



**United States Agency for International Development Bureau
of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Office of Food for Peace**

**Fiscal Year 2016 Quarter 1 Report
(1 October 2015 – 31 December 2015)**

PAHAL Program

| | |
|--|---|
| Awardee Name and Host Country | Mercy Corps/Nepal |
| Award Number | AID-OAA-15-00001 |
| Project Name | Promoting Agriculture, Health & Alternative Livelihoods (PAHAL) |
| Submission Date | 01/30/2016 |
| Reporting Fiscal Year | FY 2016 |
| Awardee HQ Contact Name | Jared Rowell, Senior Program Officer, South and East Asia |
| Awardee HQ Contact Address | 45 SW Ankeny St NW Portland, OR 92704 |
| Awardee HQ Contact Telephone Number | 1-503-896-5853 |
| Awardee HQ Contact Email Address | jrowell@mercy Corps.org |
| Host Country Office Contact Name | Cary Farley, PAHAL Chief of Party |
| Host Country Office Contact Telephone Number | +977-1-501-2571 |
| Host Country Office Contact Email Address | cfarley@np.mercy Corps.org |

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Acronyms..... | iii |
| Introduction..... | 6 |
| Annual Food Assistance Program Activities and Results..... | 7 |
| Sub-IO 1: Increased Access to Quality Health and Nutrition Services and Information | 7 |
| 1.1 Farmer Groups Trained on Nutritious Food Production Practices and for Household Consumption..... | 7 |
| Sub-IO 2 Better Access to Improved Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services, Strategies, and Technologies | 8 |
| 2.1 Improved Safe Sanitation Services and Facilities | 8 |
| 2.3 Improved Post-ODF Planning, Implementation and Monitoring by VWASHCC and DWASHCC | 8 |
| Sub-IO 3 Improved Access to Effective Disaster Risk Management Services, Strategies and Technologies | 9 |
| 3.1 Functional and Inclusive DRR Committees Established..... | 9 |
| 3.2 Functional Early Warning Systems Established..... | 9 |
| 3.4 Disaster Response Capacity Strengthened | 10 |
| Sub-IO 4 Improved Access to Appropriate and Diverse Financial Services and Products | 10 |
| 4.3 Informal Savings and Loans Established for Off-Farm Livelihoods Established..... | 10 |
| Sub-IO 5 Improved Access to Dynamic and Responsive Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Markets..... | 11 |
| 5.2 Marginalized Groups have Increased Access to Markets and Shared Decision Making over Productive Resources | 11 |
| 5.5 Improved Quality of Agricultural Inputs and Services | 11 |
| 5.9 Improved Business Development Services | 13 |
| 5.11 Improved Agricultural Extension and Production Technology..... | 13 |
| Sub-IO 6 Improved Access to Productive Natural Resources and Resource Management Systems..... | 15 |
| 6.4 Strengthened Accountability Processes of NRM Services and Information Flows | 15 |
| Cross-Cutting Components | 15 |
| Sub-IO 7 Increased Participation, Agency and Voice of Vulnerable Groups in Governance Processes..... | 16 |
| Gender Equity and Social Inclusion | 16 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Adaptive Management | 17 |
| People and Skills | 17 |
| Tools and Systems | 18 |
| Enabling Environment..... | 19 |
| Challenges, Lessons Learned, and Successes | 23 |
| Challenges and Lessons Learned..... | 23 |
| Successes | 23 |
| Upcoming Quarter Activities | 24 |

Acronyms

| | |
|-----------|---|
| CBF | Community Business Facilitator |
| CBO | Community-Based Organization |
| CC | Collection Center |
| CDO | Chief District Officer |
| CF | Challenge Fund |
| CFUG | Community Forest User Group |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| DADO | District Agriculture Development Office |
| DAG | Disadvantaged Group |
| DCHA | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DFO | District Forest Officer |
| DIP | Detailed Implementation Plan |
| DPRP | Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| D/VWASHCC | District/Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee |
| FANTA | Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance |
| FFP | Office of Food for Peace |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| FIC | Tufts University's Feinsein International Center |
| FtF | Feed the Future |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GESI | Gender Equity and Social Inclusion |
| GHI | GeoHazards International |
| GoN | Government of Nepal |
| HH | Household |

| | |
|--------|---|
| IPTT | Indicator Performance Tracking Table |
| iDE | International Development Enterprises |
| IEE | Initial Environmental Examination |
| IPTT | Indicator Performance Tracking Table |
| KII | Key Informant Interview |
| KISAN | Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition |
| LDO | Local Development Officer |
| LNGO | Local Non-Governmental Organization |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MC | Mercy Corps |
| MCHN | Maternal and Child Health Nutrition |
| MIS | Market Information Services |
| MIT | Micro-Irrigation Technologies |
| MoAD | Ministry of Agricultural Development |
| MoFALD | Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development |
| MoHA | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| MoHP | Ministry of Health and Population |
| MoSTE | Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment |
| MPC | Marketing and Planning Committee |
| MUS | Multi-User Water System |
| MYAP | Multi-Year Assistance Program |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NNFSS | National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat |
| NPC | National Planning Council |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| NSET | National Society for Earthquake Technology |
| NTAG | Nepali Technical Assistance Group |
| PAHAL | Promoting Agriculture, Health and Alternative Livelihoods Program |

| | |
|------------|--|
| PAL | Pre-Award Letter |
| Plan | Plan International USA |
| PREP | Pipeline and Resource Estimate Proposal |
| RIMS-Nepal | The Resource Identification and Management Society-Nepal |
| S&L | Savings and Loans |
| SABAL | Sustainable action for Resilience and Food Security |
| SAPPROS | Support Activities for Poor Producers in Nepal |
| SAPQ | Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire |
| STRESS | Strategic Resilience Assessment |
| SUAAHARA | ‘Good Nutrition’ |
| SWC | Social Welfare Committee |
| TOC | Theory of Change |
| TOPS | Technical and Operational Performance Support Program |
| TVET | Technical Vocational Education and Training |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VDC | Village Development Committee |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |

INTRODUCTION

The Promoting Agriculture, Health and Alternative Livelihoods (PAHAL) program is a \$37 million, five-year United States Agency for International Development (USAID) initiative designed to achieve food security among vulnerable populations in 14 districts in the middle and high hills of Far Western and Mid-Western Nepal.¹ PAHAL is a Development Food Assistance Project under the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)/Office of Food for Peace (FFP) that takes a multi-dimensional, systems approach to address the underlying socio-political, economic and ecological constraints, and the related shock and stress exposure that drive food insecurity in the Nepal. The program's sub-purposes form the resilience pathway in which to enable:

1. People in vulnerable communities better cope with and absorb shocks and stresses;
2. Adapted health and livelihood strategies of people from vulnerable communities to effectively reduce exposure to an impact of shocks and stresses; and
3. Transformed systems to support people in vulnerable communities to recover quickly and 'bounce back better' in the face of shocks and stresses.

This report covers activities conducted within Quarter 1 of the U.S. Government's fiscal year (FY) 2016 (October 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015). In this quarter, PAHAL began a number of field implementation activities, and continued the preparatory work for selecting the local non-governmental organizations (LNGOs), planning program activities and budgets, and coordination among the consortium members. PAHAL also cemented an extended timeline for finalizing sub-award agreements for LNGOs and national NGOs under iDE and Plan and the team was able to identify activities that could be done independent of the NGO partners either through currently available PAHAL staff or through local consultants. In the case of beginning farmer group formation and training, PAHAL was able to leverage iDE's current footprint in the program areas to begin engaging direct participants. Formalization of coordinating platforms with relevant government ministries through Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) was also a main focus of the quarter. The quarterly financial report is an attachment to this narrative that is submitted directly through Mercy Corps headquarters.

¹ Far West districts: Accham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Darchula and Doti. Mid West districts: Dailekh, Jajarkot, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan and Surkhet.

ANNUAL FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

The following sections are organized according to the Theory of Change (TOC) Sub-Intermediate Outcomes, Outputs and the activities that took place as outlined in the Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP).

SUB-IO 1: INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES AND INFORMATION

PAHAL takes an indirect, facilitative approach in developing the market for nutritious home garden products and the promotion of the USAID SUA AHARA project's nutrition messaging to vulnerable populations through program mainstreaming. The overall goal of this component is to build the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities through the increased access to quality health and nutrition services and information utilizing the SUA AHARA platform. Output 1.2 *vulnerable populations reached with nutrition messages* activities are pending approval and sub-award finalization of the national partner, NTAG.

1.1 Farmer Groups Trained on Nutritious Food Production Practices and for Household Consumption

1.1.1 Conduct participatory assessment of current production, availability and consumption of nutritious foods at HH-level in collaboration with local community focusing on women and disadvantaged groups

Kitchen gardening has been found to play a major role in improving food security and providing nutritious vegetables year round for rural poor households. It is important to determine the current situation of kitchen gardening and gaps related to it in new working areas. Therefore, a participatory assessment using focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) was conducted to determine the production, availability and consumption of nutritious foods at the HH-level. The specific objectives of the study were (see *Annex 1* for the full checklist of questions):

- To determine the current practice of kitchen gardening and food production
- To assess the food security situation of the community
- To determine the current practice of consumption of nutritious food status
- To determine community access to different service providers
- To identify the current gaps and issues on nutritious food production and document the recommendation to fill the existing gaps from the community



Figure 1: Mixed group FGD at Sukunda VDC, Bajhang

Factoring in time, field staff limitations and area of coverage, two FGDs and three KIIs in each district were carried out in the last week of December and continued into Q2 till the third week

of January 2016. FGDs were comprised of one women's group and one mixed group. Likewise, the KIIs were carried out with three government officials from the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Public Health Office (DPHO) and Women Development Office (WDO). Altogether, there were 151 participants (Male-69, Female-82, Dalit-42, Janjati-8 and Others-101). See *Annex 2* for participant details.

SUB-IO 2: BETTER ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE SERVICES, STRATEGIES, AND TECHNOLOGIES

PAHAL's WASH objective aims to increase the absorptive capacity of vulnerable communities through both the utilization of safe sanitation and hygiene services and practices as well as access to water resources. The program will work District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committees (DWASHCC) and Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committees (VWASHCC) to obtain Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, and those with post-ODF to maintain their status. It will work through school clubs and media campaigns to promote WASH practices. Access to water will be done through strengthened Water User Groups (WUGs) to build, use and maintain multi-use water systems for home consumption and micro-irrigation.

2.1 Improved Safe Sanitation Services and Facilities

The original intention of the WASH component was to focus on assisting VDCs and districts achieve ODF status. However, in Q1 of FY16, information on the current status on ODF districts and VDCs was collected from the GoN/Department of Water Supply and Sewerage in Kathmandu and Water Supply and Sanitation Division/Sub-Division Offices. It was found that, due to ongoing sanitation programs implemented through the SUSAHARA program, the Rural Village Water Management Project, UNICEF and the Government of Nepal (GoN), SNV Nepal, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project-Finland, Helvetas, and the Global Sanitation Fund/UN Habitat, the GoN has already officially declared six districts out of the 14 PAHAL program districts in the Mid and Far West Regions as having ODF status; Six additional districts are in the pipeline to soon receive ODF status. Out of the 167 PAHAL program VDCs, only ten VDCs are remaining to be declared ODF, and sanitation coverage in these VDCs are more than 85 percent.

