues that may impact the design and implementation of each of the three reform steps NEAT proposed in its initial report: intrabank, interbank, and online payments. The review is scheduled to commence in the first quarter of year 2.

Activity: Develop data linkages between the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) and Company Registrar's Offices

The NEAT tax advisor, with Inland Revenue Department (IRD) counterparts, held meetings with representatives of the Office of Company Registration (OCR) to discuss the feasibility of establishing a data link between IRD and OCR. The IT staff of both agencies believes current OCR IT capacity is sufficient to establish a data link. In order to move forward, the two agencies will sign an MOU once approval is received from their respective ministries. The IRD stated that it will initiate a two-month pilot data exchange program with the OCR, which will integrate some registration procedures. Recently, the IRD requested NEAT's assistance with IT issues related to the pilot. As needed, NEAT will provide assistance in the first quarter of year 2.

Activity: Develop new guidelines and procedures in specialized areas of taxation

The NEAT tax advisor, with assistance from IRD staff, reviewed current Nepali legislation in the following areas: transfer pricing, long-term contracts, permanent establishment, and double taxation agreements. Currently, there is limited legislation or guidance in each of these areas. In year 1, the NEAT tax advisor conducted a training class on double taxation agreements with an IRD counterpart at the Ministry of Finance (MOF) Revenue and Administration Training Center, and held two PPDs with representatives of the private sector to discuss these issues.

In year 2, NEAT will assist the IRD and MOF in drafting guidelines and will provide comprehensive training in each of these areas. SOWs were prepared by NEAT and approved by IRD, and the first assignment is scheduled to begin in the first quarter of year 2. Provided qualified foreign experts are retained and the IRD commits to the drafting process, guidelines will be completed in each of the specialized tax areas during year 2.

Activity: Build capacity of IRD research and policy analysts units

In September 2011, the IRD approved the fielding of a short-term Revenue Analysis Expert. The expert will begin his assignment in October 2011 and will provide revenue analysis training to IRD and other government staff and, with IRD counterparts, will perform one or more analytical studies, including a study of the excise gap. The IRD has not yet established a Research and Policy Analysis Section; until this Section is established the IRD will perform revenue analysis functions through an existing IRD Section.

Activity: Align current customs valuation system to harmonize with international standards

The planning phase of implementation consisted of periodic consultations with the DOC leadership on the need to align the current valuation system with WTO standards. After initial identification of critical gaps, an SOW was prepared for the detailed technical services of a customs valuation and risk management expert. The expert was selected, approved by USAID, and fielded at the DOC in early July 2011. With the expert's guidance, NEAT identified gaps in customs valuation-related policies, regulations, and systems. A report was produced with recommendations for the current regulatory system.

The expert also developed a training course on the improved customs valuation guidelines and procedures, which was translated into Nepali. A four-day training program on improved customs valuation guidelines and procedures was conducted in Kathmandu in early August 2011 for 40 senior customs officials of the DOC and border customs offices. NEAT also supported the DOC in organizing a two-day national seminar on customs management in August 2011.

NEAT has initiated preparatory work to deliver training programs in year 2 on customs valuation and the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) classification. The training materials have already been translated into Nepali, and a local firm has been tasked with translating the HS classification explanatory notes (approximately 2,700 pages).

In year 2, NEAT will continue work with the DOC to amend and implement the customs valuation-related articles of the customs regulations to reflect the provisions of the WTO customs valuation agreement. NEAT will also work with the DOC to improve the customs valuation declaration form, and will conduct at least four training courses on customs valuation for customs officials and clearing agents in various regions. In addition, NEAT will prepare a training manual on HS classification and organize training programs for customs officials, post clearance auditors, and private sector stakeholders.

Activity: Improve transparency and efficiency of the flow of goods through customs check points

During work planning and economic assessment, NEAT identified areas of improvement for transparency and efficiency of the flow of goods through customs checkpoints. As a first step, NEAT and the DOC collaborated to install surveillance cameras at three customs points: Birgunj, Tatopani, and Biratnagar. A local consultant was hired to draft detailed plans, including specifications and cost estimates for procurement and installation. The DOC and NEAT agreed to form a technical committee to oversee the procurement and installation process of internet protocol (IP) cameras, ancillary equipment, systems up-grades, and a power backup system. This system, which will improve the linkages between customs offices and the DOC, will be installed in the first quarter of year 2.

Also in year 2, NEAT will assess the impact of the IP cameras and identify opportunities for further improvements. This will include an assessment of Nepal's potential compliance with the World Customs Organization (WCO) Kyoto Convention through the introduction of simple procedures that will improve transparency and efficiency in the flow of goods.

Activity: Strengthen risk management and post clearance audit (PCA) systems

This activity is a critical step in speeding transit times and stemming leakages in revenue. The NEAT customs valuation and risk management consultant assessed Nepal's current customs risk management system and post clearance audit (PCA) processes. NEAT has submitted a report to the DOC containing recommendations and action plans for internationally accepted best practices appropriate for Nepal. The report also contains separate and detailed action plans and schedules for improving PCA and risk management in year 2.

In year 2, NEAT will support efforts to adopt the recommendation outlined in the consultant's report. NEAT will also finalize the training package on the PCA course and provide training to customs officers and PCA auditors. The plan includes the publication of PCA procedures and the organization of training courses on first-level financial accounting systems for PCA auditors. With the DOC, NEAT will support efforts to revise regulations to improve the risk management system. A training course will be delivered on risk management to officers of the Customs Intelligence Unit and other customs officers.

NEAT will also begin to introduce improved customs broker clearing and licensing systems in year 2. NEAT will assess the existing regulations and procedures to identify the gaps in brokers' operational systems andnNew criteria will be developed for the expansion of broker's license services. NEAT will extend support to update the operational procedures and directives to customs brokers and training will be conducted on new directives.

Lessons Learned: PIR 1

For each PIR, needs were identified and solutions to address these needs formulated. However, these identified needs did not always align with what representatives of the GON felt were the most pressing priorities. When there was alignment, or when members of NEAT were able to effectively convey the benefits of addressing these

needs, it was much easier to get support in implementing program initiatives. Mutual agreement on objectives proved essential to guarantee support.

As with any such program, there is a risk of losing individuals who have received training to other institutions or departments. For example, the Secretary of the MOCS was transferred to the Office of the Prime Minister after he was selected for the course Mastering Trade Policy presented by Harvard University. (Fortunately, this individual was recently transferred back to MOCS as Secretary.) Other GON employees, such as the Director General of Department of Commerce and a Deputy Director General of IRD, were transferred during the early stages of NEAT activity, requiring reorientation on the program activities and series of meetings with newly appointed officials in the same positions. Moving forward, in order to maintain continuity and momentum, NEAT must expand the program's reach within partner organizations, providing training to a larger group of individuals and exposing greater numbers to NEAT's work.

There are multiple donor organizations providing assistance to the IRD. This, coupled with the relatively small IRD staff, creates a situation where there may be limited IRD capacity to undertake multiple donor activities simultaneously.

PIR 1 Milestones: Business Enabling Environment

Milestones	Annual Target	Annual Results	Comments
Industry Enterprise Act finalized			This milestone carried into year 2 as a result of GON delays.
Model for One-stop Service Center recommended			The IEA legislation needs to be passed in order for the One-Stop Service Center to be created. NEAT will reconsider support for this activity in year 2.
Assessment of transport monopoly drafted	1	Completed	Follow-up activities planned for year 2.
With association, one research report drafted to inform advocacy efforts	1		A PPD on constraints in the Nepal Seed Act was conducted in the third quarter; a research report will be completed early in year 2.
Feasibility study for investor information point completed	1	Completed	Follow-up activities planned for year 2.
Report on market regulations completed			This milestone carried into year 2 as a result of GON/MOAC delays in approving this activity. Approval received late in year 1 and now moving forward.
Contract Farming Law amendment drafted			This milestone carried into year 2 as a result of GON/MOAC delays in approving this activity. Approval received late in year 1 and now moving forward.
One value chain policy constraint analyzed	1	Underway	Research agendas identified; policy constraint analysis to be completed in year 2.

PIR 1 Milestones: Fiscal and Trade Policy

Milestones	Annual Target	Annual Results	Comments
Mechanism for private sector input to trade agenda established	Develop trade negotiation agenda and strategies for trade consultation mechanisms	Completed	MOCS accepted NEAT's proposal of a trade advisory committee, trade consultative committee. PPDs on Nepal-China and Nepal-India trade issues reporting system done. Proceedings on the PPDs and the information mechanism submitted to MOCS.
Design for trade statistical analysis system developed	Improve trade statistical analysis	Completed	NEAT's consultant completed diagnostic study and improved trade data system developed. Online data system to be rolled out middle of October.
Trade analysis tools evaluated	Introduce analytical tools and concepts.	Study underway	NEAT sub-contractor SAWTEE is conducting a study on SAFTA and SATIS. The sub-contractor is also evaluating trade analytical model for applicability. The final output is expected by January, 2012.
Trade flow diagnostic completed	Develop trade policy research capacity of MOCS	Study underway	NEAT sub-contractor SAWTEE is developing a training manual and will complete the task of training, field studies and analytic report by January, 2012.
Assessment of tax payment pilot program completed	1		A preliminary assessment was completed internally by NEAT professional staff, however, a more comprehensive review is now required. In the fourth quarter of year 1, NEAT issued an RFP for a review of issues (including laws, IT, and processes) that must be addressed to improve the tax payment system. The review is scheduled to start in the first quarter of year 2.
Feasibility study on inter-ministerial networking	1	1	NEAT, with IRD staff, assessed the feasibility of establishing a data link with the OCR. In September 2011, the IRD stated that it plans to initiate a pilot data exchange program with the OCR, and requested IT assistance from NEAT.

PIR 1 Milestones: Fiscal and Trade Policy, cont.

Milestones	Annual Target	Annual Results	Comments
Two PPDs on tax loopholes conducted	2	2	NEAT held two PPDs on tax issues with representatives of the IRD and the FNCCI. Subject areas discussed included double taxation agreements, permanents establishments, transfer pricing, and long-term contracts.
IRD training manual drafted for one key taxation issue	1	Planned for October 2011	The IRD manual is to be drafted by a short-term revenue analysis advisor. The advisor proposed by NEAT was approved by the IRD in September, and will begin his assignment in October 2011. The advisor will provide revenue analysis training to IRD and other government staff and perform one or more analytical studies.
Report on critical items for revised valuation system drafted	Align current customs valuation system to harmonize with international standards.	Completed	With the help of short-term technical experts, follow up amendments of acts/regulations are proposed. Five training programs on valuation system and one HS classification are planned for year 2.
Detailed plans for installation of surveillance cameras at 3 Customs locations drafted	Improve transparency and efficiency of the flow of goods through Customs check points.	Completed	With the help of local short-term technical experts, procurement process of IP camera systems initiated and will be installed by the first quarter of year 2.
Strengthen Risk Management and post clearance audit (PCA) system.	Planned for year 2	Completed	With the help of short-term technical experts, training materials on PCA designed. Training programs on PCA and risk management to be conducted during first and third quarters of year 2.

IV.B. PIR 2: Competitiveness of Selected Sectors Increased

Sub-IR 2.1: Production, processing, and marketing constraints addressed

Activity: Identify partner farmer based organizations (FBOs)/beneficiaries

Following a letter of introduction from MOAC, NEAT began identifying producer groups, cooperatives and federations with the ability supply their produce to regional and international markets. By the close of year 1, NEAT signed MOUs with 60 farmer-based organizations (FBOs) representing more than 5,000 members working in ginger, lentil, orthodox tea, and vegetables. In addition to working with FBOs directly, NEAT provides grants to intermediary organizations, such as FORWARD and the Tea Sector Service Centre (TeaSec), that work directly with FBOs.

In Year 2, NEAT and grantee intermediary organizations will continue to identify FBOs and support them under various activities. This will range from tailored trainings on business and marketing skills, technical trainings on production and post-harvest techniques, and physical supports such as construction of collection centers, provision of transport material (e.g. crates), and upgrading of plastic houses. NEAT implementing partner TeaSec, for example, will begin working early in year 2 with 50 tea producer cooperatives representing 3,000 producers.

Activity: Strengthen FBOs' business and marketing skills

Giving Nepali farmers the opportunity to develop business and marketing skills is a critical step towards addressing production, processing and marketing constraints in the agribusiness sector. In year 1, NEAT, through Chemonics subcontractor Making Cents, assessed FBOs to determine their needs for training in business and marketing skills, and found the need for training in developing business plans, calculating returns on investments, managing finances, and marketing. NEAT also assessed training organizations such as the Human Resource Development Centre, the Agri-Business and Trade Promotion Multi-Purpose Cooperative, the Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources, and Social Awareness Centre (SAC)-Surkhet, which could act as local training institutes for conducting business and marketing skills trainings. Making Cents will develop training materials, and the implementation of course curriculum will begin in December 2011.

Activity: Improve access to quality inputs by strengthening input suppliers

A major constraint to increasing the scale of agricultural production is inadequate distribution and timely supply of quality inputs. To address this issue, one of NEAT's program goals is strengthening input suppliers. However, the lack of information on existing suppliers and the suppliers' limited capacity were barriers to effective intervention.

After completing an assessment of input suppliers operating in NEAT districts, NEAT provided introductory orientation and training to 39 private input suppliers from Palpa, Argakanchi, Kapilbastu, Surkhet, Dailekh, and Jajarkot districts. In year 2, these trained input supply agents will participate in NEAT demonstration site activities to develop and strengthen linkages with farmers.

At the start of year 2, a revised and more comprehensive curriculum will be developed for input suppliers' training, incorporating marketing, business, and

technical agronomic and veterinary skills. The capacity of a local training provider will be developed to deliver this curriculum. Trainings will then be organized for most of the active input suppliers in NEAT's 14 food security districts in year 2.

Also in year 2, non registered input suppliers will be supported in their registration efforts with the Pesticide and National Seed Boards.

Activity: Promote the implementation of good agricultural practices (GAP) through demonstration sites

NEAT conducted 201 demonstrations on good agricultural practices (GAPs) in year 1 in the districts of Palpa, Dang, Salyan, Dailekh, Kapilbastu, Argakanchi, Banke, Bardiya, and Kailali. Demonstration topics included off-season onion, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumber, and chili. Included in these demonstrations was the introduction of new practices such as hybrid seeds,



Ginger disease management demonstration in Argakhanchi.

plastic houses, integrated pest management (IPM), and post-harvest technologies. In addition,

demonstrations on rhizome rot control of ginger were held for 18 ginger-producing FBOs. Details on production and performance will be reported in first quarter of year 2. NEAT will build on this success and continue to implement demonstrations in year 2 for lentil, ginger, orthodox tea and off season vegetables.

NEAT also works through intermediary organizations for the implementation of GAPs. For example, in year 2 NEAT implementing partner FORWARD will establish 1,650 lentil demonstration sites and 1,000 vegetables demonstration sites. NEAT is finalizing agreements with additional implementing partners which will further expand GAP training through demonstration sites.

Activity: Introduce commodity-specific norms and standards

This activity was designed in response to the lack of standards for many agricultural products destined for export markets. NEAT will work with a diverse group of associations and other private sector players to implement voluntary standards, in coordination with various government bodies. NEAT initiated discussions with targeted organizations and associations, providing them with reference materials on global GAP and certification standards. Materials included information on GAPs and certification standards for tea, ginger, selected vegetables, and lentils.

In year 2, NEAT will develop illustrated quality standards posters for various vegetables, ginger, lentil, and orthodox tea. In addition, manuals for these commodities will be developed and target beneficiaries trained on these voluntary norms and standards.

Activity: Promote certifications of orthodox tea for specialty markets

Nepali orthodox tea is of exceptional quality and has tremendous market potential. NEAT completed a cost-benefits analysis of the potential benefits of organic and fair-

trade certifications, and shared the results with tea factories and producers. A “Nepal Organic Tea Assessment” report was prepared in year 1, which gives an overview of the organic tea sector in Nepal and gives strategic recommendations for future NEAT activities. As an outcome of this assessment, a workshop was held in June with members of the Himalayan Orthodox Tea Producers’ Association (HOTPA), Himalayan Marketing Cooperative (HIMCOOP), and tea producer cooperatives on the economic benefits of organic and fair trade certifications. NEAT will work with at least three tea factories and 10 tea cooperatives in year 2 to support them in the process of converting their conventional production into organic production.

Activity: Introduce and expand bulk collection and sorting/grading of targeted commodities

Collection centers are ideal for linking rural producers to markets, and this activity was identified as a key step towards improving formal marketing activities. These sites allow for collective sorting and grading of produce, leading to higher returns on product. However, there are many challenges to the successful operation of collection centers. In general, the management of existing centers is very weak and unable to effectively confront challenges such as competition from private commission agents, lack of accessibility, and issues related to land/property ownership. Also, the seasonality of crops results in only partial operations of the centers for many months of the year, making management costs high.

In year 1, NEAT received five requests for collection centers in Salyan, Kailali, Palpa, and Kapilbastu, and NEAT is currently in the process of finalizing the designs for these centers. Year 2 activities will include the development of a collection center management training module, commodity-specific sorting and grading guides, plus further support to construct collection centers.

As with many of NEAT’s PIR 2 activities, NEAT also works through implementing partners to pursue program activities, in this case, to expand bulk collection and improve sorting, and grading. For example, implementing partner FORWARD will improve or establish 16 collection centers, and will cost-share improved sieves for grading purposes to 600 lentil farmer groups.

Activity: Improve storage and packing methods and materials

Appropriate storage and packing materials can dramatically reduce post-harvest losses by helping to maintain low humidity in dried crops, preventing aflatoxin contamination and pest infestations, and reducing damage and losses during transport. NEAT has identified safe and cost-effective improvements for promotion, including higher-quality storage materials (e.g. GrainPro bags) and improved storage structures. A short-term consultant will provide support in year 2 for further evaluation of current storage methods, provide recommendations for innovative storage solutions, and develop specific trainings on storage and transport of commodities.

Activity: Promote improved processing techniques

At the farm-level, enhanced processing techniques, such as solar dryers for ginger, small-scale tea processing machines, and perforated screens for cleaning lentils, add significant value to commodities. In year 2, NEAT will organize cost-benefit analysis workshops on basic processing techniques, such as cleaning, drying, and winnowing, to identified FBOs. Due to seasonality of production, this activity is only possible in year 2.

In year 2, improved processing technologies will be introduced to FBOs and processors, such as improved specialty tea processing equipment, improved lentil processing equipment, and ginger washing facilities.

Activity: Improve sector-specific skills training

NEAT has identified vegetable wholesalers as a target group for intensive skills training, specifically on business and marketing skills and supply chain issues. In year 1, NEAT began developing materials on these topics, and training will begin in early 2012. Further skills trainings will be organized for collection center committees, specifically in post-harvest issues such as sorting, grading, storing, and packaging of vegetables.

In the irrigation sector, NEAT is training local “mistris” or mechanics. Thirty-nine mistris were trained in year 1, and more than 120 will be trained by November. Other sector specific skills trainings will be carried out in the tea sector, with a focus on specialty tea processing by small tea producer cooperatives.

Sub-IR 2.2: Linkages between lead firms, small and medium enterprises, and microenterprises strengthened

Activity: Conduct subsector-specific market surveys

NEAT completed market surveys for all four NEAT sub-sectors (ginger, lentil, off-season vegetables, and orthodox tea) in year 1. These surveys included information on value chains; buyers and sellers; market opportunities in local, national, and international markets; price trends; quality deficits; and other constraints to achieving premium prices in target markets. They also recommend activities to pursue under NEAT. A summary of recommendations is included under Sub-IR 2.3: Policies constraining value chain competitiveness improved, *Activity: Assess policy constraints to specific commodity value chain development*.

Four private sector dialogue meetings were held to present the survey results. These reports form a sound basis for continuous guidance of NEAT’s activities in the four sub sectors.

Activity: Foster market linkages between producers, traders, processors, and end markets

In 2011, NEAT supported HOTPA’s and HIMCOOP’s participation in World Tea Expos in Las Vegas, Nevada and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Ten Nepali tea factory owners participated in these expos together with three Nepali tea sales agents based in the United States. As a result of their participation, nearly 40 international tea buyers have been identified and linked to HOTPA and HIMCOOP, and some have since visited Nepal and purchased tea from several tea companies. The success of the World Tea Expo was emphasized by the announcement of the United States Tea Association that they will help facilitate a Nepal Tea Tour for U.S. buyers in May 2012 to help expand the Nepal tea market in the United States.

In year 2, NEAT will provide support for additional participation of Nepali tea exporters in various expos in the USA and Europe. NEAT will actively provide support for inviting potential buyers to visit Nepal and interact with Nepali tea exporters.

NEAT organized two meetings between vegetable wholesalers and producer groups/cooperatives in Butwal and Surkhet. During these meetings, wholesalers explained their qualitative and quantitative requirements during the year and average purchase prices. In year 2, the number of such meetings will be increased considerably for all four value chains. For example, over the next 16 months 22 lentil workshops will be held to improve market linkages. These workshops will be complemented by four study tours of value chain actors to production pockets, agrovets, and mills.

Other year 2 efforts will include support for meetings between Indian ginger buyers and Nepali producer groups and exporters; help in organizing visits for lentil exporters to Bangladesh and other potential markets, and the identification of additional markets, especially for lentil and ginger.

Activity: Explore innovative Market Information System (MIS) tools and activities

If NEAT provides support at all, it will be to build on existing MIS initiatives to broaden access to market information for the project's focus value chains and/or districts. At the start of year 2 NEAT will carry out an assessment of existing MISs to determine gaps and opportunities for NEAT to fill those gaps.

