USAID/NEPAL FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
OCTOBER 2008 – SEPTEMBER 2009 (FY09)

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COVER PHOTO: *Farmers transport rice to local markets on a newly built 31-meter causeway in Jaymanglapur VDC, Parsa district. Construction of the causeway, implemented by USAID-NFRP, benefits 2,695 households.*

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ANNUAL REPORT

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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the annual report for fiscal year 2009 of the USAID/Nepal Flood Recovery Program (USAID-NFRP) covering implementation and results for the program's six components per Task Order No. EDHI-04-05-00007-00. This report summarizes program activities of October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009.

BACKGROUND

Flooding and landslides in 2007 caused considerable damage and human suffering throughout the Terai. More than 600,000 people were impacted by lost livelihoods, land and vital community infrastructure.

In May 2008, USAID-NFRP, a Fintrac-implemented flood recovery program, began work in six districts of the Terai (Parsa, Bara and Rautahat in the Central region and Kailali, Bardiya and Banke in the Mid/Far Western region). In each district, USAID-NFRP chose 10 village development committees (VDCs) with whom to implement its program. The objectives are to:

- Increase farmer productivity and income.
- Rehabilitate and develop small-scale community infrastructure.
- Improve awareness of sanitation, nutrition, gender and protection issues.
- Strengthen local organizational capacities through enhanced participation of youth and vulnerable members of society.

APPROACH

Participatory rural appraisals were used within the VDCs to support the planning process by maximizing community involvement in selecting and prioritizing the most appropriate interventions. Development activities from the different program sectors were integrated to better reinforce and sustain developmental gains.

Project design and implementation focused on the utilization of local expertise through partnerships with a broad range of regional and district-based subcontractors and NGOs to bolster local capability. Annual floods unfortunately occur with some regularity in the Terai making it essential that local entities are supported to develop their ability to effectively respond to future disasters.

Fintrac prides itself on delivering rapid improvements by prioritizing support to field implementation activities, and USAID-NFRP is no exception. Within a relatively short timeframe and many planned activities, USAID-NFRP staffing and its regional management structure was designed to provide maximum support to subcontractors and affected VDCs alike.

SECTORS and ACTIVITIES

Infrastructure

- Upgrading or replacing culverts and bridges.
- Erosion control, river training and embankment repairs (gabions, spurs, diversion channels).

- Health posts, schools, latrines and other community structures.
- Community irrigation and drainage systems.

By the end of FY09 (September 2009), 80 of 86 infrastructure projects were completed and the remaining six are programmed to finish by December 2009. With these structures completed and with the creation of 111,406 days of temporary employment, local economies have been helped with improved access to markets, schools, and jobs benefiting hundreds of thousands of villagers.

Livelihoods and Income Generation

Productivity and living standards are being increased through agricultural income-generating activities. The focus is on enhancing the production of high value crops through the promotion of improved skills and technologies.

- 478 hectares of model farms have been developed.
- 340 shallow tube wells with motorized pumps and 258 treadle pumps have been installed.
- 2,164 farmers participate in an 18-month program that provides comprehensive training on nursery preparation, crop production, IPM, postharvest handling, marketing and commercialization.
- 330 production groups have been organized.
- The first of three crop cycles supported by USAID-NFRP is now complete, which enabled assisted farmers to increase their net sales (incomes) by 473 percent.
- The commodities targeted in the first cycle include cauliflower, cabbage, long beans, chilies (fall/winter) and cucumber, squash, okra, onion (spring/summer).

Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition

- A comprehensive training program was completed in proper sanitation, hygiene and nutrition for 3,061 beneficiaries (including 1,078 women and 1,521 children). Trainees are given further support by USAID-NFRP to monitor impact and re-enforce best practices.
- Trainings have resulted in the voluntary construction of hundreds of household latrines and sanitary garbage pits based on lessons learned.
- 1,189 improved cooking stoves installed that reduce smoke in the living space and improve fuel efficiency, reducing demand for firewood and dung.
- 1,237 demonstration kitchen gardens established and training conducted in order to improve household nutrition.

Strengthening Local Organizations (SLO) and Protection of Women and Children (PWC)

- In preparation for the 2009 monsoons, 1,227 community participants were trained in disaster response and management; 60 disaster preparedness and mitigation committees were formed; and essential rescue and first aid supplies were distributed to each group.
- 1,218 adults and 1,218 youth are being trained in the Community Development and Youth Leadership activities, respectively.
- 1,333 young women and 1,728 parents currently participate in advocacy and awareness training programs related to human protection issues, basic life options and gender equality.

SUSTAINABILITY

In all of USAID-NFRP's activities, community participation has been strong – because of the participatory nature of program design with affected villagers, and also due to cost-sharing agreements and the use of local skilled and unskilled labor. Subcontractors have also contributed to the development effort to multiply the impact of initial USAID investments. To date, USAID-NFRP has leveraged $227,777 in counterpart contributions from various sources to co-implement program activities. The long term goal is that USAID-NFRP activities and implementation policies assist flood-affected communities to not only be more resilient in the face of future floods but also have a solid platform for sustained growth and development … to Build Back Better!

The updated Performance Monitoring Plan is attached as an annex to this report. This document and all other project publications are available to USAID through the password-protected USAID-NFRP intranet site: www.fintrac.com/nfrp. A public access Web site is accessible at www.usaid-nfrp.org.

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

USAID-NFRP works with flood-affected communities and NGOs throughout the Terai region to increase farmer productivity and income, rehabilitate and develop small-scale community infrastructure, improve awareness of sanitation, nutrition, gender and protection issues and strengthen local organizations by expanding participation among youth and vulnerable populations.

This 24-month activity started in June 2008 and is implemented by Fintrac Inc. in partnership with METCON Consultants and a vast group of local NGOs and subcontractors.

2.1.1 GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

USAID-NFRP is currently operating in the districts of Parsa, Bara and Rautahat in the Central region and in Kailali, Bardiya and Banke districts in the Mid/Far Western regions of the Terai. Through a comprehensive, analytical process, 10 Village Development Committees (VDCs) were selected in each district based on the severity of damage from the 2007 floods and current levels of vulnerability. Within each VDC, clusters of communities considered 'most affected' were prioritized for intervention. These clusters are referred to as 'VDC worksites' and vary in size, population, ethnic and social composition.

Table 1: USAID-NFRP Program Districts and VDCs

Central Region		
Bara	**Parsa**	**Rautahat**
Barainiya	Amarpatti	Masedawa
Basatpur (Basantapur)	Bagahi	Bishrampur
Bhaluhi Bharwaliya	Birwaguthi	Dumariya
Dewapur	Hariharpur	Fatawa Harsaha
Dharmanagar	Jaymanglapur	Kakanpur (Kanakpur)
Hariharpur	Lahawarthakari	Katahariya
Kachorwa	Mirjapur	Karkach Karmaiya
Matiarwa	Pancharukhi	Laxminiya
Uchidiha	Sabaithawa	Maryadpur
Piparati Jabadi	Samjhauta	Paurai
Western Region		
Banke	**Bardiya**	**Kailali**
Bankatti	Baganaha	Bhajani
Basudevpur	Baniyabhar	Chauha
Betahani	Dhadhawar	Dansinhapur
Gangapur	Magaragadi	Dododhara
Holiya	Neulapur	Joshipur
Kamdi	Padanaha	Lalbojhi
Matahiya	Rajapur	Munuwa
Manikapur	Sivapur	Narayanpur
Phatepur	Suryapatawa	Pathariya
Udarapur	Thakurdwara	Thapapur

The 60 VDC worksites targeted for support constitute 141 individual communities with a total population of 81,054 people.

