



**USAID**  
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# USAID/NEPAL FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT  
OCTOBER 2009 – SEPTEMBER 2010 (FY10)





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**USAID/Nepal Flood Recovery Program**

P.O. Box 4412

SMR House, 43/15 Dandibaba Marg, Tangal

Kathmandu-2, Nepal

Tel: +977 1 4414162

Western Regional Office (Nepalgunj): +977 81 525577

Central Regional Office (Birgunj): +977 51 523688

**Fintrac Inc.**

[www.fintrac.com](http://www.fintrac.com)

[info@fintrac.com](mailto:info@fintrac.com)

US Virgin Islands

3077 Kronprindsens Gade #72

St. Thomas, USVI 00802

Tel: (340) 776-7600

Fax: (340) 776-7601

Washington, D.C.

1436 U Street NW, Suite 303

Washington, D.C. 20009 USA

Tel: (202) 462-8475

Fax: (202) 462-8478

**COVER PHOTO:** Girls of the indigenous Tharu community welcome NFRP staff members wearing traditional clothing during a field trip to Geti of Geta VDC, Kailali district, Western Nepal. Fintrac photo by Suresh Manandhar

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## **ANNUAL REPORT**

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# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the annual report for fiscal year 2010 of the USAID/Nepal Flood Recovery Program (USAID-NFRP) covering implementation and results for program components per Task Order No. EDHI-04-05-00007-00. The report summarizes activities from October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010.

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Flooding and landslides in 2007 and 2008 caused considerable damage and human suffering throughout the Terai region. More than 800,000 people lost livelihoods, land and vital community infrastructure. In May 2008, USAID-NFRP, a Fintrac-implemented flood recovery program, began work in 60 village development committees (VDCs) in six districts of the Terai: Parsa, Bara and Rautahat in the Central region; Kailali, Bardiya and Banke in the West. In November 2010, USAID-NFRP extended its support to 16 additional VDCs in Sunsari (Koshi flood area), Kailali and Kanchanpur districts. The objectives were to:

- Increase farmer productivity and income
- Rehabilitate and develop small-scale community infrastructure
- Improve awareness of sanitation, nutrition, gender and protection issues
- Strengthen local capacities by enhancing the participation of youths and vulnerable society members

## 1.2 APPROACH

USAID-NFRP used participatory rural appraisals in target communities to support the planning process and maximize community involvement in selecting and prioritizing interventions. Activities from the different program sectors were integrated to reinforce and sustain developmental gains.

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

USAID-NFRP delivers rapid results by prioritizing support to field activities. The program's staffing and regional management structure has been designed to provide maximum support to subcontractors and affected communities within a relatively short time frame.

## 1.3 ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

### *1.3.1 Infrastructure*

The program's initial 86 infrastructure projects were completed by January 2010, benefitting more than 57,000 households and generating 127,219 days of temporary employment for skilled and unskilled laborers. 33 more infrastructure projects benefitting 71,340 households and generating 37,887 person-days of employment will be complete in December 2010 in Sunsari, Kailali and Kanchanpur. The following are examples of infrastructure projects completed by USAID-NFRP:

- Construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges and culverts
- Erosion control, river training and embankment repairs (gabions, spurs, diversion channels, dams)

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

### *1.3.2 Livelihoods and Income Generation*

Productivity and living standards are improving with agricultural income-generating activities. USAID-NFRP promotes improved skills and technologies to enhance the production of high-value crops (HVCs). The program supports farmers for three crop cycles, and by the end farmers can sustainably exceed previous incomes by 350 percent on average. Target crops include onions, chilies, cauliflowers, cabbage, long beans, cucumbers, squash, okra and tomatoes. Results include the following:

- A 686 percent increase in net sales per hectare
- 1,000 hectares of model farms have been developed.
- 710 shallow tube wells with motorized diesel pumps have been installed.
- More than 4,400 people participated in an 18-month program that provided comprehensive training on nursery preparation, production, integrated pest management (IPM), postharvest handling, marketing and commercialization.
- 710 production and irrigation management groups have been organized.

### *1.3.3 Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition*

USAID-NFRP completed training in proper sanitation, hygiene and nutrition for more than 3,701 beneficiaries (mostly women and children). These trainings resulted in 854 households constructing latrines voluntarily based on lessons learned. The program is building an additional 240 household latrines. Other achievements include:

- 1,715 improved cooking stoves installed, reducing smoke in the living space and improving fuel (wood) efficiency
- 2,258 demonstration kitchen gardens established, to improve household nutrition

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

2,939 adult and youth participants completed trainings in community planning and development, youth leadership and disaster preparedness and management. 72 disaster committees were formed, and the program distributed essential rescue and first aid supplies to the groups.

By January 2011, USAID-NFRP will have trained 7,500 people in community development, youth leadership, disaster management, better life options, protection issues and gender awareness.

## **1.4 SUSTAINABILITY**

In all USAID-NFRP activities, community participation has been strong – partly because of the grassroots planning process, cost-sharing agreements and the use of local skilled and unskilled labor. Subcontractors have also contributed to the development effort, multiplying the impact of initial USAID investments. USAID-NFRP has leveraged \$370,394 in counterpart contributions to date from various sources to co-implement program activities. The long-term goal is for USAID-NFRP activities to help communities to not only be more resilient in the face of future floods but also have a solid platform for sustained growth and development.

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

## 2. IMPLEMENTATION

### 2.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

Initially a 24-month activity designed to respond to the 2007 floods, USAID-NFRP received a cost and 10-month time extension from USAID/Nepal on October 21, 2009 to expand program operations to regions affected by the 2008 floods. Activities implemented in 2007 and 2008 flood-affected districts are referred to as Phase I and Phase II, respectively.

USAID-NFRP is implemented by Fintrac Inc. in partnership with Nepal-based METCON Consultants as well as a diverse group of local and national-level NGOs and private contractors.

#### 2.1.1 Geographic Focus

As a result of the October extension, USAID-NFRP now operates in eight districts throughout the Terai: Sunsari in the Eastern region; Parsa, Bara and Rautahat in the Central region; and Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bardiya and Banke in the Mid/Far Western regions. Through a comprehensive process of field assessments and data analyses developed in conjunction with USAID, 76 village development committees (VDCs) were selected for program support based on the severity of flood damage and levels of vulnerability. Within each VDC, clusters of communities considered most affected (varying in size, population, ethnic and social composition) were prioritized for intervention.

