



Nepal: Zero Hunger Challenge National Action Plan (2016 - 2025)

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**Ministry of Agricultural Development
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu
Nepal**

Acknowledgements

With a view to make Nepal free from hunger and malnutrition by 2025, the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD) launched the Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative on December 19, 2014. As a follow up to this activity, this National Action Plan (2016 – 2025) formulation task was undertaken to establish necessary implementation framework. In launching the Initiative as well as in formulating this Plan, the MoAD has received support from various national and international development partners working for poverty reduction, food security and nutrition. Without their generous support, this National Action Plan (2016-2025) would not have taken its present shape. We take this opportunity to sincerely acknowledge the valuable contributions of all and hope that this Plan would be successful in creating hunger and malnutrition free society in Nepal by the year 2025 at the latest.

Ministry of Agricultural Development

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BF	Breast Feeding
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit or the German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
NAP	National Action Plan (2016 – 2025)
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action on Climate Change
NFB	Nutritious Food Basket
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
RDP	Rural Development Program
ToT	Training of Trainers
TTG	Technical Task Group
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
ZHC	Zero Hunger Challenge

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I. INTRODUCTION

Nepal made its commitment to undertake Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) declared by the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development held in Brazil in 2012. It was reemphasized again by Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's (ESCAP) 69th Commission Session held in April 2013. These fora emphasized on ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition by 2025 sustainably.

The ZHC initiative is one of the efforts complementing to the regional and national programmes such as Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition and the national programmes reducing hunger, poverty and malnutrition. It follows comprehensive outlook about how to end hunger sustainably.

The ZHC initiative recognizes the importance of interconnectedness of food systems with the use of natural resources that impact poverty, hunger and malnutrition. It is a vision and invitation to action uniting all stakeholders working for food security.

Any hunger caused by poor access to food influences malnutrition which is a condition that makes a person's body not well functioning. It occurs due to the absence of intake of right amount of calories, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients needed to maintain functioning of the healthy tissues and organs. It has been leading to death of millions in the Asia and the Pacific Region each year. The young children and pregnant/lactating women are among the most affected vulnerable groups.

The ZHC aims at eliminating starvation in our lifetimes by scaling-up development efforts with the vision of ending the hunger into reality. It anticipates increased investment in agriculture, and the rural development activities that contribute to create greater employment opportunities and social protection. It is based on a vision where all people would enjoy their fundamental rights to food to make their livelihoods and food systems resilient with necessary ability to withstand the effects of climate change as they may emerge.

The priority of the ZHC initiative is over the activities related to five strategic Pillars. These Pillars emphasize on the improvement of agricultural systems to overcome poverty, hunger and malnutrition. They intend to create new scopes for access to increased incomes for adequate micro-nutrient intake affordability. They also emphasize on changing nutritional behaviour for best utilization of selected food items.

Figure 1: Strategic Pillars Emphasized by the ZHC Initiative

Pillar – I	Pillar – II	Pillar – III	Pillar – IV	Pillar – V
100% access to adequate food all year round	Zero stunted children less than 2 years	All food systems are sustainable	100% increase in smallholder productivity and income	Zero loss or waste of food
Enabling all people to access the food they need at all times through nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems, marketing, decent and productive employment, a social protection floor, targeted safety nets and food assistance ; boosting food supply from local producers; through open, fair and well- functioning markets and trade policies at local, regional and international level, preventing excessive food price volatility.	Ensuring universal access to nutritious food in the 1000-day window of opportunity between the start of pregnancy and a child's second birthday, supported by nutrition- sensitive health care, water, sanitation, education and specific nutrition interventions, coupled with initiatives that enable empowerment of women, as encouraged within the Movement for Scaling Up Nutrition.	Ensuring that all farmers, agribusinesses, cooperatives, government t ,unions and civil society establish standards for sustainability; verifying their observance and being accountable for them; encouraging and rewarding universal adoption of sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture practices; pursuing cross-sect oral policy coherence (encompassing energy, land use, water and climate); implementing responsible governance of land, fisheries and forests.	Reducing rural poverty and improving wellbeing through encouraging decent work, and increasing small-holders 'income; empowering women, small farmers, fishers, pastoralists, young people, farmer organizations, indigenous people and their communities; supporting agricultural research and innovation; improving land tenure, access to assets and to natural resources, making sure that all investments in agriculture and value chains bare responsible and accountable; developing multidimensional indicators for people's resilience and wellbeing.	Minimizing food losses during harvesting, storage and transport, and waste of food by retailers and consumers; empowering consumer choice through appropriate labeling; commitments by producers, retailers and consumers within all nations; achieving progress through financial incentives, collective pledges, locally-relevant technologies and changed behavior.

Freeing people from the trap of hunger and malnutrition is a necessity for any country in the context of making proper use of its people's development potential. In this context, the adoption of ZHC agenda for Nepal is very important given its decade long conflict emerged due to poverty, hunger and social discrimination issues. By making the country hunger and malnutrition free under the ZHC initiative, Nepal can not only benefit from providing food for all but also from the hope of building peace for further development.

For a hungry person, accessing food in the first place is a priority

Source: Pearl S. Buck (1892-1973)

II. GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL EMPHASIS ON ZHC INITIATIVE

The ZHC initiative has received a great attention at the global, regional and national levels as described below.

2.1 Global

At the global level, the ZHC has become a vision of the “world without hunger”. This call for action envisages to achieve zero hunger ensuring that every man, woman and child enjoy his/her rights to adequate food. It emphasizes on food systems that are sustainable as well as resilient.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 enshrined the Rights to Food as an internationally recognized human right. It was followed by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which emphasized on Rights to Adequate Food in 1966¹. Several other international declarations and conventions have also emphasized on the same thereafter.

The World Food Summit held in 1996 set the target to halve the number of undernourished people by 2015 against the recorded number in 1992. In 2004, the Governing Council of FAO adopted Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Rights to Adequate Food to ensure National Food Security. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) emphasized on the Rights of Vulnerable Groups including children and women.

The ZHC is founded upon a principle that it should not leave hundreds of millions of people suffering from hunger in a world of plenty. This message was re-echoed at the High Level Consultation on Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition held in April 2013 in Madrid, Spain.

2.2 Regional

About 552 million people were found hungry and malnourished in Asia and the Pacific Region in 2013 representing two-thirds of its population. Among them, around 100 million were found stunted children of under five years of age. Under-nutrition is one of the primary reasons for the death of around 3.5 million children per year in the Region. It is also a cause for one-third of the child diseases. To overcome this situation, ensuring food and nutrition security has become essential. This is particularly important for survival of pregnant women, lactating women and the children under the age of five.

On April 2013, the ZHC initiative was launched by the UN Deputy Secretary-General and the Executive Secretary of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) in Asia and the Pacific Region. It obtained endorsement of the Prime Ministers and senior officials of the UN Member States who attended this meeting. It emphasized on the implementation of ZHC initiatives with concrete time-bound action plan for creating a hunger-free society in Asia and the Pacific Region by 2025.

¹ Interpreted as availability of food in a quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individual, free from the adverse substances and which is acceptable within a given culture. This must be accessible to all, implying an obligation to provide special programmes for the vulnerable. This must also ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to the need, taking into account the problems of food-importing and food-exporting countries.

The UN Regional Thematic Working Group on Poverty and Hunger, chaired by FAO and co-chaired by UNESCAP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), developed a Regional Guiding Framework for the achievement of ZHC initiative. This Framework is guideline for the UN Member States in formulating and implementing their activities related to ending hunger by 2025. It emphasizes on multi-stakeholder consultations and coordination among the member countries.

In December 2013, ESCAP organized a Ministerial Conference to discuss the Guiding Framework with senior officials of the member countries. This Conference announced Bangkok Declaration highlighting the importance of ZHC initiative from the perspective of Regional Cooperation. It underlined priority assistance for the member countries having special needs.

2.3 National

Nearly one in four people in Nepal lives below the national poverty line. Majority of them face food deficit and need to struggle hard to feed themselves and their family members. Nepal's vulnerability to high food prices, especially in the remote mountain areas, also drives hunger. Average food price in the mountain and hill regions are over 100 percent higher than in other locations. In Nepal, approximately 5 million people are undernourished. Around 41 percent of children under five are stunted - short for their age - and 29 percent are underweight. Around 70 percent of the population work on the land for a living and agriculture accounts for more than one-third of the country's economic output. It is evident that the agricultural production is not keeping pace with the country's population growth. The adversities offered by climate change effects and natural disasters are a constant threat to the livelihoods of poor people. The country ranks 145 out of 187 on the 2014 UNDP Human Development Index. About 39 out of 75 districts of the country have been affected by the earthquake of April 2015. Around 8 million people have been affected by the earthquake, which represents almost 30 percent of the entire population of the country. It has increased the need of eradicating hunger much more.²

Nepal represents 46th position among 52 countries falling under serious Global Hunger Index (GHI) with its score of 22.2.³

In the country, many people are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. This sector still deserves the potentials for increasing production, which can ultimately contribute to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. Through increased production and greater supply of food, the MoAD intends to promote food based nutrition.

² World Food Programme, (2015). 10 Facts about Hunger in Nepal.
<http://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/10-facts-about-hunger-nepal>

³ The countries scoring a GHI score between 34.9 and 20 are classified as a country having serious hunger situation.

Current food shortage encountered by people is not only caused by low production but also by the pre- and post-harvest losses occurred in handling the crops. Losses also occur along the consumption chains. Viewing this, the Pillar – V of ZHC initiative has emphasized on preventing crop handling losses.

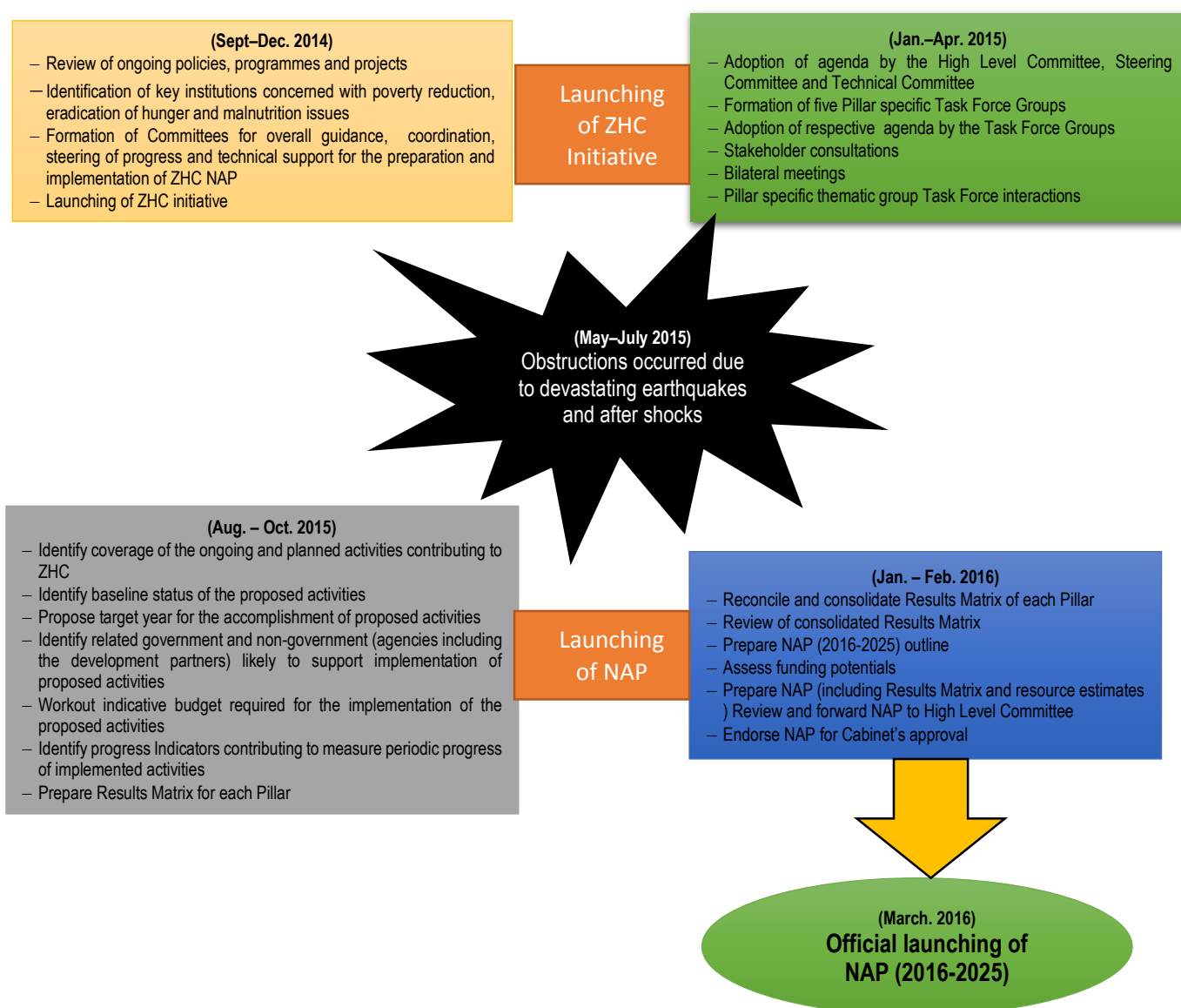
Most of the farm operators in Nepal are subsistence farmers. They can neither produce adequate food for their family members nor can afford to buy food from the market to be self-reliant in fulfilling their consumption needs. Their affordability declines when there is sudden increase in the market price of food. Such situation makes them hunger troubled very often. The women and children in these families suffer most from such effect. They encounter micronutrient deficiency and malnutrition. The children under the age of five years even get stunted.

III. ROADMAP FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (2026 – 2025)

Nepal has pledged to progressive reduction of food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition. It is among the few countries recognizing "rights to food" as an essential component enshrined in its National Constitution. This is a significant step in the context of ensuing "food sovereignty" of its people. Accordingly, it emphasizes on access to productive resources (such as land, technological services and capital) for the poor to reduce their poverty with increased employment opportunities. It also intends to promote access to shelter, health and educational services at the same time. All these initiatives are important in the context of contributing to the ZHC targets.

The country adopted ZHC initiative as a national agenda holding the vision for preparing a National Action Plan to eradicate hunger by 2025. To move ahead with this process, a roadmap was prepared by MoAD to launch the ZHC initiative and then formulate the National Action Plan covering a period of ten years starting from 2016 till 2025. It led to the launching of ZHC Initiative on 19 December 2014 by Dr. Narayan Khadka, Senior Minister, on behalf of the former Prime Minister Mr. Sushil Koirala. The launching event was jointly organized by the MoAD along with other line ministries including the collaboration with UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral development partners. The CSOs (civil society organizations) and other private sector organizations also attended this event. It was an opportunity to make related stakeholders conversant with their expected roles for the formulation and implementation of NAP. Their participation in this event helped to renew their envisaged commitment towards meeting the targets of ending hunger and malnutrition by 2025. After launching of the event, the process was obstructed by the devastating earthquake of April 25, 2015 for few months. It led to the adjustment of the roadmap as follows:

Figure 2: Roadmap for NAP (2016-2025)



3.1 Objective of formulation of the National Action Plan

Major objective of the formulation of NAP is to ensure “rights to food” by improving food and nutrition security of people to achieve a society free of hunger and malnutrition by 2025. In this regard, it emphasizes on fostering right based access to food and its proper utilization. Its specific objectives are as follows.

- Strengthen sustainable production process for accelerated growth of the agriculture sector;
- Expand pro-poor employment and income generating opportunities;
- Improve food and nutritional status of all people in the country;
- Improve social protection system for the poor suffering from hunger, poverty and malnutrition;

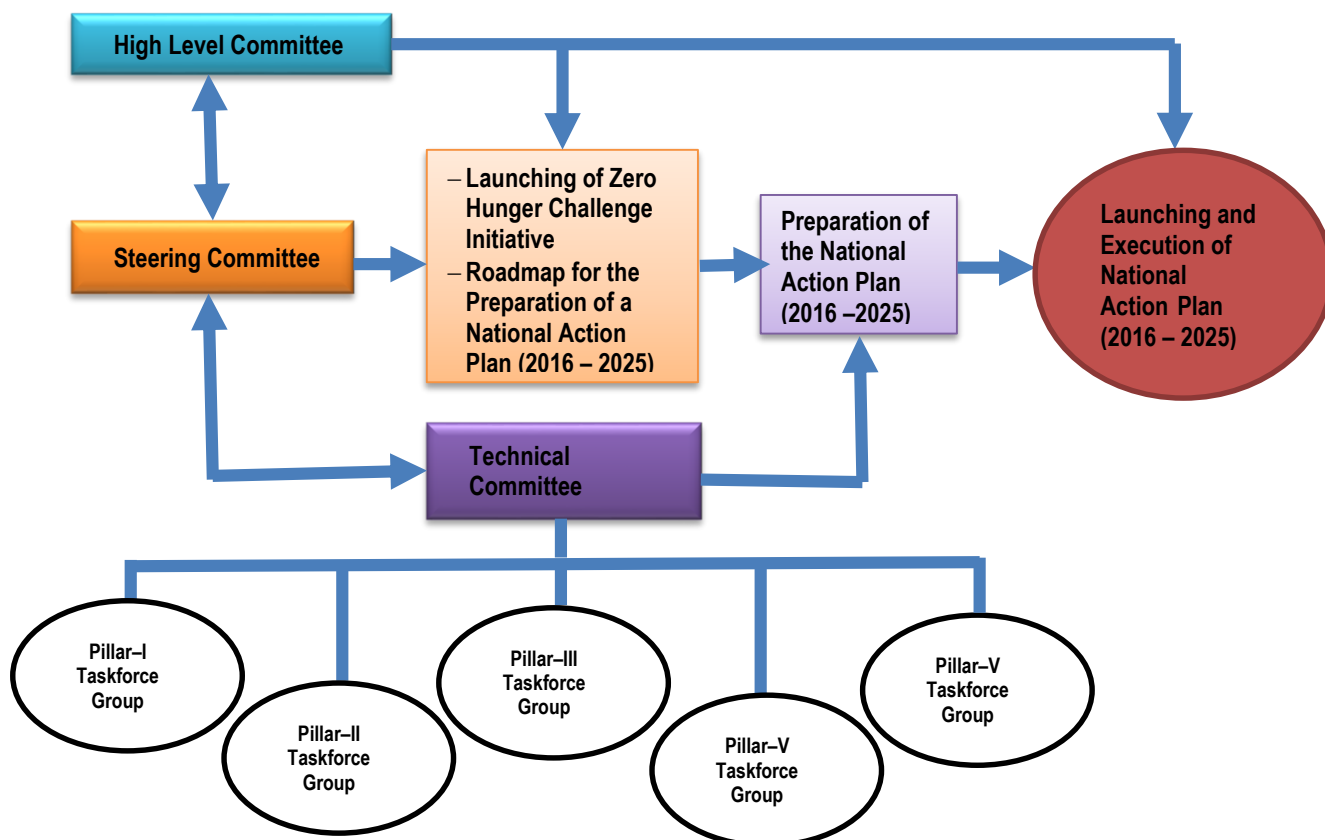
- Improve food governance services for effective management of hunger and malnutrition; and
- Foster right based food security.

