



NEPAL

ZERO HUNGER CHALLENGE

National Action Plan

(2016 - 2025)

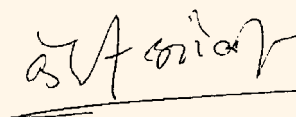
Ministry of Agricultural Development
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

March 2016



Dignitaries present in the Launching of the National Action Plan under Zero Hunger Challenge

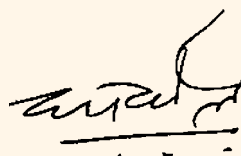
Rt Hon Prime Minister K P Oli



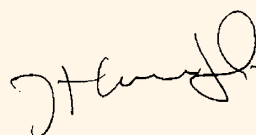
Hon Dy Prime Minister Chitra Bahadur KC



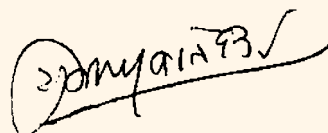
Hon Minister Haribol Prasad Gajurel



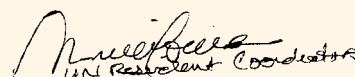
Director-General of FAO José Graziano da Silva



Hon Vice Chair of NPC Yuba Raj Khatiwada



UN Resident Coordinator a.i. Michael Jones



13 March 2016





Preface

Nepal has undertaken Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition by 2025 as a vision that invites all stakeholders for collective actions to create a hunger less society for all people living in the country. It has been accepted as a strategy that would consolidate ongoing poverty and hunger eradication efforts of all the national and international development partners working within the country. It intends to make best use of available resources for both currently targeted and new programmes that are identified as necessary for filling the gaps in eradicating hunger in a sustainable manner.

The Ministry of Agricultural Development launched the Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative on December 19, 2014. This National Action Plan (2016 – 2025) has been formulated as a follow up activity to this. Its preparation has been made possible by active participation of many key stakeholders representing both national and the international development partners. They worked through the High Level Committee, Steering Committee, Technical Committee and Five ZHC Pillars specific Thematic Taskforce Groups. Without their continued effort, this National Action Plan (2016 – 2025) would not have taken its present shape. Therefore, I take this opportunity to thank them all.

In particular, I appreciate valuable contributions made by the staff members of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and other related ministries. The role of civil society organizations and the private sector was equally important. Further support was provided by the United Nations Resident Coordinator, who joined the High Level Committee and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, who represented in the Steering Committee. FAO's technical support for the preparation of Plan was equally valuable together along with the comments and suggestions provided by other development partners to enrich the content of the National Action Plan. On behalf of the Ministry of Agricultural Development, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all of them.

I hope to receive similar cooperation from all stakeholders in successfully implementing the National Action Plan and ending hunger and malnutrition by 2025 at the latest.

Uttam K. Bhattarai
Secretary
Ministry of Agricultural Development

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADB/N	Agricultural Development Bank of Nepal
ADS	Agriculture Development Strategy
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
AEC	Agro Enterprise Centre
AGDP	Agricultural Gross Domestic Product
AICL	Agricultural Inputs Company Limited
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APP	Agriculture Perspective Plan
ARCs	Agriculture Research Centres
BMI	Body Mass Index
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCND	Climate Change and Natural Disasters
CDO	Chief District Officer
CSIDB	Cottage and Small Industry Board
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
CU5	Children aged Under Five
DaDC	Dairy Development Corporation
DADO	District Agricultural Development Office
DCSI	Department of Cottage and Small Industries
DDC	District Development Committee
DFTQC	Department of Food Technology and Quality Control
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DLSO	District Livestock Services Office
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DoC	Department of Cooperatives
DoF	Department of Forest
DoFish	Directorate of Fishery
DoHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure and Agricultural Road
DoM	Department of Mechanization
DoR	Department of Roads
DPs	Development Partners
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industries
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Security Plan
GAFSP	<i>Georgia Avenue Family Support Collaborative</i> (Social Services Organization)
GAVI	A Global Vaccine Alliance
GHI	Global Hunger Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLC	High Level Committee
ICN2	Second International Conference on Nutrition

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MoAD	Ministry of Agricultural Development
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoCPA	Ministry of Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation
MoCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEn	Ministry of Energy
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Industry
MoIrr	Ministry of Irrigation
MoLD	Ministry of Livestock Development
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoLJA	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MoLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
MoPE	Ministry of Population and Environment
MoPIT	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
MoS	Ministry of Supplies
MoST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
MoWSS	Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MSNP	Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan
MUS	Multiple Use of Water System
NAP	National Action Plan (2016 – 2025)
NARC	Nepal Agricultural Research Council
NCDB	National Cooperative Development Board
NDDB	National Dairy Development Board
NeKSAP	Nepal Khadya Surakshya Anugaman Pranali
NFC	Nepal Food Corporation
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
NSC	Nepal Seed Company
NSCL	National Seed Company Limited
NWC	National Women Commission
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
PO	Peasants' Organization
PPD	Plan Protection Directorate
PRO	Pesticide Registration Office

RMDC	Rural Microfinance Development Centre
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SBCC	Social and Behavioural Change Communication
SC	Steering Committee
SCGs	Saving and Credit Groups
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEAN	Seed Entrepreneurs' Association of Nepal
SFLRP	Smallholder Farmers and Landless Rural Poor
SQCC	Seed Quality Control Centre
STCL	Salt Trading Corporation Limited
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TC	Technical Committee
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TTG	Technical/Thematic Taskforce Group
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WUA	Water Users' Association
ZHC	Zero Hunger Challenge

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1.0 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 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's (UNESCAP) 69th 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 initiatives such as Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) and Food and Nutrition Security Plan (FNSP) of Action for 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.

A hunger caused by poor access to nutritious 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, vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients needed to maintain functioning of the healthy tissues and organs. The young children and pregnant/lactating women are the most vulnerable groups affected by hunger and malnutrition. . It is one of the leading causes of deaths of millions, mostly women and children around the world.

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 nutrition including 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 addressing the issue of food insecurity and malnutrition and improvement for sustainable agriculture and food systems to overcome hunger and malnutrition. Recognising their interconnected causes for poverty and hunger, they intend to address the underlying factors responsible for poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

Pillar – I	Pillar – II	Pillar – III	Pillar – IV	Pillar – V
100%	Zero	All	100%	Zero
access to adequate food all year round	stunted children less than 2 years	food systems are sustainable	increase in smallholder productivity and income	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, 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.

Figure 1: Strategic Pillars Emphasized by the ZHC Initiative

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. By making the country hunger and malnutrition free under the ZHC initiative, Nepal cannot only benefit from making food available and accessible for all but also can maintain peace, prosperity and stability for further development.

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

Source: Pearl S. Buck (1892-1973)

2.0 Global, Regional and National Emphasis on ZHC Initiative

2.1 Global

Globally, around 795 million people suffer from hunger. Such situation has led to undernourishment, which is a chronic sign for most of the poor people who are compelled to go to bed hungry. In its recent estimate, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) revealed that out of 7.3 billion people in the world one in nine suffer from undernourishment¹.

The UN Secretary - General declared ZHC to end the scourge of starvation and malnutrition as a vision of the "world without hunger". This call for action envisages eradicating hunger to ensure every person's rights to adequate food with improved food system that is 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

¹ FAO (2015). The State of Food Insecurity in the World.

Rights (ICESCR), which emphasized on Rights to Adequate Food in 1966. 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. In November 2014 during 2nd International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), the world leaders committed on addressing malnutrition in all its forms through sustainable food system to make nutritious diet available to all.

In September 2015, a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was introduced as a post-2015 development action agenda to be accomplished by 2030. It included food and nutrition security as a one of the key goals along with its other 16 goals. The Goal No. 2 of this agenda aims to end hunger and ensure access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all people all year round.

2.2 Regional

The vast majority of the world's hungry people (827 million) live in developing countries, mainly in the countries in South Asia, East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Being home to 65.6% of the global hungry population, Asia has the largest number of hungry people across all regions: 552 million or 13.5 percent of its total population. If food security of the Asia-Pacific region is undermined, it will have a significant impact on global food security.³

Among the people suffering from hunger and malnutrition, around 100 million are the under-five children with stunted growth - short for their age. Under-nutrition is one of the primary causes of the death of around 3.5 million children per year in the Region. It is also a cause of one-third of the childhood illnesses. To overcome this situation, ensuring appropriate diets, safe water, hygiene and sanitation; health services, especially for infant and young children as well as pregnant and lactating women, is necessary. This is particularly important for the survival of pregnant and lactating women, and the children under the age of two.