**Table 1: Original USAID-NFRP VDCs (Phase I)**

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
Mid/Far Western Regions		
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

**Table 2: New USAID-NFRP VDCs (Phase II)**

Eastern Region	
Sunsari	
Paschim Kasuha	Laukhi
Shripur	Haripur
Far Western Region	
Kanchanpur	Kailali
Suda	Sadepani
Daijee	Darakh
Jhalari	Pahalmanpur
Pipaladi	Geta
Baisi Bichawa	
Kalika	
Tribhuvanbast	
Parasan	

### 2.1.2 Performance Indicators

**Phase I** – The program has 49 detailed indicators, of which 47 have specifically established targets. Higher level program indicators require that the program:

- Assist 384,801 beneficiaries
- Build or rehabilitate 86 community and road structures
- Train 10,784 clients under all program components
- Generate \$820,000 in net sales for beneficiary farmers
- Create 127,219 person-days of temporary employment
- Generate \$224,003 in cost-share investments by communities, local governments and other donors

**Phase II** – Program indicators for the second phase, which began in November 2009, were approved by USAID during the previous quarter. Higher level program indicators require that the program will:

- Assist 101,260 beneficiaries
- Build or rehabilitate 35 community structures and/or road infrastructure
- Train 3,760 clients under all program components
- Generate \$1,000,000 in net sales for beneficiary farmers
- Create 52,000 person-days of temporary employment
- Generate \$117,659 in cost-share investments by communities, local governments and other donors

## 2.2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.2.1 Overall Program

USAID-NFRP's top priority is to deliver an integrated package of quality services, inputs and training opportunities that directly respond to the immediate needs of flood-affected clients (beneficiaries) and that will also strengthen client capacity to manage future physical, economic or social threats.

USAID-NFRP uses a participatory approach to program implementation, working directly to build community capacity to coordinate and mobilize interventions. The program staff is responsible for identifying, competitively hiring, and managing local organizations and companies to implement technical assistance, training and construction activities. By implementing program activities in partnership with these Nepali organizations, many of which are based in or near the targeted VDCs, USAID-NFRP ensures that there is a constant local presence at each program worksite. This results in more effective interventions from a broader range of community members, provides more opportunities for direct feedback regarding program impact, and builds local capacity.

USAID-NFRP's strategy for the infrastructure component is to rehabilitate existing small-scale infrastructure or develop new projects (river protections, flood controls, culverts, schools, bathrooms, roads and irrigation systems) that have been identified by a targeted community as the highest priority for their overall well-being. The Phase I target for this component was 150 individual community projects to be built through local subcontractors. These subcontractors were given the scope and responsibility to mobilize and manage each community's counterpart contributions.

USAID-NFRP's approach to livelihoods and income generation (LIG) is to provide intensive, hands-on food production and marketing training and financial assistance to selected small farmers in targeted VDCs for three off-season cropping periods. The program introduces these farmers to new technologies and approaches in crop production and postharvest handling, as well as market price information. At the end of the 18-month program intervention, each farmer will be able to sustain a farm using this new technology and replicate the model within their communities by using their farms as demonstration sites. The program's Phase I objectives were to sustainably increase the production and sales of agriculture crops for a minimum of 1,200 families on 480 hectares of land, resulting in an aggregate increase of \$820,000 in net sales.

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

### *2.2.2 Phase II Adjustments*

On October 21, 2009, USAID/Nepal authorized a 10-month extension and increased funding for USAID-NFRP to expand operations in the Terai regions most affected by the 2008 floods. New direct funding of \$1,095,735 was allocated across the five main components to carry out implementation activities in the new worksites of Sunsari, Kanchanpur and Kailali districts:

- Infrastructure (\$720,735)
- Livelihoods and Income Generation (\$290,000)
- Sanitation, Hygiene, Nutrition (\$50,000)
- Strengthening Local Organizations (\$25,000)
- Protection of Women and Children (\$10,000)

USAID-NFRP completed detailed field assessments in the districts and found that the flooding and damage levels within each district were very different and required unique responses. The differences require that USAID-NFRP adapt its support to better suit the specific needs of each region.

**BEFORE****AFTER**

Photos by Fintrac Inc.

USAID-NFRP has completed 112 infrastructure projects to date.

The well-known Koshi flood (August 2008) in Sunsari was a man-made disaster that destroyed the land and homes of thousands of people and displaced many more for several months. It was one of Nepal's largest humanitarian crises in years, and the recovery process requires committed support and coordination on multiple levels from the Government of Nepal and the donor community. So far such support has been significant, but there have been noticeable gaps in development assistance. Since many organizations already provide broad assistance in sanitation, hygiene, youth, protection and gender issues, USAID-NFRP will not implement its social inclusion component in Sunsari. Instead, all resources will be focused on economic development activities (infrastructure construction and LIG) that will result in long-term recovery and development for the people and communities.

While Kanchanpur and Kailali also suffered heavy flooding that displaced hundreds of families for weeks and significantly damaged land and infrastructure, this was not a disaster entirely uncommon to the region. In fact it was more comparable to the types of floods seen in USAID-NFRP's 2007 flood-affected areas. Since the damage and need for assistance was less severe in Kailali/ Kanchanpur, USAID-NFRP has allocated only one-third of the program's assistance to that region. USAID-NFRP will continue to implement an integrated program of infrastructure, livelihoods and social inclusion activities (all six components) in targeted worksites of 12 VDCs.

The infrastructure component in the new areas focuses exclusively on rehabilitating or constructing infrastructures that directly support and complement the economic development efforts of LIG beneficiaries. LIG continues to provide long-term, hands-on agricultural production, postharvest and marketing training with technical and financial assistance to selected producers for three off-season periods. Components 3, 4, and 5 are implementing capacity building and awareness training activities in targeted communities of Kailali and Kanchanpur.

## 2.3 REPORTING PERIOD ACTIVITIES

### 2.3.1 Infrastructure

January 2010 marked the successful completion of the 86 infrastructure projects initiated by USAID-NFRP in Phase I. The projects included 35 culverts, 28 flood control systems, 14 school buildings, four surface water irrigation systems, two road improvements, two school bathrooms and a health post. Because of USAID-NFRP, Terai communities received \$1,822,777 in rural infrastructure

investment. There are 57,541 beneficiary households, and projects have generated 127,219 person-days of temporary employment, amounting to more than \$250,000 in paid wages.