Table 2 : Population in Program Worksites

Item	Western Region VDCs			Central Region VDCs			Total
	Banke	Bardiya	Kailali	Bara	Parsa	Rautahat	
Men	6,364	4,789	4,367	10,142	9,089	6,096	40,847
Women	5,985	4,819	4,478	9,421	9,977	5,527	40,207
Total Population	12,349	9,608	8,845	19,563	19,066	11,623	**81,054**
USAID-NFRP Communities	26	26	17	31	25	16	**141**

2.1.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Higher level, overall program indicators are to:

- Assist 66,600 beneficiaries
- Build or rehabilitate 150 community structures and/or road infrastructure
- Train 8,100 clients under all program components
- Generate $820,000 in net sales for beneficiary farmers
- Create 135,000 person-days of temporary employment
- Generate $367,000 in cost-share investments by communities, local governments and other donors

The program has 49 detailed indicators, of which, 47 have specific established targets. Please note that USAID-NFRP is on target or ahead of all the main indicators.

2.2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

USAID-NFRP's top priority is delivering an integrated package of high quality services, inputs and training opportunities that directly respond to the real needs of clients (beneficiaries) and have lasting affects that strengthen client capacity to effectively manage physical, economic or social threats. USAID-NFRP takes a participatory approach to program implementation requiring direct access to communities and the capacity to motivate, mobilize and coordinate interventions. By implementing program activities in partnership with local NGOs, through regionally based subcontractors and with district-based local staff, USAID-NFRP maintains a constant presence in the 60 VDC worksites. This ensures substantial participation from a broader range of community members and provides more opportunities to monitor and evaluate the program's effectiveness.

At the component level, USAID-NFRP's strategy for Infrastructure is to rehabilitate or develop small-scale infrastructures (river protections, flood controls, culverts, schools, bathrooms, roads and irrigation systems) that have been identified by communities as their highest priority for flood recovery and improving overall well-being. The target for this component is 150 individual community projects which are designed and built through local subcontractor organizations that also manage the community mobilization and counterpart contributions.

USAID-NFRP's approach to the second component, Livelihoods and Income Generation (LIG), is to provide long-term, hands-on production and marketing training and targeted financial assistance to selected producers for three off season (optimal price) periods. Project clients are introduced to new low-cost technologies and approaches in crop diversification, demand-driven production, high value crops and market price information. After completion of the 18-month program, farmers will be capable of sustaining their new businesses and replicating within their communities the knowledge

and skills they have developed. The program's overall objective is to demonstrate the increased output of quality products and sales for a minimum of 1,200 families on 480 hectares of land with an aggregate value of $820,000 in net sales.

Components 3, 4, and 5, Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition (SHN), Strengthening of Local Organizations (SLO), and Protection of Women and Children (PWC), respectively, are implemented by district-based NGOs that carry out capacity building and awareness training activities in target communities, while the USAID-NFRP personnel serve as technical leaders and managers of the partner subcontractors.

2.3 FY09 REPORTING PERIOD ACTIVITIES

Infrastructure

The Infrastructure component started in October 2008 and was almost entirely completed within the fiscal year. By September 2009, 80 of 86 projects identified and negotiated with VDCs were completed with the remaining set to be completed by December 2009. USAID-NFRP's rapid implementation of high quality infrastructure projects is the result of strong community mobilization, and an effective selection and management system for local subcontractors that capitalized on each of their unique capacities.

Through extensive short-listing of district-based subcontractors (firms and not-for profit organizations), USAID-NFRP was able to select organizations that have established relationships with community leaders and labor sources. Subcontractors were able to quickly mobilize community participation and contribution of counterpart resources for infrastructure projects selected in the PRA exercises. Thus, the Infrastructure program served as an effective rallying point to foment interest and broad participation by communities in the other programs initiated by USAID-NFRP.

Although project selection was primarily driven by the PRA process, greater consideration was given to projects that provided direct benefits to flood victims and could reduce the impacts of future floods. This resulted in many projects being related to flood control and transportation improvement. Requests for school construction or repair were also common as they have the additional benefit of serving as community shelters during natural disasters.

Initially, the program assumed it would allocate the Infrastructure component's $1.8 million evenly in $30,000 block amounts among the 60 program VDCs. While developing the performance monitoring plan, an average of 2.5 projects per VDC was assumed, thus projecting a total of 150 projects for the life of NFRP. Later, as projects were developed and program staff was able to better assess the real infrastructural needs of affected communities, it was decided that all 60 VDCs would receive a minimum of one key project and the remaining funds would be used in larger, higher impact projects linking impacted VDCs with markets or with neighboring VDCs. The majority of these projects were related to transportation infrastructure such as bridges and large culverts that are critical to local economic development needs.

Consequently, the number of projects per VDC was reduced as the average size of projects increased. By the time the full $1.8 million was committed, a total of 86 projects were selected. However the overall impact has been 5.8 times greater than projected: from an original projection of 9,000 beneficiary households, we estimate that more than 52,000 households benefitted.

USAID-NFRP took a strategic approach to project design and logistics management to avoid local disruptions. Flood controls and river training projects were initiated first, as they had to be finished

before the next season's monsoon rains. Bridges, schools and other structures were initiated several months later, depending on the workload distribution of subcontractors. By spreading the workload fairly and according to comprehensive implementation schedules, subcontractors became more competent in managing their overall commitments. USAID-NFRP staff also facilitated exchanges among subcontractors that allowed expert staff in particular technologies to train other organizations and spread those technologies to new areas.

Local strikes (*bandhas*) and political unrest presented serious risks to project timetables. In order to avoid delays and increased prices, labor scarcity or impediments to transporting construction materials, subcontractors were instructed to purchase and deliver all materials and supplies to worksites at the beginning of projects. If *bandhas* occurred later, work could continue as laborers and foremen could still reach worksites relatively easily and all supplies were onsite to complete each project. All unskilled labor and most skilled labor were recruited directly from beneficiary communities, ensuring their availability during *bandhas* and other disturbances.

Counterpart resources to co-finance construction activities were obtained from a number of sources including beneficiary communities, VDC governments, partner subcontractors, ADRA, WFP and UNDP. Despite this leveraging, USAID-NFRP has not been able to achieve its target of 15 percent in cost sharing on all infrastructure projects, currently achieving only 8 percent of the total cost of these projects. Given the poverty encountered in some beneficiary communities, subcontractors could not always rely on communities' commitments to contribute materials or voluntary labor for construction. When the commitments made were not honored, USAID-NFRP modified its agreement with subcontractors to include the cost of the labor and materials originally promised by communities. Although this has been disappointing, an unintentional positive outcome is the program's increased investment in local labor, which has provided $267,000 of direct cash injection into these beneficiary communities.

Due to the nature of financial collaboration with the GON, precautionary measures were taken when VDCs made firm commitment to co-finance projects. Although VDCs would commit to specific cost-share amounts during subcontracting, USAID-NFRP always took on full financial responsibility with subcontractors. This was to ensure that the contractual conditions would always exist for USAID-NFRP to complete projects on time regardless of whether VDCs met their cost-share commitments. If the VDC did meet its obligation, it would deposit its share in the project bank account which would be used to pay for the VDC's portion of the subcontract.

Local governments and civil society have taken note of the quality and effectiveness USAID-NFRP's infrastructure program. Letters have been delivered to program field offices from CDOs, LDOs and VDC secretaries recognizing USAID-NFRP's high standards and requesting additional programs in their districts. Many neighboring communities have also seen the impact and have approached program staff and partner subcontractors to solicit support for their VDCs.

Upon the conclusion of each project, subcontractors complete a technical/financial report that details the final outcomes, including construction expenditures, implementation issues/challenges, community contributions, local employment provided, and number of beneficiaries. Each report also requires the community to submit two documents that serve in part to validate results of each project (see Annex IV). The first is a letter of appreciation from the VDC secretary as the responsible government counterpart. The second is a letter from the community user group (or "construction committee") that recognizes the official handover of the project to the community, and confirms their acknowledgement of the work completed. This documentation is not only an effective method for formalizing project handover, it also provides documented evidence of community satisfaction in case

future complaints are raised, which is a common occurrence to pressure NGOs and donors into providing additional project support beyond the activities initially agreed to.