The formulation of NAP will add value to existing efforts made under various policies, programmes and projects that aim to enhance food and nutrition security. It attempts to fill the gaps by identifying critical areas, which have remained unattended yet but are useful in the context of eradicating poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

3.2 Institutional arrangements for formulation

The formulation of NAP has adopted participatory process ensuring representation of related stakeholders. Three Committees and five Sub-committees (Technical Taskforce Groups) have been formed as follows:

Figure 3: Institutional Arrangement Structure Formulating the NAP (2016-2025)



Each Committee and Sub-committee has been entrusted with specific tasks. The HLC has been made responsible for providing policy guidance and ensuring inter-ministerial coordination while the SC has been entrusted with the responsibility of providing direction for the design of the NAP and overseeing the formulation progress. Likewise, the TC has been responsible for reviewing and suggesting technical structure of NAP proposed by each Pillar-specific Sub-committee (Task Force Group).

To facilitate coordination among various roles undertaken by different committees and subcommittees, respective ToRs, approved by the HLC upon endorsement of the SC, has been provided.

The HLC is chaired by the Minister of MoAD, where the Secretary of the Ministry works as Member-Secretary of Committee. He is also a Chairperson of the SC, where the Joint-Secretary who is the Chairperson of TC works as Member-Secretary. The Subcommittee (Technical Task Groups) are chaired by the Under Secretaries of the Ministries concerned with the Pillar-specific tasks. The UNRC represents as member of the HLC on behalf of the international development partners, while the Country Director of FAO represents as member of the SC.

IV. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND MAJOR COMPONENTS OF NAP

Nepal is one among the few countries in the world, incorporating "food sovereignty" in its Constitution as a fundamental right of her citizens. Commensurate with this, the first and foremost priority of the NAP has remained to ensure access to and proper utilization of food by all people sustainably contributing to meet their basic food and nutritional status.

It is developed in line with the Agriculture Development Strategy, which is a perspective agriculture development plan for Nepal for 20 years starting from 2016. It is an umbrella programme for food and nutrition security interventions as well. Its priorities are linked to Multi-sector Nutrition Plan and other poverty reduction frameworks related to food production, equitable distribution and effective utilization of food to maintain basic nutritional standards.

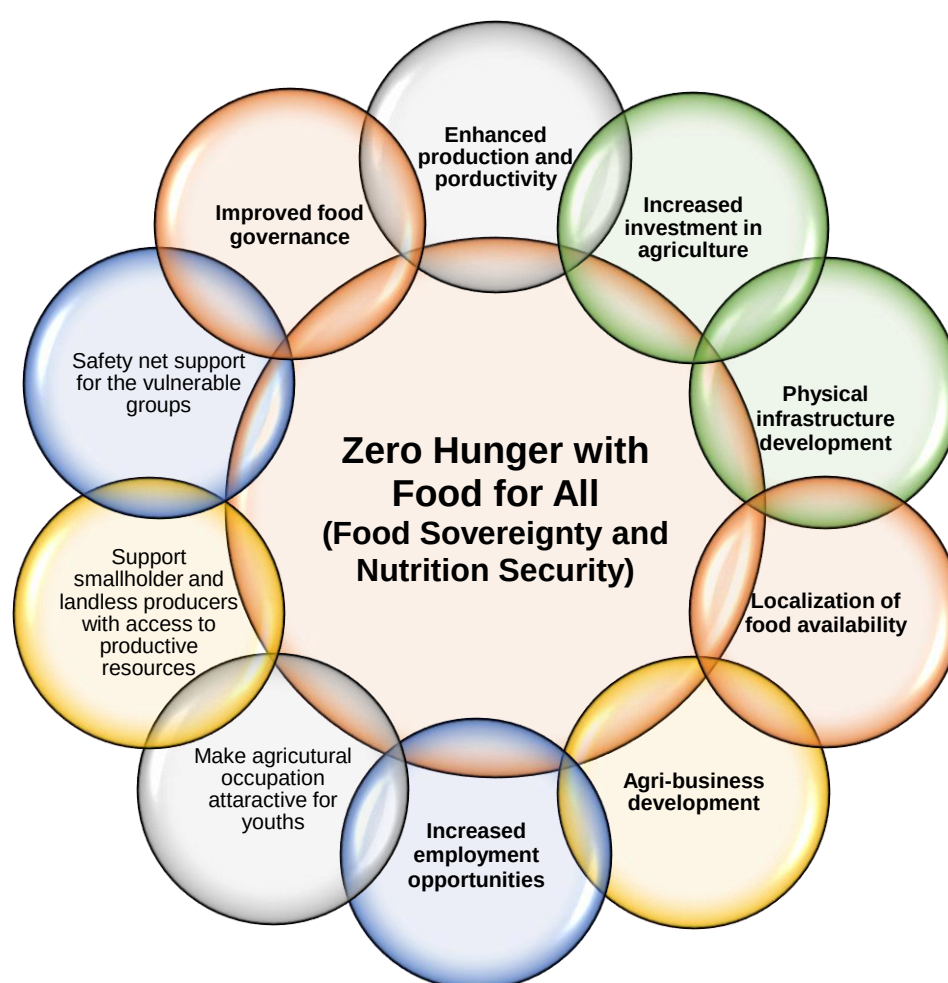
By adopting coherent agenda with the prevailing policies and strategies the NAP highlights on the importance of agricultural development leading to food security and nutrition. It not only looks into the critical areas of production but also necessary support system examining the currently less attended or even unattended subject areas that could accelerate the process of eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition.

The NAP emphasizes both on emergency and long-term solutions to food and nutrition security. It suggests adoption of strong monitoring and evaluation system for the assessment of results of delivered services to provide necessary feedback for interventions to meet the ultimate objective of eradicating hunger and malnutrition. By suggesting this, it intends to make related institutional functionaries accountable towards improved food and nutrition security. In this regard, it considers establishment of baseline information backed by key indicators of stage wise achievements essential.

4.1 Strategic Priorities

The rights to food is a priority for the NAP. It intends to achieve “food for all” to create a situation of zero hunger by 2025. In order to reach to this stage, it has emphasized on enhanced food production and productivity, increase investment in agriculture, development of physical infrastructure, localization of food availability, development of agri-business, increase employment opportunities, making agricultural occupation attractive for youths, support for smallholder and landless producers with access to productive resources, safety net support for the vulnerable groups, and improved food governance as its strategic priorities.

Figure 4: Strategic Priorities Suggested under NAP (2016 – 2025)



Enhanced Food Production and Productivity: The production and productivity of food crops is affected by several factors. Adverse ecological condition caused by climate change effects is one of them. It demands cultivation of crops suitable to respond to the changing climatic conditions. In view of this, the NAP suggests promotion of climate smart crops which have comparative advantage in the food market.

The staple food consumption trend observed in the food deficit areas in Nepal reveals that most of the consumers have their preference over rice as their main staple food. Such preference exists even in the areas which are not suitable for rice cultivation. It has led to the neglect of production of other potential indigenous crops (e.g. millets, oats, barley, buckwheat etc.). The NAP suggests the need for breaking such trend with increased support for seeds, breeds, fertilizers and loans by making the farm families actively engaged in linking the transactions of valuable indigenous crops to the markets together with their value chains development making the consumers aware about the nutritional properties contained in the indigenous sources of the staple food items.

Increase investment in agriculture: Under-investment in agriculture has been realized as one of the reasons for low application of quality inputs and advanced technologies. It affects the level of production and productivity. To overcome such situation there is a demand for increased budgetary allocation by the government in agriculture.⁴ The NAP suggests making an attempt to promote investment with capital formation support extended to the food insecure farmers.

The government source alone will not be sufficient to meet increasing demand for investment in agriculture. For this, creating favourable climate for the mobilization of private and cooperative sector investments with necessary incentives is essential. The mobilization of cooperative fund is particularly important for the smallholder producers who form the majority of the farm households in the country. They can be targeted as priority groups for collective efforts in the production and marketing of crops.

Physical infrastructure development: Poor accesses to basic infrastructure facilities are one of the reasons for low production, productivity and marketability of both inputs as well as outputs at a reasonable price. Such problems are more serious in the case of remote hills and mountains where accessing market is often difficult. They lead to higher transaction cost and also pose difficulties in meeting the food requirements locally.

The areas having difficult physical terrains often keep the people of those areas in an isolated condition. In such situation, they cannot play much with their income generating activities without access to basic infrastructures. In order to break such barrier, the NAP emphasizes on the promotion of irrigation facilities, local storage provisions, transportation services, processing facilities for the agro-value chains, and establishment of the marketing infrastructures. As these facilities are also emphasized under the ADS, their accelerated achievements would contribute to

⁴ Preferably 5-10% of the agriculture GDP

encourage production as a means striking balance between the seasonal demand and supply of food between the food surplus and deficit areas.

Localization of food availability: Average food production data of 2011/2012 to 2013/2014 in Nepal revealed that 32 out of 75 districts in the country encounter food shortage. It indicates the need for enhancing production in the food deficit areas to the extent the potentials for diversified food production exist so that the food security situation can be successfully localized.

Map – 1: Food Surplus and Deficit Districts of Nepal



The NAP emphasizes on diversifying the food production system covering the promotion of both improved and indigenous crop varieties and the animal breeds to the extent they are technically feasible and financially viable. Efforts will be made to make the food systems locally sustainable. Mapping of major food crop domains suitable to their location specific potentials will be undertaken to target selective agricultural production and productivity interventions supported with the supply of quality inputs and necessary market development providing choice for the consumers to select the items of their preference.

In order to ensure all season availability of inputs and marketable outputs, it suggests establishment of increased capacity of godown for seeds, fertilizers and food grains in each development region.

Agri-business development: Stimulating agri-business with emphasis on related value chains can contribute to engage greater number of poor in the income earning opportunities. Value chain can also be one of the ways of preserving food for a longer term to meet seasonal food shortage. It can also be stored and disposed-off in the market minimizing the perishable losses. Viewing these, the NAP intends to increase participation of smallholder farmers and landless rural poor on these activities. It suggests necessary institutional support from the line agencies, cooperatives and the farmers associations for their enterprise development.

Increased employment opportunities: By nature, the Nepalese economy is agrarian. It is a source for major employment opportunities for many youths who are unemployed. It is also one of the potential means for poverty reduction and improved food security. The contribution of this sector is highly important for the marginalized groups of people living in the remote areas. In order to ensure their food security, mainstreaming their meaningful engagement in the economic activities needs special attention. In view of this, the NAP emphasizes on generation of new employment opportunities in the farm and off-farm activities through relevant value chains and on the non-farm sector with vocational skills training. Such strategy is expected to reduce the trends of outmigration of youths seeking jobs in the foreign markets as the low skilled labour. Acquiring vocational skills will be important for most of the first time job seekers who form the majority of unemployed youths who are aged between 16 – 24 years.

Make agricultural occupation attractive for youths: The increasing migration of youths for foreign employment reveals that engagement in agriculture has become a second choice for many youths. It has caused feminization of agriculture as most of the households are sending their male youths for the foreign job with the attraction of potential remittance. It also creates shortage of agricultural labour in the season of major farm operations. To overcome this situation the NAP emphasizes on making the agricultural engagements more attractive for youths with necessary incentives for production with subsidized inputs, application of labour saving technology through micro-mechanization, inputs and outputs market linkage development and related minimum price support arrangements. Such incentive not only contributes to promote their productive engagements but also to enhance food affordability.

Support smallholder and landless producers with access to productive resources: The smallholder farmers and landless rural poor are unable to achieve sufficient production in the absence of adequate productive resources. It not only prevents them from production shortage but also from poor food affordability. Realizing this, the NAP emphasizes on increased access of smallholder farmers and landless rural poor to land under the fixed term contractual arrangements wherever possible. It also suggests provision of institutional support services for

seeds, fertilizers and irrigation water including the soft loans to promote their self-employed activities.

Safety net support for the vulnerable groups: Poor people affected by food shortage will not be able to access employment and income earning opportunities immediately. Therefore, they need protection for access to food till the jobs are available for them in the labour market. For such transition period, the NAP suggests social safety net support provision for the vulnerable groups (i.e. the group which encounters food shortage of more than 3 months in a year).

Such group should not only obtain support for food but also micro-nutrient supplement depending upon the extent of their hunger condition and malnutrition. The women and children should be targeted under such support as it can contribute to reduce the number of stunted children below five years.

Safety net provision is also required to protect risk averse farmers against the new ventures they will be taking. They should be ensured against the risk of crop failure or livestock death including the risk of market price volatilities. The NAP emphasizes on promoting such insurance provisions to transform the farmers from the adoption of traditional agriculture to modern agricultural system. Accordingly, it plans to organize group production activities among the smallholder farmers and landless rural poor so that they can enhance their capacity of taking risks by sharing their knowledge within the production group, while thinning the risk burden, if any, in case they occur. It requires further expansion of prevailing crop and livestock insurance support being provided by the government with 75 percent subsidy on the annual premium to be paid.

The NAP also emphasizes on the utilization of nutrition dense food by promoting best kitchen practices for the poor families. These families will be trained to cook vegetables and animal protein based food preparation together with the cereals to maintain balance in the intake of their nutritional diets. The institutions like *Ama Samuha* (mothers' groups) and other women groups will be mobilized to facilitate this process.

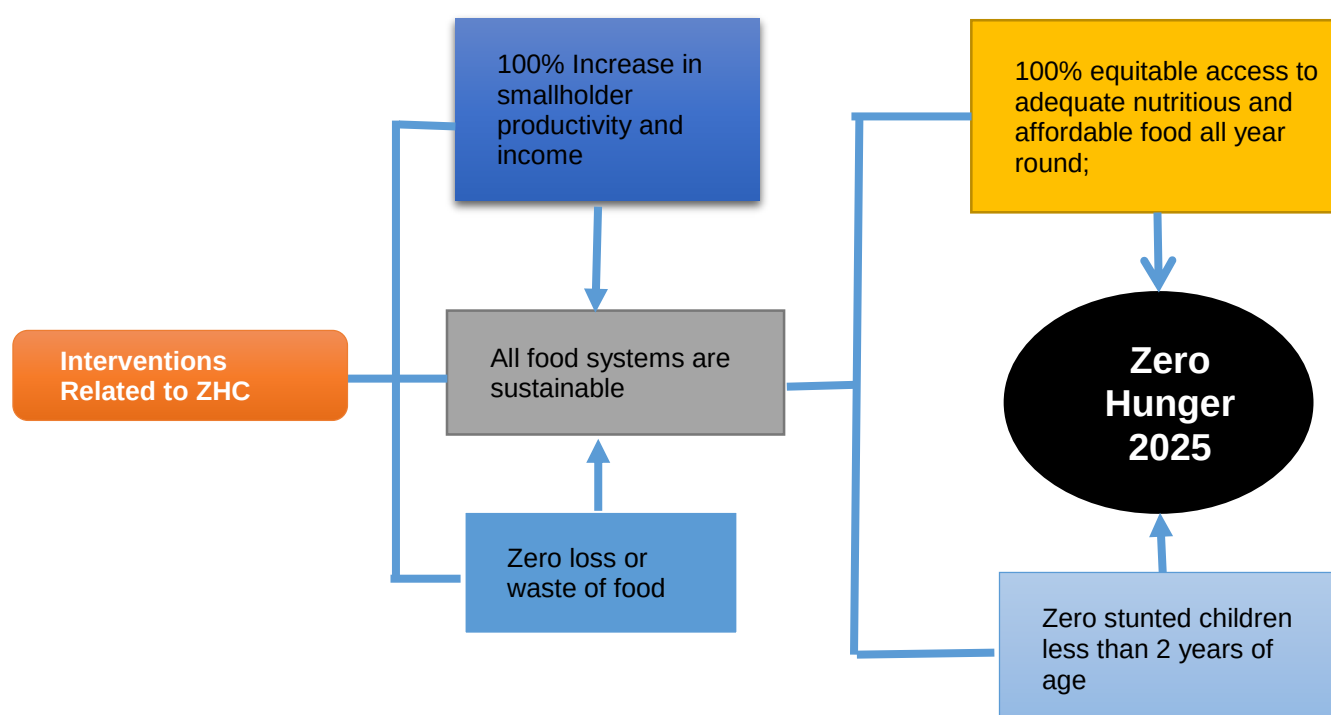
Improved food governance: Mr. Kofi Annan, former Secretary General of the United Nations, once said that *good governance is one of the important factors in eradicating poverty and promoting development*. Maintaining institutional accountability in delivering the public services is important in this regard. The NAP emphasizes application of improved governance norms in the public food distribution system. It also highlights the need of making the pricing process transparent. The distributions should be made inclusive in view of the needs to be addressed for the vulnerable groups. The service delivery actors should be made accountable towards these. It should contribute to safeguard the poor with equitable access to all kinds of institutional services be it in the form of production

support or the distribution of food. It entails effective engagement of the stakeholders in identifying disadvantaged target groups with priority to ensure their food security.

4.2 Major Components of NAP

The components of the NAP are developed for five Pillars of ZHC initiative. The outcomes, outputs and activities proposed for interventions through the Plan are identified accordingly.

Figure 5: Linkage across the Intervention Pillars



4.2.1 Pillar – I: 100 % Equitable Access to Adequate, Nutritious and Affordable Food All Year Round

This Pillar deals with creation of enabling environment for adequate access to affordable as well as nutritious food. It emphasizes on enhancing production with increased on-farm, off-farm and non-farm income generating activities, in general, and targeted to the vulnerable groups, in particular. The ultimate objective of such emphasis is to make "fundamental rights to food" operational.

The Pillar-I suggests design of suitable policy instruments for effective utilization of land. Stabilization of food prices, sharing of market information, access to stabilized market, maintenance of food reserves for the emergencies, social protection for vulnerable groups and safety net provision to cover the needs of poor are its priorities.

All activities covered under this Pillar emphasize on sensitivity towards people who suffer from poverty, hunger and malnutrition. In this respect, it aims to address the needs of most vulnerable groups (e.g. women, children, elderly persons, female headed households, households having impaired person with disability, HIV/AIDS affected persons, victims of natural disasters and the remote area dwellers encountering food shortage). Creating awareness about their rights to food and nutrition security and also introducing pro-poor food entitlements for the vulnerable groups through Food Stamp service in emergencies are given priority.

This Pillar intends to reduce unfavourable effects of food price volatilities by enhancing access of producers and consumers with well-functioning markets. In particular, the poor and vulnerable people, who are often hard hit by erratic changes in their capacity to afford food, are proposed to protect their shortages by introducing public distribution system with emergency food stocks. Considering this need, the Pillar suggests construction of storage facilities for agricultural inputs as well as outputs at the accessible market locations.

It emphasizes on the generation of new employment opportunities of all kinds (farm, off-farm and non-farm) to enhance affordability. Those who are unable to take advantage of enhanced production process straight away, due to their poor access to productive resources, will be supported with safety net provisions for a transitional period of five years (i.e. till they can stand on their own feet).