In the areas still without ODF declaration at the VDC and district level, PAHAL obtained pre-consent letters to implement WASH activities from the Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office (WSSDO) in the districts of Bajura (October 4, 2015) and Achham (October 5, 2015). Also in Q1, PAHAL obtained the approval letter from the Rukum DWASHCC to implement WASH activities in Pipal, Pokharam and Rukumkot VDCs in Rukum District.

2.3 Improved Post-ODF Planning, Implementation and Monitoring by VWASHCC and DWASHCC

Given the large number of post-ODF districts, the majority of PAHAL's sanitation objectives have shifted from implementing activities to assist VDCs to attain ODF status toward assisting communities to maintain their ODF status. PAHAL developed work plans and budgets for each

district based on discussions with the selected PAHAL LNGOs during regional planning workshops and the current ODF and non-ODF statuses in the target VDCs.

PAHAL obtained the approval letter from the Surkhet DWASHCC to implement post-ODF activities in Lekhparajul, Neta, and Dharapani VDCs. PAHAL is currently in the process of obtaining approvals for the remaining 12 districts, all of which should be secured within the next quarter.

SUB-IO 3: IMPROVED ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT SERVICES, STRATEGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES

Effective disaster risk reduction (DRR) builds vulnerable communities absorptive and adaptive capacities in both taking steps to reduce the incidence of disaster or its effects on a population, and establish systems that can quickly and efficiently respond to disasters when they occur. Disasters can set back development gains drastically, and the effect is multiplied for countries like Nepal where disasters are frequent. PAHAL works to strengthen District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRCs) and local Village Disaster Relief Committees (VDRCs) as well as households through media campaigns. Inclusive planning is improved through utilization of hydro/meteorology stations, forecasting and Early Warning Systems (EWS). Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMP) are also integrated with Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs) and natural resource management plans. Earthquake preparedness activities, added after the April 2015 Gorkha Earthquake, are pending the approval and sub-award finalization of GHI and NSET.

3.1 Functional and Inclusive DRR Committees Established

3.1.1 Community review and assessment of existing DRR committees

The regional DRR officers conducted a secondary study in December of the existing DRR structures, technologies and services in the 14 PAHAL districts. The study assessed: The present status of the DDRCs; the presence of VDC DRR committees; the presence and functionality of district, flood EWS; and formulation of District Disaster Preparedness for Response Plan (DPRP) or District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) have been formulated. In some of the PAHAL districts, as there were not enough information that could be collected from the secondary review, the regional DRR officer with the support of the PAHAL District Coordinator travelled to the respective district to obtain information. The regional DRR officers will finish data collection and reporting next quarter in January. The findings from this secondary study will refine PAHAL's district DRR plans with the LNGO partners to ensure local appropriateness.

3.2 Functional Early Warning Systems Established

3.2.1 Support Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) and district level EWS committee under District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) to establish hydro/meteorology stations

In December, the PAHAL Resilience Advisor and the Governance and Coordination Advisor held an initial meeting with the DHM focal persons in Kathmandu to introduce them to the program, identify existing hydro/meteorology stations, and the need for additional stations. The

program introduction focused on those activities related to establishing flood EWS and a weather forecasting model. The DHM requested PAHAL to draft an MOU to establish a formal collaboration within the 14 districts. It was also agreed that the DHM would collaborate with PAHAL on finalizing the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the upcoming district-level EWS feasibility assessment. Once the TOR is agreed upon by the two parties, DHM will send the technical resource person from the national and regional offices to conduct the feasibility assessment in the PAHAL districts. The Mid West Regional DRR Officer also conducted a similar meeting with the regional DHM in Surkhet; the meeting in the Far West will be held in Q2 after the on-boarding of the Regional DRR Officer.

3.4 Disaster Response Capacity Strengthened

3.4.2 Sign a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC)

The Resilience Advisor worked with the Governance and Coordination Advisor to draft the MOU to collaborate with the DDRCs. As part of the facilitation approach, PAHAL envisions working with the existing committees and increasing their capacity in order to reduce the risk of climate and non-climate induced disasters that exist at the local level. The DDRC are the existing district-level committees that work to mitigate and respond to disasters. The MOU describes the PAHAL DRR approach and implementation plans in each district, and the roles and responsibility of both the implementing partners and the DDRC. Signing of the MOUs will take place Q2.

The Resilience Advisor, with the support of Governance and Coordination Advisor, conducted a national-level meeting with Mr. Pradip K. Koirala, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) DRR, to introduce him to the PAHAL program and the DRR component. The meeting also explored areas for DDRC members' capacity development and the functionality of the District Emergency Operating Center (DEOC). The PAHAL team members shared the plans for the MOUs with the DDRCs and requested suggestions for further formal collaboration.

SUB-IO 4: IMPROVED ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE AND DIVERSE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND PRODUCTS

A household's ability to access funds through financial services can increase their absorptive and adaptive capacities to invest in improved technologies and livelihood strategies and also improved coping in the face of a shock or stress. PAHAL aims to improve access to financial services that are both formal and informal that support the other program intervention areas: DRR, off-farm livelihoods (including remittance management) and on-farm livelihoods.

4.3 Informal Savings and Loans Established for Off-Farm Livelihoods Established

4.3.1 Mapping Village Savings and Loan Associations' (VSLA) capacities and vulnerabilities and a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study

The VSLA mapping exercise was originally planned for November, but was rescheduled so that PAHAL's financial services staff could be available for the LNGO Regional Planning Workshops. The Mid West mapping was completed in December and completion of the mapping

is expected to be completed by mid-February 2016. Once these VSLAs are mapped, their capacity and vulnerabilities will be immediately assessed in order to design appropriate training materials.

SUB-IO 5: IMPROVED ACCESS TO DYNAMIC AND RESPONSIVE AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL MARKETS

PAHAL aims to strengthen vulnerable community's adaptive capacity with access to higher value markets in combination with the introduction of new technologies, technical assistance and training. The program works with both alternative and on-farm markets. The alternative market activities will address youth employment, out-migration and livelihood diversification working primarily through national and district Technical, Vocation and Educational Training (TVET) service providers. The on-farm market activities focus on capacity building of farmers to enter the higher value vegetable and goat markets and utilizing the commercial pocket approach to develop community-led private sector linkages.

5.2 Marginalized Groups have Increased Access to Markets and Shared Decision Making over Productive Resources

5.2.1: Market assessment/KAP study on GESI barriers to goods, services and employment opportunities; and on daily wage workers, migrants and returnees and protection mechanisms

The study titled "Assessment of Income and Employment Opportunities in relation to Social, Gender and Economic Barriers and Perceptions in Mid and Far West Region of Nepal" is being carried out in representative six districts (three districts per region): Surkhet, Salyan and Rolpa in the Mid West, and Dadelhdhura, Doti and Accham in the Far West. The main objective of this study is to better understand the local economy and social context among program participants, particularly focusing on women, youth and socially excluded social groups to assess the income and employment opportunities. The results of the assessment will help identify areas requiring targeted training needs assessments, opportunities to leverage private and government partnerships, and design locally appropriate market access interventions. Consultation with government stakeholders on existing programs, particularly pre-existing USAID programs such as the Business Literacy Program (BLP), was a main component of the study to identify areas for future collaboration. Another opportunity identified was regional TVET institutes contributing inputs. The findings of the study will be shared in Q2 as part of best practice and to foster continued collaboration.

5.5 Improved Quality of Agricultural Inputs and Services

5.5.6 Business plan and business development support to key established and start-up input suppliers

Based on iDE's previous experiences, PAHAL has developed a business model tailored to the program areas to ensure a smooth and regular supply of agriculture inputs at the community level. To date, several private companies for various inputs have already been identified: Thapa Mould for micro-irrigation technologies; Agricare, Crop Pro-tech and Gorkha Seed for integrated pest management (IPM) products; Gorkha Seed, NAFSEED and Annapurna sBiz Bhandar for seeds.

These companies have agreed to invest in the supply chain and are willing to provide commission to the local sales agents. In December, an agreement with Thapa Mould and Dye was signed to facilitate supply chain of micro-irrigation technologies in the PAHAL districts.

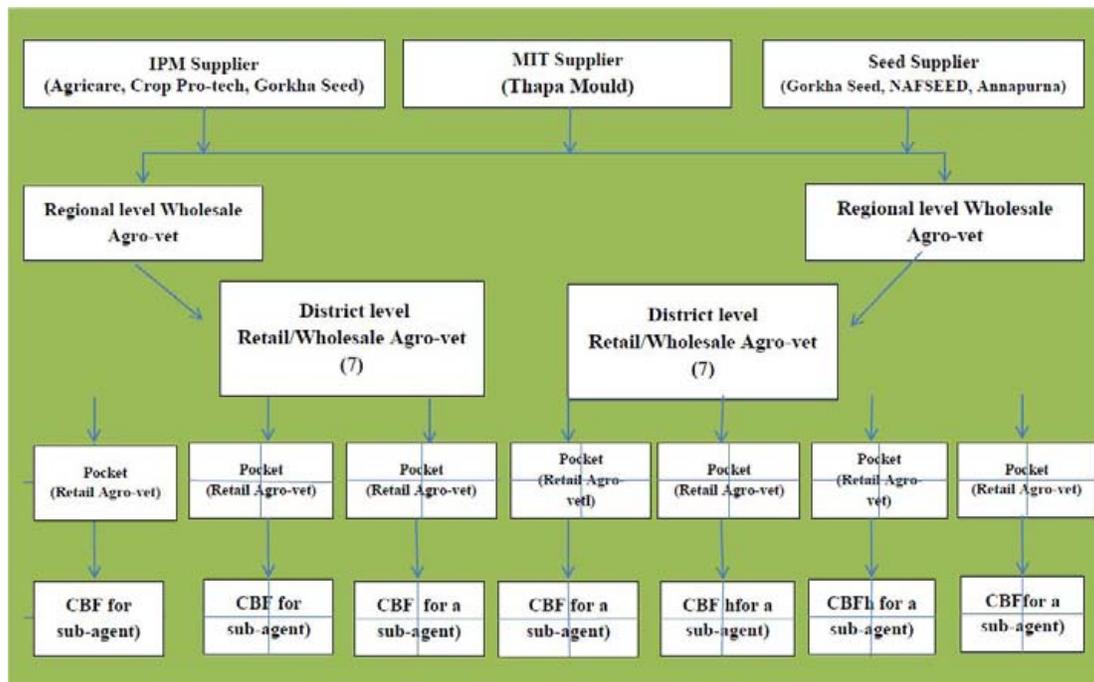


Figure 2: Agriculture input supply chain business model

Major Features of the Business Plan Model

- Three types of national level agriculture input suppliers from the private sector are identified.
- Regional level wholesale agro-vets willing to provide one-window service with set of agriculture packages of the central level actors will be identified for agreement. Each regional aggregator will cover seven districts.
- District level retail/wholesale agro-vets (one for all supplies and services) will be identified by the regional private sector actor. Each district could have one or more numbers of district level agro-vets as per the business scale of the regional actor.
- District level agro-vets would appoint sub-agro-vets at the pocket level with the numbers depending on the business scale.
- Each agro-vet at the pocket will have at least one CBF with the potential of having more numbers of CBF's depending upon the pocket level VDC coverage. Community Business Facilitators (CBFs) market agricultural inputs/equipment and are compensated thru commissions provided thru agro-vets. The project will provide training and technical support to CBFs. Some national partners (Agricare and Thapa Mold) have agreed to provide commissions at their level also. PAHAL is working on upgrading guidelines/business models for CBFs.

