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SUAAHARA
Building Strong & Smart Families

SUAAHARA II

GOOD NUTRITION PROGRAM

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 16, 2017 – JULY 15, 2018

JULY 15, 2018

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Helen Keller International under the terms of cooperative agreement number AID-367-A-16-00006.

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DISCLAIMER:

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The Suaahara II Good Nutrition (*Suaahara II*) Program is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under Cooperative Agreement No. AID-367-A-16-00006.

Suaahara II is managed by:

<p>Helen Keller International (HKI)</p>	
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In partnership with:

<p>Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)</p>	
<p>Family Health International 360 (FHI360)</p>	
<p>Environmental and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)</p>	
<p>Equal Access Nepal (EAN)</p>	
<p>Nepali Technical Assistance Group (NTAG)</p>	
<p>Vijaya Development Resource Center (VDRC)</p>	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	I
ACRONYMS.....	II
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
INTRODUCTION	6
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS	6
Sub award Management.....	6
Information Management.....	6
Human Resource and Administrative Management	7
Assets and Inventory.....	7
Family Planning and Trafficking in Person Compliance.....	7
PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS.....	8
Intermediate Result 1. Improved Household Nutrition and Health Behaviors	8
Intermediate Result 2. Increased Use of Quality Nutrition and Health Services by Women and Children	12
Intermediate Result 3. Improved Access to Diverse and Nutrient-rich Foods by Women and Children	14
Intermediate Result 4. Accelerated Rollout of Multisector Nutrition Plan through Strengthened Local Governance	17
Adolescents.....	18
Social and Behavior Change	19
Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	20
Public Private Partnerships	22
Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan	23
Monitoring, Evaluation and Research for Learning	24
KEY PRIORITIES FOR NEXT REPORTING PERIOD.....	26
PROGRAM CHALLENGES	28
ATTACHMENT A – PROGRESS AGAINST ANNUAL WORKPLAN.....	30
ATTACHMENT B – BUDGET EXPENDITURES.....	64
ATTACHMENT C – INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL DETAILS	66
ATTACHMENT D – PROGRESS AGAINST IPTT	67

ACRONYMS

AFSP	Agriculture Food Security Project
ANC	Antenatal Care
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CB-IMNCI	Community-based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
CHSB	Community Health Scoreboard
CHD	Child Health Division
CMC	Community Mapping Census
CNF	Community Nutrition Facilitator
DAG	Disadvantaged Group
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
D(P)HO	District Public Health Office
DHIS-2	District Health Information System
EAN	Equal Access Nepal
ENPHO	Environmental and Public Health Organization
EPRP	Emergency and Preparedness and Response Plan
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
FHI360	Family Health International 360
FP	Family Planning
FS	Field Supervisors
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
GoN	Government of Nepal
HFA	Health Facility Assessment
HFOMC	Health Facility Operation and Management Committee
HFP	Homestead Food Production
HFPB	Homestead Food Production Beneficiary
HKI	Helen Keller International
HMG	Health Mothers Group
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICS	Improved Cooking Stoves
iDE	International Development Enterprises
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
INP	Integrated Nutrition Plan
IR	Intermediate Result
IRD	Internal Revenue Department
ITC	Inpatient Therapeutic Centre
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
IWD	International Women's Day
KISAN-II	Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition
LARC	Long Acting Reversible Contraceptive
LDCRP	Local Disaster and Climate Resilient Plan
LDMC	Local Disaster Management Committee
LMD	Logistic Management Division
LRP	Local Resource Person
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MER	Monitoring, Evaluation and Research
MIYCN	Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition
MMC	Market Management Committee

MNCH	Maternal Newborn and Child Health
MSNP	Multisector Nutrition Plan
MToT	Master Training of Trainers
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NACS	Nutrition Assessment, Counselling and Support
NHEICC	National Health Education, Information and Communication Center
NNFSCC	National Nutrition Food Security Coordination Committee
NNFSSC	National Nutrition Food Security Steering Committee
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRH	Nutrition Rehabilitation Home
NSBCC	Nutrition and Social Behavior Change Communication
NTAG	Nepali Technical Assistance Group
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OFSP	Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato
OTC	Outpatient Therapeutic Center
PAHAL	Promoting Agriculture, Health and Alternative Livelihoods
PF	Peer Facilitator
PHC-ORC	Primary Health Care/ Outreach Clinics
PNC	Post-natal Care
PNGO	Partner Nongovernment Organization
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSA	Public Service Announcement
RDQA	Routine Data Quality Assessment
RH	Reproductive Health
SABAL	Sustainable Action for Resilience and Food Security
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SATH	Self-Applied Technique for Quality Health
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SMS	Smart Messaging Services
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDRC	Vijaya Development Resource Center
VAT	Value Added Tax
VAW	Violence against Women
VMF	Village Model Farmers
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH-CC	Water Sanitation and Hygiene-Coordination Committee
WinS	WASH in Schools

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The second annual report covers progress and challenges from July 16, 2017 through July 15, 2018, as required by the cooperative agreement. The reflection at the end of year two shows that many planned activities were completed and that unavoidable circumstances prevented completion of some which have been canceled or merged into the year three workplan.

This year *Suaahara II* implementation saw fruition of collaborations and partnerships yielding strong outcomes not just in numbers but also strengthened relationships with national and local stakeholders. It was a challenging year for *Suaahara II* with the change in existing government structures from central to federal to local levels and also given budgetary constraints which required a slow-down in implementation of some activities and cancellation of others due to prioritization. Despite delays, in Year 1 and 2, *Suaahara II* managed to reach more than 1.5 million households through its community mapping census (CMC) household visits. Including those CMC reached households, in Year 2, *Suaahara II* reached 1,642,275 under 5 children, 544,772 under 2 children, and 373,600 pregnant women through various program activities and excluding the households that were only reached via census, programmatic reach remained large: 618,974 under 5 children, 544,772 under 2 children and 64,470 pregnant women. These data have enabled *Suaahara II* to truly engage in evidence-based programming and targeting. We have used it to target water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) inputs to the poorest of the poor, start the text message campaign for 1000-day mothers, and change our adolescent programming plans because adolescents don't have mobiles more than 95% are in school.

Amidst the transition to a decentralized structure, *Suaahara II* staff led orientations for all newly elected government leaders on *Suaahara II* but also on integrated nutrition including the importance of nutrition for community development and the various sectors that can contribute to nutritional improvements. In almost all *Suaahara II* districts, municipality and ward leaders have committed to allocate substantial local funds towards improving nutrition of 1000-day mothers and children. *Suaahara II* also supported the formation of municipality and ward level National Nutrition Food Security Steering Committee (NNFSSC) in all *Suaahara II* districts. Through intensive advocacy efforts, newly elected local GoN officials have allocated more than 8 million USD to nutrition-related activities.

At service delivery level, to improve the health and nutrition data quality, Routine Data Quality Assessments (RDQA) were conducted with onsite coaching in 332 health facilities across 35 districts with financial and technical support from *Suaahara II*. *Suaahara II*'s Self Applied Technique for Health (SATH) mapping was crucial in identifying and marking disadvantaged 1000-day mothers. SATH has paved a way for DAG communities to seek health services from nearby health posts ensuring all citizens receive basic medical benefits. To date, *Suaahara II* has conducted nearly 1,700 SATH mappings in selected DAG wards across all *Suaahara II* districts. *Suaahara II* also applied Community Health Score Board (CHSB) in 106 health facilities to ensure quality of services and health governance. Training on CB-IMNCI to 1222 health workers and 4946 Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) was given in 15 *Suaahara II* districts.

Suaahara II helped 19 wards and 7 districts to be declared open defecation free (ODF) and 2 wards declared healthy home wards during this reporting period. *Suaahara II* WASH Officers provided "WASH in Schools" training sessions to 1,863 males and 1,707 female school authorities in 38 districts. *Suaahara II* trained 805 local tailors in 28 districts and hopes to train more as a pathway to ensuring more girls and women in hard to reach areas have access to homemade cloth pads. *Su-*

Suaahara II promoted a healthy home approach which includes improved cooking stoves (ICS). A public-private partnership of more than \$50,000 invested supported the installation of 3,500 ICS. A different partnership with Marsyangdi rural municipality in Lamjung resulted in 85 households installing water filters and for this, with investments made by the municipality, *Suaahara II* and the community.

Approximately 8,997 new 1000-day mothers and 1,427 Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) were trained on basic Homestead Food Production. These same persons received one-time start-up support including chicks and 3 packets of seasonal vegetable seeds. Additionally, Village Model Farmers (VMFs), FCHVs and 1000-day mothers were trained in 65 group management and saving credit trainings to increase their production and profit-making skills. *Suaahara II's* public private partnership (PPP) with a commercial Agro farm has resulted in the farm supplying 28,000 day one chicks to and feed to *Suaahara II's* VMFs and are buying back ready to sale supplies. This partnership was formed to help VMFs become sustainable in improved poultry farming through commercial breeds in Nuwakot and Rupandehi district. This past fiscal year, 39 VMFs and 54 Homestead Food Production Groups (HFPB) have produced 82,000 kg meat and 13,08,000 eggs. These farmers now sell 9,200 eggs per day.

At the household and community-level, *Suaahara II* has continued its standard social and behavior change communication efforts including interpersonal communication (approximately 670,000 household visits), community mobilization events including more than 47,00 key life events, and mass media and innovative technologies. *Suaahara II* staff continued to revive health mothers group meetings and to encourage new mothers to join in and learn about the importance of nutrition-related behaviors such as exclusive breastfeeding, backyard farming, consuming nutritious food, and treating drinking water.

Suaahara II's flagship radio program Bhanchhin Aama listenership has increased to about half of 1000-day households in intervention districts. *Suaahara II* also launched a smart messaging service (SMS) program where more than 130,000 mothers in the 1000-day period and their family members receive time and context-specific key messages on importance of integrated nutrition, seeking health services, growth monitoring, WASH, family planning and participation in health mothers group. Additionally, 657 GESI champions (men and women from DAG areas) from 21 districts were identified for expediting behavior/social change activities.

At the end of year two, 31 of 42 districts had completed their community mapping, registering a total of 1.3 million households. Additionally, more than 30,000 household and 11,000 frontline health and agricultural worker monitoring checklists were collected. District-specific monitoring results are shared with Kathmandu and field-based teams automatically via District Health Information System-2 (DHIS-2) thematic dashboards, rolled out in year two. Data is currently (July-Aug 2018) being collected for the second round of the annual monitoring survey and the adolescent girls' panel study. Qualitative data for both a mid-term assessment as well as formative research to understand how and why key interventions are/are not reaching target populations and key behaviors are/are not being adopted, was recently collected and is now being analyzed to complement the quantitative monitoring data. During year two, year one monitoring findings were shared internally via multiple workshops and externally in local and international conferences, including the NHRC, NIL, and IUNS, and are currently being written-up in several soon to be published peer reviewed manuscripts.

INTRODUCTION

The *Suaahara II* Good Nutrition (*Suaahara II*) Program presents this second annual progress report under the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded *Suaahara II*. Helen Keller International (HKI) was awarded a cooperative agreement on April 1, 2016. The implementation period of *Suaahara II* is programmed to last 60 months.

A semiannual report was submitted to USAID and covered progress and challenges from July 16, 2017 to January 15, 2018. This second annual report covers progress and challenges from July 16, 2017 through July 15, 2018.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

Sub award Management

In this reporting period, the consortium partner and Partner Non-Governmental Organizations (PNGOs) agreement were modified twice. In April 2018, the first modifications were issued for five consortium partners - Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO), Vijaya Development Resource Center (VDRC), NTAG, Equal Access Nepal (EAN) and CARE/Nepal - and 40 PNGOs to increase the obligation for implementation of year II program activities. In June 2018, the second modifications were issued to replace Attachment D – USAID Standard Provisions for US Non-Governmental Organizations and include the new “Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance” (PLGHA) provision, as a mandatory requirement.

During the reporting period, two Professional Service Contracts (PSC) were issued. One was to Square One Research & Training, selected through a competitive process, to carry out *Suaahara II*'s Formative Research and Mid-Term Assessment. Similarly, a PSC was issued to New ERA to carry out the second year Annual Monitoring Survey. Selection of New ERA was sole sourced rather than competitive to maintain consistency in staffing and data processes from the first year Annual Monitoring Survey, which New ERA conducted.

Furthermore, three organizations - Ecoprise Bio-solution Pvt. Ltd, GH Entertainment and KIRDARC - received approval from USAID for implementing innovative grants activities within the US \$10,000 threshold. However, the innovative grants were cancelled due to the funding slow-down in Year II and internal re-prioritization of activities. Instead we have implemented other innovations directly without need to use a grant mechanism.

Information Management

The IT team conducted ICT/MIS-based capacity development training for Kathmandu and district staff focusing on information security and office productivity. In total, 43 participants benefited from the training. The IT team also upgraded the server system and DHIS-2 storage has been carried out successfully. DHIS-2 now runs in a Linux environment with much higher resources (42 GB memory, 1.2 TB storage, 12 vCPU) and is accessible via multiple entries including the sub-domain dhis.hki.org.np so that both data entry and report generation can be performed at a faster pace compared to the earlier deployment. Digital certificates have been installed and secured-environments (HTTPS) have been enabled by default in all current (and future) systems including DHIS-2, Roster Management, Monitoring systems for information security compliance.

A comprehensive disaster risk reduction (DRR) plan as part of a business continuity process (BCP) has been designed to address backup (snapshot), failover and load balancing of the information systems in operation. User file backup, department wise operation drive and local backup of server systems were carried out while cloud-based (Azure) failover system is planned for near future.

To strengthen the network and server monitoring, sensor monitoring of DHIS-2, SQL, Primary Server, Cisco Controller, Sonic Firewall was done. The entire network including Access Points and Firewall, plus 40-sensors from the servers were put into monitoring. This system alerted administrators with faults, downtime and other predefined moments triggered on the network and the servers.

Human Resource and Administrative Management

The Deputy Chief of Party for Finance and Operation came on board on January 8, 2018. In addition, during Year II, a Sr. Manager of Monitoring, Evaluation and Research (MER) and an Internal Auditor for the Kathmandu Office; a District Coordinator and Homestead Food Production (HFP) Officer for Jajarkot and a Finance and Operation Officer for Bajura joined. Two Finance and Operation Officers working in Jajarkot and Rasuwa were let go of during the reporting period.

The *Suaahara II* Finance and Grants team visited 21 out of 40 PNGO and District Offices to ensure that project funds were being utilized and accounted for; financial transaction documents were adequately supported and compliant; and to mentor and provide onsite support to District and PNGOs finance staff, as per the agreed policies and procedures of USAID and HKI.

The internal auditors conducted an audit of five PNGOs based in Bajura, Achham, Doti, Surkhet and Dailekh. Internal audits were also conducted for several consortium partners, i.e. EAN, ENPHO, and Nepali Technical Assistance Group (NTAG). Similarly, in June 2018, the Central Office in Kathmandu was also audited internally.

Assets and Inventory

An Annual physical verification for non-expendable items was concluded in the month of January 2018 for the period of January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. The program received 1-unit of Tata Safari 4WD vehicle, 11 unit of motorbikes and 20 unit of Lenovo laptop from USAID Health for Life Project. *Suaahara II* procured 825 mobile phones to be used by 825 Community Nutrition Facilitators (CNF) for programming and MER data collection activities, such as reporting on their engagement with households in the 1000-day period.

Family Planning and Trafficking in Person Compliance

Suaahara II continued to place a high value on adherence to US abortion and family planning legislative and policy requirements including Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance (PLGHA) policy. *Suaahara II* staff in Kathmandu and district offices, as well as PNGO Executive Directors, Field Coordinators, and DMDOs completed a mandatory online course on US abortion and Family Planning (FP) requirements including PLGHA policy, which is now incorporated into the Year 3 modifications under the standard provision of all sub-awardees. *Suaahara II* also shared key messages on PLGHA with all staff and *Suaahara II* frontline workers – field supervisors (FS) and CNFs to ensure all KTM and district staff and PNGOs teams are aware. *Suaahara II* Kathmandu team conducted 26 FP compliance monitoring visits of *Suaahara II* district offices and health facilities and district teams conducted 1210 FP compliance monitoring visits of health facilities. In these monitoring visits, staff ensure that FP requirements are being met, including proper documentation and responses in case of any vulnerabilities or violation of policy.

Staff at the center office, district offices, and PNGO also received an orientation on the Awareness Action Plan for combatting Trafficking in Persons (TIP). The TIP posters in both English and Nepali are visible in all *Suaahara II* offices. *Suaahara II* also delivered additional FP Informed Choice and TIP posters to the program districts, as needed.

PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS

The *Suaahara II* program has four intermediate results:

- 1: Improved Household Nutrition and Health Behaviors,
- 2: Increased Use of Quality Nutrition and Health Services by Women and Children,
- 3: Improved Access to Diverse and Nutrient-Rich Foods by Women and Children, and
- 4: Accelerated Rollout of the Multisector Nutrition Plan through Strengthened Local Governance.

Suaahara II has several cross-cutting themes: gender equality and social inclusion (GESI); social and behavior change communication (SBC); public private partnerships (PPP); monitoring, evaluation, and research (MER); and disaster preparedness and emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP).

Intermediate Result 1. Improved Household Nutrition and Health Behaviors

Outcome 1.1 Household adopt essential nutrition actions

Suaahara II coordinated with the local governments to avoid program duplication and provided technical support to utilize local resources to accomplish the red book related activities, despite some confusion around Redbook activities due to decentralization and federalist transition. At the central level, the existing Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition/Nutrition Assessment, Counseling and Support (MIYCN)/NACS training manual was revised based on lessons learned during year one. One day orientation was provided to the training officers on the revised manual. An orientation package on 10 key priority behaviors was developed for field staff. Forty Nutrition and Social Behavior Change Communication (NSBCC) officers received training on the package and later rolled it out to the newly recruited CNFs in all *Suaahara II* districts to build their capacity to effectively counsel 1000-day households during home visits.

At the district level, in close coordination with District (Public) Health Offices (D(P)HO) in 11 districts, a training on MIYCN/NACS and Health Management Information System (HMIS) nutrition-related records and reporting was provided to 4,889 participants (52% female & 48% male) government stakeholders from five different sectors. The trained personnel have been disseminating integrated nutrition messages and providing counseling services to 1,000-day families in their communities. To improve the health and nutrition data quality, Routine Data Quality Assessments (RDQA) were conducted with onsite coaching in 332 health facilities across 35 districts with financial and technical support from *Suaahara II*. Acknowledging the importance of RDQA, the local government allocated resources to conduct RDQA in and additional 102 health facilities of 20 districts, with technical support provided by *Suaahara II*.

Suaahara II, in collaboration with Child Health Division (CHD) and local government, provided Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) training to provide hands on case management skills on the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to 2,304 health workers and 4,898 FCHV across six IMAM districts (Kailali, Banke, Dang, Rupandehi, Myagdi and Sankhuwasabha)The

SUCCESS CASE

Kamala Mahar from Baitadi delivered a baby boy, whom she named Ramit, at 8 months of gestation. Immediately after the birth, Kamala's husband brought her and their new baby home. Kamala took Ramit to the primary health clinic for his first check-up when he was 15 days old. During this visit, Kamala was told that Ramit weighed 3.7 pounds, far too small for his age.

Fortunately, Kamala's community is supported by USAID's *Suaahara II*, which works to improve the nutritional status of women and children under five. Strengthening the health system by providing training and capacity building in identification of malnourished children and how to provide treatment and counselling, *Suaahara II* contributed to ensuring that medical staff took time to speak with Kamala at length and clearly explain the reasons for Ramit's low weight. The health staff worked with Kamala to develop a plan to increase Ramit's weight. They respectfully counseled her on the importance of breastfeeding Ramit exclusively until he was six months and after 6 months of age, continuing to breastfeed frequently until he was at least two years old along with complementary feeding. They also explained how to introduce complementary foods at six months, feed Ramit appropriately at various stages of his growth, and ensure that Kamala gets adequate nutrition herself.

The *Suaahara II* field supervisor and community nutrition facilitator regularly carried out home visits and counselling to Kamala's family, consistent with the guidance from the health facility. Kamala ultimately exclusively breastfed Ramit until he was six months of age.

She also continued to bring him to the primary health clinic every month to monitor his growth and receive feedback. Over time, Ramit's growth trajectory improved greatly. By six months, he weighed in at 11 pounds—just slightly below the 50th percentile and the World Health Organization's standard for average weight. However, by nine months, he was above this threshold at an impressive 20.9 lbs.

"Once I started to breastfeed frequently, I saw the difference it made as my child began to thrive," said Kamala. "I thank *Suaahara II* staff for helping me understand the importance of breastfeeding."

CHD provided necessary supplies such as weighing scales, height boards, MUAC tapes, and Ready to Use Therapeutic Food to establish 79 Outpatient Therapeutic Centre (OTC) in different health facilities in six districts to treat children with SAM. During this reporting period, approximately, 483 SAM children received treatment through different OTCs. Furthermore, *Suaahara II* collaborated with The United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF and ACF to train 13 hospital-based service providers in Inpatient Therapeutic Centre (ITC) services across 6 IMAM districts to treat children with SAM with complications. The *Suaahara II* district teams facilitated the establishment of 7 ITCs in 6 IMAM districts.

