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# USAID/NEPAL FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM

## ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
## OCTOBER 2011 – SEPTEMBER 2012

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**COVER PHOTO**: USAID-NFRP is working to improve incomes, food security, and health and nutrition for rural farmers by introducing good agricultural practices that increase yields of high-quality crops such as these healthy bottle gourds.

*Photo by Fintrac Inc.*

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**QUARTERLY REPORT**

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# SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the annual report for fiscal year 2012 (FY2012) 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, 2011 to September 30, 2012.

USAID-NFRP works with food insecure communities throughout the Terai and Hills regions to increase farmer productivity and income, rehabilitate and develop small-scale community infrastructure, and improve awareness of sanitation, nutrition, gender, and protection issues. Under Phase III, which began in March 2011, USAID-NFRP is currently focused on improving the food security of communities in the Far Western region through targeted assistance in commercial agriculture, nutrition, and productive infrastructure. Program achievements in these new areas include:

**Commercial Agriculture**

- *Coverage area and participants:* Provided technical assistance and improved technologies on 821 hectares for food security and high-value crop initiatives, and on 72 hectares for home gardening in 132 wards of 29 program village development communities (VDCs). Formed 362 irrigation clusters from 3,101 commercial agriculture farmers and 110 home garden groups from 2,259 households selected for nutrition and hygiene assistance.
- *Results from the second crop cycle:* The total net sales achieved for all 3,101 farmers was $1,965,504, which is $898,837 above the first crop cycle's target. This equates to an average net sales per farmer of $634 in just one crop cycle. The average net sales per hectare is $2,393. Compared to the already impressive results achieved in the first two cycles of Phase II ($2,574 net sales per hectare), Phase III's efforts have raised productivity by an additional 75 percent.

**Nutrition and Hygiene**

- A final impact assessment on all 2,259 home gardeners on 72 hectares was completed in August.

**Productive Infrastructure**

- *Shallow tube well installations:* A total of 134 pump irrigation installations, including 121 shallow tube wells with improved motorized pumps and 13 surface pump systems, were completed this quarter. To date, $44,799 has been collected in farmer contributions for the cost of the wells and pumps.
- *Gravity-flow irrigation systems in the Hills:* In Dadeldhura, four piped irrigation systems and one lift/piped system were completed and are now operating smoothly.

The program's updated performance monitoring plan (PMP) 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*. A public access site is accessible at *www.usaid-nfrp.org*.

# SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION

## 2.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

**Figure I: USAID-NFRP Coverage**

USAID-NFRP works with flood-affected communities throughout the Terai region to increase farmer productivity and income, rehabilitate and develop small-scale community infrastructure, and improve awareness of sanitation, nutrition, and gender issues.

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

On March 9, 2011, recognizing USAID-NFRP's level of accomplishments over a three-year timeframe with a team that can effectively leverage local organizations and individuals to carry out program activities, USAID extended the program for an additional 18 months. The extension focuses on improving food security by expanding training to farmers in new food production technologies, linking producers to markets and input suppliers, and addressing infrastructure constraints including roads, bridges, and irrigation access. The second extension period is referred to as Phase III.

USAID granted a final two-month extension to USAID-NFRP on June 29, 2012 allowing for a smooth closeout of the program and effective transition to future USAID activities that will operate in the same districts. USAID-NFRP's final end date is now October 30, 2012.

USAID-NFRP is implemented by Fintrac Inc. in partnership with Nepal-based METCON Consultants, FORWARD, and a diverse group of local and national-level nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private contractors.

### *2.1.1 Geographic Focus*

*Phase III* – USAID refocused its economic development programming to meet the objectives of its Feed the Future initiative, which is designed to increase the availability, access, use, and sustainability of food for families in developing countries like Nepal. USAID/Nepal's Feed the Future initiative is addressing food deficits that affect 43 out of Nepal's 75 districts, childhood stunting and wasting that are some of the worst cases in the world, and a per capita income that is the lowest in all of Asia. In Phase III, USAID-NFRP continued its work in the Feed the Future target districts of Kailali and Kanchanpur, and extended to Dadeldhura to increase agriculture productivity and incomes, expand market linkages and trade, and improve the nutritional status of households.

Within each VDC, clusters of communities were prioritized for intervention based on selection criteria that analyzed population, social composition, vulnerability, availability of viable farmland, farmers' willingness to participate in the demonstration farming program, and farmers' commitment to sharing the cost of key productive inputs. USAID-NFRP has now been operational in nine districts throughout the country: Sunsari in the Eastern region; Parsa, Bara and Rautahat in the Central region; Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bardiya and Banke in the Mid/Far Western regions; as well as one Hills district, Dadeldhura.

**Figure 2: USAID-NFRP VDCs and Municipalities in Phase III**

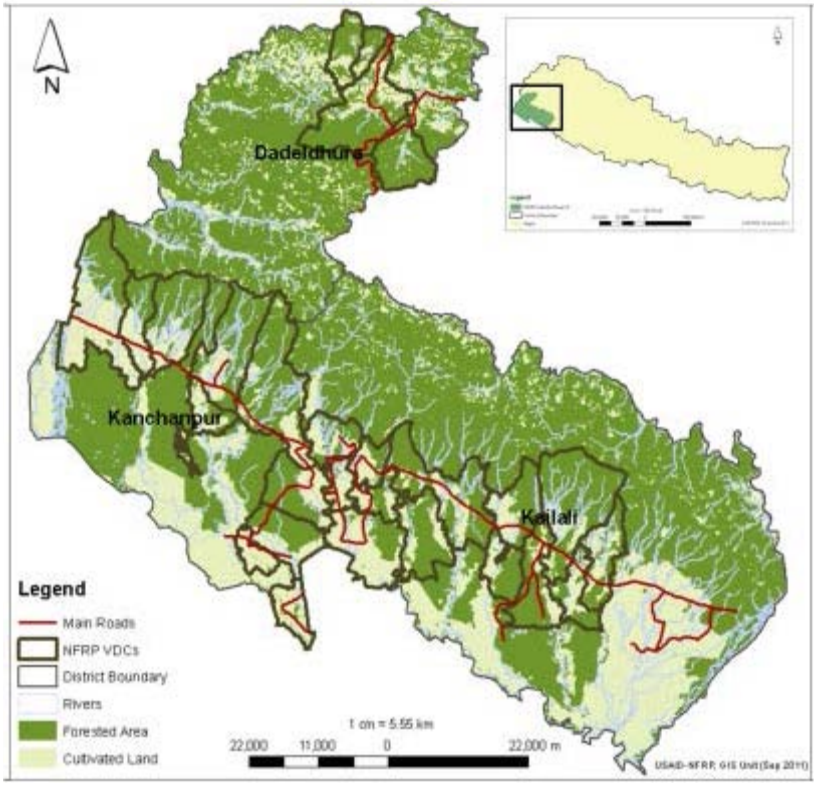
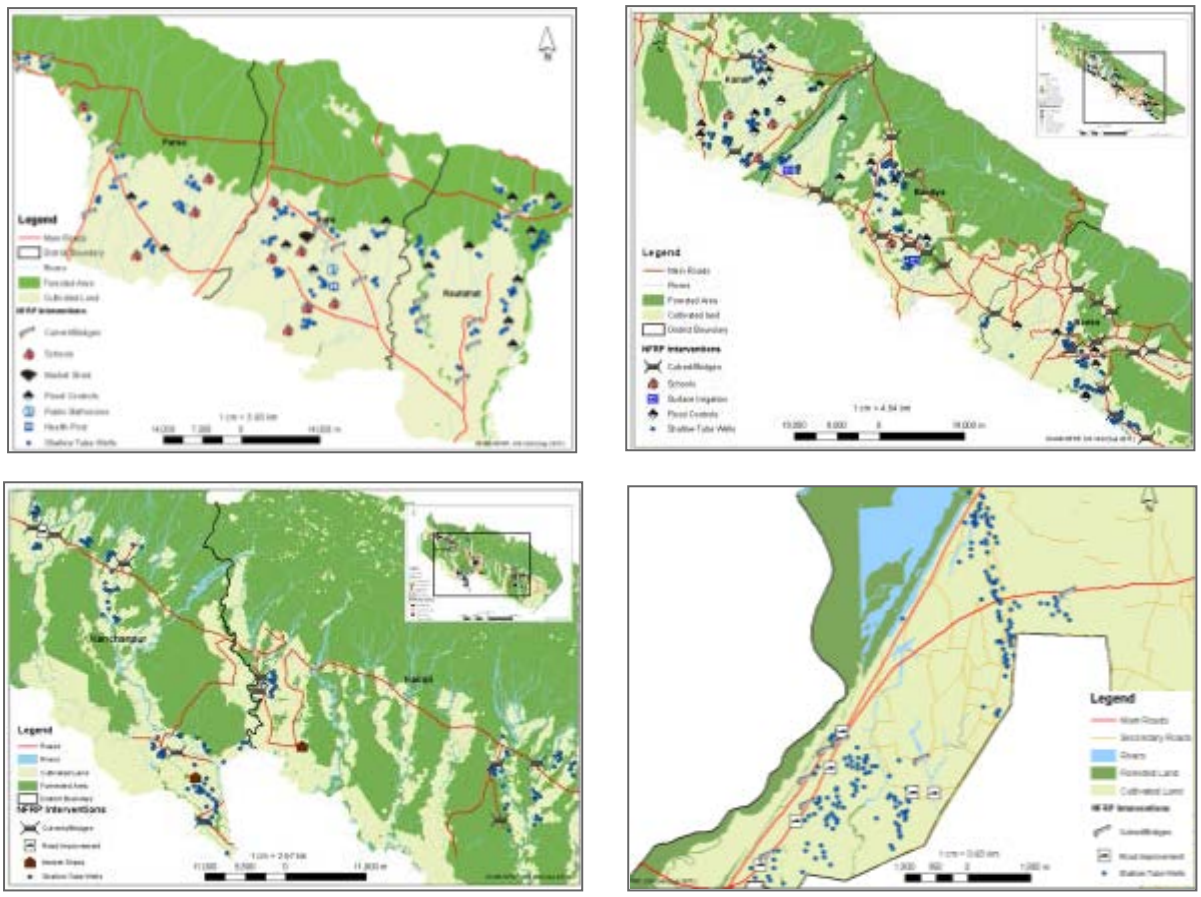



**Table 1: USAID-NFRP VDCs and Municipalities in Phase III**

| Far Western Region | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Kailali** | | |
| Beladevipur | Chaumala | Darakh |
| Dhangadhi municipality | Geta | Malakheti |
| Masuriya | Pahalmanpur | Ramshikharjhala |
| Sandepani | Shreepur | Udasipur |
| Urma | | |
| **Kanchanpur** | | |
| Baisebichawa | Bhimdutta | Daijee |
| Jhalari | Kalika | Krishnapur |
| Parasan | Pipladi | Raikwarbichawa |
| Suda | Tribhuwanbasti | |
| **Dadeldhura** | | |
| Samaiji | Amargadhi | Asigram |
| Ajaymeru | | |

Under Phases I and II, USAID-NFRP operated in eight districts throughout the Eastern, Central, and Mid/Far Western regions. Through a comprehensive process of field assessment, 76 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.

**Figure 3: Concentration by District in Phases I and II**




### *2.1.2 Performance Indicators*

Phase III began on April 1, 2011, in the Far Western districts of Kailali, Kanchanpur, and Dadeldhura to:

- **Improve agricultural productivity** by supporting the progress of 2,700 farmers and 800 hectares of demonstration plots for an additional three crop cycles. The program also strengthens the ability of VDC-based producer groups to expand market linkages and trade in a larger range and quantity of products. **Anticipated results** include a sustainable 300 percent increase in beneficiary farmers' annual incomes, $3.2 million in increased net sales, and more than 125,000 days of surplus on-farm employment.

- **Improve nutrition** in targeted communities by introducing home gardens and providing training on the importance of incorporating a variety of products into the diet that address caloric, vitamin, and mineral deficiencies. **Anticipated results** include 2,200 home gardens covering 75 hectares, and 4,900 households (30,000 people) with improved access, availability, and utilization of a more diversified daily diet.

- **Improve productive infrastructure** that directly supports USAID-NFRP's agriculture beneficiaries in targeted districts. Projects include construction of market sheds for product consolidation, grading, and marketing – which will increase market efficiencies, as well as surface irrigation systems in the Hills that will open up more than 100 hectares to water access, enabling year round cultivation.

## 2.2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

USAID-NFRP's approach to flood recovery and food security, and the methodologies applied to each of the program's five components, have evolved periodically under the three, partially overlapping programmatic phases (Phase I: May 2008 to June 2010; Phase II: October 2009 to July 2011; Phase III: March 2011 to October 2012).

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 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 grassroots Nepali organizations, many of which are based in or near the targeted VDCs, USAID-NFRP ensures there is a constant local presence at each program worksite. This achieves 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 initial strategy for the infrastructure component was 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. In Phase II, the component was modified to focus exclusively on rehabilitating or constructing infrastructure that directly supports and complements the economic development efforts of the program's agricultural beneficiaries. A similar approach was applied to Phase III worksites, but the limited funding requires that the focus be on agricultural infrastructure such as surface irrigation, collection centers, and markets that are more cost-effective and provide immediate benefits to emerging commercial farmers.

USAID-NFRP's approach to commercial agriculture under Phase III, previously termed Livelihoods and Income Generation (LIG), is to provide intensive, hands-on food production, 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 and linkages. At the end of the 18-month program intervention, each farmer is able to sustain a farm using this new technology and replicate the model within their communities by using their farms as demonstration sites.