- The primary role of selecting the CBF's would lie on the agrovets with the technical backstopping support from the program staffs. Each CBF's will have coverage of approximately 200 HH's which would later help in developing a commercial pocket linked to a collection center.
- From national level input suppliers to pocket level agrovets, there will be a chain of supply for each type of input. The approach will include ensuring that CBFs have providing comprehensive input/equipment packages that are linked to the crop calendar recommendations from collection centers.
- The project will maintain an official agreement with the regional level agrovets. Thus the regional level agrovets will be the point of coordination and linkage along the chain of input supply from national level input suppliers to the pocket level retail agrovets.

5.9 Improved Business Development Services

5.9.1: Map and review technical training service providers in business development of private sector and government services at the district level

The mapping of technical training institutes was carried out to identify and maintain a record of district-based private sector and government TVET institutions. Preliminary results show that there are very few private training institutes at the district level, and that they are small in size. Basic computer training institutes were found to be the most common institutes, catering mostly to students and government employees based within the districts' headquarters. Mapping and review has been completed in the Far West and is on-going in the Mid West due to on-boarding of the regional alternative markets officer in Q2. This information will help PAHAL to identify local capacities that PAHAL engage on, as needed. This assessment complements the 5.9.2: Participatory capacity review/assessment of TVETs in relation to job market and off farm employment opportunities at the regional and national levels, which was completed in FY15 Q4 and included in the Annual Results Report.

5.11 Improved Agricultural Extension and Production Technology

5.11.7 Facilitate trainings for improved agricultural productivity, sustainable resource management and risk mitigation

In December, during the spring vegetable season (which is highly important for farmers in terms of economic returns), agriculture activities were conducted in nine districts (Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan, Rukum, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Dadeldhura and Doti). There is one farmer group per district. These activities were done in areas with a pre-existing iDE



Figure 3: During Farmer Group Formation in Hwama-3, Rolpa

footprint, as an ad-hoc measure in the interim until approval and finalization of LNGO partner sub-awards.² Major activities included sensitization and group formation, training on nursery and crop production (cucurbitaceous crop) to all group members, and demonstration of plastic houses with drip irrigation for off-season production.

To initiate program activities, farmers were sensitized on the importance of vegetable farming and how it can transform their lives through entering a high value market. Then the farmers were organized into groups. A total of nine farmer groups were formed. Altogether, 218 farmers (Male-53, Female-165, Dalit-52, Janjati-29 and Others-137) are currently involved with the groups. The group members were informed about the PAHAL program, its objectives and activities. Members’ designation, roles and responsibilities were also discussed. Member criteria consisted of households having children under two years’ of age; being a smallholder farmer and/or of a vulnerable or marginalized group; or being interested in vegetable farming. See *Annex 3* for details on farmer group formation.

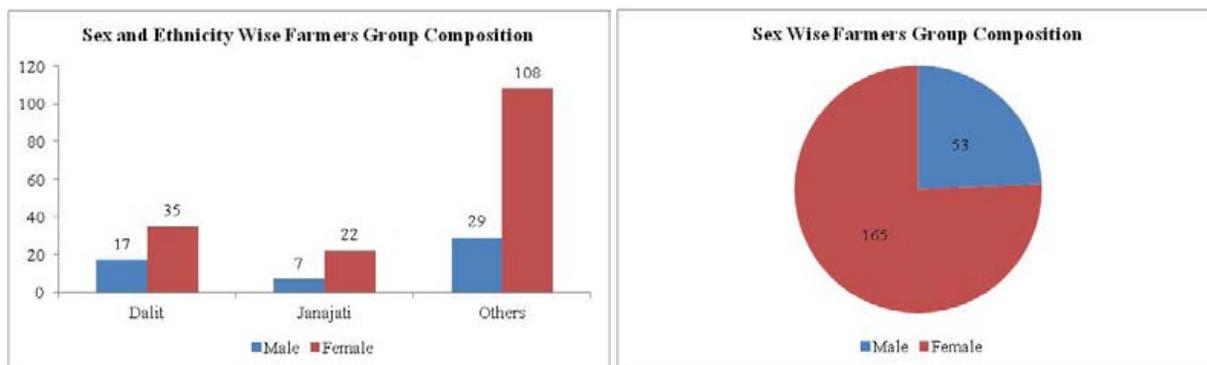


Figure 4: Sex, Cast and Ethnicity wise Farmer Groups Composition

Following the group formation, a one-day training per group on nursery raising and crop production management was organized in each of the nine districts. The trainings mainly focused on two cucurbitaceous crops: Cucumber (Var. Malini/Bhaktapur Local) and bitter melon (Var. Pali). A theory session was followed by a hands-on practical session where farmers learned techniques on healthy seedling production along with the major horticulture operation after seedling transplantation. A practical demonstration was then done in one of the lead farmer’s plots. After the practical sessions, farmers began



Figure 5: Training participants during nursery growing practical session

² The ad hoc activities were possible due to iDE’s implementation of the USAID-funded MAWTW project in the Far West (overlapping in Doti and Dadeldhura) and ICCA projects (overlapping with PAHAL in Rolpa) that assisted in PAHAL mobilization. These projects also developed the packages and approaches that PAHAL will build on.

raising nine nurseries of cucurbitaceous crops. Altogether, there were 218 farmers (Male-53, Female-165, Dalit-52, Janjati-29 and Others-137). See *Annex 4* for participant details.

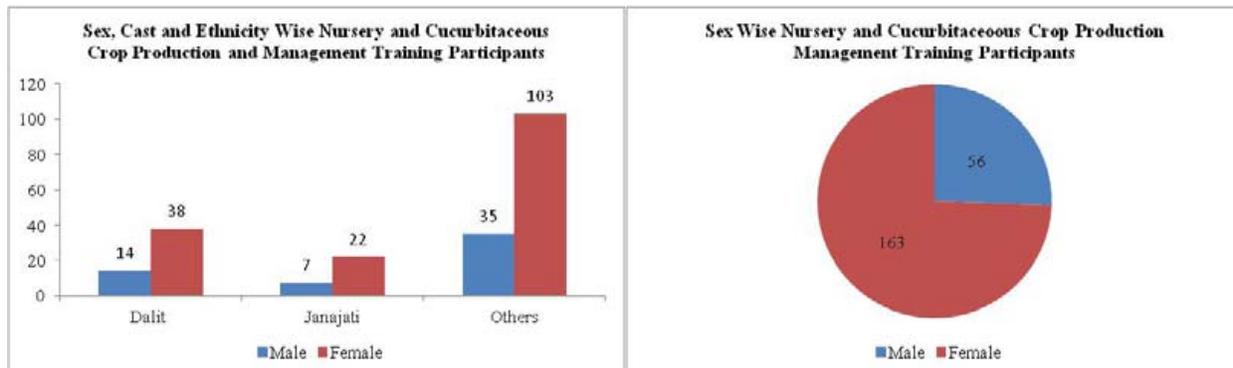


Figure 6: Sex, Cast and Ethnicity Wise Training Participants

SUB-IO 6: IMPROVED ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE NATURAL RESOURCES AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Given the inter-connectedness of natural resource management (NRM), disaster risk reduction and livelihood sources, PAHAL includes NRM as to increase vulnerable communities' absorptive and adaptive capacities. The primary stakeholder groups are the Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) with the other relevant groups (i.e. farmer groups and water user groups) being brought in through the integration of CFUG planning and the LDRMPs and LAPAs. The aim is to improve productivity and inclusive management of natural resources and reduce conflict. The national NGO partner Rupantaran has ownership of the Sub-IO 6 NRM activities, and full implementation is pending finalization of their sub-award in January.

6.4 Strengthened Accountability Processes of NRM Services and Information Flows

6.4.1 Review existing NRM's composition and decision-making processes to identify weaknesses

In December, PAHAL conducted a desk study of existing NRM practices focusing on the PAHAL regions. The desk study found that the CFUGs, farmer groups and water user committees are the main existing and active formal and informal NRM groups. The desk review also catalogued the different types of existing natural resources, their uses, overall use trends and the broad reasons behind the trends, and the impacted communities. This desk review will inform the initial workshop that will be conducted in January 2016 under 6.1.1 "Landscape participatory resource and hazard mapping."

CROSS-CUTTING COMPONENTS

The Strategic Resilience Assessment (STRESS) undertaken in FY15 identified the need for two cross-cutting components to ensure transformative capacities are built: 1) Governance and 2) Gender equity and social inclusion (GESI). Given the socio-cultural implications of Nepal's caste, ethnic and gender traditions, without emphasis on these two cross-cutting components, the program would be unable to address the root causes of vulnerability and effect transformative change, the third capacity in the program's resilience framework.

Sub-IO 7: Increased Participation, Agency and Voice of Vulnerable Groups in Governance Processes

In PAHAL, the governance interventions are designed to ensure the just and democratic processes are in place throughout the program areas and its interventions. Here, governance is more about policy, process and practices. In order to build common understanding amongst the team, implementing partners and stakeholders, the Governance and Coordination team developed an “Objective Paper for Governance and Coordination” to help streamline activities throughout the thematic areas. Given that governance is cross-cutting, it does not have individual activities listed in the Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) but is reflected throughout the document.

7.2 Diverse Civil Society Groups Supported and Strengthened

In line with USAID Forward, the PAHAL LNGO partners received capacity building support as part of the program. Two regional planning workshops were held with the 14 LNGOs to familiarize them with the PAHAL program including social accountability tools, social mobilization, institutional governance including coordination with government stakeholders and other relevant stakeholders (i.e KISAN and SUAAHARA) at the district level. Further details on the workshops are given under the People and Skills of the Adaptive Management section.

7.5 Increased Community Coordination with Government Programs and Activities

The Governance and Coordination team, in coordination with the DRR team, drafted the MOU for the DDRC. This is an example of PAHAL’s governance strategy in setting an institutionalized and formal relationships with government stakeholders to mitigate the higher turnover rate of government staff. The drafted MOU contains PAHAL’s scope and activities for DRR work in the districts, the role of DDRC and the role of PAHAL partners.