At the community level, the *Suaahara II* front-line workers such as Field supervisors and Community Nutrition facilitators supported FCHVs to screen children at various contact points and provided counselling using NACS wheel cards. The children were then referred to the nearest health facilities, if appropriate. The CNFs in coordination with FCHVs followed up SAM cases that were under treatment to control relapses.

During this reporting period, the program trained 12,740 FCHVs on the revised MIYCN/NACS package in 22 districts. Following the training, FCHVs reached 171,562 individuals (93% Female & 7% male) through 6,779 nutrition courtyard sessions (Poshan Chautari) to promote consumption of animal source foods and practice ideal health and nutrition-related behaviors among 1000-day households. Similarly, a total of 155,181 (95% female & 5% male) women and family members participated in 7,307 food demonstrations organized during Health Mother Group (HMG) meetings, led by FCHVs. The purpose of this event is to improve complementary feeding practices and promote locally available cost-effective recipes for young children. *Suaahara II* organized



Pic: Kamala with her son Ramit, *Suaahara II*

47,464 key life events at three different occasions (fourth month of pregnancy, within five days of delivery, and at the time of rice feeding ceremony) within the 1000-day period and used this opportunity to encourage enrollment of new pregnant women into HMGs. During the key life events, HMG group members presented a gift basket to the celebrated 1000-day mother comprising of locally grown green leafy vegetables, eggs and fruits contributed by the HMG members to promote ideal health and nutrition behaviors. Field supervisors and CNFs visited to 371,112 households in the 1000-day period to facilitate and reinforce the adoption of *Suaahara II* prioritized health and nutrition behaviors, monitor the status of homestead gardens and poultry, and encourage listening to *Bhanchhin Aama* radio program.

Furthermore, the program trained and mobilized 778 Peer Facilitators (PFs) in hard to reach/disadvantaged communities in 19 districts. The local government in Rambha Municipality, Palpa provided financial support to train 54 PFs with technical support from *Suaahara II* and similar commitments have been seen in other districts to continue the PF approach. *Suaahara II* also supported the local government to organize 139 health and nutrition-related days celebration across 42 districts such as World Breastfeeding week, Iodine month, and School Health & Nutrition Week, in coordination with diverse district level stakeholders *Suaahara II*.

Outcome 1.2 Households adopt essential WASH actions

During this reporting period, 46 district WASH Officers and regional WASH Coordinators received training to improve their skills and knowledge on social behavior change communication (SBCC) and on how to strengthen WASH supply chains, particularly market linkage of WASH supplies from urban to rural areas and public private partnership possibilities on WASH products, such as water filters and improved cooking stoves. Additionally, approximately 84 district staff including district WASH Officers, regional WASH Coordinators and district Coordinators (except Syangja) were trained on skills related to delivering effective WASH in School Package training. Ninety-six WASH Triggerers and 1,126 FS/CNFs were trained on triggering techniques and Total Sanitation promotion skills. To help assure quality of drinking water, the program trained 23 water users committee to implement water safety plans in water supply schemes.

To improve WASH governance, the program provided training and orientation on total sanitation to 4,195 newly elected bodies/WASH-CCs members and WASH stakeholders. Similarly, 15 workshops were organized to support WASH-CCs to develop strategic plans on total sanitation. Regular meetings with WASH-CCs were conducted to encourage their active participation and involvement to accelerate ODF/Total Sanitation movements. A total of 93 visits by WASH-CC members were conducted to monitor changes in behaviors related to ODF and total sanitation before declaring ODF and Total Sanitation status. Similarly, 22 coordination meetings with Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office (WSSDO) and Federation of Water and Sanitation Users Network (FEDWASUN) were conducted to discuss drinking water quality and seek their active participation to promote household water treatment methods and implementation of water safety plans in water supply schemes.

Different materials were created to promote key WASH messages and WASH Triggerers, CNFs and FS carried out regular community sensitization and triggering events, household visits and counselling, orientations on the importance of toilet cleanliness and use and to provide technical support for toilet installation. *Suaahara II* provided material supports, such as toilet pans, pipes, and corrugated galvanized iron sheets to 707 ultra-poor households for toilet installation. Out of 7,165 households which did not have a toilet in the non-ODF wards, 5,434 households installed toilets through *Suaahara II* support and sensitization. *Suaahara II* supported ODF activities in 27 wards of 7 districts (Kailali, Banke, Dhading, Dolakha, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk, Solukhumbu and Kapilvastu) and during this reporting period, 19 wards and 7 districts have been declared ODF.

As a part of the Total Sanitation movement *Suaahara II* initiated healthy home communities and a household-level checklist of healthy home indicators was also developed and used for household counselling and monitoring. This year, a total of 7 communities of 5 districts (Panchthar, Salyan, Rukum, Surkhet and Pyuthan) and 1 ward (Marsyandi RM-Ward 4 of Lamjung) have been declared healthy home communities. This household and community-level change in behaviors and regular engagement and collaboration with local leaders has increased their ownership and engagement for WASH. Local governments have replicated *Suaahara II* activities in other wards, allocated significant funds for total sanitation campaigns and have financially contributed to distribute the healthy home checklist developed by *Suaahara II* to other households. Additionally, *Suaahara II*'s PPP approach benefited 3,760 households, who were supported to install improved cooking stoves, contributing to healthy home community declarations.

At the community-level 27,764 people were oriented on water treatment and 28,856 1000-day women received orientation on hand washing with soap and water and water treatment methods during HMG meetings. Total sanitation orientations and trainings, including a focus on safe disposal of baby's excreta, food hygiene, clean indoor air, animal shed management reached 14,288 community people. *Suaahara II* also organized 335 events on different mass awareness campaigns organized during national and international WASH days like Global Hand Washing Day, World Toilet Day, and Menstrual Hygiene Day in close coordination with WASH-CCs. Finally, to increase the accessibility of homemade cloth sanitary pads, the program trained 805 local tailors across 28 districts to locally produce and sell pads at an affordable rate. As an alternative to the traditional and uncomfortable use of old rags or the relatively newer commercial pads which don't have an easy disposal method, cloth pads, are cost effective and environmentally friendly.

Suaahara II WASH Officers have provided "WASH in Schools" (WinS) training sessions to 2,970 head masters, focal teachers, school management committee members, and parent teacher association members (1,863 males and 1,107 females) across 38 districts. Inclusion of male authorities in the trainings was a mechanism to encourage all leaders to engage in discussion on menstrual hygiene and advocate to them that they ensure girls have access to clean toilets. The training particularly focused on the importance of child, gender and disabled friendly WASH facilities in schools and the roles of school authorities to manage these facilities. *Suaahara II* also advocated for the integration of school WASH plans into school improvement plans. Also, WinS package training, including the regular use and cleanliness of toilets, appropriate water treatment, and the importance of hand washing with soap and water was provided to 13,623 school students. *Suaahara II* also works to address knowledge gaps and taboos related to menstruation and to improve menstrual hygiene of young girls and women, particularly in hard to reach areas. To date, Su-

SUCCESS CASE

Ms. Mina Pariyar from Satyawati RM in Gulmi is a local tailor who was trained by *Suaahara II* to make homemade cloth sanitary pads. When she used the pad, she found it to be comfortable and hygienic. Now she has started selling these pads in her community at the rate of NPR 50/piece. Ms. Maya Shrestha, from the same ward, is an adolescent girl. She said "after the orientation in my school I feel comfortable talking about it. I wasn't comfortable purchasing pads from the market, but I am not shy anymore." She often buys homemade sanitary pads from Mina, her local tailor. "I make sure the pads are washed well and I dry them directly in the sunlight. The use of homemade pads is safe and cheap," she added.

Suaahara II hopes to provide this training to more girls as a pathway to ensuring more girls and women in hard to reach areas have access to homemade cloth pads. This is complementary to the *Suaahara II* WASH in Schools and governance works which aims to address social barriers and facility-level



An adolescent girl poses with a homemade sanitary pad in Dhading, Photo: Dipak Sharma

Suaahara II has provided menstrual hygiene management training to 14,545 in-school adolescents and 9,000 out of school adolescents.

Intermediate Result 2. Increased Use of Quality Nutrition and Health Services by Women and Children

Outcome 2.1 Improved Capacity of Health Service Providers to Conduct High Quality NACS

Last year, the program coordinated with CHD to link NACS with the National IMAM Program. The central staff conducted Master Training of Trainers (MToT) on IMAM/NACS for 60 trainers including 26 GoN health service providers across 6 *Suaahara II* IMAM Districts with the aim to improve management, referral and follow-up systems for acute malnutrition cases from the community to health facilities. The central and district staff regularly conducted monitoring visits and on-site-coaching to OTCs to ensure quality delivery of IMAM/NACS services. The program also utilized the existing health forums including CB-IMNCI review meetings and Reproductive Health Coordination Committee meetings to strengthen NACS-related referrals and follow-up systems. In 6 districts, *Suaahara II* also organized workshops to review, strengthen and create awareness on IMAM referral mechanisms. *Suaahara II* advocated with the local government to mobilize resources for strengthening referral and follow-up of acutely malnourished children. A few local areas, such as in Gulmi and Surkey, started to provide transportation costs for SAM children to reach facilities for treatment.

Suaahara II developed and distributed a NACS job aid for facility-based health workers and a NACS counseling wheel card for FCHVs. These materials support them to provide nutrition assessment, classification and counseling with tailored messages to target audiences. Similarly, the program also developed color-coded reminder cards for the mothers/caretakers of children below two years of age with SAM, and message slips for the mothers/caretakers to receive after growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) visits. *Suaahara II* also procured anthropometric equipment (height board, weighing scale, Mid-upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tape), based on Health Facility Assessment (HFA) findings, to be distributed in year three on a needs-basis to health facilities in collaboration with CHD and Logistic Management Division (LMD).

Outcome 2.2: Increased Accessibility and Quality of Outreach Service of Women, Children, Adolescent Girls and Disadvantaged Groups

Suaahara II facilitated visits by D(P)HO representatives in 113 health facilities. *Suaahara II* printed and distributed 33,020 sets of participant CB-IMNCI handbooks and treatment chart booklets, zinc treatment cards, FHCV flip charts and pocket handbooks to aid *Suaahara II* FS and CNF. *Suaahara II* also drafted equity and access guidelines for CB-IMNCI, including SATH as an approach; implementation of the new guidelines has already happened in both Kapilvastu and Pyuthan. *Suaahara II* also contributed to revisions of the implementation guidelines for the free newborn care program (August 2017) and for PHC-ORC.

Suaahara II trained 1,222 (758 female and 464 male) healthcare providers and 4,946 FCHVs on CB-IMNCI in Palpa, Dailekh, Lamjung, Salyan, Baglung, Baitadi, Doti, Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu and Panchthar covering 450 health facilities. The field team visited 86 health facilities to provide on-site coaching in Bhojpur, Dolakha, Taplejung, Myagdi, Kanchanpur and Sankhuwasabha districts. Representatives from CHD and Regional Health Directorate also visited 6 program districts to monitor CB-IMNCI services and trainings. *Suaahara II* also supported about 350 health workers to engage in supportive supervision and onsite coaching/mentoring at outreach services primary health care-outreach clinics (PHC-ORC), expanded program on immunization (EPI), HMG meetings) on CB-IMNCI, GMP (nutrition) and FP services in 346 PHC-ORCs in 41 districts (excluding Panchthar).

SUCCESS CASE

To reinforce the efficacy of health mothers groups (HMGs), a long-standing community platform in Nepal for delivery of health and nutrition interventions, *Suaahara II*, along with the local stakeholders and frontline health workers, initiated the Self Applied Technique for quality Health (SATH) approach. The CHD, CB-IMNCI section has listed the SATH approach as an effective mobilization approach in the recently developed Equity and Access Guidelines.

The SATH approach is a participatory approach, which helps the HMGs to conduct a live social mapping with participation from the community members. It encourages and motivates mothers to seek health services and tracks the status and health service utilization practices among 1000-day mothers and households.

In Badahare, a disadvantaged community of Gorkha Municipality, many women did not attend HMG meetings and HMG meeting regularity was lacking. *Suaahara II* supported SATH implementation, which facilitated interactions among mothers and their family members with HMG members and *Suaahara II* staff. This helped participants realize the crucial need for seeking health services. SATH data in Badahare shows that women have now started seeking health services in health posts and the monthly primary health care (PHC)/outreach clinics (ORC) for ANC, PNC, institutional delivery, GMP, and IFA consumption. Female Community Health Volunteer, Mrs. Maiya Bharati said, "Caretakers are increasingly seeking health services and are curious to learn more about the benefits of such services."

This HMG has now introduced MUAC measurement, key life event celebrations, Poshan Chautari (food demonstrations) which helps to improve understanding of how the sex of the baby is formed and in turn, to reduce the belief that women alone are responsible for the sex of the baby. Similarly, many pregnant women were not consuming IFA tablets as they believed IFA would increase the child's weight in the womb and result in a difficult birth, but continuous follow up and counselling during and after SATH mapping has helped expecting mothers understand the need to consume IFA tablets regularly.

Orientations on SATH and Community Health Score Board (CHSB) approaches at selected health facilities, prior to implementation in the communities, were undertaken in the presence of service providers, Health Facility Operation and Management Committee (HFOMC) members and FCHVs to share the process and expected benefits. SATH orientations were organized at 240 health facilities and implemented in 1,697 communities of 42 districts. CHSB was conducted in 106 health facilities of 26 districts.

Outcome 2.3: Improved healthy timing and spacing of Pregnancy (HTSP) through promotion and more accessible family planning services

During the reporting period, the program conducted coordination meetings with Government of Nepal (GoN) and key partners at central level particularly with USAID-supported FP partners such as the Support or International Family Planning and Health Organizations-2/Family Planning Association of Nepal, FACT/Save the Children, Health for Life, and CRS, to explore possible collaboration and avoid activity duplication in overlapping districts. *Suaahara II* also shared data regarding health facility commodity stock-outs of the overlapping districts with the USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program- Procurement and Supply Management so that they could compare with other data sources and follow up both on the stock out and to improve the GoN's supply chain management system. The technical team regularly participated in various sub-committee meetings organized by FHD, such as the FP sub-committee, Safe Motherhood and Newborn sub-committee and FCHV sub-committee. *Suaahara II* also provided technical support to FHD for FP day celebration in Kathmandu and conducted provincial level FP/reproductive health (RH) review and planning meeting in Karnali province.

Last year, we completed Long Acting Re-

versible Contraceptive (LARC) training in Pokhara and Nepalgunj (3 batches intra-uterine contraceptive device and 3 batches implant) to 24 health workers (FP service providers) from 10 districts (Panchthar, Baglung, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Lamjung, Kapilvastu, Rukum, Achham, Bajhang and Rolpa) in coordination with the National Health Training Center.

Suaahara II re-printed FP related SBC materials developed by the National Health Education, Information and Communication Center (NHEICC)/Health Communication Capacity Collaborative Project for newlywed couples and young family cohorts and delivered the materials to all 42 districts. The program also adopted the FP side effects game card developed by USAID-funded Fertility Awareness for Community Transformation (FACT) Project and developed the FP job aid with Interactive Voice Response (IVR) messaging for *Suaahara II* frontline workers. The job aid aims to increase demand for FP services.



SATH mapping in Kailali

The district teams provided technical support to D(P)HOs and local leaders to mark special days such as FCHV day and National FP day, in collaboration with other key partners and stakeholders. Similarly, the district teams conducted mass media campaign on family planning in selected program districts. The team continued to enhance the capacity of health and non-health sector frontline workers on HTSP through integration with community level MIYCN training and to promote three key HTSP messages using various community platforms.

Intermediate Result 3. Improved Access to Diverse and Nutrient-rich Foods by Women and Children

Outcome 3.1: Increased and Sustained Homestead Production of Nutrient-rich Foods

In year two, *Suaahara II* continued to provide two-days training on HFP to selected 1000-day households and FCHVs in 10 districts. The training focused on improving their existing food production system to help them increase availability of nutrient-rich foods. Additionally, *Suaahara II* provided a 5-days training on group management and saving credit to 609 VMFs, 325 1000-day mothers, 70 FCHVs and 288 HFP group members who were graduated 1000-day mothers from *Suaahara I*) in 35 districts to enhance their capacity and institutionalize HFP groups.

As a one-time start up support to 1000-day households, VMFs and FCHVs in 23 districts (including 5 earthquake-affected districts), *Suaahara II* distributed 105,524 vegetable seed packs to 50,998 households by season (winter, dry and rainy) motivating them to grow diverse range of vegetable throughout the year. Additionally, different initiatives were taken to promote orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP) for its nutrient value (Vit A-Beta carotene) and market potential. The team distributed 45,990 OFSP cuttings (planting material) to selected VMFs and FCHVs in 14 districts, as OFSP harvesting is not common in many communities, to demonstrate the garden to plate approach. Sindhupalchowk district has been supporting VMFs to sell surplus tubers of OFSP through linkages with a trader, Ucca Himali Cooperative, which collects surplus tubers of OFSP from *Suaahara II* districts including Sindhupalchowk and sells them directly to different markets and retailers in Kathmandu. Palpa and Bardiya provided technical support to VMFs to establish OFSP nurseries and generate income by selling OFSP cuttings to 1000-day households. Nuwakot piloted OFSP group farming in coordination with rural municipalities.

To increase the availability of eggs at the household level, *Suaahara II* distributed more than 160,000 chicks of improved poultry to 626 VMFs, 3,199 FCHVs and 28,827 households in the 1000-day day period in 18 districts. Additionally, 7,231 households in the 1000-day period received chicken coop building materials such as nails, mesh, planks, wire, on a need-basis, to help them adopt semi-intensive poultry farming practices. Field supervisors visited more than 5,500 post input distribution to follow up on use.

During the reporting period, *Suaahara II* also updated a profile database of all VMFs from the first phase of *Suaahara* and enable implementation of need-based additional support programs such as additional trainings (establishment as a local resource persons (LRP), business plan and agricultural marketing, saving credit and group management), and where appropriate to link them with private sectors (Shree Nagar Agro farm), value chain actors and GoN bodies; and support them to establish *haat* bazaars. Among the 5,686 VMFs *Suaahara II* sought to find, it was found that 2,514 VMFs are supervising 1,904 HFP groups regularly to increase HFP. The updated VMFs profile data shows that 808 HFP groups were found registered at District Agriculture Development Office to increase their access to GoN agriculture and livestock opportunities (e.g. training, agriculture inputs, subsidies).

Suaahara II and the Ministry of Agricultural Development jointly organized a workshop on 29 Jan 2018 at the national level to share implementation plans and progress of food and nutrition security programs. Representatives from different organizations (Agriculture Food Security Project-AFSP by world bank, Nutrition in Mountain Agro-ecosystem by Helvetas, World Food Program) including USAID funded projects, such as Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition II (KISAN II) and Sustainable Action for Resilience and Food Security (SABAL), presented areas of coordination and collaboration to avoid duplication and build synergy for sustainable nutrition sensitive agriculture initiatives in Nepal.

Outcome 3.2: Increased Income from Homestead Food Production

Review and planning meetings with KISAN II, Promoting Agriculture, Health and Alternative Livelihoods (PAHAL), AFSP and other stakeholders were organized in 20 districts to create linkages between *Suaahara II*'s VMFs and private sector actors (e.g. agrovets, wholesalers and other traders, and processors) to provide additional income and other livelihood opportunities for VMFs and potential HFP group members. Since the meeting, 8 VMFs from Sahajpur in Kailali have registered their mobile number to receive agriculture related messages through Expanding Nepal's Business Access to Improved Technologies for Agriculture project of IDE Nepal. The Banke team conducted training on post-harvest management and advanced integrated pest management technology to 21 VMFs in coordination with USAID funded project The Asian Vegetable and Mango Integrated Pest Management Innovation Lab of the Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development /IDE Nepal. PAHAL project provided irrigation, poly house and vegetable collection center support to 22 *Suaahara* VMFs and 67 1000-day households in Dadeldhura and Salyan with the objective to increase farmer capacity for commercial production and income generation. To promote commercial vegetable production, AFSP provided 15 metal poly house support to *Suaahara II* beneficiaries (VMFs and HFP group members) in Doti.

Suaahara II led the coordination with local GoN, development partners and other stakeholders to establish new *haat* bazaars (weekly market) in Lamjung and Nuwakot. In Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa and Myagdi, the district team conducted meeting with market management committees (MMC) for effective functioning of existing *haat* bazaars. Members of MMC, VMFs/LRP, HFP, local stakeholders and local GoN bodies participated in the MMC meeting and discussed key issues such as identifying potential agricultural markets, listing existing agri-markets, identifying possible solutions to boost efficacy of *haat* bazaar/collection center effectively. The team provided weighing machines, vegetable crates, trays, record books, plastic super storage bags, and calculators to MMC to help them

connect with small producers. The support has helped increase marketing skills of small surplus producers to keep vegetables in crates safely minimizing produce damage, measurement accuracy, and increasing produce life. At the national level, *Suaahara II* organized a half day interaction workshop among value chain actors (producers, buyers and traders) to discuss potential linkages with small producers, VMFs and traders in existing marketing system. Representatives from Kalimati Fruits and Vegetable Market Development Board, Traders association of Kalimati Fruits and Vegetable Wholesale Market, Research and Development (R&D) Innovative Solutions Private Limited, World Organic Fair, Farm to Finger, and Le Sherpa Farmers' market attended the workshop.

