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KNOWLEDGE-BASED INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION (KISAN) PROJECT

QUARTERLY REPORT OCTOBER — DECEMBER 2014

CONTRACT NUMBER AID-367-C-13-00004

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KISAN PROJECT

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ACRONYMS

AFSP	Agriculture Food Security Project
AI	Artificial Insemination
ASC	Agriculture Service Center
BDSO	Business Development Services Officer
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Collection Center
CEAPRED	Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development
CEG	WI's Clean Energy Group
CIP	Climate Intervention Project
COP	KISAN Chief of Party
CSISA	Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia
CYMMIT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
DADC	District Agriculture Development Committee
DADO	District Agriculture Development Offices
DC	District Coordinators
DDC	District Development Committee
DEPROSC	Development Project Service Center
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plans
DLS	District Livestock Services
DOA	Department of Agriculture (Nepal)
DSR	Direct Seeded Rice
FINGO	Financial Intermediary Non-Governmental Organization
FM	Frequency Modulation
FTF	Feed the Future
FTFMS	Feed the Future Monitoring System
GATE	Global Agri-Tech Nepal
GIS	Geographic Information System

GON	Government of Nepal
GUC	Grants under Contract
HMRP	Hill Maize Research Program
HVAP	High Value Agriculture Project
ICCA	Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
INGO	International non-governmental Organization
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPM-IL	Integrated Pest Management – Innovation Laboratory
IPNS	Integrated Plant Nutrition System
IT	Irrigation Technician
KISAN	Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition Project
LDO	Local Development Officer
LOP	Life of Project
LSP	Local Service Provider
MFDB	Micro Finance Development Bank
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MIT	Micro Irrigation Technology
MOAD	Ministry of Agriculture Development
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPC	Market Planning Committees
MSFP	Multi Stakeholder Forestry Program
MSNP	Multi-sector Nutrition Plan
MT	Metric Ton
MUS	Multiple Use of Water Systems
NARC	Nepal Agriculture Research Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NPAC	National Project Advisory Committee
NPC	National Planning Commission
NNFSS	National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat
OCAT	Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool
PACT	Project for Agriculture Commercialization and Trade
PCV	Peace Corps Volunteer
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan
PO	Program Officer
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPR	Performance Plan Reporting
RFA	Request for Application
RISMFP	Raising Income of Smallholder Farmers Project
RSDC	Rural Self-Reliance Development Center
SACCO	Saving and Credit Co-operative
SQCC	Seed Quality Control Center
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID/Nepal	United States Agency for International Development in Nepal
USG	United States Government
VDC	Village Development Committee
WI	Winrock International
WIKISAN	Web Interactive Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition
WUG	Water User Group

INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development in Nepal (USAID/Nepal) awarded Winrock International a contract on February 14, 2013 for the Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition (KISAN) Project. This project is a part of the Global Presidential Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), and is the flagship food security project of USAID/Nepal. The Project's overall goal is to sustainably reduce poverty and hunger in Nepal by achieving inclusive growth in the agriculture sector, increasing the incomes of farm families, and improving nutritional status, especially of women and children. The project is implemented in collaboration with two primary Nepali organizations: Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy, Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED) and Development Project Service Center (DEPROSC).

KISAN is working in twenty districts – ten districts in the Bheri and Rapti Zones of the Mid-Western Development Region; six districts in the Mahakali and Seti Zones in the Far-Western Development Region; and four districts in the Lumbini Zone in the Western Development Region. This multifaceted project works with the private sector to increase agricultural production and incomes. As per the contract (Section C.4.8.8 and F.4), Winrock must submit a quarterly progress report up to 30 days following each quarter. The quarterly report describes the accomplishments as compared to the targets and work plan. The Year Three (Y3), Quarter Two report covers the period between October 1 and December 31, 2014.

QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

Major KISAN activities this past quarter are as follow:

- KISAN distributed wheat seeds to 2000 flood-affected beneficiaries to help re-establish farming and ensure incomes.
- In accordance with Modification 4, KISAN continues to work in coordination with the private sector – district-based as well as national level end-processors.
 - The focus in the seed, rice, maize, and lentil value chains has been on establishing channels for enhanced production of seed and grains in order to enable efficient flow and volume of quality goods. In order to carry out these activities, KISAN has signed MOUs with K. L. Dugar Group for lentil and rice, and with Nimbus Holdings for maize this quarter to collaborate on activities.
 - The focus in the livestock and mechanization value chains is specifically on artificial insemination of large ruminants, and on agri-mechanization such as tractor-attachments, reapers, threshers, shellers, etc. These will also be carried out through the GUC mechanism.

Outcome I

- During the reporting period, 1,167 farmers contracted with agrovets/seed dealers to produce rice and maize seed, ensuring high-quality seed in return for fair prices.
- KISAN facilitated production of 753 MT of rice and maize seed by 1,167 farmers across 20 districts.
- KISAN completed 38 irrigation demos and 31 irrigation rehabilitation schemes in all four clusters; 31 farmer groups received training on irrigation.
- This quarter, 1,610 KISAN beneficiaries accessed NRs 37,681,084 in agriculture loans (about US \$396,643).
- Staff conducted 12 meetings with 79 MFIs and 12 vendors to discuss potential service area expansion to KISAN beneficiaries. In addition, they conducted four credit workshops for MFIs to strengthen coordination on agriculture loans, and two workshops for MFIs, vendors, and wholesale lenders to improve linkages.
- During the reporting period, 16,453 KISAN beneficiaries in 805 groups learned how to access microfinance.

Outcome 2

- This quarter, KISAN trained 25,966 individuals plus 106 local service providers (LSPs) and GON extension workers on agriculture and food security. All LSPs and extension workers successfully completed exams following the training.
- KISAN formed 206 farmers groups consisting of 2,519, 73% of whom are women.
- In Y3Q2, KISAN conducted 3,179 trainings for 25,966 farmers across all 20 districts including: 919 nursery management and crop production management trainings, 848 crop production management and marketing trainings, and 1,412 mobile crop plantation/plant protection, post-harvest, and marketing trainings.

Outcome 3

KISAN established 1,243 demonstrations this quarter on a range of technologies and crops including plastic house with drip irrigation; rice, maize, vegetable, and lentil crop and seed production; irrigation; bio-pesticide; and storage technology for cereals and legumes.

- Nearly 500 farmers, lead farmers, LSPs, and other change agents participated in about 10 exposure visits to a variety of sites to observe technologies such as direct seeded rice practices, threshers, shellers, and plastic house with drip irrigation.

Outcome 4

- KISAN also organized five exposure visits for MPC members, agrovets, traders, LSPs, and DADO staff to successful MPCs and wholesale markets to expand market opportunities.

- This quarter, KISAN established 16 new MPCs, provided support to 24 already-existing MPCs/CCs, and staff attended 51 meetings with MPCs to provide follow-up performance assessments and guidance.
- KISAN conducted six MPC strengthening trainings on business plan preparation, post-harvest handling, MPC management, group marketing, and market-led production. In addition, KISAN conducted 23 trainings specifically to train and assist MPCs/CCs in preparing market-led production plans.
- KISAN organized district-level input output market workshops in six districts for MPC managers, wholesalers, agrovets, machinery suppliers, seed cooperatives, etc. to discuss supply and demand and related issues.
- During the reporting period, KISAN installed 28 Price Information Boards in collection centers and wholesale markets in nine districts to provide updated wholesale prices of major high-value vegetables in related markets.

Outcome 5

- Consultant Samantha Parsons trained 50 participants from 50 Nepali organizations on how to prepare high-quality proposals in response to USAID solicitations, specifically focusing on the KISAN 2 bidders.

Other highlights

- KISAN leveraged a total of NRs 36,438,450 (equivalent to US \$387,643) from private, public, financial institutions/cooperatives, I/NGOs, bilateral and multilateral organizations, and sources.
- KISAN conducted two rapid sample surveys:
 - A rapid sample survey for the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) and Performance Plan Reporting (PPR) indicators. Based on this survey result, the data was provided to FTFMS and PPR indicators required by USAID.
 - A rapid sample survey for custom indicators using a stratified random sampling method in 20 KISAN districts. Results of this survey are reported in this report.

I. COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION EFFORTS

In order to promote sustainability, increase the program's reach, and avoid duplication, KISAN collaborates with a variety of organizations including the Government of Nepal (GON), international non-government projects, USAID/Feed the Future projects, and other United States Government (USG) projects including Peace Corps, other agriculture initiatives, private sector, cooperatives and groups, and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), and other donors working in KISAN Districts. Details are presented under respective sub-headings.

A. GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

1. NATIONAL PROJECT ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

KISAN works in close collaboration with the GON at all levels. The project established a National Project Advisory Committee (NPAC) comprised of senior GON personnel from the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MOAD), Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), Department of Agriculture (DOA), Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC), and private sector personnel from Agro Enterprise Center (AEC) and Seed Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (SEAN). This Committee is a forum for the government and key national level stakeholders to understand KISAN's activities and encourage their staff at the regional, district, and sub-district levels to work with KISAN staff. Although there was no NPAC meeting this quarter, KISAN COP held a courtesy meeting with NPAC chair Dr. R. P. Adhikari, Jt. Sec. MOAD and discussed the need for a value chain approach in the agriculture sector.

2. CENTRAL LEVEL KEY GON MEETINGS

This quarter, KISAN met Jt. Secretary MOAD Dr. Rajendra Adhikari; Senior Seed Quality Control Officer SQCC Dr. Mahendra Khanal; Section Chiefs of Bilateral Agencies; Multilateral agency Policy and International Coordination Divisions at MOAD Mr. Bimal Bhattarai and Mr. Mahendra Paudel; and NARC officiating ED Mr. Tek Bahadur Gurung. One of the points discussed was preparation for the Seed Summit, thematic group members, and thematic paper writers.

New COP Mr. Tim K. Ekin and Dr. Mainali also made a courtesy visit to Secretary MOAD Mr. Jaya Mukunda Khanal. The Secretary appreciated the coordination so far, and KISAN's activities and achievements.

3. DISTRICT AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

At the district level, KISAN continues to work with the District Agriculture Development Committees (DADC) which serve as the district-based coordinating body for agriculture activities. During this quarter, KISAN participated in four DADC meetings in the four clusters. This level of coordination is fostering opportunities to work with VDCs and district agriculture offices, and is further described in the leveraging section. KISAN is holding field visits with the District Agriculture Development Offices (DADOs), Local Development Officers (LDOs), Senior Agriculture Development Officers (SADO), District Development Committee (DDC), District Livestock Service Office (DLSO), Village Development Committee (VDC), and Women Development Office (WDO).

District-level coordination with line agencies and other stakeholders

KISAN continues district-level coordination activities with DADO, DDCs, LDOs, the Community Irrigation Project (CIP), the Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FNCCI) with events in all 20 districts. Representatives from the line agencies appreciated the project, and line agencies have committed to coordinate in overlapping areas. These events have helped beneficiary communities in a number of ways including identifying areas for joint activities; establishing micro

irrigation in KISAN VDCs; demonstrating technologies like plastic houses, micro irrigation technology, etc.; forming and strengthening Market Planning Committees (MPCs) through trainings.

4. REGIONAL LEVEL KEY GON MEETINGS

This quarter KISAN senior personnel have met with GON and regional offices at various levels, including presenting project status briefs in all three regional directorates in the West, Mid-West, and Far-West Regions.

Joint monitoring visit with district-based GON officials

Joint monitoring visits have been conducted in Kanchanpur, Doti, Dadeldhura, and Baitadi with the DADOs, LDOs, SADOs, DDC, DLS), VDC, and WDO. After field observation, line agencies provided feedback and recommended implementing the project in close coordination with government line agencies to ensure sustainability and synergetic project impact.

Joint monitoring visit with district-based partner GON/NGOs offices / staff

This quarter KISAN has organized joint monitoring visits for key authorities from regional and district government line agencies including LDO, SADO, DADO, WDO, DLSO, DDC, and VDC in the Far-West districts. The purpose of the visits was to help establish coordination with government line agencies. As a result of the visits, coordination and collaboration with the related stakeholders in the district has improved, and information about the available resources at district and VDC levels is more easily available. The new technologies adopted by farmers at the farm level, with technical assistance from KISAN were highly appreciated and had a positive impact. In places, DADO has committed cooperation in necessary areas with KISAN for joint program, planning, and other activities in the future.

5. COLLABORATING WITH GON'S NEPAL AGRICULTURE FOOD SECURITY PROJECT

KISAN continues to coordinate with AFSP at the central and district levels as required.

6. OTHERS

Department of Agriculture and NARC

KISAN staff have contributed to government discussions on subsidy related issues and its implications on market development; participated in Nutrition Lab 3rd annual scientific symposium (Agriculture, Food System, and Nutrition: Connecting the evidence to action); and coordinated with the NARC ED to conduct a Wheat Seed Grow Out Test from seeding to harvest in NARC Research Station in Khajura, Nepalgunj. As part of the product verification following distribution of wheat seed as support for flood-affected beneficiaries in the West, Mid-West, and Far-West, KISAN organized wheat seed sample collection and testing in the CEAPRED Seed Lab.

Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan

KISAN is committed to the national food security agenda and continues to participate in the Multi-sector Capacity Development Working Group/National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat (NNFSS) hosted at the National Planning Commission (NPC).

Poverty Alleviation Fund

KISAN and the GON and World Bank supported Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) have engaged in discussions to coordinate activities in common beneficiary groups since Year 2 and have developed an MOU. The agreement will facilitate collaborative activities along mutually shared goals of social mobilization of beneficiary communities; capacity building; income generation; and rural community infrastructure activities in KISAN VDCs in the 20 project districts as part of interventions in agricultural productivity along the seed, rice, maize, lentil, high-value vegetables, agri-mechanization, and livestock value chains. The MOU has been approved by PAF this quarter, and will be signed in the coming quarter.

7. VDCS

KISAN continues to build awareness of decentralized governance processes in beneficiary communities and to orient farmer groups to the GON annual DDC and VDC block grant mechanism carried out between November and February every year to select activities to implement in the next Nepali fiscal year (July to June). Last year, KISAN leveraged NRs 25,146,730 (equivalent of US\$ 261,945) from GON; this was largely from the VDC block grants in the 10 Mid-West districts. This quarter, KISAN has trained staff in all 20 districts about government compliance issues related to Block Grant processes and timelines, and supported beneficiary groups in all 20 districts in submitting concept ideas for agriculture activities through the annual VDC fund provision.

Workshop at district level with VDC personnel on resource optimization

KISAN has conducted Resource Optimization workshops across all four clusters in coordination with DDC and VDC personnel including VDC secretaries from KISAN working VDCs under the chairmanship of LDOs in the DDCs. Main objective of the workshop was to share KISAN's Y3 activities and coordination with VDCs for resource optimization to increase production. The major outcomes of workshops were that all VDC personnel committed to sharing resources with KISAN through the VDC Block Grant funds.

Participation in district agriculture fair organized by stakeholders

KISAN participated in a number of agriculture and local trade fairs in coordination with the DADO in Kapilvastu, Dang, and Baitadi. The events helped showcase improved agriculture and irrigation technologies like plastic house with drip irrigation, plastic mulching, and soil solarization. The fair in Baitadi has also helped assess potential for vegetable market access in India.

B. FEED THE FUTURE PROJECTS IN NEPAL

KISAN works with other USAID/FTF partners in Nepal to identify best practices and lessons learned to scale up within the KISAN Project. KISAN is working closely with its partner DEPROSC to facilitate FTF KISAN Component C Business Literacy project and will work with the Global Health Initiative (GHI) Suahaara Project. Component C will provide literacy and Suahaara will provide nutrition interventions to KISAN beneficiaries in common working areas. The two FTF projects supporting KISAN are Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) and the Integrated Pest Management-Innovation Laboratory (IPM-IL). KISAN is also coordinating with the Hill Maize Research Project (HMRP), and will seek support from the Livestock-IL once KISAN's livestock activities are underway. KISAN is also aligned with USG's Peace Corps Program, as well as USAID's Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) Program.

FTF KISAN Component C Business Literacy

Through the award for the FTF Component C USAID's Business Literacy Project, DEPROSC will address FTF Outcome 9 "Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households through skills development." The program integrates vulnerable groups through literacy, nutrition, life skills, disaster risk reduction (DRR) training, and entrepreneurship action-oriented education enabling women, youth, disadvantaged castes, and ethnic minorities to access agricultural and nutrition interventions. All 48,000 Component C beneficiaries will be selected from KISAN groups. This quarter, the Component C project has completed beneficiary selection and verification in the 10 districts, and selected and trained 1277 community trainers through 49 training events. Following these trainings, the project has completed 1270 classes in the 10 districts, building the capacities of 32,690 beneficiaries through two-hour classes, six days a week. Of the total number of beneficiaries, 91% are women. KISAN staff members are meeting with the Literacy Staff in Kathmandu in the districts to ensure collaboration.

Suahaara

KISAN and Suahaara overlap in Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Doti, and Accham. Following interactions with USAID and Suahaara in Dadeldhura, KISAN and Suahaara seek to strengthen working relationships between the two projects in common beneficiary communities by entering into a MOU that will:

- Help increase agriculture production, productivity, and sustainably to improve livelihoods of farmers in the common working areas.
- Facilitate value chain mobilization to enable improved and increased agricultural inputs for farm households, including access to credit for the commercialization of agriculture.
- Improve capacity of agriculture extension workers and agriculture-related service providers.
- Facilitate improved knowledge and behavior on agriculture technologies for rice, maize, lentil, and high-value vegetable cultivation; and nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation practices.
- Facilitate improved access to water and sanitation facilities in common groups.

CSISA

The KISAN Project continues to work with CSISA to roll out technology and co-locate demonstration plots to show improved varieties. Collaborative activities conducted this quarter are presented in the Outcomes section of this report.

IPM-IL

KISAN is helping roll out and demonstrate new technologies assessed under the IPM-IL. Collaborative activities conducted this quarter are presented in the Outcomes section of this report.

C. PEACE CORPS

The KISAN Project continues to collaborate with the Peace Corps, participating in interactions at national as well as district levels.

D. FARMER-TO-FARMER PROGRAM

KISAN continues to coordinate closely with USAID's Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) Program being implemented with Winrock International to engage expertise to support the KISAN Project and objectives where possible.

E. LEVERAGING RESOURCES

KISAN links beneficiary communities to locally available opportunities to ensure that KISAN trainings are cost effective, establish an environment for multi-stakeholder coordination, and minimize duplication of donor-funded activities in common working areas.

Table I. Leverage summary by sector

Organization Sector	Committed (NRP)
I/NGO/Bilateral/Multilateral	1,399,0957
Private	366,000
Public	18,192,875
Financial Institutions/Cooperatives/Groups	3,888,618
Total	36438450

Table II. Leverage summary by district

District	NPR
Palpa	248400
Arghakhachi	3045576
Gulmi	80510
Kapilbastu	127700
Salyan	1920120
Rukum	1148480
Pyuthan	506673
Dang	7345649
Rolpa	1295000
Banke	296200
Bardiya	2862000
Dailekh	69000
Surkhet	1974445
Achham	1236578
Baitadi	9266694
Dadeldhura	959424.6
Doti	210000
Kailali	766000
Kanchanpur	3080000
Total	36438450

During this quarter, KISAN coordination efforts in common working areas has helped leverage NRs 36,438,450 (equivalent to US \$387,643) from a range of government and non-government stakeholders including development stakeholders, private sector (e.g. seed companies), government authorities, and financial institutions. The current leverage summary is presented in Tables I and II. Details are presented in Annex I.

Interaction meeting at VDC level for joint planning, program sharing, and leveraging

During the quarter, KISAN has conducted interaction meetings with VDC Secretaries, Chiefs of Agriculture Service Centers, representatives of political parties, community leaders, agrovets, cooperatives, microfinance, MPCs, and lead farmers. The meetings have been held in all four clusters. The events have helped build rapport between the district government teams and KISAN, with VDCs pledging to provide leverage for a range of complementary activities through the VDC funding mechanism including vegetable production; seeds; collection center; plastic tunnel; small irrigation; MPC strengthening and collection center development; and coordination with KISAN for technology enhancement through demonstration in farmers' fields.

KISAN also continues to coordinate with district level line agencies such as soil conservation office, and locally active stakeholders in a range of activities including crop production, access to credit, and strengthening and establishing local markets. Some collaborating stakeholders are Nirdhan Uthan Laghu Bittiya Bank; Agriculture Service Centers; and MEDEP/DMEGA. By collaborating closely with the government, KISAN is helping transfer new technologies, practices, and knowledge to local

institutions that will carry on the work when KISAN ends.

Details are presented in Annex I.

II. ACCOMPLISHMENTS COMPARED TO TARGETS

A. COMPONENT A, IRI: IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

Component A addresses food insecurity in Nepal by increasing rural people's productivity of rice, lentils, and maize, and will increase smallholder incomes through the promotion of high-value agricultural production linked to markets and functional supply chains. KISAN is working both directly with lead farmers, LSPs, agrovets/commercial agribusiness, other change agents and through the private sector to

transform smallholder agriculture in the targeted districts. The agriculture component has five outcomes.

I. OUTCOME I, SUB-IR 1.1: FARMERS RECEIVED IMPROVED AND INCREASED AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

KISAN is increasing farmers' access to quality inputs (particularly seeds, water, and credit). For seeds, the project is improving the production of quality seeds and is working with companies to improve their distribution to remote areas. KISAN is focusing on seed production of varieties released and registered by the seed board of Nepal. For water, the project is forming water user groups and helping them access funds to create or reclaim water systems. For credit, the project is strengthening cooperatives and other types of financial services. The following section describes the activities that will contribute to KISAN achieving the results.