In 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 was endorsed by 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.

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 achieving ZHC initiative. This Framework is the guideline for the UN Member States in formulating and implementing their activities directed towards ending hunger by 2025. It emphasizes multi-stakeholder consultations and coordination in the respective member countries.

2 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.

3 APEC (2014). Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Ministerial Meeting on Food Security, Beijing, China 19 September 2014 http://apec.org/Groups/Other-Groups/~/_link.aspx?id=5C50BCC9A038470A814B08E8353B3FCA&z=z

In December 2013, UNESCAP organized a Ministerial Conference to discuss the Guiding Framework among the member countries. This conference passed the Bangkok Declaration highlighting the importance of ZHC initiative from the perspective of regional cooperation with emphasis on priority assistance for the member countries, which are in a special need.

2.3 National

According to the Global Hunger Index (GHI)⁴ calculated by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Nepal ranks 58th among 104 countries in terms of its severity of hunger. Though the country has been able to reduce its severity between 1990 and 2015, it is still at a “serious” condition heading closer to the “moderate” stage.

One in four people in the country live below the national poverty line. Majority of them face food deficit and struggle hard to feed themselves and their family members. Nepal’s vulnerability to high food prices, especially in the remote mountain areas, further aggravates the situation of hunger and malnutrition. Average food price in the mountain and hill regions is almost double than in other locations.

Global Hunger Index – Nepal

Year	GHI
1990	44.5
1995	40.3
2000	36.9
2005	31.6
2015	22.2

Source: IFPRI. 2015. Global Hunger Index. 2015. A Peer-Reviewed Publication, October 2015

In Nepal, approximately 5 million people are undernourished. The number of stunted children - short for their age declined from 57 percent in 2001 to 41 percent in 2011.⁵ It is still high above the 30 percent target set by the UN.

Around 70 percent of the Nepalese population work on the land for a living. Agriculture accounts for more than one-third of the country’s economic output. However, the growth of agricultural production has been hardly keeping pace with the country’s population growth. The adversities posed by the climate change effects and natural disasters, on the other hand, are additional challenges to the livelihoods of many rural people in general and poor people in particular. The problem has been further compounded by the devastating earthquake of April 2015. Around 8 million people, almost 30 percent of the entire population of the country representing 39 out of 75 districts, have suffered from its destructive effects.

The employment opportunities in the country are limited to engage all job seeking youths into work. It has posed difficulties among the poor families in earning enough to afford food for their family members.⁶ Such situation has led towards the vulnerabilities of undernourishment. Around 35 percent people in the country still feel that they do not have access to adequate food.⁷ Among them, around 17 percent (nearly half) are facing severe shortage. Around 2.5 percent of them are undernourished. They consume below 1,724 kcal per capita.⁸

Average food energy (calorie per capita) available between 2008 and 2013 in the country was 2830. Of this, around 65 percent was contributed by the cereal sources followed by 35 percent by the non-cereals. Over the years, the maternal under-nutrition in the country has declined from 28.3 percent in 1996 to 18.2 percent in 2011. On the contrary, the cases of over-nutrition is on rise in some families as revealed by the over-nutrition rate of 6.5 percent in 2001 to 13.5 percent in 2011.⁹

4 The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is composite as it represents four components associated with hunger: (1) undernourishment, (2) wasting, (3) stunting, and (4) under five mortality rate. The composite scale derived from such calculation is used for measuring the severity of hunger such as: < 9.9 = low; 10 – 19.9 = moderate; 20 – 34.9 = serious; 25 – 49.9 = alarming; and 50 > = extremely alarming.

5 NPC (2103). Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goals, National Planning Commission, Kathmandu

6 These family members consume below 2,200 kcal per capita.

7 MoAD (2013). Food and Nutrition Security Plan, 2013, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Kathmandu.

8 Project Steering Committee Presentation on National Action Plan (2016 – 2025): A Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative, Ministry of Agricultural Development, 2016.

9 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, 2011, Ministry of Health and Population.

Majority of women and children in the poor families are badly affected by hunger. These families neither can produce adequate food owing to their poor access to productive resources nor can they afford buying food from the market due to their jobless status. These situations suggest urgent need for enhancing production and increasing income for enhanced food affordability.

Current food shortage encountered by people in the country not only relates to low production but also by the low or no control of production losses in handling the products. These losses occur at pre-harvest, post-harvest and the food consumption chain levels. Viewing this, the Pillar – V of ZHC initiative has emphasized on preventing losses and waste.

Currently, Nepal is ranked as 145th out of 187 countries in terms of the Human Development Index.¹⁰ It is gradually progressing towards poverty reduction. It has brought the proportion of poor population down to 23.8 percent towards the end of Millennium Development Goal (MDG). It creates hope for progressing further. The country has potentials for enhancing production, which can make the people food and nutrition secure. The National Action Plan (2016 -2025) attempts to address this issue by blending both on-going efforts under various policies, programmes and project priorities in the country blended with the new gaps identified leading to the eradication of hunger by 2025.

3.0 Launching Of ZHC Initiative for The Preparation of National Action Plan (2016 – 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.

Adopted as a national agenda, the ZHC initiative holds a vision for preparation of the National Action Plan (NAP) 2016 – 2025. To move ahead with this process, the ZHC Initiative was launched on 19 December 2014 by Dr. Narayan Khadka, Senior Minister on behalf of the Prime Minister Mr. Sushil Koirala. Jointly organized by the MoAD along with other line ministries and in collaboration with the UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral development partners, and the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), this event made all the 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 the year 2025.

The devastating earthquake, on April 25, 2015, however, hampered the momentum of formulation of the NAP.

3.1 Objectives

Major objective of NAP is to end hunger enhancing food and nutrition security of people by maintaining their “rights to food” with respect to the provision of food sovereignty enshrined in the Nepalese Constitution. Its specific objectives are as follows:

10 UNDP (2014). Human Development Index, <http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=Human+Development+Index+nepal&view=detailv2&id=FDC6B55C410311A82E47E55BF055642A8344230F&selectedIndex=10&ccid=0uuZ8kU8&simid=608004010974972683&thid=OIP.Md2eb99f2453c724b03018cd239c3577eo0&ajaxhist=0>

- Provide access to adequate food for meeting the consumption requirements of all people at all times of the year;
- Increase food production and productivity doubling the volume of production and income of the Smallholder Farmers and Landless Rural Poor (SFLRP);
- Control food loss taking place along the food chains extending from the producers to the consumers;
- Promote income generating opportunities for the poor to improve food affordability;
- Eliminate stunting of children under the age of two years with their improved nutritional status;
- Make adequate availability, accessibility and utilization of food possible with by establishing a sustainable food system;
- Protect vulnerable groups with the safety net provisions; and
- Improve food governance services for easy access and utilization of food for all.

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, namely, High Level Committee (HLC), Steering Committee (SC), Technical Committee (TC) and five Pillar-specific Sub-committees called as Thematic /Technical Taskforce Groups) were formed as follows:

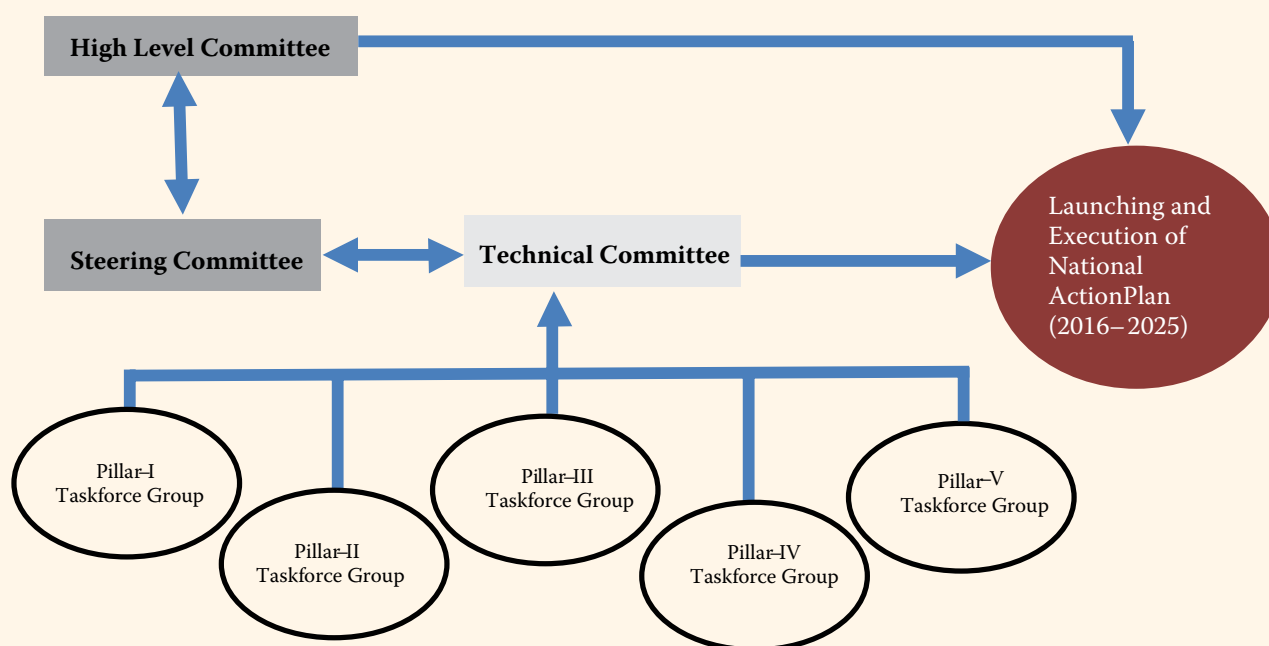


Figure 2: Institutional Arrangement for the Formulation of NAP (2016-2025)

Each Committee and Sub-committee was entrusted with specific tasks. The HLC was responsible for providing overall policy guidance ensuring inter-ministerial coordination, while the SC was entrusted with the responsibility of providing necessary direction for the priorities to be set in designing the NAP and overseeing periodic progress of formulation. Likewise, the TC was responsible for reviewing and suggesting outcomes, outputs and activities suitable for each Pillar-specific tasks undertaken by the Sub-committee (i.e. the Thematic/technical Taskforce Group). To facilitate coordination among various roles undertaken by

different committees and subcommittees, respective Terms of Reference (ToR), approved by the HLC upon endorsement of the SC, was provided.

The Minister of MoAD chaired the HLC, while the Secretary of the Ministry worked as Member-Secretary of Committee. This Member-secretary also chaired the SC, where the Joint-Secretary who was the Chairperson of TC worked as its Member-Secretary. The Sub-committee (Thematic/Technical Taskforce Groups) were chaired by the Under Secretaries of the Ministries concerned. The United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC) represented as member of the HLC, while the Country Director of FAO represented as member of the SC. Other national and international development partners were provided with opportunity to provide comments and suggestions during the consultative process and also on the draft version of the NAP.

4.0 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 adequate access and proper utilization of food by all people sustainably in order to fulfil their basic nutritional requirements leading to a good health.

Nepal has developed an Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS). It is a perspective agriculture development plan guiding Nepal’s agricultural development activities for the next 20 years (2015 – 2035). It is an umbrella programme for food and nutrition security interventions. Its priorities are linked to MSNP and other poverty reduction frameworks related to food production, equitable distribution and effective utilization of food to maintain a good nutritional status of the population with special focus on the most vulnerable groups.

By adopting coherent agenda in line with the prevailing policies and strategies, the NAP highlights the importance of agricultural development for improved food security and nutritional status of the population. 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 aims at nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions throughout the value chains along with addressing issues related to food quality, safety and nutrition education in conjunction with the ongoing nutrition focused interventions.

The NAP covers adoption of both short and long-term solutions to achieve sustainable as well as inclusive food system that contributes to improve the food and nutrition security situation of people. It proposes establishment of a strong monitoring and evaluation system that contributes to assess periodic progress of delivered services looking at the advancement towards meeting the ultimate goal of eradicating hunger and malnutrition. With such provision included in the plan, it expects to ensure accountability of related institutional functionaries towards improved food and nutrition security. To facilitate this process, it recommends establishment of key indicators based baseline information reflecting upon different stages of the implemented activities and their results.

4.1 Strategic Priorities

The Right to Food is a priority for NAP. It aims to achieve “food for all” to create a situation of zero hunger by 2025. In order to reach this stage, it gives priority for enhanced food production and productivity, production diversification, increase of investment in agriculture, physical infrastructure development, making local food supply safe and nutritious, agri-business development with market access with special focus to the vulnerable groups, improved processing, storage and preservation, increased employment opportunities, making agricultural occupation attractive for youths, support for SFLRP with improved access to productive resources, promotion of supportive role of the cooperatives, safety net support for the vulnerable groups, and improved food governance as its strategic priorities. Following figure illustrates their connectivity:

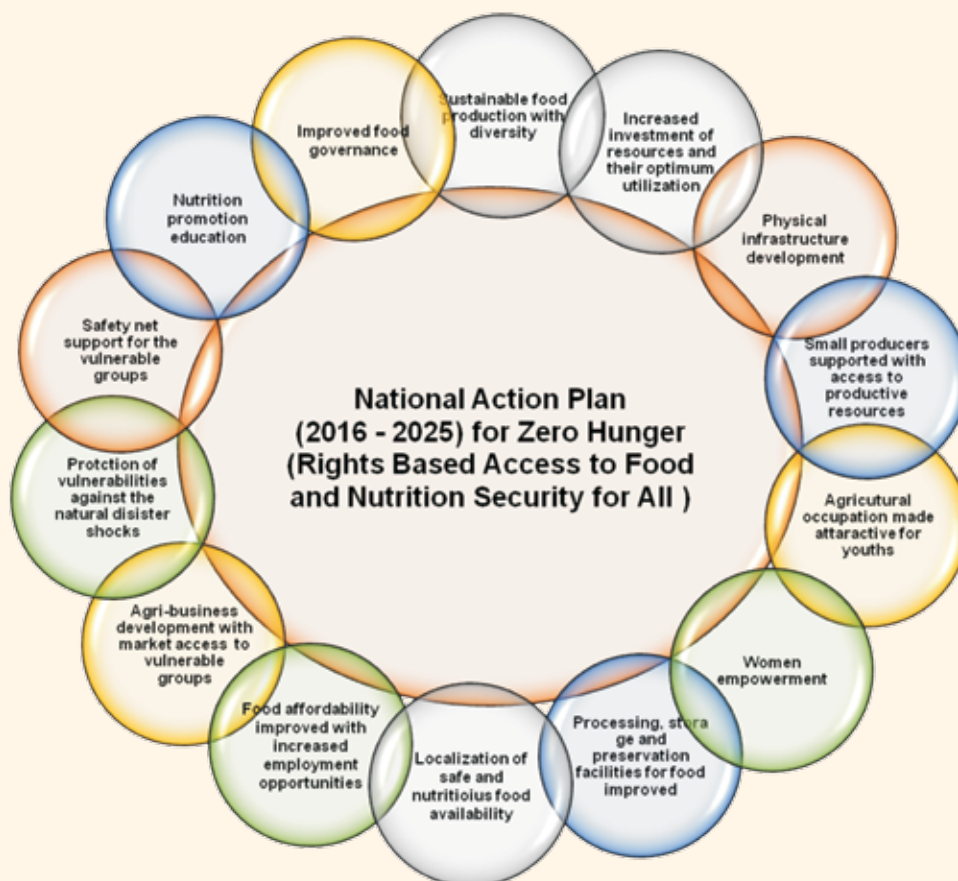


Figure 3: Strategic Priorities of NAP

Sustainable food production with diversity: Food production activities will be improved in a sustainable manner by diversifying the crops with the application of improved seeds. For this purpose, the farmers will be trained for the replacement of seed. They will also be encouraged for the production of improved seeds locally and for the establishment and management of community seed banks.

The staple food consumption pattern of the country increasingly reveals that most of the consumers prefer to take rice as their main staple food. Such preference exist even in the food deficit areas, where rice cultivation is not suitable. It has led to increased dependency on imported rice in these areas, while undermining the production potential and the nutritional importance of the indigenous crops (e.g. millets, oats, barley etc.). The NAP intends to break such perspective with increased support for inputs - seeds, fertilizers and loans in order to enable the farm families to cultivate the indigenous staple food crops and make them aware on the nutritional importance of these indigenous sources of staple food crops.