Activity: Develop and foster public-private partnerships (PPPs) with private sector partners

In the fourth quarter of year 1, NEAT collaborated with MOAC and Monsanto-India to organize a knowledge sharing workshop for the enhancement of Maize productivity and income through public-private partnerships (PPPs). Nearly 40 individuals attended the workshop, including participants from MOAC, DOA, SQCC, NARC, SEAN, private sector seed companies and cooperatives, and representatives from Monsanto-India. The objectives of the workshop were as follows:

- Bring the public and private sectors together to discuss the challenges and opportunities in Nepal's maize sector;
- Familiarize parties with Monsanto's hybrid seed production activities;
- Educate participants on the status of maize production in Nepal;
- Inform attendees of the potential benefits of hybrid maize seed; and
- Discuss the prospect of expanding future use of hybrid maize seed in Nepal.

NEAT and Monsanto India organized a study tour, scheduled for early year 2, for GON officials and private seed producers to visit India and observe Monsanto's activities in hybrid maize seed production and marketing.

NEAT signed an MOU with Monsanto-India to improve food security in Nepal by jointly implementing two key initiatives. NEAT and Monsanto will implement a pilot project to introduce hybrid seed and modern farming techniques to 20,000 producers on 8,000 hectares of land. In addition, NEAT is facilitating a licensing program between Monsanto and Nepali seed companies whereby designated Nepali seed companies will produce hybrid corn seed in Nepal from the inbred line provided by Monsanto. The GON Department of Agriculture is actively involved in both initiatives.

In year 2 at least one additional PPP partner will be identified.

Activity: Support MOAC to prepare Agricultural Produce Market Management regulations

Agricultural produce markets in Nepal are, for the most part, public places that involve a large number of farmers, cooperatives, wholesalers, retailers, traders, and other ancillary support institutions such as banks, equipment suppliers, and other service providers. These markets can be managed by the private sector alone or under public, private, and cooperative partnership. Legislative measures are required to define ownership, registration, wholesaling, auction, and fee collection, and to introduce standard operating principles. MOAC has drafted a bill for Agricultural Produce Market Management, which once becoming law will require the formulation and adoption of a separate set of regulations. During project planning, NEAT identified this activity as a way to remove regulatory constraints that are hindering the competitiveness of the agribusiness sector in Nepal.

Unfortunately, the bill has become stalled, and MOAC has not yet forwarded it to the Constituent Assembly. Two changes in government over the past year, and the ensuing frequent changes or vacancies in ministerial leadership positions have made it extremely difficult for NEAT to forge the relationships that would enable this activity to move forward. NEAT was finally able to formalize a partnership with MOAC in August 2011. As a result, the timeline of the annual work plan has been modified and many tasks pushed to year 2. MOAC has assured NEAT that the process for approval of the Agricultural Produce Market Management bill will start soon. In year 2 NEAT will support MOAC in drafting regulations and completing administrative procedures and will sponsor PPDs to solicit private sector input. In cooperation with MOAC, NEAT will have a draft of an agricultural produce marketing management regulation completed by the end of year 2.

Activity: Draft contract farming law as amendment to Contract Act

NEAT's work plan for year 1 included providing support to MOAC and Ministry of Law and Justice to review the existing Contract Law and make recommendations for legal provisions that would remove barriers to contract farming (e.g. guaranteeing a separate mechanism to settle disputes between contracting farmers and buyers, and addressing issues related to compensation for breach of contract). NEAT also planned to conduct PPDs to elicit input from private sector agriculture associations.

Several informal meetings were held at the Division of Agribusiness Promotion and Statistics of MOAC. As with other activities, delays caused by uncertainty within the GON prevented any significant progress in year 1. However, NEAT is seeking the support of the AEC of the FNCCI to assist and coordinate activities of MOAC and Ministry of Law and Justice. In the first quarter of year 2, NEAT will recruit a short-term consultant to review the existing Contract Act in coordination with a MOAC counterpart and make recommendations on how best to incorporate contract farming into the existing Contract Act.

Activity: Assess policy constraints to specific commodity value chain development

This activity was designed to identify and support policy and administrative actions that address commodity-specific or sector-specific constraints. NEAT identified priorities based on the scale of expected impact in commodities targeted by NEAT for this project: ginger, lentil, off-season vegetables, and orthodox tea.

In May 2011, NEAT sub-contracted the Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB) to complete value chain market studies for lentils, ginger, orthodox tea, and off-season vegetables, and hold a PPD on each commodity area. Each PPD provided the opportunity for stakeholders to discuss the results, identify constraints and opportunities in the commodity subsectors, and formulate a possible intervention strategy with the active participation of private and public sector agencies. NEAT took the findings and recommendations of the ANSAB studies, as well as the feedback received during the PPDs, to formulate the tasks of this activity in year 2.

In addition, in year 1 NEAT identified the need to strengthen and build the capacity of relevant organizations, specifically HOTPA, HIMCOOP, Central Tea Cooperative Federation, and the Nepal Ginger Producer and Traders Association, as well as the need to create an umbrella association for vegetable producers and traders. Looking to year 2, NEAT will collaborate with the relevant associations to pursue regulation reforms deemed most achievable during the program period. NEAT will focus attention on the following issues:

- Limited capacity to address technical barriers to trade and issues related to sanitary and phytosanitary measures;
- Multiple taxation and unofficial payments during transportation;
- Lack of information flow from GON research departments to farmers;
- Export tax on lentil; and
- Lack of crop insurance availability.

Policy improvements recommended for the four specific commodity subsector value chains are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Recommendations for subsector value chain promotion

Ginger Subsector	Off-Season Vegetable Subsector
1. Create resource centers for ginger subsector.	1. Implement policies regarding seed, fertilizer, and pesticide use.
2. Provide access to grants or loans for ginger production, processing, and marketing.	2. Supply chemical fertilizers to all license holders.
3. Establish WTO-standard laboratory.	3. Make loans available to farmers.
4. Implement sub article 6, protocol 2 of Nepal India Bilateral treaty, which addresses certificate accreditation.	4. Implement crop insurance program.
5. Lobby for removal of Indian quarantine fee.	5. Reopen agriculture service center and sub center.
6. Conduct exposure visits for producers and traders.	6. Build, maintain, and improve the road network between production sites and collection centers.
7. Strengthen Nepal Ginger Producer and Traders Association (NGPTA) and Nepal Ginger Producer Cooperative Union (NGPCU).	7. Consult with DADC while developing the agriculture infrastructure.
8. Improve access to processing and industrial production technology.	8. Permit free movement of agricultural products within Nepal.
	9. Eliminate the collection of illegal taxes.

Table 2, cont.

Lentil subsector	Orthodox Tea Subsector
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote lentil production through community training; subsidized seed, equipment, and fertilizer; and education on good agricultural practices. 2. Create network for promotion of marketing and export. 3. Improve marketing through development of community markets (Mundi). 4. Improve and increase exports by trademarking and branding Nepali lentils; establishing accredited laboratories for quality standards, strengthening sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and improving international economic diplomacy. 5. Eliminate the collection of illegal taxes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restructure tea and coffee board to include 60% participation from private sector, specifically the chairpersons of associations working in the sector. 2. Include tea subsector in priority sector and provide incentives. 3. Remove land holding limits. 4. Enact strict controls to prevent banned chemicals from entering the country. 5. Provide assistance with field, manufacturing and marketing certification. 6. Eliminate import tax on packaging materials 7. Encourage GON to provide subsidies for tea processing machinery acquisition. 8. Provide industrial feeder line for electricity and institute industrial tariff rate. 9. Increase international government diplomacy efforts. 10. Establish a tea park for demonstrations, marketing, education, and awareness. 11. Lobby the GON to provide funding each year for promotion of tea sector.

Lessons Learned: PIR 2

It became clear in year 1 that most small and medium businesses and farmer cooperatives in Nepal lack basic business skills, business plans and clear visions for the future. NEATs efforts in year 2 include business training for farmers, agrovets, wholesalers, and processors.

As NEAT has worked to forge partnerships with relevant organizations, a frequent barrier has been the unwillingness of associations to bear any costs to address what they view as important problems. This makes partnerships and even the grant process challenging. In year 2, NEAT will work to increase the realization of the significant and long-term benefits of small investments in program activities.

Some GON officials view NEAT activities as above and beyond their scope of responsibility. Therefore, they are reluctant to dedicate resources, human or financial, to program activities. Looking to year 2, NEAT will work to deepen relationships with officials with the hope of developing within them a feeling of ownership in program activities.

PIR 2 Milestones: Competitiveness

Milestones	Annual Target	Annual Results	Comments
60 MOUs signed with FBOs	60	66	66 MOUs were signed with different FBOs.
40 FBOs receiving training	40		Training to begin during next cropping cycle.
40 input supply agents trained and participating in demonstration activities	40	39	An assessment on input suppliers in NEAT districts was completed in the third quarter and training materials were prepared. Nearly 40 input suppliers (i.e agrovets) from six districts (Palpa, Arghakanchi, Kapilbastu, Surkhet, Dailekh, and Jajarkot) were trained in regulatory aspects of seed and pesticide sales, as well as in safe use of pesticides. Trained agrovets will participate in demonstration activities in the second production season (year 2).
Input voucher program developed			NEAT input procurement and supply procedures developed under Component 3.
200 demonstration sites established and operating	200	201	201 demonstrations were held in tomato (open field + under plastic house), off-season onion (July-August planting), chili, cabbage, cauliflower, and cucumber. In addition, 18 demonstrations were held in rhizome control of ginger. A total of 451 producers trained.
Four commodity norms and standards manuals drafted	4		Collection of existing norms and standards materials ongoing.
One factory and three cooperatives in the process of obtaining organic certification	4		An assessment of the organic certification process was completed and likely candidates for rapid certification identified. NEAT will work with 3 organic tea factories and 10 organic tea producer cooperatives.
Ten new or upgraded collection points	10		Seven proposals received and under scrutiny by NEAT for direct support, and over 20 additional collection centers to be established or upgraded by implementing partners under recently approved grants.

PIR 2 Milestones: Competitiveness, cont.

Milestones	Annual Target	Annual Results	Comments
Ten collection service providers trained in logistics, sorting, and grading	10		Planned for year 2.
15 workshops on proper storage materials and methods conducted	15		Planned for year 2.
Four pilot sites for large-scale bulk storage identified	4	1	One lentil storage facility has been identified in Nepalgunj. One ginger storage facility has been identified in Kapilbastu.
Ten FBOs utilizing new processing technologies	10		FBOs have been identified or formed and improved processing technologies will be introduced in year 2.
Five processors identified and MOUs signed	5		Two lentil processors identified in Nepaljung and Dang. Three tea processors identified in Eastern Nepal.
Five training organizations received sector-specific training	5		RFP developed to select training organizations. NEAT is evaluating the appropriate number of training organizations to be engaged.
Four commodity market assessments conducted and disseminated	4	4	Four commodities (orthodox tea, lentil, ginger, and off-season vegetable) completed; results shared in stakeholders meeting and reports ready for dissemination.

PIR 2 Milestones: Competitiveness, cont.

Milestones	Annual Target	Annual Results	Comments
50 buyers identified and linked to FBOs	50	50	37 specialty tea buyers from the United States have been identified and linked to HOTPA. Two tea buyers have confirmed visits to Nepal in August 2012 to discuss tea purchase options with select factories. 11 vegetable buyers identified and linked with vegetable producing farmers through producers meeting in Butwal and Surkhet.
One tea trade show attended	1	2	Two tea trade shows attended.
Two market visits to India	2	2	Two market visits to India conducted for ginger and vegetable.
Analysis of MIS systems completed	1		SOW developed and consultant recruitment underway. MIS assessment will take place early in year 2.
Two potential PPP partners identified and contacted	2	1	PPP signed with Monsanto-India.

IV.C. PIR 3: Food Security Enhanced

Sub-IR 3.1: Agricultural productivity and production increased

Activity: Identify farmer groups in target VDCs

NEAT targeted VDCs in 14 districts based on their levels of food insecurity, degree of accessibility, amount of cultivated land, potential for irrigation, population density, and access to inputs. NEAT formed and signed MOUS with 368 farmer groups (FGs), comprised of 8,006 households. NEAT staff members have begun to identify an additional 20,000 beneficiaries in preparation for the next cropping cycle.

Activity: Conduct rapid local market surveys

NEAT conducted rapid local market surveys in 14 districts. The data entry from the surveys will be completed in the first quarter of year 2. However, preliminary analysis on the production and demand of major cereals indicates that nearly all districts are experiencing a deficit, with the exception of Banke and Kapilbastu. The survey also indicates unmet market demand for vegetables in district and regional markets. Following are some of the major constraints:

Cereals

- Lack of quality seeds and timely arrival of fertilizers;
- Limited knowledge and skills regarding crop production; and
- Significant post-harvest losses due to disease, heavy pest infestation, and improper storage structures.

Vegetables

- Limited knowledge on appropriate harvesting time and methods;
- Absence of collection centers;
- Lack of sorting and grading practices among the producers; and
- Inappropriate packaging.

Activity: Strengthen farmer group management skills

In year 1, training materials were produced and regional training of trainers sessions were conducted with NEAT district managers, field technicians, and agricultural technicians on group management skills. Sessions focused on team work, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of group members, record keeping, and defining the role of lead farmers in groups. In addition, groups learned the importance of business plans

(crop planning), how to manage their groups effectively, taking full advantage of the knowledge and skills of each member, while also learning about budgeting, financial management, and marketing. The sessions reached 8,020 farmers (68 percent female). By the end of year 1, all 368 FGs received training in group management skills. In year 2, all participants from year 1 will receive refresher training courses.



A training of trainers session in Butwal.

Activity: Improve access to quality inputs by strengthening input suppliers, including agrovets

In year 1, NEAT surveyed and collected GPS coordinates for input suppliers in each target district. In year 2, the resultant maps will be used to highlight gaps in market penetration, encourage the establishment of new agrovets in under-served areas, and identify input suppliers for future technical and business training.

In year 1, NEAT trained 40 agrovets in pesticide regulations and pesticide application. These agrovets, who are active in NEAT's 14 food security districts, are now able to provide sound technical advice and recommendations on crop protection products to their farmer clients.

Also, as mentioned under PIR 2 "Activity: Improve access to quality inputs by strengthening input suppliers," NEAT provided introductory orientation and training to 39 private input suppliers from Palpa, Argakanchi, Kapilbastu, Surkhet, Dailekh, and Jajarkot districts. In year 2, these trained input supply agents will participate in NEAT demonstration site activities to develop and strengthen linkages with farmers, and training for the agents will be expanded to include marketing, business, and technical agronomic and veterinary skills.

Activity: Promote the implementation of good agricultural practices (GAPs) through demonstration sites

By the end of year 1, NEAT had successfully established demonstration sites in all 80 targeted VDCs. NEAT then trained 368 lead farmers on the overall operation of these sites. While NEAT will continue to provide technical assistance in order to ensure proper implementation, the lead farmers are highly motivated and, given their well-established relationships within their districts, are the best facilitators. In year 1, NEAT developed detailed technical training materials on varieties, planting dates, irrigation instructions, fertilizer application, integrated pest management (IPM) methods, and harvest and post-harvest techniques for distribution at trainings. (An example of the training materials is included in Annex B.)

NEAT also conducted trainings in the following areas:

- Nursery management: Educated farmers on best methods for growing healthy seedlings of rice and vegetables (tomato, cauliflower, chili, cabbage, and onion); as well as best practices for nursery preparation and management in order to improve production per unit area. **Beneficiaries:** 7,770 farmers (68 percent female).



- **Crop Production Management:** Informed farmers on the requirements for healthy crop production, especially addressing unfavorable weather conditions. Topics included raised bed techniques, spacing, fertilizer dose and application methods, staking, weeding, irrigation, and pest management. **Beneficiaries:** 7,805 farmers (67 percent female).
- **Compost Making:** Instructed farmers on the proper preparation and maintenance of healthy compost. **Beneficiaries:** 1,786 farmers (68 percent female).

These trainings will continue in year 2.

Activity: Promote small-scale livestock production at the household and farmer group level

In year 1, NEAT identified 300 households to receive support in small scale livestock procurement, as well as animal management and care, including construction designs for pens and coops. While initial plans were for the distribution of 200 goats and 100 pigs, by the end of year 1 NEAT had supplied a total of 322 goats (reaching 161 households) and 158 pigs (reaching 79 households). By the end of year 1, some households identified for participation in this program were still constructing appropriate enclosures for their animals; these households will receive their livestock once the enclosures are completed.



A farmer in the VDC of Chauha with her new livestock.

In year 2, NEAT plans to expand this activity to a total of 1,500 households, mostly landless, which will be trained in animal care and management over the life of the project.

Activity: Promote improved farm-level harvest and post-harvest techniques

In year 1, 368 FGs, representing all 80 VDCs and a total of 7,524 farmers, were trained on new harvest and post-harvest techniques, including cutting, cleaning, drying, winnowing, sorting, bulking, shelling, and storing, with the goal of reducing post-harvest losses and maintaining product quality. NEAT also hosted 14 farmer field day events to disseminate improved technology and provide farmers with the opportunity to share their experiences. Topics included land preparation, planting methods, spacing, fertilizer application, weed control and plant protection measures, IPM techniques, irrigation, pre- and post-harvest techniques, and marketing. More than 750 farmers participated, as well as several representatives of the GON. Trainings will continue in year 2.

Sub-IR 3.2: Agricultural innovations developed and disseminated

Activity: Facilitate the dissemination of new technologies from research and development organizations

During the early months of the program, NEAT focused on building relationships with the Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC), the International Rice Research Institute, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Global Agri-tech Nepal, and the Forum for Rural Welfare and Agricultural Reform for Development (FORWARD) among others. Through meetings with each organization, NEAT assessed the availability of seed varieties, disease and pest management techniques, and other agronomic practices currently available or under development.

Entering year 2, NEAT will support the demonstration of new technologies from at least one research and development institution. Preliminary plans call for on-site research demonstrations in the Terai and hill districts.

Activity: Strengthen the capacity of research and development institutions to independently develop and disseminate new technologies

NEAT met with and requested proposals from various research organizations, including NARC, Gate Seed Company, SEAN Seed Services Company, and others. At this time, NEAT is working closely with NARC on two promising proposals to test and disseminate new technologies. Final proposals from the Lumle Agriculture Research Center and Nepalgunj Agriculture Research Center are in the final stages of review and will likely be recommended for approval in the first quarter of year 2. Additional proposals will also be solicited.

Lessons Learned: PIR3

NEAT's objective — enhancing food security — requires that improved production practices at the producer level continue long past the completion of the project. NEAT's activities under this component all contribute to sustainability; however, intensive training and producer support are key to the success of all. NEAT realized at the close of year 1 that to ramp up activities to reach and sustainably impact 28,000 beneficiaries, additional technical and training resources would be necessary. The project will select two community agricultural technicians (CATs) in each VDC — a total of 160 individuals — to assist NEAT field technicians with implementation. CATs will be selected from among NEAT beneficiaries and will receive a stipend to provide assistance on a part-time basis to implement training activities and support the input procurement and distribution system. CATs will be the most knowledgeable of NEAT beneficiary producers even before joining with NEAT to assist with implementation. CATs are critical to providing the intensive training required to have a sustained impact on NEAT's 28,000 beneficiaries. In addition, the training and knowledge CATs gain during implementation will help establish a cadre of experienced agricultural resources in each of NEAT's 80 VDCs. To promote a potential model for sustainability, in year 2 NEAT will assist a number of farmer groups in a select number of pilot VDCs to prepare proposals for VDC block grant funds to cost-share the funding of CATs.

At the launch of the program, NEAT was aware that building awareness of program activity amongst potential beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders would be crucial to successful implementation. As related earlier, changes and vacancies within the GON created many difficulties, and though considerable efforts were made to work with the MOA, there was a substantial delay in securing letters of introduction from the MOA to the District Agriculture Development Offices (DADOs). As a result, coordination between NEAT and district offices was weak initially. Letters from MOAC to

DADOs were finally secured and dispatched to all districts and by the end of November 2011 NEAT will have held district coordination meetings in all 14 NEAT food security districts.

As the NEAT program began, there was recognition that the fertilizer supply chain was not operating properly. Fertilizer was simply not available when and where it was needed. However, during implementation, the extent of the problem became clearer. During year 1, NEAT realized that the program must do more to improve the fertilizer supply chain and work to improve GON fertilizer policy if food security is to be effectively addressed.

PIR 3 Milestones: Food Security

Milestones	Annual Target	Annual Results	Comments
80 VDCs identified	80	80	This milestone was achieved in year 1, quarter 3.
320 farmer group MOUs signed	320	368	This milestone was achieved and exceeded in year 1, quarter 3.
80 rapid local market assessment completed and disseminated	80	80	A template was created in the third quarter and training was provided to district managers and field officers. This target achieved in fourth quarter, year 1.
320 farmer groups receiving training in production management skills	320	368	Training of Trainer sessions were conducted in the third quarter with field staff. 368 FGs received training by the close of year 1.
Input suppliers in every target district mapped and linked to farmer group trainings		Completed	Input suppliers convenient to NEAT VDCs were mapped.
Demonstration sites established in 80 VDCs with 320 farmer groups		Completed	
1500 households trained in animal care and management	1500 (LOP goal)	214	NEAT identified 300 households to be trained in fourth quarter of year 1.
320 farmer groups utilizing new harvest and post-harvest techniques	320	368	Training plan completed in third quarter of year 1; 368 FGs received training by the end of the year.

PIR 3 Milestones: Food Security, cont.

Milestones	Annual Target	Annual Results	Comments
Demonstration of three new technologies from a Nepalese R&D institution	3	In process	
Two potential R&D partners identified	2	4	This milestone was achieved and exceeded in third quarter of year 1; work will continue into year 2.