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

*Gender Mainstreaming* – USAID-NFRP has emphasized the importance of women's participation in all program activities by focusing on empowering women with equitable access to training, production, markets, and income opportunities. Throughout the three phases, the program has ensured that at least 35 percent of all LIG/commercial agriculture participants are women with demonstrated leadership roles in their families and communities. In addition, 76 percent of all participants in the three social inclusion components were women.

## 2.3 REPORTING PERIOD ACTIVITIES

Under the terms of the Phase III extension, USAID/Nepal requested the USAID-NFRP team to:

- Continue its ongoing program with participating commercial agriculture farmers in the 12 VDCs of Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.
- Expand program support to neighboring communities within the same districts.
- Test Fintrac's land-based model for agricultural development in the adjacent Hills district of Dadeldhura.

Program implementation under Phase III began officially on April 1, 2011. The following details the progress in mobilizing program activities in the Phase III worksites through June 30, 2012.

### Commercial Agriculture

*Program worksites and land coverage*

USAID-NFRP operated in 29 worksites across the three districts (13 in Kailali, 12 in Kanchanpur, and four in Dadeldhura), supporting 819 hectares of demonstration farms in the first crop cycle, 821 hectares in the second cycle, and a recently established 835 hectares in the third crop cycle.

*Participant farmers*

A total of 3,101 farmers (1,070 women) were organized in 362 irrigation clusters, with each cluster ranging from five to 15 farmers. Irrigation clusters were organized into production groups with a range of three to 11 clusters per group.

Thirty-one percent of all participating farmers are between the ages of 18 to 29 years and 36 percent are 30 to 40 years of age. Seventy-seven percent are from indigenous groups, 19 percent from other castes, and 4 percent Dalit.

**FARMER PROFILE**

Mahesh Rana provides for his family of eight on less than one hectare. He used to produce staple crops for home consumption, but that only provided eight months of food for his family, meaning he had to leave in search of work for part of the year. After participating in USAID-NFRP trainings, he introduced high-value vegetable crops. His income has dramatically increased, as has his family's food security. "Growing vegetables has changed our lives," he said. "We no longer need to take out loans. We are secure on food and household necessities."

*Training program*

By the end of September, all 3,101 commercial agriculture farmers completed the third and final crop cycle trainings on good agricultural practices in nursery preparation, composting, production techniques, integrated pest management, pre and postharvest management, and marketing.

*Strengthening farmer groups*

Farmers were organized into a total of 362 irrigation clusters, each ranging from five to 15 farmers. The members of these groups must work effectively together to address the market opportunities available to them, including proper nursery management, irrigation system operation and maintenance, bulk purchasing of inputs, and marketing products. Farmers formalize their commitments through signed agreements and annual work plans for irrigation and land management. By selling surplus water to neighbors, irrigation groups also generate significant resources that support the long-term viability of the group's operations and allow many to transition into savings and credit organizations within their communities.

*Groundwater irrigation systems*

USAID-NFRP promoted groundwater irrigation in the Terai through shallow tube wells and motorized pumps in order to allow for counter-seasonal production during the dry season. Each irrigation cluster covers a maximum of 2.5 hectares of demonstration plots per well, allowing farmers to produce and sell surplus irrigation water to their neighbors, up to an additional four hectares.

Co-investment from farmers to pay for the cost of irrigation, improved technologies, and agricultural inputs has increased significantly in Phase III. A total of $44,799 has been collected from farmers to pay for the cost of the groundwater irrigation installations. Farmers also contributed more than $75,000 for agricultural inputs in the first, second, and third crop cycles.

A total of 134 pump irrigation systems were installed in the Terai districts. Of these, 121 are groundwater shallow tube wells with motorized pumps and 13 are surface water pump systems that draw from nearby rivers. In addition, 74 sheds were constructed to provide permanent protection and security to the pumps and wells and another 30 trolleys were distributed to farmers who prefer to store their pumps at home.

*Surface irrigation systems*

In the context of the Hills, neither traditional gravity-fed systems nor rainwater water catchments and drip irrigations were determined to be adequately cost-effective to promote irrigated, high-value crop production. Consequently, the team selected and designed hybrid systems that utilize the infrastructure of preexisting gravity flow systems while also applying low-cost alternative technologies, such as submersible pumps and inlaid piping, that expand the area under irrigation, dramatically reduce water seepage and evaporation, and are easy to maintain and repair. Gravity flow systems are dramatically more cost-effective than the water harvesting systems and are designed to provide year round water supply to farmers, whereas water harvesting only offers the minimum required for a limited scale of off-season production.

USAID-NFRP constructed four piped irrigation systems and one lift/piped system in Dadeldhura and provided tools and other maintenance supplies to the five water users committees. An irrigation user's manual for both field technicians and irrigation groups was developed by USAID-NFRP that provides easy-to-read guides on surface and groundwater systems maintenance, operations, and organizational management. The contents of this manual serve as the basis for the irrigation management trainings that are being conducted for the water users committees.

*Inputs provision – Voucher system with agro-vets*

In the third crop cycle, USAID-NFRP continued to work with the 15 agro-vets selected for the inputs distribution program through vouchers to farmer groups for required seeds and supplies. USAID-NFRP also provided technical assistance to the selected agro-vets in market assessment, financial and administrative management, and extension services.

"The program has helped us earn miracle income. The program package of training, on-site technical support, marketing, and accessing seeds and other inputs through local agro-vets is perfectly good for commercializing our agriculture produce. I will not only continue the production of high-value crops, but also scale up the commercialization every year."

*– Dilli Rana, vegetable producer*

The quantities and varieties of seeds for distribution were based on the cropping plan developed by farmer groups with program support. Farmers have been trained in the factors critical to good production and timing in terms of market price and demand, including access to available market channels, price fluctuation, suitability of soils and climate for specific crops, cost and availability of supporting inputs, labor, and transportation.

*Market development*

Program specialists have been working with 14 local markets to improve coordination with program farmers and establish long-term commitments from buyers and wholesalers. The engineering team also worked to identify technical and infrastructural constraints of local markets and determine what can be addressed with effective financial support from USAID-NFRP. Six sites were initially selected for program support although one site was later dropped due to internal conflicts within the marketing committee.

> "On-site training activities of the USAID program during the different crop growth stages, starting with soil management to nursery and transplanting to raised beds, were very useful. This helped us commercialize the farming."
> – *Sanju Devi Rana, vegetable producer*

Construction of all five infrastructure projects was completed in June. These included three market sheds in Kailakabasti and Mahendranagar in Kanchanpur district, as well as a collection center and large multipurpose market center in Dadeldhura designed to facilitate trainings, meetings, and crop storage. The marketing committee members of all five locations were trained in organizational, financial, and personnel management and participated in monthly coordination events with program farmer groups.

USAID-NFRP worked with the District Agricultural Development Office of Kailali, the local Chamber of Commerce, Helvetas, and CCI to broadcast daily wholesale prices of all locally-produced vegetables on Dinseh FM, a Dhangadhi radio station.

*Monitoring & Evaluation*

Methods, tools, and templates for monitoring, outreach, baseline recording, reporting, and dissemination of experience and results were developed and regularly used by all field technicians. M&E staff conducted monthly review meetings with agronomists and field technicians to review progress, troubleshoot issues, and plan for the next month's activities.

## Nutrition and Hygiene

*Program worksites, clusters, and households*

The Phase III nutrition and hygiene program concluded in May. The program's primary qualification was that all households must have pregnant women or children less than 2 years of age. In total, 2,259 households were selected to participate in the training program, which includes the provision of a 333 square-meter (one *kattha*) home garden and three crop cycles of technical assistance for every family. The program operated in 38 wards within the 15 VDCs, and covered an area of 72 hectares with demonstration home gardens over three crop cycles.

*Training methodology*

USAID-NFRP developed its nutrition and hygiene training syllabus, manual, and educational materials in coordination with Helen Keller International (HKI). Since April 2011, three training-of-trainers events were also conducted by specialists from HKI for USAID-NFRP's 16 community trainers, covering the subjects of essential nutrition actions and behavior change communication.

A second manual with new educational materials was also developed for the commercial agriculture participants (a new target group). This training package focuses on more general household-level nutrition and hygiene issues and includes an additional component termed "household economics" that serves to bridge the gap between increased family incomes and greater awareness of nutritional priorities, helping to ensure greater sustainability of both.

*Training nutrition action groups*

A total of 112 nutrition action groups were formed from the 2,259 participant households, each sharing common nurseries and working together to establish home gardens. All participants received the three-day training package on the seven essential nutrition actions, including breastfeeding, complementary feeding, feeding during illness, women's nutrition, controlling anemia, vitamin A, and Iodine deficiency disorders. Community trainers provided regular follow up visits and on-site trainings to ensure group members properly apply the skills they learned.

*Home gardening*

All 2,259 home gardens completed harvests of the third crop cycle in June.

*Accessing input services*

As described above, USAID-NFRP has worked with 15 local agro-vets in vicinity of these worksites to increase service provision to program-supported home gardeners and women's groups.

*Impact assessment*

In August, USAID-NFRP conducted a final assessment of the program's impact on key indicators such as food consumption, body mass index, prevalence of breastfeeding, and diet diversity.

## 2.4 CHALLENGES

Field staff have been working hard to complete all activities programmed for the third crop cycle before USAID-NFRP's completion in October.

# SECTION 3: RESULTS

## 3.1 PROGRESS TO DATE

Cumulatively by September 2012, 909,001 people had directly benefitted from NFRP-funded activities. A total of 887,963 benefitted from infrastructure projects; 7,536 benefitted from livelihood and income generation activities; 5,960 benefitted from sanitation, hygiene and nutrition trainings and home gardening; 3,275 participated in trainings to strengthen local organizations; and 4,267 were trained under the protection of women and children component. A total of 132 community infrastructure projects were also completed, and 171,948 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 $500,361.

**Table 2: Progress to Date: Higher Level, Overall Program Indicators**

| Indicator/Activity | Target | Achieved to Date | Balance | Completion Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of direct beneficiaries of USG-funded interventions | 955,867 | **909,001** | 46,867 | 95% |
| Number of community infrastructure projects constructed and/or rehabilitated | 144 | **132** | 12 | 92% |
| Number of individuals who have received USG supported training (all components) | 20,578 | **21,038** | (544) | 102% |
| Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities | 178,736 | **171,948** | 6,788 | 96% |
| Cost sharing leveraged by individuals, communities, local governments and other donors | $480,843 | **$500,361** | ($19,518) | 104% |

## 3.2 PROGRESS PER PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

### *3.2.1 Livelihoods and Income Generation / Commercial Agriculture*

**Phase III – Commercial Agriculture**

USAID-NFRP has provided technical assistance and appropriate technologies to a total of 3,101 farmers on 821 hectares of demonstration plots in 29 VDCs. The program's original target for demonstration plots was 800 hectares; however farmers have expanded the total area by an additional 21 hectares using their own financial and physical resources. Nurseries for the first crop cycle were established by July 2011, and transplanting was completed by September. Early harvests began in December although the production period extended through early February 2012. The second crop cycle training and field activities began in January 2012 and concluded in June. The third cycle is scheduled for completion by December 2012.

A total of 134 shallow tube wells with improved motorized pumps and 74 protective sheds were installed and operational by May. A total of $44,799 has been collected in farmers' contribution for the cost of the wells and pumps, which includes 40 percent of the installation costs, plus tools and construction of the protective shed.

Complete yields and sales data for the first and second crop cycles are available for the Phase III target area. Of the commodities promoted by USAID-NFRP during both cycles, on average capsicum

yielded the highest net sales per hectare ($7,166), followed by potato ($5,336), garlic ($5,010), tomato ($4,017), pumpkin ($3,397), and cucumber ($3,191).

**Table 3: Production and Sales Results - First & Second Crop Cycles**

| No. | Crop | Crop Area (Ha) | | Production (kg) | | Net Sales Value (USD) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Cycle | 2nd Cycle | 1st Cycle | 2nd Cycle | 1st Cycle | 2nd Cycle |
| 1 | Cauliflower | 167.7 | 14.3 | 2,474,704 | 170,959 | $367,192 | $41,132 |
| 2 | Cabbage | 99.3 | 19.1 | 1,553,336 | 535,307 | $161,392 | $41,624 |
| 3 | Tomato | 135.0 | 22.4 | 1,973,633 | 480,166 | $358,210 | $89,972 |
| 4 | Chili | 187.6 | 21.6 | 1,004,554 | 189,949 | $597,966 | $60,929 |
| 5 | Eggplant | 38.8 | 14.6 | 468,405 | 242,102 | $81,743 | $41,197 |
| 6 | Radish | 30.5 | 22 | 436,569 | 295,894 | $30,369 | $16,157 |
| 7 | Cowpea | 1.9 | 72.1 | 13,011 | 736,161 | $4,274 | $205,844 |
| 8 | Capsicum | 1.3 | 5.6 | 2,303 | 53,673 | $690 | $39,770 |
| 9 | Bean | 9.1 | 0.3 | 77,217 | 291 | $15,518 | $60 |
| 10 | Maize | 1.6 | 41.2 | 3,305 | 206,316 | $177 | $20,380 |
| 11 | Rice | 145.1 | 0.0 | 605,587 | 0 | $103,500 | $0 |
| 12 | Cucumber | 0.02 | 131.4 | 40 | 2,335,747 | $25 | $419,235 |
| 13 | Broadleaf mustard | 1.2 | 8.0 | 5,699 | 204,788 | $1,484 | $16,066 |
| 14 | Bitter gourd | 0.0 | 108.5 | 0 | 1,443,746 | $0 | $263,370 |
| 15 | Bottle gourd | 0.0 | 75.3 | 0 | 1,297,142 | $0 | $145,514 |
| 16 | Coriander | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0 | 1,780 | $0 | $998 |
| 17 | Garlic | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0 | 10,010 | $0 | $10,020 |
| 18 | Okra | 0.0 | 63 | 0 | 819,446 | $0 | $142,169 |
| 19 | Onion | 0.0 | 137.9 | 0 | 2,110,086 | $0 | $169,679 |
| 20 | Pea | 0.0 | 17.6 | 0 | 149,301 | $0 | $36,756 |
| 21 | Pumpkin | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0 | 163,619 | $0 | $18,343 |
| 22 | Ridge gourd | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0 | 15,851 | $0 | $3,688 |
| 23 | Watermelon | 0.0 | 26.8 | 0 | 476,950 | $0 | $65,178 |
| 24 | Potato | 0.0 | 5.2 | 0 | 91,718 | $0 | $27,746 |
| 25 | Wheat | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0 | 9,233 | $0 | $1,563 |
| **Total** | | **818.9** | **821.4** | **8,618,363** | **12,040,235** | **$1,722,540** | **$1,965,504** |

In the second crop cycle, the total net sales achieved for all 3,101 farmers was $1,965,504, which is $898,837 above the second crop cycle's target. This equates to an average net sales per farmer of $634 in just one crop cycle – income levels from agriculture that most farmers could have never imagined before working with USAID-NFRP.