As per the KISAN custom indicators, KISAN conducted a random survey to assess a range of indicators. Tables III through VII below present specific indicators and their findings. The complete list of indicators is presented in Annex III.

Table III. Service adoption by beneficiaries

Type of New Service	Agrovet		GON		LSP	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Small scale irrigation (drip, sprinkler etc)	44	33%	92	70%	21	16%
Improved seed	109	83%	62	47%	95	72%
Training	15	11%	71	54%	125	95%
Organic pest control	48	36%	43	33%	97	73%
Small tools	64	48%	23	17%	28	21%
Technical advice	86	65%	83	63%	127	96%
Plant protection chemical	87	66%	37	28%	84	64%
Total	453	49%	411	44%	577	62%

The table shows the data disaggregated by new service type. As indicated in the table, 95% of beneficiaries are using at least one new service.

Table IV. Farmer satisfaction with technical services/advice

Description	Agrovet		GON		LSP		Cooperative	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Farmer satisfaction with technical services/advice	62	47%	59	45%	99	75%	18	14%

As presented, 77 % of farmers are satisfied with at least one technical services/advice provided by the service provider.

Table V. Timely availability of required inputs

Description	Agrovet		GON		LSP		Cooperative	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Seed timely available	110	83%	49	37%	87	66%	29	22%
Fertilizer timely available	83	63%	44	33%	43	33%	70	53%

As presented, 93% of farmers are satisfied with at least one required inputs are timely and available.

Table VI. Farmer satisfaction with pricing of inputs

Description	Agrovet		GON		LSP		Cooperative	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Seed appropriately price	104	79%	49	37%	75	57%	25	19%
Fertilizer appropriately priced	82	62%	27	20%	38	29%	66	50%

As presented, 92 % of farmers are satisfied with at least one required inputs are appropriately priced.

Table VII. Farmer satisfaction with quality of inputs

Description	Agrovet		GON		LSP		Cooperative	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Seed reasonable quality	109	83%	61	46%	79	60%	29	22%
Fertilizer reasonable quality	87	66%	39	30%	44	33%	63	48%

As presented, 87 % of farmer are satisfied with at least one required inputs are od reasonable quality.

Seeds

KISAN works to help make quality rice, maize, and lentil seed available to farmers by training farmers how to grow quality seed, increasing contracts between seed farmers and seed companies, and building the capacity of seed companies to expand their production and distribution to KISAN districts and VDCs.

Activity A.1.1 Increased the quantity and improved the quality of seed inputs

The focus of Y3 is to work through the private sector to help the existing seed companies and cooperatives to expand their production and marketing of maize, lentil, and rice seed with farmers in KISAN districts. Increased access to seed and increased seed production are presented in Table VIII.

Table VIII. High-quality seed produced (MT)

Crop	Y3 target	Y3Q1	Y3Q2	Y3Q3	Y3Q4	LOP achievement
Rice	170	170	178	0	0	768
Maize	73	222	0	0	0	222
Lentil	10	0	0	0	0	35
Total	253	392	178	0	0	1025

The objective of the seed program is to improve the farmer's access to quality seed and its availability at the district and community levels by introducing contract seed production and community-based seed production in beneficiary

groups. KISAN is focusing on seed production of varieties released and registered by the seed board of Nepal. KISAN is also focusing on production of climate-smart rice seed varieties which are more tolerant to drought, for example Sukha-2 and Sukha-3 varieties released by NARC. The promising varieties introduced for rice seed production are Radha-4, Hardinath, Sabha, Ramdhan, and Sabitri; Manakamana-3, Deuti, Arun-2, and Rampur composite for maize seed; and Khajura-1 and Khajura-2 for lentil seed.

Rice seed production and marketing

KISAN continues to work closely with seed companies, seed producer farmers, Seed Quality Control Center (SQCC), and DADO for quality seed production and marketing. KISAN assists farmers in accessing foundation seed, and in conducting crop inspection and seed marketing with seed companies, NARC, DADO, and SQCC.

This quarter 288 KISAN farmers establish contracts with agrovets (seed dealers) for rice seed production, amounting to US \$77,194 in value of sales of the beneficiary farmers. KISAN farmers produce high quality rice seed, and agrovets ensure a fair price for the seed. See Table IX for additional details on rice seed production.

Table IX. Number of beneficiary farmers who contract with agrovets (seed dealer) for rice seed production

Rice seed variety	No. of farmers	Actual seed production (MT)	Seed contracted (MT)	Farmer to farmer (MT)	Seed contracted with
Hardinath-1	11	24	5	20	Panchashakti Seed Company
Radha-4	64	79	37	43	Harikrishina Cooperative/GATE Nepal International Agro-seed company Panchashakti Seed Company Unique seed Co.
Radha-4, Hardinath-1	36	35	27	7	Gramin Janta Bikash Krishi Coop Panchashakti Seed Company
Radha-4, Saba mansuli, Sabitri	22	67	27	41	Budhan Multipurpose coop Harikrishina Cooperative/GATE Nepal

Table IX. Number of beneficiary farmers who contract with agrovets (seed dealer) for rice seed production

Rice seed variety	No. of farmers	Actual seed production (MT)	Seed contracted (MT)	Farmer to farmer (MT)	Seed contracted with
Radha-4, Sabamansuli, Sabitri, Ramdhan	7	21	21	0	Harikrishina Cooperative/GATE Nepal
Radha-4, Sabitri	6	89	76	13	Budhan Multipurpose cooperative
Radha-4, Sabitri, Mansuli	23	43		43	
Sabitri	6	8	0	8	Farmer to Farmer
Sabitri, Hardinath-I	18	34	32	2	Panchashakti Seed Company
Sabitri, Radha-4	15	18	14	4	Panchashakti Seed Company
Sabitri, Sukha-I	9	24	24	0	Unnatsil Krishi Cooperative
Saba, Ramdhan, Sabitri Radha-4	15	35	25	10	International Agro-seed company
Subarna sub-I	21	13	0	13	Nepal agro seed and input/Bij Bridhi Company Pvt. Ltd
Sukha-3	35	40	18	21	Nepal agro seed and input/Bij Bridhi Company Pvt. Ltd
Total	288	531	306	225	

During this quarter, KISAN facilitated 37 seed groups to produce 530 MT of different rice seed varieties. Of the total (530 MT) rice seed produced in Bardia, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, and Kapilvastu, 305 MT of seed was sold to different seed companies; farmers retained the remaining 225 MT of seed for themselves. Farmers will use some of the seed they keep to barter with neighbors, and will sell some in the community during the next planting season. See Activity A.1.1.4 for additional detail on seed production.

Maize seed production and marketing

Maize is a major crop in the hills, but annual yields are decreasing as a result of limited availability of quality seed. Quality seed and irrigation are the major factors determining maize yields. To address this problem, KISAN works with value chain actors to facilitate an increase in the quantity and quality of maize seed in the hills. This has been done through training, workshops, interactions, and creating linkages to expand production and distribution of quality maize seed. Maize seed production activities are focused in potential pockets in 13 districts across the West, Mid-West, and Far-West: Dailekh, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Doti, Palpa, Gulmi, Argakhanchi, Pyuthan, Rukum, Salyan, and Dang districts.

Of the 879 KISAN farmers that produced 222 MT of maize seed this quarter, 463 have entered into contracts with agrovets (seed dealers) to produce and sell 67 MT of maize seed. This amounts to \$31,858 in value of sales of the beneficiary farmers. In return for supplying agrovets with high quality maize seed, agrovets ensure farmers are paid fair prices. See Table X for additional details.

Table X. Number of beneficiary farmers who contract with agrovets (seed dealer) for maize seed production

Maize seed variety	No. of farmers	Actual seed production (MT)	Seed contracted (MT)	Farmer to farmer (MT)	Seed contracted with
Arun-2	106	21	12	9	Community Seed Bank Pabitra Janakalyan Shikhar Biu Prabardhan Cooperative
Deuti	319	55	7	48	NARC/DADO Gate Nepal
Man-3 Rampur Composite	18	4	-	4	
Manakamna-3	235	75	33	42	NARC/DADO Sana Krishan Cooperative
Posilo Makai-I, Deuti	21	6	3	3	
Rampur Composite	180	61	12	49	Bheri Krishi Dadeldhura Agri coop Nepal agro seed and input/Bij Bridhi Company Pvt. Ltd Rupakheti Agrovet
Total	879	222	67	155	

During this quarter, KISAN has facilitated 43 seed groups to produce 222 MT of different maize seed varieties. Of the total maize seed produced, farmers sold 67 MT to various seed companies; farmers kept the remaining 155 MT for themselves. Farmers used some of the seed to barter between neighbors, and farmers will sell some of the seed in the community in next planting season. See Activity A.1.1.4 for additional detail on seed production.

Lentil seed production

The lentil seed production activities were carried out in Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Kanchanpur, and Kapilvastu districts. KISAN worked with 163 farmers to cultivate lentil seed in 37.5 ha. Farmers accessed a total of 38 kg of source seed through linkages with DADO, cooperatives, and NARC. The crop is currently a standing crop in the field; expected yield is 43 MT of lentil seed in the 1550 ha production area. The popular varieties used in the seed production are Khajura-1, Khajura-2,

Maheshwar Bharati, Simal, Shikhar, and ILL-7723. See Activity A.1.1.4 for additional detail on seed production.

Table XI. Lentil seed production

Districts	No. of groups	No. of farmers	Variety	Production area (ha)	Source seed (Kg)	Estimated seed production (MT)
Banke	5	95	Khajura-2	1102	24.0	24
Bardia	4	30	Simal, Sital, Maheshwar bharti, ILL7716	123.5	4.1	6.2
Kailali	7	9	Khajura-1, Khajura-2	160	5.3	8
Kanchanpur	13	13	Simal, Simrak, Khajura-2	118	2.6	2.5
Kapilvastu	13	16	Khajura-1	46	1.5	2.3
Total	42	163		1549.5	37.5	43

Activity A.1.1.1 Conduct maize-focused workshop to explore private sector's interest in promoting and training farmers on high yielding seeds and maize production. KISAN is currently reviewing this activity and will plan it as part of a larger activity later in Y3 or early Y4 in accordance with the maize cropping season.

Activity A.1.1.2 Strengthened seed companies. To strengthen the seed value chain, KISAN has coordinated with a number of seed companies in the West, Mid-West, and Far-West Development Regions. KISAN coordinated with seed companies and NARC to make source seed available to seed producer groups.

Farmers are currently storing the rice and maize seed which is ready to be dispatched to respective companies/agrovets and cooperatives. The seed is sold mainly to seed companies which sell seed through their networks, including GATE, National Seed Company, Unique seed company, and Panchashakti Seed Company. Farmers also sell some of the seed to cooperatives, who might sell it to other farmers and neighbors. The cooperatives involved in rice seed production and marketing are: Ichyuk Smriti Bahaudeshya Krishi Sahakari in Dang; Krishak Upakar Bahuudeshya Sahakari in Banke; and Hare Krishna Sahakari in Bardiya. A detailed list of seed companies with seed procurement is presented in the table below.

Table XII. Seed companies engaged in seed procurement

Name of Companies/Agrovets/Cooperatives	Address	Rice (MT)	Maize (MT)
Unique Seed Company	Kailali	24.2	—
Unnatsil Krishi Cooperative	Kanchanpur	24.1	—

Table XII. Seed companies engaged in seed procurement

Name of Companies/Agrovets/Cooperatives	Address	Rice (MT)	Maize (MT)
Panchashakti seed Company	Kailali	70.7	—
Gramin Janta Bikash Krishi Cooperative	Kanchanpur	15.6	—
International Agro seed Company	Kapilvastu	27.9	—
Nepal Agroseed and Input Company and Beej Bridhi Company Pvt. Ltd.	Chitawan	18.2	3.1
Budhan Multipurpose Cooperative	Bardia	98.6	—
Harikrishina Cooperatives and GATE, Nepal	Bardia, Banke	26	4.5
			—
Sana Kisan Cooperative Ltd	Argakhanchi	—	12.1
Lumle Agri. Research Station	Kaski	—	0.65
Dadeldhura Agriculture Cooperative	Dadeldhura	—	2.3
Shikhar Biu Prabardhan Cooperative	Baitadi	—	6.43
Sold to Community seed Bank, Pokhara, Dadeldhura	Dadeldhura	—	4.7
Pabitra janakalyan Cooperative	Surkhet	—	5.3
Bheri Krishi Cooperative	Surkhet	—	4.8
NARC/DADO	Dailekh	—	11.4
Rupakheti Agrovet	Dailekh	—	1.7
DADO Salyan	Salyan	—	10.3
Total		305.3	67.28

In August-September 2014, KISAN fielded private sector expert Gurbinder Singh Gill to carry out a seed sector assessment. The assessment report was finalized this quarter. Based on basic status update of the existing scenario as indicated in the report, KISAN will plan activities to strengthen the sector and selected institutions further. This will include specific support such as tailored business plan development.

Activity A.1.1.3 Worked with CSISA to plan and host Seed Summit. KISAN continues to coordinate with other stakeholders to prepare for the national Nepal Seed Summit scheduled for late April 2015. Government of Nepal, Ministry of Agricultural Development (MOAD) is organizing the Summit in close consultation and cooperation with development partners and other related stakeholders. The main purpose of the Summit is to identify and elaborate a common strategy and plan of actions with shared roles and responsibilities to develop a competitive, fast growing, and sustainable seed subsector in Nepal.

Scope of the Summit:

The Summit will cover problems, issues, and options related to (a) the value chain functions, and (b) the value chain environment. In other words, it will cover all major aspects of the seed value chain encompassing the production, processing, and marketing sectors, as well as the policy and regulatory environment in which the value chain operates.

The summit will focus on five thematic areas:

- i. Seed Policy Environment
- ii. Research and Support Services in Seed Production
- iii. Seed Quality and Marketing
- iv. Seed Enterprise Development
- v. Farmers' Rights and Seed Sovereignty

Expected Output:

The Summit will provide:

- An objective review of the seed sector in Nepal.
- A vision for seed industry development and strengthening.
- Confirmation on implementation matrix with short-, medium-, and long-term actions and responsibilities.

Responsibilities:

- Led by MOAD, Government of Nepal, with policy guidance through a steering committee chaired by Dr. Rajendra Adhikari (Joint Secretary), will coordinate and facilitate the event.
- The Summit's Management Committee led by Chief, Seed Quality Control Center, MOAD, will oversee all management activities required for the Summit.
- Technical guidance from the Technical Committee led by Chief, Seed Science and Technology Division, NARC.
- Summit facilitation role led by KISAN in coordination with CIMMYT, IFPRI, and others.
- Summit supported by USAID and other development partners.

Activity A.1.1.4 Increased quality seed production. KISAN is continuing to provide training to farmers raising seed. During the last three months, KISAN facilitated production of 753 MT of rice and maize seed by 1167 farmers in 20 districts.

Of the 753 MT of seeds produced, 288 farmers have produced 530 MT of rice seed, of which 306 has been sold through companies and the remaining 225 sold by farmers themselves to other farmers. Of

these farmers, 157 have produced 255 MT in the Far-West; 34 farmers have produced 39 MT in the West; 56 farmers have produced 53 MT in the Rapti cluster in the Mid-West; and 41 farmers have produced 185 MT in the Bheri cluster in the Mid-West. See Table XIII for a summary of rice seed production by cluster; see Annex II for detailed rice seed production by district.

Table XIII. Rice seed production

Cluster	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	Source seed (Kg)	Estimated production (MT)	Actual production (MT)	Seed marketed (MT)	
						To org.	F 2 F
Far-West	157	51.53	2314.3	160.9	254.6	134.6	120.0
West	34	14.33	718.8	41.7	38.9	27.9	11
Rapti	56	12.41	595.4	31.0	52.7	18.2	34.55
Bheri	41	27.95	1392	116.4	184.5	124.84	59.7
Total	288	106.2	5020.45	350.0	530.8	305.6	225.3

Similarly, 879 farmers have produced 222 MT of maize seed, of which 67 has been sold through companies and the remaining 152 MT sold by farmers themselves to other farmers. Of these farmers, 123 have produced 24 MT in the Far-West; 125 farmers have produced 36 MT in the West; 368 farmers have produced 90 MT in the Rapti cluster in the Mid-West; and 263 farmers have produced 72 MT in the Bheri cluster in the Mid-West. See Table XIV for a summary of maize seed production by cluster; see Annex II for detailed maize seed production by district.

Table XIV. Maize seed production

Cluster	No. of farmers	Area (Ha)	Source Seed (Kg)	Estimated Production (MT)	Actual Production (MT)	Seed Marketed (MT)	
						To org.	F2F
Rapti	368	51.95	1001	114.2	89.7	13.4	76.3
West	125	27	559	70.24	36.3	12.7	23.6
Far-West	123	11.35	297.3	31.78	24.4	13.5	10.9
Bheri	263	42.31	1354	73.7	71.52	27.7	43.79
Total	879	133	3211	290	222	67	155

Trainings. KISAN trainings correspond to cropping seasons. There have therefore been some lentil-related trainings (see Outcome 3), but no maize or rice seed production trainings this reporting period.

Inspections. SQCC is the official seed certifying agency and conducts crop inspections as per public and private sector demand. However, due to insufficient staff, SQCC is unable to provide this seed certification service to all seed growers/companies. Therefore, most of the seed companies prefer to

use the truthful label system where the seed companies are responsible for the quality of seed that they produce. KISAN also facilitated seed quality control and seed marketing by helping link potential seed cooperatives and companies/agrovets with seed groups that would purchase the rice and maize seed. As part of the arrangement, the seed companies, together with regional SQCCs, carried out crop inspections on the farmers' seed plots.

Water

Activity A.1.2 Increased water supply for farmers

KISAN is working with households and communities to increase their access to water. As part of the reprogrammed funding, KISAN is giving more emphasis to encouraging manufacturers, dealers, and agrovets to play a role in educating farmers so that they can increase product sales. The input output workshops conducted this quarter have served to orient communities and input suppliers to this proposed approach.

Activity A.1.2.1 Support farmers to establish irrigation schemes. During this quarter, KISAN recruited and oriented four Irrigation Technicians on KISAN objectives, methodology, working areas, irrigation technology, and administrative arrangements. Selection and feasibility study for irrigation schemes are in process. Irrigation Technicians are being mobilized to install high plastic tunnels, especially in *terai* districts. This quarter, KISAN completed a total of 109 irrigation-related interventions including: 47 irrigation demos and 31 irrigation rehabilitation schemes in all four clusters as indicated in the table below. Similarly, 31 irrigation trainings were provided to 31 farmer groups. During this quarter, Irrigation Technicians were also mobilized to 165 groups to conduct feasibility studies of irrigation schemes.

Table XV. Irrigation activities by cluster

Activity	West	Rapti	Bheri	Far-West	Total
Matching fund for irrigation intervention and/or irrigation demos (MUS, ponds, rainwater harvest, shallow tube wells)	13	14	12	8	47
Training for farmer group on irrigation at demos and where KISAN has matching funds	9	8	8	6	31
Assistance in rehabilitation of community water system	6	3	4	7	20
Training for farmer groups where community water system is rehabilitated	4	0	0	7	11

Activity A.1.2.2 Strengthened value chains of irrigation, water storage products. This activity will be planned and implemented in the coming quarters. Grants activities will be developed and proposals for implementation solicited from irrigation-related value chain actors.

KISAN's collaborative efforts with government and non-government stakeholders have also contributed to strengthening the value chains of irrigation and water storage products. These efforts have leveraged a total of NRs 7,678,141 in matching funds from stakeholders to implement

irrigation demonstrations during this reporting period. See Table XVI for details. Major leverage partners were NCCSP/DDC Dang, PAF, Rural Self-Reliance Development Center (RSDC), Peace Corps, Malika Bikash Sangh (Achham), Rural Development Centre (Doti), and communities.

Activity A.1.2.3 Facilitated rehabilitation or development of community water systems.

During this quarter, KISAN assisted in the rehabilitation and development of community water systems. In addition to trainings and field-based demonstration events to orient communities to specific water management options, KISAN provided technical inputs on the design, establishment, and rehabilitation of many community water systems. KISAN staff coordinated with district-based government authorities for a range of water systems including activities related to shallow tube wells, plastic ponds, water harvesting tanks, support for diesel pumps, electric motors, HDPE pipe, etc.

Table XVI. Collaborative activities for irrigation

Cluster	Matching amount (NRs)	Matching partners
Kapilbastu	1,50,110.00	Farmer groups
Rapti	68,77,603.00	NCCSP, PAF, Peace Corps, RSDC, Farmer groups
Bheri	-	
Far-West	6,50,428.00	Rural development centre, Doti, Malika Bikash Sangh Achham
Total	76,78,141.00	

Table XVII. Irrigation demonstrations by district

District	Shallow tube well	Plastic pond with pipes	Water harvest tank with pipes	Lift irrigation (left DE, right EM)	Canal Rehabilitation	Drip irrigation	Pipes and sprinkler	MUS	Pipe only
Kapilbastu	4								
Palpa		1	1						
Gulmi		1	1						
Arghakhanchi		1	1				2		1
Dang		1		2					
Salyan		2							
Rukum		2							3
Pyuthan				1		1			
Rolpa								2	
Banke	4								
Bardiya									
Surkhet			1						
Dailekh		5	1						1
Jagarkot									

Table XVII. Irrigation demonstrations by district

District	Shallow tube well	Plastic pond with pipes	Water harvest tank with pipes	Lift irrigation (left DE, right EM)		Canal Rehabilitation	Drip irrigation	Pipes and sprinkler	MUS	Pipe only
Kailali										
Kanchanpur	1			2			2			
Dadeldhura										2
Baitadi										
Doti						1				
Achham										
Total	9	13	5	4	1	1	3	2	2	7

Credit

Activity A.1.3 Increased credit availability in KISAN districts



Figure 1. During a bookkeeping training, female farmers learn basic accounting practices to improve their farm enterprise.