IV.D. PIR 4: Access to Microfinance Services Increased

Sub-IR 4.1: Microfinance policy improved

Activity: Review of microfinance related acts and regulations

Initial discussions with key microfinance actors, mainly Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited, Centre for Microfinance, Rural Microfinance Development Centre, and the Nepal Rastra Bank, indicated that little can be done in policy improvement unless and until the proposed Microfinance Authority Act is enacted by parliament. This environment significantly hindered NEAT's ability to make meaningful policy contributions, and the decision was made to wait for the Act to be in place.

Due to political uncertainty, the Act, which has been in process for more than three years, is still pending and its approval is uncertain. As this situation is unlikely to change in the immediate future, NEAT has decided to remove Sub-IR 4.1 for year 2 and direct efforts elsewhere. However, should the Act pass in the first half of year 2, NEAT will reconsider support for this area.

Activity: Conduct feasibility study for setting up a Credit Information Bureau (CIB)

The increasing number of individuals taking multiple loans has led to over-indebtedness, particularly in the Terai region, and there is a growing realization that timely measures must be taken to keep the situation from spiraling out of control. NEAT facilitated meetings with key microfinance institutions and other stakeholders, at which the parties indicated a desire for a Credit Information Bureau (CIB) for microfinance. NEAT hired an independent consultant to assess whether a separate CIB for microfinance would be feasible or if the current CIB platform, which is servicing banks and finance companies, is sufficient.



Rashid Ahmed, consultant to the CIB, addressing MFI agents.

Findings of the study were shared among all stakeholders through a round table discussion in June 2011. Despite the interest of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Central Bank to make use of the current CIB platform, the microfinance community was vocal and passionate about the need for a CIB designed specifically for the microfinance sector, independent of the existing CIB. Given the preference of the microfinance community in establishing an independent credit information bureau, and the recent cancellation of funding to upgrade the current CIB system, the Nepal Microfinance Bank Association (NMBA) established a committee to develop a separate low-cost CIB for microfinance, and NMBA has indicated their intent to submit a grant proposal for this purpose by NEAT.

Sub-IR 4.2: Capacity of microfinance institutions strengthened

Activity: Develop capacity building program for training organizations and targeted microfinance institutions (MFIs)

NEAT began by mapping microfinance institutions (MFIs) operating in NEAT districts, including their branch locations and numbers of members. NEAT appraised their existing capacities and forecast their future needs to determine the gaps. Also, potential MFIs were assessed to identify the products they were offering as well as their interest in new product development. From this assessment, NEAT determined that support is primarily needed in the areas of management information systems (MIS), product development, service expansion to rural areas, and increased staff capacity.

NEAT also hired an international consultant to determine how best to improve the availability and quality of training courses for microfinance institutions. Interviews with more than 40 professionals representing microfinance institutions, their umbrella institutions, training providers, donor agencies, and academic institutions, revealed a preference by a majority of those interviewed for a new microfinance training institute. The consultant's final report is due mid October 2011. Nepal Rastra Bank has shown interest in this initiative and has already formed a working group under the chair of the Director of the Microfinance Promotion and Supervision Department, to help move this initiative forward.

Establishing a new microfinance training institute seems impractical and costly. Thus, in year 2, NEAT will support the strengthening of one or more microfinance training organizations. Also, NEAT will support course curriculum development and provide expert trainers to lead training of trainer (TOT) courses and participate in initial training courses. NEAT will also support the development of certified trainers through International Labour Organization and World Bank/United Nations Capital Development Fund certification programs. To the extent possible, comprehensive distance learning microfinance training programs from the USAID/Philippines Microenterprise Access to Banking Services Program will also be adapted.

Activity: Develop and roll out innovative financial products

The financial products currently offered by MFIs are limited. Considering the diverse needs of microfinance clients as discovered through NEAT's assessment of MFIs, requests for applications (RFAs) were released in July 2011. Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited has expressed interest in filling this gap, and proposed several new financial products. In year 2, NEAT will support their efforts in developing three of the following four proposed products: 1) new savings product to cover the risk of emergency expenses such as illness, festival, marriage ceremony, and children's education, 2) high-value crop agricultural loans, 3) agriculture processing and marketing loans, and 4) livestock loans.

As we enter year 2, NEAT will work with key MFIs and solicit additional grant applications for new product development. To create additional incentive, NEAT will launch a product innovation competition.

Activity: Develop innovative IT-supported delivery systems (e.g. cell phone banking)

Residents in rural and remote regions of Nepal have extremely limited access to financial services. NEAT hopes to replicate the success other developing countries

have had with mobile phone/branchless banking for servicing low-income and other underserved populations, and released RFAs in July. NEAT has submitted an approval request to USAID for a grant to Megabank to pilot branchless banking in Rasuwa, Arghakhanchi, Sarlahi, Rupandehi, and Kavre districts. Upon successful launch of the pilot, the first phase will be rolled out through eight branches (three of them new) with 45 branchless outlets and reaching 8,100 customers.

Laxmi Bank also submitted a concept note for mobile phone banking. Their proposal has passed the first round of evaluation and a full proposal is expected by the end of October 2011. If the proposal meets NEAT's requirements, Laxmi Bank will pilot mobile phone banking in three areas: Itahari, Nepalgunj, and Kavre.

Given that approximately half of the population of Nepal now has mobile phones, branchless banking is an area with great potential, especially given the low-cost to users. In year 2, NEAT will support Mega Bank in piloting branchless banking in five districts. Additional support will be considered, pending examination of the program's progress. If the proposal qualifies, NEAT will also support the pilot program of the proposal from Laxmi Bank. In addition, NEAT will organize a study tour for policy makers and key finance officials to examine successful mobile banking operations of countries in South Asia. To promote mobile phone banking nationwide, NEAT will conduct a feasibility assessment for mobile phone banking services, and will host a national mobile summit in early 2012. Support to Nepal Rastra Bank on e-banking regulations will also be provided as needed.

Activity: Expand geographic coverage of MFIs

NEAT used Global Positioning System (GPS) to map MFIs in NEAT districts. As expected, MFI presence is strong in more accessible areas, but less so in isolated, rural areas, particularly in the hills. To address this, NEAT released RFAs for geographic expansion in July 2011. Grant proposals were received from four MFIs: Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited, Madyapaschimanchal Grameen Bikas Bank, Rural Women Development Centre, and United Youth Community. All except for the Rural Women Development Centre have entered into the final round of the selection process.

In year 2, should all three finalists qualify for funding, approximately 10,000 additional households will be served through 10 new branch offices in NEAT food security districts. This includes the remote and geographically isolated Jajarkot, where there are currently no MFIs. In addition, NEAT will identify appropriate MFIs and support them in reaching out to nearby VDCs or households for participation in a performance-based grant/incentive program. NEAT will also identify, assess, and if appropriate, support credit cooperatives in rural hill districts where no MFIs are considering expansion, in order to extend financial services to these under-served populations. Of course, expansion is not limited to bricks and mortar establishments. As noted in the activity above, NEAT is dramatically expanding the geographic coverage of MFIs through branchless banking initiatives as well.

Lessons Learned: PIR 4

NEAT had hoped to promote the geographic expansion of only licensed and regulated MFIs, as they are more professionally managed and there is less risk that client savings might be misused and lost. Unfortunately, licensed MFIs are unwilling or unable (from a cost perspective) to work in the most isolated communities. Therefore,

in year 2 NEAT will reach out to qualified savings and credit cooperatives to work in some areas.

Many MFIs have shown interest in mobile phone banking, but not all have the knowledge and expertise necessary. In year 2, NEAT will conduct a feasibility assessment for mobile phone banking services and will host a national mobile summit.

Despite that the assessment of the existing Credit Information Bureau found it adequate for microfinance services, actors in the microfinance sector were adamant in their desire for the creation of a separate and autonomous CIB for microfinance. This served as a reminder that availability of resources is not the only consideration; the interests of the sector are also a determining factor.

PIR 4 Milestones: Microfinance

Milestones	Annual Target	Annual Results	Comments
Assessment report on Microfinance Act completed			Due to the uncertainty how long it will take for this act to be in place, this activity suspended.
Credit Information Bureau design parameters established		Assessment completed	Based on interest of the microfinance players, low cost microfinance CIB may be piloted.
MFI's in project area mapped		Completed	
Three grants to MFI's awarded to develop innovative products	3	1	One grant supporting three innovative products awarded to Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited; additional proposal under consideration.
Preliminary design of IT-supported delivery systems completed		Proposals received from banks for branchless/mobile phone banking	At least one award to be granted in year 2 on branchless banking; pilot to start November 2011. More grant applications are expected in year 2.
Assessment on MFI expansion conducted		Assessment completed	Proposals received from five MFI's for geographic expansion. Award process in final stage for two MFI's: Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited for six new branches and United Youth Community for two new branches. An award for Madhya Paschimanchal Grameen Bikas Bank is under consideration for two new branches.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION DATA

After the approval of NEAT's Performance Management Plan (PMP) in April 2011, much of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) efforts were focused on capturing M&E baseline data. This included issuing a subcontract to a local M&E firm, New ERA, to collect baseline data from all 8,006 farmer beneficiaries. Progress results in the agricultural components of NEAT's PIR 2 and PIR 3 have not been reported, as the cropping cycle for rice and vegetables started in June with the harvests occurring August to October. Thus, sales data for harvests sold is still forth coming. Data from PIR 1 and 4 is output data that has been captured from our project efforts over the first nine months of activity.

The M&E data presented in this section is organized in the overall PMP indicator chart by project PIR. Comments are provided to briefly explain the data, any gaps in data reporting, and data quality issues. The narratives also provide insight into the qualitative achievements of NEAT that may not be captured by numerical indicators. The indicators are disaggregated by gender and location (where feasible) in Annex D.

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
Project Objective: Increased Economic Benefits and Food Security Enhanced							
A	Total change in income of beneficiaries assisted by the project (as measured by net revenues) (USD Million)	VDC, Gender, ethnicity, commodity; level (Producer/firm)	Roll-in baseline on intake surveys with follow-up surveys	PIR 2 and PIR 3 team leaders	\$73,000 thousand	N/A	20.26
<p>Comments: The total change in income of beneficiaries represents the net revenue. To date we have engaged 8,151 beneficiary farmers in project activities. The data reported as baseline utilizes sales data from beneficiary farmers 2010 records and 2010 cost of production data from most districts. An average of cost of production was used. We will be revisiting this indicator in the first quarter of project year 2 as the cost of production data quality seems to be inaccurate. The M&E unit will assess the data quality and update the baseline accordingly. Furthermore, this data does not include the net revenue for animals as the cost of production data was not available for animals during this reporting period.</p>							
B	Value of exports in selected sub-sectors	Sub-sector; Country of export	GON records	PIR2 team leader	\$74.9 m	\$71.9m	N/A
			Lead exporter records	PIR2 team leader	N/A	NA	13
<p>Comments: Export values by sub-sector are taken from the GON records. The TEPC only includes data on Lentil, Ginger, and Tea (both orthodox and conventional teas). The baseline is from GON fiscal year 2010 (July 2010). The progress data is from GON fiscal year 2011 (July 2011). We currently do not have lead exporter data. It is also important to note that many commodities are exported through informal networks, especially the sales of vegetables cross border to India. Baseline data from lead exporters will be available in the next quarterly report.</p>							
C	World Bank Doing Business Index	None	World Bank Doing Business Report	PIR1 team leader team leader	110	107	N/A
<p>Comments: The 2012 World Bank Doing Business Report was release in June 2011. Data reported includes the baseline at the time of the PMP from the 2011 WB Doing Business Report.</p>							

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
D	Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG interventions	VDC, ethnicity where available	NEAT records	NEAT PIR2 and PIR3	0	8,151	53,000
<p>Comments: In Year 1, NEAT engaged 145 beneficiaries under the vegetable demonstration plots through the competitiveness component, PIR 2. A total of 8,006 beneficiaries under food security component, PIR 3 were supported. Not included in the current figure is the number of rural households benefitting from our assistance to HOTPA/HIMCOOP in increasing international sales. Due to late reporting of data a small number of vegetable demonstration farmers under component 2. We are working with HOTPA to gather the information and will update our reporting in the next quarterly report. In Year 2, NEAT will reach the remaining beneficiaries through direct project implementation and through activities with grantees.</p>							
E	World Bank Regulatory Quality Index	None	World Bank Governance Matter Website	PIR1 (enabling environment) team leader	27	NA	N/A
<p>Comments: The WB Regulatory Quality Index is updated every fourteen years. The last report is for the period of 1996-2010.</p>							
F	Heritage Foundation Trade Freedom Score	None	Heritage Foundation Website	PIR1 team leader (trade and fiscal policy)	61.4	NA	N/A
<p>Comments: Nepal's trade freedom score for 2011 is reported above as the baseline. This indicator will be updated once the 2012 report is released in January.</p>							
G	MCC Fiscal Policy Indicator	None	MCC website	PIR1 team leader (trade and fiscal policy)	60%	NA	N/A

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
PIR 1: Economic Policies Strengthened							
1.1	Number of days required to register a business	N/A	WB Ease of Doing Business Report	NEAT PIR1 team leaders/ USAID	31	29	26
1.2	Number of procedures required to register a business	N/A	WB Ease of Doing Business Report	NEAT PIR1 team leaders/ USAID	7	7	6
1.3	Number of days required to trade goods across the border	N/A	WB Ease of Doing Business Report	NEAT PIR1 team leaders/ USAID	41	41	38
1.4	Time to comply with taxes	N/A	WB Ease of Doing Business Report	NEAT PIR1 team leaders/ USAID	338	326	304
Comments: Indicators 1.1-1.4 were updated with the 2012 World Bank Doing Business Report that was release in June 2011. Data reported includes the baseline at the time of the PMP from the 2011 WB Doing Business Report.							
1.5	Total change in revenue from VAT, income, excise and customs taxes (% increase)	income tax, customs	GON/Ministry of Finance records	NEAT PIR1 leaders	\$2.09 Billion	US\$ 2.3 Billion	20
Comments: The baseline data is taken from GON 2010 fiscal year reporting and the progress data is from the GON's 2011 report.							
1.6	Number of WTO requirements met with project assistance	Type of requirement	GON	NEAT PIR1 leaders	0	0	4
Comments: NEAT is currently working with the GON on customs valuation in accordance with WTO requirements. We expect to see progress in this area during Year 2.							

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
Sub-IR 1.1: Business enabling environment strengthened							
1.1.1	Number of policy reforms/regulations/administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance :	Type of policy/procedure	NEAT/GON Partner records	NEAT PIR1 (business environment) team leader			
	o Analyzed					1	10
	o Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation					0	6
	o Presented for legislation/executive consideration					0	5
	o Prepared with USG assistance passed/approved					0	4
	o Passed for which implementation has begun					0	3
<p>Comments: In NEAT's first year, the project undertook an analysis of the Seed Regulation and held a Public-Private Dialogue event in partnership with the Seed Association of Nepal (SEAN). Several policies will be reviewed and amendments to acts and regulations will be proposed over the course of the second project year including, the Industry Policy, FITTA, Intellectual Property Rights, and the Competition Promotion and Market Protection Act.</p>							
Sub-IR 1.2: Advocacy and distribution of information improved							
1.2.1	Number of commodity associations/NGOs strengthened in advocacy	VDC	NEAT assessment/records	NEAT PIR1 (business environment) team leader	0	0	5
<p>Comments: Although no commodity associations have been strengthened at the end of project year 1 in advocacy, the project has undertaken efforts with SEAN, FNCCI, and CNI in organizing public-private dialogue events which have brought private sector issues into the discussions of the Government of Nepal's policy analyses. In project year 2, NEAT will be working with these organizations HOTPA and the National Ginger Traders and Producers Association as well as other organizations in strengthening advocacy efforts for an improved business environment.</p>							

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
1.2.2	Number of public-private dialogues events held	Regional	NEAT records	NEAT PIR1 and PIR 2 team leaders	0	17	40
<p>Comments: NEAT and its partners held 17 PPD events on the following topics: Microfinance Credit Information Bureau, the transport monopoly, the seed regulation, India trade issues, China trade issues, maize seed issues, foreign direct investment information point, component 2 sub-sectors, and tax issues including tax revenue collection and guidelines on taxation.</p>							
1.2.3	Number of participants in public-private dialogue	Regional	NEAT records	NEAT PIR1 (business environment) team leader	0	442	1,200
1.2.4	Number of public policy related outreach campaigns conducted	Regional	NEAT records	NEAT PIR1 (business environment) team leader	0	0	7
1.2.5	Number of individuals accessing NEAT supported information portal	N/A	NEAT records	NEAT PIR1 (business environment) team leader	0	0	1,000
<p>Comments: In the first Year, NEAT supported a study on establishing and FDI information portal through CNI. The assessment was completed at the end of the fiscal year. Year 2 activities will work on establishing a portal that provides information that investors will seek to understand the requirements to invest in Nepal through in a one-stop shop of information.</p>							

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
Sub-IR 1.3: Trade policy and practices improved							
1.3.1	Number of policy reforms/regulations/administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance:	Type of policy/procedure	NEAT/GON Partner records	NEAT PIR1 (trade and fiscal policy) team leader			
	o Analyzed				0	3	15
	o Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation				0	2	9
	o Presented for legislation/executive consideration				0	2	7
	o Prepared with USG assistance passed/approved				0	1	6
	o Passed for which implementation has begun				0	0	5
<p>Comments: A diagnostic study on trade data management was conducted. Concept papers were submitted to restructure the Trade Advisory Committee, Trade Analytical Wing and the formation of a Trade Consultative Committee. A Trade Analytical Wing was established within MOCS. In project year 2, NEAT will strengthen the wing through short-term technical assistance to provide training on trade policy analysis.</p>							
1.3.2	Number of participants in trade and investment environment trainings	Gender. District	NEAT records	NEAT PIR1 (trade and fiscal policy) team leader	0	1	159
<p>Comments: In September 2011, the Secretary of Commerce attended a Harvard Executive training course titled Mastering Trade Policy. The training provided students with trade-specific simulations and interactive discussions using case studies pioneered at Harvard University.</p>							

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
Sub-IR 1.4: Fiscal policies & practices improved							
1.4.1	Number of policy reforms/regulations/administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance:	Type of policy/procedure	NEAT records	NEAT PIR1 (trade and fiscal policy) team leader			
	o Analyzed				0	2	17
	o Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation				0	1	15
	o Presented for legislation/executive consideration				0	1	12
	o Prepared with USG assistance passed/approved				0	0	10
	o Passed for which implementation has begun				0	0	8
<p>Comments: During project Year 1, NEAT analyzed, drafted, and presented customs valuation articles and regulations to the GON. The new articles and regulations are made to align with the WTO requirements. An analysis of the tax payment system was also conducted by Fiscal and Trade Policy Manager, Murari Prasad Gautam. In project Year 2 NEAT has identified several fiscal policy areas to work in such as double taxation and the tax payment processes. NEAT is bringing on short-term technical assistance to identify issue areas for reform and produce draft legislation and regulations for GON consideration.</p>							
1.4.2	Number of participants in fiscal policy environment trainings	Gender, District	NEAT records	NEAT PIR1 (trade and fiscal policy) team leader	0	64	790
<p>Comments: In August NEAT's short-term advisor for customs procedures conducted a three day training event on Customs Valuation. The NEAT embedded tax expert provided training to IRD employees on the Double Taxation Agreement.</p>							

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
PIR 2: Competitiveness of Selected Sectors Increased							
2.1	Change in value of total sales in selected sectors (USD Million)	VDC, sector; farm and firm level sales	Lead firms, producer associations, and individual producer records	NEAT PIR2 and PIR3 team leaders	\$1.30	N/A	28
<p>Comments: NEAT has collected baseline data from the first 8,006 beneficiaries under component 3 and baseline data on off-season vegetables from the 145 demonstration plot farmers under component 2. Baseline data is collected on a rolling basis as we engage new beneficiaries and grantees. Progress data is only reported at the end of each cropping cycle or at the end of each firm's fiscal year. Through NEAT's assistance, members of HOTPA sold tea to a large US buyer in August. However, we have not received the baseline sales data from the tea firms in order to incorporate the sales data in this progress report. Furthermore, sales will be reported at the end of the firms' fiscal year.</p>							
2.2	Change in gross margin per unit of land or animal (Percent)	VDC / Sector	producer associations, and individual producer records	NEAT PIR2	Annex D	NA	20
<p>Comments: The baseline data for this indicator is reported in Annex D by commodity as the gross margin per commodity varies greatly. We will conduct a data quality review of this indicator in the first quarter of project year two as the cost of production calculations have skewed the gross margin reported which is evidenced by the large variation in gross margin values across VDCs.</p>							
2.3	Number of new full-time equivalent jobs in selected sectors created	VDC/Sector/gender	NEAT records based on lead firms' sales, FBOs, and individual producer records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	0	TBD
<p>Comments: Data for this indicator will be gathered after the cropping season. NEAT will begin collecting this data in November after all commodities in the first cropping cycle have been harvested and sold.</p>							

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
2.4	Number of firms receiving USG assistance that obtain certification with international quality control, environmental and other process voluntary standards or regulations	District	NEAT records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	2	30
Comments: NEAT is currently working with two tea estates in the East on international organics certifications. More firms will be engaged in this activity in year 2.							
2.5	Change in value of value added in the selected sectors as a result of assistance (percentage)	Sector	Partner firms' records and interviews	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	0	5
Comments: To date NEAT has not supported firms in value addition. Several grant activities that are in the pipeline for year 2 and 3 include activities on value addition such as ginger processing, lentil processing, and tea processing and blending.							
2.6	Number of agriculture-related firms benefitting directly from USG supported interventions	Type of firm/Disitric	Project records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	5	40
Comments: NEAT supported five tea factories and traders in year 1 through marketing events in Las Vegas, Philadelphia, and Germany.							
Sub-IR2.1. Production, processing, and market constraints addressed							
2.1.1	Number of improved production processes adopted	Sector	NEAT/Partner farmer/firm records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	3	20
Comments: Off-season vegetable farmers have adopted rainy season tomato production under plastic house, including planting a new variety, off-season onion new varieties were adopted as well to improve production.							
2.1.2	Number of improved processing processes adopted	Sector	NEAT/Partner farmer/firm records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	0	7
Comments: NEAT will be working through short-term assistance and grants to introduce improved processing processes to farmers and firms in project Years 2 and 3.							

