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# USAID/NEPAL FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT #7  
APRIL 2010 – JUNE 2010





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*COVER PHOTO: Community members in Kanchanpur district transplant vegetable seedlings for a summer kitchen garden supported by USAID-NFRP's sanitation, hygiene and nutrition (SHN) program.*

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## **QUARTERLY REPORT**

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# SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the seventh quarterly report for 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. The report provides a summary of program activities from April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010.

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, gender and protection issues, and strengthen local organizations by expanding participation among youth and vulnerable populations.

Project achievements this reporting period include:

- The livelihood and income generation (LIG) program in the original 60 VDCs of Phase I has concluded and final results have been collected and processed. Highlights include \$2.4 million achieved in net sales (income) for 2,164 farmers and a sevenfold increase in the economic productivity of farmers' land.
- All designed program operations are under way in the extension areas of Sunsari, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts (referred to as "Phase II").
- 18 community infrastructure improvement projects were completed. Only four projects remain, and those are scheduled for completion in the next quarter.
- 26,804 days of temporary employment were generated by infrastructure-building activities.
- 14,534 beneficiaries received training across USAID-NFRP's five program components.
- Individuals, communities, local governments and other donors co-invested \$139,029 in project activities during the quarter.
- Current number of beneficiaries is 566,137, of which 551,603 have been assisted through the infrastructure component, 4,435 through the LIG component, 3,701 through the sanitation, health and nutrition (SHN) component, 2,671 through the strengthening local organizations (SLO) component, and 3,727 through the protecting women and children (PWC) component.

The program's 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](http://www.fintrac.com/nfrp). A public access Web site is accessible at [www.usaid-nfrp.org](http://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, 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

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. 76 village development committees (VDCs) have been selected for program support based on the severity of flood damage and current levels of vulnerability through a comprehensive process of field assessments and data analyses developed in conjunction with USAID. Within each VDC, clusters of communities considered most affected (varying in size, population and 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	Dansinapur
Gangapur	Magaragadi	Dododhara
Holiya	Neulapur	Joshiapur
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, 47 of which have specifically established targets. Higher level program indicators require that the program:

- Assist 384,801 beneficiaries
- Build or rehabilitate 86 community structures and/or roads
- 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 roads
- Train 3,760 clients under all program components
- Generate \$820,000 in net sales for beneficiary farmers
- Create 52,000 person-days of temporary employment
- Generate \$117,659 in cost-sharing investment 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 high quality services, inputs and training opportunities that directly respond to the immediate needs of flood-affected clients and that will strengthen client capacity to manage future physical, economic or social threats. The program

works directly with clients to build community capacity and coordinate and mobilize interventions. Program staff are responsible for identifying, competitively hiring, and managing local organizations and companies to implement technical assistance, training and construction activities. By working 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. The result is more effective interventions from a broader range of community members, more opportunities for direct feedback regarding program impact, and better local capacity.

For the infrastructure component, USAID-NFRP is rehabilitating existing small-scale infrastructure and developing 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.

In terms of LIG, USAID-NFRP is providing intensive, hands-on food production, marketing training and financial assistance to selected small farmers in targeted VDCs for three off-season cropping periods. These small farmers are introduced to new technologies and approaches in crop production and postharvest handling, as well as market price information. After the completion of the 18-month program intervention, each farmer will be capable of sustaining a farm using this new technology and replicating the model within their communities by using their farms as demonstration sites. The program's Phase I objectives are 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 value 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 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 these partner subcontractors.

### *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 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)
- LIG (\$290,000)
- SHN(\$50,000)
- SLO (\$25,000)
- PWC (\$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 required that USAID-NFRP adapt its support to better suit the specific needs of each region.

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 (GoN) and the donor community. So far such support has been significant, but there have been noticeable gaps in development assistance. Since many organizations are already providing 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 infrastructure construction and LIG, which will result in long-term recovery and development for the people and communities most affected.

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

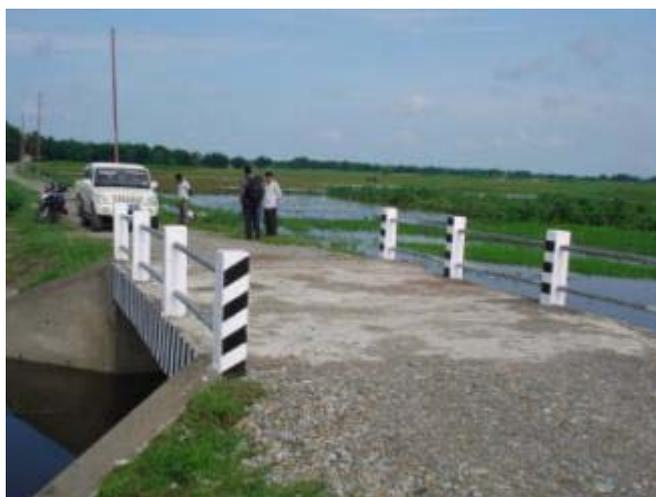
The infrastructure component in the new areas focuses exclusively on rehabilitating or constructing infrastructures that directly support and complement the economic development efforts of LIG beneficiaries. LIG continues to provide long-term, hands-on agricultural production, postharvest and marketing training by providing 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 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. Terai communities received \$1,822,777 in rural infrastructure investments thanks to USAID-NFRP support. 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.