While microfinance institutions are plentiful in Nepal, particularly in more accessible areas, many are reluctant to extend their services to more remote areas given the high cost of doing business and the low number of potential clients. To improve this situation, KISAN works with savings and credit groups, Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOS). Some SACCOS are linked with Financial Intermediary Non-Government Organizations (FINGOs) and Micro Finance Development Banks (MFDBs). KISAN works with MFIs to provide

loans to KISAN beneficiaries, and works with farmers to train them on how to access credit. In addition, KISAN is promoting vendor-based financing so farmers can buy agricultural machinery.

As a result of KISAN's efforts to increase access to finance in beneficiary communities, 98% of beneficiaries are accessing financial services (bank loans, savings groups, etc.). See Table XVIII for details.

Table XVIII. Beneficiary access to financial services

Type of Financial Institutions	Credit		Deposit	
	No	%	No	%
Saving and Credit group	84	64%	115	87%
Cooperative / MFI / FINGO	58	44%	77	58%
Finance Company	8	6%	12	9%
Development Bank	15	11%	24	18%
Bank	4	3%	14	11%

Value of agriculture loans

KISAN continues to focus on improving access to credit in beneficiary communities. During this reporting period, 1,610 KISAN beneficiaries have accessed agriculture loans amounting to NRs. 37,681,084. The loan amount is equivalent to US \$396,643. Following discussions on how best to collect disaggregated data on agricultural loans taken by KISAN value chain, KISAN established a system to collect and report at this level of detail from December 2014 onwards. See Tables XIX and XX for additional detail on loan disbursements by district and value chain. As shown in these tables, Surkhet has the highest overall agriculture loan disbursement, amounting to NRs 5,915,763 and a high number of clients (230). Baitadi has the lowest with nine clients accessing NRs 325,000 in loans.

Table XIX. Aggregate value of agriculture loans (# of beneficiaries, amount in NRs)

District	October		November		December		Total	
	Ben.	Amount	Ben.	Amount	Ben.	Amount	Ben.	Amount
Pyuthan			49	1323900	30	2900000	79	4223900
Dang	3	210000	43	636000	48	929000	94	1775000
Salyan	3	285000	12	350000	83	3115000	98	3750000
Banke			2	40000	9	101000	11	141000
Bardiya	9	220000	45	662070	174	4232311	228	5114381
Dailekh			30	1430500	88	1826318	118	3256818
Surkhet	75	1179100	30	1192000	125	3544663	230	5915763
Kailali	21	153000	7	71000	174	3205900	202	3429900
Kanchanpur	37	828000	31	210000	109	827250	177	1865250
Dadeldhura	4	60000	6	165000	20	297300	30	522300
Doti			10	91500			10	91500
Achham			12	254820			12	254820
Arghakhachi			45	1301105	72	2280500	117	3581605
Palpa	36	1135000	3	90000	50	711000	89	1936000
Kapilvastu	23	381169			36	580370	59	961539
Rolpa	1	50000			2	50000	3	100000

Table XIX. Aggregate value of agriculture loans (# of beneficiaries, amount in NRs)

District	October		November		December		Total	
	Ben.	Amount	Ben.	Amount	Ben.	Amount	Ben.	Amount
Gulmi					44	436308	44	436308
Baitadi					9	325000	9	325000
Total	212	4501269	325	7817895	1073	25361920	1610	37681084

Table XX below presents agriculture loans disaggregated by value chains – seeds, rice, maize, lentil, vegetable, livestock, and agri-tools (mechanization). Salyan district in the Mid-West has the highest disbursement of agriculture loans overall. The highest investment is in high-value vegetable cultivation (NRs 3,050,000), and lowest in lentil production (NRs 65,000).

Basic analysis suggests that agriculture loans are not commonly utilized for rice and maize cultivation, but sought for vegetable production and livestock. This suggests that rice and maize production are not as commercialized as vegetable and livestock. Additional technical interventions in crops like rice and maize can perhaps help enhance commercialization, and related investments. Loan recipients are overwhelmingly women – 219 are women, and only 47 are men. This suggests increased involvement of women in agriculture-related activities, decision-making, and household investments.

Table XX. Agriculture loan disbursement by value chain

District	Lenders		Amount of loan (NRs.)								Total
	M	F	Rice	Maize	Lentil	Veg	Seed	Livestock	Agri tools	Other agri works	
Rolpa		2		30000				20000			50,000
Pyuthan	9	21	400000	300000		303000	15000	1332000	50000	500000	2,900,000
Dang	6	42	351000	121000	65000	172000		220000			929,000
Salyan	1	82				2575000	4000	536000			3,115,000
Banke		9							101000		101,000
Bardiya	31	63						1068691	560620		1,629,311
Total	47	219	751000	451000	65000	3050000	19000	3176691	711620	500000	8,724,311

Activity A.1.3.1 Helped MFIs extend to KISAN districts. KISAN has conducted a range of activities this quarter to support MFI extension into project districts. KISAN is encouraging MFIs to expand to more remote parts where KISAN is working and beneficiaries have less access to credit by conducting interaction events with MFIs and other financial intermediaries in preparation for future trainings and workshops.

Activity A.1.3.1.a Trained MFIs. Trainings for MFIs are scheduled for February and March 2015 onwards. One training will be conducted per cluster. During this quarter, KISAN has worked to prepare for these trainings by conducting interaction meetings between district MFI and district KISAN teams. These meetings help establish linkages with MFIs and vendors to increase access to finance for KISAN beneficiaries. KISAN conducted 12 interaction meetings in which a total of 79 MFIs and 12 vendors participated. The workshops focused on identifying existing MFIs, service areas, and MFIs expansion plans and also facilitated the disbursement of loans to KISAN beneficiaries. See Table XXI for the events conducted by district.



Figure 2. The KISAN team in Dang district meets with local MFIs and vendors to discuss improving farmers' access to finance.

Table XXI. Interaction meetings with MFIs by district

District	Number of events conducted	Number of MFIs participated in the interaction
Dailekh	2	9 MFIs+4 vendors
Banke	1	5 MFIs
Kailali	1	5 MFIs+1 vendor
Kanchanpur	1	7 MFIs
Palpa	1	9 MFIs
Dang	2	19 MFIs+12 vendors
Rukum	1	2 MFIs
Rolpa	1	5 MFIs
Pyuthan	1	7 MFIs + 1 vendor
Baitadi	1	11 MFIs+ 2 vendor
Total	12	79 FIs + 20 vendors

Activity A.1.3.1.b Solicited grants for computers and software for MFIs (SACCOs, MFDBs, FINGOs), extending to KISAN VDCs. Most cooperatives and MFIs operate on limited capital and within loan-ceilings. The limited capital affects MFI administration and portfolios – most continue to operate on a pen and paper approach using ledgers; the resulting lack of assurance in documentation means that banks and larger MFIs are hesitant to provide wholesale lending to help these rural MFIs expand their portfolios and working areas. KISAN seeks to help MFIs address this gap through a grant opportunity to integrate electronically-enabled operations using appropriate

financing software and hardware. During this quarter, the KISAN team completed the grants EOI, which will be disseminated in the coming quarter.

Activity A.1.3.1.c Organized credit workshop for microfinance banks, FINGOs and contributing savings and credit cooperatives. KISAN has conducted four credit workshops specifically for MFI Area Managers this reporting period. This activity is designed to strengthen relations with regional MFI offices,

and to better understand respective activities, targets, and products. As a result, coordination has improved between respective field staff, and the common commitment to increase the value of agriculture loans has been renewed. Major findings/outputs of the workshops are as follows:

- All MFIs are willing to coordinate with KISAN project.
- MFIs have agreed to prioritize agriculture loans to KISAN beneficiaries.
- Nirdhan Utthan Bank and Gramin Bank may expand their services to Nandanagar, Fulika, Baidauli, and Somdiha VDCs of Kapilvastu.
- In case of Jajarkot, Kasturi Multipurpose cooperative will expand its services in Dasera, Pajaru, Bhur, Sakala, and Khagenkot VDCs where no other MFIs are currently providing any services.

Table XXII. MFI workshops by cluster

Cluster	No. of events	Participation			
		MFDB	FINGO	Coop	Total
Bheri	1	4	4	2	10
Western	1	5	2	1	8
Rapti	1	6	2	2	10
Far-West	1	5	1	5	11
Total	4	20	9	10	39

Activity A.1.3.1.d Linked banks and wholesale financiers with potential agribusiness vendors and local MFIs.

Following KISAN interventions, beneficiaries are more willing to adopt new technologies and upgrade farming through farm mechanization. However, in some cases, local MFIs and vendors are not able to provide loans per beneficiaries demand for a variety of reasons. To improve linkages of local MFIs and vendors to the wholesale funding agencies, KISAN seeks to create an enabling environment for increased access to credit in project locations by bringing potential wholesale lenders and rural financing institutions (as potential on-lenders) together.



Figure 3. MFIs, vendors, and wholesale lenders in Kailali district meet to discuss the possibilities in wholesale lending and how to ensure that it benefits all parties involved.

During this reporting period, KISAN organized two workshops in separate clusters. Once similar activities have been conducted in all clusters, KISAN will conduct a national-level workshop in Kathmandu, bringing together all the key players.

The primary objectives of those workshops were to:

- Establish linkages between MFIs and vendors with wholesale lenders,

- Share the status of MFIs and vendors' interest in wholesale lending,
- Interact with lenders' wholesale lending process for MFIs and vendors,
- Ensure that local cooperatives and vendors have sufficient funds for KISAN beneficiaries to obtain microfinance services.

Results of the workshops include:

- Wholesale lending institutions, MFDBs, and cooperatives are aware of KISAN activities, modalities, and outcomes,
- Both parties have shared respective terms and conditions, documentation, and processes for wholesale lending,
- Financial institutions providing wholesale loan products have oriented others to their wholesale lending portfolio,
- Rural Self-Reliance Development Center (RSDC) is interested in providing wholesale agricultural loans to cooperatives following the required proposal process. They have also agreed to provide technical input for proposal preparation if required,
- Financially weak cooperatives in rural VDCs will also be able to receive wholesale loans from wholesale lending institutions. This will enable them to on-lend agriculture loans to KISAN beneficiaries as per local demand. See Table XXIII for addition information.

Activity A.1.3.2 Facilitated vendor-

based loans. KISAN has continued to facilitate access to finance for larger initiatives through vendors. In total, 11 KISAN beneficiaries have received credit support of NRs 1,429,390 from various vendors. During the reporting period, KISAN oriented 16,453

beneficiaries on the basics of microfinance; conducted 12 interaction meetings between 79 district-based MFIs and 20 local vendors; four credit workshops for Area Managers of MFIs; and two workshops to link banks and wholesale financiers to agribusiness vendors and local MFIs.

During the reporting period, 11 KISAN beneficiaries accessed some vendor-based credit facilities receiving a total of NRs 1,429,390 of loans (see Table XXIV below). The primary commodities sold through vendors are seed, sprayers, vitamins, and plastic sheeting. In one instance, a tractor has been sold through this modality in Kapilvastu.

Table XXIII. Interaction events with MFIs, vendors, and wholesale lenders

Cluster	No. of events	Participation			
		Wholesale lenders	Local MFIs	Vendors	Total
Rapti	1	2	7	1	10
Far-West	1	3	12	1	16
Total	2	5	19	2	26

Table XXIV. Vendor-based loans in Y3Q2

District	Name of Member	Name of Group	Name of Vendor	Credit amount	Credit purpose
Surkhet, Malarani-6	Kushal Pun	Saraswati tarkari samuha	Paudyal agrovet	1000	Seed
Surkhet, Malarani-6	Tika Hamal	Saraswati tarkari samuha	Paudyal agrovet	500	Sprayer
Surkhet, Malarani-9	Rajendra Oli	Saraswati tarkari samuha	Paudyal agrovet	1000	Seed, sprayer
Surkhet, Malarani-6	Yam Budha	Saraswati tarkari samuha	Paudyal agrovet	1500	Seed
Surkhet, Aawalching-I	Harka Rana	Pokhara Nagadebali krisak samuha	Rana agrovet	4450	Seed
Surkhet, Aawalching-I	Tej Rana	Pokhara Nagadebali krisak samuha	Rana agrovet	4220	Vitamins
Surkhet, Aawalching-I	Laxmi Rana	Pokhara Nagadebali krisak samuha	Rana agrovet	5500	Seed+ vitamin
Surkhet, Aawalching-I	Kul Rana	Pokhara Nagadebali krisak samuha	Rana agrovet	4200	Plastic tunnel
Surkhet, Aawalching-I	Nar Bdr Rana	Pokhara Nagadebali krisak samuha	Rana agrovet	4220	Seed+ sprayer
Surkhet	Tikaram Rana	Pokhara Nagadebali krisak samuha	Rana agrovet	4500	Vitamins
Kapilvastu, Maharajgunj	Lokhu Kurmi	Mayadevi Krisak Samuha	Swaraj Agency	1400000	Tractor
Total (NRs)				1,429,390	

Activity A.1.3.3 Trained farmers and farmer groups on how to access credit. During this reporting period, KISAN has oriented 16,453 KISAN beneficiaries in 805 groups on importance of microfinance. The trainings have focused on the concept and importance of basic savings and credit as well as financial access approaches. These orientation sessions have facilitated credit activities at the group level. See Table XXV for additional details on the number of groups and beneficiaries trained.

Activity A.1.3.4 Explored mobile money opportunities. KISAN sees potential to mobilize electronic channels for business to business (B2B) communications between actors along value chains through cell phone networks. In the coming quarter, KISAN will work to identify tools and services that could benefit KISAN beneficiaries, such as mobile money services. Any such modality identified will be implemented through a competitive grants process through KISAN's Grants under Contract mechanism.

Table XXV. Beneficiaries trained on how to access credit, by district

District	No. of groups	No. of beneficiaries
Banke	108	2187
Bardiya	194	3958
Surkhet	106	2316
Dailekh	38	766
Jajarkot	76	1528
Dang	25	495
Pyuthan	4	82
Rolpa	15	302
Rukum	4	80
Kailali	200	3985
Baitadi	35	754
Total	805	16453

Activity A.1.3.5 Trained cooperatives and link with KISAN farmers. Due to scattered households in hilly areas, MFIs are largely not interested in extending services in remote communities. Farmers in these areas depend on cooperatives and limited funds in groups to access credit for agriculture investments. KISAN seeks to address this gap through a two-pronged approach: KISAN will work to link rural cooperatives and MFIs to national-level wholesale financiers, and will also train rural cooperatives to strengthen institutions and improve service delivery then help establish links with beneficiary farmers. Following trainings for MFIs in February and March 2015, KISAN will conduct exposure visits for cooperatives. Activities will begin in later in the upcoming quarter, and continue into Y3Q4.

In addition to training cooperatives and linking them to beneficiary farmers, KISAN also provides stationery support to farmer groups to maintain accurate records of group savings and credit activities. KISAN provided 1035 sets of bookkeeping materials to 1035 groups for group-level saving credit activities during the reporting period. KISAN also provided 21160 passbooks, 1035 saving ledgers, 1035 loan ledgers, 1035 main ledgers, and 1035 calculators.

Other Input Supply Activities

Activity A.1.4 Strengthened value chains of a range of inputs that will include plastic houses and IPM products.

Due to national holidays for Dasain and Tihar festivals, some activities have been deferred to the next quarter. Priority was also given this quarter to realigning activities according to value chains. KISAN will conduct this activity in the coming quarter through the GUC mechanism. A grants EOI currently being reviewed for an Embedded Services activity delivery will also contribute towards this activity.

Activity A.1.5 Strengthened the value chain by establishing stronger linkages between LSPs, lead farmers, agrovets, seed traders, veterinarian wholesalers, traders, wholesale markets, micro-irrigation technologies (MIT) dealers, cooperatives, GONIDADO, MFI, etc.

Farmers and input suppliers need to understand the varieties and quality inputs required to produce high-value products for the market, and the market needs to understand the possible production volume of market needs/demand and the market needs to understand production potential. To help strengthen linkages between buyers and suppliers and improve understanding between farmers and traders, KISAN district teams have conducted 12 interaction events with 79 MFIs and 12 vendors. The meetings have helped identify MFI service areas and extension plans, and will also facilitate loan

disbursement to KISAN beneficiaries. This activity will facilitate district workshops between stakeholders and financial service providers for the next quarter.

Activity A.1.6 Supported Agricare, bio-pesticide supplier to extend networks and reach into KISAN areas

Agrovets play key role in agriculture production. Agrovets shops generally sell a range of agri-input supplies such as seed, micro-irrigation technologies, pesticides, etc. The type and volume of supplies are often not stocked according to local requirements. Often, agrovets themselves have limited understanding of the inputs they sell; are unable to provide information about how to properly apply treatments for crop disease; and are not able to make linkages with other input supply chains. Seeds sold are either not suitable for local conditions, or that are past expiration dates. In addition, despite alarming findings of the link between unchecked use of chemical products in agriculture and growing impacts on human health and the environment, use of alternative bio-pesticides remains minimal. Addressing these perceived gaps in agrovets services can help farmers benefit from improved knowledge about inputs for agriculture as well as how to use them. The KISAN Project seeks applications to pilot activities that will ultimately help agriculture input providers increase their business by adding services to smallholder farmers, the end users of their products.

KISAN plans to provide grants to offset the risk for input suppliers (distributors, manufacturers, and agrovets) to provide training, demonstrations, and information directly to farmers in KISAN VDCs in the West, Mid-West, and Far-West regions of Nepal. Applicants are invited to present an approach that makes essential agriculture inputs more accessible to farmers in KISAN areas and inform them on how and why they should use them. This activity is to be conducted through the Grants Under Contract mechanism. KISAN released an EOI for an Embedded Services activity delivery in late October. KISAN received applications in response to the EOI and shortlisted two applicants based on the merit of their proposals. Screening and evaluation of applicants are ongoing and the shortlisted service providers are expected to carry out this activity in the next quarter onwards.

2. OUTCOME 2, SUB-IR 1.2: IMPROVED CAPACITY OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION WORKERS, SERVICE PROVIDERS, AND FARMERS

Under Outcome 2, KISAN will directly train farmers to improve agriculture production and will train Change Agents who will support and provide technical training and services to farmers. Change Agents include GON extension agents, local service providers/lead farmers, agrovets, local companies, and commercial agribusinesses that in turn will train and/or provide services to KISAN direct and indirect beneficiary households.

Table XXVI shows the number of agriculture extension workers, service providers, and farmers trained this quarter as compared to the Y3 targets and life of project (LOP) targets. This quarter, KISAN trained 25,966 individuals in short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training and a total of 106 agrovets and GON extension workers. All trained LSPs and GON extension workers in this

quarter successfully completed exams at end of training. These trained LSPs will support Outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Table XXVI. Outcome 2: Improved capacity of agriculture extension workers, service providers, and farmers

Q2	Performance Indicator	Target Y3	Achievement Y3	Achievement (Y3Q2)	Target LOP	Achievement To Date
2.1	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.	49,700	42,914	25,966	136,000	75,890
2.2	Number of agriculture extension workers, service providers and farmers who successfully complete exam at end of training.	600	274	106	960	545

Activity A.2.1 Trained Change Agents

KISAN builds the capacity of farmers, lead farmers, LSPs, extension workers, and other change agents in targeted communities through a variety of trainings, by developing demonstration plots, through workshops, and by hosting exposure visits to other farmers or demonstrations. During this quarter, KISAN trained 106 LSPs and GON extension workers in four trainings, bringing the cumulative number of LSPs, GON extension workers, commercial agribusiness/agrovets, and lead farmers trained to 545.

Activity A.2.1.1 Developed curriculum and materials for LSPs and GON extension

workers. Staff finalized the technical curricula for LSPs, agrovets, and GON extension workers and designed Training of Trainers (TOTs). The trainings will build LSPs, GON extension workers, agrovets, etc. capacities in various technical activities and orient them to other related issues such as business planning and management, gender sensitivity, environmental impact, how to train others, and communications skills.

Activity A.2.1.2 Identified LSPs, agrovets/commercial agribusiness, and GON extension workers and conducted training sessions. The KISAN team is working to identify individuals who can serve as potential LSPs, extension workers, and agrovets in the



Figure 4. During a capacity building training, GON extension workers learn about a variety of technical areas in addition to group savings and credit.

KISAN production areas. In Y3Q2, 80 agrovets and 26 GON extension workers (total 106) have been identified and trained. All trained individuals have successfully completed an exam at the end of the training. They were also oriented on group savings and credit and vendor-based financing. Table XXVII shows the LSPs and GON extension workers trained who successfully completed exam at the end of the training during the quarter and to date.

Table XXVII. Number of Change Agents who successfully complete exam at end of training

District	Number of Change Agents (Y3Q2)	Male	Female	Total Change Agents trained cumulative	Male	Female
Achham	4	4	0	14	8	6
Arghakhanchi	5	5	0	18	14	4
Baitadi	0	0	0	10	6	4
Banke	1	0	1	32	21	11
Bardiya	5	4	1	52	21	31
Dadeldhura	3	3	0	12	7	5
Dailekh	5	4	1	32	22	10
Dang	17	15	2	68	50	18
Doti	3	3	0	10	8	2
Gulmi	4	4	0	18	10	8
Jajarkot	3	3	0	24	19	5
Kailali	5	5	0	26	18	8
Kanchanpur	6	6	0	27	18	9
Kapilbastu	6	6	0	34	33	1
Palpa	2	2	0	16	13	3
Pyuthan	10	10	0	34	26	8
Rolpa	5	4	1	28	18	10
Rukum	10	10	0	28	17	11
Salyan	9	6	3	34	17	17
Surkhet	3	3	0	28	20	8
Total	106	97	9	545	366	179

Activity A.2.2 Organized farmers into groups and cooperatives

In Y3Q2, 206 farmers groups consisting of 2,519 farmers were formed. Of those farmers, 12.31%, 60.37%, and 9.36% are dalit, janajati/ethnic, and madhesi, respectively. Also, 73% of beneficiaries are

female and 27.9% of beneficiary households (HHs) are female-headed. Table XXVIII shows the numbers of associated farmers in farmer groups formed by districts in this quarter and over LOP.