The average net sales per hectare comes to $2,393 in the second crop cycle and to $4,496 in the first and second cycles combined (i.e. annual net sales per hectare). Compared to the already impressive results achieved in the first two cycles of Phase II ($2,574 net sales per hectare), Phase III's efforts have raised productivity by an additional 75 percent. This enhancement in the program's impact (measured in terms of income per farmer and per hectare) demonstrates USAID-NFRP's

ability to adapt to new conditions and learn from past experiences in order to strengthen its overall effectiveness.

**Table 4: Progress in Commercial Agriculture program - Phase III**

| No. | Indicator/Activity | Target | Results To Date | Completion Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Long-term participants over 3 crop cycles (18-months) | 2,700 | 3,101 | 115% |
| 2 | Hectares of productive land directly assisted by LIG | 800 | 821 | 103% |
| 3 | Shallow tube wells and motorized pumps installed | 157 | 134 | 85% |
| 4 | Net sales for participants in first crop cycle | $1,066,667 | $1,722,540 | 161% |
| 5 | Net sales for participants in second crop cycle | $1,066,667 | $1,965,504 | 184% |
| 6 | Net sales for participants in third crop cycle | $1,066,667 | TBD | TBD |
| 7 | Total net sales over three crop cycles (i.e. income) | $3,200,000 | TBD | TBD |
| 8 | Percentage increase in net sales per hectare of land | 300% | TBD | TBD |

**Phases I and II**

USAID-NFRP completed the full set of training and assistance activities for the 2,164 participants of Phase I by June 2010. Final results show that farmers generated a value of **$2.4 million in net sales** (income) over the three crop cycles. This translates into a nearly sevenfold increase in the economic productivity of their land, represented by a 686 percent increase in net sales per hectare. Farmers contributed an average of 0.22 hectares to the demonstration program and their average earned income during the 18 months was $1,111.

Phase II program assistance and field monitoring activities for the 2,271 participant farmers on 490 hectares of demonstration plots concluded in June 2011. Final data collected over the three crop cycles indicates that farmers generated a total value of **$2.2 million in net sales** (income). Economic productivity increased by 645 percent (on average), however, the trend continues to show an increase in productivity over each progressive crop cycle.

**Table 5: Phase I Results of 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% |
| **9** | **Total net sales over three crop cycles (i.e. income)** | $820,000 | **$2,403,738** | 293% |
| **10** | **Percentage increase in net sales per hectare of land (3 crop cycles)** | 300% | **686%** | 229% |

**Table 6: Phase II Results of LIG program**

| 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 | 487 | 99% |
| 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 | $733,944 | 269% |
| 6 | Net sales for participants in third crop cycle | $273,333 | $950,375 | 348% |
| 7 | Total net sales over three crop cycles (i.e. income) | $820,000 | $2,203,881 | 269% |
| 8 | Percentage increase in net sales per hectare of land | 300% | 645% | 215% |

In both phases, the significant gains made in the first and second crop cycles were overshadowed by the outstanding results of the third as farmers continued to scale up productivity despite not receiving any cost-shared inputs from USAID-NFRP. This was a built-in requirement to test the sustainability of the intervention by demonstrating that farmers have earned enough capital in the first two cycles to not require further financial assistance in order to sustain their productivity. The impressive results can be attributed to three key factors:

- **Reliable, year round irrigation** – shallow tube wells with motorized pumps.
- **Consolidation of commodities** to achieve the highest net returns on commodities with the greatest potential in local markets.
- **Effective crop planning** – After two cycles of trial and error, farmers adjusted production accordingly and achieved profits in the third cycle that were substantially higher than before.

**Increased incomes and debt repayment:** On average, household incomes in Phases I and II increased by 320 percent. One hundred percent of all farmers reported paying off all past debts by the third crop cycle.

**Improved food security**: The improvements in farmers' incomes and increased productivity of high-value (and nutritious) food have had a dramatic impact on improving the food security of beneficiary households. A study conducted in October 2010 on household food consumption confirmed that family-level nutrition was improving as a result of the extra income earned by farmers to pay for food, rather than the types of production on their land. The indirect benefits to the general public were also measured. In many cases, it was demonstrated that often the *only* source of nutritious vegetables in local markets were the LIG farmers of nearby communities.

**Diffusion effect**: The 2,164 farmers under Phase I increased their land under production by an average of 20 percent without assistance. Another 1,538 unassisted farmers on 183 hectares of land also adopted the practices and technologies of their neighbors and are now producing high-value crops.

**Increased demand for local labor**: Sixty-six percent of all participating households utilized paid labor for the transplanting, harvesting, and transportation of their products. The program generated an estimated 116,000 person-days of temporary employment (52 percent women), equal to $255,000 of cash injected into local economies.

### *3.2.2 Infrastructure*

**Phase III**

USAID-NFRP's focus in Phase III has been to rehabilitate or build productive infrastructure that directly supports and complements the economic development efforts of the agricultural beneficiaries. In the Hills district of Dadeldhura, USAID-NFRP targeted gravity-fed irrigation systems that support farmers participating in the commercial agriculture program. This includes four piped irrigation systems and one lift system that uses a submersible pump, all of which were completed earlier in 2012. USAID-NFRP also completed the construction of four agricultural collection centers and one multipurpose market center that will significantly enhance program-supported farmers' commercialization efforts and provide the needed facilities for local trade routes to develop.

In total, USAID-NFRP's Phase III infrastructure projects benefitted 7,719 households; increased productive land under irrigation by 845 hectares; and generated 6,842 person-days of temporary employment.

**Table 7: Phase III Results of Infrastructure Program**

| No. | Districts | Project | Project Cost (USD) | | Beneficiary Households | Irrigated Area (Ha) | Employment Generated (person-days) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | NFRP | Community | | | |
| 1 | Dadeldhura | Gravity-fed Piped Irrigation | 23,187 | 1,524 | 64 | 15 | 1,033 |
| 2 | | Gravity-fed Piped Irrigation with Submersible Pump | 29,276 | 4,917 | 47 | 14 | 1,144 |
| 3 | | Gravity-fed Piped Irrigation | 2,532 | 446 | 12 | 4 | 171 |
| 4 | | Gravity-fed Piped Irrigation | 5,161 | 634 | 9 | 3 | 310 |
| 5 | | Gravity-fed Piped Irrigation | 8,887 | 1,283 | 15 | 5 | 514 |
| 6 | | Market Shed/Collection Center | 4,543 | 0 | 47 | n/a | 171 |
| 7 | | Multipurpose Market /Collection Center | 16,279 | 1,364 | 150 | n/a | 482 |
| 8 | Kailali and Kanchanpur | Market Shed/Collection Center | 14,276 | 0 | 4,500 | n/a | 215 |
| 9 | | Market Shed/Collection Center | 8,949 | 0 | 750 | n/a | 134 |
| 10 | | Market Shed/Collection Center | 8,949 | 0 | 750 | n/a | 134 |
| 11 | | Shallow Tube Wells with Motorized Pumps | 64,564 | 43,069 | 1,375 | 804 | 2,534 |
| 12 | | STW Protection Sheds (x74) | 21,802 | 1,730 | | | |
| 13 | | Trollies for Pumps (x30) | 2,937 | 0 | | | |
| 14 | | STW Tools and Supplies (x134) | 4,969 | 0 | | | |
| **TOTAL** | | | **216,311** | **54,967** | **7,719** | **845** | **6,842** |

**Phases I and II**

In Phases I and II, 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 the 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 8: 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** |

**Table 9: Phase II Results of Infrastructure program**

| 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 | 8 | 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 | 3 | 28,758 | 1,190 | $31,977 | $1,409 |
| **TOTAL** | **33** | **33** | **71,340** | **37,887** | **$826,701** | **$13,043** |

The infrastructure component has benefited 128,881 households – 178 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.

### *3.2.3 Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition*

**Phase III – Nutrition and Hygiene**

The activities conducted under Phase III represent a modified version of the original nutrition and hygiene program of Phases I and II. There is now much greater emphasis given to measurably improving the nutritional indicators within beneficiary households such as changes in food consumption, body mass index, prevalence of breastfeeding, and diet diversity. Program assistance is extended exclusively to households with pregnant women or children less than 24 months of age.

A total of 2,259 households (1,620 women-led) in 15 VDCs in Kailali and Kanchanpur were trained in the nutrition awareness program and managed three production cycles (in just one year) on their 333 square-meter home gardens, covering a collective total of 72 hectares.

Successful home gardeners have demonstrated their ability to move beyond nutritious food production and incorporate themselves into the high-value vegetable markets that are already developing within their communities, thanks to the assistance of USAID-NFRP's commercial agriculture program.

The following table details USAID-NFRP's results of the total output achieved by the home gardeners in the three crop cycles, including the net sales achieved by farmers with surplus productions (i.e. not consumed by household).

**Table 10: Production, Consumption and Sales Results - Phase III Nutrition & Hygiene**

| No. | Crop | Total Production in 3 Cycles (kg) | Percent Consumed | Surplus Production (kg) | Net Sales of Surplus (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cowpea | 195,728 | 67 | 64,590 | 43,368 |
| 2 | Okra | 300,601 | 73 | 81,162 | 44,059 |
| 3 | Cucumber | 242,315 | 70 | 72,694 | 30,210 |
| 4 | Bottle Gourd | 374,404 | 71 | 108,577 | 28,766 |
| 5 | Bitter Gourd | 150,802 | 85 | 22,620 | 16,510 |
| 6 | Sponge Gourd | 301,344 | 68 | 96,430 | 19,286 |
| 7 | Pumpkin | 257,949 | 83 | 43,851 | 9,852 |
| 9 | Amaranthus | 73,937 | 96 | 2,957 | 1,047 |
| 10 | Radish | 204,575 | 64 | 73,647 | 11,191 |
| 12 | Carrot | 157,660 | 67 | 52,028 | 14,764 |
| 13 | Cabbage | 672,768 | 59 | 275,835 | 62,260 |
| 14 | Pea | 161,984 | 65 | 56,694 | 21,426 |
| 15 | Swiss chard | 176,467 | 75 | 44,117 | 17,950 |
| 16 | Tomato | 320,958 | 65 | 112,335 | 44,861 |
| 17 | Eggplant | 268,619 | 65 | 94,017 | 32,418 |
| 18 | Chili | 163,483 | 69 | 50,680 | 29,684 |
| 19 | Mustard leaves | 167,043 | 65 | 58,465 | 26,446 |
| **Total** | | **4,190,637** | **71** | **1,310,699** | **454,097** |

The following table indicates the total caloric value of the crops produced by all home gardeners over the three crop cycles.

**Table 11: Caloric Values of Phase III Nutrition & Hygiene results**

| No. | Crop | Production in 3 Cycles (kg) | Calories (kcal) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Per kg | From Total Production (kg) | Consumed by Beneficiaries | Estimated Consumption per Individual | Commercialized to Community |
| 1 | Cowpea | 195,728 | 3,230 | 632,201,440 | 423,575,740 | 23,911 | 208,625,700 |
| 2 | Okra | 300,601 | 510 | 153,306,510 | 111,913,890 | 6,317 | 41,392,620 |
| 3 | Cucumber | 242,315 | 130 | 31,500,950 | 22,050,730 | 1,245 | 9,450,220 |
| 4 | Bottle Gourd | 374,404 | 120 | 44,928,480 | 31,899,240 | 1,801 | 13,029,240 |
| 5 | Bitter Gourd | 150,802 | 250 | 37,700,500 | 32,045,500 | 1,809 | 5,655,000 |
| 6 | Sponge Gourd | 301,344 | 200 | 60,268,800 | 40,982,800 | 2,313 | 19,286,000 |
| 7 | Pumpkin | 257,949 | 250 | 64,487,250 | 53,524,500 | 3,021 | 10,962,750 |
| 9 | Amaranthus | 73,937 | 450 | 33,271,650 | 31,941,000 | 1,803 | 1,330,650 |
| 10 | Radish | 204,575 | 320 | 65,464,000 | 41,896,960 | 2,365 | 23,567,040 |
| 12 | Carrot | 157,660 | 480 | 75,676,800 | 50,703,360 | 2,862 | 24,973,440 |
| 13 | Cabbage | 672,768 | 270 | 181,647,360 | 107,171,910 | 6,050 | 74,475,450 |
| 14 | Pea | 161,984 | 930 | 150,645,120 | 97,919,700 | 5,528 | 52,725,420 |
| 15 | Swiss chard | 176,467 | 350 | 61,763,450 | 46,322,500 | 2,615 | 15,440,950 |
| 16 | Tomato | 320,958 | 240 | 77,029,920 | 50,069,520 | 2,826 | 26,960,400 |
| 17 | Eggplant | 268,619 | 240 | 64,468,560 | 41,904,480 | 2,365 | 22,564,080 |
| 18 | Chili | 163,483 | 400 | 65,393,200 | 45,121,200 | 2,547 | 20,272,000 |
| 19 | Mustard leaves | 167,043 | 340 | 56,794,620 | 36,916,520 | 2,084 | 19,878,100 |
| **Total** | | **4,190,637** | **8,710** | **1,856,548,610** | **1,265,959,550** | **71,463** | **590,589,060** |

### Table 12: Progress in Nutrition and Hygiene program - Phase III

| No. | Indicator/Activity | Target | Results To Date | Completion Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Number of people trained in improved sanitation, hygiene and nutrition | 2,200 | **2,259** | 101% |
| 2 | Number of households with improved nutrition due to demonstration home gardens | 2,200 | **2,259** | 101% |

### Phases I and II

Activities under Phase I ended in late 2009, with 3,061 beneficiaries trained, including 1,078 women and 1,521 children. Phase II training began in March 2010 for 640 beneficiaries and concluded in September 2010.