Thirty-three projects were selected for program support in Phase II. Construction via subcontracting with local firms started in February 2010 and all projects are either complete or are scheduled for completion by the end of next quarter.

USAID-NFRP is focusing Phase II infrastructure support on productive projects (bridges, roads and irrigation systems) that complement the program's investments in LIG activities. All projects were designed based on the location and markets of the 348 producer groups and the long-term economic benefits that projects can provide. For example, USAID-NFRP is building seven bridges and culverts and rehabilitating three roads in Sunsari. These projects will directly benefit an estimated 7,364 households and improve the quality and accessibility of more than eight kilometers of local roads, 32 percent of the approximately 25 kilometers of local roads damaged by floods.

USAID-NFRP is also building three agricultural collection and marketing centers in Bara, Kailali and Kanchanpur that will facilitate product commercialization and marketing for local farmers, especially LIG participants. Construction will start in October as USAID-NFRP technicians organize and train market management committees.

### *2.3.2 Livelihoods and Income Generation*

LIG partners FORWARD and MADE finished the training program for the third crop cycle in March 2010, ending the LIG program under Phase I. As farmers continued to harvest and market their products into June, USAID-NFRP maintained a limited number of staff in the area to monitor their progress. The complete results of the LIG program under Phase I are presented in Section 3.

Phase II training and technical assistance activities for the first crop cycle started in December 2009 and concluded in June 2010, following the same production program from Phase I: nursery preparation and management; soil preparation and transplant; high-value

crop production management; integrated pest management (IPM); compost production; preharvest management; postharvest handling; and marketing and commercialization. Program activities under the second crop cycle began in July and will end in December.

Important new technologies and management practices that have been introduced to farmers include:

- Raising quality hybrid seed varieties in plastic tunnel nurseries



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

A USAID-NFRP farmer in the Central region displays his cauliflower harvest.

- Group management of irrigation sets; cost recovery and maintenance; selling irrigation services to neighboring farmers
- Proper land preparation: deep plowing, fine till, land sanitation, compost feeding, etc.
- Optimizing space with line sowing, raised-bed transplanting and intercropping
- Calendarization and timely crop rotation of offseason, market-oriented vegetable production
- Trellising systems to maximize productive output of available land
- Safe methods for pest control and plant disease prevention; proper use and application of organic and inorganic pesticides
- Proper application of manure, compost and micronutrients
- Cost/benefit analyses; determining production costs; selecting optimal commodities
- Preharvest and postharvest handling, manual grading and packing to reduce perishing
- Diffusion of new technologies and expansion of irrigation supply to non-beneficiary farmers

**Irrigation:** Adequate supply of irrigation equipment is the single most important factor for enhancing the sustainable production of high-value crops (HVC) in the Terai. Of the 348 irrigation clusters formed by USAID-NFRP in the extension areas, 339 have received shallow tube well installations with motorized pumps. The remaining installations will be completed in November. USAID-NFRP has had excellent cooperation from the local Groundwater Irrigation Board (GIB) in Sunsari, which is implementing the government's ADB-funded plan to increase the irrigation supply for Koshi flood victims. The GIB has installed 168 irrigation sets for USAID-NFRP beneficiaries amounting to \$110,000 in government contributions.

**Seed & Nursery Management:** The program conducted nursery management training for all 2,271 farmers (756 women) for the first crop cycle in January and held the training for the second crop cycle in August. All farmers received seeds and nursery management kits. The selected crops include wheat, hybrid maize, onions, cucumbers, bitter melon, pumpkins, ridge gourd, cowpeas/long beans, okra, chilies, tomatoes, radishes, coriander and sponge gourd. More than 18,000 kilograms of seeds (mostly hybrids) have been distributed to farmers, who shared 15 percent of the cost in the first cycle and 25 percent in the second. The farmer's cost share will increase with each successive cycle.

**Soil & Production Management:** USAID-NFRP is training farmers in the production and use of organic compost from farm waste and the use of plant nutrients to develop sustainable soil fertility. Field technicians perform regular follow-up visits to reinforce skills in soil preparation and transplanting; application of manure, fertilizers and nutrients; and basic land management techniques.

**Integrated Pest Management:** All participants for both crop cycles received IPM trainings and kits. Field technicians continue to provide technical support on the prevention, control, identification and treatment of pests and diseases.

**Marketing:** Farmers received technical support in forming market linkages and establishing information systems via local FM radio, SMS and local information boards. The program is helping develop strategic market sites. USAID-NFRP's strategic approach to HVC production in concentrated blocks of farmer groups has been effective in encouraging buyers to establish contractual arrangements with farmers and collect their products at the farm gate.

**Field Monitoring & Crop Assessment:** The program trained field technicians on how to use different techniques to monitor and assess crop status, farmer performance and field results. Technicians have noted that these techniques are useful in gauging where a farmer may need re-orientation training or reinforcement to continue properly.

### 2.3.3 Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition

The SHN program has finished in all Phase I worksites, with 249 training events completed, including 120 awareness trainings and 120 refresher trainings for 3,057 adults and children. Major achievements include the independent construction of private toilets by most participants; and the domino effect that the enhanced knowledge of trainees had on neighbors. 1,229 households installed improved cooking stoves (ICSs) and 60 training events were conducted on the repair, maintenance and correct operation of the stoves. To ensure sustainability, one person per worksite was trained as a resource person to troubleshoot issues within their communities. Also, 1,243 summer and 1,290 winter demonstration kitchen gardens were established.

All SHN activities for Phase II started in March 2010, including sanitation awareness trainings, installation of ICSs and household kitchen gardening.

### 2.3.4 Strengthening Local Organizations

Sixty community-based organizations (CBOs), 60 disaster preparedness and mitigation committees, and 60 youth clubs (YCs) completed USAID-NFRP's full training program. By January 2010, six district-level workshops were completed for 240 representatives from 120 CBOs and YCs. Participants shared their experiences with peers from other program-supported VDCs. Attendees discussed local development challenges, created important linkages and planned future leadership and development activities. USAID-NFRP supported each group's initiative by providing trainings and promotional materials, and furniture and supplies to set up offices and carry out activities. Some groups have formally registered their organization with the District Administration Office (DAO) and are organizing community development activities to generate resources.



Photos by Fintrac Inc.