22 projects were selected for program support in Phase II. Construction via subcontracting with local firms started in February, and all projects are either completed or are scheduled for completion by the end of next quarter.



*Photo by Fintrac Inc.*  
This newly constructed culvert was designed to support transportation and control water flow in a flood-prone area of Shripur VDC (Sunsari).

USAID-NFRP is focusing its Phase II infrastructure support on productive projects such as bridges, roads and irrigation systems that complement program investment in LIG activities. All infrastructure projects were designed based on the location and markets of the 348 producer groups and in consideration of the long-term economic benefits that projects can provide. For example, USAID-NFRP is building seven bridges and culverts and rehabilitating three local road systems in Sunsari. These projects will directly benefit an estimated 7,364 households and will improve the quality, accessibility and resilience of more than eight kilometers of local roads – equating to a complete rehabilitation of 32 percent the roads affected by the flood (approx. 25 km).



*Photo by Fintrac Inc.*

**This bridge and road in Haripur VDC (Sunsari) were graded, gravelled and compacted under the infrastructure component.**

USAID-NFRP also plans to build four agricultural collection and marketing centers in Sunsari, Kailali and Kanchanpur that will directly facilitate product commercialization for local farmers, with a special emphasis on supporting the marketing efforts of LIG participants. Construction will begin in August as market management committees are organized and trained by USAID-NFRP technicians.

### **2.3.2 LIG**

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

Phase II training and technical assistance activities for the first crop cycle started in December and ended in June, following the same production program from Phase I: nursery preparation and management; soil preparation and transplantation; high-value crop production management; integrated pest management (IPM); compost production; pre-harvest management; postharvest handling; and marketing and commercialization.

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

- Raising quality hybrid seed varieties in plastic tunnel nurseries
- 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 off-season, 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
- Pre- and postharvest handling, manual grading and packing to reduce perishing



*Photos by Fintrac Inc.*  
Some farmers have set up nurseries on the concrete rooftops of houses to escape high water tables and frequent flooding (Sunsari).

- Diffusion of new technologies and expansion of irrigation supply to non-beneficiary farmers.

### **Irrigation**

Adequate supply of irrigation equipment is the most important factor for enhancing the sustainable production of high-value crops in the Terai. 74 percent (257 clusters) of the 348 irrigation clusters formed by USAID-NFRP in the extension areas have already received shallow tube well installations with motorized pumps. The remaining installations will be completed in August. USAID-NFRP has received excellent collaboration from the local Groundwater Irrigation Board (GIB) in Sunsari district, 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 program beneficiaries, equaling \$110,000 in government contribution.

### **Seed & Nursery Management**

Nursery management training for the first crop cycle was conducted in January for 2,271 farmers (756 women). Seeds and nursery management kits were distributed to all farmers in February and nurseries were ready for transplanting in early March. The crops selected for the first cycle include wheat, maize, onions, cucumbers, bitter gourd, pumpkins, ridge gourd, cowpeas/long beans, okra, chilies, tomatoes, radishes, coriander and sponge gourd. More than 10,706 kilograms of seeds (mostly hybrids) have been distributed to farmers, who shared 15 percent of the cost. The amount of farmer cost share will increase with each successive cycle.



A woman-led farmer's group receives onsite training in soil preparation in Kanchanpur district.

### **Soil & Production Management**

Farmers are being trained 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 (IPM)**

All participants received IPM training and kits in February and March. Field technicians continue to provide support on the prevention, control, identification and treatment of pests and diseases.

### **Marketing**

Farmers received technical support via local FM radio, SMS and local information boards in forming market linkages and establishing information collection systems. Strategic market sites were identified and are being developed with program support. USAID-NFRP's strategic approach to high value crop (HVC) production in concentrated blocks of farmer groups has brought traders to develop contractual arrangements with farmers to collect their products at the farm gate.

### **Field Monitoring & Crop Assessment**

Field technicians have been trained on using 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.



*Photos by Fintrac Inc.*  
**A women's group in Kailali district transplants vegetable seedlings in one member's summer kitchen garden.**

### **2.3.3 SHN**

The SHN program has concluded 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 of knowledge from trainees to their neighbors. 1,229 households installed improved cooking stoves 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 began in March, including sanitation awareness trainings, installation of improved cooking stoves and household kitchen gardening.

### **2.3.4 SLO**

60 community-based organizations (CBOs), 60 disaster preparedness and mitigation committees, and 60 youth clubs (YCs) completed USAID-NFRP's full training program. By January, six district-level workshops were completed for 240 representatives from 120 CBOs and YCs.



**Disaster response trainees conduct rescue drills in Kanchanpur using equipment provided by USAID-NFRP.**

Each participant was able to share 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 has supported each group's initiative by providing trainings, promotional materials and furniture and supplies to set up

offices and carry out activities. Some groups have formally registered with the District Administration Office (DAO) and are organizing community development activities to generate resources.