Gender Equity and Social Inclusion

The GESI approach is also cross-cutting throughout the DIP activities, which seeks to take into account the differences in men, women, boys’, and girls’ roles and social inclusion processes in the community context, as well as the inter-generational and gendered inequalities that exist within a household during activity planning, implementation and assessment. It also aims to build internal organizational culture and their ability to promote transformation of power relations in the society.

GESI analysis activities were conducted from September to December 2015 through a series of events. The internal PAHAL GESI reflection workshop in September was reported on in the FY15 Annual Results Report. The field GESI was conducted in October in Dadeldhura and Dailekh Districts from the Far and Mid-Western Regions respectively. Geographic coverage was constrained by field staff availability. Altogether 14 FGDs and 13 KIIs were conducted in four VDCs: Rupal and Jogbuda (recently announced as Pashupatinagar Municipality) in Dadeldhura District; and Dwari and Kalika VDCs in Dailekh District. Altogether, 154 people participated in the assessment (Male-92, Female-62 and Dalit/Janjati-66). See *Annex 5* for participant details. The FGDs were conducted with community members (both men and women from advantaged and marginalized groups) and the community groups (Water Users Groups and CFUGs). Similarly, the KIIs were conducted with key district-level stakeholders, namely the DDRC, District Development Committee/Social Development Officer, District Agriculture Development

Officer, Women Children Development Officer, District Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Cooperatives, Micro Finance Institution, Collection Centre, TVET institute, DWASHCC, and Social Legal Aid Centre.

An initial draft report was developed on the key findings related to division of labor (roles and responsibilities), access, decision making and influence, time, enabling environment, and the risk of gender based violence. These were used to inform a GESI Action Planning Workshop held on 31 December with the PAHAL partners. The main objectives were to share the key findings and to develop concrete and practical GESI action plans within the six technical Sub-IOs. Staff members were able to explore potential intervention points in their respective sectors to address the GESI issues. Later, the GESI Advisor worked with the team to finalize the action plans. These action plans will be incorporated into the final GESI assessment report in Q2.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Adaptive management practices guide implementation in order to address the revolving needs of the complex program system. PAHAL believes that adaptive management is supported by four different but interconnected elements: Culture, People and Skills, Tools and Systems, and Enabling Environment, which are elaborated below. Culture (i.e. organizational culture) is not included, as it largely consists of frequent internal coordination and partner meetings to encourage staff to think critically, to provide feedback and ideas to each other's input, and ask questions to support learning. This includes the Senior Management Team (SMT) meetings, the first of which took place on 5 November among the Kathmandu-based international partners to discuss the SMT composition and scope of work.

People and Skills

The main focus of Q1 activities related to people and skills was identifying and bringing on board the LNGO partners. Based upon the program's LNGO Selection Process, after receiving LNGO proposals, the PAHAL team conducted regional in-person interviews with short listed organizations from October 1-10 to assess their capacity in terms of program, human resources, finance, legal status and operation modality. The selection committees included government representatives, primarily from the DDC, DADO, DLSO and CDO, with rights to provide independent scores based on their reading and assessments of the LNGO office visits and presentations.

Following the selection of a potential LNGO per district, the team was required to conduct pre-award assessments of the organizations' overall strengths and weaknesses, which took place between the last week of October and the first week of November. Before the pre-award assessment an orientation and as discussion on the designed questionnaire was carried out at PAHAL's Mercy Corps Office, Kathmandu on 28 October. All consortium partners of PAHAL were present in the orientation. A total of five teams were mobilized to conduct the assessment in all the Mid and Far Western districts. Representatives from all consortium partners were part of each team. The Team visited all the NGOs and conducted a thorough review of their program (both current and past), financial/administrative practices, recruitment process, procurement policy, etc. The assessment findings led to a risk scoring of each LNGO to determine whether

additional reporting and compliance conditions would be required within their sub-award agreement.

The next step in sub-award design was to hold regional planning workshops with the current consortium partners and the LNGOs. In Nepalgunj the event was organized from 1-3 December, and in Dhangadi from 16-18 December. The objectives of the program were:

- To orient local NGOs on the sub-award cycle and to prepare for sub-award requirements regarding preliminary activity planning and budget setting
- To orient on consortium partners' requirement – finance/grant/compliance/budget and working modality
- To bring clarity on PAHAL program, strategic approach, implementation modality and key activities for the second year

The three day planning workshops consisted of one and a half days of orientation and then one and a half days of starting the process of preliminary activity planning and budget setting where the PAHAL technical advisers and officers went group-to-group to provide individual attention.

Additionally, the PAHAL team worked on finalizing recruitment of regional technical officer positions, as well as key national positions such as the Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) and the Plan Program Manager. The DCOP candidate was approved on 18 December, and the Plan Program Manager was brought on board on 16 December. A Database/Geographic Information Systems Officer was also brought on board on 21 December to assist in tools and systems activities discussed below.

Tools and Systems

The majority of activities under tools and systems related to the development of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan and its components. Based on USAID feedback on PAHAL's initial PREP, a full draft package M&E Plan was submitted on 20 November, 2015. A subsequent updated version was submitted on 23 December, 2015. Another update was submitted in Q2 on 20 January, and is pending review and approval.

The M&E Plan covers resilience in three ways: Routine monitoring on achievement of the resilience framework built into the TOC, the longitudinal resilience research undertaken by Tufts University's Feinstein International Center (FIC), and the shock-based resilience monitoring with analysis by TANGO. On 7-9 December, a Resilience M&E Workshop was held for consortium partners led by Olga Petryniak, Regional Resilience Director, and Martina Bennett, M&E Advisor. The meeting was attended by M&E and relevant program/technical staffs and the main agenda items covered during the meeting were:

- Resilience Monitoring: Design and Planning
- PAHAL M&E Plan and timeline for Year 2
- Identify key activities to support 'program acceleration'
- PAHAL M&E Strategy Review
- STRESS Report – final review

A key part of the adaptive management approach is the ability to plan and track activity progress, collect and analyze data, and report on it. In order to do this, the program began the process in Q1 to identify a local firm to work with the Database/GIS Officer to design a database and dashboard. Pagoda Labs was identified through a competitive bidding process and was brought on board fully in Q2 on 20 January. Interim Google platform solutions will be utilized while Pagoda Labs designs and launches the full database system.

A PAHAL LNGO M&E Capacity Assessment was conducted in December to ascertain the LNGO's M&E related capacities. The analysis is due to be finalized in January. The findings will inform the capacity building training activities of program M&E staff, which is currently scheduled to take place in March 2016.

Shock-Based Resilience Monitoring

In Q1, PAHAL began conversations with TANGO regarding the potential design of a shock-based resilience monitoring system, and the role of TANGO in it. However, the majority of design discussions took place in Q2 and will be highlighted in the next quarterly report

Longitudinal Resilience Research

The final quarter of 2015 involved field work for three team members, which included selection and training of enumerators, advertising and interviewing for field managers, and refining and testing of quantitative tools. The first quarter of 2016 will see continued field work in Maulali, including further refinement of the tools, hiring of local team members and investigating qualitative aspects. A new IRB protocol will also be submitted for the final data collection instruments.

In this quarter, the study design was refined with field testing, on-going literature review (with a focus on Doti District), and development of the qualitative component. Janet Kim (PhD student on the project) developed her proposed research focus on the qualitative component, which includes subjective understandings of resilience, intra-household dynamics and outcomes on resilience, and the role of migration. Planned investigatory, qualitative field work was moved to Q2 in February due to the researcher's knee injury.

Three FIC members spent time in Doti and made adaptations to the existing study design based on a phone meeting with other researchers working on food security and resilience and discussed areas of overlap and synergy. Further links were made in coordination with PAHAL Kathmandu and Dadeldhura team members. This quarter saw continued work on the quantitative model with field testing, contextualization and finalization of the Coping Strategies Index (CSI) and Food Consumption Score (FCS) modules, and enumerator selection and training. This work took place in Gaguda but has proved useful for Maulali as well. FIC received IRB approval for the testing phase of the work; approval for the final tools will be applied for in Q2.

Enabling Environment

Coordination and collaboration with government and non-government stakeholders is at the center of PAHAL's TOC and its program components. For PAHAL it is about building ownership, sustainability of program outcomes, contribution to the national development goal

and synergy in programming. In this quarter we coordinated and collaborated with following stakeholders:

- 1) PAHAL registration with the Social Welfare Council (SWC). Project documents along with the SWC request letter was submitted to the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare on 31 December for the project facilitation committee meeting. The purpose of this facilitation committee is to provide recommendations to the SWC regarding alignment of program activities with the GoN priority areas. Upon receiving recommendation, the SWC will sign the project agreement. PAHAL is following up consistently with the Ministry regarding the progress.
- 2) PAHAL took part in the meetings of the Nepal Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat (NNFSS) Working Group under the National Planning Commission (NPC). PAHAL program information has been uploaded in the Nepal Nutrition and Food Security Portal.³
 - a) The Far West regional team participated in the District Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee meeting on 3 December at Dadeldhura.
- 3) To establish and institutionalize a formal platform for coordination with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), a draft MOU was submitted to the MoHP (Mr. Rajeev Pokharel, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Health and Population) on 28 December for signing. Currently, the MOU is under review with the Ministry.
- 4) PAHAL also drafted a MOU for formal coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD). Currently, PAHAL consortium members are reviewing the draft. Submission to the Ministry is planned for the end of January. MoAD has expressed willingness to invest in Multiple Use Water systems (MUS), collection centers, and demonstration of key technologies including IPM, MUS, green houses, and others.
- 5) The Governance and Coordination Advisor and the Resilience Advisor had a series of ministerial meetings to introduce the PAHAL program with the aim of identifying potential areas for collaboration.
 - a) 28 December meeting with Mr. Pradip Koirala , Under Secretary, Disaster Control Division, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). The meeting tried to explore the areas of DDRC members' capacity development and the functionality of District Emergency Operating Center (DEOC).
 - b) 29 December meeting with Mr. Gopi Khanal, Joint-Secretary, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) on 29 December. Mr. Khanal highlighted the Ministry's plan on alternative livelihoods (vocational training and mason training) capacity development and market linkages. He also shared the Ministry's focus on municipal building code implementation. The team met that same day with Mr. Amardep Sunuwar, Section Officer, Fire Control and Disaster Management Division, MoFALD and Mr. Niyam Bajracharya, Building Code Specialist for Local Governance and Community Development Programme under MoFALD. The discussion focused on the

³ To view the Portal visit:

<http://www.nnfsp.gov.np/?name=Promoting%20Agriculture%20,%20Health%20and%20Alternative%20Livelihoods%20%28PAHAL%29&OrgID=127>

harmonization of Local Adaptation Plan of Actions (LAPA) and Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMP).