1,715 improved cooking stoves have been installed by USAID-NFRP clients. The new stoves are safer for home use and more environmentally friendly.



USAID-NFRP has educated 1,937 adolescent girls in subjects such as personality development, reproductive health, human trafficking and the choice for better futures.

Training and technical assistance activities under Phase II began in May 2010, starting with the disaster preparedness and mitigation program in anticipation of the monsoon season. Subsequent long-term training programs for the YCs and CBOs began in early July and will continue through the end of the year.

### *2.3.5 Protection of Women and Children*

The Phase I activities under this component were completed in February 2010, at which point 60 women trainers had participated in four weeks of training-of-trainers sessions to facilitate the implementation and management of 60 Better Life Option (BLOP) and REFLECT centers in their respective communities. 4,320 orientation sessions took place for 1,395 adolescent girls in subjects such as personality development, reproductive health, human trafficking and the choice for better futures. Parents of the adolescent girls were also orientated on the various subjects, and 1,403 women and 324 men attended REFLECT sessions on gender issues and literacy.

PWC activities in the Phase II worksites began in March 2010 with the completion of training-of-trainers programs in Dhangadhi and field surveys throughout beneficiary communities. Community-level field trainings started shortly after and will continue through November 2010.

## **2.4 CHALLENGES**

Fewer security concerns and bandhas have occurred this year in the Terai, and as a result USAID-NFRP staff movement has been largely uninterrupted. Some temporary interruptions in movement were caused by heavy rainfall and flooding in June 2010, but there is nothing significant to report.



## SECTION 3: RESULTS

### 3.1 PROGRESS TO DATE

**Table 3: Progress to Date: Higher Level, Overall Program Indicators**

Activity	Target	Achieved to Date	Balance	Completion Rate
Number of direct beneficiaries of USG-funded interventions	486,061	<b>853,467</b>	(367,406)	176%
Number of community infrastructure projects constructed and/or rehabilitated	121	<b>112</b>	9	93%
Number of individuals who have received USG supported training (all components)	14,544	<b>15,678</b>	(1,196)	108%
Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities	179,219	<b>165,106</b>	14,113	92%
Cost sharing leveraged by individuals, communities, local governments and other donors	\$361,662	<b>\$370,394</b>	(\$8,732)	102%

By September 2010, 853,467 beneficiaries had directly benefitted from project-funded activities. 837,726 benefitted from infrastructure projects, 4,435 benefitted from LIG activities, 3,701 benefitted from SHN trainings, 3,275 participated in trainings to strengthen local organizations, and 4,267 were trained under the PWC component. 112 community infrastructure projects were also completed, and 165,106 days of temporary employment were generated by infrastructure component activities. Total beneficiary investment (cost sharing) in project activities by individuals, communities, local governments and other donors was \$370,394.

### 3.2 PROGRESS PER PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

#### 3.2.1 Infrastructure

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

**Table 4: Phase I Results of Infrastructure Program**

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

The second phase of USAID-NFRP's infrastructure program began in the extension areas of Sunsari, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts in January. Of the 26 bridge and road rehabilitation projects selected for support, 22 are complete and four finish construction in December 2010. USAID-NFRP has also made an in-kind provision of essential furniture and supplies to 14 schools constructed by the program throughout the original six Phase I districts.

**Table 5: Status of Infrastructure program - Phase II**

Project Type	No. Projects	No. Completed	Beneficiaries (households)	Employment (person-days)	USAID-NFRP Assistance	Counterpart Contribution
Bridges and Culverts	18	18	36,641	25,606	\$499,423	\$6,403
Road improvements	8	4	10,668	10,575	\$252,954	\$5,231
School desks and equipment	1	1	3,564	0	\$28,499	\$0
Phase I improvements	3	3	N/A	516	\$13,847	\$0
Markets	3	0	28,758	1,190	\$31,977	\$1,409
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>71,340</b>	<b>37,887</b>	<b>\$826,701</b>	<b>\$13,043</b>

The infrastructure component is on track to benefit 128,881 households – 178 percent more than the target proposed in the approved Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). This is largely because of the program’s emphasis on cost-effective, high-impact projects that addressed common needs of communities and required considerable amounts of unskilled labor. This includes the building of bridges, large culverts, irrigation structures and schools.

Details of results to date are shown in Table 6, which is an excerpt from USAID-NFRP’s PMP.

**Table 6: Excerpt from Infrastructure PMP**

No.	ACTIVITY	COMBINED TARGETS	COMBINED RESULTS	BALANCE	COMPLETED
		May '08 – Mar '11	May '08 – Mar '11		
<b>2</b>	<b>Objective 1: Rehabilitation and Rebuilding of Productive Infrastructure</b>				
2.1	Number of community infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated	121	112	9	93%
2.1.1	Number of classrooms constructed with USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 2.1 Basic Education)	52	52	0	100%
2.1.5	Number of community irrigation systems rehabilitated	4	5	(1)	125%
2.1.6	Number of river protection projects (e.g. embankment protections, gabions, spurs, check dams)	29	30	(1)	103%
2.1.8	Number of transportation infrastructure projects such as culverts and small bridges constructed or repaired	69	53	16	77%
2.3	Number of people benefitting from USG sponsored transportation infrastructure projects (Program Element EG 4.3 Transport Services)	400,582	562,549	(161,967)	140%
2.4	Number of households benefitting by community infrastructure projects (assumes an average of 150 benefitting HHs per VDC)	72,541	128,881	(56,340)	178%
2.5	Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities (estimated at 15% of construction costs)	179,219	165,106	14,113	92%
2.6	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$2,520,735	\$2,395,236	\$125,449	95%
2.7	Cost sharing leveraged from communities, local governments and other donor programs (in USD)	\$195,422	\$150,806	\$44,616	77%

### 3.2.2 Livelihoods and Income Generation

By the end of March 2010, partner subcontractors MADE and FORWARD completed the full set of activities for the third crop cycle for all 2,164 participants under Phase I. USAID-NFRP continued to monitor the production and sales of each participant throughout the third crop cycle. A comprehensive assessment of the LIG program in Phase I has now been completed, yielding impressive results and a

high degree of sustainable impact, demonstrated by the progressively higher incomes achieved by farmers in each successive crop cycle.