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

### 2.3.5 PWC

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 management of 60 Better Life Option (BLOP) centers and 60 REFLECT centers in their communities. 4,320 orientation sessions took place for 1,395 adolescent

girls in subjects such as personality development, reproductive health, human trafficking and decision making for better futures. Parents of the adolescent girls were also orientated on the various subjects. 1,403 women and 324 men also attended REFLECT sessions on gender issues and literacy.

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

## 2.4 CHALLENGES

Few security concerns and bandhas have occurred this quarter in 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, but there is nothing significant to report.



*Photo by Fintrac Inc.*  
Young women in Kailali participate in a better life options training.

## 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	566,137	(80,077)	116%
Number of community infrastructure projects constructed and/or rehabilitated	121	108	13	89%
Number of individuals who have received USG supported training (all components)	14,544	14,534	10	100%
Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities	179,219	154,705	24,514	86%
Cost sharing leveraged by individuals, communities, local governments and other donors	\$361,662	\$363,032	(\$1,370)	100%

By June 2010, 566,137 people had directly benefited from project-funded activities. 551,603 benefited from infrastructure projects, 4,435 benefited from LIG activities, 3,701 benefited from SHN trainings, 2,671 participated in trainings to strengthen local organizations, and 3,727 were trained under the PWC component. 108 community infrastructure projects were also completed, and 154,705 days of temporary employment were generated by infrastructure activities. Cost-sharing investment in project activities by individuals, communities, local governments and other donors was \$363,032.

### 3.2 PROGRESS PER PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

#### 3.2.1 Infrastructure

USAID-NFRP has committed \$2,527,469 for 112 community infrastructure projects, all of which are complete. This has **directly benefitted 551,063 individuals** from flood-affected communities of Terai and has **generated 154,705 days of paid skilled and unskilled labor**, resulting in a cash injection of more than **\$300,000 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
TOTAL	86	86	57,541	127,219	\$1,822,777	\$137,763

The second phase of USAID-NFRP's infrastructure program began in Sunsari, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts in January. 22 bridge and road rehabilitation projects have been selected to date and are under construction or already completed. USAID-NFRP has also made an in-kind provision of furniture and supplies to 14 schools constructed by the program in 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	14	29,073	24,625	\$499,753	\$5,477
Road improvements	4	4	11,212	6,247	\$126,770	\$205
School desks and equipment	1	1	3,564	1,404	\$28,499	\$0
Phase I improvements	3	3	N/A	682	\$13,847	\$0
TOTAL	26	22	32,637	32,959	\$668,870	\$5,681

By the time it is finished, the infrastructure component will have supported 90,178 beneficiary households – 124 percent more than the target proposed in the approved PMP. This is largely because of the program’s emphasis on cost-effective, high-impact projects that addressed common needs of communities and required considerable amounts of unskilled labor. This includes the building of bridges, large culverts, irrigation structures and schools.

Further details of results to date are shown in Table 6, which is an excerpt from USAID-NFRP’s Performance Monitoring Plan.

**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	108	13	89%
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	49	20	71%
2.3	Number of people benefiting from USG sponsored transportation infrastructure projects (Program Element EG 4.3 Transport Services)	400,582	463,353	(62,771)	116%
2.4	Number of households benefited by community infrastructure projects (assumes an average of 150 benefiting HHs per VDC)	72,541	84,862	(12,321)	117%
2.5	Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities (estimated at 15% of construction costs)	179,219	154,705	24,514	86%
2.6	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$2,520,735	\$2,150,889	\$369,846	85%
2.7	Cost sharing leveraged from communities, local governments and other donor programs (in USD)	\$195,422	\$143,444	\$51,978	73%

### 3.2.2 LIG

By the end of March, 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, showing 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, USAID-NFRP can officially report that **\$2.4 million in net sales (income)** was generated by participating farmers in Phase I. With an investment of only \$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-month period 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 had 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 in order 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. There were some delays in installation during the first crop cycle, and there was a limited need for irrigation in the second cycle (during the 2009 monsoon season).
- **Consolidation of commodities** – As designed, the LIG program supported 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. Thus, supporting farmers with training and technical assistance over three consecutive crop cycles was critical in allowing USAID-NFRP field technicians to 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 selling their 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 (on-farm) labor. On average, 66 percent of all participating households utilized paid labor for the transplanting, harvesting and transportation of their products. The program had generated an estimated 76,781 person-days in temporary employment (52 percent women) by the end of the 18-month implementation period, equal to a

\$153,000 cash injection into local economies. The increased demand for local labor also has a modest impact on reducing seasonal migration to India.