The Pillar highlights on the importance of price monitoring mechanism for major inputs and outputs. Information on the monitored pricing rates will be disseminated among the producers, traders and consumers preventing them from the effects of uncontrolled price volatilities at different occasions.

Two major Outcomes envisaged under this Pillar are as follows:

Outcome - 1.1	Nepal's Constitutional Rights to Food Sovereignty materialized with increased access of all people to food
Outcome – 1.2	Affordable nutritious food available for equitable use adequately

The **Outcome - 1.1** expects to generate following outputs:

Output – 1.1.1	Laws to ensure food sovereignty formulated and enforced
Output - 1.1.2	Increased access to inputs for the production of food crops
Output - 1.1.3	Increased production of livestock
Output - 1.1.4	Increased access to production infrastructure
Output - 1.1.5	Strong linkage established between the research and extension services
Output - 1.1.6	Women's role in productive activities enhanced

Output - 1.1.7	Crop cultivation promoted by their suitability to different ecological belts
Output - 1.1.8	Smallholder farmer investment increased

Similarly, the **Outcome 1.2** targets to generate following outputs:

Output - 1.2.1	Food affordability capacity of the households enhanced with increased income
Output - 1.2.2	Availability of food increased with strengthened distribution system
Output - 1.2.3	Consumers increasingly accessing nutritious food of modern and indigenous varieties

4.2.2 Pillar 2 – Zero stunted children less than 2 years of age

This Pillar emphasizes on universal access to nutritious food for the expectant and lactating mothers and the children under two. In particular, it gives priority for the 1000-day window of opportunity between the start of pregnancy and a child's second birthday, supported by sustainable nutrition-sensitive health care, water, sanitation, education and specific nutrition interventions that enable empowerment of women, as encouraged within the Movement for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Nutrition (REACH).

In addition, it also considers output envisaged under the ICN2 Framework of Action. It prefers adoption of consultative process with the stakeholders to review current policies (such as MSNP, IYCF strategy, Maternal Nutrition Strategy, and FSN PoA) and see how these actions could complement their efforts mutually. It is believed that such interaction would contribute to add actions which might have been overlooked.

Preventing the risk against malnutrition through improved dietary intakes has remained one of the priorities under this Pillar. It suggests optimal biological utilization of food highlighting on the concerns for controlling food, water and vector borne diseases. It emphasizes on the promotion of access to adequate macro- and micro-nutrient intakes for mothers, children under five and adolescent girls.

The focus of NAP is on overcoming calorie, protein and fat intake deficiencies that might be a reason for stunting (chronic malnutrition) of children. It also aims to eliminate wasting (acute malnutrition) and underweight (chronic/acute malnutrition) among the children aged under five (CU5). Overcoming chronic energy deficiency (CED) among women of the reproductive age (WRA) is also prioritized with emphasis on the intake of iron, foliate, Vitamins A and B, iodine and zinc medicines for children and WRA.

Promoting healthy eating habit and diversification of diets with utilization of nutrition-dense food has remained its priority suggesting the target groups for consuming

different protein rich food items such as animal food and bean, especially in the case of adolescent girls, mothers and children.

This Pillar highlights improvement in the maternal, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices with routine intake of micronutrient supplements, iodized salt and fortified food. Using safe drinking water and improving sanitation facilities to control possible infections has been covered as one of the measures for minimizing susceptibility to possible diseases.

Changing the nutrition behaviour of family members is considered essential for improvement in the nutrition status of the target groups. Emphasis is laid for the elimination of food taboos by educating mothers for proper health care of their children. Educating the community members in adopting improved nutritional practices has remained its priority for sustainable improvement measures. Capacity building for the front line service providers has been felt essential under this Pillar.

Three Outcomes envisaged under this Pillar are as follows:

Outcome - 2.1	Nutrition sensitivity improved
Outcome - 2.2	Enhanced access to nutritious food
Outcome – 2.3	Reduced malnutrition cases

Under the **Outcome - 2.1** following outputs are targeted:

Output – 2.1.1	Production and consumption patterns oriented towards nutrition-dense food
Output – 2.1.2	Household members conscious about maintaining the nutritional standard of their family members

Under the **Outcome 2.2** the outputs envisaged are as follows:

Output – 2.2.1	Producers engaged in producing nutritious food items and enhancing food affordability
Output – 2.2.2	Emergency food reserves maintained at the household and public distribution service levels
Output - 2.2.3	Consumers capable of recognizing and eating safer and nutritious food

Similarly, under the **Outcome 2.3** the outputs envisaged are as follows:

Output - 2.3.1	Nutritious food ensured for 1000-day windows (i.e. from pregnancy to a child's second birthday)
Output - 2.3.2	Behavioural changes adopted for maintaining adequate nutritional standards
Output - 2.3.3	Servicing capacity of health staff and community members strengthened for detecting and treating malnutrition cases

4.2.3 Pillar 3 – All food systems are sustainable

This Pillar emphasizes on ensuring sustainable agriculture system for food security. It aims to make the agriculture production process sustainable through improved soil fertility, efficient use of water resources, conservation of biodiversity, coping with natural disasters and adaptation to adverse effects of climate change. It also highlights on the enhanced access to quality and adequate inputs in time so as to increase land and labour productivity and food production to make the food systems sustainable by improving environmental, economic and social well-being of communities.

Sustainable food system prioritises on making nutritious food items adequately available in the local market and improving affordability of people through creation of new jobs across the agricultural value chains. However, increase in income is addressed by the Pillar IV.

Protection of tenure of individuals and communities on land, fisheries and forests is important for sustainable food system of local communities. Adoption of women friendly technologies reduces drudgery freeing their time for more productive activities.

Coping with natural disasters and adapting to climate change and variability through adoption of climate smart crops can help to achieve sustainable food system. To facilitate this process, priority is needed on research and extension services related to climate change adaptation and sustainable agriculture practices.

Ensuring coherence among the roles played by different organizations (e.g. agriculture, industry, trade, energy, land reform, water resources and environment) has also been considered essential for the sustainable food system. Accordingly, developing complementarities among the policies and programmes of related organizations are essential for designing and achieving agriculture development and sustainable food system.

Two Outcomes envisaged under this Pillar are as follows:

Outcome - 3.1	Sustainable management of productive natural resources in food production
Outcome - 3.2	Food quality and safety standards applied in food value chain at all levels

Under the **Outcome - 3.1** three outputs expected are as follows:

Output – 3.1.1	Watershed safeguarded against deterioration
Output - 3.1.1	Sustainable management of farm water and soil for cultivation adopted

Output - 3.1.2	Management capacity of the farmers developed to cope with adverse effects of CCND
Output – 3.1.3	Improved land administration system adopted

Similarly, under the **Outcome 3.2**, two outputs envisaged are as follows:

Output - 3.2.1	Food transactions founded in line with the national quality and safety standards
Output - 3.2.2	Market access of quality foods for the value chain processes ensured

4.2.4 Pillar 4 – 100% Increase in smallholder productivity and income

Around 53 percent farmers in Nepal are smallholders. This Pillar emphasizes on the contribution of these farmers in achieving ZHC with enhanced production and productivity. Against the limited availability of agricultural land and even shrinkages observed due to increased population as well as urbanization, this Pillar entails to overcome ZHC with enhanced productivity than area expansion. It requires farmers to achieve greater production targets per unit of land. Given that the smallholder farmers are not only producers but also the target group beneficiaries of the production process, enhancing participation of these target groups on all the four dimensions of food security (i.e. availability, accessibility, utilization and stability) is emphasized. It not only emphasizes their role in increased production, productivity and income but also in the intake of sufficient nutritious food to eradicate hunger and malnutrition.

The NAP emphasizes on the increase in the productivity of all kinds of crops including cereals (rice, maize, wheat, millets etc.), other staple crops (e.g. potatoes), and the fruits and vegetables. It aims to increase livestock production as well. For these improvements, the Pillar expects support for enhanced technologies, timely access to inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, planting materials, poultry chicks, improved animals, fingerlings etc.) and the facilities for marketing of outputs. Hoping to capture ecological potential of different areas, the NAP suggests cultivation of both improved and indigenous crops that are found more adaptable to pest, drought and flood related risks.

The Pillar emphasizes water use efficiency in increasing production. Accordingly, it emphasizes on creation of both physical infrastructure for irrigation and improved water management practice at the same time.

The priority laid by this Pillar to enhance production is to meet household level food requirement first. It will then be followed by marketing of surplus at the second place to earn cash incomes. Viewing this, the production system suggested emphasizes to enhance efficiency as well as effectiveness in meeting their consumption requirements as well as in increasing household incomes. In order to facilitate this process, suitable linkage will be developed among the producers, traders and consumers.

Increased access to productive resources (especially land and credit) will be provided for smallholder farmers and landless rural poor. They will be encouraged to engage themselves in the home-based agro-processing industries. Such support will be extended in the remote areas having potentials for running the market-friendly value chains.

Three Outcomes envisaged under this Pillar are as follows:

Outcome – 4.1	Productivity of crops and livestock doubled and marketed by the small farms
Outcome - 4.2	Volume of agricultural investment increased benefiting smallholder farmers
Outcome – 4.3	Employment opportunities diversified for income raising

Under the **Outcome 4.1** two outputs will be generated as follows:

Output - 4.1.1	Increased agribusiness opportunities for the crops produced
Output - 4.1.2	Increased agribusiness opportunities for the livestock products

Similarly, under the **Outcome 4.2** the outputs targeted include the following:

Output – 4.2.1	Financial resources for investment accessible from multiple-sources
Output - 4.2.2	Reduced risks on smallholder farmers in performing agricultural production, processing and marketing activities

Likewise, other two outputs expected to generate under the **Outcome 4.3** are as follows:

Output – 4.3.1	Increased engagement of smallholder farmers in the farm, off-farm and non-farm activities
Output – 4.3.2	Increased access of smallholder farmers to productive natural resources

4.2.5 Pillar 5 – Zero loss or waste of food

Estimated figures of FAO, IFAD and WFP reveal around 45 percent global loss of fruits and vegetables and nearly 30percent loss of cereals due to poor post-harvest techniques. Further to this, the food loss also occurs from consumers by throwing of left-over food to garbage. It happens due to their poor knowledge about the food preservation techniques. These losses substantially reduce food availability and also decrease earnings of the producers. They also reduce affordability among the consumers who encounter high demand pushed procurement of food grains against the short supplies that contributes to price rise. In the face of increasing food shortage

and decreasing affordability, controlling these losses is important. Such control can enhance supply of additional food for those who lack access.

The food loss encountered by the country occurs both at the pre-harvest⁵ and post-harvest stages. Preventing such loss is still a low priority in the country. To overcome such situation, this Pillar emphasizes on loss control at all levels extending from production to the consumption levels encompassing harvest, storage, transport, processing, retailing and consumption stages.

The Pillar emphasizes on making all players of the food system responsible to adopt loss or waste preventing technologies or habits based on the identification of major loss points. It suggests enhancing knowledge and skills for the adoption of control measures in the food chains.

The NAP emphasizes on the establishment of sound infrastructural base (e.g. transport, cool and dry storage facilities, energy, preservation equipment, packing-house and ICT etc.) to manage loss at related supply points. In this regard, promoting knowledge management practices based on regular monitoring of implemented activities has been suggested.

This Pillar has envisaged “*Food loss reduced for increased utilization*” as its **Outcome - 5.1**. It is expected to be met with the achievement of following two outputs.

Output - 5.1.1	Value chain actors engaged in minimizing food loss and waste
Output - 5.1.2	Facilities created for minimizing food loss

The activities to be implemented for the accomplishment of above mentioned outcomes and outputs related to all the five Pillars are presented in **Annex – I** along with their respective targets and indicators to be applied for the assessment of progress. The activities proposed are based on the review of ongoing programmes and projects supported by various partners contributing to the issues related to food security, reduction of poverty and hunger, and the nutrition security including the priority programmes and projects currently implemented under the MoAD (**see Annex – II and III for further details**).

For successful accomplishment of the envisaged outcomes and outputs related to each of the five Pillars, sensitizing related stakeholders on the spirit of ZHC as reflected in NAP would be essential. It helps to facilitate coordination of implemented activities across the five Pillars. It requires regular monitoring of progress and the identification of gaps, if any, in the move towards meeting the goal of zero hunger and malnutrition by 2025.

⁵ Pre-harvest loss occurred due to late harvest of earlier maturing grains in a mixed variety cultivation.

V. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR NAP (2016 – 2025)

Estimated resource requirement for NAP to fill the gaps beyond the ongoing programmes and projects would be around NRs. 242.5 billion (equivalent to US\$ 2.3 billion).⁶

Table 1: Estimated Resource Requirements for NAP (2016 – 2025)

(NRs. 'million)

Year	Pillar I	Pillar II	Pillar III	Pillar IV	Pillar V	Total	%
2016	13,534.5	4,637.8	402.1	2,880.9	2,377.5	23,832.8	9.1
2017	14,019.5	4,812.4	417.6	2,960.9	2,377.9	24,588.4	9.4
2018	14,428.8	4,997.9	428.7	2,475.4	10.2	22,341.0	9.4
2019	13,580.0	4,970.6	445.7	2,272.7	10.7	21,279.7	8.9
2020	14,110.5	5,167.1	463.7	2,363.4	10.7	22,115.3	9.3
2021	14,823.0	5,423.5	486.9	2,483.4	11.6	23,228.3	9.8
2022	15,565.0	5,696.3	511.7	2,606.1	12.1	24,391.7	10.3
2023	16,338.0	5,980.1	536.9	2,736.9	12.6	25,604.8	10.8
2024	17,157.0	6,280.1	564.1	2,872.9	13.1	26,887.1	11.3
2025	18,021.0	6,596.6	592.2	3,016.9	14.1	28,240.6	11.9
Total	151,562.5	54,562.5	4,850.0	26,675.0	4,850.0	242,500.0	100.0

VI. FUNDING STRATEGY

The budgetary requirement is expected to be met by seeking collaboration and commitments from the strategic development partners working for the reduction of poverty and the food and nutrition security. Additional resources will be mobilized from all development partners including government, international development organizations and the private sector. In order to avoid foreseeable pressure on the accumulation of total resources within a short period, the NAP suggests implementation of the proposed activities phase wise in their respective order of priorities. It is proposed that the short-term activities will be implemented to prepare a foundation for medium-term which will further lead to the implementation of long-term activities.

The NAP suggests establishment of a national fund to fill the basket of proposed resource requirements. For this purpose, the NAP will apply collective fundraising strategy. The government, on its part, will make an effort to increase its allocations for food and nutrition security, while the international development partners will be requested to mobilize increased support as far as possible as well. The NAP also emphasizes that its effort should not only concentrate on collecting more resources but also making the use of available resources efficient as well as effective.

⁶ Converted at the rate of US \$ 1 = NRs. 108.

The NAP believes on the fact that the fundraising efforts can be effective only when the multi-sector activities to be implemented are properly identified and planned with a coordinated spirit. This is important as the issue of eradicating hunger and malnutrition involve the problems to be solved beyond the capacity of a single sector. Viewing this, attempts will be made to mobilize all development partners (national and international) to reinforce their priorities towards a drive for achieving eradication of hunger and malnutrition with adequate food and nutrition security sustainably. To make this happen, the development partners will be requested to work closely in setting their intervention priorities by drawing detailed work plans with synergy for the short, medium and long term as relevant.

The collective launching of ZHC initiative at the global level in 2012, at the regional level in 2013 and the national level on 19 December 2014 has formed a basis to seek commitment of key stakeholders at different levels. It can be considered a positive sign for engaging various stakeholders at different levels by holding a common agenda of overcoming ZHC. It can be taken as a foundation for successfully raising the required level of resources to make the country free from poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

VII. SCOPE FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP ACTIVITIES

The MoAD has recently issued 27-Point agenda to make the country self-reliant on food production within the next few years. This reinforced commitment creates greater hope for successful accomplishment of NAP targets among other ongoing efforts. Currently, the contribution of home produced cereals is almost 50 percent in the food basket of which around 21 percent is contributed by rice alone. Nepal is currently harvesting rice at the rate of 3.3 mt per hectare. It can be raised further with improved access to quality inputs. It indicates Nepal's potential to produce more beyond its current level of production of around 4-5 million mt. per year.

According to FAO, 119 kg food is needed for an adult person per year.⁷ Around 90 kg of this requirement is contributed by rice and the rest by other crops (such as maize, wheat, millet, oat and buckwheat).⁸ In view of the potentials for further increasing production of all these crops and enlarge the food basket, Nepal can be hopeful for successful achievement of ZHC through the NAP by 2025.

Reducing poverty and hunger has remained national and global priorities over the years. The MDG-1 captured these themes at both global and country levels stating *eradication of extreme poverty and hunger* under its first Goal. The same has been carried out further by the Goal No. 2 of SDG. It emphasizes on *ending hunger*,

⁷ According to national census survey an adult person needs 122 Kg.

⁸ Kantipur Daily, February 1, 2016, Kathmandu, Nepal.

achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture. The NAP has an advantage of these priorities as they contribute to build synergy in the implementation of NAP targets. Equally important for NAP are the priorities set under the Agriculture Development Strategy, 2015 and the Multi Sector Nutrition Plan **(see Annex – IV for further details).**

The cooperation of both national and international development partners is important for NAP to successfully implement its planned activities with a shared vision. Such collaboration is expected to increase investments targeted towards increased production and marketing services that can benefit poor who are food insecure. It not only contributes to eradicate their poverty, hunger and malnutrition but also adds value to realize Nepal's dream of improving its “current status of “least developed nation” to a “developing nation” by 2022.

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The NAP will attempt to obtain coordinated support from key stakeholders representing the service providers such government line agencies, cooperatives, farmers’ groups, international development partners and the private sector stakeholders. Implementation of proposed activities will be made complementary by sharing annual plans across the related ministries. Efforts will be made to create technical and budgetary synergies.

The implementation process will apply incremental approach by launching the prioritized activities in a sequenced manner by dividing the targets to be accomplished in the short-term (2016-2017), medium-term (2018-2020) and the long term (2021-2025) time intervals. This kind of phased approach is expected to soften the burden of arranging all logistics and resources at a time.

Progress will be monitored at both district and national levels through the ZHC Secretariat established at MoAD under the supervision of High Level Committee. The Secretariat will be made responsible for ensuring implementation of cross-sectoral tasks as planned under the NAP. It will maintain database collecting information from key stakeholders. It will submit periodic progress reports to the High Level Committee indicating changes occurred in the accomplishment of hunger and nutrition status. The Secretariat will establish Focal Group for effective implementation of the planned activities, as necessary. District level Committees will be formed to implement and monitor progress on respective targets. They will report their progress to the Secretariat quarterly.