In order to lead towards sustainability of the production process, the farmers will be familiarized with the potentials of diversifying crops. They will also be made aware about the practices that can contribute to overcome the adverse effects of climate change. They will be trained for selecting suitable crops that can respond to the changing climatic conditions (i.e. the selection of climate smart crops, which deserves the potential for comparative advantage in the food market). Priority will be assigned for diversification as per the technical potential as well as economic viability for growing.

Increased investment of resources and their optimum utilization: Under-investment in agriculture has been considered 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.¹¹ The NAP suggests making an attempt to promote investment with capital formation support extended to the food insecure farmers with optimum utilization of available resources.

¹¹ Preferably 5-10 percent of the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AGDP).

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 have the prospect for making collective efforts for production and marketing of crops. Therefore, they can be targeted as priority groups to accomplish these.

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

Promotion of the role of cooperatives for production and marketing support: Nepal has more than 50,000 cooperatives operating across the country. Around 50 percent of them are women cooperatives. These cooperatives are playing significant role in supporting farmers in the production and marketing of inputs as well as outputs. As they are locally based, they have comparative advantage to provide direct services. The NAP will promote their supportive roles in the production and marketing processes as well as credit services.

Agricultural occupation made attractive for youths: The increasing migration trend for foreign employment reveals that engagement in agriculture has become a second choice for many youths in the recent years. It has subsequently increased feminization of agriculture, as most of the migrants are male. Such migration is also a reason for shortage of agricultural labour for major farm operations. To overcome such situation, the NAP suggests two-pronged strategies. On the one hand, it suggests making agricultural engagements more attractive for youths with the provisions for incentives covered with subsidized inputs, market linkage development, and the minimum support price for the products. On the other, it also prioritizes application of labour saving technology by promoting micro-mechanization.

Smallholders supported 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 SFLRP 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.

Protection of vulnerabilities against the natural disaster shocks: The geographic diversity of Nepal invites natural disaster of one kind or the other at various places. When the scale of disaster is small, affecting only some of the vulnerable groups, it does not often trigger full-scale humanitarian response. However, it creates adverse effects on the affected families. Therefore, risk-proofing and preparedness against the possible shocks focusing on the vulnerable groups will remain a priority. Attempts will be made to empower local communities towards managing small-scale disaster shocks, their prevention with early warning systems and improved preparedness. It also entails focus on the risk reduction efforts implanting the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities into the development initiatives with enhanced accountability of the service providers towards the vulnerable groups.

Agri-business development with market access to vulnerable groups: Stimulating agri-business with emphasis on related value chains can contribute to engage greater number of poor in 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 contribute to store and dispose-off products in the market minimizing the losses. Viewing these, the NAP proposes value addition, access to price information, and capacity building of the farmer associations as the way of promoting of agri-business. It emphasizes increased participation of SFLRP in these activities. It also plans for necessary institutional support from the line agencies, cooperatives and the farmers' associations for their enterprise development.

Food affordability improved with increased employment opportunities: Nepalese economy is predominantly 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 by implementing in the farm and off-farm activities with value chain and value addition approach. Similarly, it has also provisioned for the vocational skills training to mobilize and link non-farm sector with farming sector. Such strategy is expected to decrease the trend of outmigration of youths seeking jobs in the foreign markets as an unskilled 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.

Making safe and nutritious food available at local level: 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. In view of this, localization of production enhancing capacities in these deficit areas will be prioritized. Attempts will be made to enhance production in the pocket areas surrounding the core areas of hunger. Production incentives will be channelled for the identified pocket areas attempting to localize the supply to meet the demand.



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 has proposed to establish godowns for seeds, fertilizers and food grains in various locations.

Women empowerment: Women, in their capacity, are agricultural producers, food managers and the care takers of their children. They nourish their children by breastfeeding. They are the ones who establish household level food and nutrition norms. Considering these roles, the NAP proposes empowerment of women as value chain actors as well as the change agent for introducing improved food and nutritional behaviour at the household level. Accordingly, related activities are proposed for their access to productive resources for the promotion of Income Generating Activities (IGAs), extension services, information sharing, and the adoption of labour as well as time saving technologies. The NAP has emphasized on equal opportunity for women in acquiring skills and earning incomes in addition to the care they need for their reproductive rights and safe delivery.

Processing, storage and preservation facilities for food improved: The NAP highlights the promotion of home and community based food processing, storage and preservation activities. It plans to engage women as the main actors of these activities and plans to build their capacity for both skills and enterprise development. These interventions will contribute to preserve food for a longer time without much loss, which ultimately can contribute to overcome seasonal food shortages.

Nutrition promotion and education: The NAP has realized that nutrition education integrated with agricultural and food production system has a huge potential to enhance the impact of production and income for improved dietary practices thereby to accomplish improved nutritional outcomes. It suggests promotion of production diversity with knowledge enhanced about safer food and eventually improving consumption of diverse foods, especially among the vulnerable populations.

Improved food governance: Kofi Annan, former Secretary General of the UN, mentioned 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.

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 plans for 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 will not only obtain support for food but also micro-nutrient rich diet depending upon the food security situation and nutritional status of these groups. 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 prone 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 promote group farming by involving SFLRP so that they can enhance their capacity of taking risks by sharing their knowledge within their group, while thinning the risk burden, if any. 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 consumption of nutrient dense foods by promoting best kitchen practices for the poor families. These families will be trained in improved food preparation and cooking practices together with the demonstration of improved recipes. The institutions like *Ama Samuha* (mothers' groups) and other women groups will be mobilized to facilitate this process.

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.

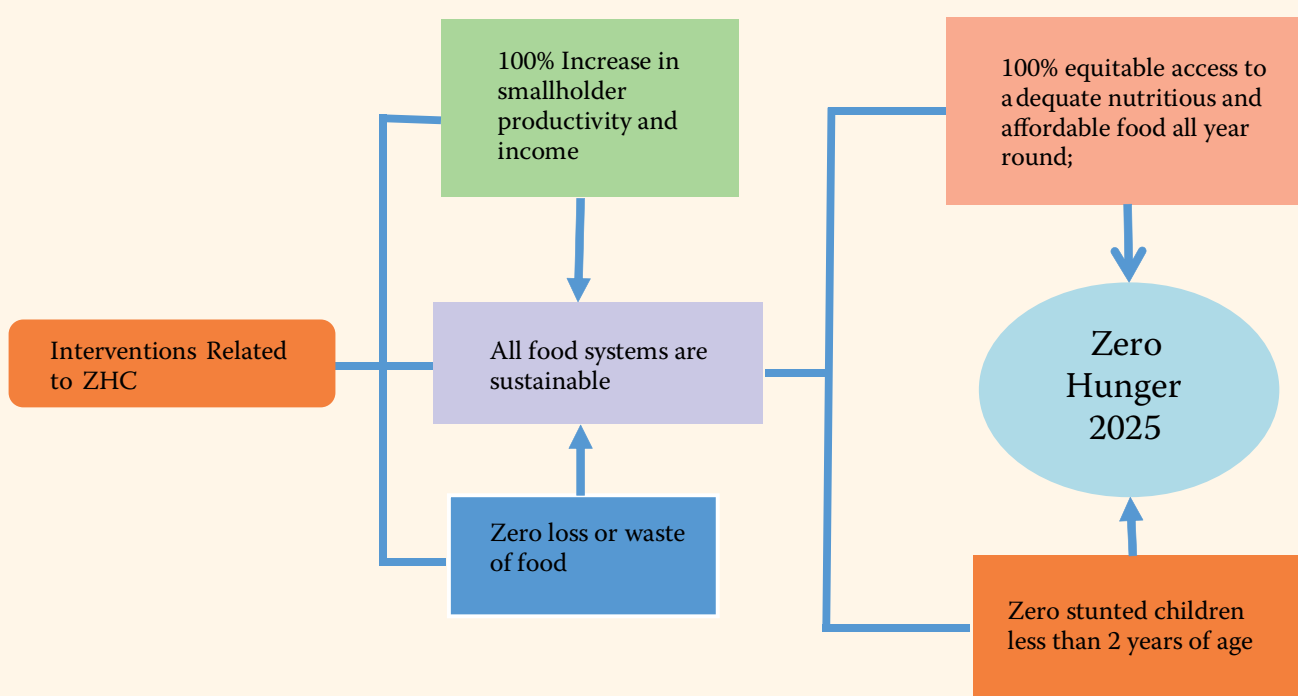


Figure 4: Linkage across the Intervention Pillars

4.2.1 Pillar 1 - 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 IGAs, 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. female headed households, adolescent girls, pregnant/lactating women, children, elderly persons, households having impaired person with disability, HIVAIDS 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.