### Improved food security

The radical improvements in farmer incomes and 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 a diversity of nutritious vegetables and what cannot be grown can be easily purchased with the greater financial resources farmers are earning. Discussions with beneficiaries and local authorities indicate that the general public also benefits as nutritious food becomes more available in local 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 strengthened linkages within the local value chain has the ultimate goal of diffusing benefits to farmers not directly supported by the program. Participating farmers are trained to become effective promoters of HVC production in their communities and serve as resource persons for those interested in adopting new practices and technologies. As a result, besides the 2,164 farmers supported under Phase I, USAID-NFRP has tracked an additional 1,538 farmers that have adopted the practices, technologies and commodities of their neighbors and are now formal 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>
10	<b>Percentage increase in net sales per hectare of land (3 crop cycles)</b>	300%	<b>686%</b>	229%

In the Phase II districts, USAID-NFRP is working with 2,271 farmers clustered into 348 producer groups that cover 490 hectares of demonstration plots. During the past quarter, farmers from each of the 16 targeted VDCs completed the training syllabus for the first crop cycle. During each of the three program-supported crop cycles farmers will complete six full-day field trainings, attend one interactive field day and receive approximately 20 monitoring visits from LIG technicians.

Sales data has been collected for 82 percent of all participating farmers who, as of June, have generated \$422,777 on 401 hectares, equating to a 451 percent increase in the economic productivity of their land. The final harvests in chilies, cowpeas, okra and maize will be reported in July and net sales are expected to exceed \$541,000 for the first crop cycle.

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

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Long-term participants over 3 crop cycles (18-months)	2,200	2,271	103%
2	Hectares of productive land directly assisted by LIG	490	490	100%
3	Shallow tube wells and motorized pumps installed	348	257	74%
4	Net sales for participants in first crop cycle ( <i>partial data reported</i> )	\$273,333	\$422,777	155%
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%	451%	150%

### 3.2.3 SHN

SHN activities under Phase I ended in late 2009 with 3,061 community beneficiaries trained, including 1,078 women and 1,521 children. USAID-NFRP field technicians are currently conducting a survey to evaluate the program's impact on engendering positive behavior changes that improve family 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 activities began in March 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 improved cooking stoves (ICSs) and trained each household in their proper use and maintenance. ICSs have proven highly effective at keeping the house clean and smoke-free; reducing cooking time, and using less firewood/fuel. In certain villages, households not involved in the program have built their own ICSs.

**Table 11: Phase I Results 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 assisted with ICSs	600	1,229	205%

Under Phase II, 12 community-level promoters and 649 individuals have been trained in ICS construction, operations and maintenance. Last quarter, 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 - Phase II**

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

All 1,237 kitchen gardens under Phase I were established in the first quarter of 2009 and USAID-NFRP concluded 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.	Indicator/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 kitchen garden program	20	41	205%
3	% 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 began in March with the establishment of 24 vegetable nurseries in the 12 worksites of Kailali and Kanchanpur. Training activities began in April, and by May, 488 kitchen gardens were established and under production, covering a total of 16.3 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	488	102%
2	Community vegetable nurseries established	24	24	100%
3	Hectares of productive land directly assisted by KC program	16	16.3	102%
4	% 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 SLO

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 community-based organizations and 60 youth clubs. 1,218 adults and 1,218 youths were trained in organizational planning, leadership development, conflict resolution, community planning and assistance leveraging, networking and collaboration skills development, and development of community-based change agents. 60 community service projects organized by the YCs were also completed. CBOs and YCs were given 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 mgmt/prevention 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%

Phase II activities began in May, starting with disaster preparedness and management training for 235 members of the 12 targeted CBOs. Each group also received an in-kind donation of critical first aid and early response supplies in order to effectively respond to local crises caused by flooding. The training programs in youth leadership and community development will both be initiated on July 1 and are scheduled to continue through December 2010.

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

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Participants in community development program	240	0	0%
2	Community-based organizations trained and assisted	12	12	100%
3	Participants in youth leadership program	240	0	0%
4	Youth clubs trained and assisted	12	12	100%
5	Community service projects implemented	12	0	0%
6	Participants trained in disaster mgmt/prevention program	240	235	98%
7	Disaster preparedness/mgmt committees organized	12	12	100%
8	Basic disaster response and first aid supplies distributed	12	12	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 17: Excerpt from NFRP PMP**

No.	Activity	Combined Targets	Combined Results	Balance	Completed
		May '08 – Mar '11	May '08 – Mar '11		
<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	144	-24	120%
5.3	Number of community members trained	2,916	2,671	245	92%
	Number of women trained	1,511	1,399	112	93%
	Number of youth trained	1,758	1,518	240	86%
5.4	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$175,000	\$142,379	\$32,621	81%

### 3.2.5 PWC

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 socially discriminatory practices towards youth, women and vulnerable castes and ethnic groups. The following table highlights the high level of participation.

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

No.	Indicator/Activity	Target	Results To Date	Completion Rate
1	Young women trained in BLOP methodology	1,200	1,395	116%
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 for 604 young women of the 12 target VDCs in Kailali and Kanchanpur districts. 602 trainee parents were also oriented in the objectives and modalities of the eight-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%
3	Adults oriented on BLOP contents and objectives	240	602	251%

Further details of results to date are shown in Table 19, which is an excerpt from USAID-NFRP's Performance Monitoring Plan.

**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	3,727	(124)	103%
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 construction of the remaining four infrastructure projects in Sunsari and Kanchanpur.

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

- Carry out the Phase II training program for the second crop cycle.

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

- Complete field survey to evaluate the effectiveness of SHN program on sustainable behavior changes in sanitation, hygiene and nutrition; produce report on lessons learned.
- Continue Phase II training program, including the management of ICSs and kitchen gardens.