Table XXVIII. Number of farmers groups formed by district

District	Group formation (Y3Q2)	Male	Female	Total members	Cumulative Group formation	Male	Female	Total members
Achham	-	-	-	-	79	448	1,211	1,659
Argakhanchi	-	-	-	-	130	737	1,993	2,730
Baitadi	-	-	-	-	78	442	1,196	1,638
Banke	102	346	935	1,281	462	2,370	6,408	8,778
Bardiya	78	187	505	692	473	2,426	6,561	8,987
Dadeldhura	-	-	-	-	85	482	1,303	1,785
Dailekh	8	45	123	168	204	1,157	3,127	4,284
Dang		-	-	-	462	2,637	7,128	9,765
Doti	-	-	-	-	81	459	1,242	1,701
Gulmi	-	-	-	-	144	816	2,208	3,024
Jajarkot	-	-	-	-	105	595	1,610	2,205
Kailali	-	-	-	-	272	1,542	4,170	5,712
Kanchanpur	-	-	-	-	288	1,633	4,415	6,048
Kapilvastu	-	-	-	-	285	1,616	4,369	5,985
Palpa	1	6	15	21	135	765	2,070	2,835
Pyuthan	12	68	184	252	188	1,066	2,882	3,948
Rolpa	-	-	-	-	137	777	2,100	2,877
Rukum	-	-	-	-	134	760	2,054	2,814
Salyan	5	28	77	105	145	822	2,223	3,045
Surkhet	-	-	-	-	137	777	2,100	2,877
Total	206	680	1,839	2,519	4,024	22,328	60,369	82,697

A total of 206 groups were formed this quarter, bringing the cumulative number to 4024. KISAN continues to facilitate these groups to register with related government authorities such as the DADO, Division of cooperative office, and Small Cottage Industries. This quarter, of the total number of groups formed, KISAN has helped 36 groups to register formally. To date, this brings the total number of groups registered to 1019 or about 25% s as shown in Table XXIX.

Table XXIX. Number of group registered (cumulative)

District	District Agriculture Development Office	Division of cooperative office	Small Cottage Industries
Achham	60	0	0
Arghakhanchi	123	3	0
Baitadi	17	0	0
Banke	5	5	1
Bardiya	134	0	0
Dadeldhura	27	0	0
Dailekh	33	2	0
Dang	5	0	2
Doti	18	0	0
Gulmi	47	4	0
Jajarkot	5	0	0
Kailali	1	1	0
Kanchanpur	222	0	0
Kapilbastu	10	2	0
Palpa	135	0	0
Pyuthan	0	0	0
Rolpa	8	0	0
Rukum	0	0	0
Salyan	18	4	0
Surkhet	125	2	0
Total	993	23	3

Activity A.2.3 Trained farmers on improved production and post-harvest on rice, maize, lentil, and vegetables

In order to improve accessibility and availability of nutritious foods, KISAN trains farmers to grow vegetables that have market demand to increase their income. KISAN promotes improved varieties of

rice, maize, and lentils to increase food security. The project is introducing new (improved) technologies and techniques such as growing vegetables in raised beds; sowing seeds in lines in nursery beds; timely and proper land preparation; use of plastic mulches; and plastic houses/tunnels to cultivate off-season vegetables. KISAN has also started trainings on both seed and crop production of rice, maize, and lentils.

A series of six trainings per year over two crop cycles has been planned which includes a training on access to finance in either the first or second one-day technical trainings and subsequent follow-ups in remaining technical trainings.

During Y3Q2, KISAN conducted 3,179 trainings (multiple) for 2318 groups on a range of topics for 25966 farmers in all 20 project districts.

Trainings provided to farmers vary based on the agro-ecosystem:

- 919 one-day Nursery Management and Crop Production Management trainings, access to finance, etc.;
- 848 one-day Crop Production Management and Marketing trainings, access to finance, etc.; and
- 1412 mobile Crop Plantation/Plant Protection, Post-harvest and Marketing trainings, etc.



Figure 5. In Surkhet, farmers in a nursery training put skills learned to the test during a hands-on session in how to establish and cultivate a nursery.

The number of trainings in each project district is presented in Table XXX.

Table XXX. Number of training on improved production and post-harvest practices

District	One-day nursery management training	One-day crop production management/post-harvest and marketing	Mobile crop plantation/plant protection/post-harvest marketing and other
Achham	35	5	19
Arghakhanchi	58	32	69
Baitadi	18	0	76
Banke	146	65	84
Bardiya	139	35	12
Dadeldhura	19	40	49
Dailekh	26	40	112

Table XXX. Number of training on improved production and post-harvest practices

District	One-day nursery management training	One-day crop production management/post-harvest and marketing	Mobile crop plantation/plant protection/post-harvest marketing and other
Dang	15	81	227
Doti	1	17	83
Gulmi	83	16	67
Jajarkot	10	58	38
Kailali	4	0	0
Kanchanpur	68	6	109
Kapilbastu	118	136	120
Palpa	23	79	67
Pyuthan	51	4	61
Rolpa	29	63	51
Rukum	25	48	65
Salyan	28	75	69
Surkhet	23	48	34
Total	919	848	1,412

The number of farmer groups in each project district which received trainings is presented in Table XXXI. This quarter, KISAN conducted 3179 trainings in the 20 districts. The total number of trainings conducted includes trainings in vegetable production, as well as lentil, maize, and rice. Of the cereal crops (rice and maize) and lentil, KISAN has trained farmers on how to produce lentil, maize, and rice as seed crops, as well as food crops.

Table XXXI. Y3Q2 Number of producer/ farmer groups that received training

District	Y3Q2 number of groups receiving training
Achham	66
Arghakhanchi	120
Baitadi	75
Banke	195
Bardiya	188
Dadeldhura	68
Dailekh	116

Dang	192
Doti	74
Gulmi	120
Jajarkot	62
Kailali	108
Kanchanpur	192
Kapilbastu	226
Palpa	122
Pyuthan	76
Rolpa	80
Rukum	79
Salyan	99
Surkhet	60
Total	2318

Some of the trainings were conducted at the demonstration sites (see Outcome 3). KISAN staff used these sites to train farmers on a range of techniques such as the benefits of rhizobium inoculation; vegetable production; plastic house with drip irrigation for off-season vegetable promotion; lentil seed and crop production; improved vegetable cultivation packages, including practices in cauliflower, tomato, and onion production; and nursery establishment. Tables XXXII and XXXIII show the number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (unique count and multiple count) during this quarter and over LOP.

Table XXXII. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (unique count)

District	Number of farmers trained (Y3Q2)	Male	Female	Total farmers trained cumulative	Male	Female
Achham	693	25	668	1,552	190	1,362
Arghakhanchi	1,338	313	1,025	2,571	567	2,004
Baitadi	251	54	197	912	254	658
Banke	1,952	650	1,302	8,212	3,114	5,098
Bardiya	4,052	581	3,471	10,111	1,645	8,466
Dadeldhura	1,087	171	916	1,679	293	1,386
Dailekh	1,556	517	1,039	4,012	1,076	2,936
Dang	845	193	652	9,426	2,279	7,147
Doti	776	161	615	1,772	352	1,420
Gulmi	804	226	578	2,082	591	1,491
Jajarkot	644	248	396	1,828	688	1,140
Kailali	1,633	328	1,305	5,306	1,291	4,015
Kanchanpur	1,309	451	858	4,260	1,291	2,969
Kapilbastu	2,543	1,546	997	5,141	2,857	2,284
Palpa	947	376	571	2,797	796	2,001
Pyuthan	1,424	320	1,104	3,492	676	2,816
Rolpa	1,572	404	1,168	2,756	748	2,008
Rukum	1,177	253	924	2,173	449	1,724
Salyan	838	140	698	2,933	698	2,235
Surkhet	525	153	372	2,875	727	2,148
Total	25,966	7,110	18,856	75,890	20,582	55,308

Table XXXIII. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (multiple count)

District	Number of farmers trained (Y3Q2)	Male	Female	Total farmers trained cumulative	Male	Female
Achham	2,134	158	1,976	4,067	480	3,587
Arghakhanchi	5,382	1,132	4,250	10,739	2,334	8,405
Baitadi	2,674	712	1,962	4,557	1,252	3,305
Banke	5,597	1,712	3,885	39,475	13,841	25,634
Bardiya	9,090	1,349	7,741	46,909	8,042	38,867
Dadeldhura	3,300	697	2,603	5,536	1,115	4,421
Dailekh	3,510	1,042	2,468	18,365	4,278	14,087
Dang	10,945	2,515	8,430	51,543	13,209	38,334
Doti	3,950	694	3,256	7,804	1,366	6,438
Gulmi	2,982	917	2,065	7,194	2,082	5,112
Jajarkot	2,137	789	1,348	10,469	3,674	6,795
Kailali	2,952	959	1,993	14,413	4,094	10,319
Kanchanpur	7,664	2,496	5,168	16,548	5,637	10,911
Kapilbastu	8,372	4,597	3,775	16,782	8,735	8,047
Palpa	5,322	1,539	3,783	10,614	2,914	7,700
Pyuthan	2,725	735	1,990	15,889	3,113	12,776
Rolpa	3,230	901	2,329	11,848	3,320	8,528
Rukum	2,807	613	2,194	9,857	1,980	7,877
Salyan	5,312	1,120	4,192	14,782	3,864	10,918
Surkhet	3,878	1,080	2,798	17,357	3,976	13,381
Total	93,963	25,757	68,206	334,748	89,306	245,442

Activity A.2.5 Promote productive goat breeds

While activities to promote large ruminant livestock have begun this quarter, the overall framework for the livestock component remains to be finalized. KISAN currently focuses on artificial insemination for dairy cows and buffalos.

3. OUTCOME 3, SUB-IR 1.3: IMPROVED AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND POST-HARVEST TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES ADOPTED AT THE FARM LEVEL

Outcome 3 focuses on training farmers on improved techniques and technologies that will increase production while improving natural resource management and post-harvest management. A range of activities will be carried out to cover the four value chains and three input supply chains. Under this

outcome, KISAN will bring to scale research findings from CSISA, and USAID-funded Innovation Labs, including new seed varieties. They may include technologies or practices that capture water, such as multi-purpose ponds or micro-dams that incorporate irrigation and plastic greenhouses for off-season crop production. Additionally, KISAN will demonstrate and promote agriculture machinery that can improve soil fertility through conservation tillage practices. KISAN is identifying and promoting improved technologies to decrease post-harvest losses of cereals and vegetables. KISAN will share these improved technologies with farmers through training of Change Agents (Outcome 2), demonstrations, and communications campaigns. During Y3, KISAN will further promote improved technologies through the grants program. Table XXXIV presents the improved and sustainable agriculture production and post-harvest technologies and practices adopted at the farm level.

Table XXXIV. Outcome 3: Improved and sustainable agriculture production and post-harvest technologies and practices adopted at the farm level

Performance Indicator	Target Y3	Achievement Y3	Achievement Y3Q2	Target LOP	Achievement LOP
Number of farmers and others who have applied new/improved technologies and management practices as a result of USG assistance	39658	18639	14911	107200	44788
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	13218	6456	6456	45,000	13623

Note: These numbers are estimated and will be verified by sample survey in May/June 2015.

Activity A.3.1 Identified improved technologies to introduce to farmers

KISAN has worked with CSISA, HMRP, IPM-IL, and other projects this quarter to introduce identified technologies that will increase sustainable production of high-value crops, improve yields of traditional crops, and reduce post-harvest loss.

Activity A.3.2 Established demonstration plots

Farmers are unaware of the new varieties and cultivation practices. To improve awareness, KISAN has been promoting new methods and improved technologies through trainings and demonstration events to increase farmers' production. In order to improve the likelihood that farmers adopt and properly use the demonstrated technologies and techniques, KISAN staff identified locations for demonstrations,

often near roads, that ensured easy access for target beneficiaries and encouraged active participation during the demonstration. KISAN further increased farmers' involvement by asking for farmers to provide some materials: while KISAN purchased plastic sheets and drip sets, beneficiaries contributed local materials, seed, regulators, fertilizers, bio-pesticides, and other inputs.

Table XXXV. Demonstration plots by district

District	Demonstration of plastic house with drip irrigation for off-season vegetable promotion /Field demo	Demonstration rice, maize, lentil crop/seed production and in vegetable	Demonstration of bio-pesticide (jhol-mol) technology	Demonstration of storage technology of cereals and legumes (Super-bag etc.)	Demonstration of Irrigation
Achham	0	42	7	0	0
Arghakhanchi	14	42	2	0	5
Baitadi	2	44	30	16	0
Banke	37	57	33	0	4
Bardiya	96	40	0	0	0
Dadeldhura	7	11	16	0	2
Dailekh	0	0	0	0	7
Dang	57	86	17	17	3
Doti	16	47	0	0	1
Gulmi	17	33	20	0	2
Jajarkot	6	15	0	1	0
Kailali	85	50	3	6	0
Kanchanpur	52	102	21	9	5
Kapilbastu	3	23	4	1	4
Palpa	14	52	18	0	2
Pyuthan	23	4	4	0	2
Rolpa	0	1	7	0	2
Rukum	6	63	18	0	5
Salyan	51	4	9	6	2
Surkhet	29	25	10	0	1
Total	462	556	147	40	38

Demonstration in Change Agents fields (Dissemination of improved techniques of CSISA, HMRP/CYMMIT, IPM /CRSP)

KISAN, in coordination with CSISA, has established 10 demonstration plots in lead farmers' fields in seven districts (Dang, Rukum, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, and Achham). Of these, four are maize plots and six are lentil plots. In Kailali lentil seed has been sown using a fertilizer cum seed drill machine on 2 hectares leased from a local school. In this event, CSISA demonstrated their technology, and KISAN coordinated and supported improved access to quality seed. Field technicians, LSPs, lead farmers, and KISAN and CSISA district staff participated in the event. KISAN has demonstrated a seed drill machine in a 1200 m² plot in Kapilvastu and line sowing in a 500 m² plot in Achham. Dang district conducted a maize demonstration to disseminate improved technology and to analyze varietal performance of hybrid (Pioneer) and improved (Rampur composite) cultivar, fertilizer dose, method of sowing (broadcasting and line sowing), agri- mechanization, etc. This demonstration has illustrated the significant difference in growth patterns between the broadcasted and jab planter methods. KISAN also conducted a similar activity with IPM-IL technology in Palpa and Arghakhanchi using plastic trays with coco-peat.

Farmers indicate willingness to adopt the demonstrated technologies, but are hesitant to commit because of the high costs. KISAN has tried to address this issue by linking communities to credit opportunities and to other organizations able to subsidize some costs.

Since KISAN only promotes proven techniques and technologies recommended by partners such as CSISA and IPM-IL, the number and availability of technologies are limited. Currently, these partners focus on very few technologies, and most of the bio-pesticides recommended by IPM-IL and farm machinery recommended by CSISA have very limited availability in local areas. KISAN therefore needs to help strengthen supply chains for dissemination of bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, and farm machinery. Another issue is that seedlings grown under plastic tray with coco-peat is expensive for smallholder farmers. Therefore, instead of coco-peat, well decomposed compost, vermi compost, or goat manure may be a more appropriate cultivation practice.



Figure 6. By using the line sowing technique, farmers can reduce the need for labor and ensure proper plant spacing for optimal yields, as demonstrated by a KISAN farmer in Achham.

Demonstration of plastic house with drip irrigation for off-season vegetable promotion including plastic tray, coco-peat, and plastic mulch



Figure 7. KISAN farmers in Bardiya observed cucumber and bitter gourd cultivation under a high plastic tunnel with drip technology and learned how it can increase income by producing off-season vegetables when supply is low and prices are high.

KISAN promotes a range of smallholder-friendly technologies such as drip irrigation, drip irrigation with plastic house, high tunnel, low tunnel, and plastic mulch. This quarter, KISAN has conducted a total of 646 demonstrations of plastic house with drip irrigation, without drip irrigation, plastic mulch with furrow irrigation, low plastic tunnel with drip and without drip irrigation, and high plastic tunnel for cucumber and bitter gourd cultivation. Of these, 206 have been in the Bheri cluster; 154 in the Rapti cluster; 120 in the West cluster; and 166 in the Far-West cluster.

Overall, farmers are able to substantially improve their incomes from small units of land by

adopting high tunnel technology to grow cucumber, bitter gourd, and tomato. More such demonstrations are needed at the farmer level, but this requires additional project budget. Field staff indicates that efforts conducted on cost sharing basis with other stakeholders alone does not ensure proper activity implementation.

While field-based demonstrations are very effective tools for knowledge transfer, certain technical factors need to be considered for optimum adoption of these technologies. For example, precaution should be taken in using Silpaulin plastic to ensure that it does not tear when constructing plastic houses as this can negatively affect yields. There is also a need to identify the suitability of certain tomato varieties such as Winsari, Srijana, Manisha, Himsohana, in project locations prior to planting. Moreover, investment in plastic houses and tunnels needs to take into consideration the fact that tomato cultivation under plastic house is effective only between 750 to 2200 meters from sea level, and high tunnel technology is most effective for the terai and lower valleys.

Demonstration of vegetable, rice, maize, and lentil crop production (including plastic tray and coco-peat and plastic mulch)

This quarter, KISAN staff conducted 843 demonstrations in vegetables and lentil crops: 198 in the Bheri cluster; 143 in the Rapti cluster; 189 in the West cluster; and 313 in the Far-West cluster. KISAN did not conduct rice or maize demonstrations this quarter due to the cropping season. The purpose of these demonstrations is to increase yields using improved technology as compared to traditional practices so that farmers can clearly see the benefits of new techniques and technologies.

Demonstration plots are established in lead farmer fields with a plot size of 500 m², in easily accessible locations mostly along road sides.

As outlined in section Activity A.3.2 of this report, KISAN staff demonstrated a range of techniques and technologies for improved vegetable and grain production, including use of plastic trays to establish vegetable nurseries. These plastic trays are mobile, which impressed farmers as they could move the trays inside if weather threatened to destroy them. Germination is also higher in plastic trays when compared to open fields at more than 90%. Improved coordination between farmers and input suppliers is necessary in order to further improve technology dissemination. Capital-intensive, labor-saving technologies are also popular as there is a labor shortage in most rural areas due to rural-urban migration.



Figure 8. In Dang, farmers learn about tomato cultivation under plastic house, including how to properly stake the tomatoes to ensure optimal yields.

Through these demonstrations, KISAN has showed the potential benefits of new technologies and new seeds. Farmers have shown interest in adopting improved seed varieties and 72% of beneficiaries are using at least one improved seed variety. See Tables XXXVI and XXXVII for additional details.

Table XXXVI. Number/percent of farmers using local and improved seed varieties

Crops	Local seed varieties		Hybrid and improved seed varieties (Open pollinated)		Total
	No. of farmers	% of farmers	No. of farmers	% of farmers	
Maize	55	33%	112	67%	167
Lentil	31	69%	14	31%	45
Rice	43	29%	105	71%	148
Vegetable	24	13%	168	88%	192
Total	153	28%	399	72%	552

Table XXXVII. Quantity/percent of crops produced using local and improved seed varieties

Crops	Local variety (kg)	Local variety %	Hybrid/improved variety (kg)	Hybrid/improved variety %	Total (kg)
Maize	205	34%	393	66%	598
Lentil	621	89%	75	11%	696
Rice	3,204	73%	1,208	27%	4,411
Vegetable	7	1%	781	99%	788
Total	4,037	62%	2,456	38%	6,493

Demonstration of bio-pesticide (Jhol-mol) technology

Bio-pesticides are an effective alternative to chemical pesticides for rural areas. IPM and Integrated Plant Nutrition System (IPNS) are also in demand. These methods utilize local resources for nutrient management and plant protection.

Use of locally available materials for the preparation of bio-pesticides is becoming popular in the areas where chemical fertilizers and pesticides are not easily available. Bio-pesticides are very effective in controlling soft body insects like aphids, Jassids, mites, thrips, and white fly. During this quarter, KISAN has conducted 261 practical demos on jhol-mol (bio-pesticide) preparation, where the project supported the cost of drums and EM, and beneficiaries contributed local raw materials like bojo, neem, bakaino chilli, etc. as needed during the demonstrations. KISAN conducted demonstrations in all four clusters: 63 in the Bheri cluster; 71 in the Rapti cluster; 46 in the West cluster; and 81 in the Far-West cluster. The jholmol technology is easy to prepare, cost-effective, environmentally-friendly, and works quickly in foliar spray. Additionally, KISAN found that jhol-mol application with drip irrigation is very effective. However, jhol-mol requires a longer preparation time, which has slowed widespread adoption.



Figure 9. Farmers at a jhol-mol demonstration in Bardiya learn how to prepare the bio-pesticide on their own farms using locally available resources.

Demonstration of storage technology for cereals and legumes seed (Super-bag, etc.)