Livelihoods & Income Generation

The LIG program started in October 2009 with a five-day training-of-trainers (ToT) event for the staff of partner subcontractors MADE and FORWARD. Field technicians were trained in Fintrac's methodology for smallholder horticulture development and in the social mobilization skills needed to engage Terai farmers and ensure their full participation throughout the 18-month program. The concept of setting program targets on a pre-determined number of hectares (land-based model) with support in training and inputs such as irrigation, nurseries, seeds, and IPM kits was also introduced to trainers. This was widely accepted as a logical and effective way to carryout participant farmer recruitment and design and implement program operations.

Through these two implementing subcontractors, the LIG program staff (one full-time senior agronomist, two regional agronomists) supervised a total of 20 field technicians and four agronomist leaders implementing program activities in 60 VDCs. All field-level staff members, including eight women, are from the Terai of the Madheshi, Tharu or hills migrant descent. To ensure regular contact and availability to beneficiary farmers, field personnel are required to live in one of their three designated VDCs (usually as a guest in someone's home) and have been provided bicycles to travel easily to farmers' fields. In addition, USAID-NFRP's LIG specialist and two field agronomists travel daily throughout program VDCs to provide direct management support to subcontractor staff and direct technical assistance to beneficiary farmers.

Training activities for the first crop cycle were fully underway by early December 2008 supporting 2,164 participant farmers by improving the productivity of 478.6 hectares. The training syllabus for each crop cycle consists of six full days of field-based, learning-by-doing training activities that cover the following main subjects:

- Nursery preparation and management
- High value crop production
- Integrated pest management
- Pre-harvest management
- Postharvest handling
- Marketing/commercialization

The LIG program emphasizes enhancing farmers' technical knowledge, access to services and agricultural productivity as the key livelihoods interventions required to improve rural incomes in the Terai. This does not, however, preclude the importance of intelligent planning and the marketing skills that allow farmers to become more engaged players within their particular value chains. Farmers are therefore learning basic analytical skills and how to apply them in practical situations, thus enhancing their ability to make effective and strategic decisions for future crop cycles. Trainings include visits to local and regional markets to link with buyers and middlemen; analysis of production costs, price fixation and production timing; mapping of accessible wholesale and export markets; and establishing grassroots market information systems.

In addition to scheduled trainings, regular monitoring and informal technical assistance is provided to farmers by field technicians during weekly field visits. Field technicians assist in troubleshooting specific issues and help develop confidence in farmers as they become more familiar with new

production practices. Field technicians also work with local buyers, transporters and agro-vet suppliers to improve their formal business relationships with beneficiaries. Near the end of each crop cycle, a one-day field day is held in each VDC where participant farmers and other local actors share their experiences with LIG trainers and each other and discuss their plans and expectations for the next cycle.

The greatest challenge to the rapid implementation of the LIG program was completing the installation of irrigation sets in time to provide water to first cycle crops. Initial plans were to complete this by no later than late January 2009. However, as the frequency of *bandhas* and the scarcity of resources increased, the availability of motorized pumps dropped dramatically. Subcontractors had to wait weeks before they could receive the next deliveries from India. Ultimately, both subcontractors worked together to tender the purchase of all pumps in bulk which became key to accelerating the process of irrigation provision. All wells and pumps were installed by late March, in time to provide adequate irrigation supply to all first season crops.

Participatory irrigation management plans have been developed for all 330 production associations outlining the sustainable use and delivery of the improved irrigation sets. Most groups have reported a full recovery of their 25 percent counterpart contributions to pay for the sets by leasing irrigation services to neighboring farmers not directly supported by the program. In this manner, the irrigation sets have become their own small businesses and are serving to greatly increase access to irrigation resources within targeted communities. This is an example of how the LIG program promotes the "diffusion effect" of high value crop production within targeted VDCs.

In USAID-NFRP's second year of implementation it will be important to guide beneficiaries toward a gradual consolidation of the most optimal commodities to maximize incomes. While crop diversification is important to resist shocks such as disease outbreak or unexpected price drops, the project beneficiaries need to focus on a reduced number of cash crops that will have an available market and are optimal for the geography and climate of the Terai region. Therefore, the various late-winter and early-summer crops that were promoted during the first year of the project will be consolidated into five key commodities by the second cycle: onion, tomato, chili, cucumber and cauliflower. Other commodities will also be promoted based on growing conditions and market demand, but only on a very specific basis and with good justification. The following table illustrates expected returns from this low value/high value crop mix.

Table 3: Priority commodities for LIG program

Commodities	Unit	Gross Sales (per Ha)	Production Cost (per Ha)	Net Returns (per Ha)	Increase in Returns
Rice	NPR	36,000	21,600	14,400	Baseline
Wheat	NPR	37,500	18,750	18,750	30%
Cauliflower	NPR	138,600	43,950	94,650	**557%**
Cucumber	NPR	159,840	51,550	108,290	**652%**
Chili	NPR	220,800	48,750	172,050	**1095%**
Tomato	NPR	247,000	55,400	191,600	**1231%**
Onion	NPR	630,000	200,000	430,000	**2886%**

The LIG team conducted extensive research to verify that the commodities selected have robust domestic markets that ensures commercialization. The table below is an extract from this research indicating that the annual import sales value of the five selected commodities is greater than $15 million. There will continue to be high demand within Nepali markets for these commodities over the intermediate term as these crops are substituted for imports, thus ensuring the sustainability of farmer returns.

Table 4: 2007 imports/exports of priority commodities

Commodities	Exports (MT)	Imports (MT)	Price/MT (NPR)	Import Sales Value (NPR)	(USD)
Onion	0	37,855	19,893	753,054,189	$9,532,332
Chili	0	3,356	118,400	397,350,400	$5,029,752
Tomato	1,027	2,293	17,977	41,215,975	$521,721
Cucumber	140	273	16,597	4,533,039	$57,380
Cauliflower	206	234	21,497	5,030,298	$63,675
Total	1,373	**44,011**	---	1,201,183,901	**$15,204,860**

Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition

The SHN component started in November 2009 with two separate training-of-trainers (ToT) events for the 18 trainers and 60 community health volunteers recruited by USAID-NFRP's five partner subcontractors. After the ToTs, program staff quickly mobilized into target communities and recruited the minimum 25 youths and 25 adults from each VDC. All trainees participate in a 15 month program that provides hands-on, learning-by-doing trainings that cover topics such as hand-washing, food preparation, disease prevention, water treatments, wastewater and solid waste management, kitchen gardening and improved cooking stoves.

In order to ensure that trainees represent groups and individuals that are in genuine need of assistance, a thorough baseline survey was conducted that assessed candidates' backgrounds, understanding of SHN issues, and capacity to serve as promoters within their communities. The surveys, which were completed in March 2009, included interviews with 25 additional, randomly selected families from each VDC worksite to serve as a control. The information gathered in these surveys serve as a baseline upon which the progress of the SHN program will eventually be measured.

All SHN trainees completed their first round of three-day awareness trainings in improved sanitation and hygiene by April 2009. The second (and final) round of three-day training was concluded in September. Installation of the kitchen gardens (KCs) and improved cooking stoves (ICSs) began in February and were completed by June.

Strengthening Local Organizational / Protection of Women and Children

In response to the government of Nepal's announcement that it will re-invigorate Local Peace Committees (LPCs) throughout the country's 75 districts, USAID-NFRP held a number of coordination and information-gathering meetings with key stakeholders at national and local levels. The team assessed that there will be substantial delays in the effective implementation of LPCs throughout Nepal and especially in our program districts. As a result, USAID-NFRP developed a strategy for this component that enables it to effectively address institutional and organizational needs at the community level while maintaining the flexibility to adapt to any future political changes that could affect the program. In addition, a strategy for local flood preparedness and mitigation was developed to enhance the component's responsiveness to the highest priorities of beneficiary communities.

Because of the limited funding for the PWC component, USAID-NFRP determined that implementation of both components 4 and 5 would be most effective under the same subcontractor in each district. Thus, a combined terms of reference was developed and, after a competitive selection process, six district-based NGOs were selected in April 2009. The programs kicked off with a six-day

ToT event that trained the 30 partner subcontractor staff on USAID-NFRP's approach, methodology and expected outcomes of the SLO component. In July, subcontractor staff participated in an additional nine-day ToT for the PWC component. Customized training manuals have also been developed by USAID-NFRP to guide subcontractor staff throughout the implementation of the SLO and PWC components.