### Table 13: Phase I Results of SHN Awareness Trainings

| Indicator/Activity | Adult | | | Children | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Total | Boys | Girls | 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%** | | |

### Table 14: Phase II Results of SHN Awareness Trainings

| Indicator/Activity | Adult | | | Children | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | 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 (ICS) and trained each household how to use and maintain the stoves. In Phase II, 12 community-level promoters and 649 individuals were trained in ICS construction, operation, and maintenance and 486 ICSs were installed.

### Table 15: Phase I Results of 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% |

### Table 16: Phase II Results of Improved Cooking Stoves and Household Latrines

| 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% |
| 4 | Households assisted with Private Latrines | 240 | 240 | 100% |

A total of 2,258 home gardens were installed in Phases I and II. Surveys conducted by the social inclusion team indicate that 65 percent of home 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 income.

**Table 17: Phase I Results of Home Gardening**

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

**Table 18: Phase II Results of Home Gardening**

| No. | Indicator/Activity | Target | Results To Date | Completion Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Households assisted and trained in home gardening | 480 | 968 | 202% |
| 2 | Community vegetable nurseries established | 24 | 24 | 100% |
| 3 | Hectares of productive land directly assisted by home garden program | 16 | 32.3 | 202% |
| 4 | Fruit saplings planted (lemon, litchi, guava, papaya, pomegranate) | 6,000 | 6,000 | 100% |
| 5 | Percent of home 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*

The Phases I and II training programs in community development, youth leadership, and disaster preparedness and management for 60 community-based organizations and 60 youth clubs concluded in March 2011. 1,466 adults and 1,767 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.

Disaster preparedness and management training was provided to all members of the targeted community-based organizations. 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 included the completion of community service projects by each youth club. USAID-NFRP also initiated a young women's football program in the 12 VDCs of Kailali and Kanchanpur. 264 young women participated in the four-month program that culminated in an inter-VDC tournament in January 2011 with teams from each of the 12 VDCs.

**Table 19: Phase I Results of 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 | 60 | 100% |
| 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% |

**Table 20: Phase II Results of Strengthening Local Organizations**

| 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 | 12 | 100% |
| 6 | Participants trained in disaster mgmt/prevention program | 240 | 326 | 136% |
| 7 | Disaster preparedness/mgmt 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% |

### *3.2.5 Protection of Women and Children*

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 ethnic groups. Phase II training activities started in March 2010 for 604 young women from the 12 target VDCs in Kailali and Kanchanpur and concluded in December 2010. 602 parents also received training on the objectives and modalities of the program.

**Table 21: Phase I Results of Protection of Women and Children**

| No. | Indicator/Activity | Target | Results To Date | Completion Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Young women trained in Basic Life Options methodology | 1,200 | 1,333 | 111% |
| 2 | BLOP sessions completed per VDC (average) | 60 | 60 | 100% |
| 3 | Adults trained in REFLECT methodology | 1,800 | 1,728 | 96% |
| 4 | REFLECT sessions completed per VDC (average) | 60 | 60 | 100% |

**Table 22: Phase II Results of Protection of Women and Children**

| 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% |

# SECTION 4: PRIORITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

Program activities follow USAID-NFRP's FY12 annual work plan. Highlighted activities include:

**USAID-NFRP Closeout**

- Complete administrative closeout of program.
- Conduct closing ceremony in October.

**Final Program Evaluation**

- Support team selected for the final program evaluation.

**Commercial Agriculture Component**

- Finalize production and income results of the third crop cycles.

# SECTION 5: MANAGEMENT REPORT

## 5.1 PROJECT STAFFING

No changes in personnel or other staffing issues.

## 5.2 EXPENDITURES TO DATE

On March 18, 2011 USAID-NFRP received an 18 month extension, until August 31, 2012, and a budget increase from $6,506,377 to $8,506,377. Furthermore, on June 29, 2012 the program was granted a final no-cost extension to allow for completion on October 31, 2012. From program start to September 30, 2012, the program has used $8,285,600, or 97 percent of the USAID-NFRP contract budget. A detailed fiscal report summarizing cumulative expenditures through September 2012 is provided under a separate file.

## 5.3 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Nothing to report.

# ANNEX I: PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

| No. | Activity | Phase I & II Results | Phase III Targets | Total Targets | Phase III Results | Results To Date | Completion Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Program Level Objective** | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Number of beneficiaries assisted by USG-supported protection and solutions activities | 853,467 | 102,400 | 955,867 | 55,534 | 909,001 | 95% |
| **2. Objective 1: Rehabilitation and Rebuilding of Productive Infrastructure** | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Number of community infrastructures constructed a/o rehabilitated | 119 | 25 | 144 | 13 | 132 | 92% |
| 2.1.1 | Number of classrooms constructed with USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 2.1 Basic Education) | 52 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 52 | 100% |
| 2.1.2 | Number of classrooms repaired with USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 2.1 Basic Education) | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 100% |
| 2.1.3 | Number of model latrines in community schools | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100% |
| 2.1.4 | Number of drinking water sources installed or improved | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| 2.1.5 | Number of community irrigation systems rehabilitated | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 200% |
| 2.1.6 | Number of river protection projects (e.g. embankment protections, gabions, spurs, check dams) | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 100% |
| 2.1.7 | Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance (Program Element EG 4.3 Transport Services) | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 100% |
| 2.1.8 | Number of transportation infrastructure projects such as culverts and small bridges constructed or repaired | 53 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 53 | 100% |
| 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 | N/A |
| 2.3 | Number of people benefiting from USG sponsored transportation infrastructure projects (Program Element EG 4.3 Transport Services) | 562,549 | 0 | 562,549 | 0 | 562,549 | 100% |
| 2.4 | Number of households benefited by community infrastructure projects (assumes an average of 150 benefiting HHs per VDC) | 128,881 | 15,000 | 143,881 | 7,719 | 136,600 | 95% |
| 2.5 | Number of person-days of temporary employment generated by infrastructure activities (estimated at 15% of construction costs) | 165,106 | 13,630 | 178,736 | 6,842 | 171,948 | 96% |
| 2.6 | Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD) | $2,665,027 | $220,000 | $2,885,027 | $162,614 | $2,827,641 | 98% |
| 2.7 | Cost sharing leveraged from communities, local governments a/o other donor programs (in USD) | $150,806 | $12,449 | $163,255 | $54,967 | $205,773 | 126% |
| **3. Objective 2: Provision of Income Generation Activities** | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Number of individuals who have received USG supported long term agricultural sector productivity training (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity) | 4,435 | 2,700 | 7,135 | 3,101 | 7,536 | 106% |

| No. | Activity | Phase I & II Results | Phase III Targets | Total Targets | Phase III Results | Results To Date | Completion Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of women trained | 1,330 | 945 | 2,275 | 1,070 | 2,400 | 105% |
| 3.2 | Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity) | 4,435 | 2,700 | 7,135 | 3,101 | 7,536 | 106% |
| 3.3 | Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG interventions (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity) | 2,335 | 540 | 2,875 | 2,171 | 4,506 | 157% |
| 3.4 | Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations receiving USG assistance (EG 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity) | 92 | 30 | 122 | 0 | 92 | 75% |
| 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) | 4,435 | 2,700 | 7,135 | 3,101 | 7,536 | 106% |
| 3.6 | Implementation funds disbursed (in USD) | $739,027 | $490,000 | $1,229,027 | $305,654 | $1,044,681 | 85% |
| 3.7 | Cost sharing leveraged by beneficiary farmers (25% of in-kind investment) | $182,848 | $98,000 | $280,848 | $75,000 | $257,848 | 92% |
| **4. Objective 3: Improved Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition (SHN)** | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance (Program Element IIP – 1.8 Clean Water and Sanitation Services) | 1,648 | 0 | 1,648 | 0 | 1,648 | 100% |
| 4.2 | Number of people trained in improved sanitation, hygiene and nutrition | 3,701 | 2,200 | 5,901 | 2,259 | 5,960 | 101% |
| 4.3 | Number of households with improved nutrition due to demonstration kitchen gardens | 2,258 | 2,200 | 4,458 | 2,259 | 4,517 | 101% |
| 4.4 | Number of households with improved sanitation due to improved cooking stoves | 1,715 | 0 | 1,715 | 0 | 1,715 | 100% |
| 4.6 | % increase in the incidence of hand-washing of SHN trainees | 80% | 80% | 85% | 0% | 1 | 94% |
| 4.7 | % of kitchen garden beneficiaries that continue to eat a minimum of five meals per week with green/leafy vegetables | 80% | 80% | 80% | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| 4.8 | Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD) | $258,695 | $80,000 | $338,695 | $42,907 | $301,602 | 89% |
| 4.9 | Cost sharing leveraged (15% minimum, in USD) | $36,740 | $0 | $36,740 | $0 | $36,740 | 100% |
| **5. Objective 4: Strengthening of Local Peace Committees or Other Local Groups** | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | Number of groups receiving institutional strengthening and organizational development technical assistance and training | 144 | 0 | 144 | 0 | 144 | 100% |
| 5.2 | Number of community members trained | 3,275 | 0 | 3,275 | 0 | 3,275 | 100% |
| | Number of women trained | 1,773 | 0 | 1,773 | 0 | 1,773 | 100% |
| | Number of youth trained | 1,767 | 0 | 1,767 | 0 | 1,767 | 100% |
| 5.3 | Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD) | $147,002 | $0 | $147,002 | ($10,125) | $136,877 | 93% |
| 5.4 | Cost sharing leveraged (10% minimum, in USD) | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | N/A |
| **6. Objective 5: Protection of Women and Children** | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 | Number of people trained | 4,267 | 0 | 4,267 | 0 | 4,267 | 100% |
| | Number of women trained | 3,641 | 0 | 3,641 | 0 | 3,641 | 100% |
| | Number of youth trained | 1,937 | 0 | 1,937 | 0 | 1,937 | 100% |
| 6.2 | Number of women and youth organizations strengthened (assumes one group per VDC) | 72 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 72 | 100% |

| No. | Activity | Phase I & II Results | Phase III Targets | Total Targets | Phase III Results | Results To Date | Completion Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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) | 4,329 | 0 | 4,329 | 0 | 4,329 | 100% |
| 6.4 | Subcontract funds disbursed (in USD) | $26,746 | $0 | $26,746 | ($1,267) | $25,479 | 95% |
| 6.5 | Cost sharing leveraged (10% minimum, in USD) | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | N/A |
| **7. Objective 6: Windows of Opportunities** | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | Number of special studies (Program Design and Learning Element) | 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 | N/A |
| 7.3 | Subcontract funds disbursed | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | N/A |
| 7.4 | 10% cost sharing target (in USD) | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | N/A |

# ANNEX II: INTERNATIONAL PRESS

USAID-NFRP was featured in the US government's Feed the Future fact sheet at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2012.

FEED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

## FEED THE FUTURE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Feed the Future, the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative, is establishing a foundation for lasting progress against global hunger. With a focus on smallholder farmers, Feed the Future supports partner countries in developing their agriculture sectors to spur economic growth that increases incomes and reduces hunger, poverty, and undernutrition. Feed the Future efforts are driven by country-led priorities and rooted in partnership with governments, donor organizations, the private sector, and civil society to enable long-term success. Feed the Future aims to assist millions of vulnerable women, men, and children to escape hunger and poverty, while reaching significant numbers of young children with effective nutrition interventions to prevent stunting and child mortality.

Credit: APImages

### Engagement to Further Progress

Civil society organizations (CSOs) in donor and partner countries bring a wealth of ideas, energy, and resources to the fight against global food insecurity and undernutrition. Civil society is critical to the success of Feed the Future, through the diversity of activities CSOs undertake: **CSOs implement** programs funded by donor and partner country governments and their own private resources. **CSOs innovate**, developing novel food security and nutrition interventions tailored to specific sectors or parts of society. **CSOs intermediate** between donors and local communities, bringing interventions to communities that would otherwise be hard to reach or doubtful about change. **CSOs influence** governments, the private sector, other CSOs, and the public, increasing awareness of food security and nutrition priorities and advocating for resources. CSOs also help vulnerable populations become influential by training them to advocate for their own interests. **CSOs involve** governments, the private sector, and other civil soceity organizations in unique partnerships to further our collective progress against global food insecurity.