Participatory knowledge management principle will applied in monitoring the implemented activities. Information will be shared among related stakeholders to keep them abreast about the ongoing poverty, hunger and nutrition status against the indicators set for the envisaged outcomes, outputs, and activities. It will also cover

reporting on emerging issues. Multi-stakeholders meetings will be organized twice a year to discuss the progress covering emerging issues and opportunities associated with the potentials for sustainable food production, adequacy of institutional services provided, extent of food access improved, changes occurred in food and nutrition security status of people, and the likelihood of achieving the goal of eradicating hunger and malnutrition by 2025. Discussions will also be held on whether the currently planned activities are adequate to meet the targets under each Pillar. It will also look into whether the currently set indicators are adequate to capture reporting of envisaged progress and issues related to each Pillar.

Policy dialogues will be held every three years among the stakeholders representing government agencies, international development partners, producers, suppliers, consumers, cooperatives and the farmers associations. Feedbacks will be obtained on how best the targets of eradicating hunger and malnutrition can be accomplished and what policy protection measures should be adjusted.

Baseline and benchmark figures will be established creating space for inserting new indicators of progress, if the currently set indicators are found inadequate to ascertain any dimension of progress. If necessary, even a new survey will be conducted to fill the information gaps against the key parameters of the progress envisaged.

The NAP will be a living document providing scope for learning by doing till it can successfully meet the ultimate goal of ensuring zero hunger. Its planned activities will be implement with the periodic review of results and again plan further to fill the gaps observed, if any.

Annexes

Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative National Action Plan (2016 – 2025)

Details on the Proposed Outcomes, Outputs and Activities

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities		Related Projects / Programs	Related Agencies			Monitoring and Evaluation					Related Policy / Strategy	Remarks
			Government	Support Institutions (Private / NGOs)	International Development Partners	Progress Indicators	Unit	Target		Year		
								Baseline (2015)	Endline (2025)			
PILLAR - I	100 % EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE, NUTRITIOUS AND AFFORDABLE FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND											
Outcome - 1.1	Nepal's Constitutional Rights to Food Sovereignty materialized with increased access of all people to food											
Output - 1.1.1	Laws to ensure food sovereignty formulated and enforced											
Activity 1.1.1.1	Conduct research on how smallholder farmers and landless rural poor are accessing food to meet their requirement and what legal provisions can improve their access with rights based choice	Agriculture and Food Security Project	MoAD, MoLJ			Research study results applied in facilitating rights based access to food	No.			2017	Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Country Investment Plan; National Nutrition Policy and Strategy; Multi-sector Nutrition Plan; National Health Policy, 1991	
Activity 1.1.1.2	Enact laws that contribute to ensure equitable distribution of food		MoAD, MoLJ			No. of enacted and amended laws protecting equitable distribution of food for the disadvantaged groups	No.			2018	Constitution of Nepal	
Activity 1.1.1.3	Disseminate information through mass media about the measures that contributes poor families in accessing food and nutrition security based on their equal rights		MoAD, MoLJ			No. of poor household members familiar about their equal right to access food	No.			2019		
Output - 1.1.2	Increased access to inputs for the production of food crops											
Activity 1.1.2.1	Improve access to quality seeds	Special Program for Seed Production, Certification and Distribution	MoAD, DoA, DADO			Seed production, certification and distribution system institutionalized in three ecological belts of all five development regions Seed replacement rate improved from the current 10 to 15 percent					National Seed Vision 2013-2025; National Seed Policy, 2056; National Fertilizer Policy, 2002, Seed Act	

											and Seed Regulation	
		Agriculture Information and Communication Center	MoAD									
		Kisan ka lagi Unnat Biubijan Karyakram (KUBK)	MoAD		IFAD, HPIN							
Activity 1.1.2.2	Promote crop varieties suitable for different ecological belts	Home Garden Program	DoA, DADO		SDC	No. of seed varieties promoted						
		Cotton Development Committee	MoAD				No.	2	3	2018		
		National Agriculture Research and Development Fund	MoAD, NARC									
		Crop Development Program	MoAD									
Activity 1.1.2.3	Establish nurseries for different fruits suitable to different ecological belts	Horticulture Centers and Farms	DoA, DADO			No. of seedlings produced through the nurseries						
Activity 1.1.2.4	Establish local seed selection and development activities	Nepal Trade Integration Strategy (NTIS) 2010	DoA, DADO			No. of seed purification activities established	No.	2	5	2025	National Seed Policy, 2056	
		Agriculture Development Project (Janakpur)	MoAD				Ha.	90	233	2025		
Activity 1.1.2.5	Strengthen national seed system including promotion of local seed varieties	Agricultural Extension Program	MoAD			Quantity of local seed produced per year					National Seed Policy, 2056	
		Home Garden Program			SDC							
Activity 1.1.2.6	Increase management efficiency in the use of irrigation water	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	Molrr.		Japan	Coverage of irrigation water per hectare Timeliness in the supply of water to the crop needs	No.	136	353	2025	Irrigation Policy, 2060, Norms for Agri. Extension Programs	
		Community Managed Irrigated Agro Area Project	MoAD		ADB, OFID							
		Rehabilitation and Management Transfer of Government Irrigation Project	Molrr.									
		Irrigation Project based on New Technology	Molrr.									
		Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	Molrr.		Kuwait Fund							
		Food Crisis Response Program	MoAD		WB		No.	100	259	2025		
Activity 1.1.2.7	Develop nurseries for seedlings production	Food Crisis Response Program	DoA, MoAD		WB	No. of seedlings produced through the nurseries	Mt.	217	563	2025	National Seed Policy, 2056	

		Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (system modernization, agriculture program) (MoAD)	MoAD		WB		No.	3	4	2018		
		Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (including system modernization) (MoI)	MoAD		WB							
		Kisan ka lagi Unnat Biubijan Karyakram (KUBK)	MoAD		IFAD		Ha	15	20	2018		
		Agriculture Development Project (Janakpur)	MoAD				Ha	90	233	2025		
		Horticulture Development Program	MoAD				kg.	2,323	6,025	2025		
		Potato, Vegetables and Spices Development Program	MoAD				Kg.	3,540	9,192	2025		
Activity 1.1.2.8	Support implementation of seed vision					Increased seed replacement rate, Seed balanced sheet						
Activity 1.1.2.9	Promotion of pesticides					Increased use of organic and inorganic pesticides						
Activity 1.1.2.10	Increase use of farm machineries and equipment	Special Program for Agricultural Production	DoA, DLS, NARC, MoAD			No. of farmers trained for the application of improved technologies and tools No. of machinery and tools supplied by the service providers (sold and taken on a custom hiring basis)					Agro Mechanization Promotion Policy, 2071	
		Home Garden Program			SDC							
Activity 1.1.2.11	Establish national facilities for seed and fertilizers production	Special Program for Agricultural Production	MoAD			-	-				National Seed Policy, 2056; National Fertilizer Policy, 2002	
		Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program			Japan	-	No.	424	1100	2025		
Activity 1.1.2.12	Train farmers to adapt with climate change and natural disaster effects	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system)	MoAD, MoEST		WB	No. of farmers trained					National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change; Climate Change Policy, 2067	
Activity 1.1.2.13	Fill the shortage of agricultural labour (caused by excessive outmigration) with mechanization of the agricultural operations	Agriculture Extension and Training Center	MoAD, MoLTM, MoYS, NHRC			Reduction in the shortage of labour over the years Proportion of seasonal agricultural activities performed with mechanized tools and equipment	Times/Persons	44/1100	59/1464	2018	Labour and Employment Policy, 2012; National Cooperative Policy, 2069; Agro Mechanization Promotion Policy, 2071	
		Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and	MoAD		Japan		No.	10	26	2025		

		Seeds Transportation Program										
Output - 1.1.3 Increased production of livestock												
Activity 1.1.3.1	Promote raising of improved poultry and animal breeds	Agriculture and Food Security Project	DLS, Ministry of Livestock and Poultry Development (MLPD)		GAFSP, WB	No. of breed improvement programmes launched No. of improved breed animals (cow, buffalo and goats) raised by the farmers No. of animals served under AI services					Dairy Development Policy, 2064; Poultry Policy, 2068; Rangeland Policy, 2068	
		Livestock Service Extension Program	DLS				No.	572	1484	2025		
Activity 1.1.3.2	Increase supply of feed	Livestock Service Extension Program	Seed Producing Company			Mt. of feed produced - Produced locally - Imported No. of feed industry established					Rangeland Policy, 2068	
Activity 1.1.3.3	Increase production of fodder and promote stall feeding	Livestock Service Extension Program	DLS			No. of fodder trees newly planted Ha. of pasture areas used for grazing					Rangeland Policy, 2068	
Activity 1.1.3.4	Develop pasture areas	Livestock Service Extension Program	DLS, MoAD			Ha. of pasture areas increased					Rangeland Policy, 2068	
Activity 1.1.3.5	Improve preventive and curative animal health services	Livestock Service Extension Program	DLS, MoAD			foot and mouth disease	Times	1085	1444	2018	Crop and Livestock Insurance	
		Avian Influenza Control Project (AICP)	DLS				Times	12	31	2025		
Activity 1.1.3.6	Promote establishment of private sector paravet services	Nepal Veterinary Council	Private Paravets, DLS, MoAD			No. of local paravet centers established No. of households covered by the paravet services No. of animals treated					Public Private Partnership (White Paper)	
		Livestock Health Services Program	MoAD				No.	750	1945	2025		
Activity 1.1.3.7	Capacity development of paravets											
Activity 1.1.3.8	Conservation and use of indigenous breeds											
Activity 1.1.3.9	Increase poultry raising activities	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	DLS		Japan	No. of chicken raised per year	No.	19000	40281	2025	Poultry Policy, 2068	
		Agriculture Research Program	MoAD				No.	419	1087	2025		
Activity 1.1.3.10	Identify and control trans-boundary import of animal diseases	Avian Influenza Control Project (AICP)	DLS, DFTQC, DoA			Health of the imported animals checked before their entry into the Nepalese boarder Effectively functioning plant and animal quarantine services	Times	12	31	2025		

		Livestock Health Services Program	MoAD				No.	750	1945	2025		
Activity 1.1.3.11	Increase cold water and warm water fish farming	Fishery Development Program	DoF, MoAD			No. of farmers engaged in fisheries	Ha.	470	1219	2025	NARC's Strategic Vision for Agricultural Research (2011-2030)	
		Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	MoAD				No	2	5	2025		
		Project for Commercial Agriculture and Trade (PACT)	MoAD		WB							
		Agriculture Research Program	MoAD				No.	143	371	2025		
		Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (system modernization, agriculture program)	MoAD		WB		Ha.	6	8	2018		
Activity 1.1.3.12	Strengthen quality fingerling, fish feed and fish seed supply system					No. of fish seed , feed increased						
Output - 1.1.4 Increased access to production infrastructure												
Activity 1.1.4.1	Increase timely availability of fertilizers	Special Program for Agricultural Production	MoAD, AICL			Mt. of fertilizers distributed to the farmers per year Kg. of fertilizers applied per hectare					National Fertilizer Policy, 2002	
		Agriculture Information and Communication Center	MoAD									
		Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	MoAD		Japan		Mt	11743	30458	2025		
Activity 1.1.4.2	Expand irrigation services	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	Molrr, MoAD		Japan	Ha. covered by gravity flow, ground water and rain water harvest irrigation systems	No.	2759	7156	2025	Irrigation Policy, 2060	
		Food Crisis Response Program	MoAD		WB		No.	100	259	2025		
Activity 1.1.4.3	Develop and increase farm electrification											
Activity 1.1.4.4	Establish and strengthen agriculture market											
Activity 1.1.4.5	Establish cold storage in each district according to need assessment											
Activity 1.1.4.6	Develop and quality improvement of agriculture road											

Activity 1.1.4.7	Maintain seed buffer stock											
Activity 1.1.4.8	Develop and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	Molrr.		Japan	No. of irrigation systems newly built and rehabilitated	No.	2759	7156	2025	Irrigation Policy, 2060	
		Food Crisis Response Program	MoAD		WB		No.	100	259	2025		
		Surkhet Valley Irrigation Project	Molrr.									
		Irrigation Feasibility Study and Construction Quality Program	Molrr.									
		Bagmati Irrigation Project	Molrr.		Saudi Fund							
		Babai Irrigation Project	Molrr.									
		Mahakali Irrigation Project	Molrr.									
		Sunsari Morang Irrigation Project	Molrr.									
		Praganna and Badkapath Irrigation Project	Molrr.									
		Sikta Irrigation Project	Molrr.									
		Medium Irrigation Project	Molrr.									
		Kamali Zone Irrigation Development Program										
		Seti Makakali Irrigation Development Program										
Activity 1.1.4.9	Maintain traditional irrigation systems	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	MoAD		Japan	No. of traditional irrigation systems maintained	No.	2759	7156	2025	Irrigation Policy, 2060	
		Food Crisis Response Program	MoAD		WB		No.	100	259	2025		
Activity 1.1.4.10	Adopt rain water harvesting system	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	MoAD		Japan	No. of rainwater harvest system installed	No.	136	353	2025		
Activity 1.1.4.11	Increase access to irrigation facilities	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	MoAD		Japan	Ha. of farm areas having access to irrigation water	No.	2759	7156	2025		
		Food Crisis Response Program	MoAD		WB		No.	100	259	2025		
		Irrigation Institutional Development Program	Molrr.									

		Irrigation and Water Resource Management project	Molrr.		WB							
Activity 1.1.4.12	Increase on-farm irrigation water use efficiency	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	Molrr, WUA		Japan	No. of user groups emphasizing water management efficiency	No.	2759	7156	2025		
		Underground Shallow and Deep Tubewell Irrigation Project	Molrr.									
		Deep and Shallow Tubewell Irrigation Project	Molrr.		India							
Activity 1.1.4.13	Reclaim agricultural land lost due to landslide and floods		MoAD, MoLRM			Ha. of landslide and flood area river beds reclaimed for agricultural use					National Land Utilization Policy, 2069	
Activity 1.1.4.14	Implement strategies for watershed conservation		MoSCF			Watershed developed for sustainable service					Water Resource Strategy	
Activity 1.1.4.15	Ensure voluntary compliance to conservation (on-farm and off-farm)		MoAD, MoEST, MoSCF			Enforce environmental quality standards Implement forest management guidelines						
Activity 1.1.4.16	Promote leasing of fallow land for cultivation		MoSCF			Ha. of fallow land cultivated under the leasing provision of land					National Land Utilization Policy, 2069	
Activity 1.1.4.17	Increase construction and maintenance of rural roads		DoLIDAR			Km of feeder and agricultural roads newly constructed and maintained No. of suspension bridges built Km of pack animal trails built and maintained					Industrial Policy, 2067	
Activity 1.1.4.18	Control farm-induced degradation of land and water resources	Integrated Water Resource Management Project (IWRMP)	MoSCF		WB	Enforce the Disaster Management Act	No.	245	635	2025	National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal	
		Community Managed Irrigated Agriculture Sector Project (Agriculture)			ADB							
Activity 1.1.4.19	Increase community participation in managing degraded farm and forest areas		MoSCF, Community			No. of households organized in repairing damage occurred in the community and leasehold forest areas and animal pastures					Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 1.1.4.20	Prepare district plans for disaster management		DDC, DFSO			Districts plans prepared by mapping hazard-prone areas (e.g. flood, landslide and droughts) No. of household members trained for disaster prevention					National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal	
Activity 1.1.4.21	Participation of smallholder farmers increased in the market	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	MoAD			Group marketing system developed	No.	50	130	2025	Agribusiness Promotion Policy, 2006; Trade Policy, 2009; Nepal Trade Integration Strategy, 2010	
		Livestock Market Promotion Program	MoAD				No.	45	117	2025		
Output - 1.1.5	Strong linkage established between the research and extension services											

Activity 1.1.5.1	Use of information and communication technology (ICT)					No. of agro advisory issued and used by farmers						
Activity 1.1.5.2	Sustainable agricultural growth potential explored through research	National Agriculture Research and Development Fund (NARDF)	NARC, MoAD			No. of research activities conducted to recommend sustainable agricultural growth potential						
Activity 1.1.5.3	Increase access to extension services	Agriculture Extension and Training Center	DoA, DLS, MoAD			Ratio of the extension staff to No. of farmers No. of leader farmers trained No. of currently functioning Farmers Field Schools	No.	500	500	2017	National Agriculture Policy, 2004; Nepal Agriculture Extension Strategy	
Activity 1.1.5.4	Strengthen coordination between research and extension services to transfer farm research results into the farmers' field	Agriculture Extension and Training Center	NARC, DoA			No. of successful varietal research results transferred to the farmers' field No. of rain-fed agriculture varieties developed No. of climate smart crops cultivated in the farmers field	Times	1	2	2020	NARC's Strategic Vision for Agricultural Research (2011 - 2030)	
		Agricultural Extension Program	MoAD									
		Livestock Service Extension Program	MoAD				Times.	1085	1444	2018		
Activity 1.1.5.5	Mobilize local farmers' group in transferring improved technologies	Agricultural Extension Program	DoA, DLS, MoAD, NARC			No. of farmers mobilized through the farmers' field schools (FFSs)						
Activity 1.1.5.6	Promote dissemination of facts and figures for informed planning and implementation of productive activities	Agricultural Extension Program	DoA, DLS, MoAD, NARC			Networks disseminating information for planning and implementation of productive activities						
Activity 1.1.5.7	Promote replication of agricultural best practices	Tea, Coffee and Cardamom Development Board	DoA, MoAD			ICT support services applied for the dissemination of best practices	Times.	52	69	2018		
Activity 1.1.5.8	Promote Farmers Field School (FFS) activities to localize extension services	Soil Test and Improvement Service Program	DoA, DLS, MoAD			No. of farmers participating in the FFS	No.	40	64	2020	Nepal Agriculture Extension Strategy	
		Integrated Water Resource Management Project (IWRMP)	MoAD		WB		No.	21	28	2018		
		Karnali Zone Agriculture Development Project	MoAD				Times.	19	31	2020		
Activity 1.1.5.9	Promote coordination among service providers	Sugarcane and Sugar Development Committee	DoA, DLS, MoAD			Harmonized plan developed for the implementation of interrelated activities at the local level						
		Kisan ka lagi Unnat Biubijan Karyakram (KUBK)	MoAD		IFAD, HPIN							
Output - 1.1.6	Women's role in productive activities enhanced											