Field activities and formation of community-based organizations (CBOs) and youth clubs (YCs) started in May. Due to the concerns over the impending monsoon season, beneficiary communities requested to start with disaster preparedness and management training first, given the high risk of flooding that Terai families face during the rainy season. After completion of the four-day disaster trainings, USAID-NFRP provided in-kind donations of vital first aid equipment, tools and supplies to support the implementation of their disaster management plans.

The SLO and PWC components will train a total of 5,400 people across the 60 program VDCs as detailed per the following subcomponents:

- Community development and management – 600 women, 600 men
- Disaster preparedness and management – same as above
- Youth leadership – 600 girls, 600 boys
- Basic life options – 1,200 adolescent girls
- REFLECT concept – 1,200 women, 600 men

2.4 CHALLENGES

Security in the Terai continues to be a concern as the monsoons end and the frequency of *bandhas* are likely to increase. Despite past disruptions, USAID-NFRP staff movements have been largely uninterrupted. The program, in general, has not been seriously affected by this situation, although activities are occasionally hampered in terms of timing, cost and movement by the frequent stoppage of transportation on main roads and highways. USAID-NFRP staff and partner subcontractors have been effective in maintaining strong relationships with communities and in preventing the influence and obstruction of local political factors.

The greatest challenge to the infrastructure component has been the constant striking and obstructions to local, regional and national transportation. *Bandhas* directly affect access to and supply of important construction materials and supplies. By blocking imports and local trade, they have not only made it difficult to do business but they have also raised the cost of construction. Prices on many supplies have increased, at least temporarily, by up to 40 percent. USAID-NFRP has been able to circumvent most of these complications by authorizing the procurement of all materials at the initiation of each project, so as to avoid future scarcities and price hikes. Upon delivery to the worksites, subcontractors are immediately paid their first installments under fixed price arrangements so as to ensure they have an adequate amount of operating capital during construction.

Heavy load shedding (up to 20 hours per day) persisted in FY09, although staff and subcontractors took the necessary measures to prevent these from slowing implementation. The price of construction materials have also increased due to the low productivity levels of local and national industries.

The LIG program faced initial difficulties in identifying potential program beneficiaries in certain VDCs mainly due to farmers' limited landholdings. In other cases, most farmers already had their land under production with their typical winter cereals and oilseed crop rotation. To ensure that the program reached its target of 480 hectares, partner subcontractors were allowed to select some

farmers from communities directly adjacent to the designated VDCs. In this way the demonstration effect would still be possible.

SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.1 PROGRESS IN FY09

Table 5: Progress to date: Higher level, Overall Program Indicators

Activity	Target	Achieved to Date	Balance	Completion Rate
Number of beneficiaries assisted or received direct benefits from USG-funded interventions	**66,600**	348,917	-282,317	**524%**
Number of community infrastructure projects constructed and/or rehabilitated	**150**	80	70	**53%**
Number of individuals who have received USG supported training (all components)	**8,100**	10,722	-2,622	**132%**
Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities	**135,000**	111.406	23,594	**83%**
Cost sharing leveraged by individuals, communities, local governments and/or other donors	**$367,000**	$227,777	$139,223	**62%**

During FY09, 348,917 beneficiaries were assisted or received direct benefits from project-funded activities, of which 338,195 benefitted from Infrastructure projects, 2,164 benefited from LIG activities, 3,061 benefited from the SHN trainings, 2,436 have participated in the Strengthening Local Organizations trainings, and 3,061 were trained under the Protection of Women and Children component. In addition, eighty community infrastructure projects were completed and 111,406 days of temporary employment were generated by infrastructure component activities. Also during the first year total beneficiary investment (cost-share) in project activities by individuals, communities, local governments and/or other donors amounted to $227,777.

3.2 PROGRESS IN GY09 PER PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

3.2.1 INFRASTRUCTURE

USAID-NFRP has committed $1,869,876 for 86 community infrastructure projects, 80 of which are completed and six are nearing completion. This has directly benefitted 338,195 individuals from flood-affected communities of the Terai and has generated 111,406 days of paid skilled and unskilled labor, resulting in a cash injection of approximately $267,000 into local economies.

Table 6: Infrastructure activities

Project Type	No. Projects	Beneficiaries (HHs)	Employment (PDs)	Committed (USD)	Counterpart (USD)	Status	
						Ongoing	Completed
Culverts and Bridges	35	40,981	30,872	$680,311	$35,010	1	34
Flood Controls	28	4,677	47,537	$604,545	$51,417	0	28
Schools	14	3,579	21,712	$460,427	$47,363	5	9
Public Bathrooms	2	0	133	$5,966	$137	0	2
Irrigation Rehab	4	209	3342	$67,758	$2,961	0	4
Road Improvements	2	3,369	3,757	$42,386	$2,572	0	2
Health Post	1	1,418	520	$8,482	$2,079	0	1
TOTAL	**86**	**54,233**	**107,873**	**$1,869,876**	**$141,537**	**6**	**80**

By the time it is finished, the infrastructure component will have supported a total of 54,233 beneficiary households--603 percent higher than the target proposed in the approved PMP. This is largely due to the program's emphasis on cost-effective, high impact projects that addressed common needs of communities and require considerable amounts of unskilled labor, including bridges, large culverts, irrigation structures and schools.

Field engineers will evaluate completed projects as to their effectiveness and structural integrity and will address issues that have occurred. If any projects are assessed to have suffered unforeseen damages due to this year's monsoon floods, USAID-NFRP will attempt to provide additional resources, within reason, to restore projects to their originally designed state. Field engineers will also provide technical assistance to beneficiary community user groups to ensure that the necessary skills have been transferred to carry out routine maintenance and repairs. Further details of the Infrastructure component's results to date are provided in the table below.

300 hectares of farmland in Thakurdwara VDC of Bardiya district now have permanent access to irrigation water because of the construction of this primary intake and 75-meter concrete canal.

This $35,535 bridge in Paurai VDC of Rautahat district is having a dramatic impact on local economic development. Some farmers have seen a 400 percent increase in property values and many are reporting significant improvements in incomes as they now have better access to markets and can respond to optimal price situations at any time.

This is a before and after comparison of a school constructed in Hariharpur VDC of Parsa district attended by 368 children.

Table 7: Infrastructure Activities

2	Objective 1: Rehabilitation and Rebuilding of Productive Infrastructure				
No.	**Activity**	**Target**	**Achieved to Date**	**Balance**	**Completion Rate**
2.1	Number of community infrastructures constructed a/o rehabilitated	**150**	80	70	53%
2.1.1	Number of classrooms constructed with USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 2.1 Basic Education)	**20**	32	-12	160%
2.1.5	Number of community irrigation systems rehabilitated	**4**	4	0	100%
2.1.6	Number of river protection projects (e.g. embankment protections, gabions, spurs, check dams)	**32**	28	4	88%
2.1.8	Number of transportation infrastructure projects such as culverts and small bridges constructed or repaired	**25**	34	-9	136%
2.3	Number of people benefiting from USG sponsored transportation infrastructure projects (Program Element EG 4.3 Transport Services)	**24,375**	283,127	-258,752	1162%
2.4	Number of households benefited by community infrastructure projects (assumes an average of 150 benefiting HHs per VDC)	**9,000**	52,030	-43,030	578%
2.5	Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities (estimated at 15% of construction costs)	**135,000**	111,406	23,594	83%
3.6	Implementation funds disbursed (in USD)	**$1,800,000**	$1,628,331	$171,669	90%
3.7	Cost sharing leveraged from communities, local governments a/o other donor programs (in USD)	**$270,000**	$141,537	$128,463	52%

3.2.2 LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME GENERATION

By the end of September 2009 partner subcontractors MADE and FORWARD completed the full set of activities programmed for the first crop cycle including installation of irrigation supply, distribution of improved seeds, nursery materials and IMP kits, and completion of the entire syllabus of LIG trainings and field monitoring. Despite the challenges of starting a new program in a difficult area, the LIG program has proven to be highly effective in achieving substantial (and sustainable) increases to farmers' incomes within a very short period of time. In just the first of three crop cycles, farmers achieved 71% of the income targets for the life of the program and have increased their overall incomes by 473%.