When launching the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) in July 2009, world leaders stated that "the increased involvement of civil society… is a key factor of success." CSOs remind governments of their AFSI commitments, strengthening accountability. And in the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, CSOs help all stakeholders monitor the trust fund's investments so partner countries see maximum results.

**STAKEHOLDER SPOTLIGHT**

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton and leaders from Ireland, the United Nations, and many other organizations launched the 1,000 Days partnership in 2010 to mobilize governments, civil society, and the private sector to improve nutrition in the critical 1,000 days from pregnancy through a child's second birthday. 1,000 Days works in partnership with InterAction and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, in close collaboration with the U.S. Department of State. 1,000 Days supports the Scaling Up Nutrition movement to coordinate and accelerate international efforts to combat undernutrition.

www.feedthefuture.gov

FEED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

## Contributions to Success

In **Senegal**, Feed the Future is engaging over 350 community nutrition volunteers who teach families to prepare nutritious meals and practice good hygiene. This program has helped farmers improve agricultural practices in over 80 community demonstration gardens. By identifying locally-grown, nutritious foods, these workers are helping reduce micronutrient deficiencies in children in over 350 villages.

Credit: Fintrac, Inc.

Landslides and major flooding damaged **Nepal**'s Terai region in 2007 and 2008, with disastrous impact on smallholder farmers. Under Feed the Future, the Nepal Flood Recovery Program rehabilitated roads, irrigation channels, and other infrastructure – and trained farmers and families in improved agriculture practices and nutrition – helping bring small farms back to life. So far, the program has worked with 51 local NGOs and private organizations and over 12,000 Nepalese farmers to raise farmers' net sales per hectare eight-fold.

### THE WAY FORWARD

The U.S. government will soon launch an action plan to ensure effective, creative engagement of civil society in Feed the Future countries. Under this plan, the U.S. government will champion new technologies for broad-based dialogue with CSOs; foster creation of new partnerships among CSOs, donors, the private sector, and partner governments; and promote best practices in CSO capacity development and service delivery. Success of the action plan will be seen in stronger CSOs in our partner countries, better equipped to manage their food security as a result of our joint efforts.

www.feedthefuture.gov

**At the World Food Prize event in Iowa in October 2012, USAID Administrator, Rajiv Shah, mentioned NFRP's work at a keynote address delivered to more than 1,000 people. See highlighted section below.**

# REMARKS BY USAID ADMINISTRATOR RAJIV SHAH AT THE WORLD FOOD PRIZE EVENTS

Thursday, October 18, 2012

**Remarks as Prepared**

Thank you, Ambassador Quinn; the members of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, chaired by Dr. Brady Deaton; colleagues from across the U.S. Government, the private sector, and development community.

Let me also offer my congratulations to Dr. Daniel Hillel.

Nearly 30 years ago, in the hills of southwestern Pakistan, Dr. Hillel crossed paths with a USAID project charged with bringing his vision of drip irrigation to the region's apple orchards and vegetable patches. For generations, agricultural practices in southwest Pakistan had reflected those in the rest of the world, as farmers let their fields dry out for long periods and then periodically drenched them.

As a result, water was wasted, and plants were stressed. Led by Steven Kovach, an irrigation agronomist who continues to serve with USAID, the project in Pakistan worked with Dr. Hillel to establish six one-acre drip irrigation demonstration plots, train local staff in running them, and produce a manual for their management that could be shared widely.

It probably wasn't the first time Dr. Hillel lent his expertise to USAID, but his visits in 1984 to the project site made an impression on the USAID team. As a result of their work, a large number of commercial drip irrigation systems operate today in the apple orchards of the region's largest city, Quetta—a legacy that shows the power of technology to take root, accelerating development and improving livelihoods over generations.

Two years ago, I had the privilege of delivering an address like this one here at the World Food Prize. A year before, at the 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, President Obama had rallied the world behind the need to dramatically reinvest in food security, securing $22 billion from donors and a commitment from developing countries to spend more of their own budgets on agriculture.

The truth was that these agreements could not have come at a more important time. For more than two decades, agriculture funding had been on the decline, leaving the world ill-prepared to cope with the growing challenge of food insecurity. In 2007 and 2008, soaring prices for basic staples coupled with shortsighted policy

responses, like export bans and panic buying, had set the world on edge. But it also convinced global leaders that it was finally time to do things differently.

Since that time, we've seen the U.N. General Assembly endorse the principles agreed to at L'Aquila, the G20 include food security on its agenda, the revitalization of the U.N. food agencies, countries across the world design their own strategies for food security, and NGOs step up their own commitments to end hunger.

That food security is on the global agenda today seems normal. But it was just two years ago here in Iowa that I first introduced USAID's Bureau of Food Security and discussed President Obama's recently announced global food security initiative **Feed the Future**. It all felt so new at the time, because it *was* new. It represented a new model of development, which has, in many ways, come to define the way we work around the world today:

A model that advances a far deeper focus on science, technology and innovation to dramatically expand the realm of what is possible in development.

A model that aligns resources behind comprehensive country plans developed and supported by policymakers, technical experts and stakeholders in developing countries.

A model that engages far more broadly with private sector partners—putting behind us an old reluctance to work together, and engaging companies not as wellsprings of corporate charity, but as real partners with an interest in serving the needs of the most vulnerable.

And a model that delivers more for developing countries, but demands far more as well.

That's the guiding framework for Feed the Future, an initiative that has brought the U.S. Government together behind country-led plans that have made tough trade-offs and focused on specific regions, policies, crops and livestock with the greatest potential for fighting hunger and transforming economies.

Three years later, it is high time we've taken stock of our progress and asked what we've achieved. We know there are many ways you can measure results in development, especially when you consider the comprehensive reach of Feed the Future. We know the first way is by measuring the number of people you've reached.

Over the last three years, working on the ground in 19 countries—from Guatemala to Malawi, Tanzania to Bangladesh—Feed the Future has helped 1.8 million people adopt improved technologies or management practices, growing yields *and* incomes.

That includes Sushmita Chaudhary, who struggled to eke out a living for her family in Nepal from cereal crops. In 2011, she decided to join a Feed the Future program that taught her about nursery management and crop rotation. She started planting high-value crops like tomatoes and cauliflower and, as a result, she earned seven times her former income and increased yields by eleven-fold.

We have also reached 8.8 million children through nutrition programs that have reduced anemia, supported community gardens, and treated acute malnutrition.

That includes Aisha Majuto and her infant son Lubanga, who live in central Tanzania. When Aisha was pregnant, she received home visits from a nutritionist, who counseled her on the importance of iron tablets and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of her child's life. When Aisha's husband tried to stop her from breastfeeding after only three months, the nutritionist intervened and successfully counseled the whole family.

The second way you can measure results is through outcomes you've helped deliver—meaningful signs that Feed the Future is beginning to have an impact at scale.

Here's just one: By planting an improved seed variety, rice farmers in Senegal have gone from a rice deficit—actually needing to purchase additional rice to feed their families—to producing a surplus. In just two seasons, we've seen the number of farmers using this new rice increase from 114 to 5,000 producers. And sales are expected to jump nearly 3,000 percent—from $12,000 in 2010 to $365,000 next year.

The third way you can measure results is through visible changes in policies that governments pursue.

In the last three years, USAID has ended monetized food assistance in Haiti because our studies revealed it would disrupt local markets. We encouraged commitment countries to limit or stop using food export bans as the worst drought in 60 years hit the Horn of Africa last year. And we have already seen half of all Feed the Future countries increase their public expenditures for agriculture.

The U.S. Government has also come together behind Feed the Future in a new and coordinated fashion to maximize our impact. The **Millennium Challenge Corporation** has directed half of its total investment portfolio to support food security. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is sharing its vast expertise in building agricultural capacity with developing countries. And the Peace Corps has more than 800 dedicated Feed the Future volunteers working closely with farmers and families to improve food security and nutrition.

These changes may be hard to measure, and they're not necessarily the ones that excite the imagination, but they are the changes that lay the groundwork for sustainable progress.

Development takes time, and food security cannot be achieved overnight. But the facts are in, and it's clear that we're seeing progress from our collective efforts, as reflected in global production, poverty, and nutrition topline indicators.

Since 2009, data from the World Bank and the Food and Agricultural Organization has shown an increase in food production in Feed the Future countries by an average of 5 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 13 percent in Southeast Asia, and 18 percent in Africa.

In the past, the development community has often spoken about success in terms of inputs—dollars pledged and dollars spent. Well, we are on track to meet all our commitments, including President Obama's pledge at L'Aquila three years ago.

But more importantly, we're ready to talk about what's most important—and that is results. Today, I am proud to announce that the report is sitting on your chair—the first **Feed the Future progress report**. In 33 pages, it outlines our efforts to apply our new model of development—demanding more from our partners, deepening private sector engagement, and harnessing innovation. And doing all of this at an increasingly impressive cost-effective scale.

In fact, across Feed the Future, we have generated over $9 from other partners for every dollar we've spent. By sharing risk with local banks and investors through credit guarantees, our Development Credit Authority has unlocked $443 million in private sector lending for agriculture—primarily in Feed the Future countries—in just three years.

And work by our in-house economists who specialize in cost-benefit analysis has shown a rate of return for Feed the Future investments that averages 22 percent—with a range from 11 to 148 percent.

Now that's the big picture. At the community level, the changes are no less powerful. Parents are learning about nutritious foods like peanut paste, chickpeas and sweet potatoes. Farmers are carrying record hauls to market. And women are not only securing rights to the land they tend, but also gaining greater access to credit and breakthrough technologies.

For over three decades, nearly all World Food Prize laureates have had one thing in common—one defining attribute that has helped them turn ideas into real development solutions for millions.

From Dr. Swaminathan to Dr. Hillel, each has harnessed the power of science, technology, and innovation to dramatically accelerate progress, setting countries on a path that has allowed them to leapfrog 100 years of development.

To help realize this potential around the world, we have fundamentally changed our approach—scaling up investments in cutting-edge research, providing direct institutional support to local universities and institutes, and training the next generation of experts.

Thanks to this new emphasis, vitamin A-rich, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes are reaching tens of thousands of households—from Uganda to Mozambique to Bangladesh.

And the deep placement of urea briquettes has helped transform 627,000 hectares of land in Bangladesh, leading to the first-ever rice surplus in the country's poorest state, home to more than 2.2 million people.

The innovation is as simple as it is effective. Instead of applying urea, a nitrogen fertilizer, to the soil—where as much as 70 percent is lost to runoff or the atmosphere—it is compacted into briquettes and buried near plant roots, where it releases nitrogen slowly.

Although agricultural technologies—like seeds and fertilizers—represent the core of our research investments, we're expanding our focus on science in other innovative ways.

For example, significant advances in actuarial science have enabled us to partner with insurance firms to pilot microinsurance programs. In Kenya last October—at the height of the drought—insurance payments were made to over 600 pastoralists who had purchased coverage for their animals earlier in the year.

Today, we're expanding this emphasis on science through three new partnerships—with UC Davis, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, and Arcadia Biosciences—to develop climate-resilient cereals, including maize, wheat and millet that can withstand drought and thrive in heat.

But we know that cutting-edge advances and breakthrough technologies don't just happen on their own. You need the expertise and ingenuity of scientists, agronomists, engineers and nutritionists—all studying the problem and devising the right solutions.

Today, I'm pleased to announce a new partnership called Feed the Future's Innovation for Agricultural Training and Education that brings a consortium of U.S. universities—led by Virginia Tech—to help more than 30 schools and universities in the developing world improve their curriculum, strengthen administrative capacity, and build their infrastructure. Together, these efforts will reach more than 120,000 students, empowering the next generation of agricultural leaders and World Food Prize laureates.

We're also partnering with TechnoServe to help scale up the work of **Partners in Food Solutions**, which links volunteers from General Mills, Cargill, and DSM with small and medium-sized mills and food processors in the developing world. Together, we hope to reach 256 food processors in Kenya, Malawi and Zambia with 50,000 hours of service.

But Feed the Future isn't just about building the capacity of businesses and institutions. It is about expanding opportunities for individuals.

That is why we are proud to be a strong and active partner in the **African Women Agricultural Research and Development Fellowship Program**, which has already helped more than 250 women in 11 countries make their mark on science. That includes Missa Demissie, who after receiving a fellowship, accepted a new job with Ethiopia's Ministry of Agriculture, gained a network of peers, and developed a new specialty in malt barley. Today, more than 1,000 women have already applied for the 70 places in the next round of fellowships.

The early results we've seen are remarkable, but we need to ensure we're also bringing them to scale. For that, we need not only the transformative power of technology, but also the dynamic energy of the private

sector. As our work across the government reflects, high-impact public-private partnerships are a foundation for sustainable, broad-based economic growth.

Last year, as we reviewed our progress leading up to the G8 Summit in May, we found that despite the growth of private sector investment in developing countries, almost none of it went to poverty-reducing agricultural development in Africa. When we reached out to global and local firms, we frequently heard them cite the same barriers to investment, including corruption, ineffective policies, and a lack of access to donor programs that could help make projects in developing countries more feasible.

As a result, we started bringing donors, private sector companies, and developing countries together in a new alliance that would expand investment opportunities in African agriculture by matching commitments from the private sector with commitments from African countries to implement serious market-oriented reforms.

The premise was simple, but it has dramatic potential when applied at scale. Announced at the G8 at Camp David Summit hosted by President Obama, the **New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition** aims to lift 50 million people in sub-Saharan Africa out of poverty in the next decade.
So far, more than 70 global and local companies have committed more than $4 billion to expand seed production and distribution, establish small-scale irrigation systems, and source food locally for global supply chains.