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
2.1.3	Number of improved marketing approaches adopted	Sector	NEAT/Partner farmer/firm records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	0	4
<p>Comments: NEAT is developing curriculum to roll out in year 2 to introduce marketing approaches to small and medium firms. Through NEAT's support to HOTPA to attend international trade shows, NEAT intends to provide further mentoring and coaching support on successfully marketing Nepali tea to new international buyers.</p>							
2.1.4	Number of producers associations, (water users associations, trade and business association, and community-based organizations (CBOs)) receiving USG assistance	Type of organization/ District	NEAT records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	56	1,000
<p>Comments: NEAT supported 53 Farmer Based Organizations, and three associations Himalaya Orthodox Tea Producers Association, Himalayan Orthodox Tea Producers Cooperative, and the National Ginger Producers and Traders Association. Several new associations will be supported through our grant activities.</p>							
2.1.5	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported training	VDC, Gender; age/youth, ethnicity	NEAT records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	454	25,000
<p>Comments: 454 farmers were trained in ginger disease management. Several more farmers will be trained on production, processing, and marketing constraints through NEAT grant activities and direct assistance in project years 2 and 3.</p>							
<p>Sub-IR 2.2: Linkages between lead firms, SMEs and microenterprises strengthened</p>							
2.2.1	Number of SMEs participating in USG assisted value chains	Type of SMEs/District	NEAT records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	9	40
<p>Comments: NEAT supports SMEs, vegetable producers groups, from Palpa, Argakanchi, Kapilvastu, Surkhet, and Dailekh. NEAT will provide further support through activities in year 2 to SMEs.</p>							

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
2.2.2	Number of microenterprises linked to larger scale firms as a result of USG assistance to the value chain	VDC and Type	NEAT records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	1,021	15,000
<p>Comments: NEAT conducted interactive producers-buyers workshops in Butwal and Surkhet. A total of 1,021 microenterprises were linked to larger scale firms as a result of the workshops.</p>							
2.2.3	Average rating of surveyed value chain owners rating supplier quality (1 to 5 scale) as better than before assistance	Sector	NEAT survey of value chain owners	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	0	Score 4
<p>Comments: NEAT focused efforts on collecting baseline data on production and sales in the first project year. In the first quarter of Year 2, the component 2 and M&E teams will develop a baseline survey and conduct a sample survey of traders and lead firms on supplier quality.</p>							
2.2.4	Number of collection centers established/upgraded	District, Location, Site	NEAT records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	0	30
<p>Comments: Several NEAT grantees have included collection center establishment as part of their activities. NEAT is also supporting collection centers through direct assistance to build infrastructure in areas where it is needed as well as build the capacity of marketing groups to operate collection centers that are currently built, but not functional.</p>							
2.2.5	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported training	VDC, Gender; age/youth, ethnicity	NEAT records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	39	500
<p>Comments: NEAT trained 39 agro-vets in year 1 in pesticide use and business management. The goal of the training is to build the capacity of the agro-vets to provide better technical guidance to farmers.</p>							

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
Sub-IR 2.3: Policies constraining value chain competitiveness improved							
2.3.1	Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of assistance related to private sector competitiveness	N/A	NEAT/partner records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	0	5
Comments: No formal mechanisms have been developed. The current political environment impeded results in this area. NEAT is now engaging private sector associations and groups to lead the efforts in establishing formal PPD mechanisms.							
2.3.2	Number of policy reforms/regulations/administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance:						
	o Analyzed			NEAT PIR1 (business environment) team leader	0	1	10
	o Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation				0	0	7
	o Presented for legislation/executive consideration				0	0	6
	o Prepared with USG assistance passed/approved				0	0	6
	o Passed for which implementation has begun				0	0	5
Comments: In NEAT's first year, the project undertook an analysis of the Seed Regulation and held a Public-Private Dialogue event in partnership with the Seed Association of Nepal (SEAN). We expect to see more progress in the next year on contract farming and other competitiveness related policies. We will evaluate the need for this indicator given that this indicator is closely related to indicator 1.1.1 Business Enabling Environment.							

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
2.3.3	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported training	Regional, Gender; age/youth, ethnicity, commodity	NEAT/partner records	NEAT PIR2 team leaders	0	0	200
Comments: We will evaluate early in project year 2 the appropriateness of this indicator.							
PIR 3: Food Security Enhanced							
3.1	Number of households with enhanced food security	VDC, ethnicity where available	Sample Survey	USAID	0	NA	25,000
Comments: The progress results for this indicator will be provided by USAID after a project evaluation survey.							
3.2	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (percent decreased)	VDC, ethnicity, where available	Rolling baseline and follow up annual surveys of all NEAT beneficiary households	NEAT PIR3 team leader to coordinate survey	3.76%	NA	-30
Comments: Only 3.76% of the initial 8,006 have experience moderate of severe hunger. However, 23% of NEAT beneficiaries have experienced a shortage of food for one month or more. During the baseline survey, New ERA enumerators reported that beneficiaries had difficulties understanding the questions asked per the Feed the Future reporting requirements. Therefore, the number reported may be lower than the actual prevalence of hunger due to beneficiaries underestimating their hunger status. We expect the prevalence of hunger to increase with the addition of 20,000 new beneficiaries as we move to more remote areas.							
3.3	Number of people who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity and food security training	VDC, Gender, age, ethnicity where available	NEAT records	NEAT PIR3 team leader	0	8,184	28,000
Comments: NEAT has trained 8,184 farmer beneficiaries in the first project year. The number trained is higher than the actual number of beneficiaries as some farmers received initial training and then left the project, additional family members attend trainings, and neighboring farmers not participating in NEAT directly have attended some trainings.							

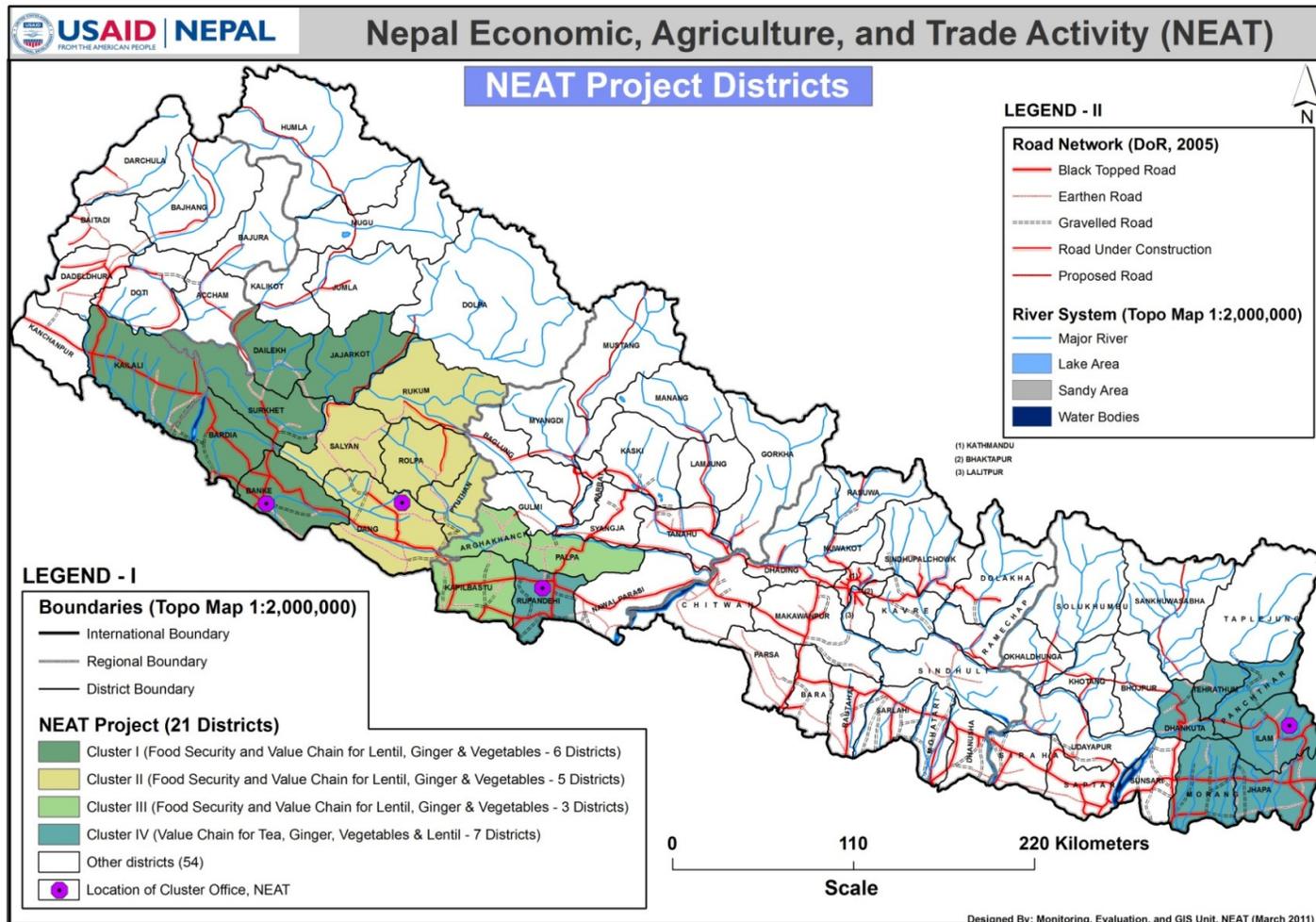
Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
Sub-IR 3.1 Agricultural Productivity and Production Increased							
3.1.1	Change in gross margin per unit of land or animal (Percent)	VDC, Sector	producer associations, and individual producer records	PIR3 team leader	Annex D	N/A	20
Comments: The baseline data is provided in Annex D by VDC and commodity. The M&E unit will be conducting a data quality review of this indicator in the first quarter of year 2 to determine if the cost of production information used to calculate gross margin is correct. Currently data shows gross margin as negative in several VDCs for several commodities.							
3.1.2	Change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance (USD Million)	VDC, commodity	Farmers'/NEAT records	NEAT PIR3 team leader	\$ 1.228 m	N/A	12
3.1.3	Number of farmers, processors and others who have adopted new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	VDC, Type of beneficiary (farmer/processor, other)	Lead firm records	NEAT PIR3 team leader	0	0	27,000
Comments: Adoption will be assessed in second crop cycle to see if the new techniques and management practices taught in the first crop cycle are still applied.							
3.1.4	Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	VDC, Commodity, Type of improvement	NEAT records, field observations	NEAT PIR 3 team leader	0	671.7	1,600
Comments: The data reported under this indicator is the number of hectares under improved production of the current 8,006 beneficiaries.							

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
3.1.5	Change in post-harvest losses as a percentage of total harvest	VDC, Commodity	Farmer records/NEAT interviews	NEAT PIR 3 team leader	Annex D	N/A	75
Comments: Please see Annex D for baseline data by commodity. Post-harvest losses vary greatly for each commodity. Therefore, baseline data is reported for each type of commodity supported by NEAT.							
Sub-IR 3.2: Agricultural innovations developed & disseminated							
3.2.1	Number of new technologies or management practices under research as a result of USG assistance	Location, Commodity, Type of improvement	NEAT records	NEAT PIR 3 team leader	0	0	20
3.2.2	Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance	Commodity, Type of improvement	NEAT records	NEAT PIR 3 team leader	0	15	50
Comments: NEAT has introduced new varieties and management practices to food security beneficiaries. A list of new improvements by commodity is listed in Annex D.							
3.2.3	Number of new technologies or management practices adopted for transfer as a result of USG assistance	Commodity, Type of improvement	NEAT records	NEAT PIR 3 team leader	0	0	40
Sub-IR 4.1: Microfinance policy improved							
4.1.1	Number of improvements in laws and regulations affecting the access of poor households to financial services drafted with project assistance	Type of law/regulation, type of improvement	NEAT/partner records	PIR4 team leader	0	0	3

Indicator Number	Indicator	Disaggregation Collection Method	Data Source/	Data collection Responsibility	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Targets
4.1.2	Number of improvements in laws and regulations affecting the access of poor households to financial services enacted with project assistance (f)	Type of law/regulation, type of improvement	NEAT/partner records	PIR4 team leader	0	0	2
Comments: NEAT will revise the PMP to remove sub-IR 4.1. Due to the length of the NEAT project and the current status of the microfinance policy, NEAT will not be able to work on microfinance policy and regulatory reform.							
Sub-IR 4.2: Capacity of microfinance institutions strengthened							
4.2.1	Number of supported microfinance innovations implemented	Type of innovation	NEAT/ microfinance partner records	PIR4 team leader	0	0	8
Comments: Progress under this indicator will largely come out of our engagement with NEAT grantees.							
4.2.2	Number of microfinance practitioners certified	N/A	NEAT records	PIR4 team leader	0	0	80
Comments: NEAT conducted an assessment of microfinance training providers in project year 1. During year 2 NEAT will work with one institution to develop training for certifying microfinance practitioners in accepted norms.							
4.2.3	Number of financial sector professionals trained on international standards	Gender	NEAT records	PIR4 team leader	0	0	100
Comments: NEAT conducted an assessment of microfinance training providers in project year 1. During year 2 NEAT will work with one institution to develop training for certifying microfinance practitioners on international standards.							

VII. ANNEXES

ANNEX A: NEAT PROJECT DISTRICTS



ANNEX B: EXAMPLES OF TRAINING HANDOUTS FOR FARMER GROUPS

Snap shot of page 1 of training brochure on onion production.



नेपाल आर्थिक, कृषि र ब्यापार कार्यक्रम (NEAT Activity)



प्याजबालीमा पोष्ट हार्भेष्ट प्रविधि

१. परिचय

- पोष्ट हार्भेष्ट भन्नाले बाली उत्पादन पश्चात् उत्पादित वस्तुलाई विक्रीस्थलसम्म पुऱ्याउँदा थप नोक्सानी हुनबाट बचाई राख्न गरिने कार्यहरू (सफाई गर्ने, केलाउने, प्याकिङ्ग, चिस्याउने तथा ढुवानी) लाई जनाउँदछ ।
- पोष्ट हार्भेष्ट नोक्सानीले समग्रमा उपभोक्ताको लागि उपभोग्य सामग्रीको कमी हुन्छ भने उत्पादक र व्यापारीलाई ठूलो आर्थिक नोक्सानी हुन्छ । यसले गर्दा उत्पादनमा लागेको लगानी, समय र पैसाको क्षति हुन्छ ।
- बाली काटे लगत्तै वा माउ बोटबाट फल र पात छुट्याए लगत्तै नोक्सानी शुरु हुन्छ । तसर्थ यस अन्तर्गत गरिने क्रियाकलापले वस्तुको ताजापन तथा गुणस्तरको निर्धारण गर्दछ ।
- नेपालमा तरकारी बालीमा सरदर २५ देखि ३० प्रतिशत पोष्ट हार्भेष्ट क्षति भएको पाइन्छ ।
- पोष्ट हार्भेष्टको मुख्य उद्देश्य उत्पादित वस्तुको गुणस्तर कायम राख्दै उपभोक्ताको माग पुरा गर्नु र उत्पादकलाई राम्रो मूल्य दिलाउनु हो ।



गराएको हुन्छ । प्याजमा ओइलाउने वा चाउरिनेको अलावा आन्तरिक परिवर्तनका कारणले वस्तु बिग्रने गर्दछ, जस्तै : प्याज टुसाउनु ।

२.२ यान्त्रिक कारण (मैकानिकल)

नोक्सानी हुनुका अन्य कारणमा लापरवाहीपूर्वक टिप्नु, ठिलसँग प्याक नगर्नु, सामान चढाउँदा र ओराल्दा काटिनु, टुक्रिनु, प्वाल पर्नु, फुट्नु, चिरिनु, आकारप्रकार बदलिनु तथा बाह्य सतहमा कोरिनु आदि हुन् ।



२. पोष्ट हार्भेष्ट नोक्सानीका मुख्य कारणहरू

- प्रशस्त चिस्यान भएको बेला बाली उखेल्नु ।
- ५०-८०% पात नढल्दै उखेल्नु ।
- युरिया मलको पटक-पटक प्रयोग गर्नु ।



२.१ आन्तरिक कारण (फिजियोलोजिकल)

सहजै थाहा नपाउने अन्य कारणहरू जसले वस्तुको गुणस्तरमा (वासना वा गन्ध, सतहको कडा/ खस्रोपना/ नरमपना) नोक्सानी

३. पोष्ट हार्भेष्ट नोक्सानी कम गर्ने उपायहरू

- उपयुक्त जातहरू छनौट गरी सही वातावरणमा फलाउने ।
- भौतिक नोक्सानी (घाउ तथा चोटपटक) बाट बचाउने ।
- प्रतिकूल मौसमी अवस्थाबाट बचाउने ।
 - तापक्रम व्यवस्थापन
 - शीतभण्डार
 - चिस्यान व्यवस्थापन
 - रोगकीरा व्यवस्थापन
- बाली काट्ने समय र तरिका सही हुनपर्छ ।
- मुटान, नचाहिने भागहरू काट्ने, केलाउने ।
- सही तरिकाले प्याकिङ्ग गर्ने ।
- ढुवानीमा सावधानी अपनाउने ।
- पावने र टिप्ने अवस्थाको र्खाल गर्ने ।
- भण्डारणको उपयुक्त व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।



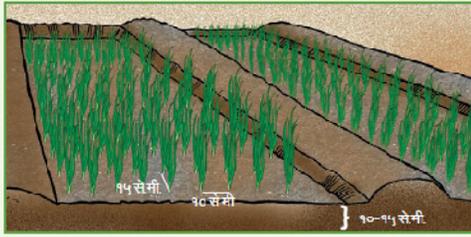
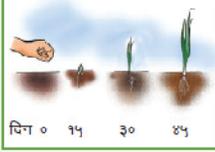


Annex B, cont.: Examples of Training Handouts for Farmer Groups

Snap shot of page 2 of training brochure on onion production.

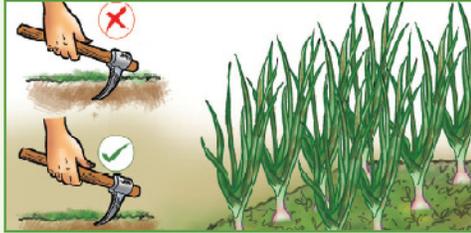
९. बिछवा सार्ने तरिका, उमेर र दुरी

- ब्याडको साइज १ मिटर चौडाइ र लम्बाई आवश्यकता अनुसार र उचाई १० देखि १५ से.मी. (करिव एक बिक्ता)को अग्लो ड्याड तयार पार्ने ।
- बेर्ना सार्नुभन्दा पहिले वाष्पिकरण कम गर्न पातको माथिबाट एकतिहाई भाग काटेर फाल्नु उपयुक्त हुन्छ ।
- बीउ रोगको एकदेखि डेढ महिनामा बेर्ना सार्ने लायकको हुन्छ ।
- हारदेखि हारबीचको फरक १५ से.मी. र बोटदेखि बोटको दुरी १० से.मी. हुनुपर्छ ।
- बेर्ना सारेको ७ दिन भित्र बेर्ना मरेको टारुमा नयाँ बेर्ना पुनः सार्नुपर्छ ।



९०. गोडमेल

प्याजबालीमा भारपात हटाएर माटो खुकुलो बनाइ राख्न कम्तिमा ३ पटक गोडमेल गर्नुपर्छ ।



९१. सिंचाई र निकास

- पहिलो पटक बेर्ना रोप्ना साथ र पछि मौसम र माटोको अवस्था हेरी ५ देखि ६ पटक सिंचाई दिनुपर्छ ।
- पानी जम्न दिनु हुँदैन ।



९२. बाली संरक्षण

- मुख्यतः थ्रिप्स किरा लाग्छ र यसले प्याजको पातलाई कोत्तेर खाने हुँदा पात सुकेर बोट नर्दछ ।
- यसलाई नियन्त्रण गर्न २ मिलिलिटर मल्टिनिम प्रति लिटर पानीमा घोलेर छर्नुपर्छ । यस्तै बेर्ना सारेपछि दुई पटक खरानी छर्नु उपयुक्त हुन्छ ।
- डाउनी मिल्दु रोग लागेमा पातमा खैरो रङ्गको ठुसी देखापरी बिरुवाको वृद्धि रोकिएर बिरुवा पहेलो भई मर्दछ ।
- यरा रोगको नियन्त्रण गर्ने क्याराथेन २ मिलिलिटर प्रति लिटर पानीमा वा ३ ग्राम डाईथेन एम-४५ प्रति लिटर पानीमा घोलेर छर्ने ।
- कालो पोके रोग लागेमा पातको सतहमा कालो थोपलाहरू देखिन्छन् र पातबाट कालो धुलो भर्दछ ।
- यो रोग नियन्त्रण गर्न एउटै जमीनमा लगातार प्याज खेती नगर्ने । रोगी बेर्नाहरू उखेलेर नष्ट गर्ने । बेमिष्टिन २ ग्राम प्रति के.जी.का दरले बीउको उपचार गर्ने ।
- यस्तै प्याजमा गानो नलाग्दै फूल फुल्ने समस्या (बोल्डिङ्) पनि हुन सक्छ । यसबाट बचाउन सान्त्वलित रूपमा रासायनिक मलको प्रयोग गर्ने, सिफारिस गरिएका जात लगाउने, राम्रोसँग ढुकिएको बिरुवा मात्र सार्ने र सकम्भ पोष महिना भित्रै बेर्ना सारी सक्ने ।



९३. गानो खन्ने

- बोटमा ५० देखि ८० प्रतिशत पातहरू हल्का पहेलो गएपछि खन्न लायक हुन्छ ।
- हरियो प्याज सागको लागि रोपेको १ महिना पछाडिदेखि उखेलेर तारकारीको रूपमा प्रयोग गर्न सकिन्छ ।



९४. उत्पादन

प्रति रोपनी १५०० देखि २००० के.जी. ।



Illustrations courtesy FAO Nepal.