### **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.

## SECTION 5: MANAGEMENT REPORT

### 5.1 PROJECT STAFFING

No changes in personnel or other staffing issues during this quarter.

### 5.2 EXPENDITURES TO DATE

From program inception to June 30, 2010, the program has used \$4,142,558 or 75 percent of the total USAID-NFRP contract budget. The following table summarizes the total cumulative expenditures through June 2010.

**Table 21: USAID-NFRP Contractor Fiscal Report (through June 2010)**

Major Budget Line Item	Budget	Expenditures to Date	Remaining	Percent Remaining
1. Salaries	\$478,894	\$315,974	\$162,920	34%
2. Indirect Costs	\$458,397	\$302,450	\$155,947	34%
3. Travel & Transport	\$195,105	\$95,299	\$67,791	42%
4. Allowances	\$225,988	\$180,810	\$58,586	24%
5. Other Direct Costs	\$409,205	\$334,858	\$161,277	33%
6. Equipment/Freight	\$252,122	\$153,757	\$41,271	21%
7. Subcontracts/Grants	\$4,279,714	\$3,335,128	\$933,357	22%
8. Fixed Fee	\$206,952	\$149,691	\$57,261	28%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,506,377</b>	<b>\$4,867,968</b>	<b>\$1,638,409</b>	<b>25%</b>

### 5.3 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

USAID-NFRP finally received its first VAT reimbursements in eight months from the Inland Revenue Department after a long period of negotiations between the IRD and USAID/Nepal. The IRD has now committed to processing and reimbursing all VAT claims made by USAID and its partners within 30 days of receiving the claims.

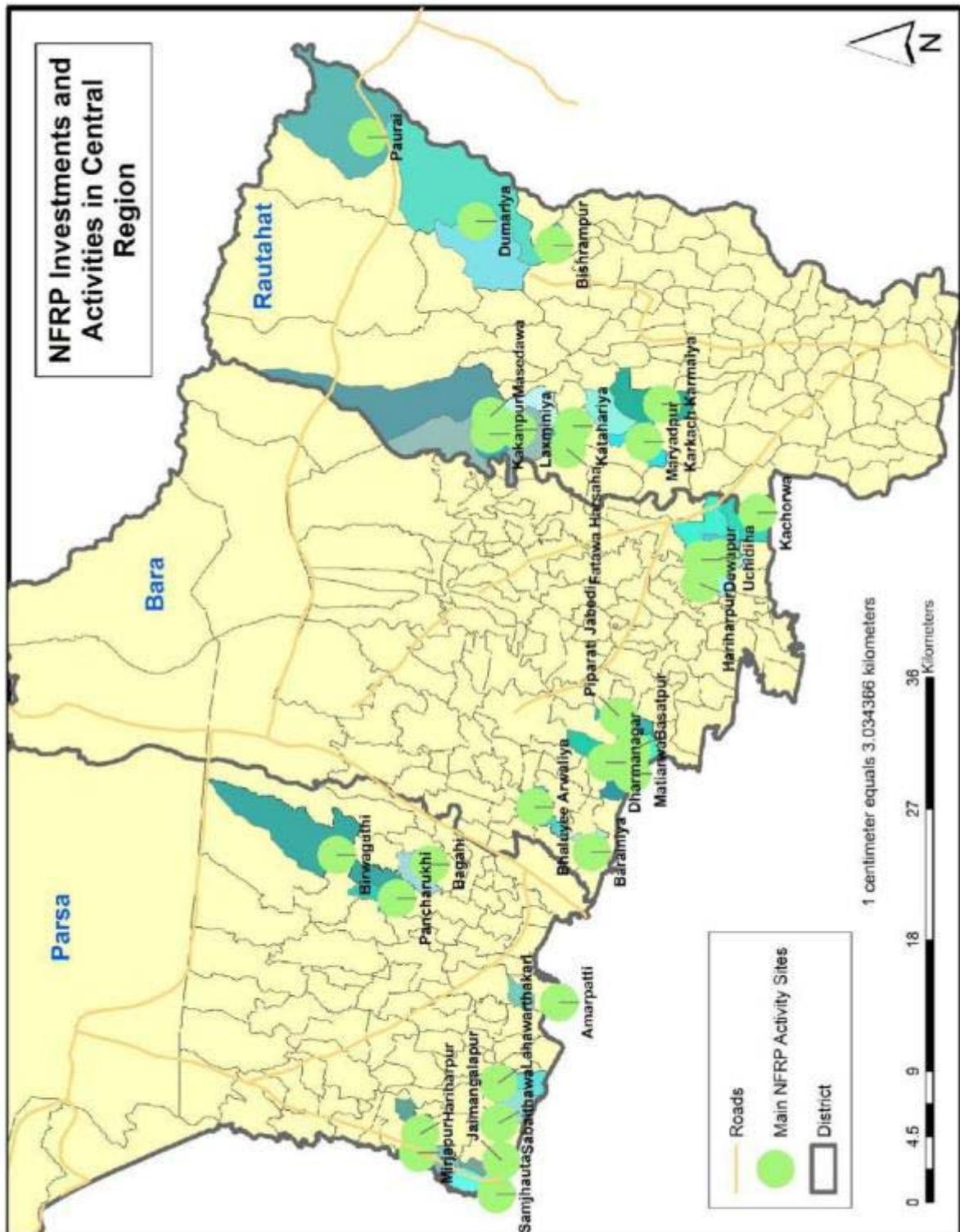
# ANNEX I: PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