SUCCESS CASE

Tulasa Od, a village model farmer (VMF) from Dadeldhura, is actively involved in vegetable gardening and rearing poultry and goats. Her husband helps her in each chore, enabling Tulasa to earn more income and gain more confidence. Tulasa sells poultry eggs to mothers in the 1000-day period helping other women and young children to improve their intake of nutritious foods. She organizes homestead food production beneficiary group meeting where she leads discussion on the importance of integrated nutrition and the impact of animal source foods on health and nutrition. She also shares about her business to inspire other women to follow her path.

“My husband supports me in every aspect and husbands supporting their wives is not common here,” said Tulasa. “The business plan training helped us establish the brooding center. I don’t know how to read and write so my husband takes care of the books.” They credit their success to each other. Although they are Dalits, they have become role models of their community. Tulasa is also her community’s local resource person.



Tulasa with her husband

In almost all *Suaahara II* districts (except Arghakhanchi, Dhading and Panchathar) organized 74 focus group discussions (FGDs) among VMFs and HFP group members to discuss challenges and opportunities for VMF’s sustainability and HFP promotion. *Suaahara II* HFP technical officers supported 1000-day households with discussions and post training

follow-up. Despite VMFs leadership to conduct HFP group meetings and counsel mothers about improved HFP, 1000-day mothers limited attendance at HMG meetings presents a challenge. In Rasuwa, Gorkha, Nuwakot and Salyan, the saving credit training has helped increase the involvement of 1000-day households in HFP groups. The FGD also initiated discussion on the potentials of VMFs and HFP group members for semi-commercial production and additional support to become market ready such as opportunities of linkages with traders, markets and credit facilities for investment.

In 22 districts, 143 VMFs network meetings were held to strengthen VMF coalitions and pave ways to build linkages with local GoN, private and other stakeholders including value chain actors. VMF networks also create a platform to lobby for small producers and give them increased voice to in turn, increase their market access. VMF networks were formulated in coordination with municipal-level agriculture and livestock coordinators to increase ownership by the local government.

Outcome 3.3: Increased Resilience of Communities and Households to Potential Nutrition Shocks

Suaahara II updated its resilience strategy, in consultation with its thematic teams and other programs/projects working in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation in Nepal such as the World Food Program, Hariyo Ban project, and SABAL to improve the nutritional and health status of young children and mothers, particularly among vulnerable communities.

In 11 districts, *Suaahara II* supported the formation of 26 Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) at the municipality and 63 at the ward levels, as per the Disaster Management Act 2074. The LDMCs are responsible for identifying local risks, vulnerability, and community capacity and formulating the Local Disaster and Climate Resilient Plan (LDCRP). To produce 31 LDCRPs, *Suaahara II* district teams carried out 154 Participatory Vulnerability Capacity Assessments. For this, *Suaahara II* listed existing hazards based on health and nutrition shocks and stresses, prepared livelihoods calendars and developed household and community level preparedness activities. *Suaahara II* district teams also facilitated LRDRCP endorsement through ward level meetings. Local stakeholders' commitment to integrate LDCRPs through the local planning process at the ward level was gained and *Suaahara II* supported their submission of the document at the municipality level.

In 10 districts, *Suaahara II* in coordination with ward officials, developed 73 GIS maps and 98 infographics on locally available resources (FCHVs, VMFs, schools, health posts, PHC-ORC) and installed these at ward level offices to support community resilience.

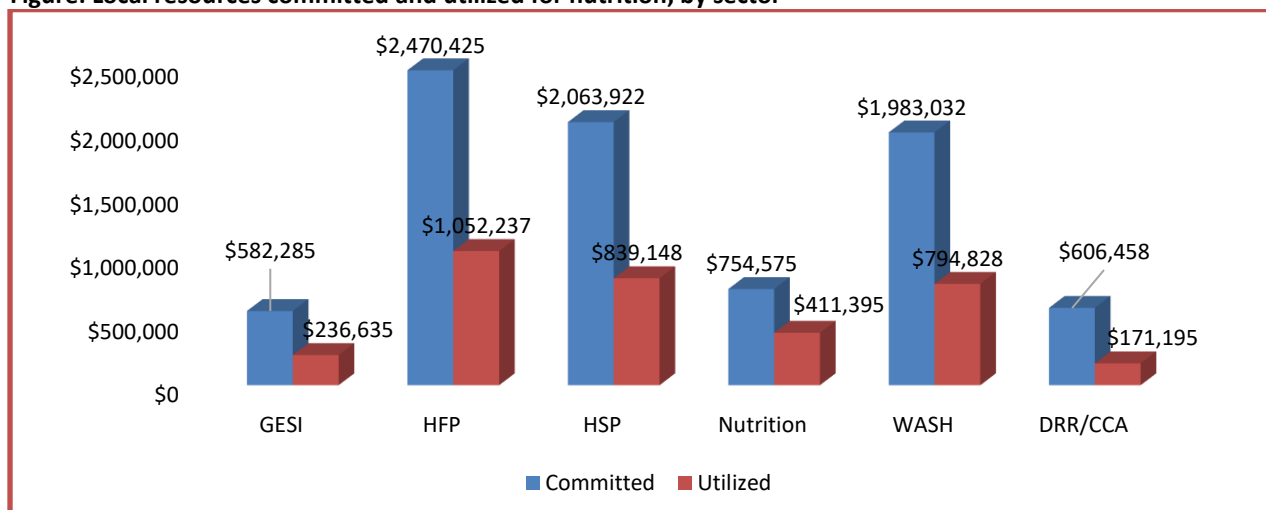
Intermediate Result 4. Accelerated Rollout of Multisector Nutrition Plan through Strengthened Local Governance

Outcome 4.1 Decentralized MSNP Implementation Defined and Strengthened

Suaahara II continued to coordinate with national stakeholders such as the National Planning Commission (NPC), Ministries, donors, private actors, and NGOs to create a favorable policy environment translating into increased investments on integrated nutrition. *Suaahara II* actively participated in different consultative meetings, contributing towards finalizing the GoN's second Multisector Nutrition Plan (MSNP II) design document and assisting to its launch and conducted high-level National Nutrition Food Security Coordination Committee (NNFSCC) meetings. Similarly, *Suaahara II* actively participated and briefed about the *Suaahara II* program and MSNP II in the provincial level (1,3,4 and 7) GoN coordination meetings, especially working closely with Social Development Ministries.

In year II, *Suaahara II* conducted a one-day integrated nutrition plan (INP) training for newly elected officials including Mayor/Deputy Mayors, Chairs/Deputy Chairs and Executive Officers in 21 districts. The main objective of the training was to orient on basic concept of nutrition/malnutrition, MSNP II and role of each sectors to combat malnutrition. The training also ensured newly elected local bodies endorse *Suaahara II* activities and enable municipal level regular planning and commitment to prioritize nutrition led activities and leverage local grants.

In addition, *Suaahara II* provided orientation in all 389 *Suaahara II* municipalities across 42 districts to 7,249 (M=5,341; F=1,908) new leaders. *Suaahara II* briefed them on the importance of nutrition, their roles and responsibilities, and nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activity options for areas that can improve nutrition by sharing program experiences and learnings. Similarly, 160 wards organized the same orientation for newly elected ward level elected members and officials. Additionally, *Suaahara II* staff assisted NPC to form 298 municipality level and 810 ward level NFFSCC. After the formation of these committees, quarterly meetings are regularly conducted by local GoN with their own resources. Furthermore, nutrition is a high priority at local level, widely discussed in the meetings, are reflected in their annual plans for fiscal year 2074/75. For this fiscal year (which covers mid-July 2017 through mid-July 2018), a total of \$8,460,697 has been committed, with \$3,505,438 utilized to date across nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive.

Figure: Local resources committed and utilized for nutrition, by sector

Outcome 4.3 Improved Coordination between Sectors and between GoN and MSNP Stakeholders

Suaahara II assisted CHD to conduct three Nutrition Technical Committee meetings and high-level NFSCC meeting. Since Nepal has decentralized and adopted a new federal structure, in addition to sensitizing newly elected local bodies on nutrition, *Suaahara II* oriented media representatives in 5 districts (Panchthar, Dang, Dadelhdhura, Baitadi and Achham) about *Suaahara II*, the importance of nutrition and the importance of their role to advocate for nutrition. Media representatives then committed to capture nutrition-related stories of change in and captured numerous *Suaahara* success stories related to egg promotion campaigns, WASH campaigns and super flour, for example

Suaahara II frontline workers (FS and CNF), as well as other *Suaahara II* district staff, actively participated in the entire 7 steps of local GoN planning process. During the planning process, the team advocated for local level prioritization of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions (e.g. agriculture, health, WASH, GESI). The newly elected local bodies have committed to design integrated 1000-day focused activities to improve the nutrition status of mothers and their children and form NFSCC at the municipality level for regular monitoring.

In year II, *Suaahara II* strengthened communication with newly elected municipal-level leadership and thematic program focal persons during the transition to a federal structure. Frequent engagement and program activities served as a good combination for municipality-level focal persons to proactively participate and allocate funds through municipal councils to plan and expand *Suaahara II* activities. The program teams continue to provide technical and management support for planning and implementation of INP related activities to improve the nutritional status of 1000-day women and children as per the municipality's budget commitment. Through intensive advocacy efforts, newly elected local GoN officials have allocated more than 8 million USD to nutrition-related activities.

Adolescents

During this reporting period, *Suaahara II* began its adolescent programming. An integrated health, nutrition, and WASH strategy for adolescents was drafted. *Suaahara II* received technical assistance from the USAID funded SPRING project in Washington D.C., who reviewed and provided feedback on the draft and also supported field concept testing of an initial set of SBCC activities suggested in the strategy. While the SPRING team was in Kathmandu, a consultation workshop with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education officials and other stakeholders was organized at the central level

SUCCESS CASE

Suaahara II's coordination and cohesion with local stakeholders and community representatives has led to initiation of discussion to address malnutrition, including the allocation of funds for hundreds of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities. For example, in Bheriganga Municipality in Surkhet the executive body has budgeted most of their fiscal budget to nutrition-related activities for this fiscal year.

Suaahara II involves local stakeholders in all its community activities and the executive body witnessed firsthand the impact of regularizing HMG meetings which leads to information sharing and identification of new 1000-day mothers. The municipality has committed to facilitate the next HMG meeting and specifically to facilitate a session on how to produce super flour at home. The MUAC assessment, facilitated by *Suaahara II*, during the HMG meeting was among the many activities that has helped trigger local bodies to allocate their budgets to activities and investments that can improve health and nutrition in their communities.

The executive body of Bheriganga Municipality recorded key action points and signed several as provisions from the municipality including support for travel cost to identified severely malnourished children and their parents between their home and the Nutrition Rehabilitation Home (NRH). Bheriganga Municipality has also committed to develop policy, strategies and programs to improve the nutritional health status of children in Bheriganga Municipality.

to share findings from the first round of the *Suaahara II* adolescent girls' panel, as well as the draft *Suaahara II* integrated adolescent strategy and findings during the field visits for concept testing.

Suaahara II, in consultation with the Department of Health Service, CHD, and Department of Education (DoE), organized a two-day MToT on Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for adolescents in 12 districts. MToT participants included District Health Officers, nutrition focal officers and District Education officers. The objective of this MToT was to develop stakeholder capacity and to build a common understanding on the training roll out plan at the district level, including program implementation, recording, reporting, and logistics management. *Suaahara II* supported the implementation of IFA supplementation training to adolescent girls in 11 districts, covering 10,815 health workers, school teachers and FCHVs.

Last year, *Suaahara II* also launched an adolescent-focused SBCC mass media campaign by incorporating *Suaahara II*'s priority messages into 5 episodes of the 'Chatting with my Best Friend' radio program. This is a result of a tripartite collaboration between UNICEF, the main donor of

the program; Digital Broadcast Initiative Equal Access, the producer of the program; and *Suaahara II*.

Social and Behavior Change

In year II, *Suaahara II* re-launched its radio program - *Bhanchhin Aama* (Mother Says) – and the follow-up program - Hello *Bhanchhin Aama* - in Nepali, Awadhi and Doteli languages. The *Bhanchhin Aama* Script Review Committee, chaired by the NHEICC Director, held nine meetings and approved the scripts for 52 episodes. Other GoN stakeholders including CHD, FHD, Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage and *Suaahara II* staff also participated in these meetings. Immediately, after the re-broadcasting of the episodes produced during *Suaahara I*, new episodes of *Bhanchhin Aama* and Hello *Bhanchhin Aama* were broadcasted through 128 FM radio stations in all *Suaahara II* districts at a uniform time i.e. *Bhanchhin Aama* on Saturdays at 17:30 and Hello *Bhanchhin Aama* on Thursdays at 17:30 hrs. and rebroadcasted during prime time

at 19:30 on Sundays. The Nepali episodes are also broadcasted via Radio Nepal National Network through its 30 FM stations across Nepal.

To promote listening to *Bhanchhin Aama*, the SBCC team identified winners from the program's quiz, as well as general audience who call-in to Hello *Bhanchhin Aama* as advocates. They receive a personalized letter with Aama's signature to help them promote *Bhanchhin Aama* listenership in the community and reinforce program's priority behaviors. Audience participation is an important indicator of *Bhanchhin Aama* program's popularity. During the reporting period 50 new episodes received over 78,000 audience responses - recorded through toll-free IVR or SMS. For the new cycle of *Bhanchhin Aama* radio program, 50 new episodes were developed through a participatory Radio Design Document Workshop. The Design Document has been approved by the NHEICC, based on which the new episodes will be produced from August 4, 2018. In Year 3, BA production modality will change to reflect local ownership, state restructuring and to reach out to more audience. For this, a cluster-approach to local production, with the drama component followed by live discussion/guest-facilitated question and answer session with the audience is planned. During this reporting period, 7 new Public Service Announcements (PSAs) were also produced to reiterate *Suaahara II* priority behaviors. In the first half of the year, PSAs produced during *Suaahara I* were broadcasted via Radio Nepal National Network and Nepali Radio Network – a private radio network covering over 70 FM stations in *Suaahara II* districts. In the latter part of the year, new PSAs were broadcasted through 130 partner FM stations. Additionally, *Suaahara II* supported GoN campaigns i.e. Iodine month, Breastfeeding Week, 16-days of activism against (VAW) and International Women's Day by incorporating relevant PSAs in the *Bhanchhin Aama* programs.

SUCCESS CASE

In Baitadi, a mother in law named Janaki participated in a *Suaahara II* radio discussion group meeting in which a *Suaahara II* community nutrition facilitator (CNF) played a prerecorded episode of *Bhanchhin Aama*. After the episode ended Janaki shared how she had previously forced her daughter in law to feed buffalo's milk to her four-month-old grandson. She didn't know the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and thought she was helping her grandson become healthy. This opened the door for a detailed discussion among group participants on why a child must be exclusively breastfed for the first six months among other issues raised. It also highlighted the importance of listening to *Bhanchhin Aama* to learn about ideal health and nutrition behaviors. Although Janaki didn't attend the next meeting, she sent her daughter in law Manju to continue learning about practices that should be adopted during the 1000-

Suaahara II also launched its SMS text message campaign for 1000-day households as another mechanism for encouraging adoption of ideal health and nutrition behaviors and of sending timely reminders for households to seek appropriate health services, such as antenatal care (ANC), post-natal care (PNC) and GMP. A total of 858,000 SMS was sent to over 130,000 thousand-day families and *Suaahara II* frontline workers.



Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

The GESI strategy was finalized and implemented during this reporting period. *Suaahara II* provided training to district and PNGO staff as well as FS and CNF on GESI concepts and social analysis and action tools, where they analyzed GESI-related barriers to achieving program's prioritized behaviors and prepared action plans to integrate across *Suaahara II* planned activities. GESI organization-level training included 240 board members and senior staff from 21 PNGOs.

Additionally, 657 GESI champions (men and men from DAG areas) from 21 districts were identified for expediting behavior/social change activities. These GESI champions will focus GESI on integrating GESI into program activities in DAG areas. The GESI champions were mobilized to create supportive environments in households, facilitating women's decision making and addressing structural barriers around health and nutrition of women and children. Similarly, two days of GESI concept sensitization which included empowerment and leadership and mainstreaming nutrition were conducted for 260 VMF couples in 21 districts.

SUCCESS CASE

Mr. Damodar Pokharel lives in Siranchowk Rural Municipality-7, Arkul Gorkha. He is a DAG 1000-day father. He resides with his small family including his wife and 2 children. His newborn son is 21 days old, and his entire family is thrilled to welcome this second child.

Damodar was selected to participate in a training to become a GESI champion. He was eager to learn what he could do to increase equality between men and women in his community. He was grateful to gain skills and a platform for promoting gender empowerment and has already begun to apply these new skills within his own family and in his community.

By the end of the training, he realized that women need their family's support to make decisions about health care and nutrition during the 1000-day period. He committed to put these ideas into practice in his own family, supporting his then-pregnant wife, Goma. Damodar accompanied her to each ANC visit and encouraged her to take her daily IFA tablets even though she didn't like its taste. Since his son's delivery, he has been engaged in caring for his wife and baby, and both are healthy. Damodar took it upon himself to wash the family's laundry so his wife could recover from delivery, a job few husbands would dare perform openly in his village. Damodar encouraged his wife to not visit her maternal home and instead through actions he made her believe that he could take the responsibility to help her recover and support her throughout the recovery. His father finds his son's careful attention to his wife amusing, but says he is proud of him.

Damodar has been putting his new knowledge into practice in every community meeting and personal communication with his friends and neighbors. Those people who warned him that his wife would start dominating him if he continued to do household chores have changed their minds slowly. Damodar tells us that his neighbors have been asking him if they can also participate in a GESI training. Damodar and his family thanked Suaahara for the GESI training and helping him realize his roles to support his fami

The GESI integration program tool was developed and used to guide all *Suaahara II* staff to integrate GESI in program activities and various delivery platforms, with a job aid checklist, specific to each delivery platform. A GESI toolkit was prepared and distributed post-training to help FS and CNF integrate GESI concepts into their daily household- and community-level work promoting ideal health and nutrition practices among 1000-day households. For example, they engaged in reflective dialogues with households encouraging fathers and grandparents as well as community leaders to join *Suaahara II* community events such as health mothers group meetings and food demonstrations.

Furthermore, some tailored sessions for GESI integration were conducted in various platforms such as FCHV review meeting, VMF networking meeting, WASH/AG/health workshops, and local governance orientations for health and nutrition. In March, to align with IWD, two dedicated Hello *Bhanchhin Aama* interactive episodes and one episode highlighting men's engagement especially in child care and household

chores were developed and aired. The PSAs developed during 16 days of activism was also appended on all episodes and Hello *Bhanchhin Aama* throughout the month of March. Furthermore, during this reporting period, an SBCC material named 'Letter to Father' was developed and piloted to reach male household members in the 1000-day period and dissemination will scale up during year 3.



Damodar washing laundry Photo: Sushma Khadka

Suaahara II also actively engaged in two important national campaigns, 16-days (25 Nov–10 Dec) activism against gender-based violence (GBV) and International Women’s Day (IWD) to raise awareness on GBV and promote equal participation and opportunities for women. In coordination with Women and Children Offices and related stakeholders, *Suaahara II* staff engaged in or organized rallies, marches, talk shows, song contests, power walk game, video screening and reflective discussions, congratulatory recognition to women entrepreneurs and leaders, and PSAs through *Bhanchhin*

Aama. Interaction sessions were organized with newly elected leaders, health workers, HFOMC members, FCHVs and others. In the IWD campaign, we highlighted the issues of “unpaid care work” and the impact of time poverty on women’s empowerment and health and nutrition outcomes and therefore, the need to engage men in child care and household work.

In Kathmandu, an expert on women’s issues delivered a session to sensitize central staff on the importance of campaigning against violence against women (VAW) for 16 days activism and the Conventions on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women provisions. During IWD, a video with reflective discussions was screened to sensitize women’s unpaid care work and the impact and the “Power Walk” game to help understand the power structure and its interplay of exclusion/inclusion in the system – organizational and community level.

Public Private Partnerships

In year two, *Suaahara II* explored strategic interests of private sectors, their goals for corporate social responsibility and potential business models that match *Suaahara II* target groups and activities, with a particularly focus on agriculture/HFP and WASH.

A one-day workshop was held with Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Cooperative and Nepal Poultry Federation for Egg Promotion Campaign, a national campaign to be launched in October 2018. *Suaahara II*’s advocacy and close collaboration with the Directorate of Animal Health resulted in the government providing 800,000 doses of New Castle Disease vaccine in 26 *Suaahara II* districts. Approximately 195,500 backyard poultry birds were vaccinated in 11 *Suaahara* districts and the ND vaccination campaign was kicked off with the airing of 8,659 radio jingles spots aired through 23 FM stations. This vaccination program is ongoing in 15 more districts.

Additionally, a commercial poultry service of Shreenagar Agro Farm in Arghakhanchi was rolled out to benefit VMFs and local poultry farmers. A partnership with the commercial Agro farm in Nuwakot and Rupandehi has resulted in the farm supplying 44,000 day one chicks and feed to *Suaahara II*’s VMFs and the commercial farm is buying back ready to sale supplies. This partnership was formed to help VMFs become sustainable in improved poultry farming of commercial breeds and during this reporting period, 39 VMFs and 54 Homestead Food Production Beneficiary (HFPB) groups have produced 82,000 kg meat and 1,308,000 eggs. These farmers now sell 9,200 eggs per day.