For example, in Ethiopia, DuPont is moving forward with their commitment to strengthen their maize value chain, reaching 32,000 smallholder farmers and providing a credit facility for storage dealers. And in Tanzania, a local seed company called TANSEED is developing a new seed package designed for smallholder farmers that will help raise the incomes of 1 million people.

At the same time, six African countries have developed cooperation frameworks to guide reforms, evidence of which is already beginning to take shape.

Tanzania has publically committed to removing its export ban on staple commodities that has, in the past, been implemented during food emergencies. And just a month ago, we formed a partnership with Ghana's Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the World Bank to help deliver on three of Ghana's New Alliance commitments—establishing a land database for investors, creating model lease agreements, and forming clear procedures for channeling investor interest to appropriate government agencies.

These are impressive steps, but we're also always searching for ways to ensure that they reach all the way back to individual businesses, farms and families. One of the most innovative ways we do this is through our Development Credit Authority, which encourages local banks to lend to underserved farmers and agribusinesses, creating market linkages that will reduce poverty over the long term.

Today, I am pleased to announce two new DCA agreements. The first works with the **World Food Program's Purchase for Progress** in South Sudan, Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia to partially back loans made to smallholder farmer organizations, including those with forward delivery and direct contracts from

WFP. It's a creative approach to using existing markets to bring risk adverse banks to the table. By having a purchase order from the World Food Program, a farmer can use that as collateral and access financing—in some cases for the very first time.

The second DCA agreement works with Root Capital, a Boston-based social investment fund, to open financing opportunities for agricultural businesses that are too large for microcredit, but too small for traditional commercial lending. As a result of this partnership, over the next five years, Root Capital will disburse more than $50 million in loans, reaching more than 1 million small-scale farmers, primarily in Feed the Future countries.

This is exactly the kind of private sector development we need to ensure the sustainability of our results.

Our goals are ambitious. They encourage us to push the boundaries of what is possible and inspire others to join our efforts. But in the end, they are only as meaningful as our ability to deliver on them. And that ability is determined by our commitment to closely monitor, measure and publically report on our progress.

Today, we require baselines and set evidence-based targets. We demand the rigor required to understand what is working—and what is not—in order to achieve meaningful results.

Through Feed the Future, we're building a robust management system for gathering and disseminating timely, accurate data. Instead of setting up a parallel structure that replicates the work of local ministries and relies on modeling and interpretation, we are working closely with local institutions—often the National Bureau of Statistics—to build an open-data platform that measures our progress against our goal-level indicators.

Just as country-based **Demographic and Health Surveys** helped dramatically expand monitoring capabilities in global health and rallied the world behind new efforts to end preventable child death, Feed the Future's new open-data platform will transform our knowledge and inform cutting-edge new approaches.

Despite this progress, we all know our hardest work is just beginning and some of our greatest challenges lie ahead. Here in Iowa, famers know that better than anyone, as rural communities across the country continue to feel pressure from a parched land.

Our nation has some remarkable systems in place to support our farmers and ranchers through a tough time. They can buy insurance products, access our government's real-time data monitoring, and count on universities like Iowa State to study the problem and foster new solutions.

In developing countries, many of these support networks simply don't exist—leaving the consequences of drought and climate change to fall disproportionately on the global poor.

The United States will always be ready to provide aid in times of urgent need. It is one of the most profound and most meaningful expressions of who we are as a people, and the limitless generosity and compassion that unites us.

But as the president said when he launched the New Alliance, we can't deliver food aid only to let communities go back to the way things were. "Development has to be sustainable, and as an international community, we have to do better."

That's why, even as we swiftly answered humanitarian calls in the Horn of Africa last year, and in the Sahel today, we have helped countries adopt real plans and structures to strengthen the resilience of local communities to droughts and floods.

That's why, even as we provide life-nourishing peanut paste to more than 71,000 children in East Africa with severe acute malnutrition, we are also helping parents around the world learn about nutritious foods like the orange-fleshed sweet potato.

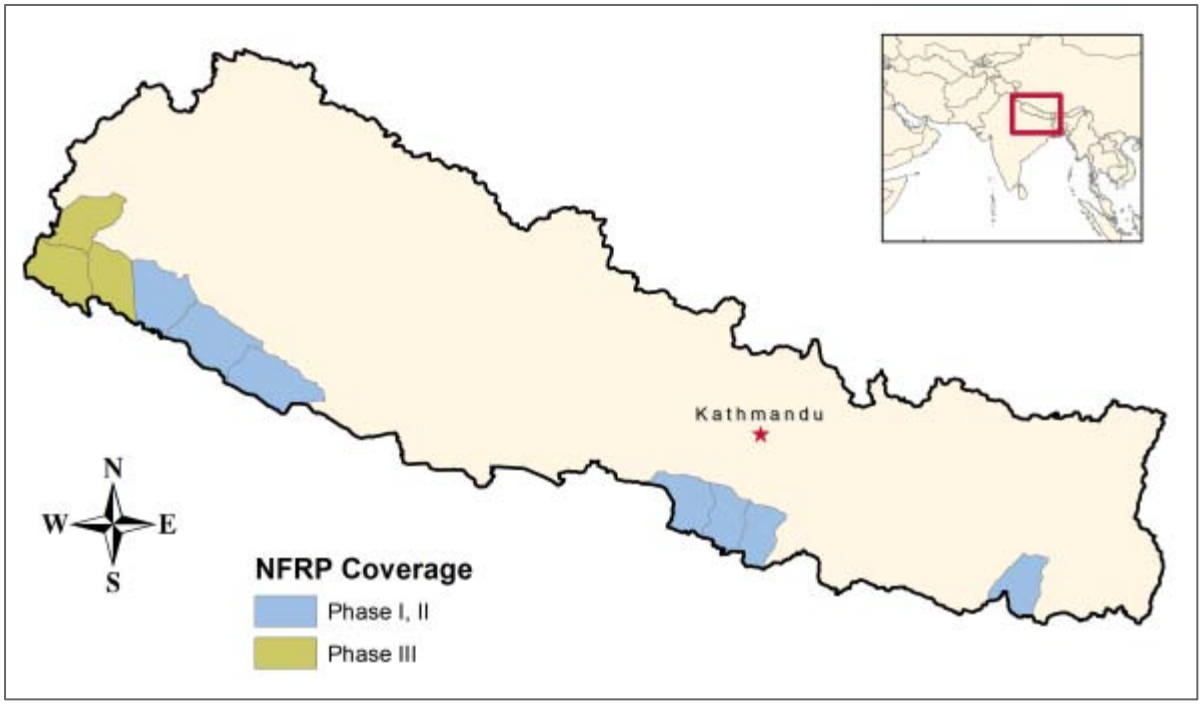
That's why, even as we develop the next generation of food-aid products, we are also generating groundbreaking advances in agricultural development, sowing economies with the seeds they need to grow..

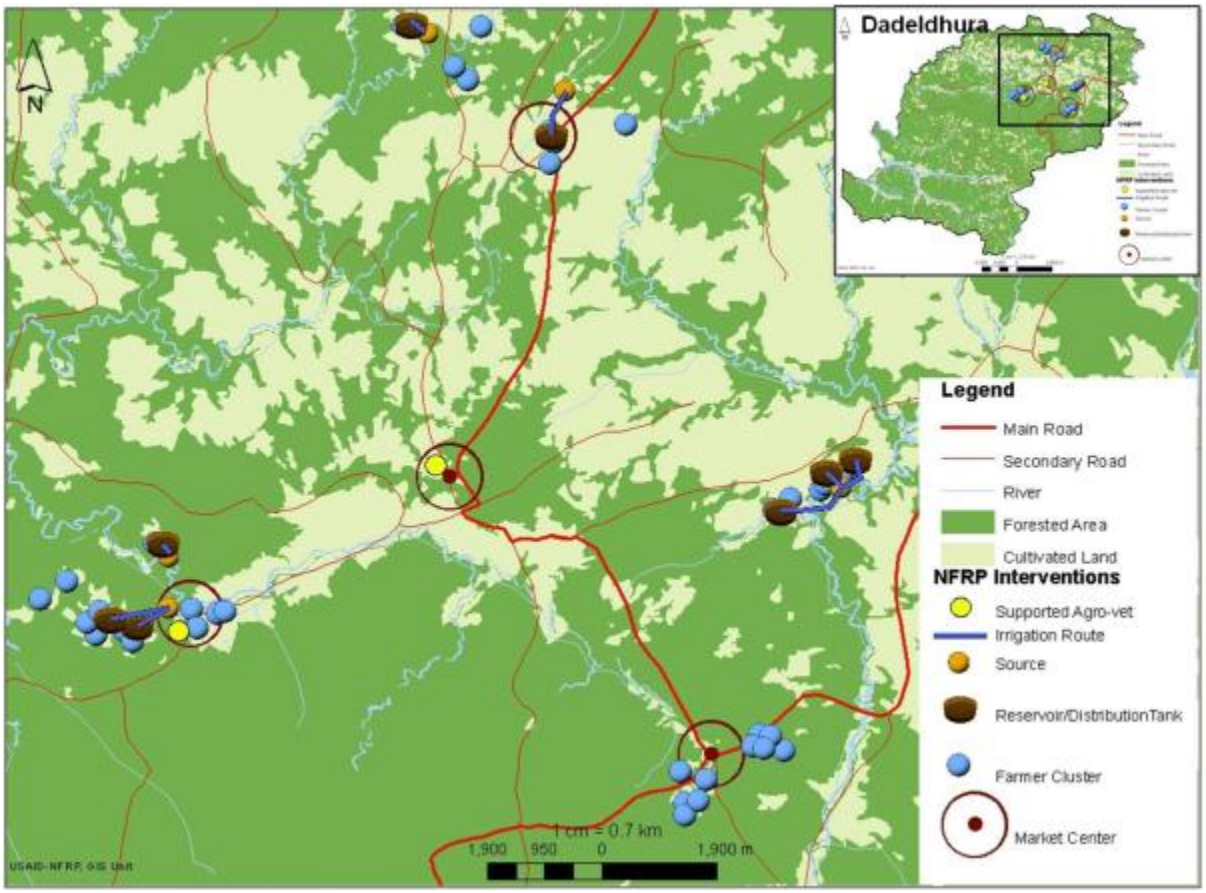
And that's why, even as we remain poised to respond to the next humanitarian food crisis, we will not stop working towards the day it's no longer needed.

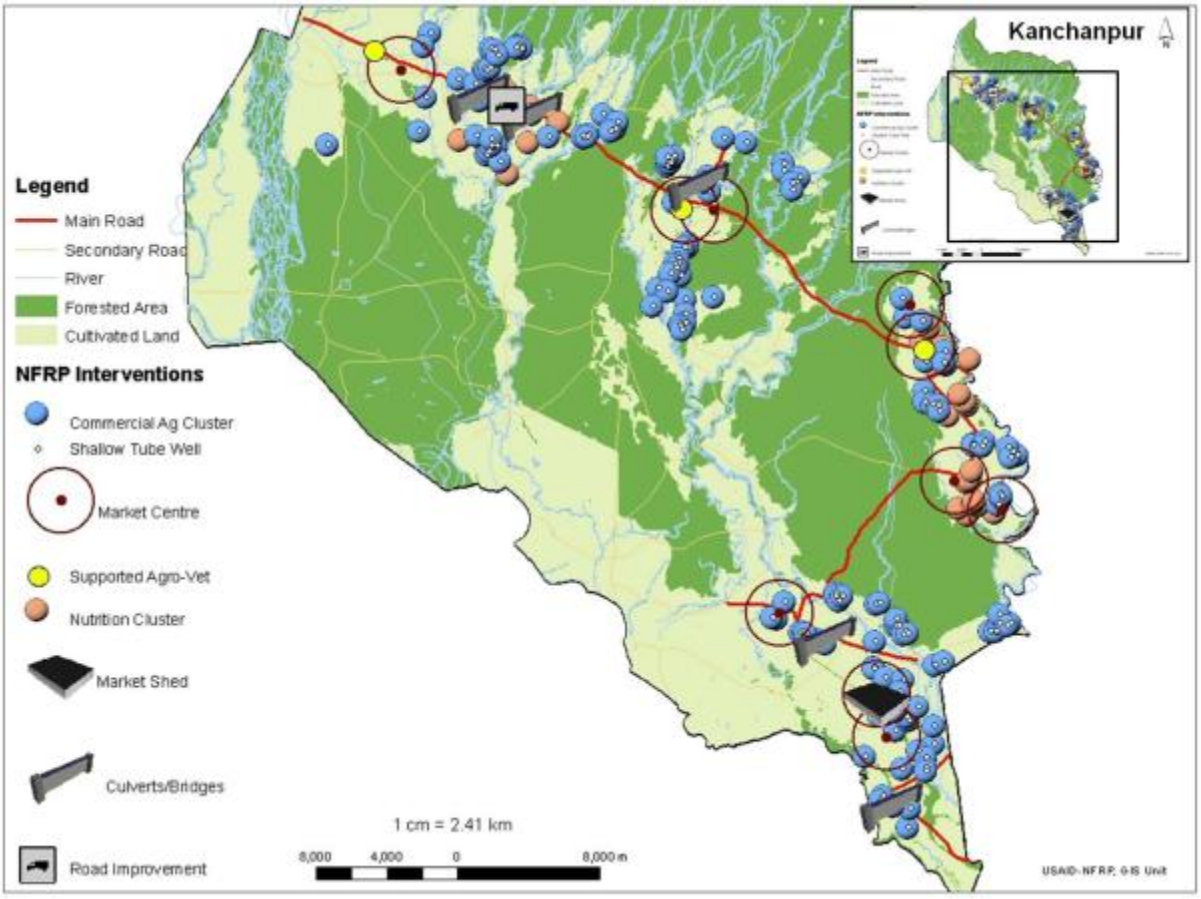
Thank you.