**Increased incomes:** Based on the final data collected from all farmers on yields, production costs, gross sales and incomes over three program-supported crop cycles, farmers generated **\$2.4 million in net sales (income)** during Phase I. With an investment of \$409,000, this means that in less than 18 months farmers earned six dollars in income for every dollar invested by the program. This translates to a sevenfold increase in the economic productivity of their land, represented by a 686 percent increase in net sales per hectare. Since farmers contributed an average of 0.22 hectares to the demonstration program, the average income earned by each farmer during the 18 months was \$1,111.

Although the LIG program had already made significant gains in the first and second crop cycles, the outstanding results of the third cycle beat all expectations. Farmers were able to more than triple the incomes they earned in the first two cycles, despite not receiving any of the subsidized inputs that were previously provided. This was a built-in requirement by USAID-NFRP to test the sustainability of its intervention: If, by the third cycle, farmers used their own financial resources to purchase the inputs promoted by the LIG program, USAID-NFRP would be able to demonstrate that it had sustainable, lasting impacts on HVC production in the region.

The impressive results of the third crop cycle can be attributed to three key factors:

- **Reliable, year-round irrigation** – The provision of shallow tube wells with motorized pumps has had the greatest impact on enhancing agricultural productivity, and it was not until the third crop cycle that the equipment was fully utilized by all farmers because of delays in installation in the first crop cycle and a limited need for irrigation in the second cycle (during the 2009 monsoon season).
- **Consolidation of commodities** –The LIG program was designed to support farmers in consolidating the HVCs they produce so as to achieve the highest net returns on commodities with the greatest potential in local markets. Optimal commodities varied from district to district and even from VDC to VDC. It was critical to support farmers with training and technical assistance over three consecutive crop cycles so that USAID-NFRP field technicians could determine what products had the highest economic potential for their farmers.
- **Enhanced crop planning** – Equally important to selecting the right commodity is properly timing its production. By the third cycle, both trainers and farmers had become experts on the demands and price trends of the local markets and could identify the peak periods when products would fetch the best returns. After two cycles of trial and error, farmers adjusted their production accordingly and achieved sales and profits in the third cycle that were substantially higher than before.

**Increased demand for local labor:** USAID-NFRP conducted a field survey of more than 900 participating households to assess the program’s impact on increasing local demands for unskilled farm labor. On average, 66 percent of all participating households utilized paid labor for the transplanting, harvesting and transportation of their products. By the end of the 18-month implementation period, the program had generated an estimated 76,781 person-days of temporary employment (52 percent women), equal to \$153,000 of cash injected into local economies. The increased demand for local labor also had a modest impact on reducing seasonal migration to India.

**Improved food security:** The radical improvements in farmers’ incomes, as well as the increased productivity of high-value and highly nutritious food, have had a dramatic impact on improving the

food security of beneficiary households. Families are now producing nutritious vegetables, and what cannot be grown can be easily purchased with the greater financial resources earned by farmers. Discussions with beneficiaries and local authorities indicate that the general public also benefits as nutritious food becomes more abundantly available in local communities and markets. USAID-NFRP is currently designing a special study that will evaluate the program's direct impact on improving the local availability of nutritious food and how it translates to improved consumption and nutrition by the general public.

**Diffusion effect:** USAID-NFRP's strategy for improving agricultural productivity and increasing incomes through demonstration farming and linkages with important local value chain actors will ultimately diffuse benefits to farmers not directly supported by the program. Participating farmers are trained to become effective promoters of HVC production within their communities and serve as a resource for those interested in adopting new practices and improved technologies. As a result, the 2,164 farmers supported under Phase I increased their land under production by an average of 20 percent without USAID-NFRP assistance. 1,538 unassisted farmers on 183 hectares of land have also adopted the practices, technologies and commodities of their neighbors and are now HVC producers.

**Table 7: Phase I Results 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	479	100%
3	Shallow tube wells and motorized pumps installed	300	362	121%
4	Treadle pumps installed	300	240	80%
5	Drip irrigation sets installed	0	25	n/a
6	Net sales for participants in first crop cycle	\$273,333	\$581,756	213%
7	Net sales for participants in second crop cycle	\$273,333	\$438,744	161%
8	Net sales for participants in third crop cycle	\$273,333	\$1,383,238	506%
<b>9</b>	<b>Total net sales over three crop cycles (i.e. income)</b>	<b>\$820,000</b>	<b>\$2,403,738</b>	<b>293%</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Percentage increase in net sales per hectare of land (3 crop cycles)</b>	<b>300%</b>	<b>686%</b>	<b>229%</b>

In the Phase II districts of Sunsari, Kailali and Kanchanpur, USAID-NFRP is working with 2,271 farmers clustered into 348 producer groups that cover 490 hectares of demonstration plots. Farmers from each of the 16 targeted VDCs completed the training syllabus for the second crop cycle last quarter, and final harvests are under way. During each of the three crop cycles supported by USAID-NFRP, farmers will complete six days of field trainings, attend one interactive field day and receive approximately 20 monitoring visits from LIG technicians.

Participating farmers had \$519,562 in net sales on 489 hectares of demonstration plots, which is a 554 percent increase in the economic productivity of their land.

**Table 8: Progress in LIG program - Phase II**

No.	Indicator	Target	Results To-Date	Completion Rate
1	Long-term participants over 3 crop cycles (18-months)	2,200	2,271	103%
2	Hectares of productive land directly assisted by LIG	490	490	100%
3	Shallow tube wells and motorized pumps installed	348	324	93%
4	Net sales for participants in first crop cycle	\$273,333	\$519,562	190%
5	Net sales for participants in second crop cycle	\$273,333	TBD	TBD
6	Net sales for participants in third crop cycle	\$273,333	TBD	TBD
7	Percentage increase in net sales per hectare of land	300%	554%	185%

### 3.2.3 Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition

SHN activities under Phase I ended in late 2009, with 3,061 beneficiaries trained, including 1,078 women and 1,521 children. USAID-NFRP field technicians are conducting a survey to evaluate the program's effectiveness at engendering positive changes to improve hygiene and nutrition.

**Table 9: Phase I Results for SHN Awareness Trainings**

Indicator	Adult			Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Trained participants	462	1,078	1,540	678	843	1,521
Progress in 1st round of training (3 days)	100%			100%		
Progress in 2nd round of training (3 days)	100%			100%		

Phase II training began in March 2010 for 640 beneficiaries and will continue through August.