ANNEX C: SUCCESS STORY



USAID | NEPAL
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

With NEAT's Support, Farmer Increases Income by 500%

A farmer in Rolpa has become a model for her farming group, using training and input support provided by NEAT.



Photo: NEAT

Sashi Sunuwar (right) and her daughter-in-law in her semi-harvested cabbage field in Rolpa.

"Without USAID/NEAT Activity support, replacing traditional maize plantation with cabbage farming was impossible and earning US\$ 256 instead of US\$51 for 2.7 quintals of maize production from the same land was simply out of the question"- Sashi Sunuwar

U.S. Agency for International Development
www.usaid.gov

Sashi Sunuwar's dream was a simple one: enough food for her family and perhaps one day a real roof over their heads. Sashi worked hard on her 32,670 square foot farm in Rolpa year after year, but revenues from the sales of her maize, oil seed, and mustard crops only amounted to roughly NRs 4,000 (U.S. \$50) per season—barely enough to cover her family's expenses. Once her son left for India looking for better opportunities, Sashi knew she needed help.

Through her membership with the Rampur Greenery Women Farmer Group, Sashi learned of the USAID-funded NEAT Activity program. NEAT provided her with technical assistance, and with the encouragement from training packages provided by NEAT, Sashi decided to replace maize with Green Coronet cabbage on 10,890 sq. ft. of her land. NEAT provided training in modern cabbage production techniques, as well as input supports such as seed and fertilizer. As a result, Sashi's income increased to NRs 20,000 (U.S. \$256), five times her previous season's income.

Sashi was ecstatic when she first harvested a single cabbage weighing almost 8 kg. "Businesspersons from Butwal Vegetable Wholesale Market praised my cabbage for its freshness and delicious taste," said Sashi with a contented smile. With an income five times greater than past years, hopes are high in her family, and her dream is becoming a reality.

Sashi's farm is now a model for other members of the Rampur Greenery Women Farmer Group, and her farm is a learning center for other members who are enthusiastic to work with NEAT in vegetable farming. Sashi is planning to cultivate cauliflower in a second crop cycle during the winter season, and next season she plans to expand the vegetable farming in her remaining 21,780 sq.ft. of land.

ANNEX D: SUPPLEMENTAL M&E DATA

PIR and Sub-IR information disaggregated by gender and location

Indicator A: Total change in income of beneficiaries assisted by the project (as measured by net revenues) by VDC											
											figures in USD
District	VDC	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean
Arghakhanchi	Narpani	-	91	198	1,592	224	108	1,678	183	191	207
	Sitapur	-	154	24	53	146	8	18	18	33	69
	Thada	45	13	37	131	11	(252)	67	121	28	2
	Thulapokhara	-	20	8	23	27	19	23	1	23	-
	Wangla	-	-	33	143	28	16	39	8	73	10
District Total		45	277	301	1,943	436	(100)	1,825	331	348	288
Banke	Bankatti	(9)	(43)	(40)	-	-	-	-	2	17	-
	Betani	1	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hirminiya	(69)	(44)	(1,620)	1	(40)	-	55	(50)	0	(6)
	Phattepur	(166)	(91)	(75)	(7)	(30)	(3)	-	4	-	1
	Puraina	106	(137)	-	74	(91)	(278)	117	494	69	(44)
	Puraini	33	(157)	(7)	4	(33)	14	52	(85)	-	(6)
District Total		(105)	(482)	(1,742)	73	(193)	(267)	225	365	86	(56)
Bardiya	Deudakala	3	50	-	3	(16)	390	62	5	55	(1)
	Kalika	1,503	(2,161)	(6)	(34)	(35)	(246)	356	23	401	(95)
	Magaragadi	766	(779)	(187)	46	27	98	111	43	232	37
	ManpurMainapokhar	500	(811)	(28)	126	0	16	376	(26)	292	3
	Mohamadpur	46	(351)	(28)	174	28	173	72	0	222	(3)
	Motipur	91	(212)	(93)	1,502	275	153	4,807	102	327	17
District Total		2,909	(4,263)	(342)	1,817	280	584	5,784	147	1,527	(42)

Indicator A: Total change in income of beneficiaries assisted by the project (as measured by net revenues) by VDC, cont.

District	VDC	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean
Dailekh	Baraha	-	1	28	36	(187)	99	82	90	37	(8)
	Gouri	-	(6)	(236)	103	36	(0)	204	5	76	-
	Khadkawada	-	-	(118)	-	1	0	1	2	31	-
	Malika	-	21	52	-	95	28	6	49	27	10
	NauleKatuwal	-	-	(17)	169	(28)	86	103	245	138	3
	Nepa	33	30	(5)	15	75	41	125	56	415	-
District Total		33	46	(295)	324	(8)	253	522	446	725	5
Dang	Bela	1	(130)	(89)	(2)	-	(2)	-	18	34	-
	Bijauri	102	(44)	(1)	203	(23)	(28)	-	6	10	2
	Duruwa	637	(259)	(331)	21	19	5	-	99	-	-
	Gadhawa	(1)	(37)	(484)	26	19	16	48	6	128	(144)
	Gangaparaspur	(7)	(2)	(161)	6	19	5	5	6	19	3
	Manpur	1,294	(182)	(338)	8	6	(15)	20	22	8	-
	Phulbari	80	(19)	(948)	23	1	20	1	-	8	-
District Total		2,107	(671)	(2,352)	284	40	0	73	156	207	(139)
Jajarkot	Bhoor	(2)	53	4	51	59	30	17	91	263	0
	Dandagaun	-	-	50	54	64	65	26	34	354	-
	Jagatipur	89	17	(45)	2,759	650	97	522	351	358	-
	Khalanga	621	79	10	1,004	550	182	1,709	384	591	-
	Punama	12	1	-	666	19	1,623	9	327	139	-
District Total		719	149	19	4,534	1,344	1,999	2,283	1,187	1,705	0
Kailali	Baliya	33	(232)	(9)	3	-	-	-	43	-	2
	Chauha	1,602	252	-	134	-	4	-	18	2	-
	Durgauli	(152)	(243)	(24)	160	15	85	21	61	-	(19)
	Pathariya	(69)	(2)	(12)	1,416	166	1,548	1,560	212	1,181	11
	Pratapapur	98	(607)	(19)	12	(16)	26	6	63	-	(3)
District Total		1,513	(832)	(64)	1,724	166	1,663	1,587	396	1,183	(9)

Indicator B: Value of Exports in Selected Sub-Sectors (USD million)

Sector	Baseline in USD	Progress in USD
Lentil	52.00	46.50
Ginger	16.60	21.50
Tea	6.30	3.90
Total	74.90	71.90

Indicator A: Total change in income of beneficiaries assisted by the project (as measured by net revenues) by VDC, cont.

District	VDC	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean
Kapilbastu	Basantapur	(60)	(148)	-	111	-	(12)	-	12	6	(1)
	Dhankauli	112	(153)	-	749	(865)	(4,234)	1,384	6	101	(2,417)
	Gauri	(34)	(197)	-	40	-	13	-	2	0	(4)
	Kapilbastu N.P.	268	(124)	-	-	(6)	(161)	-	1	-	-
	Nigalihawa	28	(201)	(1)	(177)	(622)	(2,483)	31	8	1	(93)
	Tilaurakot	(25)	(103)	-	23	(20)	(1,241)	47	6	-	(32)
District Total		290	(926)	(1)	746	(1,513)	(8,118)	1,461	34	109	(2,547)
Palpa	Dobhan	2	13	224	161	(234)	(2,287)	1,776	-	5	(27)
	Gothadi	-	-	(8)	28	19	18	113	26	1	8
	Jalpa	163	3	90	276	153	993	61	26	250	-
	Masyam	48	-	-	1,337	(68)	3,105	1,574	23	133	(14)
	Rahabas	-	-	(5)	-	-	0	-	2	-	0
	Telgha	410	6	28	208	(207)	280	1,807	44	605	(4)
District Total		623	23	330	2,010	(338)	2,110	5,332	121	993	(38)
Pyuthan	Bijayanagar	45	46	65	535	(14)	20	169	11	42	5
	Bijubar	37	127	11	356	(127)	(42)	153	21	509	(26)
	Dakhanwadi	126	23	(6)	381	(92)	34	6	24	59	(0)
	Khaira	18	26	685	21	(31)	14	18	35	-	0
	Maranthana	229	160	29	100	(57)	49	42	165	100	1
District Total		455	384	784	1,393	(320)	76	389	255	710	(20)
Rolpa	Budagaun	37	27	(55)	946	(248)	3,550	3	16	142	380
	Korchawang	-	41	(6)	8	5	51	-	2	3	-
	Kotgaun	15	31	(32)	8	2	1	-	4	7	-
	Liwang	-	1	52	5	110	5	4	19	-	-
	Nuwagaun	-	19	14	762	(460)	928	34	13	207	(11)
District Total		52	120	(26)	1,729	(591)	4,535	41	54	360	369

Indicator A: Total change in income of beneficiaries assisted by the project (as measured by net revenues) by VDC, cont.

District	VDC	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean
Rukum	Bhalakacha	25	16	-	25	33	8	177	112	7	(4)
	Chhiwang	416	219	(31)	971	53	804	539	23	147	43
	Khara	-	(3)	(11)	8	-	-	6	-	-	-
	Muru	-	15	(4)	85	86	144	-	84	51	6
	MusikotKhalanga	-	-	-	759	89	506	859	146	73	101
District Total		441	247	(47)	1,848	261	1,463	1,581	364	278	146
Salyan	Chhayachhetra	(2)	14	(216)	73	23	89	88	8	8	45
	Dandagoun	13	38	(152)	5	65	6	1	82	0	-
	Dhanwang	-	(17)	(17)	4,363	(249)	1,996	76	-	140	(6)
	Kajeri	36	51	25	92	190	65	205	57	156	(0)
	Phalawang	(12)	(17)	(57)	155	25	88	-	66	13	12
	Rim	-	(2)	-	5,299	(431)	2,027	495	139	1,203	-
District Total		35	67	(417)	9,988	(378)	4,271	865	352	1,520	51
Surkhet	Babiyachaur	129	68	0	235	9	6	118	62	104	(6)
	Ghumkhahare	59	115	(298)	22	(36)	13	16	26	4	-
	Kunathari	85	(5)	(29)	196	68	(1,043)	701	90	26	14
	Mehelkuna	35	63	(24)	64	(5)	30	400	32	19	11
	Pokharikanda	(8)	10	(20)	93	32	374	61	49	220	19
	Sahare	355	230	(120)	203	244	119	203	103	141	(8)
	Salkot	147	24	(33)	58	(45)	51	82	19	45	1
District Total		802	505	(524)	869	268	(450)	1,581	381	558	32
Grand Total		9,918	(5,356)	(4,375)	29,282	(547)	8,017	23,547	4,590	10,310	(1,959)

Indicator A: Total change in income of beneficiaries assisted by the project (as measured by net revenues) by Ethnicity

											USD
District	Ethnicity	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Cauli	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean
Arghakhanchi	DAG	-	157	217	540	64	(211)	234	77	109	115
	Non DAG	45	120	85	1,403	372	111	1,590	254	239	173
District Total		45	277	301	1,943	436	(100)	1,825	331	348	288
Banke	DAG	(97)	(491)	(1,742)	73	(193)	(271)	225	367	86	(52)
	Non DAG	(8)	9	-	-	-	4	-	(2)	-	(3)
District Total		(105)	(482)	(1,742)	73	(193)	(267)	225	365	86	(56)
Bardiya	DAG	2,592	(4,080)	(345)	1,820	307	556	5,492	136	1,467	(42)
	Non DAG	317	(183)	3	(3)	(27)	28	292	11	60	0
District Total		2,909	(4,263)	(342)	1,817	280	584	5,784	147	1,527	(42)
Dailekh	DAG	-	1	(6)	36	(181)	20	5	44	53	2
	Non DAG	33	45	(289)	287	173	233	516	402	672	2
District Total		33	46	(295)	324	(8)	253	522	446	725	5
Dang	DAG	1,971	(642)	(1,616)	53	61	1	72	146	102	(141)
	Non DAG	135	(29)	(736)	231	(20)	(1)	1	10	106	2
District Total		2,107	(671)	(2,352)	284	40	0	73	156	207	(139)
Jajarkot	DAG	315	67	5	2,360	437	427	659	245	174	-
	Non DAG	405	83	14	2,174	907	1,571	1,624	942	1,530	0
District Total		719	149	19	4,534	1,344	1,999	2,283	1,187	1,705	0
Kailali	DAG	1,492	(811)	(64)	1,710	162	1,631	1,546	392	1,117	(9)
	Non DAG	21	(21)	-	14	4	32	41	4	66	-
District Total		1,513	(832)	(64)	1,724	166	1,663	1,587	396	1,183	(9)
Kapilbastu	DAG	265	(867)	-	665	(1,382)	(7,297)	1,420	13	109	(2,446)
	Non DAG	24	(59)	(1)	81	(131)	(821)	41	21	-	(100)
District Total		290	(926)	(1)	746	(1,513)	(8,118)	1,461	34	109	(2,547)

Indicator A: Total change in income of beneficiaries assisted by the project (as measured by net revenues) by Ethnicity, cont.

District	Ethnicity	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Cauli	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean
Palpa	DAG	51	3	54	763	90	(1,109)	2,645	46	726	28
	Non DAG	572	20	275	1,247	(428)	3,219	2,687	75	267	(66)
District Total		623	23	330	2,010	(338)	2,110	5,332	121	993	(38)
Pyuthan	DAG	122	169	11	321	16	50	25	54	68	(0)
	Non DAG	333	215	774	1,072	(335)	25	364	201	642	(20)
District Total		455	384	784	1,393	(320)	76	389	255	710	(20)
Rolpa	DAG	52	101	36	1,729	(667)	3,614	41	45	306	298
	Non DAG	-	19	(62)	(0)	77	921	-	9	55	70
District Total		52	120	(26)	1,729	(591)	4,535	41	54	360	369
Rukum	DAG	-	16	(9)	230	69	71	318	166	38	120
	Non DAG	441	231	(38)	1,618	192	1,392	1,263	198	240	26
District Total		441	247	(47)	1,848	261	1,463	1,581	364	278	146
Salyan	DAG	18	23	(121)	3,594	(34)	1,819	112	173	1,027	12
	Non DAG	17	44	(296)	6,393	(344)	2,452	753	179	493	39
District Total		35	67	(417)	9,988	(378)	4,271	865	352	1,520	51
Surkhet	DAG	93	31	(135)	190	58	(774)	337	96	281	28
	Non DAG	708	474	(389)	679	211	324	1,244	285	277	4
District Total		802	505	(524)	869	268	(450)	1,581	381	558	32
Grand Total		9,918	(5,356)	(4,375)	29,282	(547)	8,017	23,547	4,590	10,310	(1,959)

Indicator A: Total change in income of beneficiaries assisted by the project (as measured by net revenues) by Gender

USD											
District	Gender	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Chili	Long bean
Arghakhanchi	Female	-	192	302	1,640	300	119	1,665	272	341	216
	Male	45	85	(0)	303	136	(218)	159	59	7	72
District Total		45	277	301	1,943	436	(100)	1,825	331	348	288
Banke	Female	(13)	(59)	(721)	82	3	(34)	131	442	0	(44)
	Male	(92)	(423)	(1,021)	(8)	(197)	(233)	93	(77)	85	(12)
District Total		(105)	(482)	(1,742)	73	(193)	(267)	225	365	86	(56)
Bardiya	Female	1,737	(2,429)	(200)	1,694	307	261	5,288	132	971	1
	Male	1,172	(1,835)	(142)	123	(27)	323	496	15	556	(43)
District Total		2,909	(4,263)	(342)	1,817	280	584	5,784	147	1,527	(42)
Dailekh	Female	-	26	(77)	185	5	55	267	165	108	9
	Male	33	20	(218)	139	(13)	198	254	281	617	(5)
District Total		33	46	(295)	324	(8)	253	522	446	725	5
Dang	Female	1,192	(320)	(1,137)	221	15	(56)	71	87	59	(34)
	Male	914	(351)	(1,215)	64	25	57	2	69	148	(105)
District Total		2,107	(671)	(2,352)	284	40	0	73	156	207	(139)
Jajarkot	Female	440	70	(2)	3,353	561	1,371	840	377	469	-
	Male	279	79	21	1,181	783	627	1,442	810	1,236	0
District Total		719	149	19	4,534	1,344	1,999	2,283	1,187	1,705	0
Kailali	Female	1,642	(773)	(16)	947	34	895	521	268	334	(12)
	Male	(129)	(59)	(48)	777	131	767	1,066	129	849	3
District Total		1,513	(832)	(64)	1,724	166	1,663	1,587	396	1,183	(9)
Kapilbastu	Female	(3)	(420)	(1)	693	(482)	(4,103)	791	38	22	(1,111)
	Male	293	(506)	-	53	(1,031)	(4,015)	670	(4)	87	(1,436)
District Total		290	(926)	(1)	746	(1,513)	(8,118)	1,461	34	109	(2,547)

Indicator A: Total change in income of beneficiaries assisted by the project (as measured by net revenues) by Gender, cont.

District	Gender	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Chili	Long bean
Palpa	Female	460	23	339	431	(255)	979	1,655	24	287	(38)
	Male	163	-	(10)	1,579	(83)	1,131	3,676	97	706	0
District Total		623	23	330	2,010	(338)	2,110	5,332	121	993	(38)
Pyuthan	Female	269	309	757	1,208	(216)	27	308	224	392	(0)
	Male	185	74	28	184	(103)	49	81	32	319	(20)
District Total		455	384	784	1,393	(320)	76	389	255	710	(20)
Rolpa	Female	15	63	(16)	313	49	1,445	36	32	17	70
	Male	37	56	(10)	1,416	(640)	3,090	5	22	344	299
District Total		52	120	(26)	1,729	(591)	4,535	41	54	360	369
Rukum	Female	39	97	(45)	1,043	134	564	774	233	144	76
	Male	402	150	(1)	805	126	899	807	131	134	70
District Total		441	247	(47)	1,848	261	1,463	1,581	364	278	146
Salyan	Female	(10)	86	(226)	4,850	14	2,247	510	165	333	53
	Male	45	(19)	(191)	5,138	(392)	2,024	356	187	1,186	(2)
District Total		35	67	(417)	9,988	(378)	4,271	865	352	1,520	51
Surkhet	Female	716	457	(338)	623	274	(435)	1,117	277	521	12
	Male	85	48	(186)	247	(6)	(15)	464	104	37	19
District Total		802	505	(524)	869	268	(450)	1,581	381	558	32
Grand Total		9,918	(5,356)	(4,375)	29,282	(547)	8,017	23,547	4,590	10,310	(1,959)

**Indicator D. Number of rural households benefitting directly from
USG interventions by Ethnicity and VDC**

District	VDC	DAG	Non DAG	Total
Arghakhanchi	Narpani	42	57	99
	Sitapur	54	35	89
	Thada	45	68	113
	Thulapokhara	43	59	102
	Wangla	49	48	97
	Kerunga	1	0	1
	Sandhi Kharka	0	1	1
District Total		234	268	502
Banke	Bankatti	95	5	100
	Betani	100	0	100
	Hirminiya	99	1	100
	Phattepur	91	6	97
	Puraina	90	12	102
	Puraini	100	0	100
	Kamdi	6	0	6
	Udayapur	3	0	3
District Total		584	24	608
Bardiya	Deudakala	80	34	114
	Kalika	94	31	125
	Magaragadi	119	0	119
	Mainapokhar	96	19	115
	Mohamadpur	123	1	124
	Motipur	101	22	123
	Gulariya	2	0	2
District Total		615	107	722
Dailekh	Baraha	71	25	96
	Gouri	34	67	101
	Khadkawada	35	67	102
	Malika	5	91	96
	NauleKatuwal	12	94	106
	Nepa	42	57	99
	Dadaparajul	0	3	3
	Garpan	0	1	1
	Goganpani	3	4	7
	Lalikanda	0	4	4
District Total		202	413	615

Indicator D. Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG interventions by Ethnicity and VDC, cont.

District	VDC	DAG	Non DAG	Total
Dang	Bela	110	4	114
	Bijauri	24	16	40
	Duruwa	84	13	97
	Gadhawa	87	37	124
	Gangaparaspur	114	0	114
	Manpur	140	9	149
	Phulbari	51	62	113
	Ghorahi Municipality	0	3	3
	Rampur	3	3	6
Saudiyar	2	1	3	
District Total		615	148	763
Jajarkot	Bhoor	1	66	67
	Dandagaun	63	31	94
	Jagatipur	11	42	53
	Khalanga	63	42	105
	Punama	35	51	86
District Total		173	232	405
Kailali	Baliya	74	26	100
	Chauha	65	37	102
	Durgauli	98	0	98
	Pathariya	112	11	123
	Pratapapur	94	1	95
District Total		443	75	518
Kapilbastu	Basantapur	93	6	99
	Dhankauli	110	7	117
	Gauri	105	0	105
	Kapilbastu N.P.	68	26	94
	Nigalihawa	91	37	128
	Tilaurakot	75	28	103
	Buddhi	4	2	6
	Kopawa	11	0	11
	Pakadi	4	0	4
	Pathariya	1	1	2
District Total		562	107	669

Indicator D. Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG interventions by Ethnicity and VDC, cont.