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

This Pillar emphasizes on reduction of stunting through combined efforts of nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions targeting to the first 1000-days of life i.e. between the start of pregnancy and a child's second birthday, which is considered as a window of opportunity for various nutrition interventions. While the problem of malnutrition is multi-dimensional and calls for multi-sectoral coordinated approach, the NAP stresses the promotion of food-based interventions for universal access to nutritious food for all. This should be complemented by interventions from health, care, water, sanitation, hygiene, education and social protection that enhance the food and nutrition security of the vulnerable population.

Complementing the national policies viz. MSNP and FNSP and other sectoral plans and policies such as Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Strategy, Maternal Nutrition Strategy, Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Hygiene Master Plan, the ZHC Plan of Action advocates and emphasises on scaling up of nutrition sensitive agricultural interventions and food based approach to improved nutrition.

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 the importance of preventing food, water and vector borne diseases. It emphasizes on the promotion of access to adequate macro- and micro-nutrient rich foods for all with special focus to the pregnant and lactating mothers, children under the age of two and adolescent girls.

The focus of NAP is on addressing the malnutrition in all its forms- under-nutrition, over-nutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies, however, the key focus is on reduction of stunting among the children of age two year and below. The NAP stresses the strengthening systems for ensuring availability and accessibility

of safe and nutritious foods for improved. It also proposes incorporation of nutrition education to empower and sensitize the consumer to make healthy food choices, consumption of micro-nutrient rich vegetables, fruits and animal source foods.

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 legumes and pulses, especially by the adolescent girls, mothers and children.

This Pillar highlights the importance of improving maternal, IYCF practices with routine intake of micronutrient supplements, iodized salt and fortified foods. Using safe drinking water and improving sanitation facilities to control possible infections are proposed as measures preventing possible water borne diseases.

Changing the nutrition behaviour of family members is essential for improvement in the nutrition status of the target groups. Emphasis has been given for making the mothers and care takers aware on the food taboos and their harmful effects on the nutrition and health of mothers and their children by means of education on nutrition, health, care and sanitation. Educating the community members in adopting improved food and nutritional behaviours and practices has remained its priority to sustain improved practices introduced. This Pillar emphasizes on building capacity of the front line service providers to facilitate delivery of appropriate messages to the target audience.

The NAP has proposed interventions highlighting how other factors may impact the health and well-being of women and how programming across the sectors, particularly health, would be desirable. As the migration of men is forcing women more to go back to their work in the field right after delivery instead of the recommended resting period, it has affected increase of uterine prolapse among large number of women. The NAP aims at controlling such adverse effects through both awareness raising and health related interventions.

4.2.3 Pillar 3 – All food systems are sustainable

This Pillar emphasizes on ensuring sustainable agriculture system for food and nutrition 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. In this respect, increased involvement of National Agricultural Research Council (NARC) and academia will be emphasized.

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.

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

Around 53 percent of the 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 SFLRP. 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.

4.2.5 Pillar 5 – Zero loss or waste of food

Estimated figures of FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Food Programme (WFP) reveal around 45 percent global loss of fruits and vegetables and nearly 30 percent loss of cereals due to poor post-harvest practices. Further to this, the food loss also occurs during consumption, where left over food is thrown to garbage. It happens due to their inadequate 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-harvest¹² 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.

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

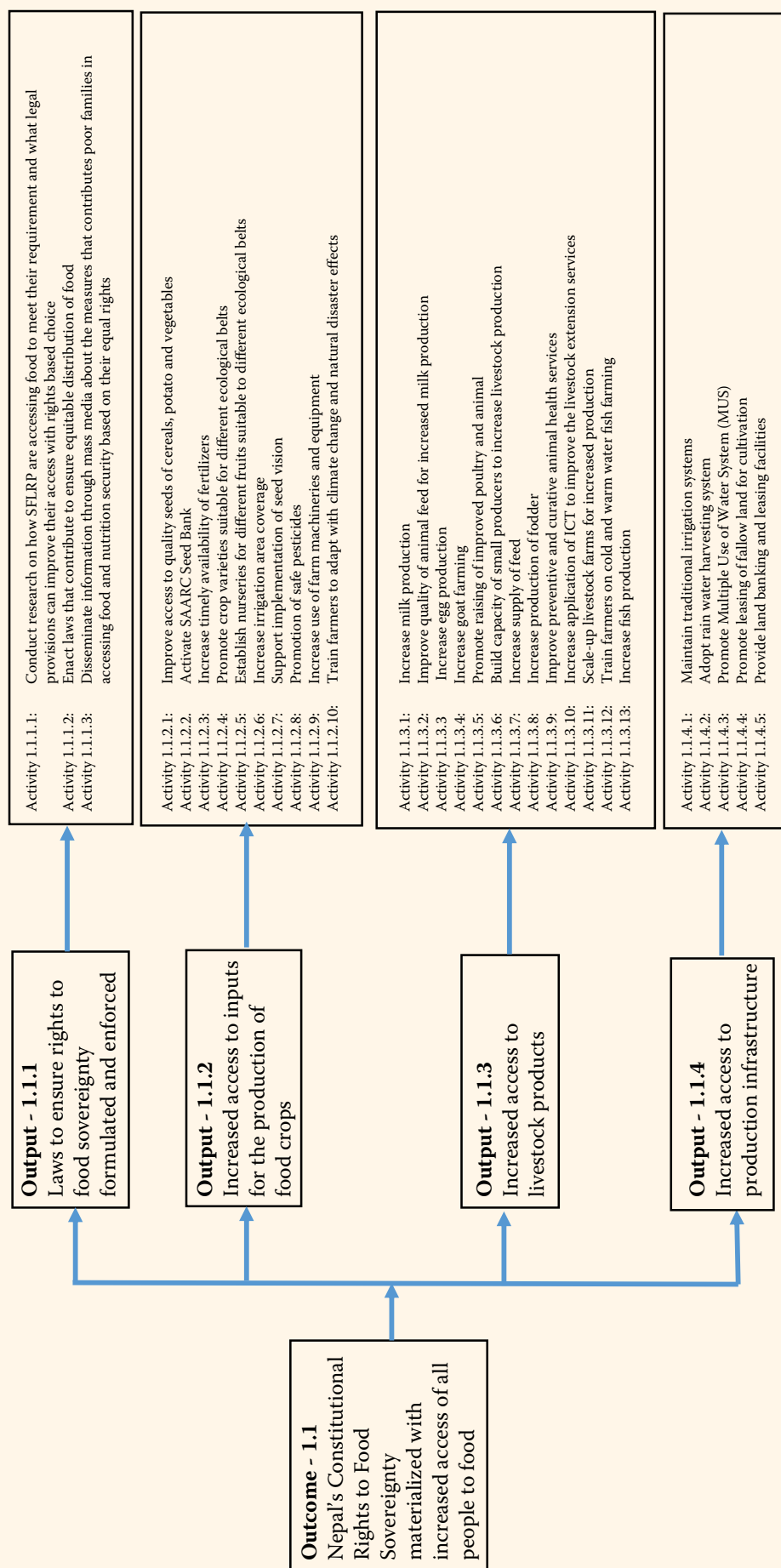
The Pillar suggests making all players of the food system responsible to adopt loss or waste preventing technologies or habits based on the identification of major loss points. It suggests enhancing knowledge and skills for the adoption of loss reduction measures in the various stages of food chain.