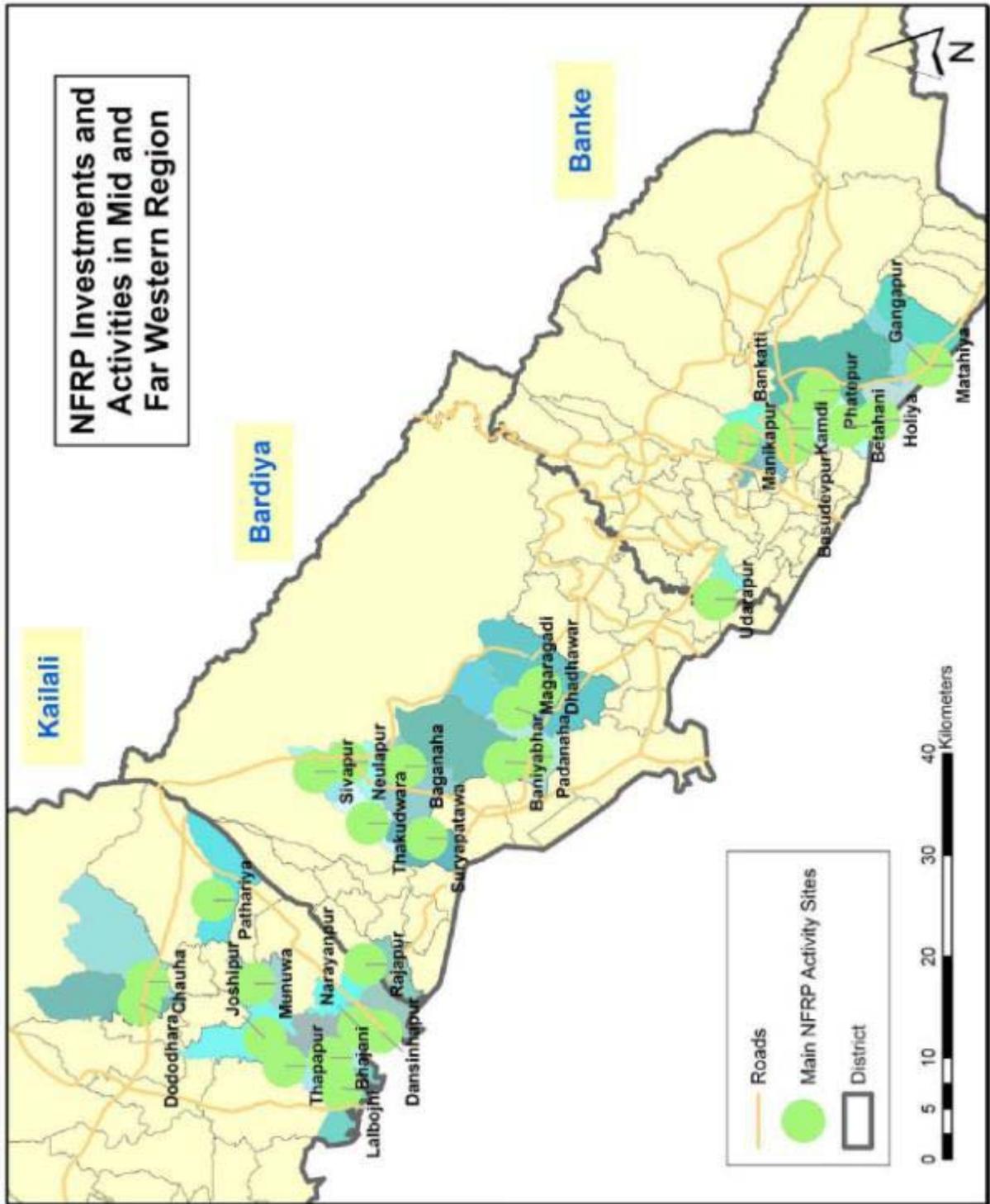
No.	ACTIVITY	PHASE I RESULTS	PHASE II TARGETS	COMBINED TARGETS	PHASE II RESULTS	COMBINED RESULTS	BALANCE	COMPLETED
		May08 - Dec09	Jan10 - Mar11	May08 - Mar11	Jan10 - Jun10	May08 - Mar11		
<b>1 Program Level Objective</b>								
1.1	Number of beneficiaries assisted by USG-supported protection and solutions activities	384,801	101,260	486,061	181,337	566,137	-80,077	116%
<b>2 Objective 1: Rehabilitation and Rebuilding of Productive Infrastructure</b>								
2.1	Number of community infrastructures constructed a/o rehabilitated	86	35	121	22	108	13	89%
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	7	10	3	78%
2.1.8	Number of transportation infrastructure projects such as culverts and small bridges constructed or repaired	35	34	69	14	49	20	71%
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	154,421	463,353	-62,771	116%