District	VDC	DAG	Non DAG	Total
Palpa	Dobhan	54	43	97
	Gothadi	95	5	100
	Jalpa	102	34	136
	Masyam	63	34	97
	Rahabas	69	0	69
	Telgha	31	71	102
	Bhairabsthan	3	1	4
	BodhiPokharathok	6	0	6
	Chidipani	5	0	5
	Khasyoli	1	5	6
	Madanpokhara	1	5	6
	Tansen Na pa	3	0	3
	District Total		433	198
Pyuthan	Bijayanagar	47	55	102
	Bijubar	29	58	87
	Dakhanwadi	42	29	71
	Khaira	19	68	87
	Maranthana	30	54	84
District Total		167	264	431
Rolpa	Budagaun	73	24	97
	Korchawang	122	0	122
	Kotgaun	93	9	102
	Liwang	60	21	81
	Nuwagaun	73	9	82
District Total		421	63	484
Rukum	Bhalakacha	41	45	86
	Chhiwang	30	76	106
	Khara	20	61	81
	Muru	60	11	71
	MusikotKhalanga	54	43	97
District Total		205	236	441

Indicator D. Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG interventions by Ethnicity and VDC, cont.

District	VDC	DAG	Non DAG	Total
Salyan	Chhayachhetra	29	70	99
	Dandagoun	50	44	94
	Dhanwang	52	55	107
	Kajeri	14	85	99
	Phalawang	53	50	103
	Rim	64	37	101
	Siddheswari	0	3	3
	Tharmare	0	3	3
District Total		262	347	609
Surkhet	Babiyachaur	53	52	105
	Ghumkhahare	35	53	88
	Kunathari	70	37	107
	Mehelkuna	94	24	118
	Pokharikanda	72	26	98
	Sahare	59	55	114
	Salkot	8	97	105
	Chhinchu	1	4	5
	Dharapani	4	0	4
	Gadi	0	1	1
	Garpan	1	1	2
	Harre	0	1	1
	Jarbuta	0	5	5
	District Total		397	356
14 Districts Total		5,313	2,838	8,151

PIR 1 Data Disaggregation

Indicator 1.2.2 Number of public-private dialogues events held by Region

Region	Component			Total
	1	4	5	
Central	7	5	1	13
Eastern	1			1
Far-western				
Mid-Western				
Western	3			3
Total	11	5	1	17

Indicator 1.2.3 Number of participants in Public - Private Dialogues by Region

Region	Component			Total
	1	4	5	
Central	223	85	23	331
Eastern	30	2	2	34
Far-western	1	1	0	2
International	4	0	1	5
Mid-Western	21	1	0	22
Western	45	2	1	48
Total	324	91	27	442

Indicator 1.4.2 Number of participants in fiscal policy environment training by Disitrcit and Gender

District	Baseline	Gender		Total	LOP Target
		Male	Female		
Banke		1		1	
Dhanusa		1		1	
Ilam		1		1	
Jhapa		2		2	
Kailali		1		1	
Kapilvastu		1		1	
Kathmandu		31	1	32	
Morang		5		5	
Parsa		9		9	
Rautahat		1		1	
Rupandehi		3		3	
Saptari		1		1	
Sarlahi		1		1	
Sindhupalchowk		2		2	
Siraha		1		1	
Sunsari		2		2	
Total	0	63	1	64	790

PIR 2 Data Disaggregation

Indicator 2.1 Change in value of total sales in selected sectors (USD Million)															
														**unit in USD	
Baseline report on value of sales of individual farmers by VDCs and sectors (C2 and C3)															
District	VDC	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean	Pig	Goat	Poultry	
Arghakhanchi	Narpani	-	255	250	3,160	989	208	2,431	349	340	1,499	-	3,724	2,959	
	Sitapur	-	319	208	111	367	25	42	50	65	168	343	3,590	2,917	
	Thada	89	107	103	297	166	985	192	345	51	18	4,944	8,789	19,338	
	Thulapokhara	-	27	47	135	218	40	35	2	75		-	2,860	94	
	Wangla	-	173	-	276	321	45	331	27	90	23	-	-	-	
	Kerunga				20								-	-	-
	Sandhi Kharka				122	97		35		69	21	-	4,142	3,595	
District Total		89	881	607	4,121	2,158	1,303	3,065	772	690	1,729	5,288	23,104	28,903	
Banke	Bankatti	276	87	381					108	22		-	1,571	17	
	Betani	67	-	44								-	305	11	
	Hirminiya	514	2,247	247	8	32		168	195	6	3	-	431	-	
	Phattepur	1,790	143	597	49	72	71		107		9	2,810	1,091	94	
	Puraina	1,722	-	3,009	792	708	448	412	777	133	95	-	1,544	41	
	Puraini	1,561	21	1,088	77	259	137	128	528		13	-	221	7	
	Kamdi				83	-	208	-	313	-	-	-	-	-	
	Udayapur				153	83	449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
District Total		5,931	2,497	5,366	1,161	1,154	1,312	707	2,028	161	120	2,810	5,162	170	

Indicator 2.1 Change in value of total sales in selected sectors (USD Million)

District	VDC	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean	Pig	Goat	Poultry	
Bardiya	Deudakala	1,740	-	1,101	51	37	1,185	110	73	79	4	1,238	4,658	3,735	
	Kalika	22,895	8	17,106	322	206	821	605	243	1,588	132	6,311	4,686	10,588	
	Magaragadi	13,743	490	6,689	103	68	224	186	143	306	112	2,905	2,657	106	
	Mainapokhar	8,661	53	6,336	237	13	78	905	429	514	40	6,079	2,794	444	
	Mohamadpur	2,143	100	2,217	282	71	330	141	43	473	2	872	1,945	398	
	Motipur	2,532	443	3,226	2,907	1,090	403	8,887	282	418	119	4,123	5,043	114	
	Gulariya				21	21	-	-	57	-	-				
	Kalika				42	52	153	-	111	167	42				
District Total		51,715	1,093	36,675	3,964	1,557	3,193	10,834	1,381	3,545	451	21,528	21,783	15,385	
Dailekh	Baraha	-	329	2	112	2,115	557	129	214	129	90	138	4,982	700	
	Gouri	-	560	56	208	169	1	309	15	140		928	4,787	358	
	Khadkawada	-	323	-		2	1	5	4	67		-	2,515	306	
	Malika	-	198	35		195	52	8	100	66	21	-	5,836	708	
	Naulekatuwal	-	50	-	308	890	528	158	600	393	4	69	5,189	401	
	Nepa	97	127	83	28	286	90	174	125	604		-	3,673	351	
	Dadaparajul				313	100	146	214	48	117	-				
	Garpan				-	-	104	-	-	-	-				
	Goganpani				1,019	950	2,111	319	-	92	-				
	Lalikanda				569	236	951	-	-	549	-				
District Total		97	1,586	176	2,557	4,944	4,541	1,316	1,106	2,156	115	1,135	26,982	2,825	

Indicator 2.1 Change in value of total sales in selected sectors (USD Million)

District	VDC	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean	Pig	Goat	Poultry	
Dang	Bela	89	999	1,194	14		7		167	50		2,827	731	276	
	Bijauri	2,371	6	973	445	84	7		23	30	19	453	285	156	
	Duruwa	10,328	1,036	1,439	43	37	14		288			4,209	3,260	981	
	Gadhawa	1,426	1,393	235	66	238	642	74	27	176	1,280	3,539	1,982	665	
	Gangaparaspur	500	639	22	13	28	26	12	31	30	41	4,970	1,111	636	
	Manpur	13,317	723	916	33	92	67	34	55	18		5,245	3,323	2,126	
	Phulbari	652	2,795	137	37	3	35	2		18		2,564	3,867	1,296	
	Ghorahi Municipality				-	-	10,833	-	-	-	-				
	Rampur				285	-	9,861	-	-	-	-				
Saudiyar				78	-	807	-	-	-	-					
District Total		28,682	7,591	4,917	1,013	482	22,300	122	591	321	1,341	23,806	14,557	6,136	
Jajarkot	Bhoor	86	328	201	89	132	67	21	158	421	5	-	2,800	1,484	
	Dandagaun	-	301	-	81	101	122	38	65	544		-	7,238	583	
	Jagatipur	342	337	149	5,099	2,307	626	770	674	552		-	1,706	829	
	Khalanga	1,307	304	211	1,725	1,572	423	2,120	694	884		-	4,373	1,414	
	Punama	56	-	11	1,090	61	2,919	14	643	229		-	3,632	236	
District Total		1,791	1,270	573	8,083	4,172	4,157	2,964	2,233	2,630	5	-	19,748	4,546	
Kailali	Baliya	1,188	75	2,046	5				114		8	2,413	1,156	185	
	Chauha	3,578	-	2,276	201		11		41	3		889	217	65	
	Durgauli	2,025	180	1,979	352	60	189	54	184		32	4,759	914	125	
	Pathariya	3,757	51	488	3,218	1,069	3,400	3,131	604	1,915	160	6,387	2,043	94	
	Pratapapur	4,067	45	5,970	125	85	44	38	113		17	2,968	1,075	87	
District Total		14,615	350	12,758	3,902	1,214	3,643	3,223	1,056	1,919	217	17,416	5,404	555	

Indicator 2.1 Change in value of total sales in selected sectors (USD Million)

District	VDC	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean	Pig	Goat	Poultry
Kapilbastu	Basantapur	3,044	-	915	258		7		76	11	4	-	35	15
	Dhankauli	4,079	-	1,874	6,092	3,091	8,931	3,688	197	563	4,738	-	1,289	-
	Gauri	1,076		1,117	209		44	112	6	11	7	278	323	83
	Kapilbastu N.P.	2,689	-	827		25	486		14			-	1,039	24
	Nigalihawa	10,087	5	1,560	2,370	1,702	4,953	235	261	656	535	681	2,196	24,303
	Tilaurakot	3,528	-	562	201	87	598	105	222		94	-	701	12,219
	Buddhi				294	764	476	64	69	73	-			
	Kopawa				758	337	408	54	465	132	107			
	Pakadi				315	38	-	-	278	174	-			
	Pathariya				-	158	-	126	-	-	43			
District Total		24,503	5	6,854	10,497	6,202	15,902	4,384	1,586	1,621	5,529	958	5,583	36,645
Palpa	Dobhan	184	734	19	632	753	7,800	4,271		167	431	8,654	4,544	9,759
	Gothadi	-	49	-	52	70	50	188	68	3	24	4,193	5,235	749
	Jalpa	538	361	18	616	813	2,475	98	65	486		5,172	7,545	7,596
	Masyam	102	-	-	2,738	414	10,933	3,038	64	301	275	3,801	7,274	2,089
	Rahabas	-	24	-			4		7		0	1,980	2,500	269
	Telgha	1,247	107	15	2,078	2,439	5,195	3,785	142	1,574	430	1,153	4,938	26,983
	Bhairabsthan				56	160	667	-	-	100	-			
	BodhiPokharathok				283	431	2,357	220	-	285	215			
	Chidipani				83	57	5,076	10	-	254	-			
	Khasyoli				26	391	1,618	161	-	208	-			
	Madanpokhara				2,645	541	719	358	3	975	417			
Tansen Na pa				789	727	281	-	-	483	-				
District Total		2,071	1,275	52	10,000	6,795	37,175	12,131	348	4,837	1,793	24,953	32,035	47,445

Indicator 2.1 Change in value of total sales in selected sectors (USD Million)

District	VDC	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean	Pig	Goat	Poultry	
Pyuthan	Bijayanagar	228	375	277	877	106	145	233	30	68	74	885	4,237	4,646	
	Bijubar	280	64	555	1,259	675	264	271	131	905	165	-	3,447	15,033	
	Dakhanwadi	225	71	106	1,144	308	190	9	46	91	11	263	2,837	5,406	
	Khaira	152	1,356	165	46	60	95	25	153		7	-	4,452	1,178	
	Maranathana	415	218	413	294	433	159	61	566	141	33	944	3,212	2,362	
District Total		1,299	2,084	1,515	3,621	1,583	852	598	926	1,205	289	2,092	18,185	28,624	
Rolpa	Budagaun	168	755	246	1,577	552	8,742	17	80	413	874	3,767	4,291	383	
	Korchawang	-	325	113	18	26	142		7	15		952	5,125	558	
	Kotgaun	32	254	114	26	6	2		13	10		995	7,015	748	
	Liwang	-	164	4	19	211	14	5	44			361	2,205	190	
	Nuwagaun	-	935	180	1,998	2,230	17,273	63	495	1,073	58	2,382	5,554	722	
District Total		200	2,433	656	3,638	3,026	26,174	85	639	1,510	932	8,457	24,189	2,601	
Rukum	Bhalakacha	68	-	64	63	73	23	222	193	9	37	-	3,522	881	
	Chhiwang	732	259	652	1,810	224	1,429	756	54	221	290	-	7,519	1,200	
	Khara	-	44	50	11			24				-	4,069	440	
	Muru	-	42	55	156	216	229		130	90	19	-	3,968	712	
	MusikotKhalanga	-	-	-	1,344	362	823	1,132	344	122	770	694	3,092	4,966	
District Total		799	346	820	3,384	874	2,503	2,134	722	441	1,117	694	22,171	8,199	
Salyan	Chhayachhetra	276	1,026	93	149	113	265	111	20	35	108	986	6,492	3,755	
	Dandagoun	259	988	220	101	281	29	2	148	6		619	7,797	1,040	
	Dhanwang	-	67	89	9,134	5,084	13,491	195		615	22	1,014	9,259	374	
	Kajeri	111	352	67	167	631	148	288	110	282	1	56	5,840	479	
	Phalawang	96	129	63	830	78	542		106	51	28	847	7,355	699	
	Rim	-	-	8	11,128	4,007	14,659	929	318	3,031		1,314	10,562	7,250	
	Siddheswari				490	615	93	-	104	-	-				
	Tharmare				444	399	366	56	-	156	-				
District Total		742	2,561	539	22,444	11,208	29,594	1,580	805	4,175	158	4,836	47,304	13,598	

Indicator 2.1 Change in value of total sales in selected sectors (USD Million)

District	VDC	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean	Pig	Goat	Poultry
Surkhet	Babiyachaur	849	39	189	411	371	47	205	189	186	8	674	8,092	765
	Ghumkhahare	361	591	353	45	210	50	28	74	10		657	5,117	401
	Kunathari	550	142	19	392	743	4,459	1,605	400	109	54	2,885	5,898	5,445
	Mehelkuna	111	197	138	314	134	1,078	688	115	78	78	993	3,035	554
	Pokharikanda	24	60	28	190	111	4,402	108	138	318	84	1,523	10,733	5,618
	Sahare	1,621	516	571	406	773	4,185	338	438	470	84	2,303	7,690	17,375
	Salkot	1,279	123	96	144	233	124	167	83	102	50	483	7,511	951
	Chhinchu				556	-	1,986	106	-	306	56			
	Dharapani				632	205	104	-	8	28	-			
	Gadi				-	331	-	-	-	-	-			
	Garpan				153	-	347	11	-	31	-			
	Harre				-	-	833	42	-	-	-			
Jarbuta				319	367	646	56	-	118	-				
District Total		4,795	1,668	1,396	3,561	3,479	18,261	3,354	1,446	1,755	414	9,518	48,075	31,109
14 Districts Total		137,329	25,641	72,905	81,944	48,848	170,910	46,497	15,639	26,967	14,212	123,490	314,283	226,741
Note: Baseline data from the Kailali District for component 2 vegetable plots has not been included in this report as the information was submitted late.														
Shaded rows represent data from VDCs under component 2. Component 2 activities are also ongoing in component 3 VDCs														

Indicator 2.2 Change in gross margin per unit of land or animal (Percent)

Commodity	Baseline	Progress through September 30, 2011	LOP Target
Cauliflower	84,311 Rs/ha	NA	20%
cabbage	43,732 Rs/ha	NA	
Tomato	3,097 Rs/ha	NA	
Cucumber	124,005 Rs/ha	NA	
Onion	9,049 Rs/ha	NA	

Indicator 2.2 Gross margin per unit of land baseline data by VDC and Sectors

(Unit in Rupees per hectare)

District	VDC	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion
Arghakhanchi	Narapani		(3,724)			
	Wangla		136,700		678,480	
	Kerunga					
	Thada					(6,416)
	Thulapokhara7		29,360			
	Sandhi Kharka	108,200	121,380		165,600	
District Average		108,200	70,929		422,040	(6,416)
Banke	Kamdi	82,727		3,914		
	Udayapur	108,200	23,680	7,538		
District Average		95,464	23,680	5,726		
Bardiya	Gulariya	(7,941)				7,511
	Kalika	24,848	8,636	1,782		
District Average		16,907	8,636	1,782	-	7,511
Dailekh	Goganpani					
	Lalikanda		32,766	3,314		
	Garpan					
	Dadaparajul			(951)	65,099	
	Barah		43,866	3,913		
	Goganpani					
District Average			38,316	2,092	65,099	
Dang	Rampur			(7,856)		
	Saudiyar			(767)		
	Ghorahi Municipality					
District Average				(4,311)		

Indicator 2.2 Gross margin per unit of land baseline data by VDC and Sectors, cont.

District	VDC	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion
Kapilbastu	Dhankauli	106,833	111,777	(4,425)	75,744	4,388
	Niglihawa	124,285	74,401	748	73,568	(5,008)
	Kopawa	119,003	76,502	884	47,892	8,407
	Pakadi	77,108	51,167			
	Pathariya		78,860		98,316	
	Buddhi	86,015	73,424	348	153,732	38,762
District Average		102,649	77,689	(611)	89,850	11,637
Palpa	BodhiPokharathok		(166)	(8,607)	124,080	
	Madanpokhara		25,553	(5,101)	18,060	
	Tansen Na pa		74,593	(3,829)		
	Bhairabsthan		61,272	16,620		
	Chidipani			21,294	2,025	
	Khasyoli		137,842	(1,289)	280,096	
District Average			59,819	3,181	106,065	
Salyan	Dadagaun	143,496	34,680	449		9,464
	Siddheswari	117,319		1,879		37,466
	Rim	40,051		1,751		
	Dhanwang	57,928	45,347	192		
	Tharmare	68,756		2,727	72,400	
	Phalawang	105,563		2,020		
District Average		88,852	40,014	1,503	72,400	23,465

Indicator 2.2 Gross margin per unit of land baseline data by VDC and Sectors, cont.

District	VDC	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion
Surkhet	Chhinchu	50,554		688	138,646	
	Harre				54,300	
	Jarbuta	43,346	5,120	1,818	144,800	
	Gadi		56,440			
	Garpan	134,412				
	Dharapani	96,742		(317)		
	Mehelkuna	143,920		59,466		
District Average		93,795	30,780	15,414	112,582	
NEAT average		84,311	43,733	3,097	124,005	9,049

** The NEAT M&E unit will conduct a data quality assessment of cost of production data used to calculate gross margin in the first quarter of year 1.

Indicator 2.1.4. Number of producers associations receiving USG assistance by District and Type

District	Type of Organization					Grand Total
	CBO	Cooperative	Marketing Association	Marketing Group	Producer Group	
Arghakhanchi	2	4			2	8
Banke					3	3
Bardiya		1			2	3
Dailekh	1			1	4	6
Dang	1				2	3
Kapilbastu		3			3	6
Lalitpur		1	1		1	2
Palpa		1			10	11
Salyan	1				6	7
Surkhet	1			2	3	6
Grand Total	6	10	1	3	35	55

Indicator 2.1.5 Number of Individuals who have received USG supported training by VDC, Gender, Ethnicity and Age categories

District	VDC	Ethnicity			Gender			Age Category					
		DAG	Non DAG	Total	Female	Male	Total	15-29	30-49	50-65	>65	Missing	Total
Arghakhanchi	Patauti	16	24	40	32	8	40	13	18	9			40
	Sitapur	1	24	25	8	17	25	2	12	11			25
	Thada	1	16	17	12	5	17	5	11	1			17
	Wangla	3	22	25	8	17	25	1	10	10	4		25
District total		21	86	107	60	47	107	21	51	31	4		107
Ilam	Barbote	4	15	19	12	7	19					19	19
	Dhuseni	1		1		1	1					1	1
	Kanyam	5	3	8	2	6	8					8	8
	Kolbung	6	7	13	5	8	13					13	13
	Mangalbare	4	30	34	12	22	34					34	34
District total		20	55	75	31	44	75					75	75
Palpa	Barandi		1	1		1	1		1				1
	Bhairasthan	4	12	16	8	8	16	1	10	5			16
	Chapapani	1	8	9	2	7	9		5	1	3		9
	Chidipani	3	5	8	8		8		4	4			8
	Darlamdada	1	8	9	3	6	9	1	2	6			9
	Khanichhapa	1	1	2		2	2		2				2
	Kusumkhola	3		3	3		3	1	2				3
	Mujhun	1	2	3	3		3		2	1			3
	Nayarnamtales	3	4	7	6	1	7	3	1	2	1		7
	Palung Mainadi	5	15	20	17	3	20	12	6	2			20
	Pheka	1	2	3	3		3		3				3
	Pokharathok		8	8	7	1	8	2	2	3	1		8
	Tansen	5	14	19	11	8	19	6	9	3	1		19
Yamgha	2	6	8		8	8	1	2	3	2		8	
District total		30	86	116	71	45	116	27	51	30	8		116

Indicator 2.1.5 Number of Individuals who have received USG supported training by VDC, Gender, Ethnicity and Age categories, cont.													
District	VDC	Ethnicity			Gender			Age Category					
		DAG	Non DAG	Total	Female	Male	Total	15-29	30-49	50-65	>65	Missing	Total
Salyan	Chhayakshetra	1	5	6	5	1	6	1	5				6
	Dandagaun	22	12	34	8	26	34	3	30	1			34
	Jhimpe	1	1	2		2	2		2				2
	Kajeri	5	21	26	14	12	26	10	15	1			26
	Phalabang	1	6	7	2	5	7		7				7
	Pipalneta	1	44	45	12	33	45	23	18	3	1		45
	Rim	2		2	1	1	2	1	1				2
	Tharmare		29	29	11	18	29	7	14	8			29
	Tribeni		5	5	1	4	5	2	2	1			5
District total		33	123	156	54	102	156	47	94	14	1		156
Grand Total		104	350	454	216	238	454	95	196	75	13	75	454

Indicator 2.2.5 Number of participants who have received USG-supported training by VDC, Ethnicity, Gender and Age

District	VDC Municipality	Ethnicity			Gender			Age Category				
		DAG	Non DAG	Total	Female	Male	Total	15-29	30-49	50-65	Missing	Total
Arghakhanchi	Sandhikharka		3	3	1	2	3	1	2			3
	Thada	1		1	1		1		1			1
	Thulapokhara		1	1		1	1	1				1
District Total		1	4	5	2	3	5	2	3			5
Dailekh	Bilpata		1	1		1	1				1	1
	Dadaparajul		1	1		1	1				1	1
	Dadnparajul		1	1		1	1				1	1
	Kalbhairav		1	1		1	1				1	1
	Narayan Municipality		3	3		3	3				3	3
	Naulikatuwal		2	2		2	2				2	2
District Total			9	9		9	9				9	9
Jajarkot	Khalanga		2	2		2	2				2	2
District Total			2	2		2	2				2	2
Kapilbastu	Bangai		1	1	1		1	1				1
	Hathausa	1		1		1	1	1				1
	Kapilbastu Municipality	3	1	4		4	4	2	1	1		4
	Pipara		1	1		1	1		1			1
District Total		4	3	7	1	6	7	4	2	1		7
Palpa	Dobhan		1	1		1	1			1		1
	Jalpa	1		1		1	1	1				1
	Madan Pokhara		2	2		2	2	1	1			2
	Tansen Municipality		2	2		2	2	2				2
District Total		1	5	6		6	6	4	1	1		6
Rupandehi	Butwal Maleunicipality		1	1		1	1	1				1
District Total			1	1		1	1	1				1

Indicator 2.2.5 Number of participants who have received USG-supported training by VDC, Ethnicity, Gender and Age cont.