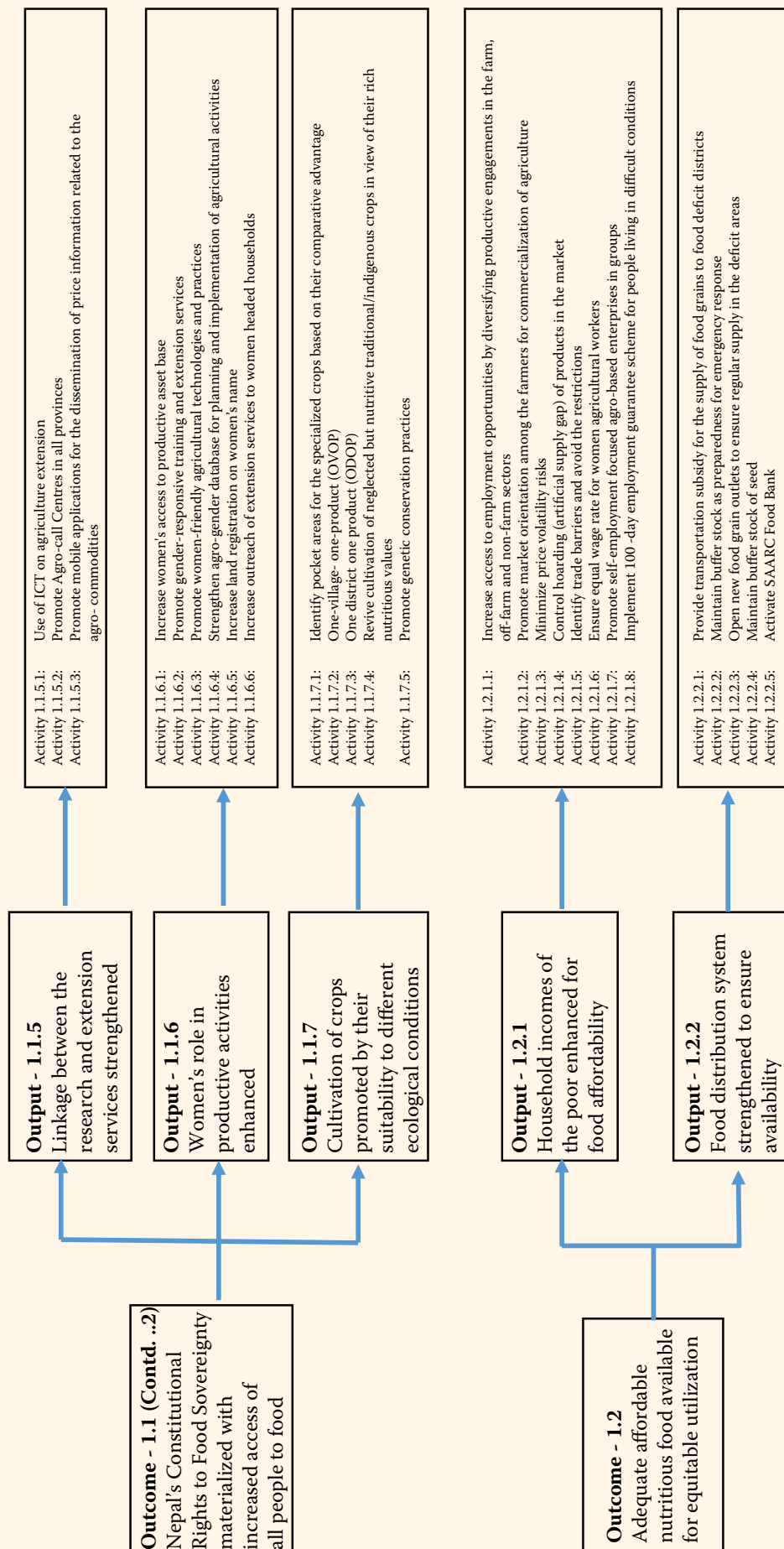
The NAP emphasizes on the establishment of sound infrastructural base (e.g. transport, cool and dry storage facilities, energy, preservation equipment, and packing-house). It also emphasizes promotion of the application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to facilitate the management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

Various outcomes, outputs and activities are proposed under the above mentioned five Pillars. These proposals are based on the review of priority programmes and projects currently implemented by the MoAD in its own initiative and under the support of various development partners. These projects and programmes are related to food security, poverty reduction, reduction of hunger and nutrition security (**see Annex – I for further details**). Gaps were identified based on these reviews and the outcomes, outputs and activities were proposed under each Pillar as follows:

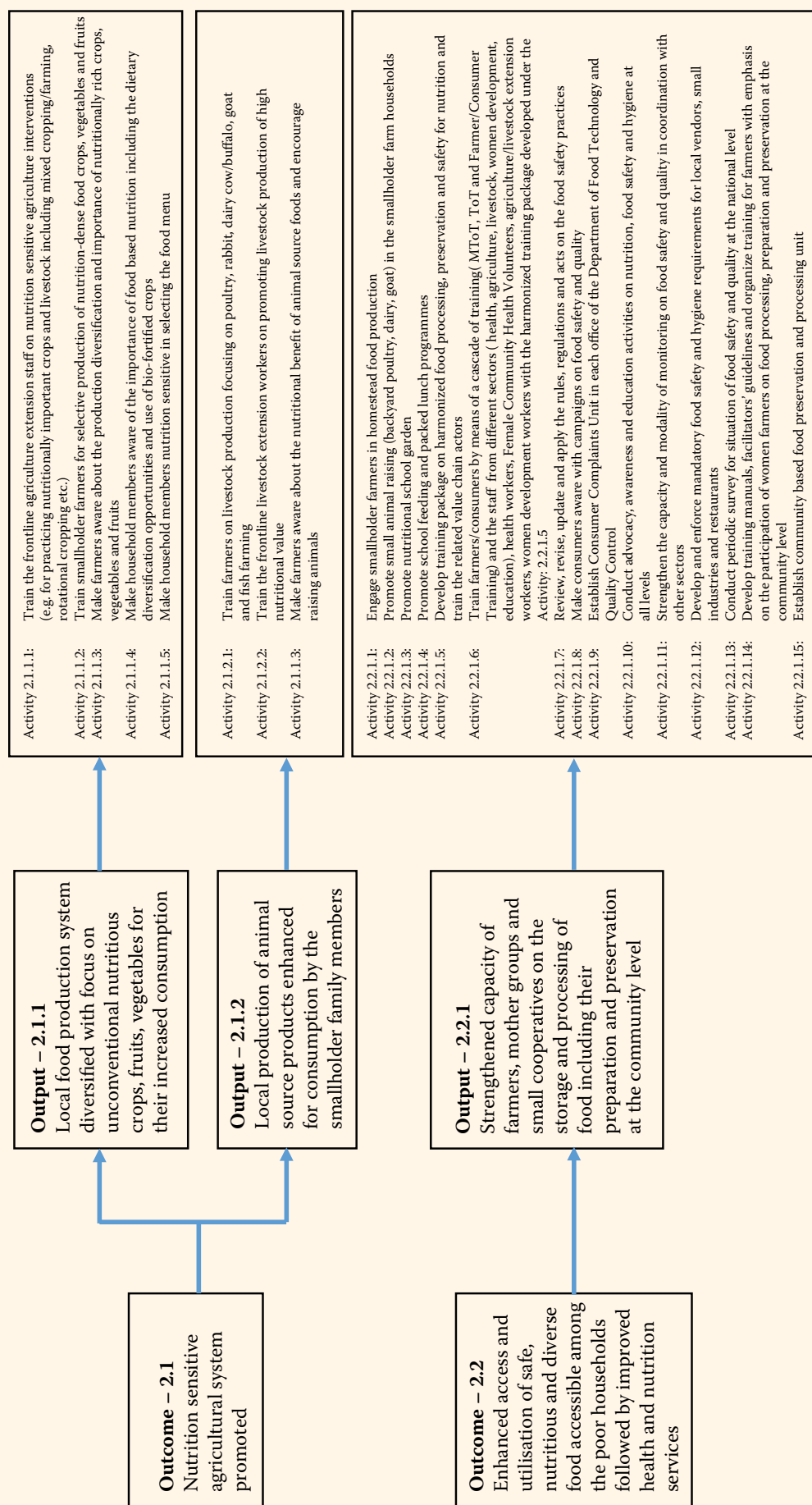
Chart 1: Pillar Specific Outcomes, Outputs and Activities