Activity 1.1.6.1	Increase women's access to productive asset base	National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	MoAD, MoWCSW			Percent of increase in the land area owned by women (including the parcels taken for contact farming)	Times	2	5	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2004; Nepal Agriculture Extension Strategy	
Activity 1.1.6.2	Promote gender-responsive delivery of training and extension services	National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	MoWCSW, MoAD, National Woman Commission			No. of participants covered in training, extension and credit services (as compared to men)	Times	2	5	2025		
Activity 1.1.6.3	Promote women-friendly agricultural technologies and practices	National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	MoWCSW, MoAD,			No. of women applying agricultural technologies and practices suitable to their competence	Times	2	5	2025		
Activity 1.1.6.4	Strengthen agro-gender database for planning and implementation of agricultural activities		MoAD,			Plans developed, implemented and monitored with use of agro-gender database						
Activity 1.1.6.5	Facilitate women for gender friendly engagement in the productive activities	National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	MoWCSW, MoAD			Women's participation maintained with flexible working hours (under special conditions) Affirmative actions conducted for women's recruitment as facilitators, extension workers, social mobilizers etc.) Recognition and acknowledgement of women's knowledge in planning and implementation of activities Functional network of women established for agricultural activities	Times	2	5	2025	Dairy Development Policy, 2064; Poultry Policy, 2068; Micro Enterprise Development Programme	
Activity 1.1.6.6	Mechanize agricultural operations to reduce drudgery	Agriculture Extension and Training Center	MoAD			Burdensome manual work of agriculture replaced by mechanized tools and equipment	Times/Person	44/1100	59/1464	2018	Agro Mechanization Promotion Policy, 2071	
		Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	MoAD		Japan							
Output - 1.1.7	Crop cultivation promoted by their suitability to different ecological belts											
Activity 1.1.7.1	Identify pocket areas for the specialized crops based on their comparative advantage	Project for Commercial Agriculture and Trade (PACT)	DoA, DADO, DLS		WB	No. of pocket areas identified for specialized crops Area covered by one-village- one-product (OVOP) scheme					National Seed Policy, 2056	
Activity 1.1.7.2	OVOP					Focused production and more income						
Activity 1.1.7.3	One district one product (ODOP)					Focused production						
Activity 1.1.7.4	Geographical indication					Income increased						
Activity 1.1.7.5	Revive cultivation of abandoned traditional /	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DoA, DADO			No. of farmer reviving cultivation of previously abandoned nutritional value rich traditional crops	Times.	1125	2918	2025		

	indigenous crops in view of their rich nutritious values											
Activity 1.1.7.6	Promote genetic conservation practices	Seeds promotion and quality control program	NARC			No. of farm households trained for the conservation of genetic materials No. of farm households covered by Gene Bank services No. of farmers engaged in multiplication of genetic materials						
Output - 1.1.8	Smallholder farmer investment increased											
Activity 1.1.8.1	Increase access to credit services		NRB, MOAD, Dept. of Cooperatives (DoC)			No. of borrowers Average amount per borrower					National Cooperative Policy, 2069; Micro Enterprise Development Programme	
Activity 1.1.8.2	Mobilize cooperatives to support agriculture value chains	National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	MoAD, DoC			No. of cooperatives supporting value chain activities with training, finance and marketing support	Times	30	78	2025		
Activity 1.1.8.3	Mobilization of local resources		DoC, Savings and Credit Groups			Communities sensitized about the need of local resource mobilization Accessible resources for food production mapped out. Resources generated and mobilized at the local level.						
Outcome – 1.2	Affordable nutritious food available for equitable use adequately											
Output - 1.2.1	Food affordability capacity of the households enhanced with increased income											
Activity 1.2.1.1	Increase employment opportunities by diversifying productive engagements in the farm, off-farm and non-farm sectors	Agriculture Information and Communication Center	MoAD, DLS, DoA, MoFSC, DoF			No. of households engaged agro-forestry activities No. of households engaged in farm activities No. of households engaged in non-farm enterprises					Agribusiness Promotion Policy, 2006	
Activity 1.2.1.2	Promote market orientation among the farmers for commercialization of agriculture	Agricultural Perspective Plan Monitoring and Coordination Program	CSIDB, DoA, DCSI, DLS			No. of farmers trained and engaged in the agribusiness value chains (supplying inputs for production, processing of products, transporting products to the market, and trading) No. of new employment opportunities generated for earning income through the value chain process transporting products to the market, and trading) No. of new employment opportunities generated for earning income through the value chain process						
		Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	MoAD				No.	50	130	2025		

Activity 1.2.1.3	Minimize price volatility risks		DoA			Trade efficiency increased with access to integrated market facilities Marketing regulations enforced with regular monitoring of the price structure Quality standard of the products harmonized for the standardization of prices Price related information disseminated across the major market centers using ICT facilities						
Activity 1.2.1.4	Control artificial supply gap of products in the market		MoCS			Punishment against artificial hoardings enforced Implementation of supply responsive policies, acts and regulations						
Activity 1.2.1.5	Implement non-price measures to create an environment of favourable pricing mechanisms		DOLIDAR, DoA			Mt. of storage capacity increased for the products to be supplied in the market Km. of agro-roads built and maintained Transportation facilities made available in the marketing routes						
Activity 1.2.1.6	Develop market centres closer to the production pocket areas for ensuring closer to the farm gate price	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	MoAD,			No. of market centers closer to the production pocket areas	No.	50	130	2025		
Activity 1.2.1.7	Identify higher price causing trade barriers and avoid the restrictions as applicable		MoTC			Trade barriers related to import of agricultural products having higher price implications identified and removed with the amendment of acts, rules and regulations						
Activity 1.2.1.8	Ensure equal wage rate for women agricultural workers		MoWCSW, MoAD, National Woman Commission			Percentage of women obtaining equal wage rate (like men) for similar type of agricultural work done					Labour and Employment Policy, 2012	
Activity 1.2.1.9	Promote self-employment focused agro-based group enterprises	Agriculture Information and Communication Center	DCSI, MoI			No. of households establishing food-based enterprise in groups						
Activity 1.2.1.10	Implement 100 -day employment guarantee for people living in difficult conditions	Agriculture Information and Communication Center	NPC			No. of households covered by employment guarantee of 100 days						
Activity 1.2.1.11	Create new employment opportunities under the public work programs		MoAD			No. of households covered under the food/cash for work programmes						
Output - 1.2.2 Availability of food increased with strengthened distribution system												
Activity 1.2.2.1	Make agro-road connections operating all year round		DoLIDAR			Km of agro-roads serving all year round transportation needs					National Agriculture Policy, 2061	

Activity 1.2.2.2	Increase budget for transportation of food to the remote food deficit districts		MoAD, MoEST			Amount of budget allocated						
Activity 1.2.2.3	Maintain buffer stock as preparedness for emergency response		MoAD			Mt. of food grains stored in the buffer stock warehouse in the food deficit districts for emergency response						
Activity 1.2.2.4	Open new food grain outlets in the deficit areas		NFC			No. of cooperative shops established in the food deficit districts						
Activity 1.2.2.5	Develop financial institutions for agriculture credit											
Activity 1.2.2.6	Buffer stock of seed											
Activity 1.2.2.7	Monitor the extent of equitable access of food benefiting the disadvantaged groups (DAG)		MoAD, Civil Society Organizations			Civil society organizations engaged in the monitoring process locally Periodic monitoring reports produced indicating benefits accessed by DAG						
Output - 1.2.3 Consumers increasingly accessing nutritious food of modern and indigenous varieties												
Activity 1.2.3.1	Increase awareness about the properties of nutritious food (modern and indigenous varieties) among the consumers	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	MoAD, MoHP			No. of poor and vulnerable household consumers aware about the properties of modern and indigenous varieties of food items and their equitable rights to have access to those	Times	70	182	2025	Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Country Investment Plan; National Nutrition Policy and Strategy; Multi-sector Nutrition Plan; National Health Policy, 1991	
Activity 1.2.3.2	Make animal products available for supplementing food proteins	Fishery Development Program	DLS			Liters of milk produced per capita Kg of meat produced (buff, goat, poultry, fish) per capita No of eggs produced per capita	Mt.	60	156	2025		
		Livestock Development Farms	MoAD				No.	1370	3553	2025		
Activity 1.2.3.3	Increase access to safer food	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DoA, DDC, DFTQC			No. of Households aware about the need for consuming safer quality food	Times	6050	15692	2025		
Activity 1.2.3.4	Introduce certified labeling system for quality tested safer food	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DFTQC			No. of households able to verify labeled quality of food safety						
Activity 1.2.3.5	Strengthen regulatory function of food quality control process	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DFTQC			DFTQC coverage expanded from 20 to 75 districts Diagnostic services implemented in import, wholesale, and retail marketing	No.	3060	7937	2025		
Activity 1.2.3.6	Update and enforce laws and regulations related to the control of food quality and safety	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DFTQC, MoAD			Amendments made to enforce pertinent laws and regulations related to food safety No. of private sector partners mobilized for monitoring of food quality and safety	Times	6050	15692	2025		

Activity 1.2.3.7	Disseminate knowledge about the techniques of maintaining food safety	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DFTQC, MoAD			No. of private sector dealers trained on food safety technology	Times	6050	15692	2025		
Activity 1.2.3.8	Launch food awareness campaigns	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DFTQC, MoAD			No. of campaigns launched for nutritious utilization of food No. of households trained on food handling and preservation techniques	Types	12	19	2020		
Activity 1.2.3.9	Develop food quality test facilities at decentralized level	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DFTQC, MoAD			No. of food test labs established at the district level	Persons	16	26	2020		
PILLAR – II	ZERO STUNTED CHILDREN LESS THAN 2 YEARS OF AGE											
Outcome - 2.1	Nutrition sensitivity improved											
Output – 2.1.1	Production and consumption patterns oriented towards nutrition-dense food											
Activity 2.1.1.1	Train farmers for selective production of nutrition-dense food crops	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	MoHP			No. of households growing comparative nutritious properties based crops suitable to the local growing conditions						
Activity 2.1.1.2	Raise awareness for nutrition focused preparation, processing and preservation of food	Train women on the recipe for maintaining nutritious food menu at the household				No. of households aware about the nutrition focused preparation, processing and preservation of food No. of women familiar with the recipe for maintaining nutritious food menu at the household						
Activity 2.1.1.3	Make household members aware of the importance of food based nutrition including the dietary diversification opportunities and bio-fortification potentials	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	MoAD, MoHP			No. of food deficit districts where women are made familiar about the importance of food based nutrition and the roles dietary diversification and bio-fortification can play in this regard	Districts	16	32	2020	National Nutrition Policy and Strategy	
		Golden 1000 - Day Program										
Activity 2.1.1.4	Make household members nutrition sensitive in selecting the food menu	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	MoAD, MoHP			No. of districts covered for sensitization of household members about the nutritious properties of daily consumable basic food items	Districts	16	26	2020	National Nutrition Policy and Strategy	
						No. of households accessing food from a mix of cereal crops, tree crops, vegetables and livestock products	Households	1125	2918	2025		
Output – 2.1.2	Household members conscious about maintaining the nutritional standard of their family members											
Activity 2.1.2.1	Women trained for the adoption of preventive measures against low-weight births		MoHP			No. of pregnant women aware about the factors affecting low-weight births and taking subsequent preventive measures	Persons		3000	2025	National Nutrition Policy and Strategy	
Activity 2.1.2.2	Make women aware of the interconnectedness of reproductive health (birth					No. of women aware about the interconnectedness of reproductive health (birth spacing, fertility control etc.) and the nutrition risks	Persons		3000	2025		

	spacing, fertility control etc.) and the nutrition risks											
Activity 2.1.1.3	Make pregnant women aware of the risk of consuming alcohol and cigarettes		MoHP			No. of pregnant women giving up their addiction of consuming alcohol and cigarettes	Persons		3000	2025	Multi-sector Nutrition Plan; National Health Policy, 1991	
Outcome - 2.2	Enhanced access to nutritious food											
Output – 2.2.1	Producers engaged in producing nutritious food items and enhancing food affordability											
Activity 2.2.1.1	Engage smallholder households in homestead food production	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DoA, MoAD			No. of households engaged in homestead food production	Households	500	5000		National Nutrition Policy and Strategy	
Activity 2.2.1.2	Promote small animal raising in the poor households	Food Nutrition and Technology Program				No. of small animals raising poor households	Households		3000			
Activity 2.2.1.3	Promote nutritional school garden	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DoA, MoAD			No. of nutritional school gardens established	Persons	16	26	2020		
		Food for Education Program	MoEdu									
Activity 2.2.1.4	Promote school feeding programmes		MoHP			No. of students attending school feeding programmes						
Activity 2.2.1.5	Provide social protection to the ultra-poor/vulnerable groups with food assistance (through the activities such as Food Stamp and food-for-work opportunities) in the food deficit areas		MoCPA, MoAD, DoA, DDC, VDC, NFC			No. of ultra poor households benefiting from food assistance activities Total quantity of food distributed Per-capita food received by the deficit households during the emergencies					Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Country Investment Plan	
Activity 2.2.1.6	Train teachers, cooks, housewives and students on the preparation of balanced nutrition diets	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DoA, DDC, VDC			No. of teachers, cook and students familiar about the preparation of balanced nutrition diet.	Persons	16	26	2020		
		Food for Education Program			WFP							
Activity 2.1.2.7	Raise awareness against the food taboos	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	MoAD, DoA, DDC, VDC			No. of household members giving up food taboos	Persons	16	26	2020		
		Multi-sectoral Nutrition Program	MoAD									
Output – 2.2.2	Emergency food reserves maintained at the household and public distribution service levels											
Activity 2.2.2.1	Make nutrition reserve mandatory for the public distribution institutions targeting the food deficit and humanitarian crisis areas		MoAD, NFC			Quantity of food reserve maintained for public distribution in the food deficit and humanitarian crisis areas						
Activity 2.2.2.2	Run advocacy programmes to insist households for maintaining food reserve to overcome possible seasonal		MoAD			No. of households stocking food reserve for the emergency situations at the household level						

	shortages at the household level											
Activity 2.2.2.3	Mobilize community members for establishing and operating grain bank services to meet their seasonal food shortages		DoA, DDC, VDC			No. of households covered under the functional grain banks						
Output - 2.2.3	Consumers capable of recognizing and eating safer and nutritious food											
Activity 2.2.3.1	Train consumers to check if the food stock in the market is date expired	Agriculture and Food Security Project	MoAD		WB	No. sale of food after their expiry date	Districts	19	25	2018	National Health Policy, 1991; Multi-sector Nutrition Plan	
Activity 2.2.3.2	Establish Consumer Complaints Centers to obtain report on food adulteration and take necessary action to the culprit		DFTQC			Information available about the type of discrepancies taking place						
Activity 2.2.3.3	Enforce laws against the cases of food adulterations identified		DFTQC, MoLJ			Sale of adulterated food controlled in the market						
Outcome – 2.3	Reduced malnutrition cases											
Output - 2.3.1	Nutritious food ensured for 1000-day windows (i.e. from pregnancy to a child's second birthday)											
Activity 2.3.1.1	Regularize growth monitoring					No. of household members trained on growth monitoring						
Activity 2.3.1.2	Make mothers aware about the infant and young child feeding practices					No. of mothers a familiar about the infant and young child feeding practices						
Activity 2.3.1.3	Make household members alert about the need of examining child and maternal nutrition status					No. of households attending examination of child and maternal nutrition status						
Activity 2.3.1.4	Provide micro-nutrient supplement for women and children who are prone to malnutrition risk					Quantity of micro-nutrient supplements distributed for women and children to prevent them from the malnutrition risk						
Activity 2.3.1.5	Provide training on food fortification to health staff and target group women					No. of health staff trained on food fortification No. of target group women trained on food fortification						
Activity 2.3.1.6	Control infection risks		MoHP			No. of patients visiting clinics for the control of infections No. of households made aware about the need of consuming safe water and maintaining cleanliness in their household surroundings to remain safe from possible infections					National Health Policy, 1991	

Activity 2.3.1.7	Distribute micronutrient powder (MNP) for the children aged 6 - 23 months		MoHP, DDC, VDC			Proportion of 6 – 23 month-old children having access to MNP for consumption					National Nutrition Policy and Strategy; Multi-sector Nutrition Plan; National Health Policy, 1991	
Activity 2.3.1.8	Distribute micro-nutrients supplements (e.g. IFA supplement for adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers)		MoHP			No. of adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers accessing distributed IFA supplement						
Activity 2.3.1.9	Regulate salt iodization		MoHP			No. of household members having standardized doses of iodized salt					National Nutrition Policy and Strategy; Multi-sector Nutrition Plan; National Health Policy, 1991	
Activity 2.3.1.10	Train women to control low birth weights					No. of women trained on the measures to be taken against low birth weights						
Output - 2.3.2	Behavioural changes adopted for maintaining adequate nutritional standards											
Activity 2.3.2.1	Promote formal and informal educational services (e.g. SHN, ECD, parental counseling etc.) to keep the nutritional behaviour intact	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	MoAD, MoHP			No. of households attending educational services (e.g. SHN, ECD, parental counseling etc.) and practicing the learnings to keep their nutritional behaviour intact	Persons	16	26	2020	National Nutrition Policy and Strategy	
		Food for Education Program	MoEdu		WFP	No. of districts covered by Food for Education programme	Districts	16	26	2020		
Activity 2.3.2.2	Promote breastfeeding practices		MoHP			Proportion of children below 6 months being breastfed Flexible working hour facility for lactating mothers Maternity leave provided for employed mothers					National Nutrition Policy and Strategy; Multi-sector Nutrition Plan; National Health Policy, 1991	
Activity 2.3.2.3	Implement awareness raising programmes for improving nutrient intake practices		MoAD, MoHP			No. of pregnant and lactating mothers following improved nutrition intake practices						
Activity 2.3.2.4	Distribute food-based dietary guidelines for all age-groups		MoAD, MoHP			Proportion of households following dietary guidelines at the intra-household level for all age groups						
Activity 2.3.2.5	Raise awareness about the role of food-based nutrition in reducing child stunting cases	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	MoAD, MoHP			No. of districts covered in familiarizing mothers about the role of food based nutrition in reducing child stunting cases	Districts	16	26	2020		
Activity 2.3.2.6	Provide counseling service for improved maternal and child nutrition	Food Nutrition and Technology Program Integrated Child Health and Nutrition Program	MoHP		GAVI, USAID, UNICEF, WHO, SC, SAARC Fund, WFP, Plan Int'l, Care Nepal, One	No. of mother groups covered by the counseling services	Groups	1852	2020	2025		

					Heart Bom Wide							
Output - 2.3.3 Servicing capacity of health staff and community members strengthened for detecting and treating malnutrition cases												
Activity 2.3.3.1	Make institutional health service accessible at various locations	Integrated Child Health and Nutrition Program	MoHP		GAVI, USAID, UNICEF, WHO, SC, SAARC Fund, WFP, Plan Int'l, Care Nepal, One Heart Bom Wide	No. of women, children and young girls obtaining institutional health service at different locations No. of stunting children immunized					National Nutrition Policy and Strategy	
Activity 2.3.3.2	Train health staff / community members (e.g. Mother's Group) about complementary feeding practices		MoHP			No. of health staff trained on counseling for complementary feeding practices No. of community members trained on counseling for complementary feeding practices					National Nutrition Policy and Strategy; Multi-sector Nutrition Plan	
Activity 2.3.3.3	Raise awareness among the service providers about the Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices		MoHP			No. of health and community-support counselors made aware about IYCF practices No. of mothers' made aware about IYCF practices					National Health Policy, 1991	
Activity 2.3.3.4	Establish rehabilitation centers closer to the malnutrition affected pocket areas					No. of rehabilitation centers established closer to the malnutrition affected pocket areas						
Activity 2.3.3.5	Promote application of growth curves for early detection of malnutrition		MoHP			Proportion of households caregivers, and community members familiar with the use of growth curves to detect malnutrition						
Activity 2.3.3.6	Implement acute malnutrition management practices at the community level		MoHP, VDC			No. of communities engaged in the management of acute malnutrition locally						
Activity 2.3.3.7	Promote safe motherhood practices		MoHP			No. of awareness campaigns launched of safe motherhood practices No. of women covered with maternity services by the health centres, clinics and hospitals						
Activity 2.3.3.8	Provide Ante Natal Care (ANC) services		MoHP			No. of women covered by ANC services						
Activity 2.3.3.9	Coordinated implementation of institutional support programmes for food and nutrition security					Practice of sharing information between the organizations working in the same subject area at the same location Joint plans developed to create synergy in the implemented activities at the district level						