**Table 10: Progress in SHN awareness trainings - Phase II**

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

Under Phase I, USAID-NFRP installed 1,229 ICSs and trained each household how to use and maintain the stoves. ICSs keep homes clean and smoke-free, reduce cooking time, and use less firewood. In some villages, households not involved in the program have built their own ICSs.

**Table 11: Phase I Results in Improved Cooking Stoves**

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

Under Phase II, 12 community-level promoters and 649 individuals have been trained in ICS construction, operation and maintenance. USAID-NFRP completed the installation of 486 ICSs in the 12 VDC worksites, surpassing the original target by 246 stoves.

**Table 12: Progress in Improved Cooking Stoves and Household Latrines - Phase II**

No.	Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Community-level promoters trained	12	12	100%
2	Households trained in ICS construction and maintenance	240	649	270%
3	Households assisted with ICSs	240	486	203%
4	Households assisted with Private Latrines	240	<i>in progress</i>	0%

All 1,237 kitchen gardens under Phase I were established in the first quarter of 2009 and USAID-NFRP finished its oversight and technical assistance in February 2010. 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 majority of their harvests for consumption and sold the surplus for additional household income.

**Table 13: Phase I Results for Kitchen Gardens**

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

Phase II activities started in March 2010 with the establishment of 24 vegetable nurseries in the 12 worksites of Kailali and Kanchanpur. Training began in April, and 968 kitchen gardens have been established and are under production, covering 32.3 hectares of productive land.

**Table 14: Progress in Kitchen Gardens - Phase II**

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To-Date	Completion Rate
1	Households assisted and trained in kitchen gardening	480	968	202%
2	Community vegetable nurseries established	24	24	100%
3	Hectares of productive land directly assisted by kitchen garden program	16	32.3	202%
4	Fruit saplings planted (lemon, litchi, guava, papaya, pomegranate)	6,000	<i>in progress</i>	0%
5	Percent of kitchen garden beneficiaries that continue to eat a minimum of five meals per week with green/leafy vegetables	80%	TBD	TBD

### 3.2.4 Strengthening Local Organizations

February 2010 marked the end of Phase I's comprehensive 10-month training program in community development, youth leadership and disaster preparedness and management for 60 CBOs and 60 YCs. 1,218 adults and 1,218 youths were trained in organizational planning, leadership development, conflict resolution, community planning and assistance leveraging, networking and teamwork skills development, and development of community-based change agents. The YCs also organized and completed 60 community service projects. CBOs and YCs received basic supplies and equipment to establish offices and prepare for future floods.

**Table 15: Phase I Results 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	30	50%
6	Participants trained in disaster management and prevention	1,200	1,227	102%
7	Disaster preparedness committees organized	60	60	100%
8	Basic disaster response and first aid supplies distributed	60	60	100%

Disaster preparedness and management training under Phase II started in March 2010 for 326 members of the 12 targeted CBOs. Each group received an in-kind donation of critical first aid and early response supplies to effectively respond to local crises caused by flooding. The trainings in youth leadership and community development started in July and will continue through January.

**Table 16: Progress in Strengthening Local Organizations - Phase II**

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To-Date	Completion Rate
1	Participants trainees in community development program	240	254	106%
2	Community-based organizations trained and assisted	12	12	100%
3	Participants trainees in youth leadership program	240	249	104%
4	Youth clubs trained and assisted	12	12	100%
5	Community service projects implemented	12	<i>in progress</i>	0%
6	Participants trained in disaster management and prevention	240	326	136%
7	Disaster preparedness committees organized	12	12	100%
8	Basic disaster response and first aid supplies distributed	12	12	100%
9	Formation of young women's football teams	12	12	100%
10	Training/coaching of young women's football teams	192	264	138%

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

**Table 17: Excerpt from NFRP PMP**

No.	ACTIVITY	COMBINED TARGETS	COMBINED RESULTS	BALANCE	COMPLETED
		May '08 – Mar '11	May '08 – Mar '11		
<b>5 Objective 4: Strengthening Local Organizations (SLO)</b>					
5.2	Number of groups receiving institutional strengthening and organizational development technical assistance and training	120	144	-24	120%
5.3	Number of community members trained	2,916	3,275	(359)	112%
	Number of women trained	1,511	1,773	(262)	117%
	Number of youth trained	1,758	1,767	(9)	101%
5.4	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$175,000	\$142,379	\$32,621	81%

### 3.2.5 Protection of Women and Children

PWC activities under Phase I ended in February 2010. Trainings emphasized the promotion of gender rights and equality, and the prevention and control of human trafficking and discriminatory practices toward youth, women and vulnerable castes and ethnic groups.

**Table 18: Progress in Protection of Women and Children - Phase I**

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	33	46%
3	Adults trained in REFLECT methodology	1,800	1,728	96%
4	REFLECT sessions completed per VDC (average)	60	28	46%

Phase II training activities started in March 2010 for 604 young women from the 12 target VDCs in Kailali and Kanchanpur. 602 parents of each trainee were also oriented in the objectives and modalities of the 8-month program.

**Table 19: Progress in Protection of Women and Children - Phase II**

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

Details of results to date are shown in Table 19, which is an excerpt from USAID-NFRP's PMP.

**Table 20: Excerpt from NFRP PMP**

No.	ACTIVITY	COMBINED TARGETS	COMBINED RESULTS	BALANCE	COMPLETED
		May '08 – Mar '11	May '08 – Mar '11		
<b>6 Objective 5: Protection of Women and Children</b>					
6.2	Number of women and youth organizations strengthened (assumes one group per VDC)	72	72	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)	3,603	4,329	(726)	120%
6.4	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$60,000	\$30,992	\$29,008	52%



## SECTION 4: PRIORITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

Program activities will follow USAID-NFRP's FY10 annual work plan. Highlighted activities include:

### **Infrastructure Component**

- Complete the remaining seven infrastructure projects in Sunsari and Kanchanpur districts.
- Carry out banana plantation and agro-forestry program with selected farmers.

### **Livelihood and Income Generation Component**

- Carry out the Phase II training program for the second crop cycle.
- Monitor and report harvests and commercialization.

### **Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition**

- Continue Phase II training, including the management of kitchen gardens and young women's football league.

### **Strengthening Local Organizations**

- Continue Phase II training program for 12 CBOs and 12 YCs.