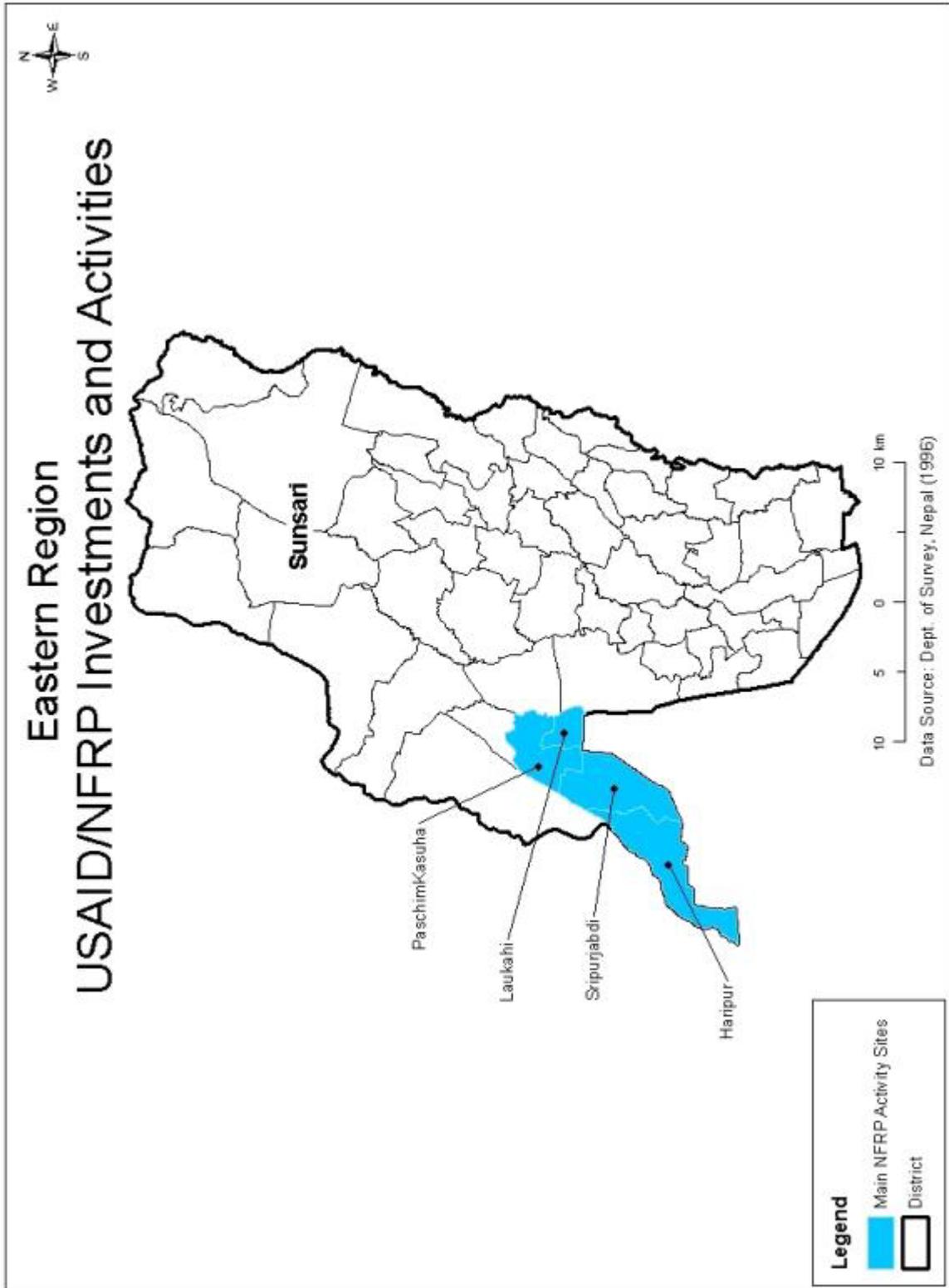
2.4	Number of households benefited by community infrastructure projects (assumes an average of 150 benefiting HHs per VDC)	57,541	15,000	72,541	27,321	84,862	-12,321	117%
2.5	Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities (estimated at 15% of construction costs)	127,219	52,000	179,219	27,486	154,705	24,514	86%
2.6	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$1,671,683	\$720,735	\$2,520,735	\$479,206	\$2,150,889	\$369,846	85%
2.7	Cost sharing leveraged from communities, local governments a/o other donor programs (in USD)	\$137,763	\$57,659	\$195,422	\$5,681	\$143,444	\$51,978	73%
<b>3 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	\$180,155	\$481,784	\$258,216	65%
3.7	Cost sharing leveraged by beneficiary farmers	\$49,500	\$55,000	\$104,500	\$133,348	\$182,848	-\$78,348	175%
<b>4 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	488	1,778	-8	100%
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%