Activity 2.3.3.10	Develop sustainable financing mechanism		MoHP		GAVI, USAID, UNICEF, WHO, SC, SAARC Fund, WFP, Plan Int'l, Care Nepal, One Heart Born Wide	Fund raising activities promoted						
PILLAR – III	ALL FOOD SYSTEMS ARE SUSTAINABLE											
Outcome - 3.1	Sustainable management of productive natural resources in food production											
Output - 3.1.1	Watershed safeguarded against deterioration											
Activity 3.1.1.1	Assess the nature and status of the watershed at different time intervals (every three years)	Churia Watershed Management Project Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project	MoEST, MoFSC	IUCN, UNEP, ADB		No. of studies conducted on different ecological belts in an interval of three years	No.					National Land Utilization Policy, 2069 National Water Plan; Water Resources Strategy Soil and Watershed Conservation Act, 1982; Land Act, 1964;; Environmental Protection Act, 1996; Forest Act, 1993; Water Resource Act, 1992; Local Self-Governance Act, 1999.
Activity 3.1.1.2	Make land use and water management practices conservation-sensitive		MoFSC			No. of farmers trained and applying conservation-friendly land use and water management practices	No. of persons					
Activity 3.1.1.3	Identify and apply measures against deteriorating conditions of the watersheds		MoEST, MoFSC			No. of problem areas identified and the subsequent control measures applied	No. of activities					
Output - 3.1.2	Sustainable management of farm water and soil for cultivation											
Activity 3.1.2.1	Promote sustainable management of soil and farm water	Soil Test and Improvement Service Program	Molrr.			No. of farmers trained in sustainable management of soil and farm water resources	Times	264	425	2020		National Water Plan; Water Resources Strategy
Activity 3.1.2.2	Control unsustainable use of land and other ecosystem resources	Soil Test and Improvement Service Program	MoEST, MoAD			Enforce policies, laws and regulations to penalize wrong doers Communities aware and able to apply sanctions against the violators locally	No.	140	363	2025		National Land Utilization Policy, 2069
Activity 3.1.2.3	Promote adoption of technologies contributing to sustain agriculture	Soil Test and Improvement Service Program	MoAD			No. of farmers applying degradation safe technologies in cultivating their agricultural land	No.	40	64	2020		Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture
Activity 3.1.2.4	Promote adoption of organic farming practices to reduce dependency on chemical fertilizers and pesticides	Tea, Coffee and Cardamom Development Board	MoAD, DoA			Ha. of cultivated area covered by organic farming practices Quantity of chemical fertilizers and pesticides reduced due to the replacement made by organic manures and IPM technologies each year	Times	52	69	2018		National Agriculture Policy, 2004
Activity 3.1.2.5	Restrict investments that damage sustainability of natural resources.		MoLJ, MoAD, DDC, VDC			Laws, regulations and policies applied to discourage						Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997

						investments that negatively affect sustainability of the natural resources						
Activity 3.1.2.6	Train farmers about the methods of environmental care		MoEST, MoAD			No. of farmers trained					Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.2.7	Promote biodiversity conservation practices		MoFSC, MoAD,			No. of farmers familiar about the need and methods of biodiversity conservation					Nepal Biodiversity Strategy	
Activity 3.1.2.8	Promote conservation agriculture					Hectare of farmland under conservation agriculture Proportion of farmers engaged in conservation agriculture						
Activity 3.1.2.9	Provide incentive to the communities promoting sustainable use of resources.		MoFSC, MoAD			No. of communities rewarded for sustainable use of resources.					Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.2.10	Ensure utilization of land based on the agro-ecological zoning criteria		MoLRM, MoAD			Agro-ecological zoning criteria introduced by the government Land management plans complying with the criteria set for agro-ecological zoning					Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.2.11	Maintain land, water and energy nexus intact in the interventions for development		MoLRM, MoWR, MoEnergy			Activities planned and implemented creating synergy among the use of related resources nexus					Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.2.12	Apply renewability as a criterion in the conservation and utilization of land, water and bio-diversity resources		MoAD, MoFSC			Rules for the renewability of resources made mandatory in the management of resources					Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997; Nepal Biodiversity Strategy	
Activity 3.1.2.13	Control invasion and colonization of alien species		MoAD			Measures applied against invasion and colonization of the alien species						
Activity 3.1.2.14	Strengthen Gene Bank for protection of native species		MoAD, MoEnv, MoFSC, MoFALD			Effective functioning of Gene Bank under NARC					Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.2.15	Apply traditional knowledge for sustainable use of natural resources.		MoAD, MoEnv, MoFSC			No. of households applying traditional ways of using natural resources without negative effects on their sustainability						
Activity 3.1.2.16	Conduct agro-forestry activities in collaboration with the Forest and Soil Conservation Ministry		MoAD, MoFSC			No. of joint activities launched on agro-forestry						
Activity 3.1.2.16	Conduct sustainable agro-eco system management activities in collaboration with the Population and Environment Ministry		MoAD, MoEnv, MoPn			No. of joint activities launched on agro-eco system management						

Output - 3.1.3	Management capacity of the farmers developed to cope with adverse effects of CCND											
Activity 3.1.3.1	Train farmers to cope with the adverse effects of natural disasters and climate change	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system)	MoEnv, MoFSC, MoAD		WB	Preparedness of farmers enhanced against the adverse effects of natural disasters and climate change					Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience	
Activity 3.1.3.2	Strengthen the role of National Information and Early Warning System (NIEWS) in informing possible adverse effects of CCND.	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system)	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, DoA, DLS, MoAD, MoEnv, MoFSC		WB	Early warning messages circulated among the farmers aware and able to prepare themselves against the adverse effects of natural disasters and climate change						
Activity 3.1.3.3	Conduct research on climate resilient agriculture development practices		MoAD, Agriculture Research Centres, Universities			Research Centres and Universities engaged in conducting research on climate resilient agricultural practices Climate Smart Crop cultivation potentials identified for the risk prone locations						
Activity 3.1.3.4	Promote stress tolerant cropping patterns and practices		MoAD			Cultivation representing stress tolerant varieties and practices					National Agriculture Policy, 2004	
Activity 3.1.3.5	Implement bio-engineering measures for reduction of the adverse effects of natural disasters		MoAD, MoEnv, MoFSC			Communities applying environment-friendly technologies (such as plantation of trees to prevent soil erosion and flood)					National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal	
Activity 3.1.3.6	Use Local Adaptation Programme of Action (LAPA) as district plan coordination guide		DoA, MoEnv, MoFSC			Communities benefiting from the application of LAPA provisions					Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture	
Activity 3.1.3.7	Include Disaster Risk Management (DRM) as one of the components in the agricultural and rural development plans at the district level	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system)	MoAD, MoEnv, MoFSC		WB	District Agriculture and Rural Development Plans addressing the DRM issues						
Activity 3.1.3.8	Replicate best practices learned from the piloted experience of risk-prone areas		MoAD, MoEnv, MoFSC			No. of activities replicated as best practices elsewhere						
Activity 3.1.3.9	Prevent seasonal food supply shortages by decentralizing reserve at the district		NFC, MoAD, MoCS			Emergency food reserves established at the district level					National Agriculture Policy, 2004	

Output – 3.1.4		Improved land administration system										
Activity 3.1.4.1	Train service providers to acquire skills in land survey and land use mapping		MoLRM			No. of staff trained					National Land Utilization Policy, 2069	
Activity 3.1.4.2	Apply "one landowner one certificate" system		MoLRM			"One landowner one certificate" system brought into practice						
Activity 3.1.4.3	Distribute land title certificate to the landowner and tenant		MoLRM			No. of landowners and tenants holding certificates for the land being cultivated						
Activity 3.1.4.4	Agro-ecological zoning criteria applied for sustainable use of land		MoLRM			National Land Use Policy enforced for agro-ecological zoning Land cultivated with long-term investment perspectives						
Activity 3.1.4.5	Utilize Land Information Service (LIS) facility for developing and monitoring the land use plans		MoAD, MoFSC, CBS			Land use plans implemented with up to date information recorded under the LIS						
Activity 3.1.4.6	Discourage conversion of agricultural land for the purpose of non-agricultural use or enforce land use system as per Land Use Policy 2010 of Nepal		MoEST, MoFSC, MoAD, MoLJ			Laws and regulations enforced to apply penalty against the conversion of agricultural land for the use of other non-agricultural purposes						
Outcome 3.2	Food quality and safety standards applied in food value chain at all levels											
Output - 3.2.1	Food transactions founded in line with the national quality and safety standards											
Activity 3.2.1.1	Define quality and safety standards for major consumable food items	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DFTQC, MoAD			ISO 2000 and Codex Alimentarius standards applied; Policies and regulations set for compliance to the ISO 2000 and Codex Alimentarius standards.	Times	70	182	2025	Agribusiness Promotion Policy, 2006	
Activity 3.2.1.2	Disseminate information among the stakeholders about the food quality and safety standards to be met	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DFTQC, MoAD			No. of producer farmers, processors, traders and consumers aware about the quality and safety standard envisaged for the food products No. of consumers able to recognize quality safe products	No.	700	1816	2025		
Activity 3.2.1.3	Establish institutional mechanisms for the verification of quality and safety standards	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DFTQC, MoAD			Regulatory function of the DFTQC materialized to verify nutritional properties, chemical contents, and possible health risk from the product along the value chains	Times	6050	15692	2025		
Activity 3.2.1.4	Test all types of food quality (including testing of aflatoxin and other mycotoxin) in the national laboratory	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	DFTQC			Food samples tested at the national laboratory for quality certification	No.	200	519	2025		

Activity 3.2.1.5	Decentralize abattoir and national quarantine facilities		DFTQC, MoAD			Abattoir established at the district level and quarantine facilities in all the border posts						
Activity 3.2.1.6	Decentralize sanitary and phytosanitary certification facilities		DLSO, MoAD			Sanitary and phytosanitary certification facilities established at the district level					National Health Policy, 1991	
Activity 3.2.1.7	Follow standards, guidelines and recommendations of International Animal Health Organization (OIE), International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) guidelines and Codex Alimentarius (Codex)	Crop Protection Program	MoAD, DLSO, DADO		Norway, SAARC Fund	No. of standards, guidelines and recommendations of OIE and IPPC followed	Times	1	3	2025		
		Livestock Health Services Program	MoAD				No.	750	1954	2025		
Activity 3.2.1.8	Ensure coordination among the planned and implemented activities of different organizations		MoAD, MoFSC, MoEST			Coordination ensured through meetings, dialogues and joint planning efforts						
Activity 3.2.1.9	Enact and implement National Biosecurity Policy					National Biosecurity Policy enacted and implemented						
Activity 3.2.1.10	Establish community-based food handling systems		MoAD, NFC			No. of food handling enterprises established at the local community level						
Activity 3.2.1.11	Promote contribution of local/traditional food in the food menu with subsidized selling rates		MoAD, NFC			Quantity of traditional/indigenous food items supplied in the food deficit areas at a subsidized price						
Output - 3.2.2	Market access for the value chain processes ensured											
Activity 3.2.2.1	Standardize grading of agricultural products for marketing	Agricultural Perspective Plan Monitoring and Coordination Program	DFTQC, MoAD			Supply of quality graded materials to the market					Agricultural Perspective Plan	
		Livestock Service Extension Program	MoAD									
Activity 3.2.2.2	Promote access to market for all agribusiness value chains	Agricultural Perspective Plan Monitoring and Coordination Program	MoAD			Percentage of farmers linked with the stable markets						
Activity 3.2.2.3	Establish market centers for stable price structure facilitated by balanced demand and supply of agricultural products	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	MoAD, MoCS			Value chain actors making selective procurements and sales at different market locations	No.	50	130	2025	Agribusiness Promotion Policy, 2006	
Activity 3.2.2.4	Control market price distortions	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	MoAD			Policies, acts, rules and regulations applied against artificial pricing Policies, acts, rules and regulations applied against hoarding of products for the price speculation purpose	Times	5	13	2025		

Activity 3.2.2.5	Promote exchange of market price information	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	MoAD, DOA, DLS, DADO, DLSO			No. of smallholder producers, processors and traders accessing market price information with the application of ICT facilities	No.	50	130	2025		
Activity 3.2.2.6	Strengthen information collection, analysis and reporting of capacity for agricultural price statistics	Livestock Market Promotion Program	MoAD			Updated price information contained in the agricultural statistics	Times	4	6	2019	Agriculture Development Strategy, 2014	
Activity 3.2.2.7	Control unauthorized collection of taxes in the movement of agricultural products between the villages and districts		MoF, MoAD, MoLJ			Implement laws against unauthorized collection of taxes						
Activity 3.2.2.8	Develop marketing infrastructures	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	DoA, DLS, Local Government Bodies (DDC/Municipality/VDC), MoF, NARC			Kilometers of rural roads built No. of marketing sheds constructed No. of cooperatives engaged in agricultural marketing activities No. of enterprises operating with the access to sources of power for the use of mechanized tools	No.	50	130	2025	Agribusiness Promotion Policy, 2006, Agriculture Development Strategy, 2015; Industrial Policy, 2067	
		Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	MoAD		Japan							
		Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Road	MoAD									
Activity 3.2.2.9	Consolidate scattered marketing related legal provisions applicable to agricultural products into one act for focused application		MoAD			Interrelated marketing related legislations consolidated into one document						
Activity 3.2.2.10	Monitor drug residues in the agricultural commodities (e.g. milk, meat, honey, tea and coffee) to be marketed	Tea, Coffee and Cardamom Development Board	MoAD, MoCS			Certified supply of drug residue-free milk, meat, honey, tea and coffee products in the market	Time.	1	1	2018	National Tea Policy, 2057; National Coffee Policy, 2060; National Agriculture Policy, 2004	
Activity 3.2.2.11	Control the quality of materials across the border trade transactions (import and export)	Nepal Trade Integration Strategy (NTIS) 2010	MoAD, MoCS			Accreditation system and mutual recognitions arranged for across the border trade	Piece	7000	18156	2025	Trade Policy, 2009; National Trade Integration Strategy, 2010	
Activity 3.2.2.12	Diversify the mode of transport for marketing of the agricultural products		MoAD, Dept. of Roads, MoWR, MoPIT			Kms of rope way service built in the high/mid hill areas Kms. of waterways built in the big rivers					Industrial Policy, 2067	

Activity 3.2.2.13	Mobilize community in maintaining the transport infrastructures developed		Local Communities, DDC, VDC			No. of communities engaged in the construction and maintenance of local roads, trails and bridges						
Activity 3.2.2.14	Encourage adoption of power-based technologies in the processing of agricultural products	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	AEPC, Department of Mechanization, DCSI,			No. of processors applying power based technologies for the value chains	Times	3	8	2025	Agro Business Promotion Policy, 2006	
Activity 3.2.2.15	Promote the use of alternate sources of energy in the value chain operations		MoAD, Ministry of Science and Technology, MOI, MoEnergy, DCSI, CSIDB			No. of agro-processing industries making productive end use of micro-hydropower No. of agro-processing industries making use of solar and diesel energy sources No. of agro-processing industries making use of bio-energy sources No. of processing enterprises linked with national grid transmission lines					Industrial Policy, 2067	
Activity 3.2.2.16	Utilize productive end use provision laid in the micro-hydropower policy		AEPC			No. of micro-hydropower plants utilizing at least 10% power for the productive end use						
Activity 3.2.2.17	Increase access to biogas and solar energy services for the value chains	Food Crisis Response Program	MoEnergy, AEPC, MoAD		WB	No. of value chain units utilizing biogas No. of value chain units utilizing solar power	No.	666	1073	2020		
Activity 3.2.2.18	Increase access of consumers to competitive food markets		MoAD			No. of accessible market center options available for the consumers						
PILLAR – IV	100 % INCREASE IN SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME											
Outcome – 4.1	Productivity of crops and livestock doubled and marketed by the small farms											
Output - 4.1.1	Increased agribusiness opportunities for the crops produced											
Activity 4.1.1.1	Baseline survey of smallholders on their productivity and income.					Benchmark of productivity (including cultivation practices) and income of smallholders established.						
Activity 4.1.1.2	Enhance production and productivity of local/indigenous crops for attaining food security at local level.					Increased production and productivity of local/indigenous crops.						
Activity 4.1.1.3	Zero taxes and duties on agriculture machineries and tools.					Government declaration for zero taxes on agriculture machineries and tools till 2025.						
Activity 4.1.1.4	Increase access to primary inputs such as seed, fertilizer, irrigation and agro-chemicals					Use of primary inputs increased.						
Activity 4.1.1.5	Develop collection and market centres					No. of market facilities increased.						