After a rigorous process of informing communities and recruiting trainees, USAID-NFRP now provides hands-on extension support to a total of 2,164 farmers clustered into 330 producer groups and covering 478.6 hectares. By the end of the first crop cycle, farmers from each of the 60 program VDCs completed a syllabus of six field trainings, one "field day" and approximately 20 monitoring visits from LIG technicians. Collectively, this equates to 360 field trainings, 60 field days and 1,200 monitoring visits completed during the first six months of the year.

LIG specialist, Dr. BB Mathema, advises a farmer in Bara district on integrated pest management techniques for long bean production.

Activities for the second planting year began in July 2009 and the training program has advanced by approximately 60%.

Irrigation sources were developed for all VDC participants during the first three months of the program. Most farmers indicated their preference for shallow tube wells with motorized pumps. Others that lived in more isolated areas requested treadle pumps which have limited water delivery capacity. In all cases, beneficiaries agreed to share 25 percent of the cost of irrigation kits, and by March a total of 340 shallow tube wells and 258 pumps were installed. The estimated capacity of these installations is more than 3,000 hectares. The LIG program has provided these communities with the potential for expansion of program activities well beyond the targets of this project.

These farmers in Banke district quickly recovered their 25 percent contribution for the motorized irrigation pumps and now operate a small business by selling irrigation services to other farmers in the area.

Irrigation has enabled rice farmers to plant a second and even a third crop each year. By growing vegetables they will increase their annual incomes by 400 percent or more

MADE and FORWARD will continue to provide technical assistance to farmers to ensure proper use and maintenance of irrigation and other supplies. Farmers are also being linked with local agro-vets for technical assistance with seeds, fertilizers and other supplies, and to local service providers for the maintenance and repair of irrigation pumps. The following table details the overall accomplishments of the LIG program after completion of the assistance programmed for the first crop cycle.

Table 8: Progress in LIG program

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To-Date	Completion Rate
1	Long-term participants over 3 crop cycles (18-months)	1,200	2,164	180%
2	Hectares of productive land directly assisted by LIG	480	478	100%
3	Shallow tube wells and motorized pumps installed	300	340	113%
4	Treadle pumps installed	300	258	86%
5	Drip irrigation sets installed	0	25	n/a
6	Net sales (income) for participants over 3 crop cycles	$820,000	$581,756 (1st cycle)	71%
7	Percentage increase in net sales per hectare of land	300%	473%	158%

Although USAID-NFRP considers all targets under LIG to be important, in the end the only measure of the program's success will be in increases in economic benefits for assisted rural households. The net sales figures experienced during this first year include achieving $581,756 of the targeted $820,000 in just the first crop cycle. But the project staff is confident that these figures serve only as a benchmark for what can be achieved by the second and third crop cycles, and in years two and now three. As commodities are further consolidated and farming and marketing skills improve, net sales figured will be significantly higher than what has been reported to-date.

The amount of land committed by farmers to the LIG program ranged from 0.1 to 0.4 hectares. In the first crop cycle, these landholdings generated gross sales that ranged from $135 to $2,351. The high end of this range is astounding for Terai farmers, and demonstrates that with the right technology and know-how, these farmers have the prospects for a much more prosperous future.

Famers commercialize high value crops produced with LIG support in local markets.

3.2.3 SANITATION, HYGIENE AND NUTRITION

All five partner subcontractors s have completed the first and second cycles of the three-day awareness trainings for 3,061 community beneficiaries, including 1,078 women and 1,521 children. Community health volunteers will coordinate with USAID-NFRP to monitor trainees and assess the trainings' effectiveness in engendering positive behavior changes that improve family hygiene and nutrition.

Table 9: Progress in SHN awareness trainings

Indicator	Adult			Children		
	Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Trained Participants	462	1,078	**1,540**	678	843	**1,521**
Progress in 1st cycle of training	**100%**			**100%**		
Progress in 2nd cycle of training	**100%**			**100%**		

One unanticipated indicator of positive behavior change has been the voluntary construction of latrines based on the hygiene standards and low-cost construction techniques promoted by our trainers. This had such an impact that many other non-trainee community members also begun to construct latrines, following the guidance of the SHN trainees. Overall, 854 latrines have been voluntarily constructed, 1,437 trainees have installed pits and drains to improved their wastewater management, and 1,619 families now compost all of their organic wastes.

SHN subcontractors have also observed cases where student and women trainees have positively influenced the hygiene practices of their families at home, including indications of a reduced frequency in waterborne diseases in some of these families. USAID-NFRP is encouraged by these reports and will continue to track them. In January 2010, a final survey will be conducted in all trainee households to evaluate the overall impact of the SHN program on family sanitation, hygiene and nutrition.

"The various topics covered in the SHN training inspired me to build my family latrine. What impressed me the most was the calculation of involuntary consumption of feces per person per year due to open defecation. Before this, I never realized that open defecation contributes to so much disease and contamination. Now thanks to NFRP's support, I feel safe, healthy and proud of having constructed my latrine."
Sabitri Kuswaha of Uchidiha VDC in Bara district.

Installation of improved cooking stoves (ICSs) and training on proper use and maintenance were completed in June. Although adoption of alternative household technologies are always a challenge, USAID-NFRP has made excellent progress in demonstrating the positive effects that ICSs have on households' daily lives and economies. Many beneficiaries have reported a significant reduction in the need for fuel from wood and dung, thus providing additional time for more productive activities and less impact on the Terai's dwindling forest cover.

Table 10: Progress in Improved Cooking Stoves

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To-Date	Completion Rate
1	Community-level promoters trained	60	60	100%
2	Households trained and ICSs installed	600	1,104	184%

The kitchen garden program has been effective in directly influencing household nutritional standards and practices. A total of 1,237 kitchen gardens were established in the first quarter of 2009 with harvests beginning as early as May. A second round of training began in August and families will continue to receive household-level assistance in food selection, preparation, storage and handling through February 2010.

Table 11: Progress in Kitchen Gardens

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To-Date	Completion Rate
1	Households assisted and trained during 2 crop cycles	600	1,237	206%
2	Hectares of productive land directly assisted by KC program	20	41	206%
3	% of kitchen garden beneficiaries that continue to eat a minimum of five meals per week with green/leafy vegetables	80%	TBD	TBD

Surveys conducted by the Social Inclusion team indicate that 65 percent of kitchen garden beneficiaries used their entire harvests for household consumption. The remaining 35 percent used the

large majority of their harvests for consumption, with surplus production sold for additional incomes for beneficiary families.

3.2.4 STRENGTHENING LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Field activities for the SLO component began in May with four-day trainings on disaster preparedness and management for all 60 CBOs. After completion of the training and development of disaster management plans, CBOs were given small in-kind donations of vital supplies and first aid equipment that will help them to be more effective in responding to future disasters.

The Community Development and Youth Leadership training programs began in June and will continue through January 2010. On average, the 60 CBOs and 60 YCs participating in the program have completed 10 of their 14 days of formal training. In November, all groups will initiate community service projects that will serve to reinforce the knowledge and skills developed during training. The SLO program emphasizes organizational planning, leadership development, conflict resolution, community planning and assistance leveraging, networking and collaboration skills development, and development of community-based change agents.

Disaster management trainees in Kailali district are trained in the proper use of immediate response and first aid supplies.

Table 12: Progress in Strengthening Local Organizations

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To-Date	Completion Rate
1	Participants trained in community development program	1,200	1,218	102%
2	Community-based organizations trained and assisted	60	60	100%
3	Participants trained in youth leadership program	1,200	1,218	102%
4	Youth clubs trained and assisted	60	60	100%
5	Community service projects implemented	60	0	0%
6	Participants trained in disaster preparedness/mgmt program	1,200	1,227	102%
7	Disaster preparedness/mgmt committees organized	60	60	100%
8	Basic disaster response and first aid supplies distributed	60	60	100%

Further details of results to date are shown in the table below, which is an excerpt from USAID-NFRP's Performance Monitoring Plan.