To increase storage life of cereals, KISAN distributed 89 Super-bags to 89- paddy and maize seed producers in Bheri (10), Rapti (40), and Far-West (39) clusters as a demonstration activity. During distribution of these poly bags (Super bag), KISAN conducted a brief orientation about its value in reducing post-harvest losses. Additionally, KISAN conducted a detailed demonstration for farmer group



Figure 10. At a demonstration on post-harvest loss technology in Banke, farmers observe the benefits of proper storage. By using Super grain bags, farmers can eliminate loss (left) while lentil seed stored traditionally can suffer loss of up to 18% (right).

members where they learned how to keep seeds safely in the bags, and how to tie the bags properly to extend the life span and quality of the stored seed. After observing how effective the bags are in protecting seeds, grains, etc. from pests, farmers are gradually adopting this technology. Farmers can also completely avoid storage-related losses in wheat and lentil by using the Super bags; previously recorded losses were - 15% in wheat and 18% in lentil.

As a result of KISAN interventions, beneficiary farmers have reduced overall post-harvest loss by 7%. Farmers have achieved the greatest reduction of losses in lentils (12%) and the lowest in maize (5%). See Table XXXVIII for additional information on post-harvest loss by crop.

Table XXXVIII. Post-harvest loss reduction by crop

Crop	Production Kg	Before KISAN intervention yield loss (kg)	After KISAN intervention yield loss (kg)	Difference in yield loss (kg)	Reduction in overall yield loss
Maize	53775	5797	2855	2942	5%
Lentil	11512	2687	1320	1368	12%
Rice	155745	17717	8747	8970	6%
Vegetable	355017	58181	29047	29134	8%
Total	576049	84382	41969	42413	7%

Though Super bags have potential to minimize post-harvest losses, they are currently not available in most input supply vendors. The product supply chain therefore needs to be strengthened through orientations for agro-dealers and farmers on the proper use of Super bags, and through activities to improve linkages between these vendors and farmers.

Activity A.3.3 Organize exposure visits

This quarter, KISAN arranged visits to change agents' fields to disseminate innovative technologies developed by CSISA, HMRP, and IPM-IL.

Exposure visits (Seed Company, agrovet, coops, change agents including GON personnel, seed producers, etc.) to CSISA, HMRP, IPM-IL, CEAPRED, research stations etc.



Figure 11. In Dang, farmers learn about the uses and benefits of Super grain storage technology for cereals, seeds, etc.



Figure 12. KISAN beneficiaries on a three-day exposure visit to CIMMYT sites on October 14-16, 2014 to observe new techniques

This quarter, the KISAN district office in Dang organized a three-day exposure visit to CIMMYT sites on October 14-16, 2014 to introduce new technologies such as direct seeded rice (DSR), threshers, and other farm mechanization technologies such as shellers in project sites. A total of 13 lead farmers, including two women, visited Dang, Kapilbastu, Rupandehi, and Nawalparasi districts and learned about DSR technology such as the zero-till machine and the use of weedicides. Participants also had the opportunity to interact with KISAN and CIMMYT staff, commercial farmers/entrepreneurs, LSPs, etc.

DSR technology reduces labor costs typically needed for ploughing and transplanting making this technology relatively cheap and appropriate for medium to large scale farmers. Additionally, zero till is a sustainable approach in the long-term as it helps decompose the straw and other plant residues and increases the organic matter in the top soil. This helps maintain soil fertility and reduces the level of chemical fertilizers and herbicides used.

Intra-district exposure visits

KISAN has conducted intra district exposure visits for 52 KISAN farmers and change agents to demo plots in Achham, Doti, Dadeldhura, and Baitadi districts. Some journalists also participated in the visit. Farmers learned about new technologies such as demo poly house technology with drip irrigation; maize seed production technology; and open cultivated vegetable farming from LSP-Type-1, 2 and leader farmers. Journalists had the opportunity to observe KISAN's overall approach. LSPs were very interested in demo poly house with drip irrigation in tomato cultivation, and maize, cabbage, and rice seed production demonstrations.



Figure 13. Farmers and other change agents visit a demo plot to learn about production and marketing during an intra-district exposure visit

KISAN field visit to demonstration plot

KISAN conducted eight field days in Jajarkot, Dang, Salyan, Pyuthan, Dadeldhura, and Baitadi this quarter. A total of 417 individuals participated, including 240 women. The purpose of the field days was

to exchange knowledge, share experiences, learn about new production, post-harvest, and marketing approaches and technologies, and foster awareness of technical knowledge between farmers and other change agents from VDCs.

Activity A.3.4 Developed extension messages

Data from KISAN working areas indicates that FM radio is among the top three sources of marketing information for farmers. See Table XXXIX for additional information on how farmers access timely market information. About 95% of beneficiary farmers are accessing timely market information through disaggregated channels of information access.

Table XXXIX. Method by which farmers access market information

Method of information	No.	%
FM/Radio	96	73%
Community/Neighbor	115	87%
Price information board (MPC/CC)	29	22%
Price information (Retailer/wholesaler)	84	64%
Internet	1	1%
Personal communication with processor, miller	48	36%
Newspaper	7	5%

Based on this information, KISAN works with district stakeholders to broadcast information via FM radio on new technologies to boost agriculture production and productivity. KISAN has established agreements with FM owners for one year, broadcasting extension messages twice per month.

Extension messages focus on a range of topics including:

- How to produce healthy vegetables and rice seedlings and proper management;
- Plastic house/plastic tunnel technology;
- Raised bed technology;
- Plastic tray nurseries;
- Uses of common mulching and plastic mulch technology;
- Use of improved seeds;
- Packages of practices for cereals and vegetables crops; and
- Use of IPM tools and technology.

See Table XL for additional details on extension message broadcast timings in specific districts.

Table XL. Extension message broadcasts

District	FM station	Extension message timing
Banke	Bheri Aawaj FM	Thursday evening 7:45-8:00 pm
Bardiya	Babai FM	Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday per month after 7:16 am
Surkhet	Bulbule FM	Every 2 nd and 4 th Monday of the month after 8:00 pm

Table XL. Extension message broadcasts

District	FM station	Extension message timing
Dailekh	Dhrub tara FM	Every 2 nd and 4 th Tuesday of each month after 7:00 pm
Jajarkot	Hamro Paila FM	Twice per month after 7:30 pm

Activity A.3.5 Promoted agriculture mechanization

This quarter KISAN has continued to finalize activities to promote agriculture mechanization through the GUC mechanism. Two separate grants opportunities have been identified:

1. Promotion of agriculture mechanization through demonstrations and trainings on a range of mini tiller, 2-wheel and 4-wheel tractor attachments.
2. Promotion of agriculture mechanization through demonstrations and trainings on smaller farm equipment, and facilitating the availability and repair services for these machineries in district sales centers.

Proposals have been solicited from related vendors. KISAN is in the process of shortlisting candidates to select grant recipients; see GUC section for details.

B. COMPONENT A, IR 2: INCREASED AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAIN PRODUCTIVITY LEADING TO GREATER ON- AND OFF-FARM JOBS

KISAN will coordinate with Component C, the Livelihoods Component, to teach farmers and rural residents how to increase their revenue and profit when they invest in productive assets that improve product quality.

4. OUTCOME 4, SUB-IR 2.1: IMPROVED MARKET EFFICIENCY

Outcome 4 will focus on establishing market linkages for farmers and creating demand for both inputs and farm outcomes. Under Outcome 4, KISAN is developing collection centers, strengthening wholesale markets, and improving the availability of market information to ensure farmers can continue to sell their high-value agriculture products. Table XLI shows the number of Collections Centers and MPCs established and functioning due to KISAN facilitation. KISAN has facilitated the establishment of seven CCs/MPCs this quarter.

Table XLI. Outcome 4: Improved market efficiency

Performance Indicator	Target Y3	Achievement Y3	Achievement Y3Q2	Target LOP	Achievement LOP
Number of collection centers/MPC established and functioning via facilitation of USG (either through funding or leveraging)	55	28	16	90	58

Note: Of the MPCs/collection centers established to date, 45 are currently functional.

Activity A.4.1 Formed and strengthened new MPCs and established collection centers

KISAN is expanding agriculture production in new VDCs and new areas where MPCs and collection centers do not already exist. During the past quarter, KISAN established 16 new MPCs in Jajarkot, Gulmi, Palpa, Kapilvastu, Pyuthan, Rukum, Salyan, Rolpa, Dang, Doti, Accham, and Kanchanpur. KISAN met with local community members and leaders, assisted in the formation of the executive committees, and provided material support to several MPCs including plastic crates and tarpaulins.

Additional market outlets

KISAN is also developing alternative market outlets in addition to collection centers to sell the farmers' produce at fair price. In three districts, Rolpa, Dailekh, and Kailali, KISAN initiated/supported new market outlets. Alternative market outlets include cycle vendors, push carts, and ghumtis, depending on local conditions. In Dullu, Dailekh, for instance, the community (led by the local MPC, Industry and Commerce Association, and Jana Chetana farmer group) purchased a cart for one KISAN beneficiary to transport local produce to urban areas where prices are better. This new vendor charges a small fee for his service.



Figure 14. Farmers bring their produce to the local collection center where they can accurately weigh their produce to ensure fair prices.

Observations/Lessons Learned/Challenges

- MPC members seem eager to establish collection centers in their areas with support from KISAN and other partners. However, they lack the skills and knowledge of how to run collection centers.
- MPC members understand that effective management and operation of collection centers will help increase income and vegetable production. Consistent follow-up and interaction meetings are required to ensure efficient operations.
- MPCs and their communities lack a number of important inputs including effective market-led production planning at farmer, group, and MPC/CC levels; proper business planning, counseling, and training to develop skills; market information; knowledge of market price fixation mechanism; exposure to developed markets; and proper linkages between farmers groups and nearest local or wholesale markets and traders.
 - Farmers lack proper irrigation for off-season vegetable production and many of the poor farmers are not highly motivated or aware of commercial vegetable farming.

- Lower volume of production makes it difficult for MPC/CCs to achieve long-term sustainability and attract traders to the CC market in the area.
- Farmers are not properly calculating their expenses when determining the price to sell their produce on the market.
- Many traders are not ready to purchase larger volumes from MPCs possibly due to low capital or high vegetable prices charged by farmers.

Activity A.4.2 Strengthened existing MPCs

As MPCs are semi-formal organizations, they need support. Some of the MPCs established in previous projects are still weak. KISAN is strengthening existing MPCs by assessing them and providing direct training and support to the weaker organizations.

KISAN provided support to 24 already existing but weak MPCs/CC this quarter in 15 districts. The support included counseling and modest material support as needed. KISAN staff regularly attends monthly and other MPC meetings (51 MPC meetings this quarter) as follow-up interactions where they assess their needs, performance, status of collection and traders, etc. with participation

from the MPC members and other stakeholders. After identifying problems/issues, KISAN staff offer suggestions and MPC members decide how to move forward. KISAN improved the capacity of the MPC members through participation in five-day exposure visits to successful MPCs. KISAN conducted these exposure visits in three districts this quarter: Kapilvastu, Palpa, and Gulmi. The visit is designed to link to improved markets, exposure to marketing practices such as operating times, market demand for specific products, product demand, and how to access price information. Participants also receive an orientation on production practices.



Figure 15. Institutional training in Gulariya, Bardiya, Wholesale Dinanath Kandel from Gulariya Wholesale Market, agrovets, and MPCs.

Table XLII. MPC strengthened and support during Y3Q1

District	Formation of MPC/CC	Strengthening of MPC/CC	Follow Up	Market Dev Plan	Price Board and MPC market information
Achham	0	0	1	4	0
Arghakhanchi	1	1	1	3	0
Baitadi	0	2	2	0	4

Table XLII. MPC strengthened and support during Y3Q I

District	Formation of MPC/CC	Strengthening of MPC/CC	Follow Up	Market Dev Plan	Price Board and MPC market information
Banke	0	0	3	1	0
Bardiya	0	0	2	0	0
Dadeldhura	0	0	2	4	1
Dailekh	0	0	1	3	0
Dang	0	2	1	2	1
Doti	0	0	2	4	2
Gulmi	0	2	1	3	4
Jajarkot	2	0	0	1	0
Kailali	0	0	1	1	4
Kanchanpur	0	0	3	1	0
Kapilbastu	2	1	5	3	0
Palpa	2	0	4	0	0
Pyuthan	1	0	3	0	0
Rolpa	0	2	5	1	0
Rukum	1	1	2	0	0
Salyan	1	0	0	4	0
Surkhet	0	1	1	0	0
Total	10	12	40	35	16

Training

During this quarter, KISAN conducted six two-day MPC strengthening trainings in five districts: Dang, Rolpa, Bardiya, Surkhet, Gulmi, and Arghkhanchi. Participants in these trainings included MPC managers, farmers, wholesalers, retailers, agrovets, and machinery suppliers. During these trainings, participants learned about business plan preparation, market-led production, post-harvest handling, MPC management, group marketing, and how to assess price information.

In addition to these MPC strengthening trainings, KISAN also conducted 43 hands-on Market Planning trainings on MPC premises to specifically train and assist MPC/CCs in preparing MPC/CC-level market-led production plans. Participants including KISAN farmer group members, MPC executive members, and local traders partake in open interaction and discussion sessions to prepare an annual or seasonal work plan for production and marketing of high-value vegetable crops during the training. These market-led production plans will help the MPC/CCs explore potential buyers, traders, and markets, and, ultimately, will help them sell and distribute aggregated their vegetables. These trainings are also an

opportunity to survey group demand for essential agro-inputs for commercial farming and to facilitate access to input supply chains.

Participating MPC members learned to develop market-led production plans for rice, maize, lentils, and vegetables. The topics covered in these trainings included:

- Analysis of Crop Calendar and Market Price;
- Managing Factors of Production in time (quality seed, finance, irrigation, fertilizer, labor, agro-machinery, crop calendar, information about market and market price);
- Calculation of Production Cost; and
- How to earn high Market Price by using the Crop Calendar and Annual Market price Pattern.

Participants in these trainings were eager to learn about how to develop and use market-led production plans and expressed the importance of applying these plans to multiple value chains (vegetables, rice, lentil, maize, etc.). Following the trainings, MPC members shared what they learned with other members/farmers.

Activity A.4.3 Conducted exposure visits

Under this activity, KISAN helped create learning opportunities along the agriculture value chain between MPC members, local service providers, vegetable traders, lead farmers, and staff. This quarter, KISAN conducted five-day exposure visits in Kapilvastu, Palpa, and Gulmi. MPC members, agrovets, vegetable traders, and DADO staff took part in these events. During these tours, participants visited successful MPCs and wholesale markets like Butwal Market and established linkages with the wholesalers.

Additionally, KISAN organized two one-day field visits for change agents (agrovets, traders, LSPs) to expand market possibilities in Baitadi and Pyuthan to visit well-functioning markets and production pockets within the districts. Participants learned about the local production situation and potential and group planning, and built linkages with actors along the value chain.



Figure 16. In Surkhet, MPCs, wholesalers, agrovets, seed dealers, and other value chain actors attend a capacity building training, which also offers the opportunity to build linkages and connections.

Activity A.4.4 Strengthened wholesale markets

KISAN has implemented different activities to link wholesalers from district and regional markets with the MPCs and to build their capacities to run their business more professionally. KISAN has encouraged many MPCs to develop written or verbal agreements with the wholesalers to help create solidify a reliable business linkage. Wholesalers participated in two capacity building trainings conducted in Bardiya and Surkhet and were also trained on how to prepare business plans. An Apex Committee of wholesaler and MPC members were established in the Birendranagar training under the chairmanship of Mr. Prabal Shahi, a leading vegetable wholesaler operating in the district wholesale market. He has been crucial in purchasing products from KISAN MPCs working in Surkhet and Dailekh. Several KISAN MPCs have written contracts or verbal commitments from Mr. Shahi.



Figure 17. Mr. Prabal Shahi, Wholesaler and owner, Babu and Shahi Wholesale Pvt. preparing the assessment of district-level vegetable demand and supply and major issues in marketing.

Activity A.4.5 Strengthened market linkages



Figure 18. Participants in the Output Input Workshop in Surkhet included the local DADO, wholesalers, agrovets, MPCs, seed cooperative, machinery business, etc. and discussed important issues affecting supply and demand.

KISAN is strengthening linkages between buyers and suppliers to improve understanding between the farmers and traders. Farmers and input suppliers need to understand the varieties and quality inputs required to produce high-value products for the market and the market needs to understand the possible production volume of market needs/demand and the market needs to understand production potential.

This quarter, KISAN organized district-level input output market workshops in six districts (Salyan, Banke, Surkhet, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, and Baitadi) where different value chain actors including MPC managers, wholesalers,

agrovets, machinery sellers, seed cooperatives, etc. discussed demand and supply and related marketing issues at the district level; after assessing the issues, participants identified stakeholders to address the issues. Seed companies, agrovets, coops and seed producers, MPCs, etc. also addressed related issues and strengthened market linkages. DADO and NARC officers attended some of the workshops as well. Participants in some workshops also did a SWOT analysis in value chain groups.

KISAN also conducted four one-day interaction workshops (attended by LSPs and Agrovets, MIT dealers, seed companies, local company, etc.) to establish business in Dang, Rolpa, and Salyan. Such events have helped strengthen linkages among related value chains.

Activity A.4.6 Mapped production of each MPC and Collection Center

To help KISAN staff, MPCs, and traders plan, KISAN used data from the project to map the collection centers and KISAN producers to ensure KISAN farmers have access to a market. A preliminary map was produced last quarter that shows KISAN producer groups and existing markets. This quarter, KISAN has produced maps with additional details (see box below and Annex VII).

Apex Committee improves coordination

Following an input output workshop in Surkhet, several stakeholders from different sectors came together to form an Apex Committee of 11 members, chaired by Mr. Prabal Shahi (owner of a wholesale). Members include representatives of seven different MPCs, one seed cooperative, one agrovet, and one machinery dealer. The objective of this Apex Committee is to improve coordination among stakeholders to increase production and marketing of agricultural products from Surkhet. Members are especially cognizant of avoiding imbalance between production and marketing/demand.

KISAN GIS mapping

- To date, KISAN has mapped 58 MPC/CC established via facilitation of USG assistance (either through funding or leveraging) of which 45 MPCs are currently functional.
- 41,277 beneficiary farmers utilizing collection centers, out of which 12,700 are KISAN beneficiaries are utilizing collection centers/MPCs established by USG assistance, amounting to \$7,336,129 in value of sales transacted at USG supported collection centers.
- 39 agrovet enterprises (micro-enterprises) have been established and/or expanded as a result of USG assistance.
- There has been 50,553 (29%) increase in number of agrovet client farmers since KISAN intervention.
- KISAN has trained 29 GON extension agents who replicated at least one training to farmers

Activity A.4.7 Explored and establish ICT market information system needs

KISAN implemented price broadcasting and extension message through FM/Radio and other media in 11 districts during this quarter as indicated in Outcome 3. Prices of major high-value vegetables are regularly broadcasted through FM providing farmers with important market information. These broadcasts also help improve farmers and MPCs' bargaining power with the traders. Farmers can also

use this market information to decide where to sell their produce to ensure they are earning the highest possible price.

During this quarter, KISAN installed 28 Price Information Boards (PIB) in collection centers and wholesale markets in nine districts. KISAN designed the content of the PIB which provide updated wholesale prices of major high-value vegetables in related markets. After KISAN sets up the PIB and provides initial updates, MPC members will update the prices for the conveniences of the users. MPC members received mobile/contact information of major wholesalers from district and regional markets to help access the latest price information.

Activity A.4.8 Engaged high-value vegetable markets involved in farmer trainings

This activity is being planned as a vegetable value chain activity as per the Modification 4 approach. From the coming quarter onwards, KISAN will work to identify the existing scenario for further interventions in high-value vegetable production and marketing. KISAN will also refer to existing studies and material that have assessed the high-value vegetable situation and potential in Nepal.

In the beginning of the reporting period, KISAN sub-contracted to Beed Management Private Limited a study to determine the potential for off-season vegetable activities along the value chain, and to identify key market players in the KISAN zone of influence. The scope of study also included an evaluation of current access to market scenarios including market structure and marketing channels (trends, prospects, barriers, non-tariff barriers on export), to identify opportunities, assess the comparative advantage of product within Nepal and India, analyze available infrastructure and assess requirement for commercial success, and identify criteria to attract private sector investment. However, following an internal review the sub-contract was deemed ineligible on administrative grounds and terminated on December 15, 2014.

Activity A.4.9 Promoted Warehouse Receipt for cereals and lentils

Farmers are often at the mercy of the market. Prices for cereals and pulses are generally lowest at harvest time, when farmers are strapped for cash and when the market is flooded with the crop. Processors are completely overextended with all the grains flooding into their plants. Farmers could easily increase their incomes by storing their crop for several months, and selling when prices increase and supply declines. In spite of the possibility of obtaining premium prices if they sell produce at later dates, farmers are reluctant to retain produce after harvest because most lack storage space. If they kept the grains themselves, they would likely incur significant post-harvest losses due to pests and diseases. Farmers also need some cash right away to cover agricultural costs, and debts incurred during the agriculture season. Additionally, there are no formal grain supply chains that have accessible storage facilities and institutionalized warehouse receipt mechanisms within pre-agreed timelines for farmers wishing to sell their produce on an intermittent basis.

The KISAN Project seeks to facilitate company-based grain/seed storage and warehouse receipt systems to address this gap in the seed, rice, maize, and lentil grain value chains by working with grain/seed

companies or aggregators to strengthen their networks and business through embedded storage facilities that benefit farmers who supply produce for storage. KISAN has identified key activities that can potentially be carried out through the GUC mechanism for the lentil and maize value chains. An EOI is ready and proposals will be solicited in the coming quarter.

Activity A.4.10 Engaged processors in training farmers

KISAN has prepared lists of traders/millers and their collection networks in various districts by separate value chains. Based on background information, KISAN will work to strengthen the linkages between the producers, collection centers, and these processing companies for quality production and smooth delivery of produce to these companies.