To ensure sustainability of HFPB groups, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Kishan Multipurpose Cooperative in Kailali. The partnership will help HFPB group members save in a formal financial institution and seek better returns, compared to informal savings; have access to better financial services; and ease for new members to join when they like. This association will encourage

group members to promote and establish agriculture related businesses, preferably poultry and vegetable farming, in rural areas and improve access to agricultural extension services.

For WASH, a partnership with Marsyangdi R/Municipality in Lamjung resulted in 85 households installing water filters for drinking water. The municipality contributed NPR 50,000, Suaahara contributed NPR 44,100 and the Syange Hydropower Company contributed NPR 18,200. Suaahara II will continue such collaborations with more municipalities to support marginalized communities.

Interaction with 293 private sector actors (mostly district level WASH suppliers) was carried out to improve the supply of water filters, soap, toilet cleaning materials, and sanitary pads. During interactions, it was found that the private sectors were aware on demand and supply gaps of WASH products in rural areas and the possibility of urban to rural linkages to strengthen WASH supply chains and establish WASH Marts was explored. Three interaction programs were conducted in cluster markets (Butwal, Nepalgunj and Dhangadhi) with WASH material suppliers and producers to develop a plan to access WASH products in rural areas.

Approximately, 129 local technicians received training to make improved cooking stoves (ICS). A PPP in Rukum-East and West and Taplejung saw the promotion and installation of 3,760 ICS, a key indicator for the healthy home approach. The private company invested \$42,200, the public invested \$10,568 and civil society invested \$2,594 to install 3,500 ICS.

SUCCESS CASE

Suaahara II, in collaboration with Directorate of Animal Health, launched a social campaign on ND Vaccination for backyard poultry in 26 districts. Under this partnership, the DoAH was responsible for supplying vaccines to the districts and mobilizing GoN structure for the vaccination, and Suaahara II was responsible for demand creation, community mobilization and production of different communication materials. For the campaign, Suaahara II designed and produced promotional materials such as audio-visual PSAs, radio PSAs, posters, and pamphlets.

The ND vaccination audio-visual PSA produced by Suaahara II has been nominated in 2 separate categories - Best Social Campaign and best PSA of the year -for the upcoming KRITI AWARDS organized by the Association of Advertising Agencies Nepal, one of the biggest award in advertisement in Nepal.



Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan

Emergency preparedness drills and simulations were organized for staff to review and improve emergency response capacity. One earthquake drill was organized in the central office. All central staff were designated roles to identify and act upon during the time of drill practice. Earthquake safety and fire safety demo drill were organized in 33 district offices in this reporting period. The staff in 33 districts were oriented on disaster preparedness and response, as well as security. All 40 district offices now have an emergency safety kit (go bag kit) and five kits in central office for emergency use.

As per the emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP), Suaahara II provided three days First Aid training to enhance the Suaahara II staff capacity on disaster preparedness and response. A total

of 22 Emergency Response Team (ERT) members from central office participated and successfully completed the Basic First Aid training on with Cardiopulmonary Registration (CPR). Guidelines for Disaster Preparedness and Response and Security Orientation were prepared, and related orientations organized in 38 program districts covering approximately, 1,665 *Suaahara II* district and PNGO staff. The guideline covers understanding disaster risk, DRR strategy, nutrition in emergency and safety and security of staff, as well as earthquake and fire safety drills. The EPRP team prepared flyers on six major recurrent disasters (earthquake, flood, landslide, lightning, fire, and swine flu) covering preparedness and response tips and shared with all *Suaahara II* staff.

During this reporting period, *Suaahara II* provided immediate support in August 2017 to the government's emergency response efforts in 5 severely flood affected districts of the western terai, but primarily Banke, Dang and Kailali. During this period, *Suaahara II* reallocated time and human resources (both in KTM and districts) to support families in flood affected communities, including MIYCN-related counselling of 1000-day households (n=6346), a rapid nutritional assessment of children age 6-59 months, supporting distribution of super flour provided by CHD, providing water purifiers (Piyush) to 2000 households and SBCC materials (e.g. leaflets, posters) with instructions on how to treat water in post flood situations. *Suaahara II*'s radio program also aired messages on post-disaster response, especially on WASH to prevent water borne diseases. IMAM training was implemented in four districts - Rupandehi, Kailali, Rupandehi and Dang - as an emergency response, based on GoN request. Health workers (n=1986) and FCHVs (n=4404) were trained on IMAM and OTCs (n=56) were established to provide treatment to SAM children. During the August flood in the *terai*, *Suaahara II* EPRP staff also worked with district and KTM thematic staff to coordinate with other stakeholders and share situation updates to support national and local level planning for response efforts.

Additionally, following the flood in 2017, *Suaahara II* provided anthropometric training to NSBCC and Maternal Newborn and Child Health (MNCH)/GESI officers of all 40 districts. *Suaahara II* district technical officers, in turn, trained all FS and CNF in their respective districts on how to conduct MUAC measurement. This hands-on training, which included field practice, to *Suaahara II* FS and CNF developed a cadre of 1,403 qualified persons residing throughout 39 districts for rapid response in future emergency situations. After the training, FSs and CNFs identified 748 SAM and 3,614 children with modern acute malnutrition (MAM) and cases during their regular household and community-level activities during this reporting period.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Research for Learning

Monitoring

Suaahara II organized a 5-day training on monitoring tools including CommCare, DHIS-2 and DQA for all 40 DCs, DMDOs, and Field Coordinators. The main objective of the training was to enhance MER-related capacity of district based *Suaahara II* staff and roll-out additional monitoring tools (e.g. FCHV, VMF and health facility checklists). Community Mapping Census data management training via Skype was conducted for all DMDO and PNGO-hired data entry operators to help manage the entry collected by CNFs through paper-based CMC forms into the web-based CommCare application.

Throughout this reporting period, *Suaahara II*'s CMC data collection and entry was completed by 27 districts and an additional 5 have completed collection with entry ongoing. In 3 districts (Panchthar, Myagdi and Darchula) have shared CMC findings among stakeholders and 9 districts have shared their CMC findings to all district team including FS and CNF during the program review meeting. During this reporting period, a total of 1,327,388 households including 298,301 households in the 1000-day period were registered from all 42 districts. During CMC registration, FS and CNFs counselled 1000-day households on *Suaahara II*'s priority nutrition and health behaviors.

As part of *Suaahara II*'s internal monthly monitoring, checklists from more than 30,000 mothers in the 1000-day period, 5,500 FCHVs, 885 health facilities and about 4,800 VMFs were collected, and then analyzed and shared quarterly. During this reporting period, DHIS-2 thematic dashboards were finalized and rolled-out so that district and PNGO teams could regularly review and use district-specific monitoring results, in a timely manner without a need for manual aggregation and dissemination.

The first *Suaahara II* annual survey data collection finished in September 2017, data cleaning and management in October 2017 and a first round of data analysis in November 2017. Two data use workshops were held with Kathmandu thematic leads and consortium partners, as well as selected staff from district teams, to share findings and discuss the meaning of the results for program course correction. During this workshop, findings from the first annual survey but also *Suaahara II*'s HFA, CMC, and monthly monitoring checklist data to date were also shared. Participants also provided feedback by identifying potential errors in the data analysis; additional topics of deeper analysis of interest from program teams; and priority areas for complementary qualitative work. Data is currently being collected for the second *Suaahara II* annual survey.

Semi-annual data quality assessment (DQAs) from Kathmandu were conducted in 10 districts to assess the quality of routine data recorded and reported considering validity, reliability, system integrity and accuracy, using standard DQA tools. Each district also conducted two DQAs of PNGO offices during this reporting period. During the DQA, data quality issues were identified and discussed among team members and action plans prepared for improvement in the next reporting period. Additionally, FS and CNF diaries for year two were also provided to all FSs and CNFs for their community-level reporting. A *Suaahara II* roster system was also developed for profile management of key frontline workers (FS, CNF, VMF and FCHV) and knowledge management (e.g. detailed tracking of which frontline workers received which training).

All *Suaahara II* training data has been entered in USAID's TraiNet system; a total of 166,929 persons, including 120,612 females, were trained during this reporting period. For activity reporting, all *Suaahara II* staff entered their data directly into the *Suaahara II* web-based DHIS 2 system. In Kathmandu, each thematic lead crosschecked and verified the entered data from districts and PNGOs.

Evaluation

As the *Suaahara II* evaluation is planned for end of the project, this was not a year two focus. However, a qualitative mid-term assessment was initiated during this reporting period, using a program constraints assessment methodology. Data collection involved gathering central, district and sub-district level staff, stakeholder, and beneficiaries' perspectives on constraints impeding project effectiveness and suggestions for optimal means of addressing each of these constraints. Bhojpur, Rupandehi and Bajhang, were the 3 districts selected to represent diverse *Suaahara II* implementation areas. Data collection is complete, and translation and transcription started in August.

Research

A formative research study to understand how and why *Suaahara II* key interventions are or are not reaching and key behaviors are or are not being adopted was started during this period. This qualitative study will complement the quantitative annual survey. The same three districts as in the mid-term assessment were selected for this research and the study focuses on five topics: Bhanchhin Aama (BA) listenership, HMG participation, growth monitoring and promotion, egg consumption among mothers and children, and appropriate drinking water treatment. Data collection is complete and translation and transcription started in August.

Research on adolescents' integrated nutrition continued during this reporting period. Data is currently being collected for the second round of the *Suaahara II* adolescent girls' panel. Additionally, through a collaboration with Wageningen University, a multi-year qualitative study to explore aspirations related to adolescent health and nutrition of adolescents', their parents, peers, and teachers was initiated. Data collection was done in Nawalparasi and translation and transcription are ongoing.

During this reporting period, preparatory work including field visits, drafting of study design and methods, and preparation of data collection tools also started for 2 randomized controlled trials that were to be conducted with the International Food Policy Research Institute and were later canceled.

KEY PRIORITIES FOR NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

IR 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue implementing household and community levels nutrition and WASH activities in all 389 R/UM of 42 districts, with increased attention to quality assurance • Post training follow-up/on-site coaching and mentoring to frontline workers in 269 R/UM of 28 districts, to improve the quality of MIYCN and IMAM services • Conduct RDQAs to improve the health and nutrition records and reporting in all 389 R/UM of 42 districts • Build capacity of newly recruited health workers and FCHVs to enhance quality of MIYCN/NACS/IMAM services and counseling skills in 269 R/UM of 28 districts and MIYCN delivery training to front line health workers in 120 municipalities of 14 districts • Scale up intensive WASH activities in DAG wards, particularly in Provinces 6 and 7 • Attain ODF status of remaining 8 WASH intensive wards by the end of December 2018 • Collaborate with local governments and private sector actors to establish WASH Marts in geographically remote areas where there is a lack of availability of WASH materials
IR 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support MoHP, local and provincial GoN to ensure necessary logistics and supplies required for smooth functioning of the OTCs including printing and delivery of NACS-related job aids and SBCC materials. • Conduct semi-annual review meetings with OTC and NRH staff in <i>Suaahara II</i> supported IMAM districts. • Distribution of NACS and CB-IMNCI-related equipment and supplies to health facilities. • Post-training follow-up and on-site coaching to enhance the capacity of health workers and FCHVs on CB-IMNCI in 15 districts. • Strengthen HFOMC through CHSB and HMG through SATH. • Improve knowledge of 1000-day households on FP and HTSP through different platforms such as home visits, community events, BA radio program, push messaging and IIVR related to FP/RH, and provide training on LARC to selected FP service providers. • Distribution plan of equipment and necessary supplies to health facilities related to NACS and CB-IMNCI program (based HFA findings). • Pilot adolescent health and nutrition program in four districts (Dailekh, Bardiya, Nawalparasi east and Nawalparasi west). • Follow the plan of various programs implemented in year second (SATH, CHSB, LARC trained health facilities, CB-IMNCI trained health facilities).
IR 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post training and input distribution (n=2700) follow up at household level • Increase coordination with local GoN to leverage resources for increased and sustained homestead food production • Promote business ready VMFs through linkages with private sector entities for additional capacity building and other supports (like market, loan, credit, subsidies)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to institutionalize community level structure like HFP group, VMF networks to sustain and scale up HFP • Enhance integrated resilience building for nutrition and food security through promotion of community innovations
IR 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a system for documenting Municipal-level allocation and utilization of resources to improve accountability • MSNP orientation and formation of Municipal level NFSSC in remaining locations (81 Municipalities, 15 districts) • Ensure for quarterly meeting of the Municipality/Ward level NFSSC and provide technical support for MSNP and integrated nutrition • Encourage active participation of frontline workers in local level planning cycle to ensure integration of nutrition in 7 steps (1499 Wards, 42 districts) • Develop provincial level integrated nutrition profiles and hold workshop to share findings with provincial leaders for evidence-based programming and allocation of resources, semi-annually (6 provinces; 389 Municipalities) • Provide technical support at province-level, based on identified needs (e.g. nutrition, WASH, FP/RH review), one time in six provinces • Provide regular technical support, in federal, province and local level manual review • Facilitate campaigns to raise awareness and encourage participation of diverse community members in public audit of project districts and pilot public audit support, in selected government categorized marginalized areas, including DC/WC/CNF • MSNP-II ToT for formation of province and federal level NFSSC, one time (2 provinces) (Provinces 3 and 4) in coordination with NPC
SBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce and broadcast localized <i>Bhanchhin Aama</i> radio program • Capacitate Local FMs to produce localized LIVE <i>Bhanchhin Aama</i> program • Reach 150,000 1000-day households through with the SMS package of 35 SMS (during pregnancy, every 2 weeks; when child is 0-5 months, every 3 weeks; and when child is 6-23 months, monthly) • Broadcast 10 PSAs through partner FM stations and Radio Nepal
GESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train, mobilize and follow-up on male GESI Champions to address social norms and GESI barriers for health and nutrition in their communities. • Use of GESI tools by CNF/FS to engage household members and encourage fathers, grandparents, and key family members to join community events and platforms and support 1000-day women. • GESI orientation and follow-up to PNGO leaders for organizational level GESI integration • Follow-up and mobilize GESI trained VMF couples. • Continue campaigning for 16 days activism and IWD and highlight GESI Champions and their good work on behavior/social change.
PPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local vendors to improve access and availability of affordable WASH products (e.g. sanitary pads, water filters, chlorine, soaps, toilets pans, and cement rings) and services, i.e. WASHmarts • Provide training to local social entrepreneurs and private sector actors on WASH business (e.g. homemade sanitary pads, improved cooking stoves, and marketing strategies) • Partner with Smart Cell to pilot closed user groups (CUG) for VMF/VMF; VMF/HFPB group; FCHV/1000-day mothers to foster and improve communication • Continue ND vaccination campaign in 31 <i>Suaahara</i> program districts. • Implement Egg campaign with Nepal's National Poultry Federation and GoN's Ministry of Agriculture Land and Cooperatives

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll out Shreenagar Agro Farm commercial poultry services in Palpa, Dang and Surkhet. • Accelerate pilot project with Kishan Multipurpose Cooperative in Kailali. • Local level initiations under PPP model to access water filters, sanitary pads, ICS, super flour productions through GoN's block grants and private sectors involvement
EPRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and update district-specific emergency response plans for <i>Suaahara II</i> and PNGO staff • Develop and maintain maps identifying risks of natural and man-made disasters, safe stations, support centers and access routes • Provide disaster preparedness and response training to ERT members • Conduct safety & security drill and simulation at all program offices
MER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct MER refresher training for all 42 districts • DQAs from Kathmandu to district office and district to PNGO. • Conduct district-level stakeholder meetings to share monitoring findings • Disseminate midterm results with staff, GoN and external development partners at federal and province level • Roll out of <i>Suaahara II</i> roster • Roll out of FS/CNF job aids

PROGRAM CHALLENGES

Many program activities were delayed and canceled primarily because of constant changes in governance systems and the slow-down due to limited budget received, with implications for sub-contract agreements and prioritization of field activities across 389 municipalities. Another growing program challenge is that the majority of items such as computers, phones, heaters and batteries handed over from the first phase of *Suaahara* to *Suaahara II* are no longer in working condition, given their use for more than five years now. Therefore, *Suaahara II* will seek USAID approval to dispose of non-functioning items and procure necessary new equipment.

Receiving the Value Added Tax (VAT) refund from the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) of the GoN is increasingly challenging. This has impacted the program implementation because significant program resources are stuck at IRD; PNGOs have recorded these expenses as receivable income and not expenses. It is recommended that USAID hold high level meetings with IRD for requesting an expediting of VAT refunds. *Suaahara II* submitted VAT invoice total of Rs. 7,994,144 and received refund of Rs. 5,775,143.

Security presented another challenge during this reporting period. Donation drives and associated threats have been increasing trend, which presents a major security threat to those involved in program implementation at the local level. Our staff frequently use public vehicles for official business in the field and this type of public transportation remains a big security concern for our staffs. Additionally, floods and landslides across the country during the monsoon season must be considered as presenting challenges and sometimes making achievement of targets impossible.

Nepal's political situation was volatile with a series of elections and related code of conducts preventing field movement. The final transition to a decentralized federal structure also presented challenges as there was a lack of clarity regarding the newly formed GoN structures especially regarding roles and responsibilities and how to appropriately coordinate especially from federal to provincial level. This challenge persists and may present difficulties for program coordination for a few years to come. Some examples of the challenges due to decentralization have included:

- Administrative procedure changes in Federal, provincial and Local level government has created some confusion for implementing some activities,
- Coordination and Service delivery mechanism is not fully established (For example Provincial level planning commission is not formed in all provinces)
- Capacity building guidelines for MSNP II is not finalized by NPC
- Insufficient nutrition related data as per new federal structure (Example: Disadvantaged Community not updated)
- Community platforms such as ward citizen forums (WCF) were dissolved which resulted in poor advocacy for effective utilization of local block grant.
- Social mobilizers who were primarily responsible for facilitating the utilization of local grants are still not recruited by municipalities.

Suaahara II coordinated constantly with government stakeholders at the federal, provincial, and local levels to overcome these challenges as best as possible and to avoid program duplication. A few specific health-related challenges are noted here. First, Redbook activities that involved direct payment created a lot of confusion at the local level in the context of the new federal structure. Second, the transition posed a challenge for uninterrupted supply of essential drugs and supplies including FP commodities in the health facilities despite *Suaahara II's* support to ensure commodities stocks are replenished and *Suaahara II's* implementation of eLMIS in LMD designated districts overlapping with *Suaahara II*. Third, the procurement of NACS and CB IMNCI equipment for health facility equipment was delayed due to purchasing process with UNICEF including custom clearance issues.

Additionally, the CMC shows that it takes nearly 6-12 months (and more in the terai) for field staff to go door to door to all households, making regular interpersonal communication for all 1000-day households a major challenge. Furthermore, behavior change requires overcoming cultural barriers and financial constraints at the household-level, which may be beyond *Suaahara II* control. For example, despite market potential and some VMFs having sufficient production, limited capacity of water management throughout the year prevents realizing this potential in some places.