Activity 4.1.1.6	Cultivate comparatively advantageous high yielding crops	Raising Income of Small and Medium Farmers Project	MoAD, DoA		ADB	Crop varieties grown as per the recommendations made by the research stations	Times	5	6	2017	Agribusiness Promotion Policy, 2006; National Agriculture Policy, 2061	
		High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	MoAD		IFAD		Times	10	10	2015		
Activity 4.1.1.7	Diversify cropping pattern in view of market demand of the crops	Crop Development Program	MoAD, DoA		Norway, SAARC Fund	Cropping pattern adjusted in view of the market demand						
Activity 4.1.1.8	Reduce output marketing cost involved for transportation by cultivating high value and/or low volume crops in the hills	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	MoAD, DoA		Japan	Income differentials generated by the high value crop as compared to the traditional crops Crops grown in view of the potentials for fetching favourable price of the product	No	10	26	2025		
		Food Crisis Response Program			WB		No.	666	1073	2020		
Activity 4.1.1.9	Encourage smallholder farmers to increase their economies of scale through collective farming practices	National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	MoAD, DoA			No. of smallholder production groups formed and operated No. of smallholder cooperatives established and operated	Times	50	81	2020		
		Raising Income of Small and Medium Farmers Project	MoAD		ADB		Times	5	6	2017		
		Sericulture Development Program	MoAD				Mt.	45	117	2025		
		Industrial Entomology	MoAD				Times	4	10	2025		
Activity 4.1.1.10	Organize smallholders into groups/cooperatives to link them in the value chain	Agricultural Perspective Plan Monitoring and Coordination Program	MoAD, DoA			No. of smallholder farmers organized into the collective marketing groups/cooperatives						
Activity 4.1.1.11	Apply smallholder farmers focused extension services	Agriculture Extension Program	MoAD, DoA			FFS approach followed for agriculture extension	No.	500	500	2017		
		Livestock Service Extension Program	MLPD				Times	1085	1444	2018		
Activity 4.1.1.12	Strengthen farm management capacity		MoAD, DoA			No. of producer smallholder farmers trained on technical and managerial aspects of farm management						
Activity 4.1.1.13	Provide inputs subsidy to the smallholder farmers	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	MoAD, MoF		Japan	Policies for subsidizing inputs for smallholder farmers in place	No.	641	1663	2025		
Activity 4.1.1.14	Promote contract farming practices		MoLRM, MoAD, DDC, VDC			No. of smallholder farmers with guaranteed buying facilities of products						
Activity 4.1.1.15	Disseminate agriculture innovations through the media platforms (radio, newspapers, TV etc.).	Agriculture Information and Communication Center	MoAD, DoA			Media introducing new developments in agricultural seed, technology, breed and methods of production						

Activity 4.1.1.11	Promote the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in extending extension service messages	Agriculture Information and Communication Center	MoAD, DoA			ICT used as a medium to disseminate agricultural extension messages for building knowledge at the local levels (DDC and VDC)						
Activity 4.1.1.17	Apply labour-saving tools and machinery to reduce drudgery	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	MoAD		Japan	No. of farmers replacing manual work with mechanized labour saving equipment and tools	No.	10	26	2025		
Output - 4.1.2 Increased agribusiness opportunities for the livestock products												
Activity 4.1.2.1	Baseline survey of smallholders on their livestock productivity and income					Benchmark of productivity (including husbandry practices) and income of smallholders established.						
Activity 4.1.2.2	Establish resource centre for breed improvement					No. of resource centre for breed improvement established.						
Activity 4.1.2.3	Zero taxes and duties on machineries and tools.					Government declaration for zero taxes on machineries and tools till 2025.						
Activity 4.1.2.4	Develop market centres					No. of market facilities increased.						
Activity 4.1.2.5	Increase raising of small livestock (such as goat, pigs and poultry) at the household level	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	MoAD, DLS			No. of small livestock raised at the individual household level					Dairy Development Policy, 2064; Rangeland Policy, 2068; Rangeland Policy, 2068	
		Livestock Development Service Program (Cow, Buffalo, Goat and other)	MLPD				District	7	18	2025		
		Livestock Service Training Centre	MLPD									
Activity 4.1.2.6	Increase raising of large animals (such as cow, buffalo) as private firm	Livestock Development Service Program (Cow, Buffalo, Goat and other)	MPLD, DLS			No. of large animals raised at the private farm level group level	District	5	13	2025		
		Livestock Market Promotion Program	MPLD				District	6	16	2025		
Activity 4.1.2.7	Make supply of animal feed accessible		MPLD, DLS, Private Sector Feed Suppliers			No. of smallholder farmers able to access animal feed						
Activity 4.1.2.8	Increase production of fodder in both private and public land collectively and promote stall feeding		MPLD, DLS			No. of fodder trees newly planted in the private land collectively No. of fodder trees newly planted in the public land collectively						
Activity 4.1.2.9	Promote scientific management and use of public pasture lands	Livestock Service Extension Program	MPLD, DLS			Ha. of pasture areas used for grazing in the public land Ha. of newly developed pasture area						

Activity 4.1.2.10	Provide access to animal health services (both preventive and curative)	Livestock Health Services Program	MPLD, DLS			No. of smallholder farmers accessing animal health services offered by: - Livestock Service Centers, - Veterinary Hospitals, and - Local Para-vets No. of animals safe from foot and mouth disease, swine fever, and Avian Influenza No. of animals served by AI service	Dose 000	25250	65492	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2004	
Activity 4.1.2.11	Provide subsidized paravet services	Livestock Health Services Program	MPLD, Private Sector Paravets			No. of smallholder farmers accessing subsidized paravet service for their animals No. of smallholder farmers raised animals treated per year						
Activity 4.1.2.12	Increase fish farming	Fishery Development Program	MoAD, Dir. of Fisheries			No. of smallholder farmers engaged in fisheries	No. 000	157400	408255	2025		
		Project for Commercial Agriculture and Trade (PACT)			WB							
Activity 4.1.2.13	Organize smallholders into groups/cooperatives to link them in the value chain	Fishery Development Program	VDC, Marketing Group of Farmers			No. of smallholder farmers selling their products through groups/cooperatives	No. 000	7975	20685	2025		
		Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	MoAD				No.	50	130	2025		
		Project for Commercial Agriculture and Trade (PACT)	MoAD		WB							
		Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (system modernization, agriculture program)	MoAD		WB		No.	3	4	2018		
Outcome - 4.2		Volume of agricultural investment increased benefiting smallholder farmers										
Output – 4.2.1		Financial resources for investment accessible from multiple-sources										
Activity 4.2.1.1	Increase government allocations targeting smallholder farmers		MoAD, MoF			Government budget targeting smallholder farmers annually					National Agriculture Policy, 2004	
Activity 4.2.1.2	Enhance the capacity of smallholders to receive goods and services from service delivery agencies											

Activity 4.2.1.3	Initiate wholesale lending through banks and retail landing through microfinance institutions		ADB/N, Commercial Banks, RMDC, NRB, MFIs,			Amount allocated for revolving credit fund through RMDC						
Activity 4.2.1.4	Make priority sector lending mandatory for reaching smallholder farmers		ADB/N, Commercial Banks, Cooperatives MFIs, NRB			No. of smallholder farmers served by the financial institutions; Amount of institutional credit offered as loan to the smallholder farmers						
Activity 4.2.1.5	Reduce interest rate of agricultural loans to smallholders		ADB/N, Commercial Banks, Cooperatives MFIs, NRB			Commercial bank policies providing favourable treatment for the agricultural sector loans targeted for the smallholder producers						
Activity 4.2.1.6	Increase access of smallholder farmers to the concessional loans		ADB/N, Commercial Banks, Cooperatives MFIs, NRB			No. of smallholder farmers accessing concessional loan at 6% interest Amount spent on concessional loans focused on smallholder farmers						
Activity 4.2.1.7	Simplify lending procedures		ADB/N, Commercial Banks, Cooperatives MFIs, NRB			No. of smallholder farmers able to take loan project as collateral against the group guarantee						
Activity 4.2.1.8	Provide incentive to the farmers for investing and re-investing decisions for the intensification of agricultural activities		MoAD, ADB/N, Commercial Banks, Cooperatives MFIs, NRB			No. of smallholder farmers applying earnings and loans for expansion of the agriculture business						
Activity 4.2.1.9	Increase investment in production, transport and storage infrastructures	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	Farmers, MoAD, ADB/N, Commercial Banks, Cooperatives, MFIs			Annual allocation of government budget for road transport, construction of pack-houses, and the cool and dry storage facilities Increased access of small scale food producers to basic storage and food preservation infrastructure	No.	10	26	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2061; Industrial Policy, 2067	
		Nepal Trade Integration Strategy (NTIS) 2010	MoAD				No.	4	10	2025		
Activity 4.2.1.10	Increase investment for home industry development		Farmers, MoAD, DCSI			No. of farmers attending home industry training No. of smallholder farmers operating home industries					Micro Enterprise Development Programme	
Activity 4.2.1.11	Promote group savings and credit services		Cooperatives, Savings and Credit Groups			No. of smallholder farmers accessing credit through savings and credit groups					National Cooperative Policy, 2069	

Activity 4.2.1.12	Enhance the role of cooperative for credit and marketing services		MoAD, Cooperatives		Japan	No. of smallholder farmers obtaining credit and marketing services from the cooperatives					National Cooperative Policy, 2069	
Output - 4.2.2 Reduced risks on smallholder farmers in performing agricultural production, processing and marketing activities												
Activity 4.2.2.1	Prevent farmers against the risk of crop and livestock production and enterprise failure		MoAD, Insurance Company			No. of farm households insured against the risk of crop-livestock enterprise failure No. of smallholders insured against the climate change and natural disaster risks					Crop and Livestock Insurance	
Activity 4.2.2.2	Prevent farmers from price volatility effects		MoAD, Market Centers			Nearby market facilities offering inputs in a favourable for the farmers Local storage facilities developed for better price speculation of outputs					Crop and Livestock Insurance	
Activity 4.2.2.3	Monitor effectiveness of the risk averseness services delivered to the smallholder farmers		MoAD			Corrective measures taken in view of the findings					Crop and Livestock Insurance	
Activity 4.2.2.4	Reduce transaction costs of borrowing		MoAD			Service fees waived for the smallholder farmers						
Activity 4.2.2.5	Relax micro-credit conditions for collateral requirements of physical property against the loan taken		MoAD, ADB/N, Commercial Banks, Cooperatives MFIs, NRB			No. of smallholders accessing loan with group guarantee as substitute to collateral						
Activity 4.2.2.6	Tailor financial products to the need of smallholder farmers		Financial Institution			No. of smallholder borrowers increased in accessing credit						
Activity 4.2.2.7	Prepare livelihoods protection legislation targeting smallholder farmers against the risk of adverse effects of CCND	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system)	MoAD, MoSTE		WB	Mitigating and adapting rules and regulations for the protection of smallholder farmers against the adverse effects of CCND in place					Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture; National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal; Climate Change Policy, 2067	
Activity 4.2.2.8	Develop preparedness among smallholder farmers for the adaptation and mitigation of adverse effects of CCND	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system)			WB	No. of smallholder farmers trained for coping with the effects of CCND						
Activity 4.2.2.9	Promote stress tolerant crop varieties and breed to mitigate the adverse effect of climate change to smallholder farmers	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system)			WB	No. of research activities conducted to promote and develop stress tolerant crop varieties and breed						

Outcome – 4.3		Employment opportunities diversified for income raising										
Output – 4.3.1		Increased engagement of smallholder farmers in the farm, off-farm and non-farm activities										
Activity 4.3.1.1	Make agricultural engagement of smallholder farmers lucrative		ADB/N and other Banks, Cooperatives, MoAD;			No. of smallholder farmers attracted to work on agriculture due to subsidized inputs, transport subsidy, equipment support and buy back guarantee of output at a pre-set Minimum Support Price					Labour and Employment Policy, 2012	
Activity 4.3.1.2	Encourage agro-processor to enhance efficiency of their production process with the application alternate energy sources	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	AEPC, DCSI, CTEVT, MoAD			No. of agro-processors switching from the application manual operation of processing work to the mechanized methods	Times	3	8	2025	Agro Business Promotion Policy, 2006	
		Project for Commercial Agriculture and Trade (PACT)	MoAD		WB							
		Nepal Trade Integration Strategy (NTIS) 2010	MoAD				No.	11	29	2025		
Activity 4.3.1.3	Agricultural workers having opportunities for year-round work in the farm, off-farm and non-farm sectors		DCSI, CTEVT, MoAD			No. of new employment opportunities generated in the farm, off-farm and non-farm sectors						
Activity 4.3.1.4	Engage women in the income generating activities (IGAs)	National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	MoAD, CTEVT, DCSI			No. of women involved in the IGAs (at the farm, off-farm and non-farm levels)	Times	2	3	2020		
		Sericulture Development Program	√				Mt.	45	117	2025		
		Industrial Entomology	MoAD				Times	4	6	2019		
Activity 4.3.1.5	Increase local level employment opportunities reducing push-factor pressure for out-migration	Agriculture Information and Communication Center	MoAD, MoCPA, CTEVT, DCSI, Private Sector Enterprises, MoYS			No. of employment opportunities generated for the smallholder farmers and landless rural poor through the establishment of new enterprises locally					National Youth Policy; Immigration Rules, 1994	
Activity 4.3.1.6	Enhance business planning and management capacity of the smallholder farmers		MoAD, DCSI, AEDI			No. of smallholder farmers trained in business planning and management for the establishment and operation of new enterprises						
Activity 4.3.1.7	Protect self-employed entrepreneurs by taxing import of the products that compete with local production		MoF, MoAD, MoTC			Smallholder producers protected with taxes levied on the import competing with local products						
Activity 4.3.1.8	Engage smallholder farmer groups in producing NTFPs and MAPs on the leasehold and community forest areas		MoAD, MoFSC			No. of smallholder farmers engaged in producing NTFPs and MAPs in the community and leasehold forest areas						

Activity 4.3.1.9	Build capacity of smallholder farmers for operating agro-tourism business as an alternate source of income		MoT, MoAD			No. of smallholder farmers engaged in agro-tourism activities for the income earning purpose						
Activity 4.3.1.10	Improve visibility of agro-tourism sites for the national and international visitors		MoT, MoAD			Information disseminated through the media on attractive agro-tourism sites to be visited by the tourists						
Activity 4.3.1.11	Promote production and trade of high value agricultural products	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	MoAD, MoTCAC		IFAD	Quantity of off-season vegetables, seeds, yak cheese, apple, medicinal herbs, garlic, honey and NTFPs produced and marketed by the smallholder farmers						
Output – 4.3.2	Increased access of smallholder farmers to productive natural resources											
Activity 4.3.2.1	Make the land law smallholder farmers sensitive		MoLRM, MoAD, MoLJ			Law enacted to provide additional land access to the smallholder farmers					National Land Utilization Policy, 2069	
Activity 4.3.2.2	Lease forest areas to the smallholder households for their engagement in the larger sized productive activities		MoFSC, MoAD			Ha. of forest areas leased to the smallholder households for agro-forestry activities					National Land Utilization Policy, 2069	
Activity 4.3.2.3	Apply land utilization provision for the transfer of fallow land to the cultivators on a contractual basis		MoLRM, MoAD, MoLJ			Laws and regulations introduced and applied for temporary leasing practices Ha. of fallow land made accessible for cultivation to the smallholder farmers					National Land Utilization Policy, 2069	
Activity 4.3.2.4	Utilize waste land for productive purpose		MoLRM, MoAD, DoA			Ha. of fallow land (public and private) brought into cultivation Ha. of fallow river bed land brought into cultivation					National Land Utilization Policy, 2069	
Activity 4.3.2.5	Establish database with disaggregated figures on the contribution of smallholder farmers in production and their income levels		MoAD			Baseline information available for comparison of progress after the implementation of the NAP, 2025						
Activity 4.3.2.6	Zoning of areas for crop and livestock enterprises and promote appropriate enterprise in appropriate zone.					No of zones identified for specific crop and livestock						
PILLAR – V	ZERO FOOD LOSS AND WASTE											
Outcome - 5.1	Food loss reduced for increased utilization											
Output - 5.1.1	Value chain actors engaged in minimizing food loss and waste											

Activity 5.1.1.1	Conduct a study to identify major food loss points, causes and the magnitude of loss at different levels of food supply and utilization chains		DoA, DFTQC, MoAD, MoLD			Study conducted on major food loss and wastage areas in the supply chains Magnitude of losses at different levels of supply chain for various commodities are identified Causes of losses at different levels of supply chain for various commodities are identified						
Activity 5.1.1.2	Establish database for the assessment of annual loss to develop and implement necessary loss control plans		DoA, MoAD			Information indicating annual post-harvest handling loss of various commodities available at the database						
Activity 5.1.1.3	Create awareness among all stakeholders about the ways of reducing food loss/wastage	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	MOAD, DFTQC		IFAD	Importance and techniques of minimizing losses were known by the following stakeholders of food supply chain: - Harvesters - Processors - Store keepers - Transporters - Traders (wholesaler, retailers, food vendors etc.), and - Consumers	Times	10	10	2015		
Activity 5.1.1.4	Train farmers to reduce post-harvest loss	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	DoA, MoAD		IFAD	No. of farmers, trained on the methods of reducing post-harvest loss of various agricultural and livestock commodities	Times	2	2	2015		
Activity 5.1.1.5	Train producers, storekeepers, transporters and traders for zero-loss food handling methods in storing the food crops and livestock products	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	DoA, MoAD		IFAD	No. of producers, store keepers, transporters and traders trained	District	7	7	2015		
		High Mountain Agri-business and Livelihoods Improvement (HIMALI) Project			ADB		Times	56	68	2017		
Activity 5.1.1.6	Develop guideline on food waste prevention techniques for different levels of the value chain		DoA, MoAD			Guideline on food waste prevention techniques developed						
Activity 5.1.1.7	Disseminate the guidelines widely through different media		DoA, MoAD			Key message on preventing food loss and waste disseminated through different media (TV, FM, Posters, Pamphlets, Newspaper etc.) among all value chain actors handling food Quantity of food wastage reduced in the hotels, restaurants, food stalls, food vendors, supermarkets and the consumers at the household level						

Activity 5.1.1.8	Train consumers on food preservation techniques: - Food processing techniques - Food preservation techniques - Control leftover food throwing/dish throwing					No. of consumers and processors trained on food preservation/use of abundant food by applying simple food processing technique No. of consumers trained on food waste reduction Quantity of food waste at household level reduced No. of household members trained on not wasting dish food						
Activity 5.1.1.9	Discourage the use of food grains in producing alcohol at household level		DFTQC, MoAD, CDO, MoLJ			Reduced use of food grains for alcohol production at household level						
Activity 5.1.1.10	Consumer awareness on food waste reduction					No. of consumer trained on food waste reduction						
Activity 5.1.1.11	Encourage alternative use of food waste (e.g. animal feed/fuel etc.)		MoLD			Quantity of food waste utilized and animal feed produced						
Output 5.1.2	Facilities created for minimizing food loss											
Activity 5.1.2.1	Distribute safer grain storage materials (bins/hermetic storage bags) to the producers and food grain collectors (petty collectors/brokers)		DoA, MoAD			No. of bins/hermetic storage bags accessed by the grain producers and collectors (petty collectors/brokers)						
Activity 5.1.2.2	Provide access to dedicated transport facilities (e.g. refrigerated trucks for the transportation of agricultural products such as fruits, vegetables, fish, meat and dairy products)		DoA, MoAD, MoLD MoPIT			No. of wholesalers having access to dedicated means of transport (i. e. with cooling facilities) Mt. of commodities transferred through the dedicated means of transport (i. e. with cooling facilities)						
Activity 5.1.2.3	Promote packing houses with clean water and electricity supply and encourage the use of pre-cooling technique for perishable commodities		MoAD			No. of producers/traders having access to pre-cooling facilities Quantity of commodities handled in pre-cooling facilities						
Activity 5.1.2.4	Support farmers/traders to establish zero energy/cold storage facilities					No. of zero energy/cold storage facilities established						
Activity 5.1.2.5	Encourage the use of proper packaging materials to prevent food loss		MoAD			Safe packaging materials suitable for various commodities available in the market Producers'/traders' use of proper packaging techniques observed Properly packaged produce available in the market						

Activity 5.1.2.6	Support small-scale traders with quality packaging materials		MoAD			No. of small-scale traders using subsidized quality materials for packaging No. of small-scale traders selling packaged food products with minimum leakage and damage						
Activity 5.1.2.7	Campaign for food loss reduction		MoAD, DFTQC, MoLD			Network of producers, traders and consumers established as a result of food loss reduction campaign						
Activity 5.1.2.8	Organize exhibition on the food loss prevention techniques		MoAD, DFTQC			No. of exhibitions organized No. of visitors in the exhibition observing the varieties of demonstrated techniques						

Development Partners Supported Projects/Programs Related to the Reduction of Hunger and Nutrition