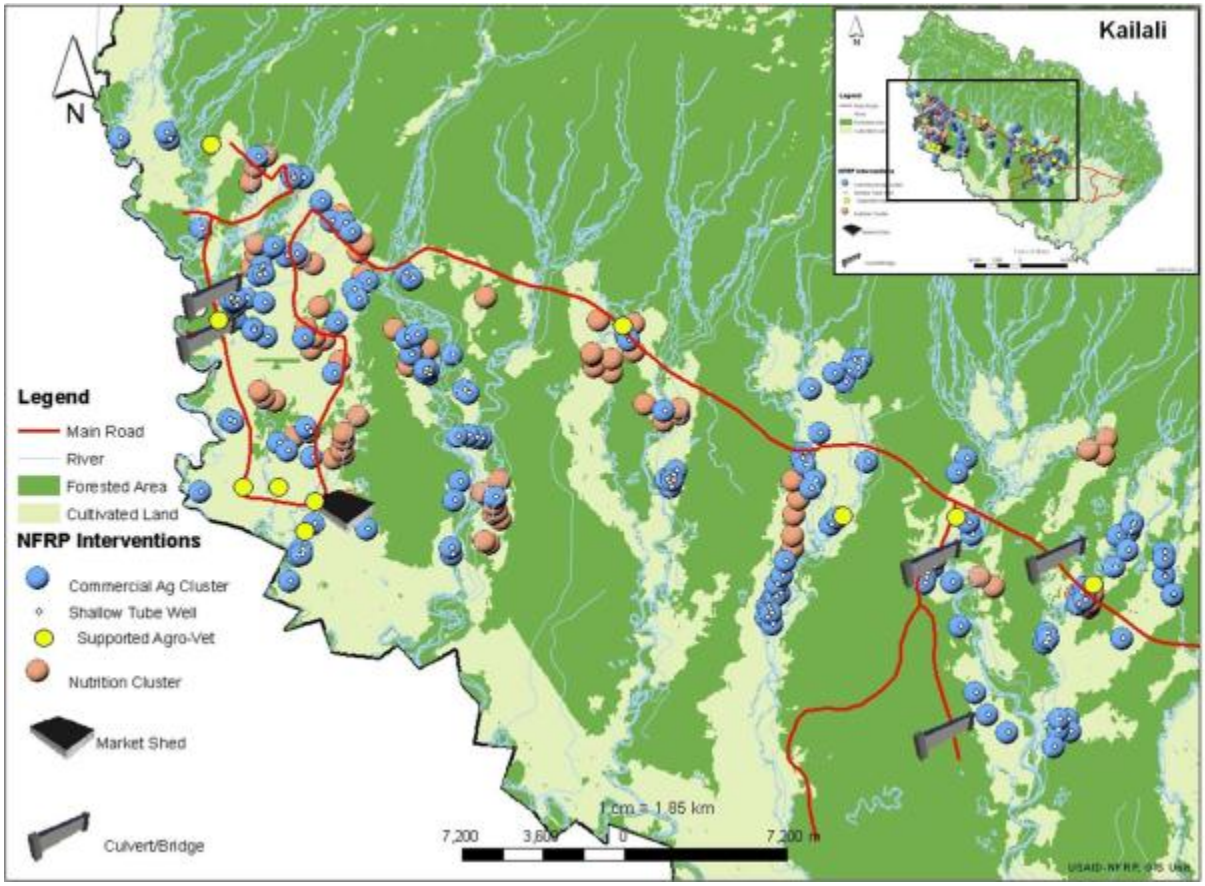
**Source**: http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/speeches/remarks-usaid-administrator-rajiv-shah-world-food-prize-events