Table 13: Strengthening Local Organizations Activities

5	Objective 4: Improved Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition				
No.	**Activity**	**Target**	**Achieved to Date**	**Balance**	**Completion Rate**
5.3	Number of community members trained	**1,500**	2,436	-936	**162%**
	Number of women trained	**900**	2,051	-1,151	228%
	Number of youth trained	**750**	1,518	-768	202%
5.4	Implementation funds disbursed (in USD)	**$150,000**	$84,521	$65,479	56%
5.5	Cost sharing leveraged (10% minimum, in USD)	**$15,000**	$0	$15,000	0%

3.2.5 PROTECTION OF WOMEN OF CHILDREN

The PWC component also initiated in May and will continue through February 2010. Trainings have emphasized the promotion of gender rights and equality, prevention and control of human trafficking and socially discriminatory practices towards youth, women and vulnerable ethnic groups and castes. The following table highlights the high levels of participation the program has been able to achieve.

Table 14: Progress in Protection of Women and Children

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To-Date	Completion Rate
1	Young women trained in Basic Life Options methodology	1,200	1,333	111%
2	BLOP sessions completed per VDC (average)	72	20	28%
3	Adults trained in REFLECT methodology	1,800	1,728	96%
4	REFLECT sessions completed per VDC (average)	60	16	27%

Further details of results to date are shown in the table below.

Table 15: Protection of Women and Children Activities

6	Objective 5: Improved Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition				
No.	**Activity**	**Target**	**Achieved to Date**	**Balance**	**Completion Rate**
6.2	Number of women and youth organizations strengthened (assumes one group per VDC)	**60**	60	0	100%
6.3	Number of people trained in Trafficking-in-person related issues with USG assistance (Program Element PS5.3 – Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling)	**2,400**	3,061	-661	**128%**
6.4	Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD)	**$50,000**	$15,256	$34,744	31%
6.5	Cost sharing leveraged (10% minimum, in USD)	**$5,000**	$0	$5,000	0%

SECTION 4: LESSONS LEARNED AND PRIORITIES FOR NEXT YEAR

Program activities will follow USAID-NFRP's FY10 annual work plan schedule to be presented for USAID approval in the following quarter. Highlighted activities include:

Program Expansion

- Pending USAID approval, mobilize USAID-NFRP operations into the two new districts of Sunsari and Kanchanpur.
- Develop operational plans and initiate program activities for new districts by November 2009.

Infrastructure Component

- Local construction firms are generally more technically sound and cost effective than local NGOs.
- Logistics planning is of primary importance for executing a project efficiently and on time, otherwise projects can be paralyzed by *bandhas* and other disruptions.
- Good counterpart planning requires an assumption that the counterpart may not be able to provide funding. Subcontracting should be between USAID-NFRP and the subcontractor only and for the full value of the project. If the counterpart money comes later, the subcontract can be modified.
- Land stabilization is crucial for rural infrastructure. All projects require basic grass turfing, reforestation and live barriers to prevent erosion.
- The type of flood control projects (gabions, diversion channels, embankment repairs) that can be supported with USAID-NFRP funds are limited and are not long term solutions for flood-affected communities. Future infrastructure work will therefore not be tied to general PRA priorities and will be more directed towards infrastructure that will promote livelihoods and income generating activities by improving transportation and productivity, including bridges, culverts, irrigation systems, road repairs, market rehabilitation and agricultural collection centers.

Livelihood and Income Generation Component

- Agricultural extension activities require a significant investment of time by well trained technicians. Para-technicians with basic skills that come from the targeted communities are effective if well managed by trained/experienced staff, and when they have clearly spelled-out work plans and objectives, to ensure high standards of quality and impact.
- Separate technical personnel are required to manage the installation of irrigation wells and pumps.
- Farmers limit their productivity by relying exclusively on composting for fertilizer; greater promotion of chemical fertilizer and rotation strategies are required.
- During the second crop cycle, local agro-vets are being engaged more directly through technical assistance and field visits with farmers, with the objective of developing their capacity to improve farmers' access to inputs and supplies.

Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition

- Additional training will be provided to ICS beneficiaries to ensure a high rate of adoption.
- Kitchen gardens are an effective means to teach households the importance of dietary diversity and its contribution to overall health. Technical training in vegetable gardening, however, should be provided by trained agriculturalists to maximize results.

Organizational Strengthening / Protection of Women and Children

- Community support must be substantial for programs to have an impact.
- Additional training on conflict management will be provided as per trainees' requests.

SECTION 5: MANAGEMENT REPORT

5.1 PROJECT STAFFING

Krishna Prasad Pandey and Om Prakash Jayswal were hired as Field Engineer in January 2009 to assist with the Infrastructure component engineering activities. Two additional Drivers, Basanta Chaudhary and Jay Ram Das, also joined the team that month.

Beda Rokaya and Ram Dhungana were hired in February 2009 as Field Agronomists to directly supervise and monitor the operations of the two LIG partner subcontractors, MADE and FORWARD.

Geeta Lama, NFRP's Social Inclusion specialist, left the program in March 2009. Her technical oversight responsibilities were reassigned to Ram Gupta who also serves as Regional Coordinator for the Central region.

In May, Fintrac facilitated a technical assistance assignment by its Senior Agronomist to assess USAID-NFRP's LIG program, determine the appropriate next steps for production cycles two and three, and provide on-site training to USAID-NFRP staff and partner subcontractors in best practices for high value crop production, pest management and post-harvest handling.

5.2 EXPENDITURES TO DATE

5.3 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

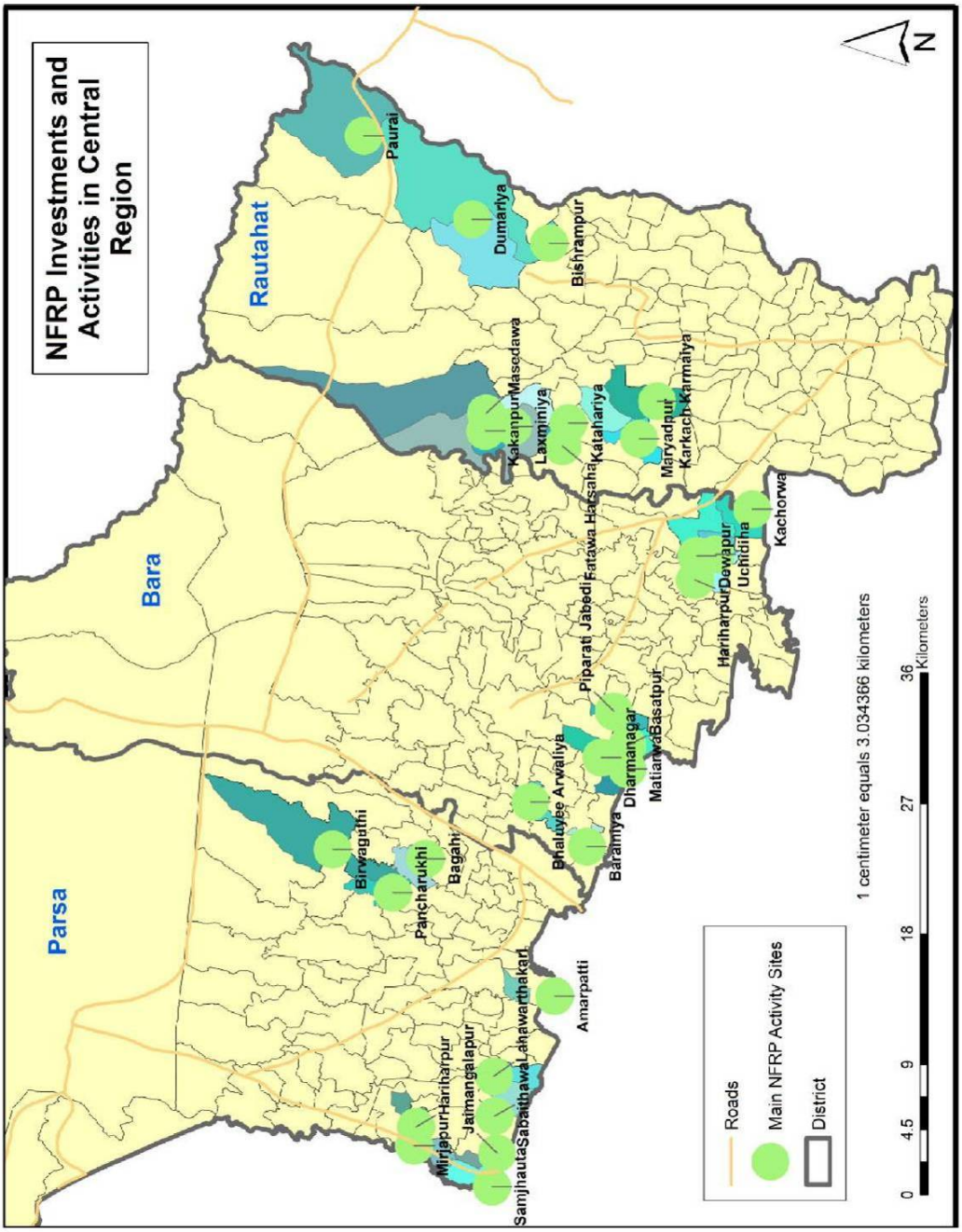
ANNEX I: PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