ATTACHMENT A – PROGRESS AGAINST ANNUAL WORKPLAN

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
PROJECT MANAGEMENT				
Meeting: Program Advisory Committee (PAC)	2	Meetings	0	Due to competing priorities and frequent leadership changes among ministries, these meetings were difficult to schedule.
Meeting: Consortium Review Committee (CRC)	4	Meetings	2	Two of four meetings were held to discuss high-level matters relevant to all partners. The final two meetings were cancelled to make room for individual meetings with partners to discuss/negotiate changes to the program description and budgets as a result of the GoN move to federalism and informed decisions made with program data.
Meeting: District Program Advisory Committees, in each district	40	Meetings	7	Lack of clarity with the DPAC structure, due to the new government structure, prevented most districts from conducting DPAC meetings. SPII Suaahara instead focused on the new governance priority which was to support all local level leaders for nutrition orientation and engender commitments for local level resource allocation.
Meeting: annual staff review/Year III District Implementation Plan (DIP)	1	Meetings	1	
Meeting: district monthly team meetings (including PNGO representative) in each district	480	Meetings	463	At the district level, some of the planned meetings were held alongside other events, making the regular monthly meeting unnecessary. Many district teams and PNGOs are conducting meetings as needed informally, which was sufficient to plan and share the progress and challenges.
Meeting: district mid-term review, reflection and planning workshops (2 days), involving district staff, PNGO staff, FS, CNFs and board members, in each district	40	Meetings	40	
Meeting: PNGO semi-annual meetings (2 days) for review and	80	Meetings	68	Some districts only conducted 1 meeting be-

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
planning, involving district staff, PNGO staff, board members and FS, in each district				cause of the slow down in budgets requiring a decrease in field movement. In some districts, the second meeting was done alongside other program activities e.g. MUAC training, CMC training, etc.
Orientation: Year II DIP orientation (2 days) involving district staff, PNGO team, board representative and FS, in each district	40	Orientations	40	
Training: <i>Suaahara II</i> orientation (5 days) to CNFs in each district	900	People	1274	828 CNFs were trained but new FS were also included in the training
Workshop: annual coordination with local level representatives in rural and urban municipalities, in each district	389	Workshop	389	
Procurement and distribution of Communications/Outreach materials (brochures, t-shirts, etc.)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
FINANCE AND OPERATIONS				
Orientation: financial management for district finance and operations officers, at central level	1	Orientation	0	The training was postponed due to slow down of activities, but it happened in August 2018
Meeting: bi-monthly meeting among consortium finance staff and program focal points	6	Meetings	5	The last meeting, scheduled for June, could not happen because of conflicting schedules with consortium finance staff.
Internship program for 10 Nepali graduates	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Innovative grants program: 10 awards	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Trafficking in Persons compliance refresher, at central and district levels	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Internal audit and risk assessment for subawards and central and district level operations	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: monitoring & mentoring field visits for finance and operations compliance, in each district	40	Event	32	This activity was on-hold in the last quarter of the year, due to the slow-down in year 2, but is included in the year 3 workplan.
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD NUTRITION AND HEALTH BEHAVIORS				
Outcome 1.1 Household adopt essential Maternal Infant Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) Practices				
Output 1.1.1: Health and non-health workers have improved knowledge and skills in health and nutrition.				
Design, print and distribute training manuals, job aids and IEC materials on MIYCN in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Workshop: support on review/advocacy of nutrition programmed and orientation on Routine Data Quality Assessment (RDQA) for nutrition focal persons, DHO, etc., at province level of Central, Western & Far western regions, reflected in Redbook	90	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to elections and then the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Meeting: Nutrition program review with NSBCC officers at central level	1	Meetings	1	
Meeting: MIYCN/NACS/HMIS training review with NTAG training officers	1	Meetings	1	
Event: supervision/monitoring of MIYCN/NACS/HMIS management training by central team, NSBCCO and quality officers, in 13 districts (Sindhupalchowk, Nakao, Rasuwa, Gorkha, Baglung, Syangja, Rupandehi, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Darchula, Bajhang, and Achham)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Training: MIYCN/NACS and HMIS management training (4 days) to health and non-health workers in 13 districts (Sankhuwasabha, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Gorkha, Baglung, Syangja, Rupandehi, Doti, Dadeldhura, Darchula, Bajhang and Achham)	7,729	People	4,890	MIYCN /NACS training was provided to all health and non-health workers and HMIS training to health workers only. Targets were set based to include all sanctioned positions, but some were not filled at the time of the training and in hill districts, many health workers were absent. Furthermore, in Sankhuwasabha, MIYCN training was cancelled due to duplication with IMAM and GoN prioritization of other activities. In Rupandehi, GoN requested for conversion MIYCN training to IMAM as a flood response activity.
Training: 2 days ToT to health facility in charge and district supervisors on MIYCN-NACS refresher training for FCHV in Lamjung	80	People	146	We held an extra 2 batches of training because of the transition with federalism requiring the inclusion of other participants, e.g. health coordinators.
Training: MIYCN/NACS refresher training (2 days) to FCHVs of 21 districts (Taplejung, Panchthar, Bhojpur, Solukhumbu, Dhading, Dolakha, Nawalparasi, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Gorkha, Lamjung, Baglung, Rupandehi, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang and Achham)	15,007	People	12,740	Persons trained in Rupandehi and Sankhuwasabha are not included under MIYCN/NACS training, to avoid double counting as they are reported under IMAM training below.
Training: intensive counseling and communication skills training (4 days) for 10 priority behaviors to at least 50 peer facilitators (paid volunteers) per district, in 16 districts (Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Kapilvastu, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kailali, Kanchanpur and Achham)	800	People	778	Peer facilitator training was completed in all districts as per the planned
Training: refresher (2 days) to Suaahara I trained peer facilitators (paid volunteers) by Field Supervisors/NSBCC Officers in 4 districts (Bhojpur, Bajhang, Rupandehi and Sindhupalchowk)	264	People	261	

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Event: support GoN's campaign to declare "Fully Nourished communities" in each district (reflected in Redbook)	400	Events	25	In 9 districts (Kailali Kanchanpur, Arghakhanchi, Achham, Doti, Bajura, Bhojpur, Panchthar and Banke), 25 events were done. In the remaining districts, this activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Event: Routine Data Quality Assessment (RDQA) to improve quality of records and reporting on nutrition-related indicators in health facilities, in each district	200	Events	350	In some districts, RDQA was done through mobilization of the local government to allocate resources, with SII technical support, and thus the achievement is more than the target.
Training: NACS/IMAM training (3 days) to health workers in 3 districts (Myagdi, Banke and Shankhuwasabha)	900	Persons	2,497	Three districts (Kailali, Dang and Rupandehi), with large volumes of health workers, were added into this training, based on GON request and as a flood response activity.
Training: NACS/IMAM training (2 days) to FCHVs on NACS/IMAM in 3 districts (Myagdi, Banke and Shankhuwasabha)	1,492	Persons	4,898	Three districts (Kailali, Dang and Rupandehi), with large volumes of health workers, were added into this training, based on GON request and as a flood response activity.
Support integration of nutrition into GoN's Suaahara-related campaigns, such as full immunization/anti-early marriage/child friendly local governance, etc. in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Output 1.1.2 Adolescent girls and 1,000-day mothers have improved knowledge of MIYCN				
CNF/FS identify and counsel 1,000 days women and family members on integrated nutrition to promote nutrition and health behaviors including GMP through 60 contact points by CNF, FS, FCHV and HWs in each district.	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: nutrition activities, including food demonstrations at health mothers group meetings to improve participation of 1000 days households in 18 districts (Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Kapilvastu, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Banke, Dhading and Panchthar)	7,560	Events	7,311	In a few flood-affected districts, the target was not met due to FS engagement in nutrition assessment trainings.
Event: enroll new pregnant women in health mothers group and celebrate key life events during 1000 days period, in each district	51,784	People	48,156	In a few flood-affected districts, the target was not met due to FS engagement in nutrition assessment trainings and CNF focus on registering households in the <i>Suaahara II</i> CMC.
Event: celebrate nutrition related days i.e. Breastfeeding Week,	5,704	Events	2,485	School health and nutrition week celebration

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Iodine Month, School Health and Nutrition Week, etc., in each district				was on-hold, primarily due to the slowdown in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Event: facilitate Poshan Chautari (nutrition courtyard sessions) by FCHVs to promote discussion regarding health and nutrition behaviors among 1000 days' household members (fathers, mothers, grandparents) in 24 districts (Sankhuwasabha, Myagdi, Taplejung, Panchthar, Bhojpur, Solukhumbu, Dhading, Dolakha, Nawalparasi, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Gorkha, Lamjung, Baglung, Syangja, Rupandehi, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang and Achham)	8,406	Events	6,896	Error in target, which should have been 6799. This activity was achieved at this level due to the mobilization of local government resources.
Training: for health workers, teachers & FCHV on GON school health and nutrition including IFA supplementation to adolescents in 12 MSNP districts (Jajarkot, Rukum, Dailekh, Bardiya, Nawalparasi, Baitadi, Achham, Dadeldhura, Rolpa, Dang, Kanchanpur and Banke)	14,188	People	10,815	Nawalparasi has not been included here because UNICEF supported this training. This adolescent training is now one of the "on-hold activities".
Event: monitor and follow-up for consumption of weekly IFA & semi-annual deworming among school going and out of school adolescents girls by FS, NSBCC Officers, MNCH/GESI officers in 22 districts (Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Banke, Bardiya, Bhojpur, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Dang, Dolakha, Doti, Jajarkot, Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi, Panchthar, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Rupandehi, and Surkhet)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: support to GoN Vitamin A supplementation campaign (e.g. IEC materials, monitoring and supervision), in each district	80	Events	80	
Event: bi-annual mobilization of <i>Suaahara II</i> district and PNGO staff during national Vitamin A supplementation campaign to raise awareness before and provide supportive monitor during the supplementation days in each district	80	Events	80	
Outcome 1.2 Household Adopt essential WASH Actions				
Output: 1.2.1 WASH stakeholders and frontline workers have improved knowledge and skills in WASH				
Orientation: refresher trainings (3 days) on delivering effective WASH training package to WASH officers, regional WASH coordinators, district coordinators etc. for each district	90	People	84	This activity was completed, but some individuals from Syangja and Jajarkot were absent. Trained regional WASH coordinators will provide additional on-site coaching in these districts.
Meeting: semi-annual review WASH programmed activities with all	4	Meetings	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
40 district WASH officers/regional WASH coordinators				in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Orientation: Conduct SBCC/Social entrepreneurship/supply chain training (5 days) on WASH programmed to District WASH Officers and Regional WASH Coordinators, for each district	45	People	46	
Training: Total Sanitation skills training to WASH Triggerers for each district	90	People	96	
Training: training (3 days) on Total Sanitation by district WASH officer to FS, CNF in each district	850	People	1,126	This training was intended for CNFs, as FS had already been trained. However, due to FS turn-over new FS were integrated into this training.
Output: 1.2.2 Strengthen the capacity of WASH stakeholders for improved governance of WASH Program				
Workshop: National WASH Stakeholders on Total Sanitation	25	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Workshop: Regional/district WASH stakeholders on Total Sanitation, in mid-western region	25	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Training: Total Sanitation to newly elected members (similar to V-WASH CC) in each district	3,625	People	4,195	Additional Total Sanitation training events for newly elected members were organized, due to requests from rural municipalities.
Workshop: Organize a workshop with V/M-WASH-CCs on ODF/Total Sanitation to develop the Strategic Plan in 2 municipalities each of 36 districts (Taplejung, Panchthar, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Dhading, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Kapilvastu, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Rukum, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Dadeldhura, Doti, Achham, Bajhang, Baitadi, Baglung, Lamjung, Gorkha, Syangja, Darchula, Salyan and Banke)	1,660	People	380	This workshop was organized in 9 districts (Bhojpur, Dhading, Palpa, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Rukum, Bajhang, Lamjung and Salyan). In the remaining districts, this activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Event: ODF or Total Sanitation declaration ceremony in 67 local levels within 34 districts (Taplejung, Panchthar, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Dhading, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Kapilvastu, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Rukum, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Dadeldhura, Baglung, Lamjung, Gorkha, Syangja, Salyan, Myagdi, Bardiya, Surkhet and Banke)	67	Events	35	Out of 67 events, 17 were planned for ODF and 50 were planned for Total Sanitation declaration ceremonies. To date, 19 ward level ODF, 9 district & municipal level ODF and 7 total sanitation declaration ceremonies were conducted. The total sanitation declaration ceremonies were on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Support V/M-WASH-CC meetings in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: joint pre-ODF/TS declaration monitoring and exchange visits of V/M-WASH-CCs in each district	94	Events	93	
Meetings: coordination between Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office and Federation of Water And Sanitation Users Network to ensure water quality and water safety plan in 28 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Syangja, Arghakhanchi, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan, Rukum, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Darchula, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Kanchanpur and Kailali)	45	Meetings	22	This activity was conducted in 17 districts (Solukhumbu, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Rolpa, Salyan, Rukum, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Darchula, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Kanchanpur and Kailali). In the remaining districts, this activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Output: 1.2.3 Households have access to improved sanitation facilities				
Events: Conduct community level triggering and sensitization events to attain ODF & total sanitation (triggering on handwashing, PoU option, hygienic use of toilet etc.) through WASH Triggerers in each district	1,101	Events	1,216	More triggering and sensitization events were organized to support national ODF targets and to support the healthy home declaration for communities near attainment of ODF and healthy home status.
Distribution: Support toilet materials to DAG households in 11 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Taplejung, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Gorkha, Kapilvastu, Banke, Kanchanpur and Kailali)	555	Households	707	As 2 additional wards were declared ODF, DAG HHs in these 2 additional wards were also supported, as per the request of district WASH CCs.
Mobilization activities for about 90 WASH Triggerers	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Output: 1.2.4 Households have access to safe drinking water				
Distribution: Water filter distribution (Bio-sand filter, Colloidal Silver Filter) to DAG households in each district	2,147	Households	1,326	Water filters were distributed in 14 districts (Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Darchula, Gorkha, Kanchanpur, Myagdi, Palpa, Rukum, Salyan, Sindhupalchowk). In remaining districts, this activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Training: rain water harvesting to improve water supply at the community level particularly in water scarcity prone areas in 3 districts (Nuwakot, Darchula, and Bajhang)	100	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Training: Water Safety Plan (3-days) to the members of water user's committee in 24 districts (Panchthar, Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Bhojpur, Gorkha, Syangja, Arghakhanchi, Dang,	520	People	555	

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Pyuthan, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Darchula, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Rasuwa, Lamjung, Myagdi, Baglung, Palpa, Gulmi, Bajura and Achham)				
Training: consumption of safe drinking water to community groups (e.g. HMG, women's) in each district	951	People	1,247	Unit updated to people. Achievement was higher because some HMGs were larger than anticipated and because WASH triggerers were able to attend extra HMG sessions.
Event: water quality tests of water supply schemes, ready to use water etc. in each district	2,800	Events	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Output: 1.2.5 Households have improved knowledge on water treatment and safe storage				
Event: 1000-day women in 2 HMGs: 1) Hand washing with soap and water at key times to community groups in each district and 2) proper treatment of household drinking water	21,660	People	28,856	Achievement was higher because some HMGs were larger than anticipated and because WASH triggerers were able to attend extra HMG sessions.
Event: In community groups (CAC, WCF, etc.), promote on key WASH practices (e.g. handwashing with soap and water, safe disposal of baby's feces, food hygiene, indoor air pollution, and regular use of clean toilets, animal shed)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: importance of toilets to households without toilets in 29 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Taplejung, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Bhojpur, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Syangja, Arghakhanchi, Myagdi, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Bardiya, Banke, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Darchula, Doti, Baitadi, Achham, Kanchanpur and Kailali)	5,000	People	7,949	As additional wards were declared ODF, in line with national targets, <i>Suaahara II</i> supported the households in these additional wards as well.
Menstrual hygiene for adolescent girls integrated into IR1/IR2 adolescent health and nutrition, in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Distribution: improved cooking stove sets to reduce indoor air pollution in DAG households in 18 districts (Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Bhojpur, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Myagdi, Baglung, Kapilvastu, Dang, Salyan, Rukum, Surkhet, Dadeldhura, Kanchanpur and Kailali)	945	Households	105	These were distributed through PPP modality in 2 districts (Rukum and Taplejung). In the remaining districts, this activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Event: Organize the mass awareness campaigns and WASH days celebrations i.e., toilet day, water day, handwashing day and rally, exhibitions, fairs, street drama etc.) in each district	224	Events	335	This achievement is higher as local governments sought contribution and support from SII for organizing mass awareness campaign.
Integrate WASH into Suaahara-related events for mass awareness on total sanitation in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Print and distribute IEC/BCC materials on WASH in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Print and distribute training manuals, guidelines and training materials on WASH in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Research: formative research on WASH	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Output: 1.2.6 Households have improved knowledge of hygiene behaviors				
Training: Menstrual Hygiene Management to Child Clubs, Adolescent Girls, school teachers by WASH trigger and FS, in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Training: "WASH in School Package" to School Authorities (HM, FT, SMC, PTA etc.) by WASH officer, in 38 districts (except Nuwakot and Dailekh)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: "WASH in School Package" to school children (regular use and cleanliness of toilet, hand washing, PoU options), in 38 districts (except Nuwakot and Dailekh)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: support for schools to establish/maintain operations and maintenance mechanism for School WASH Services (WASH tool kit, stock piling on sanitary pad, etc.), in 38 districts (except Nuwakot and Dailekh)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Distribution: water filters and hand washing stations in 4-5 schools per district for demonstration of WASH station in school integrated into IR1/IR2 Adolescent Health and Nutrition package, in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Output: 1.2.7 Increased girl-friendly and child friendly facilities at schools				
Interaction with local supplier/ entrepreneur to explore collaborate efforts to improve supplies of water treatment options in 31 districts (Panchthar, Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Baglung, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Bardiya, Salyan, Rukum, Jajarkot, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Kanchanpur, Kailali)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Training: WASH materials production training to WASH technicians, social entrepreneurs, private sectors in 28 districts (Panchthar, Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Baglung, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Rolpa,	660	People	14	This activity was conducted only in Kapilvastu district. In other districts, this activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Salyan, Rukum, Jajarkot, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Baitadi, Achham, Kanchanpur, Kailali)				
Training: marketing of WASH products to local WASH entrepreneurs in 16 districts (Bhojpur, Nawalparasi, Lamjung, Myagdi, Baglung, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Dang, Rolpa, Jajarkot, Bajhang, Dadeldhura, Kanchanpur, Kailali)	360	People	72	This activity was conducted in 5 districts (Lamjung, Rolpa, Jajarkot, Kanchanpur and Kailali). In other districts, this activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Training: homemade sanitary pads training to local tailors/entrepreneur in 28 districts (Dhading, Bhojpur, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Baglung, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Achham, Kanchanpur, Kailali)	690	People	805	This activity was conducted in 26 out of 28 planned districts. It was not conducted in Nawalparasi (due to planned RCT) and Syangja (due to delayed start of SII).
Training: making improved cooking stoves to local technicians in 13 districts (Taplejung, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Kapilvastu, Rukum, Bajura, Kanchanpur, Kailali)	255	People	129	This activity was conducted in 8 districts (Taplejung, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha, Rukum, Bajura, Kanchanpur and Kailali). In other districts, this activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Event: establishment of one stop WASH shop in Gorkha	1	Event	1	
Outcome 2.1: Improved Capacity of Health Service Providers to do Nutrition Assessment and Counselling Services (NACs)				
Output 2.1.1 NACS training materials developed and integrated in nutrition training package of GON				
Workshop: NACS/IMAM integration with GoN (e.g. CHD) and development partners (e.g. UNICEF, ACF), central level	1	Workshops	1	
Output 2.1.2 Job aids for health workers developed in collaboration with CHD and NHTC				
Workshop: integration of MIYCN/NACS into NHTC's basic 18-day training package for FCHVs, central level	1	Workshops	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Output 2.1.4 Improved knowledge and skills of NACS among health facility staff				
Event: support health workers to engage in supportive supervision and onsite coaching/mentoring at outreach services (e.g. PHC/ORC, EPI, HMG mtgs.) on CB-IMNCI, GMP (nutrition) and FP services in each district	400	Events	346	Due to federalism and elections code of conduct, the start of this activity was delayed, and implementation accelerated only after December. Thus, the target could not be fully achieved.
Meeting: strengthening strategies for referral services of acute malnutrition cases in 6 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Dolakha,	6	Meetings	8	Dhading and Dolakha each held an additional meeting.