KISAN has also identified key large end-processors in the rice/lentil and maize value chains and signed memorandum of understanding (MOU) with them to facilitate linkages with producer farmers, and to strengthen respective value chains by working with the private sector enhance input supply chains and output mechanisms. As per the MOUs with the K.L. Dugar Group and Nimbus Holdings, the two organizations have agreed to work with KISAN beneficiaries to promote improved quality lentil and rice production and marketing with farmers in the West, Mid-West, and Far-West of Nepal for the rice/lentil and maize value chains, respectively. The two organizations will also collaborate to implement a range of activities with farmers to increase rice and lentil yields and grain quality, including training and technical assistance to farmers in the target locations. In addition, KISAN will also work to engage bio-pesticide suppliers in strengthening the input supply chain as per the previously signed MOU with bio-product supplier Agricare.

5. OUTCOME 5, SUB-IR 2.2: INCREASED CAPACITY OF GON AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Interventions under this outcome will build the organizational and technical capacity of local organizations to, for example, conduct rigorous and large-scale monitoring and evaluation, and perform sound financial management, internal auditing, and reporting. With respect to the GON, capacity building will be undertaken in agriculture research and extension, including supporting GON agriculture policy analysis through IFPRI, universities/Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC) research capacities, and new training modules.

Activity A.5.1 Increased capacity building of local organizations

In October 2014, USAID/Nepal released an RFP for local organizations to bid on the KISAN 2 Project to manage 12 of the KISAN districts – Gulmi, Palpa, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Achham, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, and Doti. These districts will be transferred from Winrock’s management to the management of a local organization. As part of USAID FORWARD, KISAN is to build the capacity of the organizations. During the last week of November 2014, KISAN organized a two-day proposal writing training for interested organizations on how to develop and submit a proposal compliant with USAID regulations.

The training was announced at the KISAN 2 Bidder's Conference on November 14, 2014 where over 250 organizations attended. It was determined that only prime bidders could attend the training and they could only have one representative. This resulted in a group of 50 participants from 50 Nepali organizations or bidders.

To accommodate this number of participants and still deliver an interactive training, the KISAN team decided to hold two two-day trainings with seven sessions covering all aspects of proposal development. In total, 46 organizations participated the training. Training participants included a variety of organizations that may be eligible to bid on USAID projects.

Proposal Development Expert, Samantha Parsons, delivered two sessions of Proposal Development Training specifically for the USAID/Nepal's KISAN 2 bidders. The goal of the training was to equip Nepali organizations with the necessary skills and knowledge to bid on a USAID/Nepal RFP. The content of the training was designed with a two-fold purpose: give the organizations the necessary tools to understand the KISAN 2 RFP and prepare a competitive response as well as to respond to future USAID solicitations. Therefore, case studies and examples were used from a variety of proposals from multiple technical areas and regions. This training not only assisted them with the preparation for KISAN 2, but will also enable them to bid on future USAID proposals.

Activity A.5.2 Strengthened partnership with NARC and universities for innovation dissemination

KISAN continues to coordinate with NARC in whatever way possible. NARC is a member of the KISAN NPAC and is consulted with in all major KISAN activities and events at national and district levels. KISAN coordinated several meetings with GON, NARC, and an academic institution (Himalayan College of Agriculture Science and Technology – HICAST) to discuss the Seed Summit. The Summit's technical committee is led by the Chief of the Seed Science and Technology Division, NARC. KISAN coordinated with NARC for the seed grow-out test of the seed provided to the flood-affected KISAN beneficiaries. The seed grow-out test was conducted in the NARC's Regional Agriculture Research Station, Khajura, Banke.

Activity A.5.3 Strengthened entrepreneurial and organizational skills of small enterprises and community-based organizations

KISAN worked extensively with local organizations in the project districts. KISAN has worked to create linkages, and strengthen CC/MPCs, cooperatives, seed networks, agrovets, and equipment suppliers as described in other outcomes.

In Y3Q2, KISAN strengthened 24 MPCs and facilitated the formation of 16 new MPCs (see Outcome 4 for details on activities regarding MPCs and CCs). In the process of reviving these non-functional MPCs, KISAN has facilitated linkages between MPC members, traders, retailers, agrovets, dealers, and KISAN LSPs. KISAN has built capacities of MPCs in recordkeeping of both produce and sales; next year planning; developing yearly crop production charts; and stakeholder coordination for produce marketing

with DADO, other MPCs, and regional-level MPCs. In addition, 43 MPCs that were formed and strengthened by KISAN received training on market led production plan. These MPCs will coordinate regularly with KISAN and other development projects for sustainable operation of the market.

KISAN has also conducted several meetings and workshops with MFIs including cooperatives and vendors on possible approaches to increasing their outreach to KISAN farmers for both membership and access to finance.

Project staff strengthened relations with MIT dealers and are consulting with farmers in order to ensure that vendors stock the appropriate (in-demand, meets farmers' needs) irrigation technologies.

KISAN has worked extensively with local organizations in the project districts. KISAN has worked to linkage/strengthen CC/MPCs, cooperatives, seed networks, as well as agrovets and equipment suppliers.

KISAN facilitated seed quality control and seed marketing by helping link potential seed cooperatives and companies/agrovets with seed groups that would purchase the rice and maize seed.

III. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

A. CONTINUED EXPANSION

I. VDC SELECTION

In previous quarters, KISAN staff has coordinated closely with DADOs to finalize KISAN VDCs in Year 2. Of the 336 project VDCs in the Mid-West, Far-West, and West districts, activities have been conducted in around 310 VDCs this past quarter.

VDC selection with coordination of DADO/LDO

West Cluster

In Palpa, KISAN selected Rampur Municipality (Gejha, Gadakot, Khaliban, Darchha and Rampur VDCs) and 16 VDCs (Palungmainadi, Deurali, Khaseuli, Argali, Boughapokharathok, Thimure, Masyam, Telgha, Chidipani, Nayarnamtalesh, Pipaldada, Chirtungdhara, Pokharathok, Chapapani, Hungi, and Galdha VDCs) in close coordination with DADO and LDO as new project areas.

VDC Inception/interaction workshop

Table XLIII. District-specific VDC inception workshop	
District	# of VDCs
Banke	6
Pyuthan	1
Rolpa	4
Rukum	3
Salyan	4
Kapilbastu	3
Arghakhachi	6
Palpa	1
Total	28

As the project expands into VDCs in project districts, KISAN conducts inception workshops to orient communities, government bodies, and other stakeholders about the project. This quarter, KISAN conducted 28 inception meetings in 28 new VDCs across eight districts.

2. MOBILIZING STAFF

During this quarter, KISAN recruited 18 new staff, including ATs, ITs, APOs, BDSOs, and the Communications Officer. The new Chief of Party (COP) Timothy Ekin also joined the project in October 2014. The current status of the 259 KISAN staff is presented in the table below.

Table XLIV. KISAN Staff List as of Dec 31, 2014

Staff by category	Organization	Kathmandu Staff	Regional Staff	District Staff	Total
Professional (Full Time)	WI	11	5	43	59
Professional (Part Time)	WI				0
Staff below Professional Level	WI	2	1	47	50
Support staff	WI	3	4	3	10
Pending Approval	WI				0
Sub-total Winrock Staff		16	10	93	119
Professional (Full Time)	CEAPRED	5	7	16	28
Professional (Part Time)	CEAPRED	0			0
Staff below Professional Level	CEAPRED			85	85
Support staff	CEAPRED				0
Pending Approval	CEAPRED				0
Sub-total CEAPRED Staff		5	7	101	113
Professional (Full Time)	DEPROSC		2	9	11
Professional (Part time)	DEPROSC	1			1
Staff below Professional Level	DEPROSC			15	15
Support staff	DEPROSC				0
Sub-total DEPROSC Staff		1	2	24	27
Total Staff		22	19	218	259

3. PROCUREMENT

PROCUREMENT

This past quarter, KISAN has procured nine laptop computers as planned. Registration for two vehicles has already been completed and one vehicle has been sent to the field. Similarly, registration for 22 motorcycles is in progress.

LEASE

KISAN has managed space and logistics for Components B and C in ten districts in the Mid-Western Development Region.

4. KISAN PARTNER COORDINATION

KISAN continues to coordinate closely with implementing partners CEAPRED and DEPROSC. Senior representatives from both organizations continue to participate in all project events and major interactions, including the NPAC, related visits, and the revision of the KISAN Annual Workplan according to Modification 4.

5. WIKISAN MONITORING SYSTEM

M&E training and activities

During this quarter, KISAN's web based M&E platform (WIKISAN) was updated to version 3.2 with new features and bug fixes. More than 234 users were created in WIKISAN for data entry and data quality control. Data on more than 450 organizations, 4,000 groups, 79,000 beneficiaries and 17,200 trainings were recorded in WIKISAN. KISAN is planning an update for WIKISAN with the ability to 'tag' flood victim beneficiaries, ability to filter reports by date, and other improvements during first week of February 2015.

In this quarter, RIDA (M&E contractor) conducted a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) of nine performance plan reporting (PPR) indicators identified by USAID. DQA was conducted at the central, regional, and district levels. The team visited Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, Kailali, and Dadeldhura to verify data. KISAN also conducted a one-day M&E WIKISAN orientation training for 12 staff members. The objective of the training was to orient district staff on the WIKISAN system and to provide hands-on training to enter real-time data from project districts. Guidance was provided to the district staff on the data entry process and they were advised to reduce the data entry errors.

Altogether more than 137 field staff received the hands-on training to enter geo-enabled data into the WIKISAN system. The M&E team met with Krishak Upakar Bahuudeshiya Sahakari Sanstha Limited in Banke where they shared the status of KISAN linkages with cooperatives for lentil seed and other cereal marketing. The team also visited farmer groups and observed nurseries where farmers have applied improved technologies, coco peat and drip irrigation. The team also visited agrovets and collection centers in Banke, Surkhet, Dailekh, and Doti where KISAN supported information boards to broadcast

vegetable prices. The team also visited a farmer's group, Hariyali Krishak Samuha, at Hirmineya in Banke where they observed how members handled savings, credit, and mobilization of funds.

M&E interns

In the KISAN M&E system, each activity and training needs to be entered into the WIKISAN database. M&E data collection forms for individuals, groups, activities, and organizations are printed out and filled in. This data then needs to be entered into WIKISAN. In order to expedite the data entry process, and avoiding excessive use of staff time in managing the system, KISAN has recruited 63 M&E interns to date in its 20 field districts. Of the recruited interns, 31 have successfully completed their internship period. In this quarter, KISAN has extended 17 interns' contract for three additional months and 16 new interns have been recruited. Eight interns did not complete the program due to further studies, job opportunities, and personal problems. Individuals selected as interns are high school graduates and local residents; KISAN gave priority to those from disadvantaged groups. Among recruited interns, 51 are women, and six are Dalit, 25 are Janajati, and six are Madhesi. District and regional staff have trained these M&E interns to enter the real time data properly. The internship program seeks to build the professional capacity of disadvantaged youth graduates. See Annex II for a complete list of KISAN's M&E interns.

M&E rapid survey for FTFMS and PPR indicators

During this quarter, KISAN did a rapid sample survey for FTFMS and PPR indicators. KISAN used a stratified random sampling of four KISAN districts (two hill districts and two Terai districts). Though KISAN has more districts in the hills, the number of beneficiaries is higher in the Terai. Two sample districts were selected from Mid-West, where the number of beneficiaries is higher, and one district from both the West and Far-West. Samples were taken from three VDCs in each district. All the samples (beneficiaries) considered have attended at least one KISAN training and priority was given to samples attending two to three KISAN trainings (in different KISAN focus crops) to ensure a representative sample.

Tools were developed to collect data for KISAN FTFMS indicators. Officer-level district KISAN staff (DC, APO, and BDSO) collected and verified data which was sent to the regional office for data entry. Data generated from the sample was analyzed and extrapolated to all KISAN Y2 beneficiaries. Data validation and quality checks were carried out with district staff as well as sample beneficiaries. Telephone numbers of all sample beneficiaries were recorded and used for data verification. Based on this survey result, the data was provided to FTFMS and PPR indicators required by USAID.

M&E rapid survey for custom indicators

KISAN also conducted a rapid sample survey for custom indicators using a stratified random sampling method in 20 KISAN districts. Samples were taken from all working VDCs of each district. All the samples (beneficiaries) considered have attended at least one KISAN training and priority was given to

samples participating in two to three KISAN trainings (in different KISAN focused crops) to ensure a representative sample.

Staff developed tools to collect data for KISAN custom indicators. Officer-level district KISAN staff (DC, APO, and BDSO) collected and verified data which was sent to the regional office for data entry. Data validation and quality checks were conducted with district staff as well as sample beneficiaries. Telephone numbers of all sample beneficiaries were recorded and used to verify data. Results of this survey are reported above in this report.

Geo-enabled Database System

Priority was given to strengthening the existing KISAN database. Staff compiled the latest statistics of KISAN targeted commodities through various sources and updated the KISAN database. Land-use/land cover data (2010) was collected from ICIMOD and was processed to obtain agriculture area up to the VDC level. The information has been uploaded to the KISAN database and provided to outcome and value chain managers to help set up priorities for upcoming Annual Work Plan.

WIKISAN database has been periodically checked and validated, and field staff was contacted to verify data. KISAN staff also carried out a field visit in Dang to address the issue of collecting location information for WIKISAN datasets.

B. CONTRACT DELIVERABLES

On December 8, KISAN revised and submitted the KISAN Project Monitoring Plan (PMP), including project targets and disaggregation data.

C. WINDOWS OF OPPORTUNITY AND GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT

This quarter, KISAN gave continuity to the activity initiated for Windows of Opportunity and facilitated several additional Grants under Contract (GUC) activities that focused on monitoring implementation, and releasing Request for Applications (RFAs) for additional activities.

I. WINDOWS OF OPPORTUNITY

\$ 100,000 Grant for Science and Technology Competition for Resilience in Nepal

In the past quarter, the KISAN team with USAID/Nepal initiated the grant for \$100,000 Science and Technology Competition for Resilience in Nepal to encourage private sector engagement and innovative thinking to bring new knowledge, tools, and partnerships to the challenge of helping communities maximize food security, while also making them more resilient to the effects of climate change and other environmental challenges. KISAN received 77 concept papers in response to the Request for Application (RFA). The concept papers have been screened for eligibility and the eligible concept papers have been classified into various categories to better streamline review and evaluation. KISAN developed the evaluation criteria, which is currently under discussion with USAID.

2. GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT

This quarter, KISAN GUC activities have focused on monitoring implementation, evaluating applications, and releasing RFA.

The grant awardee for the promotion of agriculture mechanization, The Habi Auto Trading Pvt Ltd, is developing a marketing and business plan. The grantee is also making preparations to conduct demonstrations in the farmers' field. With this grant, the grantee will conduct demonstrations and trainings on a range of 4-wheel tractor attachments in Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bardiya Banke, Dang, and Kapilvastu.

In the previous quarter, KISAN awarded a grant to Basundhara Agro Tech and Services Pvt. Ltd. for breed improvement of large ruminants through artificial insemination in Dang, Banke, and Bardiya. However, following an internal review the grant was deemed ineligible on administrative grounds and terminated on December 15, 2014.

This quarter, KISAN issued an RFA on October 31 for piloting agrovet embedded services in KISAN districts. Through this grant activity, KISAN seeks to pilot activities that will ultimately help agriculture input providers increase their business by adding services to smallholder farmers who are the end users of their products. The grant is expected to offset the risk for input suppliers to provide training, demonstrations, and information directly to farmers in KISAN VDCs. The estimated budget is \$35,000 per grant and will be for a period of 18 months. KISAN has received seven applications in response to the RFA. A selection committee and criteria have been developed for the grant.

Preparations are also ongoing for the release of upcoming RFAs on promotion of warehouse receipts and agribusiness yellow pages.

Table XLV. Status of GUCs	
EOI/RFA	Status
Breed improvement of large ruminants through artificial insemination	Received 21 concept papers; shortlisted 3 applications Awarded a grant to Basundhara Agro Tech and Services Pvt. Ltd on August 25, 2014 Basundhara Agro Tech submitted the Business Plan on November 28, 2014 The grant was terminated for convenience on December 15, 2014
Promotion of agriculture mechanization through demonstrations and trainings on a range of mini tiller, 2-wheel and 4-wheel tractor attachments	Received 10 applications; shortlisted 4 Awarded a grant to The Habi Auto Trading Pvt. Ltd on September 22, 2014 The Habi submitted the market expansion and marketing plan; KISAN requested more details, grantee preparing revised plan
Promotion of agriculture mechanization	Received 11 applications

Table XLV. Status of GUCs

EOI/RFA	Status
through demonstrations and trainings on smaller farm equipment, and facilitating the availability and repair services for these machineries in district sales centers	Initial screening completed Evaluation committee and evaluation criteria developed
\$100,000 Science and Technology Competition for Resilience in Nepal	Received 77 concept papers Initial screening completed Evaluation committee and evaluation criteria developed
Agrovet embedded service	Received 7 applications Initial screening completed Evaluation committee and evaluation criteria developed
EOI/RFA	Status

D. FLOOD RELIEF SUPPORT IN FLOOD-AFFECTED AREAS IN MID-WEST

Flood and landslides in mid-August 2014 have affected thousands of USAID's agricultural program beneficiaries in the Mid- and Far-West districts of Nepal. Thousands of farmers supported by KISAN have lost their grains, vegetable, cereals, crops, and nurseries. In order to mitigate the detrimental effects of the flood and landslides, KISAN has distributed wheat seeds to project beneficiaries to help households re-establish farming and ensure incomes. KISAN distributed wheat seed to 2000 flood affected project beneficiaries in Surkhet, Kanchanpur, Dang, Bardiya, and Banke in coordination with local DADOs, between November 13 and 20, 2014.

IV. CHALLENGES AND ANTICIPATED FUTURE PROBLEMS, DELAYS, CONDITIONS, AND CONSTRAINTS THAT MAY ADVERSLEY AFFECT THE IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

KISAN staff has engaged in several activities during this quarter that will improve project effectiveness in the long-run; however, project activity rollout may be delayed as a result.

The primary focus of this quarter has been to adjust program activities to comply with Modification 4 to the KISAN contract. New COP Timothy Ekin joined the project in October 2014 and worked through meetings and planning workshops to realign the project according to Modification 4. Significant staff time was expended at central, regional, and district levels to work on this realignment of project activities and related impacts along four value chains and three input supply chains – rice, maize, lentil, vegetable, seed, agriculture mechanization, and livestock. As a result, there have been some delays in some project activity implementation, including GUCs.

Adjustments to the KISAN Y3 AWP are underway, and will be the priority for staff in January 2015. The KISAN senior management team have met with Navin Hada, Danielle Kneuppel, and Belay Gewali from USAID to discuss issues related to this realignment, including progress reporting, communication, realignment of the AWP and DIP in response to Modification 4, and to ensure that all parties have a common understanding of the modification and its implications for the project. Priority topics discussed were:

- How to make LSPs sustainable and work through agrovet, input suppliers, industries;
- Mobilizing private sector players (agrovet, processors) for extension service to farmers, and fund mobilization for demonstrations;
- The modified M4P approach;
- Continued involvement with existing households;
- Aligning the information as required by FtF Indicators;
- Working with RIDA on data requirement for reporting, data collection methodology; and
- Revision of the submitted Annual Report and Quarterly Report, with necessary information and improved data.