- c) Two meetings on 22 and 31 December with Mr. Gautam Rajkarnikar, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology related to the EWS activities as mentioned above in Sub-IO 3. The possible modalities to disseminate weather information to farmers was discussed, and the DHM related the concept of a Farmer Call Center (a mobile information system that MoAD recently initiated).
- 6) Discussions are underway for partnership with the Department of Irrigation (DOI) in the development of MUS with their Non-conventional Irrigation Technology Project.
- 7) Working with the Ministry of Environment and Population for the development of government recognized MUS guidelines. The Ministry is putting a major emphasis on MUS for climate change adaptation and has agreed to co-organize a major workshop on MUS at the end of February. A partnership is also being developed to facilitate LAPA investments that will support PAHAL goals.
- 8) On behalf of PAHAL project, Mr. Purusottam Prasad Gupta and Mr. Biswomani Khanal participated in the District Agriculture Development Office's Agriculture Alliance Meeting held in Dadeldhura. All the agriculture-related stakeholders, including KISAN and SUHAARA, participated to present on their progress and their next month's work plan. Discussions were held on possible collaboration and synergies.
- 9) The two regional teams were actively engaged in the regional and district-level coordination platforms of USAID funded projects, and other forums called by district/regional government stakeholders. In both regions, monthly learning and sharing meeting of USAID funded project implementing partners (Sajhedari Bikas – Mid West only, SUA AHARA and KISAN) were attended. The monthly joint meeting has been hosted by member projects on a rotating basis (the frequency of the meeting will be reviewed as per need).
- 10) After the district kick-off events held in FY15 Q4, the regional teams have started meeting government stakeholders at the regional and district levels to introduce and update the PAHAL progress to date. This will help PAHAL to build robust communication and effective coordination amongst the stakeholders in the days to come.

PAHAL is working closely with the following USAID-funded projects for technical support:

- 1) In addition to the SUA AHARA coordination and discussions on nutrition activities, PAHAL has regular meetings to explore additional areas for coordination including in WASH and access to agricultural markets. One option discussed is having the SUA AHARA groups become strong early customers for the private sector partners/CBFs and related activities developed by PAHAL.
- 2) Sharing between SABAL and PAHAL, (under USAID's Community Resilience Program (CRP)), will initially focus on sharing experiences and best practices around resilience measurement and monitoring, and other M&E tools and approaches.
- 3) Coordination and discussions with KISAN are underway to jointly develop supply chains for agriculture inputs/equipment at the district level as the projects are promoting similar technology packages. There will also be opportunities to coordinate and collaborate for the development of collection centers that would serve both PAHAL and KISAN farmers.

PAHAL also plans to link and collaborate with the KISAN supported agrovets. It will also be important to have similar norms and approaches to work with government and district stakeholders going forward.

- 4) Similar to KISAN, discussions are underway with the World Bank-funded Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP) for development of input/equipment supply chains. AFSP will also have substantial resources that can be invested to develop collection centers (that serve pockets of the respective projects) and also potentially MUS systems. PAHAL also contributed to the USAID assessment of KISAN in December to inform the approach of follow-on programming.
- 5) Discussions are underway to integrate CSISA (led by CIMMYT) technical recommendations into the agricultural extension program of PAHAL including through integration in crop calendars developed by collection centers.
- 6) ENBAITA is a newly awarded project through the USAID India Partnerships program designed to develop last mile supply chains for Indian agro technologies working with major India companies for micro irrigation, hybrid vegetable seeds, and IPM bio pesticides/fertilizers. ENBAITA will enable stronger support and investment into the supply chains that serve the PAHAL districts.
- 7) The IPM Innovation Lab is led by Virginia Tech globally and the Nepal site is led by iDE both for a mission supported program and for the newly awarded next phase of the global Innovation Lab. IPM IL is facilitating the technology transfer of proven IPM technologies and packages for high-value vegetable crops in the feed the future districts supporting both the KISAN project, PAHAL, and other programs.
- 8) The Horticultural Innovation Lab led by UC Davis with a sub-award to NC A&T State University for a conservation agriculture vegetable production program that iDE is leading in Nepal. First season trials showed very promising results that will be included in technology recommendations for PAHAL.
- 9) USAID Post-harvest Program led by AVRDC and the Agriculture and Forestry University of Nepal. PAHAL is coordinating with the program to improve post-harvest handling. The program conducted a training for staff including PAHAL, the IPM Lab, KISA, the GoN and others. The program will be developing model and improved collection centers/markets that will be utilized as models for PAHAL.
- 10) Through the USAID Farmer-to-Farmer Program, iDE hosted a post-harvest volunteer who has developed a post-harvest training manual that will be adapted and utilized in PAHAL.
- 11) PAHAL has had preliminary meetings with the new Livestock Innovation Lab regarding provision of technical support for the PAHAL goat subsector activities.
- 12) USAID INGENAES led by Florida State University is focused on improving women's participation and focus in agriculture extension and for nutrition. Preliminary discussions were held to receive technical support for the training programs of CBFs and other stakeholders in PAHAL.
- 13) USAID's Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems is interested in collaborating with PAHAL.
- 14) USAID Innovate is an education/training program led by Virginia Tech. Preliminary discussions have been held to provide technical support for PAHAL training efforts, including business planning models for CBFs.

CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED, AND SUCCESSES

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Due to the continuing strikes by communities in the Terai, Nepal continues to experience interruptions in fuel and other supplies from India, resulting in difficulties in transportation and access to essential supplies throughout the country. Fortunately, the effect was less in the Mid and Far Western Regions compared to other regions in the country. As a result, there were limited hindrances created by the situation to PAHAL activities except for postponement of a few events due to strikes called by local ethnic groups.

In order to conduct a transparent and participatory LNGO selection process, multiple steps were required that overlapped with the Hindu religious holidays in October and November that led it to being a longer process than anticipated. A number of start dates for field implementation activities with LNGOs will now take place in Q2. However, the full set of sub-award materials has been submitted to Mercy Corps headquarters for review in January. The approval of the Year 2 PREP remains for final approvals of national NGO and LNGO sub-awards to iDE and Plan, and of GHI and NSET, and for procurement of vehicles and motorbikes. PAHAL also received in two protests on LNGO selection in Doti and Baitadi Districts, which were resolved through local government and sharing of the selection process and procedures.

The FIC research team faced particular challenges this quarter in identifying and hiring qualified enumerators. The hiring of staff became a political issue in Doti where six enumerators were selected based on their performance in the test, training and fieldwork; however, those who were not selected and those whose parties' cadres were not selected were not satisfied with the results. This led to a security incident (an attack on a translator, plus threats on the FIC Field Researcher) in Gaguda. It raised the question of whether FIC would be able to continue research in Gaguda, select an appropriate alternate location, or make other adjustments. In Maulali, the team learned from this and involved the local political parties from the beginning in deciding whether or not they wanted to participate in a fair and transparent selection process. They opted not to participate, but this upfront engagement likely resulted in the lack of conflict within this area.

Likewise, communities have lots of expectations from programs and researchers. They have already participated in many different development programs and have given data in different occasions to different organizations and are looking to see quicker returns on their time and investment in participating in such programs. Managing people's expectations and finding ways to make the program or research useful to the communities in the short term will continue to be an ongoing discussion within the PAHAL consortium.

Successes

The PAHAL team has made strides in bringing the national and local NGO partners as well as procurement of vehicles and motorcycles. The team has identified activities that can be done independently of the NGO partners either through currently available PAHAL staff or through local consultants. In the case of beginning farmer group formation and training, PAHAL was able to leverage iDE's current footprint in the program areas to begin engaging direct

participants. The PAHAL team has managed to be flexible in hiring and leasing vehicles for the short term despite a shortage of vehicles due to the Nepali wedding season and the fuel crisis.

Despite the challenges the FIC research team faced in Doti, they were successful in selecting and training six enumerators in Maulali for conducting the household survey. The team has also shared the research intent and design with different stakeholders in the VDCs and the stakeholders are also supportive.

PAHAL has made several successful efforts at coordination and collaboration with the GoN, as highlight in the Enabling Environment section under Adaptive Management. Formal relations were established through MOUs to ensure continuity and to mitigate the risk of staff turnover. The LNGO selection and thematic assessment and mapping exercises were also opportunities taken to bring in the GoN to introduce them to the program and build ownership.

UPCOMING QUARTER ACTIVITIES

The DIP for FY16 Q2 is an annex to this report. Given the capacity level for the LNGOs to work to international standards for a complex USAID program covering a large number of technical areas, additional time was needed to ensure compliance. LNGO staff recruitment is also a major focus in January, which will be accomplished through Pre-Award Letters. In addition to regular coordination with government and other stakeholders, the remainder of the quarter will focus on staff orientation and capacity building, completion of technical assessment and mapping activities, and acceleration of field activities as feasible. We will continue with collaboration and coordination with government and NGO stakeholders to ensure successful sequencing of activities and leveraging of resources.

Annexes: PAHAL Program FY 2016 Q1 Report

Annex – 1: PAHAL Participatory HHs Nutritional Food Assessment

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Checklist:

1. What are the major cereal crops grown in the farm?
2. Are the cereal (food) grown enough for the family consumption? If no, how many months are they food secure?
3. What are the major vegetables grown in the farm?
4. During lean season are there any kinds of postharvest techniques used to preserve vegetables? If yes, what kind of products and techniques?
5. Does the household have been practicing kitchen gardening?
6. How many households (%) are doing/practicing kitchen gardening? Mostly what type of vegetables do they grow in their kitchen garden?
7. Are the vegetable produced in kitchen garden enough for the households? If not what type of vegetables mostly buy from the market?
8. If the vegetable produced in the kitchen garden is surplus;
 - a. Marketing (Yes/No) if yes, where do they sell it?
 - b. Preservation and processing
 - c. Feed cattle
 - d. Others
9. What type of foods (cereal crops) and vegetables available in local market? How far is the market?
10. Are the households have been getting any support from agriculture office or any other institutions? Or the households are adapting traditional kitchen gardening practice?
11. Are there any agriculture service providers/institutions available in the area/community?
12. What type of service do they provide?
13. Does the service provider provide quality services to farmers? Are you satisfied with the service provided by the service providers?
14. Does the food you grow are enough for supplementing nutrition required for your family?

15. Does the family consume diverse type of food in their meal to meet the nutrient requirement or just the same variety of food is used over and over?
16. Is there any physical disorder (low weight, poor vision, stunting etc.) due to nutritional deficiency in your village?
17. Is there any organization working and disseminating information on nutrition?
18. What are the major sources of income in the area? What percentage of income will be spent on food?
19. If a family spent 100 rupees in food how much they will spent on below items: (in percentage)
 - a. Cereals
 - b. Vegetables
 - c. Meat/Egg/Fish
 - d. Fruits
 - e. Others
20. Mostly who works in the farm and kitchen garden (men or women)? Work division among households members

Key Informant Interview (KII) Checklist:

1. District Agriculture Development Office (DADO)

- What are the major nutritious crops promoted by DADO in this area?
- Do household in this area consume diversified diet (Cereal, Vegetable, Meat, Egg, Fish, Milk, Milk Product etc.)?
- What are most commonly consumed nutritious food in the community?
- Is nutritious diet available and affordable to all income groups thru out the year?
- Does DADO office promote the kitchen gardening?
- If yes, what are the crops promoted in the kitchen gardening?
- What are the barriers to the HHs consuming nutritious food?
- In your opinion what are the things that needs to be done to address proper consumption and affordability of nutritious food?
- What storage and preservation practices are currently used and available for home produced crops?