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Nawalparasi, Myagdi and Bajura)				
Training: IMAM/NACS Master Training of Trainers (MTOT) at central level	20	People	37	Unit error has been updated to people. This was planned for 3 districts, but we added 3 more districts as requested by CHD and we also included SII program staff.
Training: MIYCN/NACS Master Training of Trainers (MTOT) at central level	20	People	23	Unit error has been updated to people. A few additional staff from NRH and SII were added into the training.
Workshop: develop referral service system for NACS in both IMAM and non-IMAM program districts and seek CHD approval	1	Workshops	1	
Print and distribute FP and NACS-related job aids/IEC materials	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Outcome 2.2: Increased Accessibility and Quality of Outreach Service of Women, Children, Adolescent Girls and Disadvantaged Groups				
Output 2.2.1 CB-IMNCI program scaled up in districts				
Event: support of CB-IMNCI program with onsite coaching to health service providers in 5 districts (Bhojpor, Dolakha, Taplejung, Myagdi and Shankhuwasabha)	55	Health Facilities	86	The district teams, in coordination with DHO, performed additional onsite coaching. One additional district (Kanchanpur) also conducted this event as well.
Training: CB-IMNCI training to health workers and FCHVs (as per Phase II/CHD Protocol) in 10 districts (Baglung, Baitadi, Dailekh, Doti, Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu, Lamjung, Palpa, Panchthar and Salyan)	6,218	People	6,168	In Kanchanpur, the government managed the training and SII provided follow-up on site coaching rather than this training.
Mobilize facilitators/trainers for CB-IMNCI training in 10 districts (1 trainer for 2 districts)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Support in monitoring and supervision of CBIMNCI program from central, regional and district level (MoH staff) in 15 districts (Bhojpor, Dolakha, Taplejung, Myagdi and Shankhuwasabha, Baglung, Baitadi, Dailekh, Doti, Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu, Lamjung, Palpa, Panchthar and Salyan)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Printing and distribution of CB-IMNCI related manuals/training materials in 10 districts (Baglung, Baitadi, Dailekh, Doti, Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu, Lamjung, Palpa, Panchthar and Salyan)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Training: CB-IMNCI Training of Trainers for health workers at central level (CHD)	20	People	23	A few additional staff from CHD and SII were added into the training.
Workshop: organize the National Seminar by CHD on CB-IMNCI	1	Workshops	2	Rather than a seminar, support was provided for 2 CHD-led provincial level IMNCI workshops.
Distribution: basic health equipment set (e.g. MUAC tape, weighing scale, height board) for CB-IMNCI services for health facilities	40	Distributions	0	Equipment had been procured and the distribution plan has now been finalized with

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
(PHC, HP and referral hospitals), based on assessment in year 1 and in consultation with CHD/LMD/D(P)HO in each district				CHD/LMD-MOHP. Distribution will be completed in the first quarter of year 3.
Output 2.2.3 Health Facility Operation and Management Committee strengthened				
Orientation: Community Health Score Board tool for health facilities (to assess, plan and review nutrition, MNCH quality services and accountability) to health service providers/FCHVs/HFOMCs, four health facilities each in 25 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Bardiya, Rolpa, Surkhet, Dadeldhura, Bajura, Bajhang, Salyan, Dang, Baitadi, Achham, Doti, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Rukum, Banke, Pyuthan, Palpa, Darchula, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Kapilvastu)	100	Orientations	106	
Meeting: review meeting with health service providers/FCHVs/HFOMCs/beneficiaries based on action plan of CHSB (Nutrition, MNCH Quality Services and Accountability) in health facilities of 25 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Bardiya, Rolpa, Surkhet, Dadeldhura, Bajura, Bajhang, Salyan, Dang, Baitadi, Achham, Doti, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Rukum, Banke, Pyuthan, Palpa, Darchula, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Kapilvastu)	130	Meetings	73	Most of the CHSB were implemented in the third and fourth quarters of year 2. As this is a follow-up activity, semi-annual review couldn't be done where the implementation was held in fourth quarter and will be done in year 3.
Orientation: to members of PHC-ORC management committee for reactivation/regularization of PHC-ORC clinics in each district	1325	Orientations	10	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities. However, Dailekh, due to DHO request, conducted 10 events using existing guidelines.
Organize the supportive supervision and monitoring of all 800 PHC-ORCs by MNCH/GESI officers to strengthen the quality nutrition services in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: monitoring visits to health facilities for nutrition, MNCH and FP services by MNCH/GESI officers and NSBCC officers in each district	1920	Events	1,629	MNCH-GESI officers and NSBCC officers did not meet targets in the first half of year 2 but conducted and documented all the monitoring visits in the second half of year 2.
Output 2.2.4 Health workers and teachers have improved knowledge of adolescent health and nutrition				
Support by hiring of consultant in development of School Health Education Curriculum for adolescent nutrition, in consultation with CHD	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Workshop: School Health Education Curriculum (ASRH/Nutrition) with officials of MOH/MOE and other concerned stakeholders at central level	1	Workshops	2	An extra workshop was conducted while the SPRING team was in Nepal providing technical assistance.
Workshop: share the curriculum info with district education office	40	Workshops	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
and district health office in each district, in each district				in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Design an approach, training manual, etc. for reaching in school and out of school adolescent girls using a peer-education approach	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Formative research to reach out of school adolescent girls through adolescent attending school	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Resource persons (n=7) hired for SHN and ASRH programmed design	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Training: MToT on School Health Nutrition and ASRH for 12 MSNP DoE persons and 5 resource persons, at central level	32	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Training: ToT at schools for teachers to enhance knowledge and skills on adolescent nutrition, FP/RH for 40 teachers in 12 districts (Jajarkot, Rukum, Dailekh, Bardiya, Surkhet, Baitadi, Achham, Dadeldhura, Rolpa, Dang, Kanchanpur and Banke) and 20 teachers in 13 districts (Arghakhanchi, Bajhang, Bajura, Darchula, Dhading, Doti, Gulmi, Kailali, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Panchthar, Pyuthan, Salyan)	740	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Training: Teachers train 400 school-going adolescents per district (per school 20) on peer education approach and enhance knowledge and skills on adolescent nutrition, FP/RH in 12 districts (Jajarkot, Rukum, Dailekh, Bardiya, Surkhet, Baitadi, Achham, Dadeldhura, Rolpa, Dang, Kanchanpur and Banke) and 200 school-going adolescent in 13 districts (Arghakhanchi, Bajhang, Bajura, Darchula, Dhading, Doti, Gulmi, Kailali, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Panchthar, Pyuthan, Salyan)	7,400	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
ToT at schools for teachers to enhance knowledge and skills on adolescent nutrition, FP/RH for teachers, followed by training of school-going adolescent girls on peer education approach to enhance knowledge and skills on adolescent nutrition, FP/RH in Nawalparasi (numbers to be aligned with IFPRI RCT)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
School-going adolescent girls reach out of school adolescent girls (5 friend approach) with key messages re: adolescent nutrition, FP/RH in 26 districts (Jajarkot, Rukum, Dailekh, Bardiya, Surkhet, Baitadi, Achham, Dadeldhura, Rolpa, Dang, Kanchanpur, Banke and Nawalparasi, Arghakhanchi, Bajhang, Bajura, Darchula, Dhading, Doti, Gulmi, Kailali, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Panchthar, Pyuthan, Salyan)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Meeting: review with peer education, school-going adolescent girls	1	Meetings	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Training: ToT at schools for teachers to enhance knowledge and skills on adolescent nutrition, FP/RH for teachers representing 129 schools in Nawalparasi, linked with IFPRI research	258	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Training: Teachers in the 129 schools, each train 10 school-going adolescent girls on peer education approach and enhance knowledge and skills on adolescent nutrition, FP/RH in Nawalparasi, linked with IFPRI research	1,290	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Output 2.2.5 Improved health service utilization among disadvantaged groups using the SATH approach				
Orientation: SATH implementation at health facilities for FCHVs, HFOMC members and health workers in each district	200	Orientations	240	Achieved more based on local level requests and contributions.
Event: HMGs to implement SATH technique in marginalized and poor performing communities identified by the mapping exercise to improve health service utilization in each district	1540	Events	1,697	Achieved more based on local level requests and contributions.
Event: FS monitoring visits to HMGs as follow up of SATH activities, using checklist in each district	800	Events	2,835	Many HMGs received multiple visits which are included in the count. In the second half of year two, this activity was prioritized by field supervisors.
Outcome 2.3: Improved Healthy Timing and Spacing of Pregnancy through Promotion and More Accessible Family Planning Services				
Output 2.3.1: Health care providers have improved knowledge of FP utilization and strategies to target people with unmet FP needs				
Support FP/RH annual review and planning workshop	8	Events	5	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities. In year 3, this activity will be done at the central and province levels.
Workshop: FP services including referral system and service delivery, at the central level	1	Workshops	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Workshop: Support FP/RH review at central level	1	Workshops	1	
Event: FP compliance monitoring visit by MNCH/GESI officer using the checklist (including client exit interview) at 4 health facility/month, in each district	480	Events	1,215	The target was set based on Year 1 monitoring visits. In Year 2, however, field staff were encouraged to integrate compliance monitoring into all health facility monitoring visits.
Event: FP compliance monitoring visit by FP staff/program staff using the checklist (including client exit interview) at 4 health facility/month	48	Events	26	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Meetings: support to regularize RHCC meetings at district level	120	Meetings	34	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
(including sharing of HFA findings) in each district				in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Training: health workers on Long Acting Reversible Contraceptive (LARC) method for 12 districts (Sankhuwasabha, Panchthar, Baglung, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Lamjung, Kapilvastu, Syangja, Rukum, Achham, Bajhang, Rolpa)	24	People	24	
Mass media including radio programs, folk tales, songs to disseminate and socialize (normalize discussions) on HTSP messages at the community level in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: supportive supervision and coaching of health facilities by MNCH/GESI officers with poor FP-related indicators from year 1 health facility assessment, HMIS, etc. to improve FP services in each district	120	Events	113	
Event: support district-level day celebrations related to FP/Health/Nutrition in each district	200	Events	139	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Output 2.3.2: Improved knowledge on USG abortion and FP requirements				
Training: USG abortion and FP requirements for program staff	400	People	311	This activity was linked with other trainings/workshops, some of which did not take place due to the slow-down in year 2.
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: IMPROVED ACCESS TO DIVERSE AND NUTRIENT-RICH FOODS BY WOMEN AND CHILDREN				
Outcome 3.1: Increased and Sustained Homestead Production of Nutrient-rich Foods				
Output 3.1.1 Increased adoption of improved techniques/practices for homestead production of nutrient rich foods				
Training: Continue HFP training (2 days) to 1000-day households in 10 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Surkhet, Kapilvastu, Kailali, Gulmi, Bardiya, Pyuthan, Dang and Arghakhanchi)	6,498	People	8,997	An additional 2843 persons were trained because more family members; new 1000 days mothers; and VMFs participated than planned. Although the number reached was higher, the number of training events stayed the same, with 20-25 rather than the planned 16-18 per event.
Training: Continue HFP training (2 days) to FCHVs in 10 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Surkhet, Kapilvastu, Kailali, Gulmi, Bardiya, Pyuthan, Banke and Dailekh)	1,083	People	1,427	
Distribution: seeds of nutrient dense vegetables to VMFs in 23 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Surkhet, Kapilvastu, Kailali, Gulmi, Bardiya, Pyuthan, Banke, Arghakhanchi, Palpa, Dailekh, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Dolakha, Lamjung, Jajarkot, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Gorkha, Kanchanpur, Dang)	2,024	People	4,971	Each household and frontline worker gets seed packets 3 times, including 1 for each season. Therefore, this achievement is not number of people, but number of packets distributed.
Distribution: seeds of nutrient dense vegetables to FCHVs in 23 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Surkhet, Kapilvastu, Kailali, Gulmi,	2,832	People	7,838	

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Bardiya, Pyuthan, Banke, Arghakhanchi, Palpa, Dailekh, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Dolakha, Lamjung, Jajarkot, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Gorkha, Kanchanpur, Dang)				
Distribution: seeds of nutrient dense vegetables to 1000-day households in 23 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Surkhet, Kapilvastu, Kailali, Gulmi, Bardiya, Pyuthan, Banke, Arghakhanchi, Palpa, Dailekh, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Dolakha, Lamjung, Jajarkot, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Gorkha, Kanchanpur, Dang)	47,255	Households	90,212	
Distribution: planting materials of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes (OFSP) to VMFs in 14 districts (Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Rупandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Myagdi, Baglung, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi and Achham)	350	People	1,389	Initially, it was planned to distribute 50 cuttings of OFSPs per frontline worker, but we learned that 20 cuttings are sufficient. Thus, we were able to increase the number of frontline workers and slightly increase the overall number of cuttings, without increasing the budget.
Distribution: planting materials of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes (OFSP) to FCHVs in 14 districts (Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Rупandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Myagdi, Baglung, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi and Achham)	350	People	458	
Distribution: 10 eight-week brooded chicks to each VMF in 2 new districts (Dhading and Panchthar)	278	People	626	After completion of 2 days HFP training, the total number of 1000 day HFP households in 18 districts was lower than expected. Thus, in addition to distribution of chicks to the 278 VMFs in these 2 districts, the remaining chicks (left over from the missing 1000-day HFP households) were provided to VMFs with high potential for expansion of poultry production in other districts (Arghakhanchi, Bardiya, Dailekh, Dang, Jajarkot, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu, Pyuthan, Rolpa and Salyan).
Distribution: production input kits (garden pipes, water canes, drip, plastic drum, materials for poly house, plastic tunnel, chicken cool etc. based on need) to VMFs for demonstration of HFP model in 23 districts (new activity as per demand of 16 FTF, EQ and drought prone districts) (Dhading, Panchthar, Bajura, Bajhang, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan, Rukum, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Kailali, Kanchanpur)	667	People	610	Inputs are provided on a need-based, but the need reported from some districts was lower than expected.
Distribution: 5 eight-week brooded chicks to FCHVs in 18 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan, Rukum, Surkhet,	3,286	People	3,199	Out of two vendors contracted for poultry supply, one vendor (Naween Dana Udyog) did not provide 100% of its supply, due to scarcity of

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Jajarkot, Dailekh, Kailali and Kanchanpur)				day old chicks. The rest will be supplied in year 3 in three districts (Bardiya, Banke and Dang)
Distribution: 5 eight-week brooded chicks to 1000 days HHs in 18 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan, Rukum, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Kailali and Kanchanpur)	33,229	Households	28,827	
Distribution: chicken coops assembly materials (nails, plank, chicken wires, bamboos) (DAG HHs only) in 18 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan, Rukum, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Kailali and Kanchanpur)	10,404	Households	7,231	Inputs are provided on a need-based, but the need reported from some districts was lower than expected. In Dhading, for example, chicken coop materials were not requested.
Mobilize 25 HFP trainers to roll out HFP training at village level in 10 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Surkhet, Kapilvastu, Kailali, Gulmi, Bardiya, Pyuthan, Banke and Arghakhanchi)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Meeting: HFP review and planning meeting with district HFP/ Marketing Officers, at central level	1	Meetings	1	
Event: joint monitoring visit with officials of MOAD/MOLD's to improve HFP intervention	2	Events	1	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2, but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities”
Design and distribute HFP marketing handbook and other IEC materials in coordination with MOAD and MOLS (Biosecurity poster, OFSP-garden to plate, Kangkong-Garden to Plate, food card, coop game card; household budgeting game cards, vaccine pamphlet, ND vaccine hoarding board, egg nutrition poster, ND promotion materials-jingles, ND promos through local cable etc.) in 40 districts	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Procurement: 8-week brooded chicks for VMFs, FCHVs, and 1000-day households, at central level	183,965	Chicks	162,082	Out of two vendors contracted for poultry supply, one vendor (Naween Dana Udyog) did not provide 100% of its supply, due to scarcity of day old chicks. The rest will be supplied in year 3 in three districts (Bardiya, Banke and Dang)
Procurement: vegetable seeds for VMFs, FCHVs, and households for dry season (25,463), winter season (42,627) and rainy season (14,171), at central level	82,261	Seeds	105,524	The distribution of seeds (16000 sets) to earthquake affected districts (Gorkha, Lamjung, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha) exceeded the target, but all seeds were procured following the approved agriculture waiver.
Procurement: fruit saplings (mango-2,750, banana-1,750, and papayas -5kg) for VMFs (central level)	4,505	Seeds	7,160	Due to high demand of fruit seeds, we managed additional seeds within the budget for

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
				fruits support program.
Procurement: OFSP cuttings (planting materials) for VMFs and FCHVs	40,000	Cuttings	45,990	We were able to increase the number of OFSP cuttings procured, without increasing the budget and in turn, provide to more frontline workers.
Support to NARC for Conducting Crop Performance to register 2 crops (OFSP and Kangkong)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Training: conduct orientation (1 day) on HFP, agriculture marketing and resilience to field supervisors in 38 districts (not Dhading and Panchthar)	570	Training	669	Some district and PNGO staff members also joined this FS training.
Event: celebrate "Egg day" to sensitize community about importance of Animal Source Foods (ASF), in coordination and collaboration with District Livestock Services Office (DLSO) in each district	40	Events	205	Due to federalist transition, these events were held at the municipality level rather than district level which was planned.
Follow up visit to households ensuring building semi-intensive chicken coop and plotting the homestead garden for vegetable by field supervisors in 18 districts (Panchthar, Dhading, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan, Rukum, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Kailali and Kanchanpur)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Field Supervisors orient Village Model Farmers (VMF) on use of flip chart during HFP group meeting and ensure follow up of regular use of flip chart by VMF and Group leaders during the meeting in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Output 3.1.2 Improved access to production inputs and extension services for sustained HFP				
Event: organize joint technical support visit to HFP participants by DADO and DLSO in each district	40	Events	14	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Meeting: interaction meeting at municipality level with agriculture and livestock extension workers by HFP marketing officers on HFP System and quality diet at ASC and LSC as per new federal structure in each district	222	Meetings	165	This meeting only happened when the municipal-level technical units were finalized and therefore only 35 districts have completed. The remaining meetings will be done in year 3.
Event: technical support visit to brooding centers and to tap the resources for mini-hatchery, provide by DLSO in 21 districts (Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Bhojpur, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Myagdi, Baglung, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura,	21	Events	14	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Baitadi, Achham and Kailali)				
Meeting: with DADO and DLSO (agenda of meeting to avoid duplication in activities and discuss group registration, VMF network process in case of mature districts, etc.) in each district	80	Meetings	38	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Distribution: material sets (e.g. wire, plank, feeder) for chicken brooding centers in 14 districts (Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Palpa, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Salyan, Darchula, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Baitadi)	28	People	22	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Workshop: establish and regularize the VMF network meetings in 22 districts (15 Handover districts and 7 PAHAL districts) (Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Bhojpur, Solukhumbu, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Baglung, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Achham)	71	Workshop	143	Some districts organized more events of network meetings than planned, within the allotted budget.
Training: VMFs, brooders and cooperatives role model farmers to develop them as Local Resource Persons in 22 districts (Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Bhojpur, Solukhumbu, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Baglung, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Achham)	220	People	147	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Meeting: Agriculture Livestock Technical Advisory Group (MOAD, MOLD, SABAL, PAHAL, KISAN and SPII), at central level	1	Meetings	1	
Meeting: with DLSO to promote the New Castle Vaccination through PPP approach for improved backyard poultry in 26 districts (Dhading, Panchthar, Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Baglung, Palpa, Gulmi, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan, Rukum, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Bajura, Darchula, Bajhang, Dadeldhura)	26	Meetings	23	
Training: Vegetables Seed Production for VMFs and HFP group members (1000 days HHs) in 5 districts (Nuwakot, Achham, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Doti)	125	People	59	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Workshop: VMFs to review SHREE-KISAN Model for increasing agriculture inputs by engaging private sector (Shreenagar Agro farm) in 10 districts (Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Lamjung, Baglung, Dadeldhura, Kanchan-	200	People	75	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
pur and Kailali)				
Event: technical support visit to at least 2 VMFs per month by FS and to at least 1 VMF per month by HFP/Marketing Officers and document case stories in each district	1,440	Events	1,774	The target was a minimum and our field staff were able to achieve more.
Event: technical support visit to 1 LRP per month by HFP/Marketing Officers and document case stories in 22 districts (Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Bhojpur, Solukhumbu, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Baglung, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Achham)	264	Events	234	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Meeting: called by DADO/DLSO, ASC/LSC as per requirement and to share progress, issues and challenges for implementation of HFP link with agriculture and food security program by HFP/Marketing Officers/ FC and DCs in each district, three times each	120	Meetings	23	Due to federalist restructuring, the DADO and DLSO are in the process of dissolving. It was cancelled due to other priorities in the district.
Event: HFP/Marketing officers visit brooding center to assess function and services; analyze gaps/issues and provide necessary technical backstopping based on gaps identified (2 center per officer each month) in 26 districts (Bhojpur, Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Dolakha, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Kailali, Bajura, Bajhang, Darchula, Doti, Achham, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Nawalparasi) Myagdi, Lamjung, Baglung, Gorkha, Palpa, Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Salyan)	260	Events	155	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Outcome 3.2: Increased Income from homestead food production				
Output 3.2.1 Increased linkages to KISAN/PAHAL services and to markets for selling surplus homestead food produces				
Meeting: conduct joint review and planning meeting with FTF, PAHAL AFSP, and Ag Livestock Stakeholders agriculture/food security activities in 27 districts (Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan, Rukum, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Achham, Kanchanpur and Kailali)	27	Meetings	20	This meeting is mostly done with KISAN, but in many districts, KISAN is still selecting their implementing partners.
Event: VMFs' exposure visit to interact and share the best practices with Local Service Providers/Leader Farmers promoted by KISAN and PAHAL Community Business Facilitators in 10 districts (Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Myagdi, Baglung, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang)	10	Events	14	The target was a minimum and our field staff were able to achieve more.
Workshop: support in regularization of 6 HFP group meetings an-	570	Groups	272	This number of groups aligns with 22 districts.