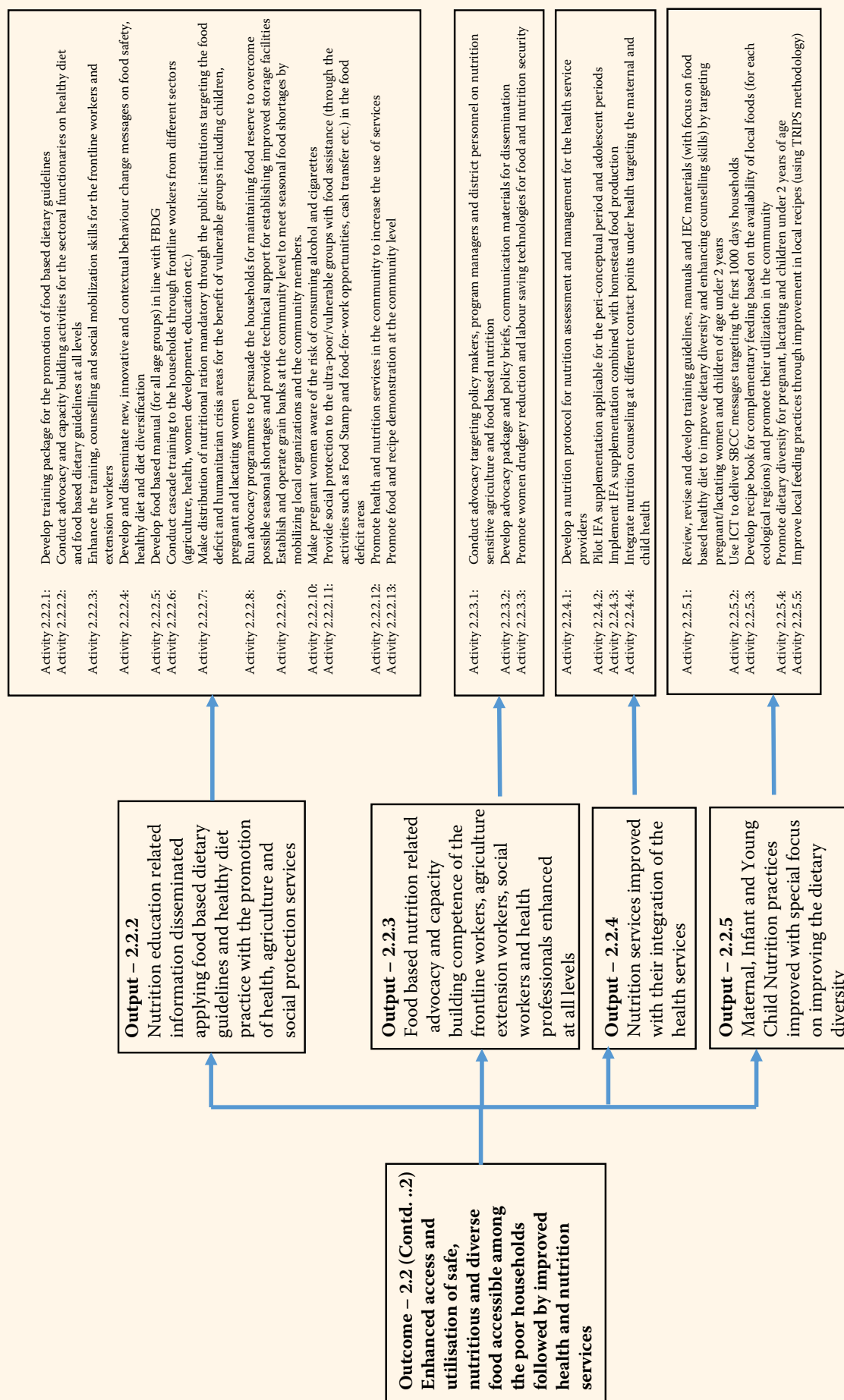
Pillar – I: 100 % Equitable Access to Adequate, Nutritious and Affordable Food All Year Round





Pillar – II: Zero Stunted Children Less Than 2 Years Of Age





Outcome – 2.3
Enabling environment created for multi-sector coordination for coherent functional and concerted actions for nutrition at all levels

Output – 2.3.1
Institutional as well as human resource capacity of the government sector functionaries improved for addressing the issue of food and nutrition security at all levels

Activity 2.3.1.1: Capacity building of health and non-health sector functionaries on food based nutrition
Activity 2.3.1.2: In-country as well out-country collaboration and exposure to agro-based projects and food based nutrition programmes
Activity 2.3.1.3: Promote formal and informal educational services (e.g. SHN, ECD, parental counselling etc.) to keep the nutritional behaviour intact

Pillar – III: All Food Systems are Sustainable

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)
Activity 3.1.1.2: Make land use and water management practices conservation-sensitive
Activity 3.1.1.3: Identify and apply measures against deteriorating conditions of the watersheds
Activity 3.1.1.4: Enforce environmental quality standards in line with the Forest Management Guidelines
Activity 3.1.1.5: Enforce the Disaster Management Act to control farm-induced degradation of land and water resources
Activity 3.1.1.6: Increase community participation in managing degraded farm and forest areas

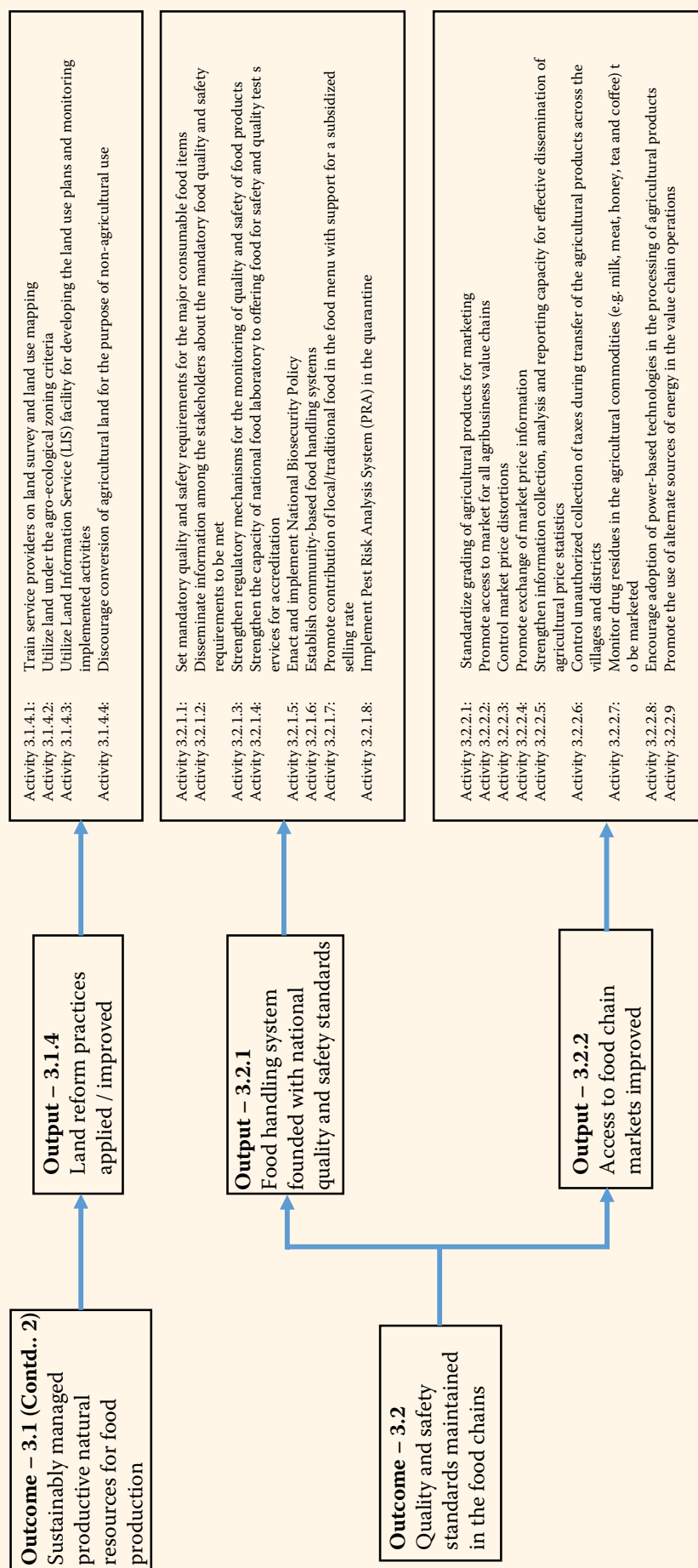
Outcome – 3.1
Sustainably managed productive natural resources for food production

Output – 3.1.2
Farm water and soil managed by retaining their contributions to productive uses