2. District Public Health Office (DPHO)

- Are there any health services easily accessible in the district? If yes, what are they?
- Do household in this area consume diversified diet? In the country context where does this districts falls in term of ranking?
- What are most commonly consumed nutritious food in the community?
- Is nutritious diet available and affordable to all income groups thru out the year?
- Can HHs achieve nutritious diet using locally available foods?
- What are the barriers to the HHs consuming nutritious food?
- In your opinion what are the things that need to be done to address proper consumption and affordability of nutritious food?
- What are the major interventions on nutrition services supported/promoted by DPHO?

3. Women Development Office (WDO)

- Do women have knowledge on nutrition related information?
- What are most commonly consumed nutritious food in the community?
- Is nutritious diet available and affordable to all income groups throughout the year?
- Can HHs achieve nutritious diet using locally available foods?
- Is there any special dietary preference to women during pregnancy and 1000 days mother?
- What are the barriers in terms of gender to the HHs consuming nutritious food?
- In your opinion what are the things that need to be done to address proper consumption and affordability of nutritious food?
- What are the major interventions on nutrition services supported/promoted by WDO?
- Do WDO promote kitchen gardening? If yes, what kind of activities?
- In your opinion how do you see the present situation of women in district with respect to good nutrition in comparison with male?

**Annex – 2: Participatory Assessment of Current HH Status of Nutritious Foods Participants
Details of Surkhet, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Rukum and Salyan**

Table: Mixed Group Focus Group Discussion Participants Detail

| S. No. | Name of Group/Tole | District | VDC | FGD Date | Sex and Ethnicity Wise No. of Participants | | | | | |
|--------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | | M | F | Total | Dalit | Janajati | Other |
| 1 | Samajghat Farmers Group | Sukhet | Lekhparajul | 29-Dec-2015 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| 2 | Bajhghari Fruits Producers Group | Dailekh | Meltoli | 30-Dec-2015 | 19 | 3 | 22 | 3 | 0 | 19 |
| 3 | Chhahari Khola Fresh Vegetable Producers Group | Jajarkot | Khagenkot | 2-Jan-2016 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 1 | 10 |
| 4 | Hariyali Farmers Group | Rukum | Pipal | 12-Jan-2016 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 10 | 2 | 10 |
| 5 | Dandikhola Tole | Salyan | Damachaur | 10-Jan-2016 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | | Total | | | 58 | 31 | 89 | 22 | 4 | 63 |

Table: Women Group Focus Group Discussion Participants Detail

| S. No. | Name of Group/Tole | District | VDC | FGD Date | Sex and Ethnicity Wise No. of Participants | | | | | |
|--------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | | M | F | Total | Dalit | Janajati | Other |
| 1 | Aaldanda Tole | Surkhet | Lekhparajul | 29-Dec-2015 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | Wadabal Offseason Vegetable Production Group | Dailekh | Meltoli | 30-Dec-2015 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 3 | Chamakot Tole | Jajarkot | Khagenkot | 2-Jan-2016 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| 4 | Gairgaun Tole | Rukum | Pipal | 12-Jan-2016 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Kirsak Women Group | Salyan | Damachaur | 10-Jan-2016 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Total | | | 0 | 47 | 47 | 19 | 1 | 27 |

Table: Key Informant Interview (KII) Participants Detail

| S. No. | District | KII Date | Sex and Ethnicity Wise No. of Participants | | | | | | Remarks |
|--------|----------|--------------|--|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Male | Female | Total | Dalit | Janajati | Others | |
| 1 | Surkhet | 31-Dec-2015 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| 2 | Dailekh | 31-Dec-2015 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | |
| 3 | Jajarkot | 2-Jan-2016 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| 4 | Rukum | 13-Jan-2016 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| 5 | Salyan | 11-Jan-2016 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| | | Total | 11 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 11 | |

Annex – 3: Details of farmer group formation

| S. No. | District | No. of Farmer Group | Sex and Ethnicity Wise No. of HHs | | | | | | Remarks |
|--------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| | | | Male | Female | Total | Dalit | Janajati | Others | |
| 1 | Pyuthan | 1 | 4 | 23 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 25 | |
| 2 | Rukum | 1 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 14 | 2 | 8 | |
| 3 | Rolpa | 1 | 4 | 22 | 26 | 2 | 24 | 0 | |
| 4 | Salyan | 2 | 6 | 44 | 50 | 8 | 0 | 42 | |
| 5 | Surkhet | 1 | 7 | 17 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 18 | |
| 6 | Jajarkot | 1 | 5 | 17 | 22 | 9 | 0 | 13 | |
| 7 | Dadeldhura | 1 | 0 | 23 | 23 | 7 | 0 | 16 | Reformed |
| 8 | Doti | 1 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 7 | 0 | 15 | Reformed |
| | Total | 9 | 53 | 165 | 218 | 52 | 29 | 137 | |

Annex – 4: Details of nursery and cucurbitaceous crop production management training

| S. No. | District | No. of Training | Sex and Ethnicity Wise No. of Participants | | | | | | Remarks |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|--|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | | | Male | Female | Total | Dalit | Janajati | Others | |
| 1 | Salyan | 2 | 6 | 44 | 50 | 8 | 0 | 42 | |
| 2 | Pyuthan | 1 | 4 | 23 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 25 | |
| 3 | Rukum | 1 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 14 | 2 | 8 | |
| 4 | Surkhet | 1 | 7 | 17 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 18 | |
| 5 | Rolpa | 1 | 4 | 22 | 26 | 2 | 24 | 0 | |
| 6 | Jajarkot | 1 | 5 | 17 | 22 | 9 | 0 | 13 | |
| 7 | Dadeldhura | 1 | 4 | 26 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 22 | |
| 8 | Doti | 1 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 10 | |
| | Total | 9 | 56 | 163 | 219 | 52 | 29 | 138 | |

Annex – 5: GESI Assessment Geographic Breakdown of FGD and KII Participants by Sex, Age, Caste/Ethnicity

| Location | Dalit & Janajati Men | Dalit & Janajati Women | Brahman/ Chhetri) Men | Brahman/ Chhetri Women | Boys 15-24 yrs | Girls 15-24 yrs | Total | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|-----|
| Dailekh District | | | | | | | | |
| Dwari VDC | 22 | 8 | 7 | 3 | - | 8 | 48 | |
| Kalika VDC | 6 | | 8 | | 8 | | 22 | |
| Dadeldhura District | | | | | | | | |
| Jogbudha VDC | 14 | 11 | 9 | 10 | - | 6 | 50 | |
| Rupal VDC | 4 | 1 | 14 | 4 | | 11 | 34 | |
| Total FGD | 14 | | | | | | | 154 |
| Total KII | Dailekh District: 6 Dadeldhura District: 8 | | | | | | | |

| FY16 Q1 & Q2 Dates | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------|---|------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|------------------------|--|
| FFP | DIP | PE Code | Activity (Simplified) | Start Date | End Date | Jan | Feb | Mar | Quantity | Location | Current Status |
| Adaptive Management (AM) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| People & Skills | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n/a | AM | | LNGO Pre-Award Letter | 21-Dec-15 | 30-Jan-16 | | | | 14 letters | KTM | Issued in December |
| n/a | AM | | National NGO Agreement Finalization | 15-Dec-15 | 31-Jan-16 | | | | 5 agreements | KTM | Rupantaran sub-award with Mercy Corps is under HQ review. Remaining are pending PREP approval. |
| n/a | AM | | National NGO staff hiring finalization | 15-Dec-15 | 31-Jan-16 | | | | TBD staff | KTM | Can begin staff hiring under the PALs |
| n/a | AM | | LNGO Agreement Finalization | 15-Dec-15 | 31-Jan-16 | | | | 14 agreements | R: 2 | LNGOs submitted sub-award materials first two weeks of January; under INGO partners' review. |
| n/a | AM | | LNGO staff hiring finalization | 21-Dec-15 | 31-Jan-16 | | | | TBD staff | D: 14 | Can begin staff hiring under the PALs. Tentative timeline: 12 Jan 2016- Vacancy announcement; 22 Jan 2016- Application deadline; 25 Jan 2016- Interview and written test; 28 Jan 2016- Inform final candidates |
| n/a | AM | | Staff recruitment and on-boarding | 02-Nov-15 | 15-Feb-16 | | | | 3 people | KTM: 1, R: 2 | DCOP on-board part-time in Jan and starts full-time in Feb. Plan Program manager on-board 16 Dec. Ongoing recruitment for replacement Financial Services Advisor. All regional staff on-board except GESI Officers (new position). All District Coordinators on board mid-Jan. |
| n/a | AM | | Governance-Transformation-GESI Workshop | 25-Jan-16 | 29-Jan-16 | | | | 1 training | KTM | |
| n/a | AM | | M&E regional and district capacity building trainings | 01-Mar-16 | 31-Mar-16 | | | | 3 trainings | KTM, R:2 | |
| Tools & Systems | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n/a | AM | | GESI assessment analysis and report | 11-Oct-15 | 31-Jan-16 | | | | 1 assessment | R: 2 | Assessment complete. Report in final stages. |
| n/a | AM | | Management information system design and development | 10-Dec-15 | 30-Jun-16 | | | | 1 system | KTM | MIS/GIS staff onboarded. Contract with Pagoda Labs signed 20 Jan 2016. |
| n/a | AM | | STRESS Assessment Report | 29-Jan-16 | 29-Jan-16 | | | | 1 report | KTM | Conducted review workshop of report on 10 Dec 2015. Report in final stages. |
| n/a | AM | | FIC begin data collection | 20-Dec-15 | 20-Jan-16 | | | | TBD visits | VDC: 2 Gaguda, Maulali | |
| Enabling Environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n/a | AM | | MOAD National Steering Committee Meeting | 01-Jan-16 | 31-Dec-16 | | | | 3 meetings | KTM | Q1 meeting cancelled, and Q2 meeting is TBD in end of Jan |
| n/a | AM | | SWC District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) Meeting | 01-Feb-16 | 30-Sep-16 | | | | 3 meetings | D: 14 | Quarterly meetings after SWC registration final. |
| Reporting | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n/a | AM | | FY16 Quarterly Reporting | Q1 | Q3 | | | | 3 reports | KTM | Technical report inputs due from PAHAL partners and advisors by the 10th of each month following the end of the quarter. Financial inputs due to Mercy Corps HQ by the 20th of each month. |
| n/a | AM | | FY16 Quarterly Newsletter | Q2 | Q4 | | | | 3 newsletters | KTM | |
| SUB-IO 1: Increased access to quality health and nutrition services and information | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Farmer groups trained on nutritious food production practices for HH consumption | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 1.1.2 | | Capacity building of HH production of home gardens | 02-Feb-16 | 30-May-16 | | | | 850 trainings | D: 14 | |
| 6 | 1.1.3 | | Capacity building of supply-side actors related to HH nutritious foods | 01-Mar-16 | 31-Mar-16 | | | | 14 trainings | D: 14 | |
| 6 | 1.1.5 | | Raise commercial growers' awareness of nutritious foods | 14-Mar-16 | 30-May-16 | | | | 14 events | D: 14 | |
| 1.2 Vulnerable populations reached with nutrition messages | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 1.2.1 | | Capacity building of PAHAL staffs/partner NGOs at district, region and national levels on nutrition | 01-Feb-16 | 30-Jun-16 | | | | 17 trainings | N:1; R: 2, D: 14 | |
| 2 | 1.2.2 | | TA for PAHAL nutrition integration for kitchen gardens | 04-Jan-16 | 31-Mar-16 | | | | 850 events | D: 14 | |