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
nually to foster the culture of learning sharing of good practices (Saving Credit, Registration, HFP Marketing, Production and Food diversity etc.) in 38 districts (not Dhading and Panchthar)				Despite following up, districts have not always completed the required number and in some cases, have done but not reported as a separate activity.
Distribution: VMF hoarding boards to promote the VMF services in 23 districts (Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Baglung, Bardiya, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Achham)	370	People	127	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Meeting: HFP and VMF mainstreaming workshop with MOAD and other food security partner programs (KISAN, AFSP, PAHAL, SABAL) at central level	1	Meetings	1	
Training: Market Management Committees in 15 non-FTF districts, based on sharing lessons learned between <i>Suaahara III</i> /KISAN (Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Baglung)	135	People	45	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Distribution: set of materials (e.g. weighing scale, food crate) given to market mgmt. committee for strengthening haat bazar and collection centers in 15 districts (Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Baglung)	15	Committees	9	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Workshop: FS and VMF discussions on sustainability in 38 districts (not Dhading and Panchthar)	76	Workshop	74	All districts, except for Arghakhanchi, completed this activity.
Event: local fair/exhibition on agriculture and nutrition in collaboration with the Government of Nepal and other stakeholders to improve the marketing and consumption of diversified food in each district	40	Events	46	
Distribution: material support sets (e.g. plastic, scales, baskets) to VMFs to promote diversified food consumption by utilization of barter system in 11 districts (Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Myagdi, Baglung, Dailekh, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Achham)	11	People	6	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Workshop: organize the interaction program among value chain actors (e.g. VMF, agriculture traders, local restaurants, KISAN local service providers, agro-vet suppliers) to improve the marketing and consumption of diversified foods in 13 districts (Dolakha,	260	People	76	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Gulmi, Bardiya, Rolpa, Salyan, Dailekh, Bajura, Dadeldhura)				
Meeting: organize the interaction program among value chain actors (e.g. VMF, agriculture traders, owners/chef of local restaurants, agro-vet suppliers) to improve the marketing and consumption of diversified foods, at central level	1	Meetings	1	
Workshop: 100 CNF/marketing officers facilitate 1 HFP group meetings per year in 38 districts (not Dhading and Panchthar)	1,600	People	1,878	The target was a minimum and our field staff were able to achieve more.
Advocacy and coordination with stakeholders, such as ASC/ DA-DOs, LSC/DLSO, and HFP/Marketing officers on gender friendly techniques/tools in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Output 3.2.2 Increased business and marketing capacity among enhanced homestead food production households				
Distribution: fruit saplings (mango, papaya and banana) to VMFs for establishing demonstration sites in 31 districts (Panchthar, Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Myagdi, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan, Rukum, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Achham, Kanchanpur)	1550	People	1584	We distributed 931 banana, 443 mango and 210 papaya saplings.
Meeting: sensitization on PPP approach for ND vaccine suppliers, DLSO, CAHWs, agro vets and other vaccine suppliers, etc. in 11 districts (Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Baitadi and Kailali)	11	Meetings	12	
Meeting: review with vaccinators, agro vets and vaccine suppliers to promote ND vaccine in 3 districts (new activity) (Baglung, Nawalparasi and Sankhuwasabha)	3	Meetings	2	This activity was on-hold in Nawalparasi due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Training: saving/credit and group mobilization training (5 days) for VMF and members of HFP group members in 38 districts (not Nuwakot and Lamjung)	1,620	People	1,292	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Training: business plan, HFP marketing training (5 days) to VMF and members of HFP group members in 23 districts (Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Baglung, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Achham, Kanchanpur and Kailali)	576	People	176	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Training: nutritious food preservation and processing training to VMFs and HFP group members in 22 districts (Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Dolakha, Sindhupal-	430	People	57	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
chowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Myagdi, Baglung, Darchula, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Achham)				the prioritization of other activities.
Distribution: food processing and product diversification kits to VMFs (link with food preservation and processing training) in 2 districts (Achham and Doti)	4	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Orientation: on nutrition value chain and food processing to HFP-Marketing Officers from each district, at central level	40	People	40	
Update VMF profile dataset through regular phone call, visit to VMFs households (2 VMFs per field supervisor); interactions during different training/orientation program in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Outcome 3.3: Increased Resilience of Communities and Households to Potential Nutrition Shocks				
Output 3.3.1 Integrated nutrition DRR plan				
Meeting: Mainstreaming Nutrition into Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) at central level	1	Meetings	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Hiring of short-term consultant to support design of <i>Suaahara II</i> integrated health/nutrition resilience package	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Implement <i>Suaahara II</i> health/nutrition integrated resilience package in 10 districts, in collaboration with and building upon work done by PAHAL and SABAL	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Support to review, update and implement DPRP plan at the district level	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Training: ToT for Resilience Facilitators (RFs) and mobilized for community activities	90	People	143	District team member (Finance officers, NSBCC Officers, WASH Officers) also participated training in Dolakha, Gorkha and Lamjung though it was planned for HFP officers and MNCH GESI officers.
Event: organize the joint monitoring visit with GON officials at district and sub-district levels	4	Events	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Support in development of GON plan and policy	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Meeting: review/reflection meeting on program progress with district staff, at central level	2	Meetings	2	

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Develop, print and distribute IEC materials, e.g. PVCA handbook and disaster preparedness calendar in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: day celebrations, e.g. resilience/earthquake day, disaster week in 10 districts	32	Events	10	<i>Suaahara II</i> changed its resilience target from 16 to 11 districts and thus the target should be 22 (2 per district). Due to the prioritization of other activities, some districts cancelled day celebrations and in total 6 earthquake day (Jan 16) celebrations and 4 earth day (April 21) celebrations were held.
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4: ACCELERATED ROLLOUT OF MNSP THROUGH STRENGTHENED LOCAL GOVERNANCE				
Outcome 4.1: Decentralized MNSP Implementation Defined and Strengthened				
Output 4.1.1: Established Multi Sector Plan with integration of INP indicators in monitoring system				
Event: support to prepare/update periodic municipality-level plans, in line with MSNP II, including indicators, 1 DAG municipality per district in 15 districts (Baglung, Myagdi, Syangja, Lamjung, Gorkha, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Solukhumbu, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Taplejung)	15	Events	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Event: support to DCC/municipality for reviewing DAG (Disadvantaged Group) status, as per new federal structure in 2 districts (Banke and Dailekh)	3	Events	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Output 4.1.2: Strengthened technical, management, and operational capacity of local government and civil society to roll out MSNP in current and new districts				
Multi-sector Nutrition plan-II (MSNP-II) update for Suaahara-II staff	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Support to NPC to conduct meetings, workshops and printing related to updating nutrition and MSNP-related plan, policies and strategies	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Prepare and review the implementation and training guideline according to MSNP-II for accelerating IR4 activities (consultation with NPC)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: technical and financial support to NPC's MTOT of MSNP II	1	Events	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Mobilization of 10 short-term local governance consultants for supporting acceleration of MSNP II orientation to newly elected local bodies	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Event: support to formation and orientation of province-level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee (NFSSC) (in line with MSNP II), in 4 provinces	4	Events	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 and because the province level Planning Commission offices were not fully functioning, but this activity is now included in the year 3 workplan.
Build capacity of province-level NFSSC members (in line with MSNP II), in 4 provinces	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Training: ToT for province-level MSNP-II focal person, in 4 provinces	100	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Event: support formation and orientation on nutrition of municipality level NFSSC (in line with MSNP II), in each district	329	Events	288	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Build capacity of municipality-level NFSSC members (in line with MSNP II), in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: Support formation and orientation of ward-level NFSSC (in line with MSNP II), in 15 districts (Baglung, Myagdi, Syangja, Lamjung, Gorkha, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Solukhumbu, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Taplejung)	1015	Events	810	
Capacity building and technical assistance for of ward-level NFSSC members (in line with MSNP II), in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Training: MSNP-II ToT planning for municipality level NFSSC members (reflected in red book) in 26 districts (Baglung, Myagdi, Syangja, Lamjung, Gorkha, Rupandehi, Solukhumbu, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Taplejung, Darchula, Kapilvastu, Kanchanpur, Kailali, Banke, Surkhet, Dang, Salyan, Pyuthan, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Palpa, Dhading)	530	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Outcome 4.2: Nutrition Services in 15 Suaahara Districts Transferred to GoN Management and Services Sustained				
Output 4.2.1: Improved advocacy for ownership of INP at multiple levels				
Design and distribute IEC materials for accelerating MSNP-II, in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: media (e.g. newspaper articles) engagement for nutrition advocacy (reflected in red book)	3	Events	3	
Participation and technical support for NPC-led National Nutrition Coordination Committee meetings	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Participation and technical support for Civil Society Alliance for Nutrition Nepal (CSANN)-led meetings	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Participation and technical support for Nepal Nutrition Group (NNG-Donor coordination) meetings	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Training: TOT on District Assessment Tool for Anemia (DATA), use for integrated nutrition in 15 handover districts (Baglung, Myagdi, Syangja, Lamjung, Gorkha, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Solukhumbu, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Taplejung)	125	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Output 4.2.2: Developed quality standards in nutrition services for selected hand over districts				
Support to MoHP, MoFALD and NPC for preparing transferring and post-transferring guidelines	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Capacity assessments in 15 handover districts (Baglung, Myagdi, Syangja, Lamjung, Gorkha, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Solukhumbu, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Taplejung)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Events: GoN stakeholders' roles and responsibilities for program sustainability in municipalities of 15 handover districts (Baglung, Myagdi, Syangja, Lamjung, Gorkha, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Solukhumbu, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Taplejung)	151	Events	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Outcome 4.3: Improved Coordination between sectors and between GoN and MNSP stakeholders				
Output 4.3.1: Improved learning and sharing of best practices, innovations, technical gaps and challenges in MSNP				
Event: support for CHD to organize NuTEC activities including meetings, at central level (reflected in Red Book)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Consultations with CHD/FHD/HMIS, NuTEC, UNICEF and concerned stakeholders to integrate nutrition activities in existing national programs	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Training: integrated nutrition for district-level elected officials including Mayor/Chair /Deputy Mayor/Deputy Chair and Executive Officers, in coordination with GoN officials including NPC and MoH, in 26 districts (Dhading, Taplejung, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Myagdi, Lamjung, Syangja, Gorkha, Baglung, Rupandehi, Banke, Dang, Arghakhanchi, Palpa, Gulmi, Pyuthan, Salyan, Surkhet, Kanchanpur, Kailali and Darchula)	650	People	833	This was planned for core elected members and executive officers only, but additional executive members and municipal officials participated, based on requests from mayors and other officials.
Training: integrated nutrition for elected municipality members and executive staffs facilitated by MSNP consultants, in coordination with GoN officials including NPC and MoH, in 254 municipalities in	5,080	People	7,249	This was planned for core elected members and executive officers only, but additional executive members and municipal officials partic-

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
26 districts (Dhading, Taplejung, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Myagdi, Lamjung, Syangja, Gorkha, Baglung, Rupandehi, Banke, Dang, Arghakhanchi, Palpa, Gulmi, Pyuthan, Salyan, Surkhet, Kanchanpur, Kailali and Darchula)				ipated, based on requests from mayors and other officials.
Integrated nutrition orientation/support for newly elected ward committee members and staffs from concerned line agencies facilitated by DC/FC/Thematic Officers at PNGO-level, in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: joint field visits for district and municipality-level stakeholders in each district	40	Events	16	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Event: organize joint monitoring and supportive field visit for central and province level GoN officials from non-health sector ministries (MOFALD, NPC, etc.)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Capacity building of nutrition champions and leadership development for MSNP (reflected in red book)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Output 4.3.2: Improved capacity of local stakeholders to allocate resources for integrated nutrition activities				
Event: nutrition session in Citizen Awareness Centers for DAG communities, in 2 districts (Dhading and Panchthar)	440	Events	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Planning and utilization of local funds for INP e.g. municipalities' effective utilization of committed resources for INP (HFP, Nutrition, MCH, HTSP, WASH, Environment, Education and GESI), in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Build awareness among CACs, HMGs, HFP Groups, communities, and municipalities on budget allocation and encourage effective demand for proper resource allocation	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Disaster Preparedness and Response				
Meeting: disaster preparedness & response including first aid, at central level	1	Meeting	1	
Training: disaster preparedness & response including first aid for district staff, PNGO staff and front-line workers (DPR and security orientation) in each district	1,841	People	1,643	The orientation could not be conducted in 2 districts (Baglung and Palpa) due to budget constraints. Also, the target was based on all staff of 40 districts but some field position were vacant and some staff on leave or unavailable during the training time.
Develop and disseminate information charts, DPR handbooks and other IEC materials	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: safety and security drills, at central level	2	Events	1	Due to slow-down in year 2, we were unable to

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
				procure materials for the second drill. However, fire and safety as well as earthquake safety drills were conducted in 33 districts along with the DPR and security orientation.
Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC)				
Public Service Announcement production (Nepali, Awadhi, Doteli)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: broadcast of 15 PSAs (160 FMs of Nepali, Doteli & Awadhi)	160	FMs	142	The PSAs were broadcast by 142 FM stations, Radio Nepal National Network and Nepali Radio Network. Radio Nepal and Nepali Radio Network have multiple FM stations and hence the actual FM stations broadcasting the PSAs is higher than the target.
Meeting: script review at central level, in collaboration with NHEICC and other stakeholders	12	Meetings	9	Nine meetings were held in the year. The plan was to review 4 episode scripts of episodes per meeting, but as 6 episode scripts were sometimes reviewed, the results were met with holding fewer meetings.
Orientation: Radio Discussion Group facilitation skills for NSBCC officers	40	People	40	Unit error has been updated to people.
Workshop: design document (2-day) workshop for Bhanchin Aama phase 2	50	People	76	The number of participants is higher because GoN and other USAID project staff joined to partially participated in the program i.e. during opening or closing sessions only.
Event: Radio Listening Groups for discussion of Bhanchin Aama, in each district	16,500	Events	3,915	This activity was started in December rather than October, once CNFs were hired. As CNFs needed to report this via IVR, rather than the MER system, there were major challenges due to network access. This is an under-estimation because in quarter 4 (and now in year 3) RLGs were integrated as a standard part of HMGs.
Training: 160 adolescents (5-day training) to be change agents, 4 adolescents from each district	160	People	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities for SBCC and the change to an integrated adolescent package, guided by SPRING technical support.
Event: Push message/SMS campaign	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Design, print, and distribute IEC materials (e.g. posters) and out-	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
reach materials for Bhanchin Aama, in each district				
Event: produce Bhanchin Aama Radio Series-Nepali, Awadhi, and Doteli	50	Events	50	
Event: Broadcast of Nepali Bhanchin Aama Series through Radio Nepal	50	Events	50	
Event: Broadcast of Nepali Bhanchin Aama Series (40 FMs)	50	Events	50	
Event: Broadcast of Doteli Bhanchin Aama Series (20 FMs)	50	Events	50	
Event: Broadcast of Awadhi Bhanchin Aama Series (20 FMs)	50	Events	50	
Event: Produce Hello Bhanchin Aama Radio Series- Nepali, Doteli, Awadhi Language	49	Events	49	
Event: Broadcast of Nepali Hello Bhanchin Aama Series (40 FMs)	49	Events	49	
Event: Broadcast of Doteli Hello Bhanchin Aama Series (20 FMs)	49	Events	49	
Event: Broadcast of Awadhi Bhanchin Aama Hello Series (20 FMs)	49	Events	49	
Event: Broadcast of Nepali Hello Bhanchin Aama Series through Radio Nepal	49	Events	49	
Comic Book (Design, story & dialogue, printing & pretest) in 3 languages: Nepali, Awadhi, and Doteli	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Meeting: SBCC Strategy Review (1 day)	1	Meetings	1	
Training: 160 adolescent girls' health/nutrition change agents (from IR2) to be trained (5-days) on life skills, leadership, and information, communication, and technology (ICT), 4 adolescents from each district	160	People	<i>N/A</i>	This is a duplicate activity by mistake; please see row 267
Adolescent change agents (160) conduct community-level follow-up activities relating to <i>Suaahara II</i> key behaviors	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Event: produce nutrition/health content for Sathisanga Manka Kura (Chatting with my best friend) in Nepali	14	Events	5	As the adolescent program implementation was delayed, the targets were revised to include only one episode per month.
Event: broadcast adolescent nutrition/health content for Sathisanga Manka Kura (Chatting with my best friend) in Nepali (Radio Nepal)	14	Events	5	
Event: broadcast of Nepali Sathisanga Manka Kura (Chatting with my best friend) with adolescent nutrition/health content in Nepali (80 FMs)	14	Events	5	
Event: broadcast of Nepali Sathisanga Manka Kura (Chatting with my best friend) with adolescent nutrition/health content in Nepali (Kantipur FM)	14	Events	5	
Promote regular listening of Bhanchin Aama and Hello Bhanchin	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Aama radio programs, during all community level activities				
Translations/editing/etc. for SBCC materials	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)				
Meeting: PPP strategy sharing meeting for potential private sectors to explore the partnership of government, private sectors and SII program	1	Meetings	6	More meetings held because actors were scattered, and individual conversations were needed.
Meeting: planning and review meeting among government stakeholders, vaccine producers and suppliers for implementation of ND vaccination campaign, at central level	2	Meetings	1	Due to delays in GoN supply of vaccine to the districts, the vaccination campaign couldn't be complete in year 2, but will continue as districts are ready. SII participated in the GoN's review meeting on National ND vaccination program to share updates and jointly plan for next year.
Meeting: review with Government, agri business company, insurance company and micro finance firm, to explore learnings from pilot of poultry support farming with Shreenagar Agro Farm in at least 10 districts	1	Meetings	1	
Design, print and distribute PPP related materials (strategy paper, brochure)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Support to WASH component for linking with potential private sector partners for locally available and acceptable products	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI)				
Orientation: Organization-level GESI integration including women's voice and leadership for consortium partners with nutrition/health lens, at central level	1	Orientation	1	
Orientation: Organization-level GESI integration including women's voice and leadership with nutrition/health lens to PNGO board members and sr. staff and Suaahara DC and MNCH/GESI officer, in each district	40	Orientation	21	This activity was on-hold in 19 districts due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan in the remaining districts.
Orientation: GESI concepts for health and nutrition 4-day package to MNCH/GESI officers, representatives from consortium partners and district level partners from 20 districts (Dhading, Panchthar, Kapilvastu, Dang, Salyan, Bajura, Achham, Dadelhdura, Bajhang, Pyuthan, Baitadi, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Bardiya, Banke, Rolpa, Surkhet, Kanchanpur, Kailali, and Syangja)	21	Orientations	20	Target error, but all 20 districts as noted in activity description completed this orientation.
Orientation: refresher on GESI concept for health and nutrition (2-day package) to MNCH/GESI officers from 20 districts (Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Lamjung,	19	Orientations	20	Target error, but all 20 districts as noted in activity description completed this orientation.

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Gorkha, Myagdi, Baglung, Jajarkot, Rukum, Dailekh, Doti and Darchula)				
Training: MNCH/GESI officers train (3-4 days) district staff, FS, CNF, and LRPs on GESI for health and nutrition, in 21 districts (Dhading, Panchthar, Kapilvastu, Dang, Salyan, Bajura, Achham, Dadeldhura, Bajhang, Pyuthan, Baitadi, Palpa, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Bardiya, Banke, Rolpa, Surkhet, Kanchanpur, Kailali and Syangja)	784	People	742	This activity was completed in all 21 districts, but the number is slightly less because some of LRPs and districts staff could not be present during the training.
Training: MNCH/GESI officers refresher train on GESI for health and nutrition to district staff, FS, CNF, LRPs, etc., in 19 districts (Taplejung, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Lamjung, Gorkha, Myagdi, Baglung, Jajarkot, Rukum, Dailekh, Doti and Darchula)	719	People	743	This activity was completed, but the number reached is slightly more because some additional staff also participated in the refresher session.
Community group reflection (CAC, HMG and HFPG) using the tool of the Social Analysis and action (SAA) by CNF/FS, in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
LRPs will assess, sensitize and advocate on work load of women and generate evidence for male engagement by using time diary tool, in 13 districts (Taplejung, Panchthar, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Bhojpur, Dhading, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Baglung, Myagdi, Nawalparasi and Rupandehi)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Meeting: review and reflection among MNCH/GESI officers	1	Meeting	1	
Develop and distribute IEC/BCC materials such as GESI program tools/checklist; video clip and materials that promote male engagement; training material for voice and leadership for empowering women, in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Training: male GESI champions/key change agent for engaging men (3-day) at household level for improving health and nutrition behaviors, in each district	600	People	312	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan in the remaining districts.
Training: DAG GESI champions (3 day) to stimulate, assess and address the Gender and Social barriers around health and nutrition, in 25 districts (other than 15 handover districts)	450	People	345	This activity was on-hold in 5 districts due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Mobilize GESI Champions to stimulate, assess and address the Gender and Social Inclusion barriers related to health and nutrition, in 25 districts (other than 15 handover districts)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Mobilize 5 short-term GESI resource persons for district and community level activities	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
				the prioritization of other activities.
Event: celebration of 5 champions/role models/change makers who challenge gendered roles and rigid social norms, in each district	40	Events	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Meeting: share lessons learned in the process, objective, and outcome of GESI mainstreaming in health and nutrition with line ministries and EDPs	1	Meetings	0	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Coordination with networks, GESI working groups (internal and external)	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Support to regularize GESI Committee meetings and coordinate with RHCC to integrate GESI, in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Coordination with all components of Suaahara to ensure GESI integration	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Coordination with WCO (Women and Children Office) and local Committees (DLNFSSC, WASH, HFOMC) for GESI mainstreaming and to raise the GESI agenda, in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Workshop: sensitize VMFs/couples on GESI concept, empowerment, mainstream Nutrition/GESI in their activities in each district	705	People	534	This activity was on-hold in 19 districts due to the slow-down in year 2 but has now been canceled due to the prioritization of other activities.
Gather GESI related case stories/evidences from the community, in each district	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Support to Celebrate - GESI related activities and event (National and International including 16 days campaign against GBV), in each district	82	Events	88	The number is higher because each district completed two events (change from 40 to 42 districts) and two events were held at the central level.
Monitoring, Evaluation and Research				
Training: roll out of M&E tools and system (e.g. CommCare/DHIS/DQA) for Syangja: District/kit to PNGO	20	People	40	Unit error, should have been participants and is now updated
Event: Semi-annual Data Quality Audits: KTM to district (10 districts)	10	Events	10	
Event: Semi-annual Data Quality Audits: District to PNGO (40 districts)	80	Events	79	Syangja was only able to complete 1 of the 2 DQAs
Distribution: printing of FS/CNF diary and other MER tools	1	Distributions	1	
Event: Annual monitoring survey: Year 2	1	Events	1	
Training: Community Mapping Census (CMC) data management (regional groupings)	80	People	80	Unit error, should have been participants and is now updated