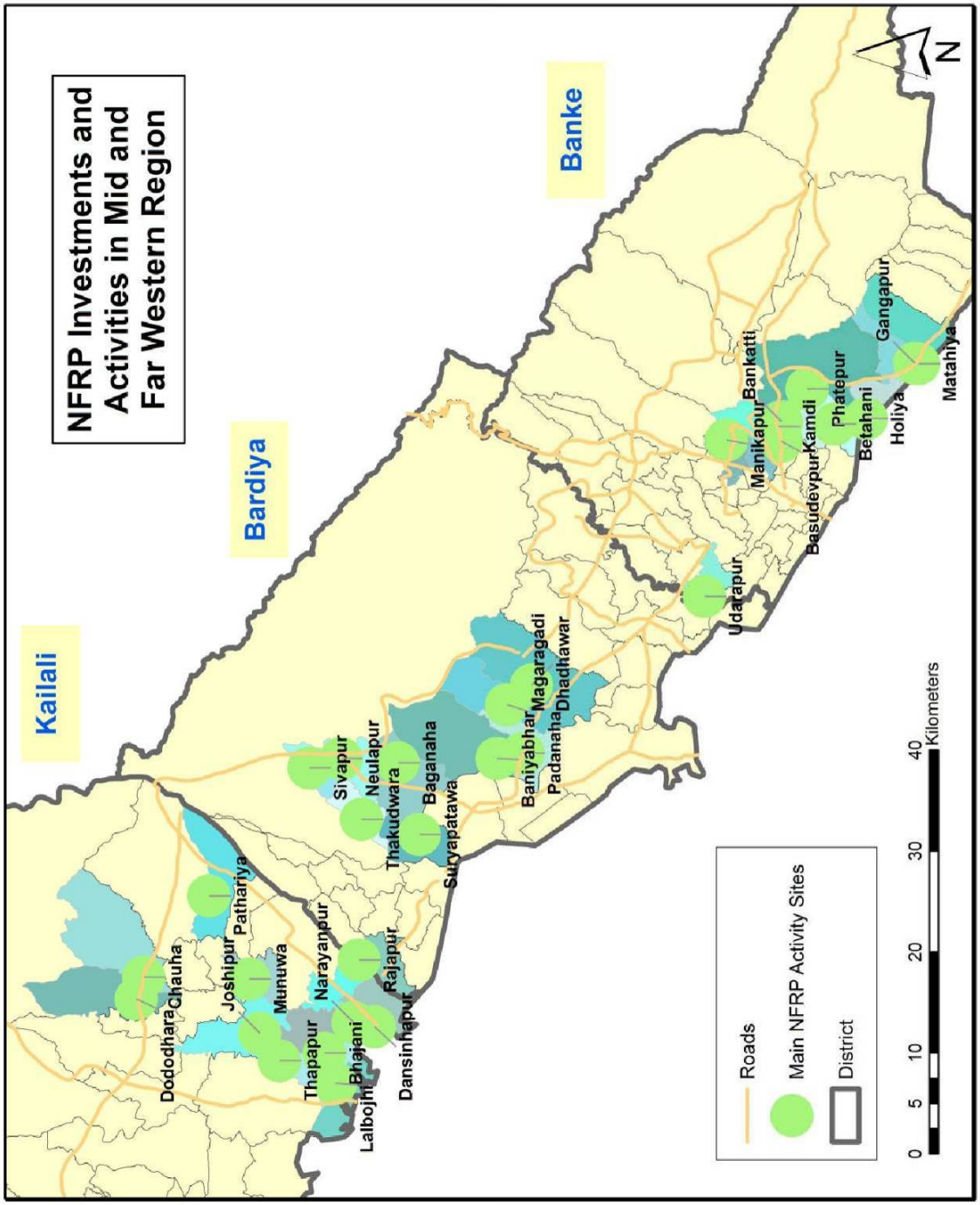
No.	Activity	Target	Result To-Date	Balance	Completion Rate
1	**Program Level Objective**				
1.1	Number of beneficiaries assisted by USG-supported protection and solutions activities	**66,600**	348,917	-282,317	524%
2	**Objective 1: Rehabilitation and Rebuilding of Productive Infrastructure**				
2.1	Number of community infrastructures constructed a/o rehabilitated	**150**	80	70	53%
2.1.1	Number of classrooms constructed with USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 2.1 Basic Education)	**20**	32	-12	160%
2.1.2	Number of classrooms repaired with USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 2.1 Basic Education)	**15**	4	11	27%
2.1.3	Number of model latrines in community schools	**30**	2	28	7%
2.1.4	Number of drinking water sources installed or improved	**20**	0	20	0%
2.1.5	Number of community irrigation systems rehabilitated	**4**	4	0	100%
2.1.6	Number of river protection projects (e.g. embankment protections, gabions, spurs, check dams)	**32**	28	4	88%
2.1.7	Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance (Program Element EG 4.3 Transport Services)	**4**	3.4	0.6	84%
2.1.8	Number of transportation infrastructure projects such as culverts and small bridges constructed or repaired	**25**	34	-9	136%
2.2	Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 1.8 Clean Water and Sanitation Services)	**3,900**	0	3,900	0%
2.3	Number of people benefiting from USG sponsored transportation infrastructure projects (Program Element EG 4.3 Transport Services)	**24,375**	283,127	-258,752	1162%
2.4	Number of households benefited by community infrastructure projects (assumes an average of 150 benefiting HHs per VDC)	**9,000**	52,030	-43,030	578%
2.5	Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities (estimated at 15% of construction costs)	**135,000**	111,406	23,594	83%
2.6	Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD)	**$1,800,000**	$1,628,331	$171,669	90%
2.7	Cost sharing leveraged from communities, local governments a/o other donor programs (in USD)	**$270,000**	$141,537	$128,463	52%
3	**Objective 2: Provision of Income Generation Activities**				
3.1	Number of individuals who have received USG supported long term agricultural sector productivity training (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	**1,200**	2,164	-964	180%
	Number of women trained	**360**	574	-214	159%
3.2	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	**1,200**	2,164	-964	180%