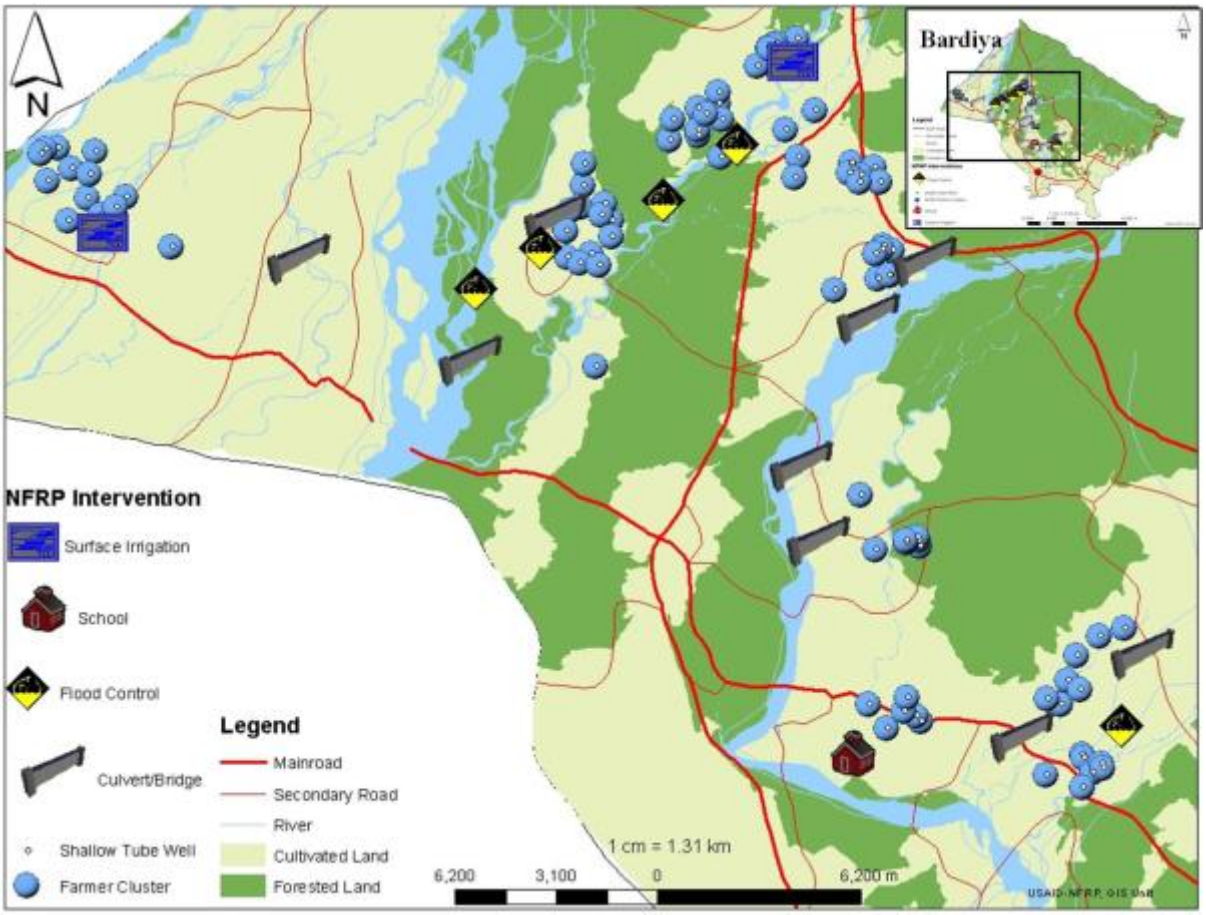
# ANNEX III: USAID-NFRP CLIENT DISTRIBUTION MAPS BY DISTRICT

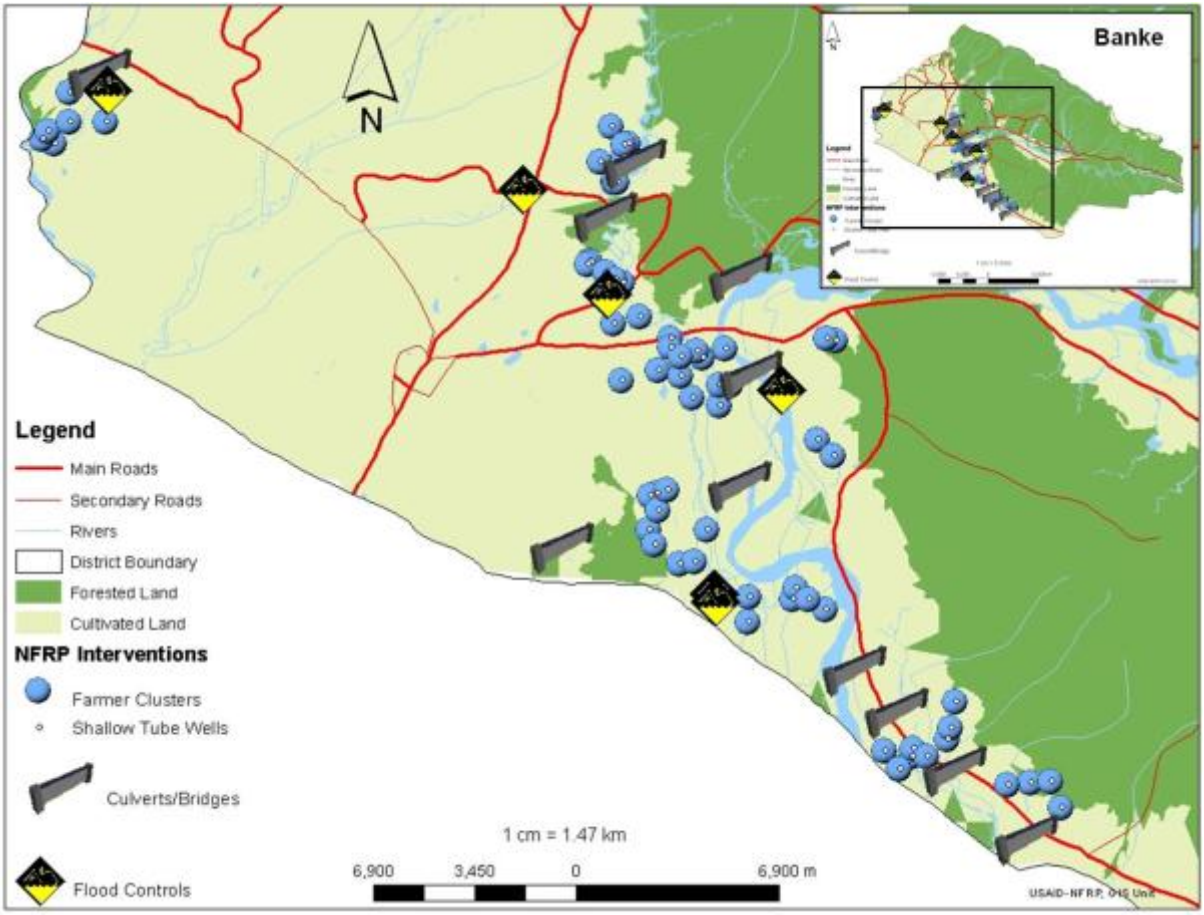


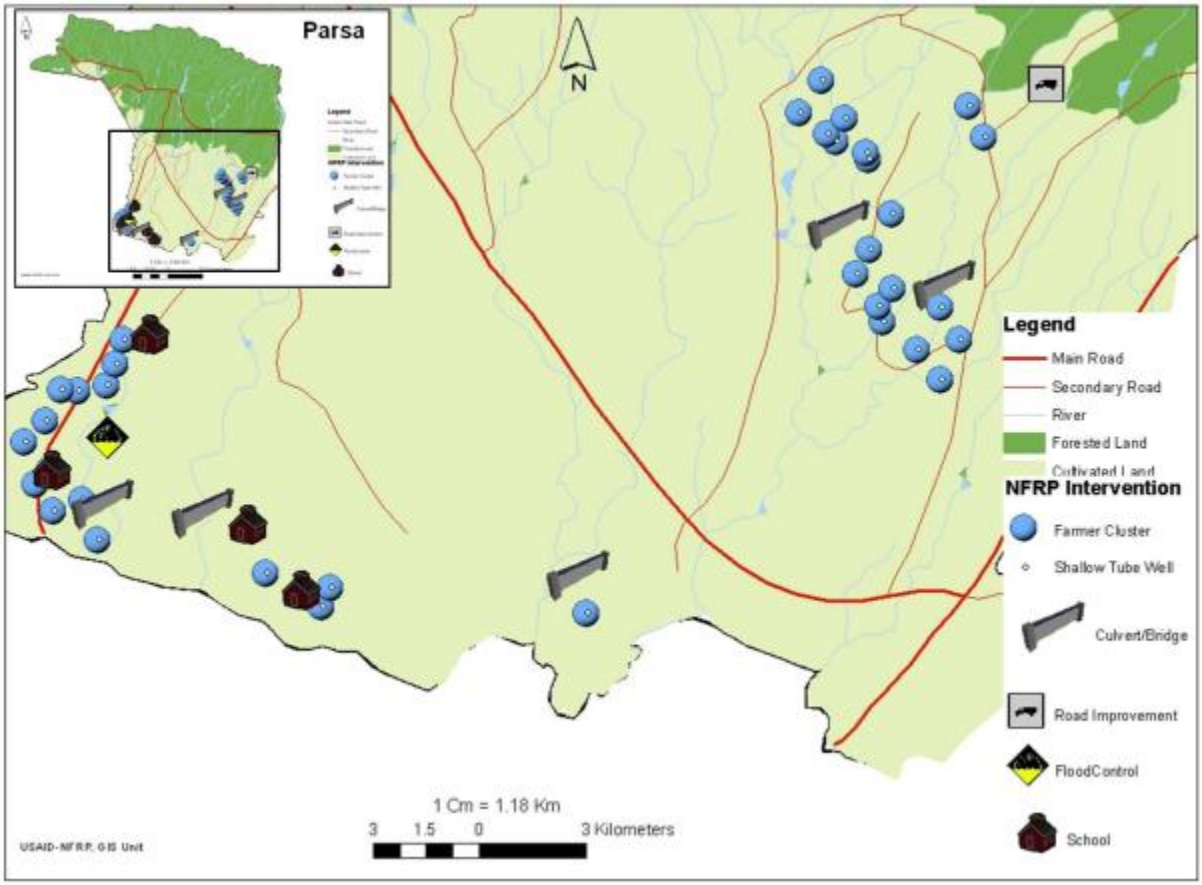



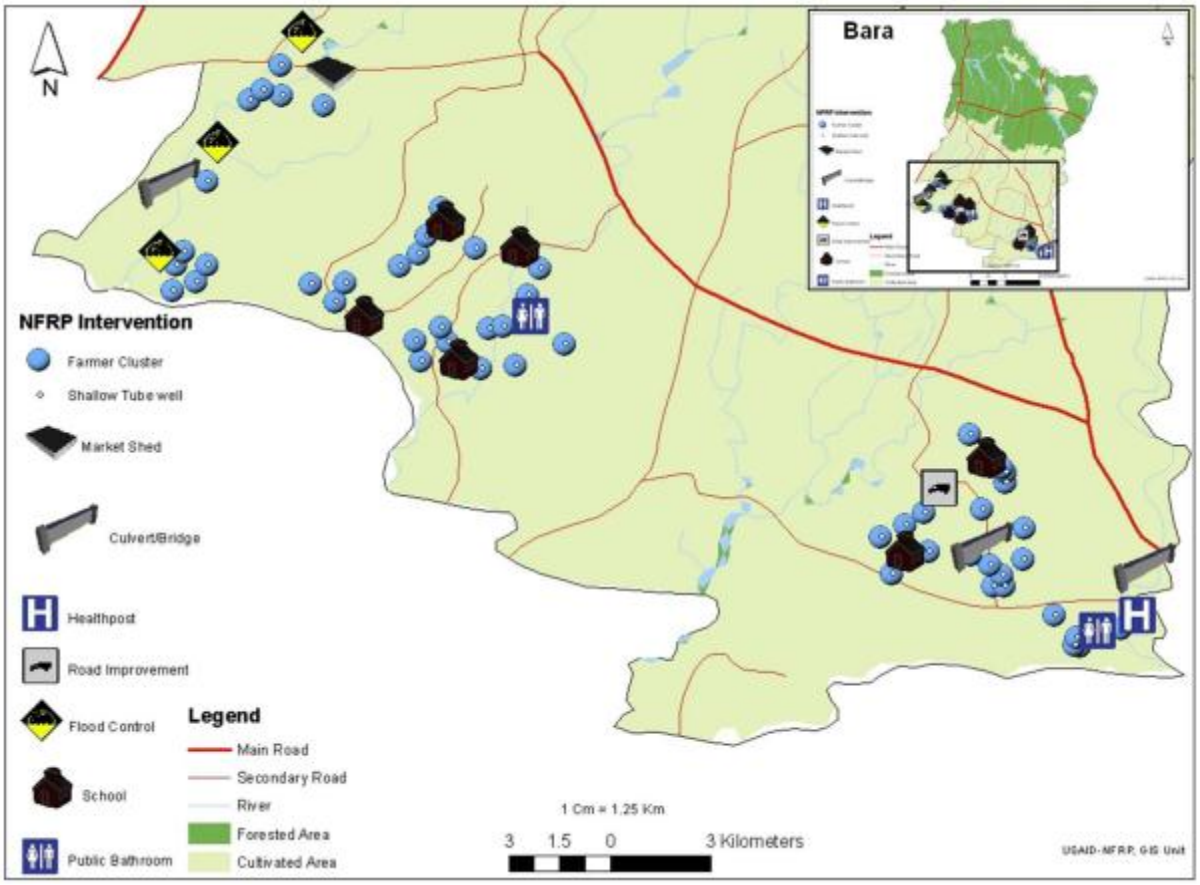

Kanchanpur
Legend
Main Road
Secondary Road
River
Forested Area
Cultivated Land
NFRP Interventions
Commercial Ag Cluster
Shallow Tube Well
Market Centre
Supported Agro-Vet
Nutrition Cluster
Market Shed
Culverts/Bridges
Road Improvement
1 cm = 2.41 km
8,000
4,000
0
8,000 m
USAID-NFRP, GIS Unit

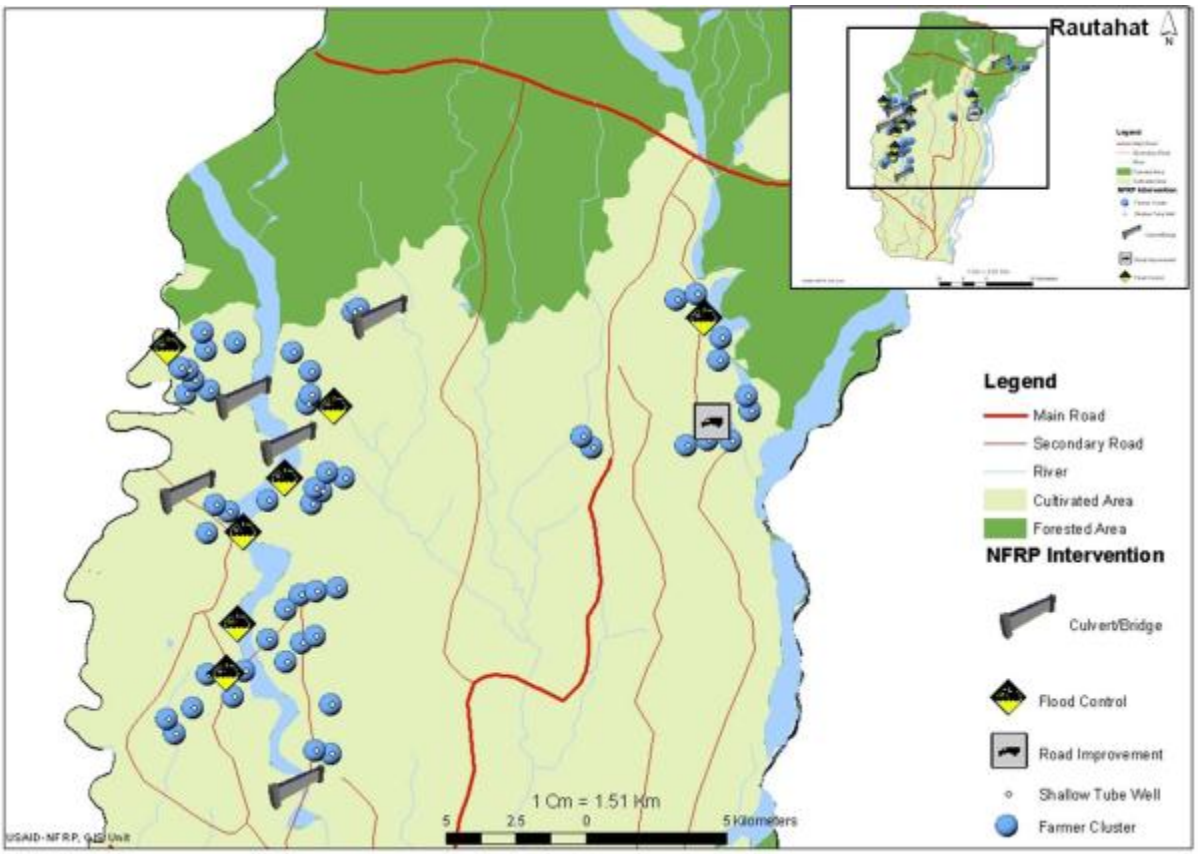

Kailali
N
Legend
Main Road
River
Forested Area
Cultivated Land
NFRP Interventions
Commercial Ag Cluster
Shallow Tube Well
Supported Agro-Vet
Nutrition Cluster
Market Shed
Culvert/Bridge
1 cm = 1.85 km
7,200
3,600
0
7,200 m

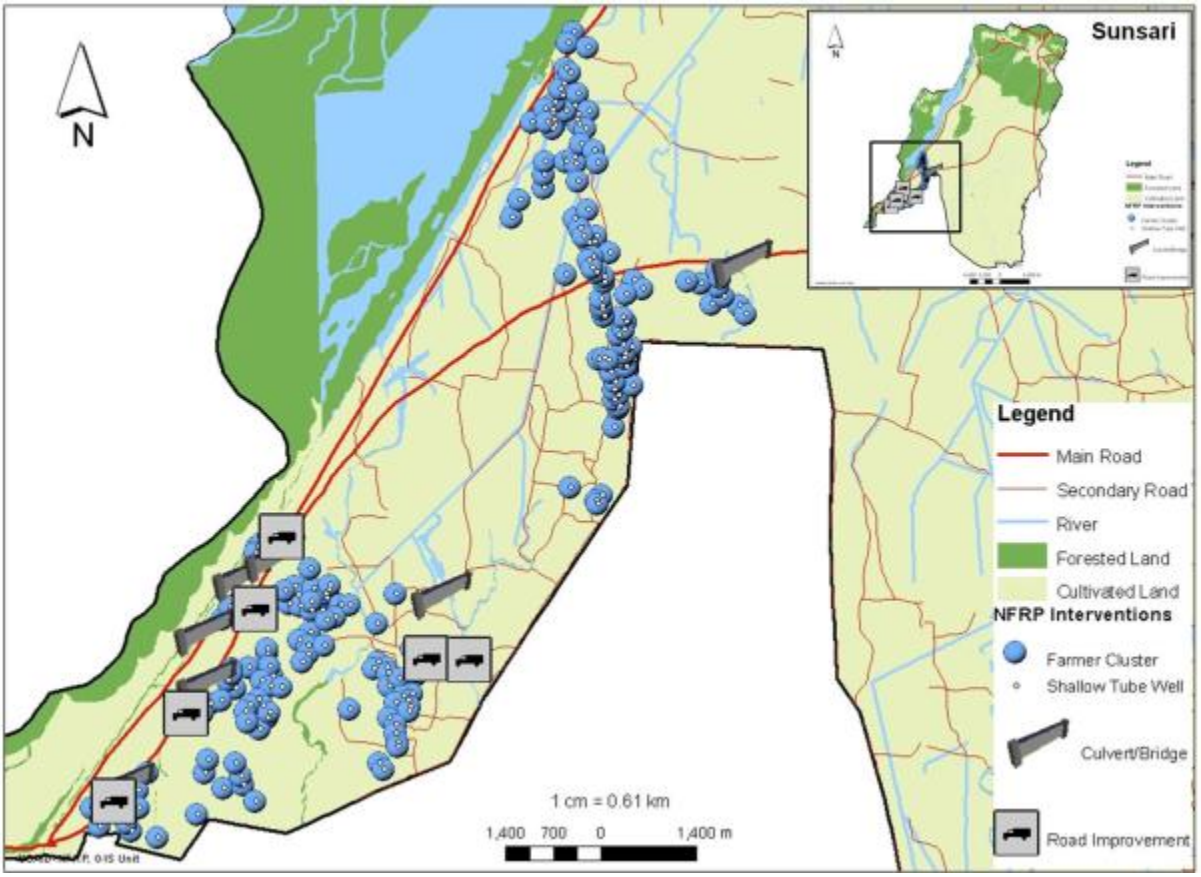

N
Bardiya
NFRP Intervention
Surface Irrigation
School
Flood Control
Culvert/Bridge
Shallow Tube Well
Farmer Cluster
Legend
Mainroad
Secondary Road
River
Cultivated Land
Forested Land
1 cm = 1.31 km
6,200
3,100
0
6,200 m


N
Banke
Legend
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Rivers
District Boundary
Forested Land
Cultivated Land
NFRP Interventions
Farmer Clusters
Shallow Tube Wells
Culverts/Bridges
Flood Controls
1 cm = 1.47 km
6,900
3,450
0
6,900 m


Parsa
N
Legend
Main Road
Secondary Road
River
Forested Land
Cultivated Land
NFRP Intervention
Farmer Cluster
Shallow Tube Well
Culvert/Bridge
Road Improvement
FloodControl
School
1 Cm = 1.18 Km
3 1.5 0 3 Kilometers
USAID-NFRP, GIS Unit


N
Bara
NFRP Intervention
Farmer Cluster
Shallow Tube well
Market Shed
Culvert/Bridge
Healthpost
Road Improvement
Flood Control
School
Public Bathroom
Legend
Main Road
Secondary Road
River
Forested Area
Cultivated Area
1 Cm = 1.25 Km
3 1.5 0 3 Kilometers
USAID-NFRP, GIS Unit


Rautahat
N
Legend
Main Road
Secondary Road
River
Cultivated Area
Forested Area
NFRP Intervention
Culvert/Bridge
Flood Control
Road Improvement
Shallow Tube Well
Farmer Cluster
1 Cm = 1.51 Km
5
2.5
0
5 Kilometers


N
Sunsari
Legend
Main Road
Secondary Road
River
Forested Land
Cultivated Land
NFRP Interventions
Farmer Cluster
Shallow Tube Well
Culvert/Bridge
Road Improvement
1 cm = 0.61 km
1,400
700
0
1,400 m

# USAID/NEPAL FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM

## ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
## OCTOBER 2011 – SEPTEMBER 2012

PHOTO: With support from USAID-NFRP, thousands of rural Nepali women have learned to grow and sell high-quality vegetable crops, translating into thousands of dollars in new incomes – income that often keeps families together.

*All photos by Fintrac Inc.*