### **Protection of Women and Children**

- Continue Phase II training program for 604 participating young women.

# ANNEX I: PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

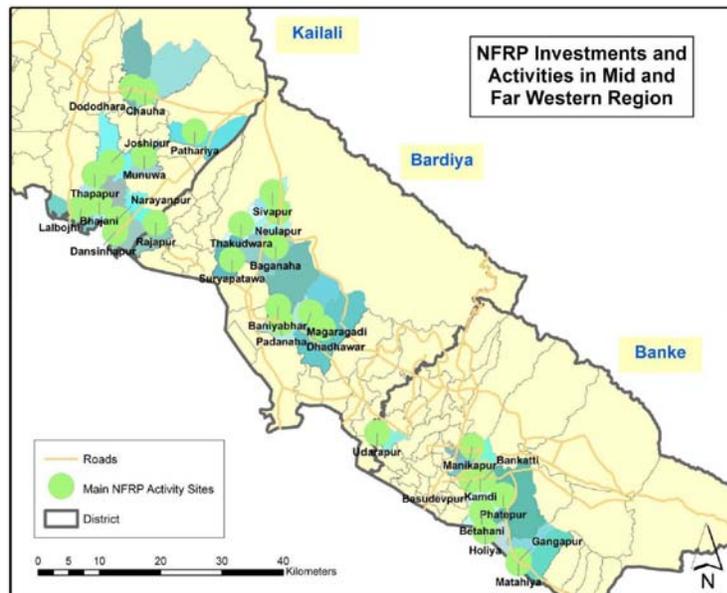
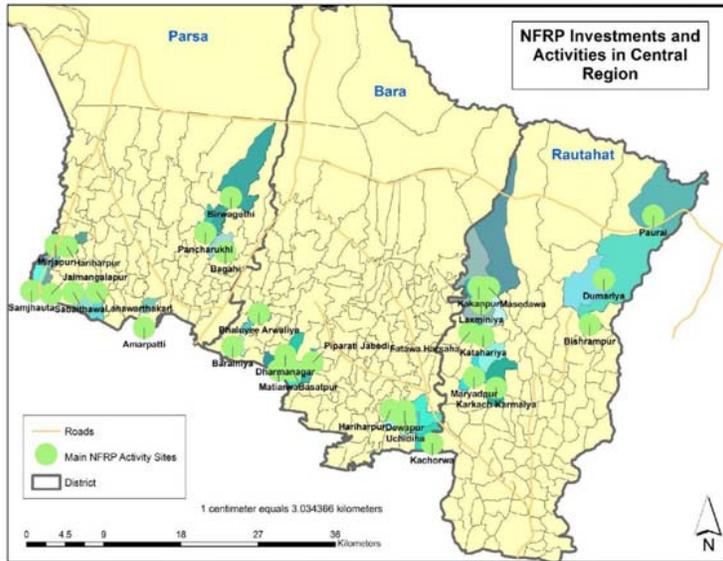
No.	ACTIVITY	PHASE I RESULTS	PHASE II TARGETS	COMBINED TARGETS	PHASE II RESULTS	COMBINED RESULTS	BALANCE	COMPLETED
		May08 - Dec09	Jan10 - Mar11	May08 - Mar11	Jan10 - Jun10	May08 - Mar11		
<b>1</b>	<b>Program Level Objective</b>							
1.1	Number of beneficiaries assisted by USG-supported protection and solutions activities	384,801	101,260	486,061	468,666	853,467	-367,406	176%
<b>2</b>	<b>Objective 1: Rehabilitation and Rebuilding of Productive Infrastructure</b>							
2.1	Number of community infrastructures constructed a/o rehabilitated	86	35	121	26	112	9	93%
2.1.1	Number of classrooms constructed with USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 2.1 Basic Education)	52	0	52	0	52	0	100%
2.1.2	Number of classrooms repaired with USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 2.1 Basic Education)	4	0	4	0	4	0	100%
2.1.3	Number of model latrines in community schools	2	0	2	0	2	0	100%
2.1.4	Number of drinking water sources installed or improved	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
2.1.5	Number of community irrigation systems rehabilitated	4	0	4	1	5	-1	125%
2.1.6	Number of river protection projects (e.g. embankment protections, gabions, spurs, check dams)	28	1	29	2	30	-1	103%
2.1.7	Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance (Program Element EG 4.3 Transport Services)	3	10	13	8	11	2	85%
2.1.8	Number of transportation infrastructure projects such as culverts and small bridges constructed or repaired	35	34	69	18	53	16	77%
2.2	Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 1.8 Clean Water and Sanitation Services)	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A