3.3	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG interventions (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	**600**	1,086	-486	181%
3.4	Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	**60**	60	0	100%
3.5	Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	**1,200**	2,164	-964	180%
3.6	Implementation funds disbursed (in USD)	**$450,000**	$261,439	$188,561	58%
3.7	Cost sharing leveraged by beneficiary farmers (25% of in-kind investment)	**$49,500**	$49,500	$0	100%
4	**Objective 3: Improved Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition (SHN)**				
4.1	Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 1.8 Clean Water and Sanitation Services)	**1,500**	1,648	-148	110%
4.2	Number of people trained in improved sanitation, hygiene and nutrition	**3,000**	3,061	-61	102%
4.3	Number of households with improved nutrition due to demonstration kitchen gardens	**600**	1,237	-637	206%
4.4	Number of households with improved sanitation due to improved cooking stoves	**600**	1,189	-589	198%
4.6	% increase in the incidence of hand-washing of SHN trainees	**85%**	0%	85%	0%
4.7	% of kitchen garden beneficiaries that continue to eat a minimum of five meals per week with green/leafy vegetables	**80%**	0%	80%	0%
4.8	Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD)	**$150,000**	$99,569	$50,431	66%
4.9	Cost sharing leveraged (15% minimum, in USD)	**$22,500**	$36,740	-$14,240	163%
5	**Objective 4: Strengthening of Local Peace Committees or Other Local Groups**				
5.2	Number of groups receiving institutional strengthening and organizational development technical assistance and training	**60**	120	-60	200%
5.3	Number of community members trained	**1,500**	2,436	-936	162%
	Number of women trained	**900**	2,051	-1,151	228%
	Number of youth trained	**750**	1,518	-768	202%
5.4	Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD)	**$150,000**	$84,521	$65,479	56%
5.5	Cost sharing leveraged (10% minimum, in USD)	**$15,000**	$0	$15,000	0%
6	**Objective 5: Protection of Women and Children**				
6.1	Number of people trained	**2,400**	3,061	-661	128%
	Number of women trained	**1,200**	2,736	-1,536	228%
	Number of youth trained	**600**	1,333	-733	222%
6.2	Number of women and youth organizations strengthened (assumes one group per VDC)	**60**	60	0	100%
6.3	Number of people trained in Trafficking-in-person related issues with USG assistance (Program Element PS5.3 – Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling)	**2,400**	3,061	-661	128%
6.4	Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD)	**$50,000**	$15,256	$34,744	31%
6.5	Cost sharing leveraged (10% minimum, in USD)	**$5,000**	$0	$5,000	0%
7	**Objective 6: Windows of Opportunities**				
7.1	Number of special studies (Program Design and Learning Element)	**0**	0	0	N/A

7.2	Number of Baseline or Feasibility Studies (Program Design and Learning Element)	**0**	0	0	N/A
7.3	Subcontract funds disbursed	**$50,000**	$0	$50,000	0%
7.4	10% cost sharing target (in USD)	**$5,000**	$0	$5,000	0%

ANNEX II: USAID-NFRP CLIENT DISTRIBUTION MAPS BY REGION




NFRP Investments and Activities in Mid and Far Western Region
Kailali
Bardiya
Banke
Dododhara
Chauha
Joshipur
Pathariya
Munuwa
Narayanpur
Thapapur
Bhajani
Lalbojhi
Rajapur
Dansinhapur
Sivapur
Neulapur
Thakudwara
Baganaha
Suryapatawa
Baniyabhar
Magaragadi
Padanaha
Dhadhawar
Udarapur
Manikapur
Bankatti
Basudevpur
Kamdi
Phatepur
Betahani
Holiya
Gangapur
Matahiya
Roads
Main NFRP Activity Sites
District
0
5
10
20
30
40
Kilometers
N

ANNEX III: LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

नेपाल सरकार
स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालय

श्री गाउँ विकास समितिको कार्यालय

थापापुर, कैलाली

पत्र संख्याः- ०६६।०६६
चलानी नम्बरः- २०५

मिति २०६६।६।२६ गते

विषयः- स. धन्यवाद पत्र दिइएको बारे ।

श्री जो जासलेग सम्बन्ध राख्या हुँ ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा यस गा.वि.स. अन्तर्गत वडा नं. ४ कयनपुर गाउँको पश्चिम पट्टि बग्ने काठे नयोलो नदी कियन र बंदी बार र गाउँ दुलबार रोक्न USAID/NFRP को सहयोगमा ब्याराकडे सोसाइटी एसोसिएशन (बेद) कैलाली द्वारा सञ्चालित नदी नियन्त्रण कार्य अन्तर्गत बांस को तटबन्धन ३६० फिट लम्बाई र गाईको बांध ८४० फिट लाई स्थानिय जन समुदायमा दिई १०४० फिट लाइबाई कार्य पूरा गराई दिएको साथै उक्त कार्य द्वारा नदी कयन र बाढी रोक्नको साथै स्थानिय युवाहरु लाई रोजगारी गराउनको साथै स्थानिय सामग्री को प्रयोग भएको र उक्त कार्य द्वारा नदी कयन र बाढी बाट जन धनको क्षति हुन बाट जोगाइएको हुनाले अगामी दिनहरुमा हुन सक्ने सम्भावित खतरा बाट जोगाउन आवश्यक सहयोगको अपेक्षा राख्दै यस गाउँ विकास समिति कार्यालय बाट यो धन्यवाद पत्र दिईन्छ ।

प्र.वि.अ.
सचिव

- TRANSLATION -

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development
Office of the Village Development Committee
Thapapur, Kailali

Date: 10/12/2009

Subject: Letter of Appreciation

Sir,

We, at the Village Development Committee of Thapapur, are very pleased and would like to express our sincere gratitude for the support from USAID-NFRP to protect Ward #4 of the VDC from floods. Under this project, 360 meters of bamboo fence barriers and 1,040 meters of earthen embankment were produced. Unlike other projects, this project was something different as it was labor intensive and helped to generate employment opportunities at the local level, and the materials used were all local. We hope this project will be instrumental in protecting this flood-prone area. For this great job we, on behalf of the entire project community, would like to thank USAID-NFRP and look forward to future support.

Harka Bahadur Bom
VDC Secretary

To,
USAID/NFRP

मिति २०६६-६-२६

बाट श्री व्याकवाई सोसाइटी एजुकेशन (बेस)
धनगढी (कैलाली)

धन्यवाद - पत्र

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा मस धापापुर गा०वि०स० वडा नं. ४ पल्टुपुर अवस्थित कोठा नदी नदीकटान रोक्न USAID/NFRP को सहयोग मा व्याकवाई सोसाइटी एजुकेशन (बेस) कैलाली द्वारा संचालित नदी नियन्त्रण काम अन्तर्गत बाँस को तटबन्धन ३६० मिटर र माटो को बाँध ८४० मिटर लाई स्थानिय जन श्रमदान द्वारा १०४० मिटर लम्बाई काम पूरा गराई दिएको साथै उक्त काम द्वारा नदीकटान र बाढी रोक्नको लागी स्थानीय युवाहरुलाई रोजगारी गराउनुको साथै स्थानिय सामग्री को प्रयोग भएको र उक्त काम द्वारा नदीकटान र बाढी बाट जन-धनको क्षति हुनबाट जोगाईएको हुनाले आगामी दिन हुन सक्ने सम्भावित खतरा बाट आवश्यक सहयोग को अपेक्षा राख्दै कोठा नदी बाढी प्रकोप उद्धार समिति स-धन्यवाद पत्र हापन गरेको छ।

मलकसा कटान्पुर
बिकाराम कठरिया

सुनिल कठरिया
उपभोक्ता समिति अध्यक्ष

मलकसा पल्टुपुर
सिताराम सिता राम चौधरी

- TRANSLATION -

Date: **10/12/2009**

To: **USAID-NFRP**

Subject: **Letter of Appreciation**

Sir,

We are very much thankful to USAID-NFRP for their good work to protect our community from cutting by the Kandha river. We believe that the construction of 360 meters of bamboo fence and 1040 meters of earthen embankment will save our community during floods. In addition to the protection work, the project also generated a large amount of local employment during the construction period. Another beauty of the project is that it consumed all local materials; meaning project funds were spent within the community. For this great job we, would like to thank NFRP and look forward to similar support in the coming days.

Sunil Kataria
Construction Committee Chairperson

Tikaram Kataria, Sitaram Chaudhary
Members of the Construction Committee

Harka Bahadur Bom
VDC secretary

USAID/NEPAL FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

OCTOBER 2008 – SEPTEMBER 2009 (FY09)

BACK COVER PHOTO: *Community members of Udharapur VDC, Banke district, welcome guests from USAID/Nepal for the inauguration of their newly constructed bridge.*