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Design and implement CommCare monitoring system	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Design and implement DHIS2 monitoring system	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Operations research (IFPRI RCTs) implementation	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>This activity has now been cancelled.</i>
Health studies RCT: data collection in Baglung and Rupandehi and NHRC application	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>This activity has now been cancelled.</i>
Adolescent girls' nutrition/health RCT: data collection in Nawalparasi and NHRC application	<i>Regular</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>This activity has now been cancelled.</i>
Sustainability study: data collection in 151 handover municipalities	<i>Regular</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>This activity has now been cancelled.</i>
Event: Workshop for data analysis and interpretation workshops (regional groupings)	3	Workshops	2	This activity was on-hold due to the slow-down in year 2 but is included in the year 3 workplan.
Sharing and disseminating MER results in reports, peer-reviewed publications	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Sharing and disseminating MER results at national, regional, and global conferences	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
ADDED ACTIVITIES, NOT INCLUDED IN WORKPLAN				
Workshop: refresher on USAID rules and regulation, FAMAS update, cost share system and other financial matters, for each district and PNGO finance staff	80	People	80	F&O added activity
Training: 3 days ToT on CNF orientation package to NSBCC officer	40	People	39	IR1 added activity. This activity was added once CNFs were hired. Lamjung was missing in training due to high-level field visit from HKI to field.
Training: 3 days on Anthropometric assessment to all NSBCC officer and MNCH/GESI officer of 40 districts	80	People	75	IR1 added activity. This activity was added as a flood response activity to ensure future ability to support the GoN and EDPs with rapid response to emergencies. Among MNCH/GESI officers, 5 were not able to participate due to maternity leave and position vacancies at that time.
Training: 2 days IFA supplementation MTOT to D(P)HO, nutrition focal person and DEO of 12 districts as well as SPII technical staff (NSBCC and MNCH/GESI officers) of those districts	71	People	76	IR1 added activity. This activity was added as per program need. Because we planned for IFA supplementation support in 12 districts the TOT was a required pre-activity.
Training: 3 days MUAC assessment training to FS and CNF, in each district	1430	People	1403	IR1 added activity. Not conducted in Nuwakot, Lamjung and Dhading due to slow-down.
Workshop: National level workshop on the revision of Free New Born Care Guideline	1	Event	1	IR2 added activity. This activity was added, as it supports IMNCI related interventions
Workshop: National level workshop on the revision of PHC-ORC	1	Event	1	IR2 added activity. This activity was added,

ACTIVITIES	ANNUAL TARGET	UNIT	ACHIEVED JULY 16-July 15	REMARKS
Implementation Guideline				based on a request by MoH and to support the PHC-ORC Management Committee Reactivation activity.
Orientation: Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) formation and orientation at R/Municipality level	31	Orientation	26	IR3 added activity. In some cases, LDMC formation was supported by a different agency and thus we didn't need to formulate the LDMC at RM/UM level. Dolakha only completed 1 of 3 LDMC formulations, due to lack of time by local government.
Orientation: Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) formation and orientation at ward level	66	Orientation	63	IR3 added activity. Dailekh and Dolakha didn't completed the target due to local government officials not having time. In some districts, PAHAL has formulated the committees.
Event: PVCA at ward level from support of external resource person	36	Event	154	IR3 added activity. Rather than hold district-level events, districts held ward-level events and thus the achievement is higher than the target.
Training: ToT for district teams (DC, FC, MNCH/GESI officer, HFP officer, and FS of resilience wards) on community resilience and mobilized for community activities	91	People	143	IR3 added activity. This training was planned for Resilience Facilitators (RF) but additional <i>Suaahara II</i> district and PNGO staff (e.g. DC, MNCH-GESI, HFP/MO, FC and FS) were included.
Training: MNCH/GESI officers train (2 days) on GESI-concepts for health and nutrition to CNFs in 40 districts and RFs in 11 resilience districts	891	People	1189	GESI added activity. In many districts, the FS training was separate from the CNF training and yet the districts have not entered all the training data.
Event: Stakeholder meetings to share and disseminate CMC findings	40	Events	12	MER added activity. This activity was added based on district team and stakeholder requests. As each district finishes data collection and entry of CMC, data is analyzed, and an event organized.
Orientation: Paper based CMC orientation (2 days) to CNFs	324	Orientations	357	MER added activity.

ATTACHMENT B – BUDGET EXPENDITURES

Helen Keller International
SUAAHARA II
 Annual Work Plan Summary Budget
 July 16, 2017 to July 15, 2018

<i>Line Item</i>	TOTAL 5 Year Budget	Total July 16, 2017 to July 15, 2018
a. Salary and Wages	\$8,559,343	\$ 1,980,072
b. Fringe Benefits	\$3,874,973	\$ 978,884
c. Travel, Transportation and Per diem	\$644,712	\$ 546,623
d. Total Equipment (Capital)		
GMP, NACS and IMAM equipment	\$0	\$ 0
Other equipment	\$0	\$ 0
e. Supplies (General Equipment)	\$179,439	\$ 215,228
f. Contractual/Sub award	\$35,035,565	\$ 11,636,863
g. Rapid Response Fund	\$0	\$0
h. Other Direct Costs	\$9,408,657	\$ 1,649,282
i. Total Estimated Costs	\$57,702,689	\$ 17,006,955
j. Indirect Costs	\$5,551,496	\$ 1,509,445
k. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST	\$63,254,184	\$ 18,516,400
l. COST SHARE	\$6,325,419	\$ 2,989,381
m. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST	\$69,579,603	\$ 21,505,782

ATTACHMENT C – INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL DETAILS

No	Position	Travel detail (RT)	Purpose	Travel Schedule
3	SM Grant & Compliance	USA-Nepal-USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subaward Compliance Review 	1 Trip 2017
6	Regional Monitoring & Evaluation Advisor (HKI)	BKK-Nepal-BKK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in DHIS-2 design and implementation Participate in baseline survey design and implementation 	September 2017 December 2017
9	Senior Technical Advisor	Nepal – Argentina – Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUNS/ICN Conference 	October 2017
10	Under Secretary, MoH	Nepal – Argentina – Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUNS/ICN Conference 	October 2017
14	STTA (James Levinson)	USA – Nepal - USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support on Program Sustainability and Formative Research 	2 trips 2017/2018
15	STTA (Khrist Roy)	USA – Nepal - USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support to design <i>Suaahara II's</i> Nutrition Resiliency Strategy 	1 trip 2017

ATTACHMENT D – PROGRESS AGAINST IPTT

IPTT	Results Framework	Indicators	Data Disaggregation	Data Sources	2017 Target	2017 Results		2018 Target	2018 Results	
						N	%/Mean		N	%/Mean
1	Impact	Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age	Total	SII annual survey		4585	28.1%	26.85%	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
			Gender			M: 2423; F: 2162	M: 27.7%; F: 28.6%		<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
2	Impact	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	Total	SII annual survey		4594	22.6%	21.5%	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
			Gender			M: 2428; F: 2166	M: 21.6%; F: 23.6%		<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
3	Impact	Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age	Total	SII annual survey		4579	9.9%	9.89%	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
			Gender			M: 2419; F: 2160	M: 10.8%; F: 8.8%		<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
4	Impact	Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months of age	Total	SII annual survey		4179	31.7%	31.6%	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
			Gender			M: 2213; F: 1966	M: 33.4%; F: 29.7%		<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
5	Impact	Prevalence of underweight among women of reproductive age	Total	SII annual survey		4998	17.7%	16.7%	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
			Pregnancy Status			Non-preg: 4768; Preg: 230	Non-preg: 18.2%; Preg: 8.3%		<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
6	Impact	Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age	Total	SII annual survey		5119	31.1%	31%	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
			Pregnancy Status			Non-preg: 4880; Preg: 239	Non-preg: 31.5%; Preg: 24.7%		<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
IR1: Improved Household Nutrition and Health Behaviors										
7	IR 1.1.1	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six	Total	SII annual survey		455	70.6%	71.6%	<u>*TBD</u>	<u>*TBD</u>

IPTT	Results Framework	Indicators	Data Disaggregation	Data Sources	2017 Target	2017 Results		2018 Target	2018 Results	
						N	%/Mean		N	%/Mean
		months of age								
			Gender			M: 242; F: 213	M: 64.5%; F: 77.5%		<u>*TBD</u>	<u>*TBD</u>
8	IR 1.1.2	Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving minimum acceptable diet	Total	SII annual survey		1385	34.5%	38.5%	<u>*TBD</u>	<u>*TBD</u>
			Gender			M: 754; F: 631	M: 35.9%; F: 32.8%		<u>*TBD</u>	<u>*TBD</u>
9	IR 1.1.3	Percent of children 6-23 months of age receiving foods from 4 or more groups during the previous day	Total	SII annual survey		1385	43.5%	47.5%	<u>*TBD</u>	<u>*TBD</u>
			Gender			M: 754; F: 631	M: 45.2%; F: 41.4%		<u>*TBD</u>	<u>*TBD</u>
10	IR 1.1.5	Percent of sick children 6-23 months of age fed more during illness	Total	SII annual survey		593	38.5%	42.5%	<u>541</u>	<u>39.0%</u>
			Gender			M: 327; F: 266	M: 35.2%; F: 42.5%		<u>M: 296; F: 249</u>	<u>M: 35.1%; F: 43.7%</u>
11	IR 1.1.5	Percent of sick children 6-23 months of age given ORS and Zinc	Total	SII annual survey		190	20.0%	24.0%	<u>165</u>	<u>14.6%</u>
			Gender			M: 107; F: 83	M: 20.6%; F: 19.3%		<u>M: 90; F: 75</u>	<u>M: 18.9%; F: 9.3%</u>
12	IR 1.1.6	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (WDDS 10FG)	Total	SII annual survey		3640	4.3	4.4	<u>*TBD</u>	<u>*TBD</u>
			Urban/Rural			U: 1821; R: 1819	U: 4.3; R: 4.2		<u>*TBD</u>	<u>*TBD</u>
		Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food	Total	SII annual survey		3640	4.1	4.2	<u>*TBD</u>	<u>*TBD</u>

IPTT	Results Framework	Indicators	Data Disaggregation	Data Sources	2017 Target	2017 Results		2018 Target	2018 Results	
						N	%/Mean		N	%/Mean
		groups consumed by women of reproductive age (8FG)								
			Urban/Rural			U: 1821; R: 1819	U: 4.1; R: 4.1		*TBD	*TBD
13	IR 1.1.7	Percent of women consuming all 180 tablets of IFA during pregnancy	Total	SII annual survey		1833	52.4%	56.4%	<u>1893</u>	<u>59.1%</u>
			Age			15-20y: 216; 20-25y: 751; 25-30y: 539; 30-35y: 232; 35-40y: 69; 40-45y: 22; 45-50y: 4	15-20y: 45.4%; 20-25y: 55.7%; 25-30y: 51.4%; 30-35y: 53.9%; 35-40y: 40y: 44.9%; 40-45y: 50.0%; 45-50y: 25.0%		<u>15-20y: 252; 20-25y: 833; 25-30y: 540; 30-35y: 183; 35-40y: 69; 40-45y: 13; 45-50y: 3</u>	<u>15-20y: 58.7%; 20-25y: 59.9%; 25-30y: 60.4%; 30-35y: 57.4%; 35-40y: 49.3%; 40-45y: 53.9%; 45-50y: 0%</u>
14	IR 1.1.9	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG supported programs	Total	Training Records	36,900	4,141		33,158	31,422	
			Non-degree		36,900	4,141		33,158	31,422	
			Gender		M: 12,300, F: 24,600	M: 1,791, F: 2,350			M: 4,061 F: 27,361	
			Child Health vs. Nutrition			Health: 949; Nutrition: 3,192			Health: 6,191 Nutrition: 25,231	
15	IR 1.1.10	Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition interventions through USG supported programs	Total	Activity Reports; HMIS	351,600	348, 874		363,480	373,600	
			IFA supplementation		295,344	228,188			237,407	

IPTT	Results Framework	Indicators	Data Disaggregation	Data Sources	2017 Target	2017 Results		2018 Target	2018 Results	
						N	%/Mean		N	%/Mean
			Age: <19 vs. ≥19		351,600	<19y: 59,308; ≥19y: 289,566			<19Y: 63,512 ≥19Y: 310,088	
16	IR 1.1.11	Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached by USG supported nutrition programs	Total	Activity Reports; HMIS	1,275,000	1,472,389		1,478,355	1,642,275	
			SBC for IYCF		408,000	468,957			606,059	
			Gender		M: 652,800; F: 622,200	M: 714,109; F: 758,280			M: 796,503 F: 845,772	
			Vitamin A		1,008,774	1,003,432			1,036,216	
17	IR 1.1.12	Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs	Total	Activity Reports	516,100	534,474		539,819	544,772	
			Gender		M: 266,308; F: 249,792	M: 259,220; F: 275,254			M: 264,214 F: 280,558	
51	IR 1.1.13	Prevalence of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth.	Total	SII annual survey		1843	67.5%	71.5%	<u>1,896</u>	<u>69.3%</u>
52	IR 1.1.14	Prevalence of children 12–15 months of age who are fed breast milk	Total	SII annual survey		201	98.5%	98.6%	<u>265</u>	<u>99.6%</u>
53	IR 1.1.15	Prevalence of infants 6–8 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods.	Total	SII annual survey		1848	51.7%	55.7%	<u>1,290</u>	<u>59.7%</u>
54	IR 1.1.16	Prevalence of breastfed and non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age, who received solid,	Total	SII annual survey		1385	81.5%	82.5%	*TBD	*TBD

IPTT	Results Framework	Indicators	Data Disaggregation	Data Sources	2017 Target	2017 Results		2018 Target	2018 Results	
						N	%/Mean		N	%/Mean
		semi-solid, or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more								
55	IR 1.1.17	Prevalence of children 6–23 months of age who received an iron-rich food or iron-fortified food	Total	SII annual survey		1394	83.8%	84.8%	*TBD	*TBD
18	IR 1.2.1	Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	Total	SII annual survey		3642	11.1%	9.6%	3640	9.1%
			Gender			M: 2023; F: 1619	M: 11.3%; F: 10.9%		M: 1990; F: 1650	M: 9.7%; F: 8.4%
19	IR 1.2.2	Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility	Total	SII annual survey		3642	86.6%	87.6%	3640	88.3%
			Urban/Rural			U: 1821; R: 1821	U: 85.8%; R: 87.4%		U: 1819; R: 1821	U: 86.3%; R: 90.3%
20	IR 1.2.4	Percent of households in target areas practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	Total	SII annual survey		3630	14.3%	18.3%	3639	19.0%
			Urban/Rural			U: 1819; R: 1811	U: 12.4%; R: 16.2%		U: 1819; R: 1820	U: 15.7%; R: 22.3%
			Technology Types			3630	Boiling: 8.3%; Bleach/chlorine: 0.1%; Water Filter: 6.6%; SODIS:		3639	Boiling: 10.8%; Bleach/chlorine: 0.1%; Water Filter: 9.3%;

IPTT	Results Framework	Indicators	Data Disaggregation	Data Sources	2017 Target	2017 Results		2018 Target	2018 Results	
						N	%/Mean		N	%/Mean
							0.2%			SODIS: 0.2%
21	IR 1.2.5	Percent of households with soap and water at a hand-washing station commonly used by family members	Total	SII annual survey		3629	37.1%	41.1%	3639	48.5%
			Urban/Rural			U: 1819; R: 1811	U: 33.9%; R: 41.9%		U: 1819; R: 1820	U: 47.1%; R: 49.9%
22	IR 1.2.6	Percent who practices handwashing at 6 critical times	Total	SII annual survey		3640	7.8%	11.8%	3640	19.0%
			Urban/Rural			U: 1821; R: 1819	U: 6.9%; R: 8.6%		U: 1822; R: 1818	U: 17.5%; R: 20.5%
23	IR 1.2.7	Number of communities (VDCs in 2017; wards in 2018) certified as 'open defecation free' (ODF) as a result of USG assistance	Total	Activity Reports	20	4		17	19	
24	IR 1.2.8	Number of individuals trained to implement improved sanitation methods	Total	Training Records	2,180	5,019		6,065	9,192	
			Gender		M: 1,090; F: 1,090	M: 2,335; F: 2,684			M: 4,902 F: 4,290	
25	IR 1.2.10	Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in USG-assisted program	Total	HMIS	231,700	1,269,046		1,250,010	597,326	
			Zinc and ORC vs. ORS only			Zinc and ORS: 598,892; ORS only: 670,154			Zinc and ORS: 597,326	
IR2: Increased Use of Quality Nutrition and Health Services by Women and Children										
26	IR 2.2.1	Percent of births attended by a skilled birth attendant	Total	SII annual survey		1848	73.2%	74.7%	1904	77.3%
27	IR 2.2.2	Percent of newborns receiving postnatal	Total	SII annual survey		1820	73.5%	75.0%	1890	79.1%

IPTT	Results Framework	Indicators	Data Disaggregation	Data Sources	2017 Target	2017 Results		2018 Target	2018 Results	
						N	%/Mean		N	%/Mean
		health check within 24 hours of birth								
28	IR 2.2.3	Number of newborns receiving postnatal health check within 24 hours of birth	Total	HMIS	167,025	161,513		175,376	160,532	
29	IR 2.2.4	Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy	Total	SII annual survey		1850	79.5%	80.5%	1904	85.6%
30	IR 2.2.8	Number of children under five years of age with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics by trained facility or community health workers in USG-assisted programs (2017=FCHV included)	Total	HMIS	410,941	413,131		409,000	287,499 (only health workers as new CB-IMNCI protocol and HMIS system do not include FCHVs for pneumonia treatment)	
31	IR 2.2.9	Number of newborn infants receiving antibiotic treatment for infection through USG-supported programs	Total	HMIS	19,917	21,108		21,319	23,749	
32	IR 2.3.1	Percent of reproductive age women in union who are currently using a modern method of contraception	Total	SII annual survey		3642	34.2%	38.2%	3637	33.2%
33	IR 2.3.2	Percent of USG-assisted service delivery points (SDPs) that experienced a stock out at any time during the defined reporting frequency of any	Total	LMIS	19%	14%		13.5%	8.0% (highest of single commodity – pills) 6.7% (average of 3 commodities – pills, condoms, and injectables)	

IPTT	Results Framework	Indicators	Data Disaggregation	Data Sources	2017 Target	2017 Results		2018 Target	2018 Results	
						N	%/Mean		N	%/Mean
		contraceptive methods that the SDP is expected to provide.								
34	IR 2.3.3	Number of people trained in FP/RH with USG funds	Total	Training Records	0	0		400	311	
			Gender		M:0; F:0	M:0; F:0			M: 206 F: 105	
35	IR 2.3.5	Percent of USG-assisted service delivery points providing family planning (FP) counseling and/or services	Total	SII annual survey (2017)		731	99.0%	99.1%	84.9%	(different data source: monthly monitoring checklist)
36	IR 2.3.7	Number of additional USG-assisted community health workers (CHWs) providing family planning (FP) information, referrals, and/or services during the year	Total	Activity report	2,271	3,795		6,233	5,060	
			Gender		M: 1,130; F: 1,131	M: 1,732; F: 2,063			M: 2,456 F: 2,604	
37	IR 2.3.8	Couple years' protection in USG supported programs (in thousands)	None	HMIS	765,000	924,000		933,240	1,018,123	
IR3: Improved Access to Diverse and Nutrient-rich Foods by Women and Children										
38	IR 3.1.1	Percent of households with homestead gardens meeting minimum criteria	Total (HFP areas)	SII annual survey		794	8.6%	12.6%	797	23.3%
39	IR 3.1.3	Percent of households with chickens	Total (HFP areas)	SII annual survey		794	47.8%	51.8%	797	59.0%
40	IR 3.1.7	Number of people trained in homestead food production (HFP)/agriculture (in thousands)	Total	Training Records	2,000	35,868		7,659	12,155	

IPTT	Results Framework	Indicators	Data Disaggregation	Data Sources	2017 Target	2017 Results		2018 Target	2018 Results	
						N	%/Mean		N	%/Mean
			Gender			M: 2,549; F: 33,319			M: 800 F: 11,355	
41	IR 3.1.8	Number of chicken distributed	Total	Activity report	52,160	0		172,160	164,375	
42	IR 3.1.9	Number of households benefited by chickens	Total	Activity report	10,216	0		34,432	32,652	
43	IR 3.3.1	Number of VDCs (new wards, as of 2018) with DRR preparedness plans that include building resilience to nutrition shocks	Total	Activity Reports	0	0		66	57	
44	IR 3.3.4	Number of DAG VDCs that received training on drought resistance vegetables, (as part of HFP training)	Total	Training Records	216	192		0	0	
45	IR 3.3.5	Number of small grants made to test innovation to build resilience to nutrition shocks	Total	Activity Reports	0	0		0	0	
IR4: Accelerated Roll-out of MSNP Through Strengthened Local Governance										
46	IR 4.1.3	A national multi-sectoral nutrition plan or policy is in place that includes responding to emergency nutrition needs	Total	Activity Reports	1	1		1	1	
47	IR 4.1.4	Percentage of national budget invested in nutrition	Total	MoH		6.2%		7.20%	14.2%	
48	IR 4.2.3	Number of people trained to assess, plan and manage the MSNP at district level	Total	Activity Reports	130.000	4,652		12,234	18,948	

IPTT	Results Framework	Indicators	Data Disaggregation	Data Sources	2017 Target	2017 Results		2018 Target	2018 Results	
						N	%/Mean		N	%/Mean
			Gender		M: 86,500; F: 43,500	M: 2,849; F: 1,803		M: 9,795 F: 9,153		
49	IR 4.3.1	Number of knowledge sharing activities, exchange visits and dissemination activities among GoN and MSNP-related stakeholders, organized by districts	None	Activity Reports	5	20	36	16		
50	IR 4.3.2	Amount of targeted DDC and VDC funds leveraged for health, agriculture, environment, education, and/or GESI activities	None	Activity Reports	\$100,000	\$110,461	\$150,000	\$8,460,697		

Note: *TBD: These indicators are based on dietary data from the annual survey, which is being cleaned and managed now. We will complete analysis of these and other indicators we have added into the IPTT and resend by October end.

DISCLAIMER:

This plan is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The content of this plan is produced by Helen Keller International, *Su-ahara II* Program and does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



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