V. SECURITY ISSUES

Table XLVI. KISAN Security Reporting

Date	Region	District	Description	Risk Level
Nov - Dec 2014	West	Arghakhachi, Kapilbastu, Gulmi, Palpa	No any disturb to our program for implementation in the VDCs as well as district. No any strike in the district, open all markets and vehicle transportation.	Low
Nov - Dec 2014	Rapti	Dang, Pythuan, Rolpa, Salyan, Rukum,	Normal Situation within 3 months	Low
Nov - Dec 2014	Bheri	Surkhet, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Banke, Bardiya	There was no security issue in this quarter	Low
Nov - Dec 2015	Far West	Doti, Achham, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Kailali, Kanchanpur	No security issues in this quarter	Low

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Winrock has prepared the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) and submitted the first draft to USAID/Nepal with the first work plan. As part of KISAN's Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), the project has developed and submitted an evaluation of programs through a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) that outlines currently used agrochemicals, or those that may be used in the future. This was approved in October 2014. KISAN staff continues to reinforce the importance of safe environment practices and using safe pesticides in all project events and trainings.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: LEVERAGE DETAILS BY DISTRICT

Table XLVII. Leverage details by district

Cluster	Districts	Partners	Major Activities	Leveraged Amount
West	Palpa	Plant Protection directorate and DADO	IPM farmer field school in Jau Pokhara farmers group of Chidipani -2	67000.00
	Palpa	DADO	IPM farmer field school in Hariyali farmers group and Milijuli farmers group of Nayarnamtalesh VDC	65700.00
	Palpa	DADO	IPM farmer field school in Sagarmatha fresh vegetable production group of Boughapokharathok-I VDC	65700.00
	Palpa	DADO	Agriculture program production and dissemination through FM	50000.00
			Total Palpa	248400.00
	Arghakhanchi	MFIs Institutions (DD Bank and other cooperative)	Agriculture loan	2280500.00
	Arghakhanchi	VDC, Farmers at Thulapokhara, Narpani, Khanchikot, Sandhikharka and Thada and agriculture farmers for 5 event	MIT Irrigation	351876.00
	Arghakhanchi	DADO, DDC and Groups	Vegetable crop demonstration and plastic tunnel and house	400000.00
	Arghakhanchi	Thulapokhara VDC, Thada VDC and Damarudaha Conservation Committee, Thada	New MPC/CC formation and material support	13200.00
			Total Arghakhanchi	3045576.00
	Gulmi	Mangal Bahadur Regami Gwadi I	Plastic pond	10000.00
	Gulmi	Nawaratna Krishi Cooperative, Birbas 2	Soil cement water tank	28510.00
	Gulmi	Bhirkuti Women Cooperative	Vegetable production for two people with leveraging from Bhirkuti Women Cooperative	42000.00
			Total Gulmi	80510.00

Rapti	Kapilbastu	Shiv Sakti B.U. Krisak Samuh Dharmpaniya-1	Irrigation support to farmers -shallow tube well	40000.00
	Kapilbastu	Puja Krisak Samuh Dharmpaniya-2	Irrigation support to farmers -shallow tube well	57700.00
	Kapilbastu	VDC Niglihwa and Gautambuddha MPC	MPC truss construction/MPC materials	30000.00
			Total Kapilbastu	127700.00
			Total West Cluster	3502186.00
	Salyan	SORDEC	Plastic House , plastic drum, seeds through SORDEC	30120.00
	Salyan	FECOFUN/MSFP	Cemented tank for Saradaha Sawabalamban FG through FECOFUN/MSFP	60000.00
	Salyan	Triveni VDC	Material support for Tunibot collection center	30000.00
	Salyan	Community Irrigation project(CIP)	Surface canal for Saradaha Sawabalamban FG, through Community Irrigation project (CIP)	1800000.00
			Total Salyan	1920120.00
	Rukum	Pakhagau Janajagaran Krishak Samuha, FG & VDC	Leveraging and Coordination in multi-use system of water distribution for Pakhagau Janajagaran Krishak Samuha	55000.00
	Rukum	Sayapatri Krishak Samuha, FG & VDC	Leveraging and Coordination in multi-use system of water distribution for Sayapatri Krishak Samuha	95000.00
	Rukum	Laligurans Krishak Samuha, RSDC, Khalanga	Leveraging and Coordination in multi-use system of water distribution for Laligurans Krishak Samuha	100000.00
	Rukum	Mayur Krishak Samuha, PAF	Leveraging and Coordination in multi-use system of water distribution for Mayur Krishak Samuha	800000.00
	Rukum	Jana Ekata Krishak Samuha, RSDC, Khalanga	Leveraging and Coordination in multi-use system of water distribution for Jana Ekata Krishak Samuha	98480.00
			Total Rukum	1148480.00
	Pyuthan	Peace corps Nepal /Communities User group.	Construction of irrigation scheme in Belwas Nalsi	506673.00
			Total Pyuthan	506673.00
	Dang	DDC/NCCSP Dang	Irrigation Projects i.e. deep and shallow tube wells	5590000.00
	Dang	DDC/NCCSP Dang	Plastic house/tunnel construction	300000.00

	Dang	DADO	Bagar agriculture fair	10000.00
	Dang	DADO,USAID/ICCA, MSFP/Rupantaran Nepal and LIBIRD	Lamahi agriculture exhibition	68500.00
	Dang	Bagmare VDC	Plastic house/tunnel	20000.00
	Dang	Bagmare VDC	Irrigation support	166490.00
	Dang	Hekuli VDC	Irrigation support	75000.00
	Dang	Hekuli VDC	Agriculture lime support	29659.00
	Dang	Sishahaniya VDC	Irrigation support	140000.00
	Dang	Rampur VDC	Vegetable seed support	20000.00
	Dang	Shantinagar VDC	Irrigation support	200000.00
	Dang	Shantinagar VDC	Seed production of cereal crops	219000.00
	Dang	Urahari VDC	Irrigation canal support	332000.00
	Dang	Urahari VDC	Improved seed support	20000.00
	Dang	Saudiyar VDC	Vegetable seed support	90000.00
	Dang	Saudiyar VDC	Irrigation support	65000.00
			Total Dang	7345649.00
	Rolpa	IAPAC (Austria Aid)	MUS scheme, water harvest tank etc.	1108000.00
	Rolpa	Community Irrigation Project (CIP)	Plastic house/tunnel construction	112000.00
	Rolpa	Kotgau VDC, Rolpa	Collection center	25000.00
	Rolpa	IAPAC (Austria Aid)	Plastic house/tunnel	50000.00
			Total Rolpa	1295000.00
			Total Rapti Cluster	12215922.00
Bheri	Banke	Bankatuwa VDC	Agricultural input	152200.00
	Banke	MEDEP/Banke	Irrigation and agri-inputs	134000.00
	Banke	Radhapur VDC	Agricultural input and plant protection measures	10000.00
			Total Banke	296200.00
	Bardiya	DADO,Bardiya	Vegetable farming in 33 hect.of land in two crop season.	1200000.00

	Bardiya	DADO,Bardiya	Support to vegetable MPC/CC	850000.00
	Bardiya	RISMFP	Commercial vegetable farming	812000.00
			Total Bardiya	2862000.00
	Dailekh	Community, Nepa-8	Matching irrigation scheme cement masonry tank	12000.00
	Dailekh	Kharigaira-I, VDC	Matching irrigation scheme cement masonry tank	20000.00
	Dailekh	Community, Baraha-5	Pipe irrigation	12000.00
	Dailekh	Malika-4, VDC	Rehabitation cement pound	25000.00
			Total Dailekh	69000.00
	Surkhet	RISMFP	For Irrigation material, seed and NPK, agriculture production materials, hahari,carret, spray tank, and jute sack (to Sagarmatha FG , Chhinchu 7 Jajarkotitol, Surkhet)	450600.00
	Surkhet	RISMFP	For Irrigation material, seed and NPK, agriculture production materials, hahari,carret, spray tank, and jute sack (to Kalika FG. Chhinchu 3 Sanoharre, Surkhet)	801045.00
	Surkhet	RISMFP	For Irrigation material, seed and NPK, agriculture production materials, hahari,carret, spray tank, and jute sack (to Milijuli FG. Pokhrikanda 6 Pinghalle, Surkhet)	722800.00
			Total Surkhet	1974445.00
			Total Bheri Cluster	5201645.00
Far West	Achham	Malika Bikas Sangh	Construction of Bhagauta irrigation canal, at Kalika vdc, ward-2 for KISAN beneficiaries	88177.00
	Achham	Malika Bikas Sang	Construction of Silkidhara irrigation Pond, at Baradadevi vdc, ward-6 for KISAN beneficiaries	98491.00
	Achham	Malika Bikas Sang	Construction of Bhandar irrigation Cannal, at Kalika vdc, ward-I for KISAN beneficiaries	83179.00
	Achham	Malika Bikas Sang	Construction of Gairakhet irrigation Cannal, at Bardadevi vdc, ward-4 &5 for KISAN beneficiaries	147581.00

Achham	DADO Achham	Improved seed of maize and rice with DADO Achham	33150.00
Achham	MSNP	28 plastic house in the Kuika VDC	196000.00
Achham	DADO Achham	Mangalsen Hat Bazaar	500000.00
Achham	AFEC, Birpath. HELVETAS, SSMP	Plastic house support Birpath, watercane, drum for urine collection	60000.00
Achham	VDC fund in Janlikot and Bardadevi VDC	VDC fund for summer season seed, plastic house,	30000.00
		Total Achham	1236578.00
Baitadi	RISMFP (SADA) (Social Development Awareness Association)	Fresh vegetable and vegetable seed production and marketing	3018694.00
Baitadi	RISMFP (SADA) (Social Development Awareness Association)	Vegetable production and marketing	3694000.00
Baitadi	RISMFP (SADA) (Social Development Awareness Association)	Tomato cultivation with poly house (2 groups)	1294000.00
Baitadi	DADO District Agriculture Development Office	For pond and pipe lines (irrigation)	560000.00
Baitadi	ECARDS Nepal	For pond and pipe	400000.00
Baitadi	Siddhapur Seed Promotion Co. Ltd	land for collection center	300000.00
		Total Baitadi	9266694.00
Dadeldhura	IDeS, Dadeldhura	Micro irrigation system support to the farmers group to Kalika Mahila Farmers group (community's contribution Nrs. 1,82,658.40)	458230.94
Dadeldhura	IDeS, Dadeldhura	Micro irrigation system support to the farmers group to Sarashwati Farmers Group Ganespur Ritha (Community contribution Nrs.70,556.67)	381043.66
Dadeldhura	Radio Amargadi (97.4 MHZ)	To broadcast the agriculture extension message and price information from FM on 36 episode within July 2015.	56000.00

Dadeldhura	DADO	Vegetable (Cauliflower, Cabbage & Tomato) seeds to Ganeshour VDC Wada No-8, Saraswoti Taja Tarkari Krisak Samuha, Rittha	4400.00
Dadeldhura	OXFAM	Support on Potato Seeds to Sarswoti Fresh Vegetable Production Group, Ganeshpur 8, Ritha.	9750.00
Dadeldhura	VDC, Ganeshpur	Support for poly house (only plastic)	50000.00
		Total Dadeldhura	959424.60
Doti	District Soil Conservation Office	Matching fund for Irrigation trilateral agreement was happened on 23th Nov 2014 at District Soil Conservation Office Doti to make lining cannel for irrigation at Kapaleki VDC – 3 Gutheuri . If this cannel were build lump sum 1200 Ropani of that area were irrigated and 2 KISAN Farmer group were benefited. In the trilateral agreement Chief of the District Soil Conservation Officer Mr. Damodar Ayer, President of Bhagwati farmer group Mr Rosan Shahi and From KISAN office VDC coordinator Gyanendra Pathak and IT Padam Pandeya has signed in agreement copy. This scheme will completed in one month from the date of agreement.	210000.00
		Total Doti	210000.00
Kailali	Women Development Office	Vegetable production Programme	150000.00
Kailali	DADO	8 HP engine includes Pipe and nipple	366000.00
Kailali	DADO	Marketing center repair and maintenance support at Hasauliya market center	150000.00
Kailali	VDC,Hasauliya	Vegetable production Programme	100000.00
		Total Kailali	766000.00
Kanchanpur	Ground water support program	Irrigation Pipe Sallow tubal	200000.00

	Kanchanpur	SADO	Youth Employment FUND for commercial vegetable production	2880000.00
			Total Kanchanpur	3080000.00
			Total Far West Cluster	15518696.60
			Grand Total	36438449.60

ANNEX II: RICE AND MAIZE SEED PRODUCTION DETAILS

Table XLVIII. Rice Seed Production

District	Groups Name	No. of Farmers	Variety	Area (Ha)	Source of source seed	Source Seed (Kg)	Estimated production (MT)	Actual production (MT)	Seed Marketed (MT)	
									To org.	F 2 F
Kailali	Lokpriya Farmer Group	15	Sabitri, Radha-4	3.5	Seed Co.	159	11.44	17.8	13.5	4.3
	Naya Hariyali FG	14	Sabitri, Hardinath	4.9	Seed Co.	221	16.2	25.935	23.78	2.2
	Basanta FG	10	Radha-4	2.8	Seed Co.	125.3	9.2	13.25	4.8	8.5
	Subhakamana FG	4	Sabitri, Hardinath-I	1.5	Seed Co.	68	5	8.4	8.15	0.3
	Hariyali FG	16	Radha-4, Hardinath-I	3.9	Seed Co.	175.5	12.87	18.9	11.8	7.1
	Janasewa Krishi Bikash FG	9	Hardinath-I	3	Seed Co.	135	9.9	20.5	4.5	16
	Samjhana FG	8	Radha-4	2.8	Seed Co.	128	9.4	14.35	4.19	10.2
Sub Total		76		22.4		1011.8	74.01	119.1	70.7	48.4
Kanchanpur	Laliguras Farmer Group	7	Radha-4	1.91	Regional Seed Lab	87	5.73	7.7	0.0	7.7
	Laliguras Farmer Group	2	Radha-4	0.66	Regional Seed Lab	30	1.98	3.2	0.0	3.2
	Hariyali FG	2	Radha-4	2	Unique Seed Co.	90	6	9.0	0.0	9.0
	Sushanti FG	6	Radha-4	3	Unique Seed Co.	135	9	13.5	13.5	0.0
	Laliguras IPM Farmer Group	1	Radha-4	1	Unique Seed Co.	45	3	4.5	4.5	0.0
	Danfe Gharbagaicha Mahila FG	3	Radha-4	0.89	Unique Seed Co.	40.5	2.67	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Sayapatri Farmer Group	3	Radha-4	0.66	Unique Seed Co.	30	1.44	2.2	2.2	0.0

Table XLVIII. Rice Seed Production

District	Groups Name	No. of Farmers	Variety	Area (Ha)	Source of source seed	Source Seed (Kg)	Estimated production (MT)	Actual production (MT)	Seed Marketed (MT)	
									To org.	F 2 F
	Unnatsil Krishi Sahakari Sanstha	9	Sabtri, Sukha-I	3.48	DADO	159	10.44	24.1	24.1	0.0
	Jaymahakali Farmer Group	2	Hardinath-I	0.8	DADO	36	2.4	3.6		3.6
	Navajyoti Farmer Group	1	Sabitri	0.4	DADO	18	1.2	1.8		1.8
	Singhpur Farmer Group	23	Radha-4, Sabitri, Mansuli	9.69	Sayapatri Bijbridhi Samuha	427	29.07	43.4		43.4
	Shanti Farmer Group	2	Radha-4	0.66	Unique Seed Co.	30	1.98	3.0		3.0
	Chatahari Krishi Sahakari Sanstha	20	Radha-4, Hardinath	4	ASC, Jhalari, DADO	175	12	15.6	15.6	0.0
Sub Total		81		29.15		1302.5	86.91	135.5	63.9	71.6
TOTAL OF FARWEST CLUSTER		157		51.53		2314.3	160.9	254.6	134.6	120.0
Kapilbastu	Shivasakti seed production group	15	Sava, Ramdhan, Sabitri, Radha-4	11	Int'l Agro-seed co.	552.1	32	35.1	25.2	9.9
	Shivasakti Samudayik Krishak Samuha	19	Radha-4	3.33		166.7	9.667	3.8	2.7	1.1
Sub Total		34		14.33		718.8	41.7	38.9	27.9	11
TOTAL OF WEST CLUSTER		34		14.33		718.8	41.7	38.9	27.9	11
Dang	Sayapatri Krisak Samuha	1	Subarna sub-I	0.2	Nepal Agro-seed and input	10.5	0.5	0.9	0	0.9

Table XLVIII. Rice Seed Production

District	Groups Name	No. of Farmers	Variety	Area (Ha)	Source of source seed	Source Seed (Kg)	Estimated production (MT)	Actual production (MT)	Seed Marketed (MT)	
									To org.	F 2 F
	Hariyali Krisak Samuha	1		1	pvt/ltd/Bij Bridhi Co. Pvt Ltd	45	2.5	4.3	0	4.3
	Pipalbote Krisak Samuha	1		0.5		24	1.3	2.1	0	2.1
	Upkar Krisak Samuha	15		1.21		76	3.0	5.4	0	5.4
	Srijanshil Krisak Samuha	3		0.09		6	0.2	0.4	0	0.4
	Badka Krisak Samuha	11	Sukha-3	1.94		88.9	4.9	8.1	5	3.1
	Hariyali Krisak Samuha	12		2.53		120	6.3	10.6	7.9	2.7
	Bali Bikash Krisak Samuha	7		2.96		135	7.4	12.5	1.5	11.0
	Om Shanti Krishi Samuha	5		1.98		90	5.0	8.5	3.8	4.7
Sub Total		56		12.41		595.4	31.0	52.7	18.2	34.55
TOTAL OF RAPTI CLUSTER		56		12.41		595.4	31.0	52.7	18.2	34.55
Bardiya	Bahumukhi Krishak Samuha	5	Sabitri	2.3	NARC	100	9.43	6.17	0.17	6
	Nawa Jyoti Krishak Samuha	10	Radha-4, Saba Mansuli, Sabitri	6.33	Co-op	317	26.0	32.3	22.6	9.7
	Sungava Krishak Samuha	6	Radha-4, Sabitri	2.82	Co-op	155	11.56	89	76	13
	Hariyali FG	1	Radha-4	0.5	GATE Nepal	25	2.1	1.07	1.07	0
	Namuna Krishak Samuha	12	Radha-4, Saba, Mansuli,	10.7	GATE Nepal	535	45.4	35	4	31

Table XLVIII. Rice Seed Production

District	Groups Name	No. of Farmers	Variety	Area (Ha)	Source of source seed	Source Seed (Kg)	Estimated production (MT)	Actual production (MT)	Seed Marketed (MT)	
									To org.	F 2 F
			Sabitri							
	Annapurna Krishak Samuha	7	Radha-4, Sabitri, Sawa, Mansuli, Ramdhan	5.3	GATE Nepal	260	21.9	21	21	0
Sub Total		41		27.95		1392	116.4	184.5	124.84	59.7
TOTAL OF BHERI CLUSTER		41		27.95		1392	116.4	184.5	124.84	59.7
GRAND TOTAL (FAR-WEST +RAPTI+ WEST+ BHERI)		288		106.2		5020.45	350.0	530.8	305.6	225.3

Table XLIX. Maize Seed Production

District	Group Name	No. of Farmers	Variety	Area (Ha)	Source Seed (Kg)	Estimated Production (MT)	Actual Production (MT)	Seed Marketed (MT)	
								To org.	F2F
Dang	Buteni Jaibik Bibidhata Samrakshan FG	18	Rampur Composite	2.65	68	6.6	5.57	0	5.57
	Siruwa Jaibik Bibidhta Samrashan FG	17	Rampur Composite	3	74	7.7	7.4	0	7.4
	Ichhuk Smriti Multipurpose Cooperative Ltd	12	Rampur Composite	2.5	60	6.3	6.8	1.9	4.9
Sub Total		47		8.15	202	20.6	19.77	1.9	17.87
Salyan	Manakamna Farmer Group	16	Manakamna-3	1.75	35	4.4	4.08	3.4	0.7
	Tallo Karva Farmar Group	21	Manakamna-3	2.1	42	5.3	4.86	4.1	0.8

Table XLIX. Maize Seed Production

District	Group Name	No. of Farmers	Variety	Area (Ha)	Source Seed (Kg)	Estimated Production (MT)	Actual Production (MT)	Seed Marketed (MT)	
								To org.	F2F
	Chhaharekhola F G	22	Manakamna-3	1.45	29	3.6	3.36	2.8	0.6
Sub Total		59		5.3	106	13.3	12.3	10.3	2.05
Rukum	Sisnae Himat Krishak Samuha	20	Deuti	2	30	3	2.1	0	2.1
	Janachetana Krishak Samuha	21	Deuti	2.1	31.5	3.15	2.3	0	2.3
	Namuna Krishak Samuha	21	Deuti	2	30	3	2.3	0	2.3
	Pragatisil Krishak Samuha(I)	21	Deuti	2.1	31.5	3.15	2.5	0	2.5
	Sundhara Krishak Samuha	16	Deuti	1.6	24	2.4	2	0	2
	Shantipur Hariyali Krishak Samuha	20	Deuti	2	30	3	2.4	0	2.4
	Sanlpipal Krishak Samuha	22	Deuti	2.1	31.5	3.15	2.4	0	2.4
	Pragatisil Krishak Samuha	20	Deuti	2.1	31.5	3.15	2.3	0	2.3
Sub Total		161		16	240	24	18.4	0	18.4
Pyuthan	Swargadwari Tarkari Utpadan Samuha	20	Rampur Composite	5	100	12.5	11.9	0.5	11.4
	Srijanshil Krishak Samuha	22	Rampur Composite	7.5	150	18.75	12	0.7	11.3
	Mandabi Tarkari Utpadan Samuha	19	Manakamna-3	4.6	92	11.5	7.3	0	7.3
	Swargadwari Krishak Samuha	22	Manakamna-3	3.45	69	8.625	4.5	0	4.5
	Milijhuli Tarkari Utpadan Samuha	18	Man-3 and Rampur Composite	1.95	42	5	3.6	0	3.6
Sub Total		101		22.5	453	56.4	39.3	1.2	38.08
TOTAL OF RAPTI CLUSTER		368		51.95	1001	114.2	89.7	13.4	76.3
Surkhet	Janajagriti Fruits and Vegetable Group	21	Manakamna-3	8.25	165	20.63	16.5	6.3	10.2

Table XLIX. Maize Seed Production

District	Group Name	No. of Farmers	Variety	Area (Ha)	Source Seed (Kg)	Estimated Production (MT)	Actual Production (MT)	Seed Marketed (MT)	
								To org.	F2F
	Bhagwati Women Agriculture Group	25	Mankamna-3	4.8	97	12	0	0	0
	Srijanshil Seed Production Agriculture Group	20	Mankamna-3	7.7	153	19.1	16.2	5.8	10.4
Sub Total		66		20.75	415	51.7	32.7	12	20.63
Gulmi	Kavre Maize seed production Krisak Samuha	25	Deuti	2.725	50	5.08	2.1	0	2.1
	Sunaulo Maize Seed Production Group	17		0.625	17	1.8	0.6	0	0.6
Sub Total		42		3.35	67	6.9	2.8	0	2.77
Palpa	Shikhar Hiude vegetable/seed production Group	17	Manakamna-3	2.9	77	11.6	0.81	0.65	0.16
Sub Total		17		2.9	77	11.6	0.81	0.65	0.16
TOTAL OF WEST CLUSTER		125		27	559	70.24	36.3	12.7	23.6
Doti	Bhagwati Krishak Samahua	14	Deuti	1.5	30	6	5.9	0.0	5.9
	Gaurishankar Krishak Samuha	23	Rampur Composite	1.1	22.5	4.5	4.4	2.3	2.1
Sub Total		37		2.6	52.5	10.5	10.3	2.3	8.0
Baitadi	Bhagwati Mahila FG	22	Arun-2	3.1	75	6.2	2.33	2.33	0
	Raghudev Krishak Samuha	20	Mankamna-3	2.5	50	5	4.1	4.1	0
Sub Total		42		5.6	125	11.2	6.4	6.43	0
Dadeldhura	Mahila Fresh Vegetable Production Group	22	Arun-2	1.495	59.8	4.83	4.0	2.3	1.7
	Shree Bhumiraj Fresh Vegetable & Soyabean	22	Arun-2	1.625	60	5.25	3.7	2.4	1.3