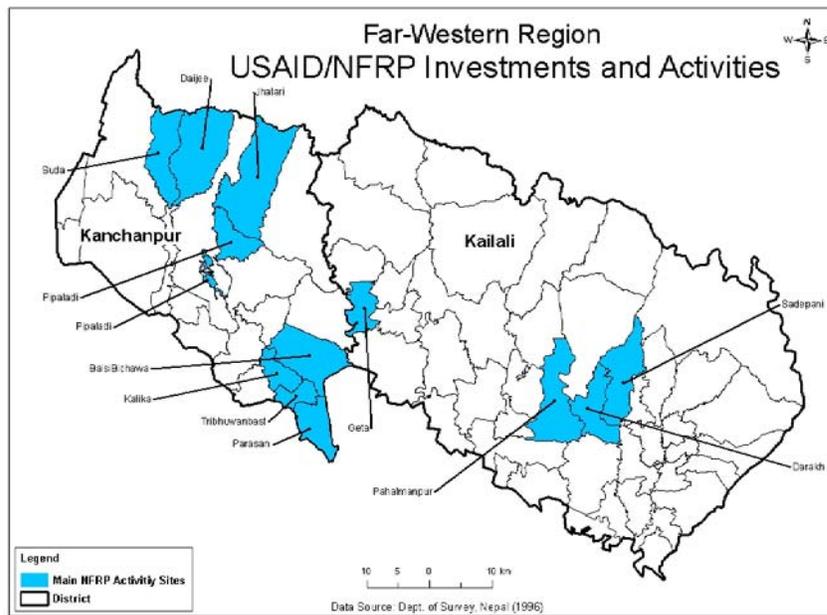
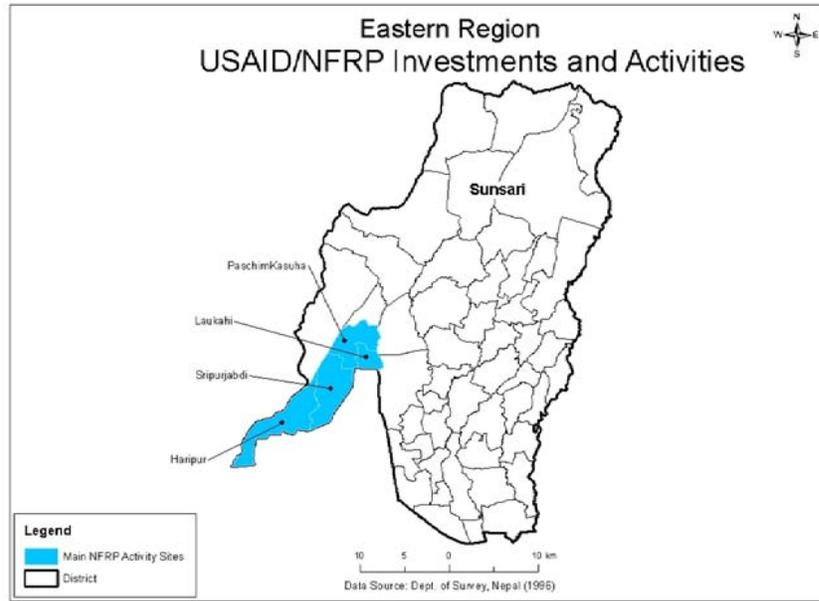
2.3	Number of people benefiting from USG sponsored transportation infrastructure projects (Program Element EG 4.3 Transport Services)	308,932	91,650	400,582	253,617	562,549	-161,967	140%
2.4	Number of households benefited by community infrastructure projects (assumes an average of 150 benefiting HHs per VDC)	57,541	15,000	72,541	71,340	128,881	-56,340	178%
2.5	Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities (estimated at 15% of construction costs)	127,219	52,000	179,219	37,887	165,106	14,113	92%
2.6	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$1,671,683	\$720,735	\$2,520,735	\$723,553	\$2,395,236	\$125,499	95%
2.7	Cost sharing leveraged from communities, local governments a/o other donor programs (in USD)	\$137,763	\$57,659	\$195,422	\$13,043	\$150,806	\$44,616	77%
<b>3</b>	<b>Objective 2: Provision of Income Generation Activities</b>							
3.1	Number of individuals who have received USG supported long term agricultural sector productivity training (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	2,164	2,200	4,364	2,271	4,435	-71	102%
	Number of women trained	574	660	1,234	756	1,330	-96	108%
3.2	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	2,164	2,200	4,364	2,271	4,435	-71	102%
3.3	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG interventions (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity)	1,086	1,100	2,186	1,249	2,335	-149	107%
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	30	90	32	92	-2	102%
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)	2,164	2,200	4,364	2,271	4,435	-71	102%
3.6	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$301,629	\$290,000	\$740,000	\$224,101	\$525,730	\$214,270	71%
3.7	Cost sharing leveraged by beneficiary farmers	\$49,500	\$55,000	\$104,500	\$133,348	\$182,848	-\$78,348	175%
<b>4</b>	<b>Objective 3: Improved Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition (SHN)</b>							

4.1	Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 1.8 Clean Water and Sanitation Services)	1,648	0	1,648	0	1,648	0	100%
4.2	Number of people trained in improved sanitation, hygiene and nutrition	3,061	600	3,661	640	3,701	-40	101%
4.3	Number of households with improved nutrition due to demonstration kitchen gardens	1,290	480	1,770	968	2,258	-488	128%
4.4	Number of households with improved sanitation due to improved cooking stoves	1,229	240	1,469	486	1,715	-246	117%
4.6	% increase in the incidence of hand-washing of SHN trainees	0%	85%	85%	0	0	0	0%
4.7	% of kitchen garden beneficiaries that continue to eat a minimum of five meals per week with green/leafy vegetables	0%	80%	80%	0	0	0	0%
4.8	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$119,529	\$50,000	\$200,000	\$97,458	\$216,987	-\$16,987	108%
4.9	Cost sharing leveraged	\$36,740	\$0	\$36,740	\$0	\$36,740	\$0	100%
<b>5</b>	<b>Objective 4: Strengthening Local Organizations (SLO)</b>							
5.2	Number of groups receiving institutional strengthening and organizational development technical assistance and training	120	0	120	24	144	-24	120%
5.3	Number of community members trained	2,436	480	2,916	839	3,275	-359	112%
	Number of women trained	1,271	240	1,511	502	1,773	-262	117%
	Number of youth trained	1,518	240	1,758	249	1,767	-9	101%
5.4	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$120,881	\$25,000	\$175,000	\$21,498	\$142,379	\$32,621	81%
5.5	Cost sharing leveraged	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	0%
<b>6</b>	<b>Objective 5: Protection of Women and Children</b>							
6.1	Number of people trained	3,061	480	3,541	1,206	4,267	-726	121%
	Number of women trained	2,736	360	3,096	905	3,641	-545	118%
	Number of youth trained	1,333	480	1,813	604	1,937	-124	107%
6.2	Number of women and youth organizations strengthened (assumes one group per VDC)	60	12	72	12	72	0	100%
6.3	Number of people trained in Trafficking-in-person related issues with USG assistance (Program Element PSS.3 – Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling)	3,123	480	3,603	1,206	4,329	-726	120%
6.4	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$23,763	\$10,000	\$60,000	\$7,229	\$30,992	\$29,008	52%
6.5	Cost sharing leveraged	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	0%

<b>7 Objective 6: Windows of Opportunities</b>								
7.1	Number of special studies (Program Design and Learning Element)	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
7.2	Number of Baseline or Feasibility Studies (Program Design and Learning Element)	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
7.3	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	0%
7.4	Cost sharing leveraged	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	0%

# ANNEX II: USAID-NFRP CLIENT DISTRIBUTION MAPS BY REGION







*PHOTO: USAID-NFRP clients in a paddy field in Sunsari, Eastern Region.  
Fintrac photo by Shreejana KC*



# USAID/NEPAL FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT  
OCTOBER 2009 – SEPTEMBER 2010 (FY10)

*PHOTO: USAID-NFRP built this bridge in Nepal's Western Region.  
Fintrac photo by Suresh Manandhar*