S. N.	Projects / Programs	2015/16 (2072/73) Budget (NRs in '000)	GoN	Grant	Loan	Development Partners
	Ministry of Agriculture Development					
1	Special Program for Agricultural Production	6109766	6109766			
2	Agriculture Information and Communication Center	56991	56991			
3	Kisan ka lagi Unnat Biubijan Karyakram (KUBK)	842114	78999	430007	333108	IFAD, HPIN
4	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	653116	556066	97050		
5	Food Crisis Response Program	207496	924		206572	WB
6	Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (system modernization, agriculture program)	114880	4762	98373	11745	WB
7	Cotton Development Committee	25622	25622			
8	Agriculture Development Project (Janakpur)	106962	106962			
9	Horticulture Development Program	382713	382713			
10	Potato, Vegetable and Spices Development Program	410450	410450			
11	Nepal Trade Integration Strategy 2010	39387	39387			
12	Agricultural Extension Program	2503015	2503015			
13	Home Garden Program	78727		78727		SDC
14	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system)	212154	22641	189513		WB
15	Agriculture Extension and Training Center	151140	151140			
16	Agriculture and Food Security Project	1481363	211417	1269946		WB
17	Livestock Service Extension Program	2118267	2118267			
18	Avian Influenza Control Project	41760	41760			
19	Nepal Veterinary Council	3584	3584			
20	Livestock Health Services Program	391407	391407			
21	Agriculture Research Program	2087397	2087397			
22	Fishery Development Program	565213	565213			
23	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	189509	189509			
24	Project for Commercial Agriculture and Trade	1854590	69149	46599	1738842	WB
25	Integrated Water Resource Management Project	214905	5490	180825	28590	WB
26	Community Managed Irrigated Agriculture Sector Program (Agriculture)	57822	6471		51351	
27	Livestock Market Promotion Program	225639	225639			
28	Agriculture Research and Development Fund	70915	70915			
29	Tea, Coffee and Cardamom Development Board	113822	113822			
30	Soil Test and Improvement Service Program	96008	96008			

31	Karnali Zone Agriculture Development Project	56000	56000			
32	Sugar and Sugarcane Development Committee	8260	8260			
33	National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	94693	94693			
34	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	213973	213973			
35	Crop Development Program	319270	319270			
36	Seed promotion and quality control program	29032	29032			
37	Agricultural Perspective Plan Monitoring and Coordination Program	545466	545466			
38	Livestock Development Farms	223134	223134			
39	Crop Protection Program	213633	194115	19518		
40	Raising Income of Small and Medium Farmers Project	551159	120553	430606		ADB
41	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	377905	23296	177233	177376	IFAD
42	Livestock Development Service Program (Cow, Buffalo, Goat and other)	871024	871024			
43	Livestock Service Training Center	71091	71091			
44	Sericulture Development Program	92194	92194			
45	Industrial Entomology	117632	117632			
46	High Mountain Agri-business and Livelihoods Improvement (HIMALI) Project	751933	121525	630408		ADB
	Total (46 projects / Programs)	25943133	19746744	3648805	2547584	
	MoAD Administrative Cost					
47	Agriculture Development Ministry	213823	213823			
48	Department of Agriculture	212744	212744			
49	Regional Agriculture Directorates	87090	87090			
50	Department of Livestock Services	165493	165493			
51	Regional Livestock Directorates	60297	60297			
	Total (5)	739447	739447	0	0	
	Total (Ministry of Agriculture Development)	26682580	20486191	3648805	2547584	
	Other Ministries					
	Ministry of Irrigation					
1	Community Managed Irrigated Agriculture Area Project	1031622	228836	0	802786	ADB, OFID
2	Rehabilitation and Management Transfer of Government Irrigation Project	521105	521105			
3	Irrigation Project based on New Technology	301814	301814			
4	Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	203431	43431	0	160000	Kuwait Fund
5	Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (including system modernization) (Mol)	1313018	735801	50517	526700	WB
6	Surkhet Valley Irrigation Project	10000	10000			
7	Irrigation Feasibility Study and Construction Quality Program	76199	76199			
8	Bagmati Irrigation Project	570463	305283	0	265180	Saudi Fund
9	Babai Irrigation Project	755876	755876			
10	Mahakali Irrigation Project (Kanchanpur)	356328	356328			
11	Sunsari Morang Irrigation Project	449550	449550			
12	Praganna and Badkapath Irrigation Project	219993	219993			
13	Sikta Irrigation Project	1698500	1427500	0	271000	Saudi Fund
14	Medium Irrigation Project	3047512	3047512			
15	Karnali Zone Irrigation Development Program	80000	80000			
16	Seti Makakali Irrigation Development Program	180000	180000			

17	Irrigation Institutional Development Program	91657	91657			
18	Irrigation and Water Resource Management project	1461361	220411	400544	840406	WB
19	Underground Shallow and Deep Tubewell Irrigation Project	674182	674182			India
20	Deep and Shallow Tubewell Irrigation Project	118390	12191	106199		
		13161001	9737669	557260	2866072	
	Ministry of Health and Population					
21	Integrated Child Health and Nutrition Program	4025605	702104	3323501		GAVI, UDAID, UNICEF, WHO, SC, SAARC Fund, WFP, Plan Int'l, Care Nepal, One Heart Born Wide
	Ministry of Education					
22	Food for Education Program	496139	119104	377035		WFP
	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development					
23	Golden 1000 - Day Program	3088587	0	1733644	1354943	WB, UNICEF
24	Multi-sectoral Nutrition Program	100000	100000			
25	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Road	93708	93708			
	Total (Other Ministries)	20965040	10752585	5991440	4221015	
	Total (Ministry of Agriculture Development and Other)	47647620	31238776	9640245	6768599	

Source: Red Book FY 2015/16 (2072/73), Ministry of Finance.

Ministry of Agricultural Development
List of Priority 1 and Priority 2 Projects/Programs

S. N.	Projects / Programs		Priority Code
1	312016	Nepal Veterinary Council	P2
2	312020	Cotton Development Committee	P2
3	312021	Tea, Coffee and Cardamom Development Board	P2
4	312101	Agriculture Research and Development Fund	P1
5	312102	Agricultural Perspective Plan Monitoring and Coordination Program	P1
6	312103	Special Program for Agricultural Production	P1
7	312104	Raising Income of Small and Medium Farmers Project	P1
8	312105	Agriculture Development Project (Janakpur)	P2
9	312106	Sericulture Development Program	P2
10	312107	Horticulture Development Program	P1
11	312108	Potato, Vegetable and Spices Development Program	P1
12	312109	Seed promotion and quality control program	P1
13	312110	Fishery Development Program	P1
14	312111	Food Nutrition and Technology Program	P1
15	312112	Crop Protection Program	P1
16	312113	Industrial Entomology	P2
17	312114	Crop Development Program	P1
18	312115	Agriculture Information and Communication Center	P1
19	312116	Agriculture Extension and Training Center	P1
20	312117	Community Managed Irrigated Agriculture Sector Project (Agriculture)	P1
21	312118	Soil Test and Improvement Service Program	P2
22	312119	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program	P1
23	312120	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Program	P1
24	312122	Project for Commercial Agriculture and Trade	P1
25	312124	Integrated Water Resource Management Project	P1
26	312125	Livestock Health Services Program	P1
27	312126	Livestock Development Service Program (Cow, Buffalo, Goat and other)	P1
28	312127	Livestock Market Promotion Program	P1
29	312128	Livestock Development Farms	P1
30	312130	Livestock Service Training Center	P2
31	312132	Avian Influenza Control Project	P2
32	312136	Agriculture Research Program	P1
33	312137	National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	P2
34	312141	Food Crisis Response Program	P1
35	312143	Sugar and Sugarcane Development Committee	P2
36	312153	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	P1
37	312154	High Mountain Agri-business and Livelihoods Improvement (HIMALI) Project	P1
38	312156	Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (system modernization, agriculture program)	P1

39	312157	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system)	P1
40	312158	Agriculture and Food Security Project	P1
41	312160	Kisan ka lagi Unnat Biubijan Karyakram (KUBK)	P1
42	312162	Nepal Trade Integration Strategy 2010	P1
43	312801	Karnali Zone Agriculture Development Project	P1
44	312802	Agricultural Extension Program	P1
45	312803	Livestock Service Extension Program	P1
46	312805	Home Garden Program	P1
1	312011	Agriculture Development Ministry	P1
2	312012	Department of Agriculture	P1
3	312013	Regional Agriculture Directorates	P1
4	312014	Department of Livestock Services	P1
5	312015	Regional Livestock Directorates	P1

Source: Red Book FY 2015/16 (2072/73), Ministry of Finance.

Priority frameworks complementing to the implementation process

Following frameworks are expected to contribute to the coordination of implementation process of NAP as they also prioritize increased production and the development of markets for food and nutrition security.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) has set an agenda for eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development by 2030 under its 17 Goals framework. Its successful accomplishment requires achievement of progress on the economic, social and environmental fronts. Under its 17 Goals, 169 targets are set emphasizing on poverty reduction, access to employment, better management of natural resources, development of supportive infrastructures, creation of alternative avenues for economic growth, coping with the effects of climate change, promotion of the social inclusion process, and establishment of accountable governance system leading towards sustainable development process. In order to accomplish success over these targets, mobilizing support of related stakeholders from public and private sectors and the CSOs is necessary.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Despite frequently troubling political instability coupled with the absence of locally elected representatives and the prolonged transition of peace process, Nepal's performance can still be considered effective for the progress it could attain against most of the MDG indicators. According to the MDG Progress Report, 2013 the government took remarkable strides in achieving success closer towards the indicators like reduction of poverty and hunger, increase in the school enrolment rate and decrease in the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). The progress is noticeable on women empowerment, environmental sustainability and global partnership for development. However, the task is not yet over and further efforts are required for enhancing production, improving governance to address the issues of disparity and inequality in food distribution, creation of new employment opportunities, and adaptation to the climate change risks.

Within the MDG period, Nepal successfully narrowed down its poverty level from 42 percent (recorded in 1990) to 23.8 percent (in 2013). This decline indicates positive sign of progress. However, its retention and even achieving more progress, requires greater emphasis on enhancing domestic production. It is necessary because the current foundation of reported progress is largely based on remittance sent by the Nepalese youths working abroad which may simply be a transitional phenomenon. To avoid the risk of going down to the spiral again the country needs to increase investment in productive agriculture to maintain food security and also to control the likely occurrence of malnutrition.

The poor are not simply waiting for hand-outs; they are looking for economic opportunities, food on their table, and a safe home for their families; like all of us.

Kanayo F. Nwanze, IFAD President, Keynote Statement for a Sustainable Food Future,

The Goals set under the MDG and SDG are as follows:

Table – 1: Goals Set by the MDG and SDG Frameworks

MDGs (2000-2015)	SDGs (2016-2030)
Goal-1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Goal-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal-2: Achieve universal primary education	Goal-2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal-3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Goal-3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal-4: Reduce child mortality	Goal-4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
Goal-5: Improve maternal health	Goal-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal-6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Goal-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal-7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Goal-7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
Goal-8: Develop a global partnership for development	Goal-8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
	Goal-9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
	Goal-10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
	Goal-11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
	Goal-12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
	Goal-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
	Goal-14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
	Goal-15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
	Goal-16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
	Goal-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP): The National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan malnutrition was prepared under the lead of NPC engaging related government agencies. It has aimed to address the problem of chronic malnutrition emphasizing on the measures for its prevention. It has also examined factors limiting the

government's capacity. It identifies gaps and future needs to implement the Plan in a sustainably.

The total cost of MSNP for the activities extended over five years is approximately \$193 million. This is equivalent to an annual cost of approximately \$39 million or a per capita annual cost of just over \$1. It has proposed nutrition-sensitive approach dedicated to support food security. It also aims at strengthening governance to reinforce nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches. The Plan emphasizes on strengthening of multi-sectoral nutrition information system to track the progress of MSNP implementation, with links to existing food security early warning system.

It has emphasized the role of basket fund which expects to receive funding from the government and development partners. The NPC has been designated as in-charge of releasing funds to the sectors of development including the districts. It expects to meet the funding gap from both domestic and external sources.

SUN Movement: Nepal joined the SUN Movement in May 2011. It has appointed the Head of the NPC as the SUN Focal Point. High Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee meetings are hosted by NPC, which are chaired by the Vice Chairman of the NPC. The World Bank is the SUN Donor Convener.

Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS): Nepal's agricultural sector was not performing so well than today when the Agriculture Perspective Plan (APP) was launched in 1995-96. Improvements have taken place over the years since then influencing the living standards of people relatively better with respect to enhanced productivity, infrastructure development, food security, and poverty reduction. However, the challenge of food deficit is still to be overcome.

Nepal's agricultural growth is about 3 percent per year. It is highly variable also. The country's productive youth labour force has mostly overlooked this sector due to the attraction towards foreign jobs. This has been a growing trend in the recent years. The remittance sent by these job holders occupies more than 25 percent of GDP. It has generated scope for increased capital formation and local investments in the country.

APP was based on a narrow view of technology focused on green revolution which was inappropriate for large parts of the Nepali agro-ecology. As a result, leading stakeholders such as producer farmers, private sector entrepreneurs, and the cooperatives were less involved than expected in its implementation. The ADS has been prepared in the foundation of these lessons obtained from APP. It emphasizes on improved governance, effective participation of stakeholders, providing land access to producers, decentralized research and extension services, and the promotion of agri-business.

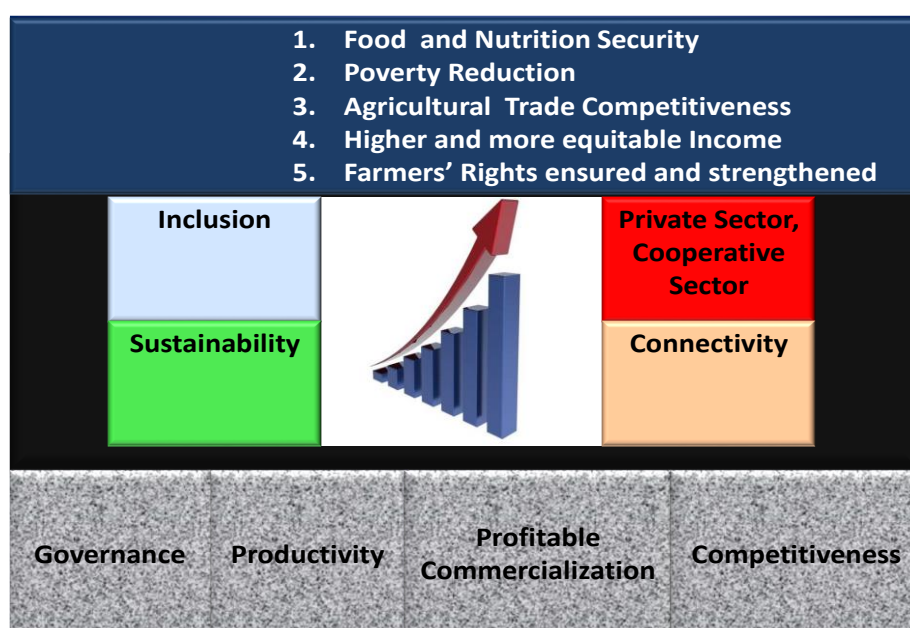
ADS plans to promote agri-business and non-farm rural development activities relatively to agriculture side by side. Strengthened linkages between agriculture and other sectors of development in the economy have been considered critical to

the reduction of poverty. Accordingly, it plans to develop non-farm activities based on agriculture as fundamental element for growth of the rural economy. It emphasizes on the balanced development of the rural economy with increased opportunities for employment generation. In these contexts, ADS considers development of the agricultural sector in its composite structure encompassing not only the production sectors (crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry) but also the processing sector, trade and other services (such as storage, transportation, finance, marketing, research, and extension).⁹

The ADS emphasizes on the growth of agricultural sector with promotion of inclusiveness (both social and geographic). Sustainability (both in terms of natural and economic resources) is its priority. Participation of private sector and cooperative sector are emphasized. Connectivity to market infrastructure (e.g. agricultural roads, collection centres, packing houses, market centres) has remained its concern. The support measures like information infrastructure and ICT, power infrastructure (e.g. rural electrification, renewable and alternative energy sources) have remained its concern too. These inclusive, multi-sector, and connectivity-based growth approach are expected to enhance food and nutrition security, reduce poverty, improve access to markets generating equitable income of the rural households, while strengthening the farmers' rights.

⁹ ADS (2015). Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) 2015 to 2035, Government of Nepal, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Figure 1: Strategic Framework Followed by the Agricultural Development Strategy, Nepal



Source: ADS (2015), Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) 2015 to 2035, Government of Nepal, MoAD, Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal.

ADS moves with a vision for self-reliant, sustainable, competitive, and inclusive agricultural sector that drives economic growth and contributes to improve livelihoods with food and nutrition security leading to food sovereignty enshrined in the Nepalese Constitution. Various indicators and targets set to monitor progress towards its vision are as follows:

Table 2: Indicators and Targets for ADS Vision

Vision	Indicators	Existing Situation (2010)	Target Short Term (5 years)	Target Medium Term (10 years)	Target Long Term (20 years)
Self-reliance	Self-sufficiency in food grains	5% trade deficit in food grains	0% trade deficit	0-5% trade surplus	0-5% trade surplus
Sustainability	Year-round irrigation	18% coverage	30%	60%	80%
	Soil organic matter	1%	2%	4%	4%
	Ha of degraded land	3.2 million ha	2.88 m ha	2.56 million ha	1.6 million ha
	Forest cover	40%	40%	40%	40%
	Agricultural land productivity (AGDP/ha)	\$1,804	\$2,302	\$2,938	\$4,787
	Agribusiness as % of GDP	10%	12%	14%	20%
Competitiveness	Agricultural trade balance	Trade deficit \$350 million	Trade deficit \$310 million)	Trade deficit \$181 million	Trade surplus \$690 million
	Agricultural Exports	\$248 million	\$418 million	\$704 million	\$1,999 million
Inclusiveness	% of farm land solely or jointly owned by women	10%	15%	30%	50%

Vision	Indicators	Existing Situation (2010)	Target Short Term (5 years)	Target Medium Term (10 years)	Target Long Term (20 years)
	% of farmers reached by agricultural programmes	12%	17%	22%	30%
Agricultural Growth	Average annual growth of AGDP	3%	4%	5%	6%
Livelihoods	AGDP/ Agricultural labour	\$794	\$979	\$1,206	\$1,833
	Poverty in Rural Areas	27%	21%	16%	10%
Food and Nutrition Security	Food Poverty	24%	16%	11%	5%
	Nutrition				
	- Stunting	41.5%	29%	20%	8%
	- Underweight	31.1%	20%	13%	5%
	- Wasting;	13.7%	5%	2%	1%
	- Women with low BMI	18%	15%	13%	5%

Source: ADS (2015), Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) 2015 to 2035, Government of Nepal, MoAD, Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Annual cost estimated for the ADS is NRs. 50.2 billion. Of this, 89% is expected to be mobilized from the government source and donor support, while the remaining 11% is expected to be mobilized from private sector. Around 37% of the total programme cost is allocated for Flagship Programmes.