| FY16 Q1 & Q2 Dates | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--|------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|--|---|
| FFP PE | DIP Code | Activity (Simplified) | Start Date | End Date | Jan | Feb | Mar | Quantity | Location | Current Status |
| 2 | 1.2.3 | Coordination trainings with SUA AHARA and other stakeholders for possible linkages | 01-Feb-16 | 31-Mar-16 | | | | 15 meetings | N:1; D: 14 | |
| 2 | 1.2.4 | Planning, review/reflection of PAHAL's nutrition integration | 15-Feb-16 | 30-Jun-16 | | | | 15 events | N:1; D: 14 | |
| SUB-IO 2: Better access to improved water, sanitation, and hygiene services, strategies and technologies | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Improved safe sanitation services and facilities | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 2.1.1 | WASH participatory rapid assessment (for all activity implementation VDCs-for all outputs) | 01-Feb-16 | 29-Feb-16 | | | | 43 assessments | VDCs:43 D: 4 | |
| 3 | 2.1.2 | DWASHCC and VWASHCC planning coordination | 01-Feb-16 | 29-Feb-16 | | | | 7 meetings | Darchula, Baitadi, Doti, Salyan | |
| 2.2 Improved drinking and productive water services and infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 2.2.1 | Participatory water resource assessment and feasibility study | 04-Jan-16 | 31-Mar-16 | | | | 14 assessments | D: 14 | |
| 3 | 2.2.2 | Strengthen existing communal water management governing bodies | 01-Mar-16 | 31-May-16 | | | | 62 events | D: 14 | |
| 3 | 2.2.3 | Formation and/or restructuring of MUS/WUC for greater inclusivity | 14-Mar-16 | 30-May-16 | | | | 60 MUS/WUC | D: 14, MUS: 60 | |
| 3 | 2.2.4 | Multi-stakeholder consultation for new water source development | 14-Mar-16 | 30-May-16 | | | | 62 meetings | D: 14 | |
| 3 | 2.2.6 | Engineering survey and design of MUS | 14-Mar-16 | 15-Apr-16 | | | | 62 surveys | D: 14 | |
| 2.3 Improved post-ODF planning, implementation and monitoring by V-WASH-CC and D-WASH-CC | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 2.3.1 | Coordination meeting with DWASHCC/VWASHCC to develop and disseminate district and VDC post ODF strategic action plan | 01-Feb-16 | 31-Mar-16 | | | | 53 meetings | D: 13: Bajhang, Bajura, Dadheldura, Acham, Doti, Darchula, Baitadi, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Rukum, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Surkhet; | |
| 3 | 2.3.2 | Capacity building internal to PAHAL & to community facilitators/&volunteers on post-ODF and hygiene promotion | 01-Jan-16 | 30-May-16 | | | | 15 trainings | R:2 ; D:13 | |
| 2.4 Vulnerable populations reached with optimal hygiene promotior | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 2.4.1 | Coordination on school WASH and nutrition | 15-Jan-16 | 31-Mar-16 | | | | 14 meetings | D:14 | |
| SUB-IO 3: Improved access to effective disaster risk management services, strategies and technologies | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Functional and inclusive DRR committees established | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3.1.2 | Capacity building of the implementing partner DRR staffs | 01-Feb-16 | 05-Feb-16 | | | | 2 trainings | KTM | |
| 5 | 3.1.3 | Facilitate DDRC to form inclusive VDRRC | 08-Feb-16 | 31-Mar-16 | | | | 2 trainings | D: 14, VDC: 75 | |
| 5 | 3.1.4 | Support DDRC to build assessment and planning capacity of VDRRC. Identify plans and roles for enhancing DRR infrastructure | 08-Feb-16 | 30-May-16 | | | | 14 trainings | D: 14, VDC: 75 | Second week of Feb meet with DDRC to form working committee. |
| 3.2 Functional Early Warning Systems (EWS) established | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3.2.1 | Support DHM and district EWS committees to establish hydro/met stations | 18-Jan-16 | 30-Sep-16 | | | | 14 assessments | D: 14 | Conduct district-level mapping of existing/recommended new hydromet stations |
| 5 | 3.2.3 | Support district EWS committees and respective VDRRC to form EWS task forces and training | 08-Feb-16 | 30-Sep-16 | | | | 14 trainings | D: 14, VDC: 75 | Second week of Feb support DDRC to form EWS sub-committee at the district-level |
| 3.3 Community capacity enhanced on DRR infrastructure development (for FY17 implementation) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.4 Disaster response capacity strengthened | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3.4.1 | Facilitate DDRC to design and implement DRR plan | 22-Feb-16 | 30-Sep-16 | | | | 14 meetings | D: 14 | Support DDRC working group to conduct the district DPRP |

| FY16 Q1 & Q2 Dates | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|--------|---|------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|---|--|
| FFP | DIP | PE | Code | Activity (Simplified) | Start Date | End Date | Jan | Feb | Mar | Quantity | Location | Current Status |
| | | 5 | 3.4.2 | MOU with DDRC | 18-Jan-16 | 29-Jan-16 | | | | 14 MOUs | D: 14 | On track. MOUs drafted; awaiting LNGO sub-awards for implementation |
| 3.8 Improved Climate Information Services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | 3.8.2 | Consultations on forecasting w/ farmers & VDRRC | 15-Jan-16 | 15-Feb-16 | | | | 14 meetings | D: 14, VDC: 75 | |
| 3.9 Improved Earthquake Preparedness of District and VDC stakeholders and beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | 3.9.1 | Initial assessment site visit for earthquake preparedness | 01-Feb-16 | 30-Apr-16 | | | | 1 assessment | D: 14 | |
| | | 5 | 3.9.2 | Participatory development of earthquake scenarios to build local capacity; VDC impacts and capacities from VDC risk assessments by MercyCorps. | 01-Feb-16 | 30-Oct-16 | | | | 2 scenarios | D: 14 | |
| SUB-IO 4: Improved Access to Appropriate and Diverse Financial Services and Products | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.3 Informal S&L for off-farm livelihoods established | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 7 | 4.3.1 | Mapping VSLAs' capacities & vulnerabilities; KAP study | 07-Dec-15 | 15-Mar-16 | | | | 14 assessments | D: 14 | On track. Currently on-going in the MidWest; Far West scheduled for week of 28 Dec |
| 4.8 Formal S&L for off-farm livelihoods established | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 7 | 4.8.1 | Map formal financial service providers | 25-Jan-16 | 31-Mar-16 | | | | 1 assessment | D: 14 | |
| | | 7 | 4.8.2 | Needs assessment of financial service clients including KAP study | 25-Jan-16 | 31-Mar-16 | | | | 1 assessment | D: 14 | |
| | | 7 | 4.8.3 | Capacity assessment of potential financial service providers | 15-Feb-16 | 15-Mar-16 | | | | 1 assessment | D: 14 | |
| SUB-IO 5: Improved Access to Dynamic and Responsive Agricultural and Non-agricultural Markets | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 Linkages to profitable off farm markets established | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 7 | 5.1.1 | Training needs assessment | 01-Feb-16 | 01-Mar-16 | | | | 14 assessments | D: 14 | |
| 5.2 Marginalized groups have increased access to markets and shared decision making over productive resources | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 7 | 5.2.1 | Market assessment/KAP study on GESI barriers to goods, services and employment opportunities; and on daily wage workers, migrants and returnees & protection mechanisms | 15-Oct-15 | 15-Jan-16 | | | | 1 assessment | D: 6 Dadheldura, Doti, Acham, Surkhet, Salyan, Pyuthan | On track. Releasing RFP for assessment the week of 12 Dec |
| | | 7 | 5.2.2 | Workshop/meeting with TVET institutes to share market assessment findings | 10-Feb-16 | 25-Feb-16 | | | | 14 workshops | KTM, R: 2 | |
| 5.3 Linkages to agriculture buyers and export actors are strengthened | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 | 5.3.1 | Market assessment of crop and livestock potential | 08-Feb-16 | 26-Feb-16 | | | | 14 assessments | D: 14 | |
| | | 6 | 5.3.2 | Mapping of existing and potential agriculture traders, aggregators, processors and exporters | 08-Feb-16 | 26-Feb-16 | | | | 14 studies | D: 14 | |
| 5.5 Improved quality of agricultural inputs and services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 | 5.5.1 | Map existing input suppliers in clusters and district | 08-Feb-16 | 26-Feb-16 | | | | 14 studies | D: 14 | |
| | | 6 | 5.5.2 | Identify key input supply gaps and needs with farmers groups and CC | 01-Mar-16 | 31-May-16 | | | | 14 assessments | D: 14 | |
| 5.6 Improved agricultural infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 | 5.6.2 | Facilitate participatory risk assessments with CC | 01-Feb-16 | 30-Apr-16 | | | | 14 assessments | D: 14 | |
| 5.9 Improved Business Development Services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 7 | 5.9.1 | Map and review technical training service providers in business development of private sector and government services at the district level | 01-Nov-15 | 15-Jan-16 | | | | 1 study | D: 14 | On track. Preliminary review of Far West completed |
| | | 7 | 5.9.3 | Meetings/interactions with District Chamber of Commerce and Industry and TVETs | 01-Feb-16 | 01-Mar-16 | | | | 8 meetings | D: 14 | |
| 5.11 Improved Ag Extension and Production Technology | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 | 5.11.3 | Risk and opportunities assessment of each identified market | 01-Mar-16 | 31-May-16 | | | | 14 studies | D: 14 | |