District	VDC Municipality	Ethnicity			Gender			Age Category				
		DAG	Non DAG	Total	Female	Male	Total	15-29	30-49	50-65	Missing	Total
Surkhet	Babiyachaur		1	1		1	1				1	1
	Birendranagar Municipality		2	2	1	1	2				2	2
	Kunathari		2	2		2	2				2	2
	Mehalkuna	1	1	2	1	1	2				2	2
	sahare	1		1		1	1				1	1
	Salkot		1	1		1	1				1	1
District Total		2	7	9	2	7	9				9	9
Grand Total		8	31	39	5	34	39	11	6	2	20	39

PIR 3 Data Disaggregation

Indicator 3.2 Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger-baseline data by VDC and Ethnicity

District	VDC	Household Hunger Index		
		DAG	Non DAG	Total
Arghakhanchi	Narpani	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Sitapur	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Thada	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Thulapokhara	0.0233	0.0172	0.0198
	Wangla	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
District Average		0.0044	0.0038	0.0041
Banke	Phattepur	0.0220	0.0000	0.0206
	Puraina	0.1111	0.0000	0.0980
	Puraini	0.0100	0.0000	0.0100
	Banakti	0.0421	0.0000	0.0400
	Betani	0.0300	0.0000	0.0300
	Hirminiya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
District Average		0.0348	0.0000	0.0334
Bardiya	Kalika	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Magaragadi	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Mahamadpur	0.1707	0.0000	0.1694
	Mainapokjar	0.0208	0.0000	0.0174
	Motipur	0.0297	0.0000	0.0244
	Deudakala	0.0250	0.0000	0.0175
District Average		0.0458	0.0000	0.0389
Dailekh	Gouri	0.0746	0.1765	0.1089
	Khadgbada	0.0448	0.4286	0.1765
	Naulekatuwal	0.0532	0.5000	0.1038
	Nepa	0.0702	0.1905	0.1212
	Malika	0.1209	0.4000	0.1354
	Baraha	0.0725	0.0000	0.0538
District Average		0.0700	0.2132	0.1173
Dang	Bijauri	0.0435	0.0000	0.0256
	Duruwa	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Gadhawa	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Manpur	0.0429	0.0000	0.0403
	Phulbari	0.0588	0.0968	0.0796
	Gangaparasar	0.0088	0.0000	0.0088
	Bela	0.0091	0.0000	0.0088
District Average		0.0426	0.0197	0.0240

Jajarkot	Dandagaun	0.3492	0.2581	0.3191
	Jagatipur	0.0000	0.1190	0.0943
	Khalanga	0.0476	0.0000	0.0286
	Punama	0.2000	0.0588	0.1163
	Bhoor	1.0000	0.0000	0.0149
District Average		0.1818	0.1041	0.1210
District	VDC	Household Hunger Index		
		DAG	Non DAG	Total
Kailali	Chauha	0.1385	0.0270	0.0980
	Durgauli	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Pathariya	0.0089	0.0000	0.0081
	Pratappur	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Baliya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
District Average		0.0133	0.0226	0.0212
Kapilvastu	Niglehawa	0.0115	0.0000	0.0081
	Dhankauli	0.0094	0.0000	0.0088
	Kapilbastu NP	0.0294	0.0000	0.0213
	Tilaurakot	0.0133	0.0000	0.0097
	Gauri	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Basantapur	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
District Average		0.0000	0.0094	0.0078
Palpa	Gothadi	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Jalpa	0.0294	0.0000	0.0221
	Mashayam	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Telga	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Rahbas	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Dobhan	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
District Average		0.0000	0.0072	0.0050
Pyuthan	Bijayanagar	0.0426	0.0182	0.0294
	Khaira	0.0000	0.1029	0.0805
	Dakhawadi	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Maranthana	0.1667	0.0741	0.1071
	Bijuwar	0.0690	0.0000	0.0230
District Average		0.0455	0.0539	0.0487
Rolpa	Korchawang	0.0410	0.0000	0.0410
	Liwang	0.0500	0.0952	0.0617
	Kotgaon	0.0323	0.0000	0.0294
	Nuwagaon	0.0548	0.0000	0.0488
	Budagaon	0.0548	0.0000	0.0412
District Average		0.0317	0.0451	0.0434

Rukum	Balakcha	0.0732	0.0000	0.0349
	Musikot Khalanga	0.0556	0.0233	0.0412
	Khara	0.0000	0.1000	0.0247
	Muru	0.0667	0.0000	0.0563
	Chiwang	0.2000	0.0395	0.0849
District Average		0.0169	0.0878	0.0499
District	VDC	Household Hunger Index		
		DAG	Non DAG	Total
Salyan	Dandagaon	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Dhanawang	0.0769	0.0385	0.0577
	Kajeri	0.0118	0.2143	0.0404
	Phalawang	0.0196	0.0000	0.0099
	Rim	0.1111	0.0000	0.0700
	Chayachhetra	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
District Average		0.0089	0.0579	0.0302
Surkhet	Mehelkuna	0.0106	0.0435	0.0171
	Sahare	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Salkot	0.0000	0.0309	0.0286
	Kunathari	0.0429	0.0000	0.0280
	Pokharikanda	0.0278	0.0769	0.0408
	Ghumkhare	0.0000	0.0189	0.0114
	Babiachour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
District Average		0.0204	0.0153	0.0177
14 Districts Total Average		0.0423	0.0288	0.0376

Indicator 3.3 Number of people who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity and food security training

District	VDC	Ethnicity				Gender			Age Category					
		DAG	Missing	Non DAG	Total	Female	Male	Total	15-29	30-49	50-65	>65	Missing	Total
Arghakhanchi	Narapani	44		53	97	91	6	97	12	75	10			97
	Sitapur	55		31	86	64	22	86	13	63	10			86
	Thada	47		64	111	80	31	111	13	78	20			111
	Thulapokhara	42		59	101	85	16	101	17	62	20	1	1	101
	Wangla	50		46	96	66	30	96	14	68	14			96
District Total		238		253	491	386	105	491	69	346	74	1	1	491
Banke	Phattepur	98		5	103	47	56	103					103	103
	Puraina	95	1	7	103	60	43	103					103	103
	Puraini	100			100	40	60	100					100	100
District Total		595	1	14	610	275	335	610					610	610
Bardiya	Deudakala	80	11	33	124	79	45	124					124	124
	Kalika	93		32	125	74	51	125					125	125
	Magaragadi	94	24		118	90	28	118					118	118
	Mainapokhari	99		19	118	90	28	118					118	118
	Mohamadpur	131			131	79	52	131					131	131
	Motipur	96	21	4	121	110	11	121					121	121
District Total		593	56	88	737	522	215	737					737	737
Dailekh	Barah		101		101	57	44	101					101	101
	Gauri		108	3	111	63	48	111		3			108	111
	Khadgabada		102		102	73	29	102					102	102
	Malika	2	100		102	58	44	102	1	1	1		99	102
	Naulekatuwal		109		109	51	58	109					109	109
	Nepa		102		102	33	69	102					102	102
District Total		2	622	3	627	335	292	627	1	4	1		621	627

Indicator 3.3 Number of people who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity and food security training, cont.

District	VDC	Ethnicity				Gender			Age Category					
		DAG	Missing	Non DAG	Total	Female	Male	Total	15-29	30-49	50-65	>65	Missing	Total
Dang	Bela	97	12	5	114	52	62	114	39	57	18			114
	Bijauri	23		18	41	28	13	41	8	26	7			41
	Duruwa	79	6	15	100	64	36	100	30	55	5		10	100
	Gadhawa	72	15	37	124	54	70	124	38	73	12		1	124
	Gangaparaspur	114			114	82	32	114	42	58	13		1	114
	Manpur	131	18	10	159	106	53	159	37	53	9		60	159
	Phulbari	51	2	68	121	81	40	121	6	73	4		38	121
District Total		567	53	153	773	467	306	773	200	395	68		110	773
Jajarkot	Bhur	14	67	1	82	60	22	82	24	51	6		1	82
	Dandagaun	71		28	99	76	23	99	26	73				99
	Jagatipur	10	16	35	61	45	16	61	29	26	6			61
	Khalanga	30	44	35	109	52	57	109	28	65	11		5	109
	Punma	29	32	33	94	61	33	94	31	48	5	1	9	94
District Total		154	159	132	445	294	151	445	138	263	28	1	15	445
Kailali	Baliya	74		26	100	98	2	100					100	100
	Chauha	67		35	102	100	2	102					102	102
	Durgauli	97			97	89	8	97					97	97
	Pathariya	112		11	123	85	38	123					123	123
	Pratappur	92		3	95	90	5	95					95	95
District Total		442		75	517	462	55	517					517	517
Kapilbastu	Basantpur	50	47	4	101	43	58	101	2	78	21			101
	Dahankauli	5	101	7	113	59	54	113	34	58	21			113
	Gauri	36	77		113	81	32	113	15	97	1			113
	Kapilbastu	28	48	22	98	38	60	98	23	56	18		1	98
	Niglihawa	40	48	40	128	66	62	128	15	71	42			128
	Tilaurakot	12	66	27	105	88	17	105	7	62	34	2		105
District Total		171	387	100	658	375	283	658	96	422	137	2	1	658

Indicator 3.3 Number of people who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity and food security training, cont.

District	VDC	Ethnicity				Gender			Age Category					
		DAG	Missing	Non DAG	Total	Female	Male	Total	15-29	30-49	50-65	>65	Missing	Total
Palpa	Dobhan	60		35	95	62	33	95	21	39	19	2	14	95
	Gothadi	93		7	100	27	73	100	29	49	16	6		100
	Jalpa	102		34	136	66	70	136	34	79	20		3	136
	Mashyam	62		35	97	67	30	97	25	37	21		14	97
	Rahabas	69			69	50	19	69	29	28	3		9	69
	Telgha	33		69	102	54	48	102	11	58	16	1	16	102
District Total		419		180	599	326	273	599	149	290	95	9	56	599
Pyuthan	Bijaynagar	43	3	51	97	81	16	97	32	46	7		12	97
	Bijuar	22	12	50	84	71	13	84	21	39	10		14	84
	Dakhawadi	45	1	24	70	68	2	70	23	27	12		8	70
	Khaira	18	2	57	77	61	16	77	20	38	8		11	77
	Maranthana	34	1	48	83	67	16	83	15	38	10	1	19	83
District Total		162	19	230	411	348	63	411	111	188	47	1	64	411
Rolpa	Budagaun		98		98	41	57	98					98	98
	Korchawang		122		122	52	70	122					122	122
	Kotgaun		102		102	58	44	102					102	102
	Liwang		56		56	52	4	56					56	56
	Nuwagaun	9	56	6	71	38	33	71	4	10	1		56	71
District Total		9	434	6	449	241	208	449	4	10	1		434	449
Rukum	Balakcha	54		45	99	63	36	99	41	51	6		1	99
	Chiwang	37		69	106	66	40	106	36	54	16			106
	Khalanga	53	1	43	97	64	33	97	26	53	15		3	97
	Khara	25		60	85	61	24	85	31	46	7		1	85
	Muru	63		13	76	25	51	76	22	36	6		12	76
District Total		232	1	230	463	279	184	463	156	240	50		17	463

Indicator 3.3 Number of people who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity and food security training

District	VDC	Ethnicity				Gender			Age Category					
		DAG	Missing	Non DAG	Total	Female	Male	Total	15-29	30-49	50-65	>65	Missing	Total
Salyan	Chyachetra	35	17	59	111	78	33	111	5	91			15	111
	Dadagaun	45	10	42	97	78	19	97	1	24			72	97
	Dhanbang	54		51	105	52	53	105	29	73	2		1	105
	Kajeri	11	31	58	100	58	42	100	6	7	4		83	100
	Phalabang	39	19	48	106	88	18	106	28	47			31	106
	Rim	68	2	32	102	66	36	102	2	99			1	102
District Total		252	79	290	621	420	201	621	71	341	6		203	621
Surkhet	Babiyachaur		104		104	91	13	104					104	104
	Ghumkhare	16	81		97	70	27	97	3	13			81	97
	Kunathari	35	110	8	153	138	15	153	19	19	5		110	153
	Mehelkuna		116		116	97	19	116					116	116
	Pokharikanda		102		102	101	1	102					102	102
	Sahare		106		106	88	18	106					106	106
	Salkot		105		105	74	31	105					105	105
District Total		51	724	8	783	659	124	783	22	32	5		724	783
Grand Total		3,887	2,535	1,762	8,184	5,389	2,795	8,184	1,017	2,531	512	14	4,110	8,184

Indicator 3.1.1 Change in gross margin per unit of land or animal (Percent) by VDC

Unit in Rupees per hectare											
District	VDC	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Onion	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Green Chili	Long bean
Arghakhanchi	Narapani			34,403		(2,291)	19,050				
	Sitapur										
	Thada	15,293									
	Thulapokhara		(2,091)	1,015							
	Bangla										
Banke	Banakatti	1,195									
	Betahani	(1,285)									
	Hirminiya	(2,978)									
	Phatepur	(5,738)									
	Puraina	1,198									
	Puraini	(3,307)	(7,012)	(4,489)				37,013			
Bardiya	Deudakala	2,387	4,700			24,224			33,432	12,448	
	Kalika	(966)					(6,505)			26,516	
	Magaragadi	2,244	(3,816)							56,472	
	Mahamadpur	1,913	(1,892)	(2,533)				32,069			
	ManpurMainapokhar	47		(4,342)			(717)		29,956	35,767	9,234
	Motipur	(1,015)	3,660	(1,088)		42,431		54,485	82,900	46,196	
Dailekh	Baraha	**Data from the Dailekh district was also unavailable for this reporting period.									
	Gauri										
	Khadkawada										
	Malika										
	NauleKatuwal										
	Nepa										

Indicator 3.1.1 Change in gross margin per unit of land or animal (Percent) by VDC, cont.

District	VDC	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Onion	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Green Chili	Long bean
Dang	Bela	(458)									
	Bijauri	6,216									
	Duruwa	3,241									
	Phulbari	2,203									
	Gadhawa	572									
	Gangapraspur	423									
	Manpur	(281)									
Jajarkot	Bhoor			903						146,727	
	Dandagaun			1,801							
	Jagatipur			(1,171)							
	Khalanga	408		(1,466)							
	Punama										
Kapilbastu	Basantapur	(238)									
	Dhankauli	4,505									
	Gauri	(282)									
	Kapilbastu N.P.	2,415									
	Nigalihawa				8,224	62,287	66,509			17,094	
	Tilaurakot	(993)									
Kailali	Baliya	(78)									
	Chauha										
	Durgauli	(1,238)									
	Pathariya	2,416									
	Pratapapur	3,329									
Palpa	Dobhan	1,932						51,581	132,362		
	Gothadi	(5,259)					(8,864)	20,018			
	Jalpa	4,782				51,375	31,912	73,876		40,197	
	Masyam							156,980	174,123		
	Rahabas							(8,920)			
	Telgha	9,744				122,708		17,798	136,456		

Indicator 3.1.1 Change in gross margin per unit of land or animal (Percent) by VDC, cont.

District	VDC	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Onion	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Green Chili	Long bean
Pyuthan	Bijayanagar					68,849					
	Bijubar			6,222		61,325					
	Dakhanwadi					116,120					
	Khaira						(4,714)				
	Maranthana					33,529	23,304				
Rolpa	Budagaun		(1,564)								
	Korchawang		3,984								
	Kotgaun		3,225								
	Liwang		852								
	Nuwagaun		(98)				57,268				
Rukum	Bhalakacha					5,565	15,122	32,517		16,751	
	Chhiwang					122,976	(4,257)			34,816	(8,066)
	Khara										
	Muru					248,684		183,504			40,267
	MusikotKhalanga					48,504					19,831
Salyan	Chhayachhetra					9,743					
	Dandagoun			(8,288)							
	Dhanwang					113,947	27,711	143,718			
	Kajeri	(2,091)		(3,387)		28,218					
	Phalawang	(4,030)									
	Rim					113,538	45,604	97,339			
Surkhet	Babiyachaur	(602)	3043								
	Ghumkhahare	744	404								
	Kunathari										
	Mehelkuna		4820								
	Pokharikanda	(3,806)	2167								
	Sahare				45766	44636		10,100			
	Salkot	(6,472)									
Average gross margin per commodity		652	692	1,352	26,995	69,283	20,109	64,434	98,205	43,298	15,317
**We did not receive the cost of production data for livestock prior to this report. Baseline data for gross margin on animals will be provided next quarter.											