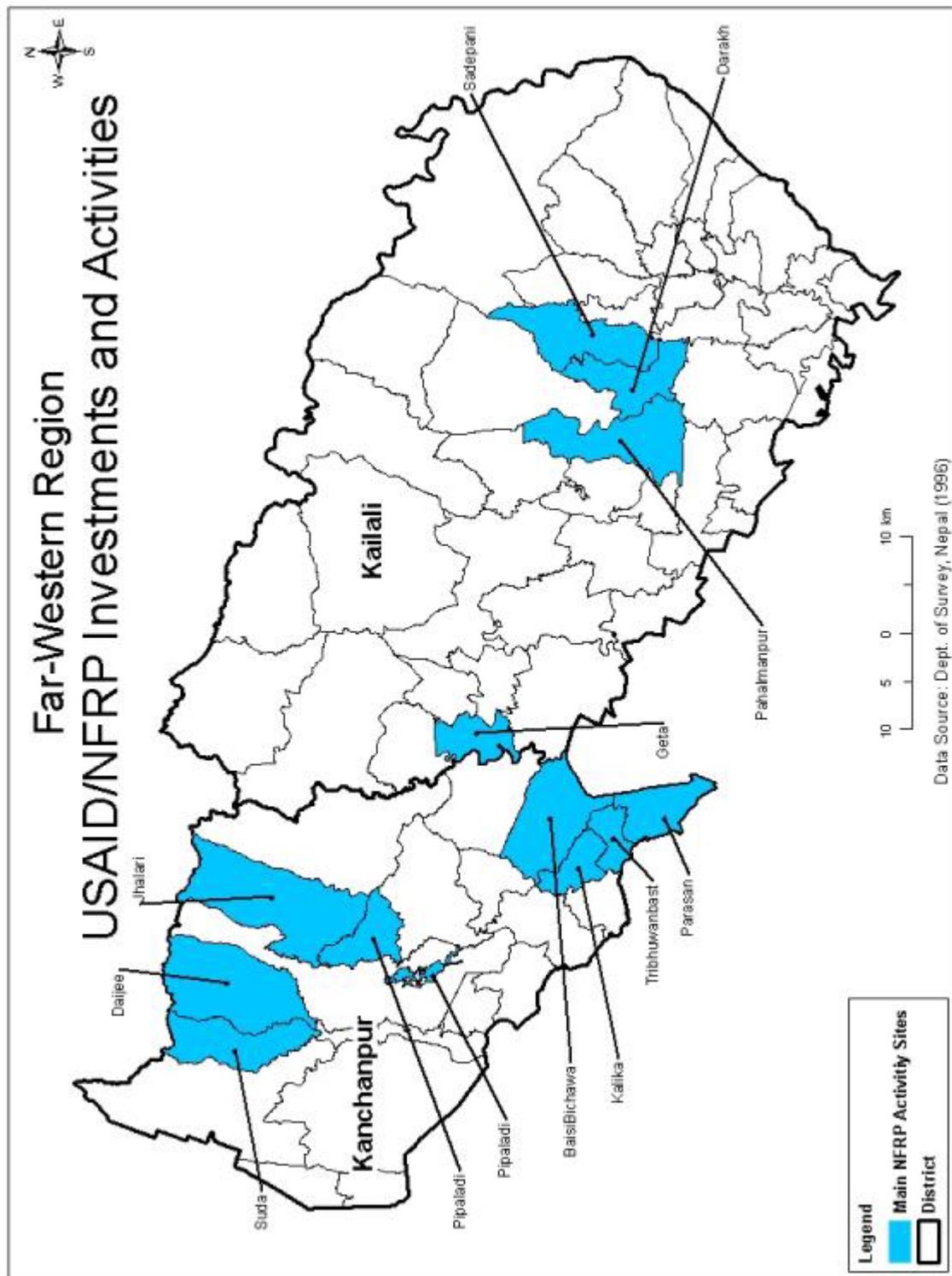
4.7	% of kitchen garden beneficiaries that continue to eat a minimum of five meals per week with green/leafy vegetables	0%	80%	80%	0	0	0	0%
4.8	Subcontract funds disbursed	\$119,529	\$50,000	\$200,000	\$67,680	\$187,209	\$12,791	94%
4.9	Cost sharing leveraged	\$36,740	\$0	\$36,740	\$0	\$36,740	\$0	100%
<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	0	120	24	144	-24	120%
5.3	Number of community members trained	2,436	480	2,916	235	2,671	245	92%
	Number of women trained	1,271	240	1,511	128	1,399	112	93%
	Number of youth trained	1,518	240	1,758	0	1,518	240	86%
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 Objective 5: Protection of Women and Children</b>								
6.1	Number of people trained	3,123	480	3,603	604	3,727	-124	103%
	Number of women trained	2,736	360	3,096	604	3,340	-244	108%
	Number of youth trained	1,395	480	1,875	604	1,999	-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 PS5.3 – Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling)	3,123	480	3,603	604	3,727	-124	103%
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













## USAID/NEPAL FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT  
APRIL 2010 – JUNE 2010

*PHOTO: Ambassador DeLisi meets with USAID-NFRP-supported farmers group in Bhaluhi Bharwaliya VDC of Bara district to discuss their current challenges and aspirations for the future.*