| FY16 Q1 & Q2 Dates | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----|------|---|------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|----------------|---|
| FFP | DIP | PE | Code | Activity (Simplified) | Start Date | End Date | Jan | Feb | Mar | Quantity | Location | Current Status |
| 6 | 5.11.4 | | | Identify and facilitate linkage of private sector and government service providers that can support farmers in adopting improved agricultural practices | 02-Feb-16 | 30-Jun-16 | | | | 14 linkages | D: 14 | |
| 6 | 5.11.5 | | | Capacity building on high value ag production; develop and support local service providers | 02-Feb-16 | 30-May-16 | | | | 850 farmer groups | D: 14 | |
| 6 | 5.11.6 | | | Promote IPM & MIT with local entrepreneurs and input suppliers | 01-Feb-16 | 30-Jul-16 | | | | 14 events | D: 14 | |
| 6 | 5.11.7 | | | Facilitate trainings for improved ag productivity, sustainable resource management and risk mitigation | 14-Dec-15 | 30-Jun-16 | | | | 850 farmer groups | D: 14 | For 1 group/districts in 7 MW districts and 2 FW districts: Ag group formation (Dec 14-18), Nursery Mgmt Training (Dec 28-Jan1), & est of demo plots (Dec 28-Jan1). Jan plan to do mobile training, MIT/IPM training, plant protection, post-harvest,etc. |
| 6 | 5.11.8 | | | Facilitate value and supply chain development that supports women and marg groups to enter market | 04-Jan-16 | 30-Jun-16 | | | | 14 workshops | D: 14 | |
| 6 | 5.11.9 | | | Business skill training to women and marg groups | 02-Feb-16 | 30-Jun-16 | | | | 850 farmer groups | D: 14 | |
| 6 | 5.11.10 | | | Support adoption of hazard mitigation agricultural techniques for farmers | 02-Feb-16 | 30-Jun-16 | | | | 850 farmer groups | D: 14 | |
| 6 | 5.11.13 | | | Facilitate replacement of seed variety with community-managed cereal production | 02-Feb-16 | 30-Jun-16 | | | | 14 events | D: 14 | |
| SUB-IO 6: Improved access to productive natural resources and resource management systems | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 Community Forest management practices are strengthened | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 6.1.1 | | | Landscape participatory resource & hazard mapping | 10-Jan-16 | 30-Mar-16 | | | | 14 events | D: 14, VDC: 75 | Will host a planning and assessment tool development workshop on 11 Jan to begin the process |
| 4 | 6.1.2 | | | Facilitate community dialogue on NRM Structure or restructure CFUG for increased inclusivity and strengthened internal governance | 01-Feb-16 | 01-Mar-16 | | | | 75 events | D: 14, VDC: 75 | |
| 4 | 6.1.3 | | | governance | 01-Mar-16 | 15-Apr-16 | | | | 14 events | D: 14 | |
| 6.4 Strengthened accountability processes of NRM services and information flows | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 6.4.7 | | | Regular harmonization support with FECOFUN | 01-Jan-16 | 30-Sep-16 | | | | 14 events | D: 14 | |

| Phase | VDC | District | Region | Local IP | Comments |
|-------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | Devistan | Accham | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Duni | Accham | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Lungra | Accham | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Marku | Accham | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Patakot | Accham | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Payal | Accham | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Kalikaasthan | Accham | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Layati | Accham | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Santada | Accham | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Toli | Accham | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Batula Sayen | Accham | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Sutar | Accham | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Amchaur | Baitadi | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Bishalpur | Baitadi | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Mahakali | Baitadi | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Pancheshwor | Baitadi | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Sarmali | Baitadi | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Shivanath | Baitadi | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Udayadev | Baitadi | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Bhatana | Baitadi | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Malladehi | Baitadi | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Nwadew | Baitadi | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Rim | Baitadi | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Talladehi | Baitadi | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Deulikot | Bajhang | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Kaphalsheri | Bajhang | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Khiratadi | Bajhang | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Maulali | Bajhang | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Sunkuda | Bajhang | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Dahabagar | Bajhang | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Datola | Bajhang | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Daulichour | Bajhang | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Kanda | Bajhang | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Lekgaun | Bajhang | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Rilu | Bajhang | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Sunikot | Bajhang | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Dahakot | Bajura | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Dogadi | Bajura | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Gudukhati | Bajura | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Jaya Bageshwori | Bajura | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Kada | Bajura | Far-West | | |
| 1 | Manakot | Bajura | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Baddhu | Bajura | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Gotri | Bajura | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Jaganath | Bajura | Far-West | | |
| 2 | Jukot | Bajura | Far-West | | |

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------|
| 2 Sapata | Bajura | Far-West |
| 2 Wai | Bajura | Far-West |
| 1 Alital | Dadeldhura | Far-West |
| 1 Gangkhet | Dadeldhura | Far-West |
| 1 Jogbuda | Dadeldhura | Far-West |
| 1 Rupal | Dadeldhura | Far-West |
| 1 Sirsha | Dadeldhura | Far-West |
| 2 Belapur | Dadeldhura | Far-West |
| 2 Bhadrapur | Dadeldhura | Far-West |
| 2 Bhageswor | Dadeldhura | Far-West |
| 2 Chepur | Dadeldhura | Far-West |
| 2 Dewaldebhyapur | Dadeldhura | Far-West |
| 2 Nawadurga | Dadeldhura | Far-West |
| 1 Bhagbati | Darchula | Far-West |
| 1 Bohorigaun | Darchula | Far-West |
| 1 Kalikarjun | Darchula | Far-West |
| 1 Kharkada | Darchula | Far-West |
| 1 Ritthachaupara | Darchula | Far-West |
| 2 Duligada | Darchula | Far-West |
| 2 Eyarkot | Darchula | Far-West |
| 2 Hikila | Darchula | Far-West |
| 2 Huti | Darchula | Far-West |
| 2 Khandeswari | Darchula | Far-West |
| 2 Khar | Darchula | Far-West |
| 2 Sipti | Darchula | Far-West |
| 1 Basudevi | Doti | Far-West |
| 1 Dhirkamandu | Doti | Far-West |
| 1 Gaguda | Doti | Far-West |
| 1 Satphari | Doti | Far-West |
| 1 Tikhatar | Doti | Far-West |
| 2 Chhapali | Doti | Far-West |
| 2 Gadsera | Doti | Far-West |
| 2 Girichauka | Doti | Far-West |
| 2 Laxminagar | Doti | Far-West |
| 2 Nirauli | Doti | Far-West |
| 2 Saraswatinagar | Doti | Far-West |
| 2 Toleni | Doti | Far-West |
| 1 Dwari | Dailekh | Mid-West |
| 1 Jagannath | Dailekh | Mid-West |
| 1 Kalika | Dailekh | Mid-West |
| 1 Mehetoli | Dailekh | Mid-West |
| 2 Chamunda | Dailekh | Mid-West |
| 2 Kashikandh | Dailekh | Mid-West |
| 2 Kusapani | Dailekh | Mid-West |
| 2 Layatti bindasaini | Dailekh | Mid-West |
| 2 PipalKot | Dailekh | Mid-West |
| 2 Singasain | Dailekh | Mid-West |

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|
| 2 Tilepata | Dailekh | Mid-West |
| 2 Tolijaisi | Dailekh | Mid-West |
| 1 Bhagawatitol | Jajrkot | Mid-West |
| 1 Khagenakot | Jajrkot | Mid-West |
| 1 Ragda | Jajrkot | Mid-West |
| 1 Sakala | Jajrkot | Mid-West |
| 2 Archhani | Jajrkot | Mid-West |
| 2 Bhur | Jajrkot | Mid-West |
| 2 Jungathapachaur | Jajrkot | Mid-West |
| 2 Karkigaun | Jajrkot | Mid-West |
| 2 Pajaru | Jajrkot | Mid-West |
| 2 Sima | Jajrkot | Mid-West |
| 2 Talegaun | Jajrkot | Mid-West |
| 2 Thalaraiker | Jajrkot | Mid-West |
| 1 Damri | Pyuthan | Mid-West |
| 1 Khabang | Pyuthan | Mid-West |
| 1 Khung | Pyuthan | Mid-West |
| 1 Ligha | Pyuthan | Mid-West |
| 1 Lung | Pyuthan | Mid-West |
| 2 Arkha | Pyuthan | Mid-West |
| 2 Baraula | Pyuthan | Mid-West |
| 2 Dangwang | Pyuthan | Mid-West |
| 2 Jumrikanda | Pyuthan | Mid-West |
| 2 Markabang | Pyuthan | Mid-West |
| 2 Rajbara | Pyuthan | Mid-West |
| 2 Syaolibang | Pyuthan | Mid-West |
| 1 Dhabang | Rolpa | Mid-West |
| 1 Hwama | Rolpa | Mid-West |
| 1 Jelbang | Rolpa | Mid-West |
| 1 Mirul | Rolpa | Mid-West |
| 1 Phagam | Rolpa | Mid-West |
| 1 Thabang | Rolpa | Mid-West |
| 2 Ot | Rolpa | Mid-West |
| 2 Pachhabang | Rolpa | Mid-West |
| 2 Pakhapani | Rolpa | Mid-West |
| 2 Rangkot | Rolpa | Mid-West |
| 2 Rank | Rolpa | Mid-West |
| 2 Talabang | Rolpa | Mid-West |
| 1 Chunwang | Rukum | Mid-West |
| 1 Kada | Rukum | Mid-West |
| 1 Pipal | Rukum | Mid-West |
| 1 Pokhara | Rukum | Mid-West |
| 1 Rukumkot | Rukum | Mid-West |
| 2 Hukam | Rukum | Mid-West |
| 2 Kankri | Rukum | Mid-West |
| 2 Kol | Rukum | Mid-West |
| 2 Pwang | Rukum | Mid-West |

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|
| 2 Rangsi | Rukum | Mid-West |
| 2 Ranmamaikot | Rukum | Mid-West |
| 2 Taksera | Rukum | Mid-West |
| 1 Damachaur | Salyan | Mid-West |
| 1 Kalimati Rampur | Salyan | Mid-West |
| 1 Kubendedaha | Salyan | Mid-West |
| 1 Laxmipur | Salyan | Mid-West |
| 1 Lekhpokhara | Salyan | Mid-West |
| 1 Nigalchula | Salyan | Mid-West |
| 2 Bame | Salyan | Mid-West |
| 2 Devsthal | Salyan | Mid-West |
| 2 Kalagaun | Salyan | Mid-West |
| 2 Marmaparikada | Salyan | Mid-West |
| 2 Mulkhola | Salyan | Mid-West |
| 2 Suikot | Salyan | Mid-West |
| 1 Dharampani | Surkhet | Mid-West |
| 1 Kaphalkot | Surkhet | Mid-West |
| 1 Lekhparajul | Surkhet | Mid-West |
| 1 Neta | Surkhet | Mid-West |
| 1 Rajena | Surkhet | Mid-West |
| 1 Ranibas | Surkhet | Mid-West |
| 2 Betam | Surkhet | Mid-West |
| 2 Bijaura | Surkhet | Mid-West |
| 2 Chhapre | Surkhet | Mid-West |
| 2 Ghatgaun | Surkhet | Mid-West |
| 2 Lagam | Surkhet | Mid-West |
| 2 Tatapani | Surkhet | Mid-West |