Indicator 3.1.2 Change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance (USD Million)-by VDC and commodity

unit: Income in USD														
District	VDC	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean	Pig	Goat	Poultry
Arghakhanchi	Narpani	-	255	250	3,032	970	208	2,418	349	323	1,404	-	3,724	2,959
	Sitapur	-	319	208	111	367	25	42	50	64	168	343	3,590	2,917
	Thada	89	107	103	297	166	985	192	326	51	18	4,944	8,789	19,338
	Thulapokhara	-	27	47	38	93	40	35	2	75		-	2,860	94
	Wangla	-	173	-	276	147	45	56	27	90	23	-	4,142	3,595
District Total		89	881	607	3,754	1,743	1,303	2,741	753	603	1,613	5,288	23,104	28,903
Banke	Bankatti	276	87	381					108	22		-	1,571	17
	Betani	67	-	44								-	305	11
	Hirminiya	514	2,247	247	8	32		168	195	6	3	-	431	-
	Phattepur	1,790	143	597	49	72	71		107		9	2,810	1,091	94
	Puraina	1,722	-	3,009	792	708	448	412	777	133	95	-	1,544	41
	Puraini	1,561	21	1,088	77	259	137	128	528		13	-	221	7
District Total		5,931	2,497	5,366	925	1,071	655	707	1,716	161	120	2,810	5,162	170
Bardiya	Deudakala	1,740	-	1,101	51	37	1,185	110	73	79	4	1,238	4,658	3,735
	Kalika	22,895	8	17,106	322	206	821	605	243	1,588	132	6,311	4,686	10,588
	Magaragadi	13,743	490	6,689	103	68	224	186	143	306	112	2,905	2,657	106
	ManpurMainapokhar	8,661	53	6,336	237	13	78	905	429	514	40	6,079	2,794	444
	Mohamadpur	2,143	100	2,217	282	71	330	141	43	473	2	872	1,945	398
	Motipur	2,532	443	3,226	2,907	1,090	403	8,887	282	418	119	4,123	5,043	114
District Total		51,715	1,093	36,675	3,902	1,484	3,041	10,834	1,213	3,378	409	21,528	21,783	15,385

**Indicator 3.1.2 Change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance (USD Million)-
by VDC and commodity, cont.**

District	VDC	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean	Pig	Goat	Poultry
Dailekh	Baraha	-	329	2	77	1,483	272	129	214	129	90	138	4,982	700
	Gouri	-	560	56	208	169	1	309	15	140		928	4,787	358
	Khadkawada	-	323	-		2	1	5	4	67		-	2,515	306
	Malika	-	198	35		195	52	8	100	66	21	-	5,836	708
	NauleKatuwal	-	50	-	308	890	528	158	600	393	4	69	5,189	401
	Nepa	97	127	83	28	286	90	174	125	604		-	3,673	351
District Total		97	1,586	176	620	3,025	944	782	1,058	1,399	115	1,135	26,982	2,825
Dang	Bela	89	999	1,194	14		7		167	50		2,827	731	276
	Bijauri	2,371	6	973	445	84	7		23	30	19	453	285	156
	Duruwa	10,328	1,036	1,439	43	37	14		288			4,209	3,260	981
	Gadhawa	1,426	1,393	235	66	238	642	74	27	176	1,280	3,539	1,982	665
	Gangaparaspur	500	639	22	13	28	26	12	31	30	41	4,970	1,111	636
	Manpur	13,317	723	916	33	92	67	34	55	18		5,245	3,323	2,126
	Phulbari	652	2,795	137	37	3	35	2		18		2,564	3,867	1,296
District Total		28,682	7,591	4,917	650	482	798	122	591	321	1,341	23,806	14,557	6,136
Jajarkot	Bhoor	86	328	201	89	132	67	21	158	421	5	-	2,800	1,484
	Dandagaun	-	301	-	81	101	122	38	65	544		-	7,238	583
	Jagatipur	342	337	149	5,099	2,307	626	770	674	552		-	1,706	829
	Khalanga	1,307	304	211	1,725	1,572	423	2,120	694	884		-	4,373	1,414
	Punama	56	-	11	1,090	61	2,919	14	643	229		-	3,632	236
District Total		1,791	1,270	573	8,083	4,172	4,157	2,964	2,233	2,630	5	-	19,748	4,546
Kailali	Baliya	1,188	75	2,046	5				114		8	2,413	1,156	185
	Chauha	3,578	-	2,276	201		11		41	3		889	217	65
	Durgauli	2,025	180	1,979	352	60	189	54	184		32	4,759	914	125
	Pathariya	3,757	51	488	3,218	1,069	3,400	3,131	604	1,915	160	6,387	2,043	94
	Pratapapur	4,067	45	5,970	125	85	44	38	113		17	2,968	1,075	87
District Total		14,615	350	12,758	3,902	1,214	3,643	3,223	1,056	1,919	217	17,416	5,404	555

**Indicator 3.1.2 Change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance (USD Million)-
by VDC and commodity, cont.**

District	VDC	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean	Pig	Goat	Poultry
Kapilbastu	Basantapur	3,044	-	915	258		7		76	11	4	-	35	15
	Dhankauli	4,079	-	1,874	5,913	2,907	8,617	3,688	102	421	4,596	-	1,289	-
	Gauri	1,076		1,117	209		44		6	11	7	278	323	83
	Kapilbastu N.P.	2,689	-	827		25	486		14			-	1,039	24
	Nigalihawa	10,087	5	1,560	1,744	1,568	4,438	175	99	23	404	681	2,196	24,303
	Tilaurakot	3,528	-	562	201	87	598	105	222		94	-	701	12,219
District Total		24,503	5	6,854	8,324	4,586	14,190	3,968	518	467	5,106	958	5,583	36,645
Palpa	Dobhan	184	734	19	632	753	7,800	4,271		167	431	8,654	4,544	9,759
	Gothadi	-	49	-	52	70	50	188	68	3	24	4,193	5,235	749
	Jalpa	538	361	18	616	813	2,475	98	65	486		5,172	7,545	7,596
	Masyam	102	-	-	2,738	414	10,933	3,038	64	301	275	3,801	7,274	2,089
	Rahabas	-	24	-			4		7		0	1,980	2,500	269
	Telgha	1,247	107	15	2,078	2,439	5,195	3,785	142	1,574	430	1,153	4,938	26,983
District Total		2,071	1,275	52	6,117	4,488	26,456	11,381	345	2,531	1,161	24,953	32,035	47,445
Pyuthan	Bijayanagar	228	375	277	877	106	145	233	30	68	74	885	4,237	4,646
	Bijubar	280	64	555	1,259	675	264	271	131	905	165	-	3,447	15,033
	Dakhanwadi	225	71	106	1,144	308	190	9	46	91	11	263	2,837	5,406
	Khaira	152	1,356	165	46	60	95	25	153		7	-	4,452	1,178
	Maranthana	415	218	413	294	433	159	61	566	141	33	944	3,212	2,362
District Total		1,299	2,084	1,515	3,621	1,583	852	598	926	1,205	289	2,092	18,185	28,624
Rolpa	Budagaun	168	755	246	1,577	552	8,742	17	80	413	874	3,767	4,291	383
	Korchawang	-	325	113	18	26	142		7	15		952	5,125	558
	Kotgaun	32	254	114	26	6	2		13	10		995	7,015	748
	Liwang	-	164	4	19	211	14	5	44			361	2,205	190
	Nuwagaun	-	935	180	1,998	2,230	17,273	63	495	1,073	58	2,382	5,554	722
District Total		200	2,433	656	3,638	3,026	26,174	85	639	1,510	932	8,457	24,189	2,601

**Indicator 3.1.2 Change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance (USD Million)-
by VDC and commodity, cont.**

District	VDC	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Onion	Green Chili	Long bean	Pig	Goat	Poultry
Rukum	Bhalakacha	68	-	64	63	73	23	222	193	9	37	-	3,522	881
	Chhiwang	732	259	652	1,810	224	1,429	756	54	221	290	-	7,519	1,200
	Khara	-	44	50	11			24				-	4,069	440
	Muru	-	42	55	156	216	229		130	90	19	-	3,968	712
	MusikotKhalanga	-	-	-	1,344	362	823	1,132	344	122	770	694	3,092	4,966
District Total		799	346	820	3,384	874	2,503	2,134	722	441	1,117	694	22,171	8,199
Salyan	Chhayachhetra	276	1,026	93	149	113	265	111	20	35	108	986	6,492	3,755
	Dandagoun	259	988	220	13	239	18	2	141	6		619	7,797	1,040
	Dhanwang	-	67	89	8,730	4,798	13,327	195		615	22	1,014	9,259	374
	Kajeri	111	352	67	167	631	148	288	110	282	1	56	5,840	479
	Phalawang	96	129	63	275	78	242		106	51	28	847	7,355	699
	Rim	-	-	8	10,918	3,901	14,544	929	318	3,031		1,314	10,562	7,250
District Total		742	2,561	539	20,252	9,760	28,545	1,525	694	4,019	158	4,836	47,304	13,598
Surkhet	Babiyachaur	849	39	189	411	371	47	205	189	186	8	674	8,092	765
	Ghumkhahare	361	591	353	45	210	50	28	74	10		657	5,117	401
	Kunathari	550	142	19	392	743	4,459	1,605	400	109	54	2,885	5,898	5,445
	Mehelkuna	111	197	138	168	78	574	688	115	78	78	993	3,035	554
	Pokharikanda	24	60	28	190	111	4,402	108	138	318	84	1,523	10,733	5,618
	Sahare	1,621	516	571	406	773	4,185	338	438	470	84	2,303	7,690	17,375
	Salkot	1,279	123	96	144	233	124	167	83	102	50	483	7,511	951
District Total		4,795	1,668	1,396	1,755	2,520	13,840	3,139	1,438	1,273	359	9,518	48,075	31,109
14 Districts Total		137,329	25,641	72,905	68,928	40,030	127,101	44,203	13,901	21,859	12,943	123,490	314,283	226,741

Indicator 3.1.4 Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance, cont.

District	VDC	Crop Area in ha			Total area
		Vegetable	Rice	Maize	
Arghakhanchi	Thulapokhara	9.6	0.6		10.1
	Wangla	7.0	2.7		9.6
	Narapani	9.7	0.0		9.7
	Sitapur	7.6	0.9		8.5
	Thada	9.0	2.1		11.1
District Total		42.7	6.2		48.9
Banke	Bankati		10.0		10.0
	Betani		10.0		10.0
	Hirminiya		10.0		10.0
	Phattepur		9.7		9.7
	Piraini		10.0		10.0
	Puraina		10.2		10.2
District Total			59.9		59.9
Bardiya	Deudakala	1.9	10.0		11.9
	Kalika	0.6	12.0		12.6
	Magaragadi	0.0	11.8		11.8
	Mainapokhar	0.0	11.8		11.8
	Mohamadpur	0.0	13.1		13.1
	Motipur	0.0	12.4		12.4
District Total		2.5	71.1	0.0	73.6
Dang	Bela		10.3		10.3
	Bijauri		4.1		4.1
	Duruwa		9.0		9.0
	Fulbari		8.4		8.4
	Gadhawa		11.6		11.6
	Gangaparaspur		10.8		10.8
	Manpur		9.9		9.9
District Total			64.1		64.1
Dailekh	Baraha	1.65	0	0	1.7
	Gouri	0	0.85	1	1.9
	Khadgbada	0.35	1	0.75	2.1
	Malika	1.85	0	1.7	3.6
	Naulekatuwal	7.25	1.5	0	8.8
	Nepa	1.4	0	0	1.4
District Total		12.5	3.4	3.5	19.3
Jajarkot	Bhoor	4.9			4.9
	Dandagaon	6.5			6.5
	Jagatipur	4.3			4.3
	Khalanga	9.0			9.0
	Punama	5.5			5.5
District Total		30.2			30.2

Indicator 3.1.4 Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance, cont.

District	VDC	Crop Area in ha			Total area
		Vegetable	Rice	Maize	
Kailali	Baliya		9.2		9.2
	Chauha		6.8		6.8
	Pratappur		9.5		9.5
	Durgauli		8.9		8.9
	Pathraiya		11.4		11.4
District Total			45.8		45.8
Kapilvastu	Basantpur	0.0	10.0	0.1	10.1
	Dhankauli	0.0	11.3	0.0	11.3
	Gauri	0.0	11.3	0.0	11.3
	Ka.Na.Pa.	0.0	9.8	0.0	9.8
	Nigalihawa	3.4	8.5	0.0	11.9
	Tilaurakot	0.1	10.0	0.4	10.5
District Total		3.5	60.9	0.5	64.9
Pyuthan	Khaira	5.5			5.5
	Dakhakwadi	5.9			5.9
	Bijaynagar	9.6			9.6
	Bijuar	9.5			9.5
	Maranthana	7.3			7.3
District Total		37.7			37.7
Palpa	Dobhan	0.8	7.0		7.8
	Gothadi	8.8	0.1		8.9
	Jalpa	4.1	6.0		10.0
	Masyam	7.6	2.0		9.5
	Rahabas	3.8	3.0		6.8
	Telgha	6.7	2.2		8.8
District Total		31.6	20.1		51.7
Rukum	Bhalakcha	9.7	0.0		9.7
	Chhiwang	10.6	0.0		10.6
	Khara	8.4	0.0		8.4
	Muru	7.3	0.0		7.3
	Musikot Khalanga	7.7	0.6		8.2
District Total		43.7	0.6		44.2
Rolpa	Budagaun	1.2	1.1	2.0	4.3
	Korchawang	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.1
	Kotgaun	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1
	Liwang	0.7	0.0	5.5	6.2
	Nuwagaun	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8
District Total		15.9	1.1	7.5	24.5

Salyan	Dhanabang	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6
	Kajeri	2.0	1.2	3.5	6.6
	Rim	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8
	Phalabang	5.1	0.9	0.2	6.2
	Chyachetra	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7
	Dadagau	1.3	1.9	3.2	6.4
District Total		24.4	4.0	6.8	35.2
District	VDC	Crop Area in ha			Total area
		Vegetable	Rice	Maize	
Surkhet	Babiachour	0.3	10.1		10.4
	Ghumkhare	0.0	8.4		8.4
	Kunathari	6.6	7.3		13.8
	Mehelkuna	0.0	10.7		10.7
	Pokharikanda	4.5	6.0		10.5
	Sahare	2.5	5.0		7.5
	Salkot	5.8	4.8		10.5
District Total		19.5	52.2	0.0	71.7
14 Districts Total		264.0	389.3	18.3	671.7

Indicator 3.1.5 Change in post-harvest losses as a percentage of total harvest

											unit: percentage
District	VDC	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Onion	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Green Chili	Long bean
Arghakhanchi	Narpani	3.41	7.87	5.87	4.95	4.42	5.69	22.10	5.35	2.25	3.79
	Sitapur	4.33	6.68	4.18	3.64	1.11	1.45				
	Thada	3.91	5.31	5.56	6.58	0.31	0.50				
	Thulapokhara	13.21	12.40	1.48	3.78	4.32	5.97	7.64	23.33	1.27	5.44
	Wangla	6.57	9.64	5.87	6.25	4.40	2.40	11.67	3.75	3.25	0.71
District Average		6.29	8.38	4.59	5.04	2.91	3.20	13.80	10.81	2.26	3.31
Banke	Bankatti	4.68	5.46	6.19	14.44	1.39	1.00	9.10		0.28	
	Betani	6.86	7.48	11.11	12.46	2.67	2.00	1.00			
	Hirminiya	3.30	3.85	0.28	1.60		1.00		1.25		
	Phattepur	3.47	6.52	3.30	12.18	2.48	1.70	11.60		0.56	
	Puraina	3.90	5.30	5.76	7.60	0.51	0.52	16.76	5.24	6.38	1.20
	Puraini	3.61	4.58	1.67	9.10		4.25	5.95	0.83		
District Average		5.29	6.96	4.66	7.30	2.45	2.47	11.07	7.22	2.32	2.89
Bardiya	Deudakala	1.81	0.41	2.98	4.82			6.42		0.19	
	Kalika	1.90	0.20	0.89	5.74	2.63	1.89	3.10	2.83	0.69	1.30
	Magaragadi	1.41	1.00	0.29	5.84	0.10	0.33	1.27	1.28	1.82	0.50
	ManpurMainapokhar	1.50	0.53	0.20	3.78			4.44			
	Mohamadpur	1.30	1.37	3.25	7.74	0.68	0.16	4.34	1.40	1.22	0.95
	Motipur	1.14	0.25	0.51	5.87	0.21	0.13	2.95	1.33	0.92	
District Average		1.51	0.63	1.35	5.63	0.91	0.63	3.75	1.71	0.97	0.92
Dailekh	Baraha	1.98	3.67	2.71	1.17	11.13	4.80	0.63	3.28	2.34	1.76
	Gouri	1.66	1.74	1.78	1.68	1.65	2.42	3.40	5.11		
	Khadkawada	3.25	1.63	2.38	5.38			0.29		0.26	
	Malika	3.51	2.46	3.29	5.95	3.00	4.33	9.65	8.33	8.36	9.35
	NauleKatuwal	3.27	2.63	3.37	3.21	2.55	3.50	4.17	3.57	0.77	
	Nepa	3.70	2.25	3.40	6.70	1.25	1.28	1.63	4.28		
District Average		2.90	2.40	2.82	4.02	3.92	3.27	3.30	4.91	2.93	5.56

Indicator 3.1.5 Change in post-harvest losses as a percentage of total harvest, cont.

District	VDC	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Onion	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Green Chili	Long bean
Dang	Bela	0.25	0.57	0.86	8.82					7.50	
	Bijauri	3.96	6.43	1.61	3.89	0.21	16.67	6.25			
	Duruwa	1.81	2.36	3.26	2.69	0.64	0.64		3.87	2.50	0.27
	Gadhawa	2.46	2.33	5.59	4.36	1.43	2.57	4.88	5.17	0.75	2.16
	Gangaparaspur	1.78	3.52	7.10	2.71	1.20	0.65	1.73	1.60		0.22
	Manpur	1.82	4.79	4.56	3.90		7.93	6.19	3.13		2.70
	Phulbari	2.44	2.36	3.10	3.68	4.17	1.98	2.50	2.10	2.26	0.62
District Average		2.07	3.19	3.73	4.29	1.53	5.07	4.31	3.17	3.25	1.19
Jajarkot	Bhoor	3.51	3.69	2.80	1.12	1.79	2.90	2.26			
	Dandagaun	3.60	4.47	3.95	1.51			0.90		0.16	
	Jagatipur	3.87	4.33	3.61	1.58			3.97			
	Khalanga	4.63	5.82	5.52	4.41	1.13	0.25	1.20	0.69	1.36	
	Punama	5.70	4.91	5.78	1.12		0.74	0.19		0.28	
District Average		4.26	4.64	4.33	1.95	1.46	1.30	1.70	0.69	0.60	
Kailali	Baliya	1.21	1.61		1.45						
	Chauha	1.88	2.92	7.78				4.79			
	Durgauli	0.43	0.74	1.27	5.92	5.10	2.87	8.52	7.60	16.67	3.15
	Pathariya	0.79	1.15		1.51	1.47	1.92	3.10	2.51	2.97	2.63
	Pratapapur	1.40	2.16	5.96	3.44	0.21	0.28	9.79			2.50
District Average		1.14	1.72	5.00	3.08	2.26	1.69	6.55	5.06	9.82	2.76
Kapilbastu	Basantapur	0.78	1.44	1.25	7.63						
	Dhankauli	1.16	2.16		7.33	0.74	1.91	4.23	0.14		0.31
	Gauri	0.74	1.40	1.78	3.38						
	Kapilbastu N.P.	3.15	4.66	8.33	11.94		2.00	1.82			
	Nigalihawa	1.00	1.20	0.77	4.35	0.20	0.21	2.35	0.88		
	Tilaurakot	0.78	1.83		3.89			1.29			
District Average		1.27	2.12	3.03	6.42	0.47	1.37	2.42	0.51		0.31

Indicator 3.1.5 Change in post-harvest losses as a percentage of total harvest, cont.

District	VDC	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Onion	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Green Chili	Long bean
Palpa	Dobhan	3.00	3.64	4.99	1.35	0.62	1.13	1.44	0.48		0.60
	Gothadi	3.77	6.11	8.43	0.86		1.49	1.56	7.80		1.98
	Jalpa	3.68	6.66	6.40	8.34	3.00	4.42	6.79	8.68	4.39	
	Masyam	4.29	5.81	7.41		0.20		3.65	1.50		0.33
	Rahabas	3.30	8.22	8.90	6.51	6.11		5.19			
	Telgha	4.38	4.64	7.80	4.57	1.51	1.45	4.58	1.88	0.45	1.31
District Average		3.74	5.85	7.32	4.33	2.29	2.12	3.87	4.07	2.42	1.06
Pyuthan	Bijayanagar	3.18	3.50	5.51	6.00	0.36		2.40			0.56
	Bijubar	3.60	3.67	7.55	14.73	0.37	0.52	0.44			
	Dakhanwadi	2.86	3.73	5.53	4.71	0.12			2.00		1.14
	Khaira	2.61	2.47	5.66	9.19		0.83				
	Maranthana	4.76	6.93	8.10	12.85	2.58	0.76	1.88		7.47	1.84
District Average		3.40	4.06	6.47	9.50	0.86	0.70	1.57	2.00	7.47	1.18
Rolpa	Budagaun	1.60	2.63	3.60	0.77	5.23	4.95	1.24	1.77	1.54	5.95
	Korchawang		2.74	2.90	4.65	5.00	2.22	6.57	2.22		4.44
	Kotgaun	2.92	3.33	4.15	0.62	5.76		2.70			
	Liwang	5.40	5.12	4.78	15.30	13.53	11.42	9.50			
	Nuwagaun	1.27	4.90	4.66	4.57	3.75	17.69	9.29	2.96	3.96	1.39
District Average		2.80	3.74	4.02	5.18	6.65	9.07	5.86	2.32	2.75	3.93
Rukum	Bhalakacha	4.16	3.79	3.30	2.36	0.73	0.38	3.33			
	Chhiwang	5.49	6.60	6.28	15.12	3.39	5.37	1.33	5.80	5.69	3.67
	Khara	2.36	2.22	2.26				9.90			
	Muru	4.13	3.22	2.41	0.56		1.50	2.25			3.33
	MusikotKhalanga	4.00	3.42	4.44	9.40	0.66	0.13	5.27	1.28		0.29
District Average		4.03	3.85	3.74	6.86	1.59	1.85	4.42	3.54	5.69	2.43

Indicator 3.1.5 Change in post-harvest losses as a percentage of total harvest, cont.

District	VDC	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Onion	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Green Chili	Long bean
Salyan	Chhayachhetra	1.83	1.93	1.37	9.29	2.29	5.00	4.47			
	Dandagoun	2.18	1.18	1.49	4.00						
	Dhanwang	2.59	1.26	1.50	5.00	1.90	2.27	2.85		1.92	
	Kajeri	2.44	2.32	3.53	11.10	5.87	1.90	7.75	2.27	1.57	5.13
	Phalawang	2.68	1.32	3.24	2.77			17.14			
	Rim	2.65	1.59	2.27	1.33	1.49	5.35	4.16	1.65	3.13	
District Average		2.40	1.60	2.23	5.58	2.89	3.63	7.27	1.96	2.21	5.13
Surkhet	Babiyachaur	3.15	3.32	6.26	6.54		13.40	13.94	5.96	9.16	16.30
	Ghumkhahare	3.00	3.64	3.23	1.50	6.39	4.42	7.29	6.67		2.50
	Kunathari	2.63	2.52	3.89	8.67	0.99	4.67	7.86	5.91	11.25	15.83
	Mehelkuna	3.42	3.49	3.36	8.73	1.39	4.80	5.20	7.72	5.28	0.93
	Pokharikanda	3.99	2.80	4.33	6.48	9.54	14.77	11.68	2.99	2.88	2.86
	Sahare	2.99	3.46	4.30	9.97	0.96	2.61	6.30	15.80	6.50	1.53
	Salkot	2.70	3.62	3.99	1.94	4.36	15.88	1.58	6.29	2.86	0.48
District Average		3.13	3.26	4.19	6.26	3.94	8.65	7.69	7.33	6.32	5.78
Average post-harvest loss per commodity		3.16	3.74	4.11	5.39	2.44	3.22	5.54	3.95	3.77	2.80

3.2.2 Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance

Crop	Type of improvement				Total
	Hybrid seed technology	Improved seed technology	Improved plantation technology	Improved nursery management	
Rice	1	1	1	1	4
Maize	1	1			2
Cauliflower	1	1		1	3
Cabbage	1	1		1	3
Tomato	1			1	2
Long bean		1			1
Total	5	5	1	4	15