Table XLIX. Maize Seed Production

District	Group Name	No. of Farmers	Variety	Area (Ha)	Source Seed (Kg)	Estimated Production (MT)	Actual Production (MT)	Seed Marketed (MT)	
								To org.	F2F
	Group								
Sub Total		44		3.12	120	10	7.7	4.7	2.9
TOTAL OF FARWEST CLUSTER		123		11.35	297.3	31.78	24.4	13.5	10.9
Jajarkot	Chetana Phalphul Misrit Krisak Samuha	24	Deuti	3.9	77	4.68	6.8	0	6.8
	Hariyali Krishak Samuha	19	Deuti	2.375	47.5	2.7	6.1	0	6.09
	Seripakha Maize seed production samuha	16	Deuti	2.4	48	2.88	5.3	4.5	0.87
	Samjhana Bhaisipalan Samuha	20	Deuti	2	40	3	3.7	0.0	3.68
Sub Total		79		10.7	212.5	13.26	21.9	4.5	17.4
Surkhet	Hariyali Taja Tarkari Samuha	23	Arun-2	5.367	161	10.2	11	5.3	5.7
	Shree Mahila Taja Tarkari FG	24	Rampur Composite	3.233	97	6.1	4	2.4	1.6
	Deep Jyoti Tarkari Samuha(Cancelled)	17	Arun-2	1.3	38	2.5	0	0	0.0
	Devi Maize Seed Production Group	32	Rampur Composite	4.183	126	7.9	4.7	2.4	2.2
Sub Total		96		14.1	422	26.8	19.7	10.2	9.5
Dailekh	Chandra Kiran Maize seed production group	32	Man-3	8	327	15.53	13.5	6.0	7.5
	Jilenge Agriculture group	21	Posilo Makai-I,Deuti	3.25	130	6.18	6.0	2.5	3.5
	Hariyali Agriculture group	12	Rampur Composite	2.675	109	5.1	4.3	1.7	2.6
	Nabajyoti Agri Group	23	Deuti	3.625	153.5	6.89	6.2	2.9	3.3
Sub Total		88		17.6	720	33.7	30.0	13.1	16.9
TOTAL OF BHERI CLUSTER		263		42.31	1354	73.7	71.52	27.7	43.79
GRAND TOTAL(RAPTI+WEST + FAR WEST+ BHERI)		879		133	3211	290	222	67	155

ANNEX III: LIST OF CUSTOM INDICATORS

Table L. KISAN custom indicators

Number	Indicator type	Indicator
1.5	Custom	Number of beneficiary farmers using new service
1.6	Custom	Farmer satisfaction with technical services/advice
1.7	Custom	Farmer satisfaction that required inputs are timely and available
1.8	Custom	Farmer satisfaction that inputs are appropriately priced
1.9	Custom	Farmer satisfaction that inputs are reasonable quality
1.10	Custom	Number of beneficiaries accessing financial services (bank loans, savings groups, etc.) credit
1.11	Custom	Number of Finance institutions strengthened
1.12	Custom	Amount of external credit provided to KISAN beneficiaries
1.13	Custom	Number of farmers with increased access to irrigation
1.14	Custom	Number of people using improved technologies (Number of farmers and others (Change Agent, agrovet, local service provider) who have applied improved technologies and management practices as a result of USG assistance)
3.4	Custom	Percentage reduction in overall yield loss due to post harvest spoilage as a result of USG assistance.
3.5	Custom	Increase in farmers using improved seed varieties
4.5	Custom	Percentage of beneficiary farmers who access timely market information (disaggregated by method)
4.6	Custom	Number of collection centers/MPC established and functioning via facilitation of USG (either through funding or leveraging)
4.7	Custom	Number of beneficiary farmers utilizing collection centers
4.8	Custom	Value of sales transacted at USG supported collection centers
4.9	Custom	Increase in number of agro-vet client farmers
4.10	Custom	Number of medium, small and micro-enterprises established and/or expanded as a result of USG assistance.
5.3	Custom	Number of GON extension agents trained who replicate at least one training to farmers
5.4	Custom	Number of improved technologies and management practices introduced by the program

ANNEX IV: SUCCESS STORIES

SUCCESS STORY

Female entrepreneur supports family by establishing a commercial vegetable nursery business

In rural Nepal, many farmers do not have access to information and services that could help them improve their production techniques. Lacking this important technical knowledge, most farmers use traditional methods, which limit yields and income. Chatura Mallah moved to Kapilvastu with her husband and seven children where her family owned 0.66 hectares of forest land. They tried to grow vegetables, but the land was not fertile enough and they lacked the knowledge of how to make a profit in this area. Chatura heard about a KISAN farmers group forming in her area and joined, eager to learn how to improve her techniques and income. After the trainings, Chatura now considers herself a commercial farmer, earning enough to support her family.

Chatura participated in nursery management training under the KISAN Project where she learned new techniques. By visiting a demonstration site, Chatura was able to see firsthand how the improved technologies and practices could lead to increased yields and income. Following the training, she established a vegetable nursery on part of her land where she grew tomato, cabbage, and cauliflower seedlings. After her first vegetable season, Chatura earned NPR 95,000. With this income, she was able to expand her vegetable cultivation to 0.76 hectares and is proud to be a small scale commercial vegetable farmer.



Figure 19. Chatura used improved technologies and practices learned in KISAN trainings to improve her vegetable yields.

SUCCESS STORY

Former migrant returns to village after 22 years and earns living as a KISAN local service provider

Rural Nepal has experienced high levels of out-migration, due to lack of employment opportunities, particularly young men. More and more people are turning away from agriculture since they do not see it as a profitable career. Many of these people move overseas to work as laborers and send money back to their families. This has exacerbated the shortage of agricultural labor in rural Nepal. Keshab KC was one of the people who left Nepal to work in India as a laborer; though he was able to earn enough to send his son to school, he was not earning enough to provide everything his family needed. After 22 years abroad, Keshab decided to return to Nepal and earn through agriculture. However, he was not aware of the best techniques. After learning about the KISAN Project in Pyuthan (Mid-West Nepal, where Keshab lives), Keshab decided to participate in trainings to improve his business and agricultural knowledge.

Through trainings on credit and basic business practices, Keshab learned how to develop a business plan, marketing, recordkeeping, and other skills necessary for entrepreneurs to build a small business. He also participated in trainings on growing off-season vegetables in plastic houses. With this information, Keshab started a consulting business as a KISAN local service provider: he helps farmers build plastic houses for a service charge of NPR 500. He

also sells jhol-mol, a biopesticide that can be made with on-farm resources, to farmers. In addition to providing consultant services, Keshab built a plastic house on his own land to produce and sell vegetables throughout the year. By selling vegetables and his services, Keshab earns NPR 20,000 per month. He is confident in his abilities and feels empowered by the knowledge and skills he has learned through the KISAN Project.



Figure 20. Keshab combined the business and agricultural skills he learned in KISAN trainings to establish a small consultant and vegetable business.

SUCCESS STORY

Linkages with local stakeholders and along vegetable value chain revives Market Planning Committee in remote community

Markets are sparse in rural Nepal requiring farmers to travel significant distances to sell their produce. Given these distances and poor road conditions, particularly difficult in the hills, produce is damaged or farmers opt to sell in local markets where prices are lower. In an effort to bring markets closer to rural smallholder farmers, the KISAN Project is helping communities revive and establish Market Planning Committees (committees that run collection centers) so that farmers have a place to bring their produce without traveling great distances. These MPCs then collectively sell the produce purchased from the farmers; many also offer services and sell inputs.

In Kapilbastu district, Pachhera MPC once served 100 households. They conducted daily vegetable transactions and registered with local authorities. Many local organizations supported the MPC including the District Agriculture Development Office, Community Forest Groups, Siddhartha Social Development Center, and others. However, it was not enough to keep the MPC running. The buildings constructed as a collection center and Haat Bazaar were converted into resting areas for community members, and people started grazing their cattle on the land. Farmers wanted the opportunity to earn fair prices again for their produce, but did not know how to fix the problems that hindered the MPC.

The KISAN Project started working in the area in 2014. After an assessment of MPCs and a series of meetings with traders, MPC members, farmers, DADO staff, etc., KISAN determined the reasons why the MPC was not operating. Traders and farmers did not understand the others' needs and constraints; lack of commitment of executive committee members; inadequate volume of production; inadequate infrastructure; and lack of experienced members in the MPC are the primary reasons the MPC faltered. After learning the factors that challenged the MPC, KISAN designed appropriate interventions and restructured the MPC with active farmers and traders. The team established an 11-member ad hoc MPC consisting of farmers and traders; KISAN also provided material support as needed such as office tables, calculators, plastic chairs, etc. Throughout the process, KISAN provided guidance to MPC members.



Figure 21. Before KISAN intervention, the Pachhera MPC was used as a resting place and pastureland. Now, it is bustling with farmers and traders selling and buying vegetables.

Following KISAN intervention and with support from the community, the Pachhera MPC began operations once again on August 17, 2014. Within one month of opening its doors, the MPC was handling 22,500 kgs of vegetables; from these transactions at the collection center, farmers earned a total of NPR 345,000. The MPC has also raised NPR 5,070 to maintain infrastructure, management, and daily operations. To ensure that the MPC continues to operate and expand, KISAN organized a two-day training for MPC members on general management and activities. Farmers are now encouraged to expand their vegetable cultivation since they have a nearby place to sell their produce for fair prices. The community is coming together in more ways than one: Umesh Kebat, a local vegetable farmer, offered to handle the marketing of all vegetables grown and collected by Pachhera MPC. The community is hopeful that the MPC will continue to operate giving local farmers the opportunity to reach their full potential.

ANNEX V: EVENTS CALENDAR

Table LI. Events calendar

District	Event	Purpose	Date/Venue	Participants
Dang	Exposure visit to DSR and farm mechanization site	To diffuse as a new technology of DSR & farm mechanization in the KISAN project sites and idea sharing to each other among KISAN/CIMMYT staffs & commercial farmers/entrepreneurs, local service providers etc to clarify the enthusiasm about DSR relevance.	October 14-16, 2014 Sisahaniya, Dang: Taulihawa, Kapilbastu and DSR plot of Nawalparasi and Rupandehi	13 participants from Dang
Arghakhanchi	Food security meeting	Verify information on flood and land slide affected	October 15, 2014 District Administration Office, Arghakhanchi	DC from KISAN and NOG district line agencies chiefs.
Kapilbastu	Coordination meeting with DADC	Strengthen coordination with district GON	November 2, 2014	18 Participants
Arghakhanchi	DADO meeting	Meeting with new SADO, Mr. Yoga Prasad Kharel and new DDC / LDO, Hari Prasad Gyawali to share about KISAN program	November 3, 2014 DADO Arghakhanchi	DC from KISAN project
Dang, Pyuthan, Salyan	Change agent visit program for market extension	To bring awareness about different opportunities by market expansion	November 8, 2014 Lalmatiya, Dang	78 Change agents, LSP and agrovet
Arghakhanchi	Stakeholders meeting	Linkage and coordination	November 9, 2014 NGO Desk DDC Arghakhanchi	DC from KISAN

Kapilbastu	Participation in " First Chadrauta Agriculture, Tourisn and Industrial trade Fair 2071 "	Disseminate new Agri. based technology and idea sharing to each other among commercial farmers/entrepreneurs, agents/worker, Agri exports and also to clarify the working modalities and role of USAID/KISAN project. Prepared Plastic house with drip, plastic mulching, soil solorization of technology demonstration in stall.	November 19-30, 2014 Chandrauta, Kapilbastu.	District staff; More than 400 farmers visited the stall
Dang	Wheat Seed Distribution Program to flood effected beneficiaries	To support flood affected KISAN household, with wheat seed.	November, 2014 Urahari, Fulbari and Satbaria VDCs, Dang	79 KISAN household received wheat seed
Kapilbastu	Meeting with LDO and Planning Officer in DDC	Strengthen coordination with district GON and other stakeholders and share about the KISAN project	December 1, 2014	LDO, Planning Officer/ DDC, PPP Manager, Cluster Manager, APO, VDCC,
Arghakhanchi	Stakeholders meeting	Program sharing and coordination meeting conducted by Women and Children Office (WCO)	December 2, 2014 WCO, Arghakhanchi	APO from KISAN
Dang	Credit Workshop of Area Managers of MFI and KISAN Rapti Cluster	To share about KISAN project and built coordination and linkage in regional level as well as extend the financial services in field level including KISAN VDCs.	December 5, 2014 Ghorahi, Dang	19 Participant of MFDBs, FINGOs and Cooperative s; trainers; Rapti Cluster Manager, MFI Project Coordinator, and Regional MFI coordinator.

Banke	Monitoring and interaction	Interaction and monitoring of KISAN intervention techniques and capacity building approaches of the female groups as well as on saving and credit aspects of the group	December 8, 2014 Rajhena VDC	USAID/GE SI team and SRM as well as Banke Team
Dang	District Level Agriculture Exhibition	To disseminate new Agri. based technology & idea sharing of innovative farmers to each other among commercial farmers/entrepreneurs, traders, extension agents/worker, Agri. Exports and also to clarify the working modalities, priorities areas & role of USAID/KISAN Project.	December 14, 2014 Shreegaun VDC, Ward no 2, Dang	District staff; More than 2100 people visited the stall
Dang	Interaction meeting and field visit with PACOM team	To share KISAN status and potential opportunities for suspension bridge in Dang to PACOM team.	December 16, 2014 Ghorahi, Dang	
Arghakhanchi	Coordination meeting	Participate in Janachetana and National Farmers Group Association District Committee meeting	December 17, 2014 DDC, Arghakhanchi	District Coordinator from KISAN Project, Arghakhanchi and all line agencies of GON.
Arghakhanchi	Update on program and information meeting	Update information meeting for Arghakhanchi district 7 years of periodic plan of DDC of Arghakhanchi	December 18-19, 2014 DDC Arghakhanchi	DC KISAN Project and All line agencies, political Parties

Kailali	District level learning exchange meeting	The meeting was organized by USAID/Sajhedari Bikas Partners in order to share their progress and learnings among the district based stakeholders. Activity helped to know each other and will bring synergy in future related activities.	December 21, 2014 Hotel Devotee	District based government/ CBO /NGO/ING O personnel including personnel from donor organizations , District Coordinator
Kailali	Interaction meeting with agro machineries dealers/agents from Far-West Region	The meeting was organized by CSISA to build relation as well as to increase collaboration among agri. machineries dealers and agent. Main purpose of this meeting was also to familiarize these people with updated farm machinery technologies and KISAN grants especially built for these purposes	December 22, 2014 Hotel Dinesh	Manager/Owner/Promoter from different agro machinery supplier and personnel from National Farm Machinery supplier were the main participants including CSISA and KISAN team (DC,APO,B DSO from KISAN district office and Regional Grant Officer
Jajarkot	Agriculture fair 2014 (2071) DADO, Jajarkot, HVAP, Jajarkot, KISAN, Jajarkot and WUPAP, Jajarkot jointly	To exhibit best practices of farmers and to encourage farmers through competition among commodities	December 26, 2014 - January 1, 2015 Khalanga- 1, Jajarkot	CDO, LDO, SADO and other district line agencies, DC, BDSO, IT, VDCC, AMS, ATs, LSPs, leader farmers, agrovet

	organized the fair in Jajarkot Mahatsov organized by Jajarkot Chamber of Commerce & Industry.			vendor, market vendor
Arghakhanchi	Technical facilitation meeting	DDC periodic plan and District Agriculture Development plan development meeting	December 28, 2014 DDC Arghakhanchi	LDO, SADO, DC KISAN and stakeholders

ANNEX VI: TRIP AND CONSULTANT REPORTS

Trip Report

Traveler: Erin Hughes

Dates of Trip: October 8 - November 1, 2014

Places Visited: Kathmandu, Nepalgunj Nepal

Purpose of the trip

The primary purpose of the trip was to provide training an orientation for the new COP and participate in the KISAN Regional Workshop.

Accomplishments during Visit

- Introduced COP to partners and USAID colleagues
- Introduced COP to GON partners DG of Agriculture and DG of Livestock
- Briefed COP on stakeholders
- Oriented the COP to the program and the contract
- Worked with Business and Contracts Manager to develop deliver the code of conduct training to staff
- Participated in regional workshop with field staff; conducted training.
- Met with former staff and lawyer Sapana Pradhan Malla
- Worked with KISAN team to prepare the quarterly report
- Met with USAID resiliency expert, S. David Fox, and shared information about KISAN and EIG

Outcomes

- COP up to speed to take over the project
- Quarterly report submitted
- Conducted training for staff

Trip/Consultant Report

Traveler: Samantha Parsons

Dates of Trip: November 21 – 28, 2014

Places Visited: Kathmandu, Nepal

Purpose of the trip

The primary purpose of the trip was to conduct a two-day seminar training on how to respond to USAID solicitations for local organizations.

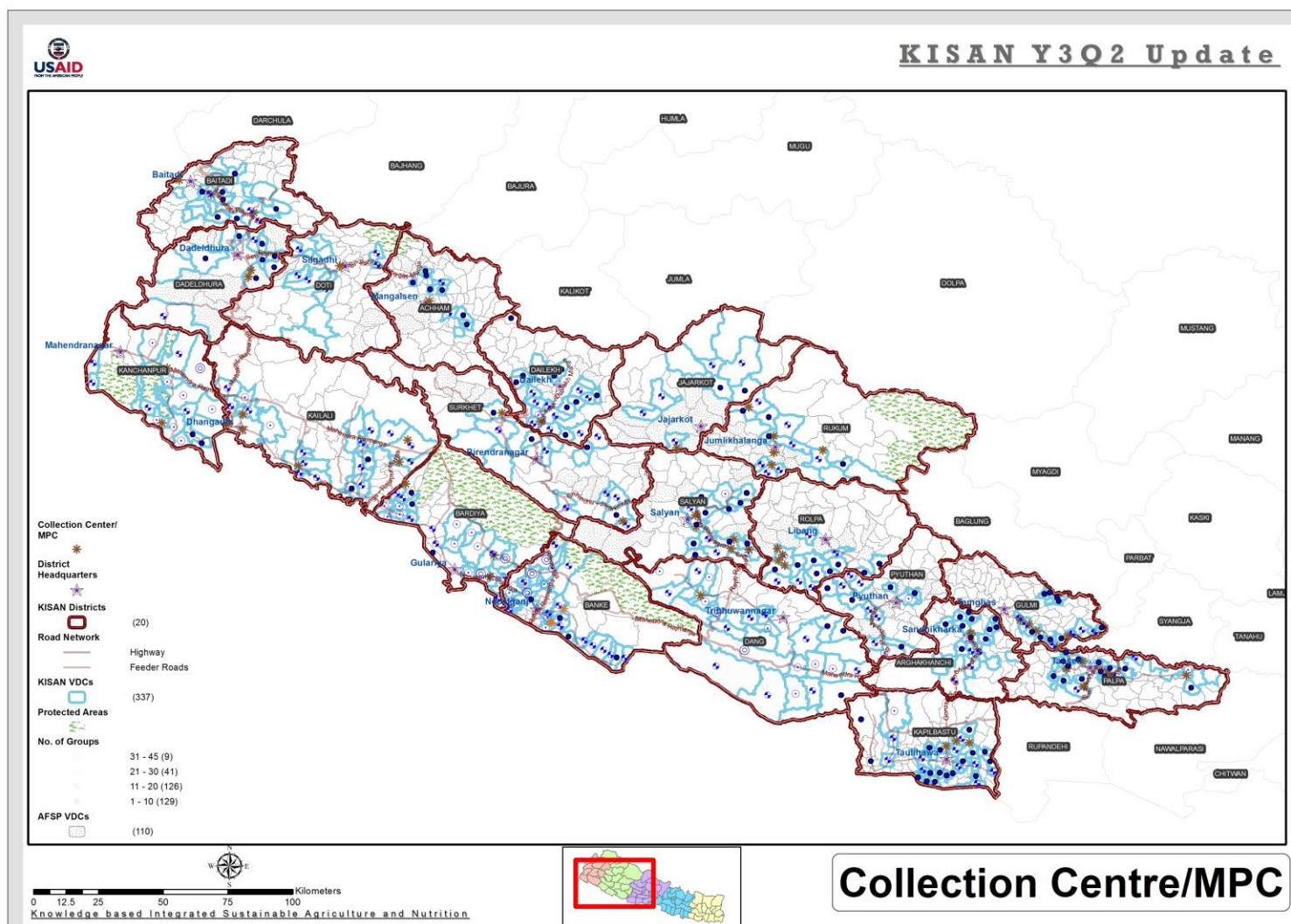
Accomplishments during Visit

- Worked with Winrock's Training & Development Manager to design an interactive training and adapt existing materials to the Nepal context
- Conducted two trainings for 50 participants from 50 Nepali organizations
- Trained organizations on how to review a solicitation, develop a compliance outline, develop a budget, submit a proposal, design the program for results, and develop a PMEP
- Provided case studies from a variety of proposals

Outcomes

- Local organizations are more prepared to submit high-quality proposals in response to USAID solicitations
- There was an average increase in knowledge and skills of 90% across the two groups of trainees (as determined by a pre- and post-test)
- More than 90% of participants rated all aspects of the training as "good" or "excellent"

ANNEX VII: GIS MAPS





KISAN Y3Q2 Update