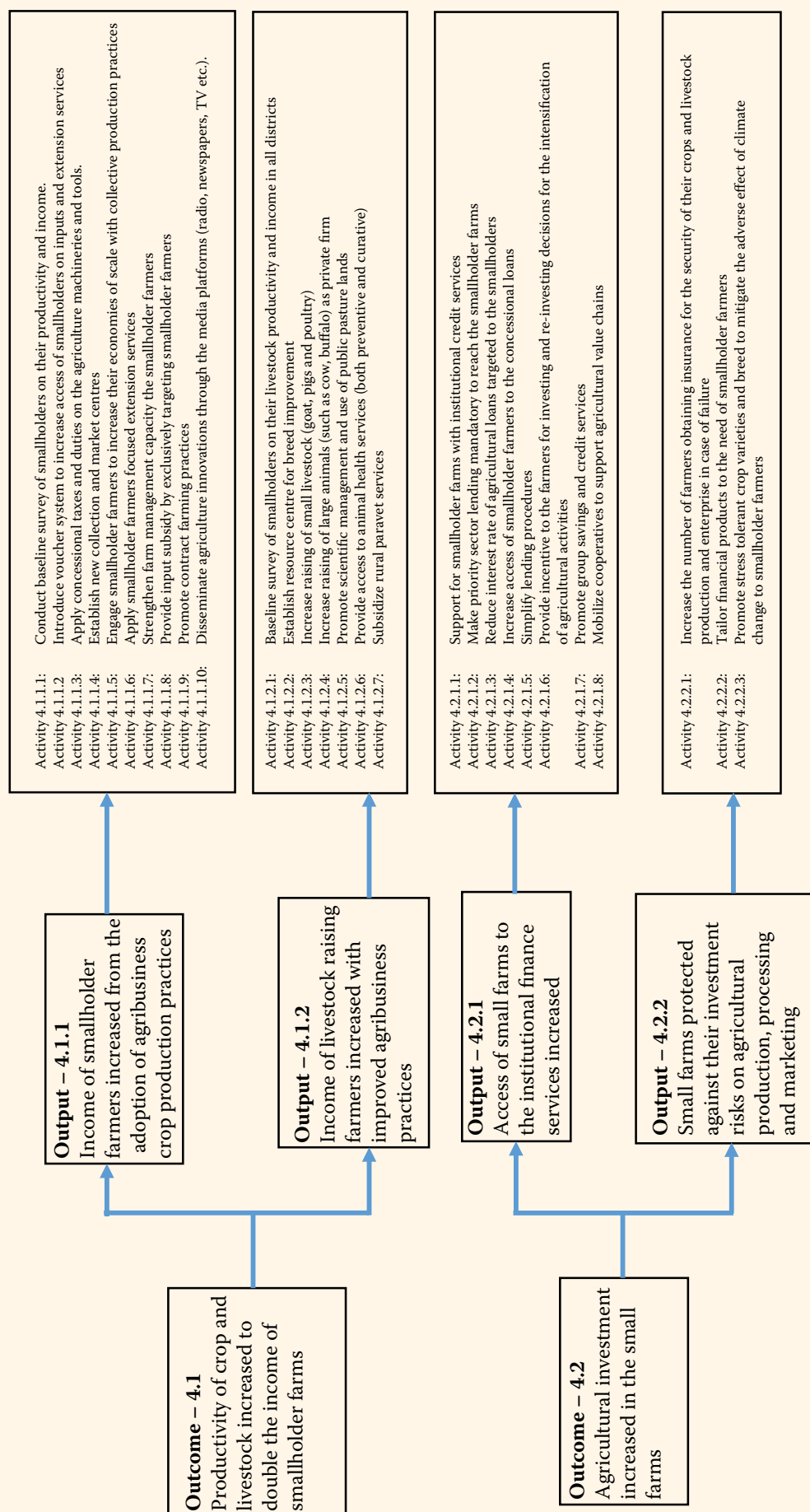
Activity 3.1.2.1: Promote sustainable management of soil and farm water
Activity 3.1.2.2: Control unsustainable use of land and other ecosystem resources
Activity 3.1.2.3: Promote adoption of technologies contributing to sustain agriculture
Activity 3.1.2.4: Promote adoption of organic farming practices to reduce dependency on chemical fertilizers and pesticides
Activity 3.1.2.5: Restrict investments that damage sustainability of natural resources.
Activity 3.1.2.6: Promotion of biodiversity conservation practices
Activity 3.1.2.7: Promote conservation sensitive agriculture
Activity 3.1.2.8: Provide incentive to the communities promoting sustainable use of resources.
Activity 3.1.2.9: Maintain land, water and energy nexus intact in the interventions for development
Activity 3.1.2.10: Apply renewability as a criterion in the conservation and utilization of land, water and biodiversity resources
Activity 3.1.2.11: Promote sloping agriculture land technology in the mid and high hills
Activity 3.1.2.12: Strengthen Gene Bank for protection of native species
Activity 3.1.2.13: Apply traditional knowledge for sustainable use of natural resources.
Activity 3.1.2.14: Conduct agro-forestry activities in collaboration with the Forest and Soil Conservation Ministry

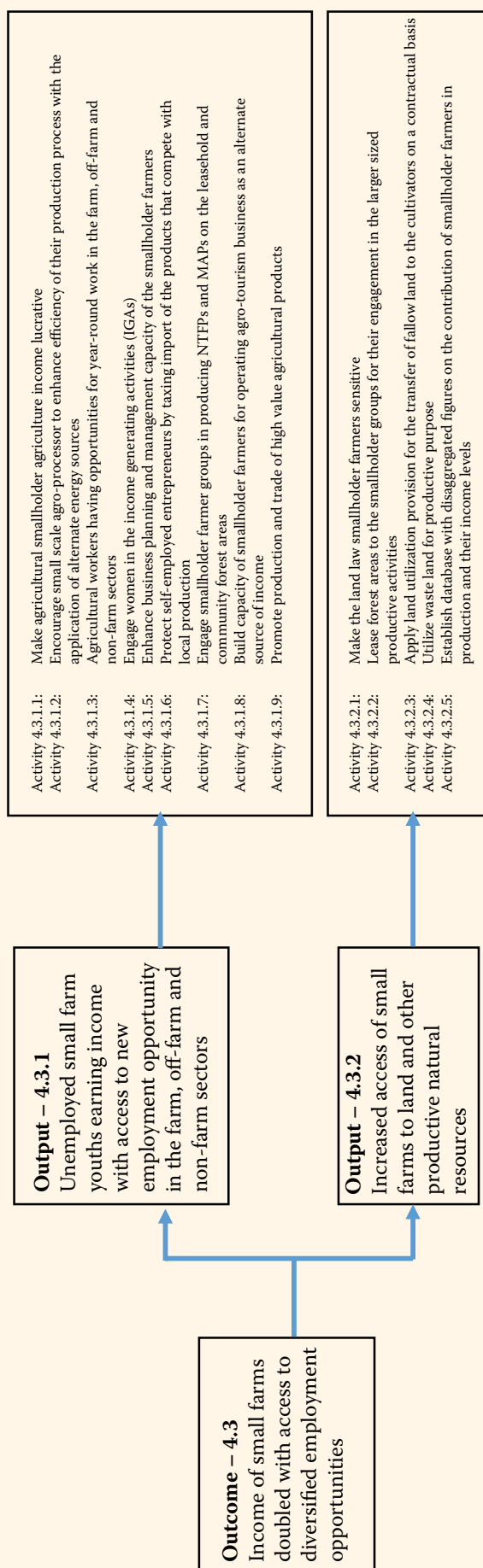
Output – 3.1.3
Farmers' capacity strengthened to cope with the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters

Activity 3.1.3.1: Train farmers to cope with the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters
Activity 3.1.3.2: Strengthen the role of National Information and Early Warning System (NIEWS) in informing possible adverse effects of CCND
Activity 3.1.3.3: Conduct research on climate resilient agriculture development practices
Activity 3.1.3.4: Promote stress tolerant cropping patterns and practices
Activity 3.1.3.5: Implement bio-engineering measures for reduction of the adverse effects of natural disasters
Activity 3.1.3.6: Use Local Adaptation Programme of Action (LAPA) as a district plan coordination guide
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
Activity 3.1.3.8: Replicate best practices learned from the piloted experience of risk-prone areas
Activity 3.1.3.9: Prevent seasonal food supply shortages by decentralizing reserve at the district

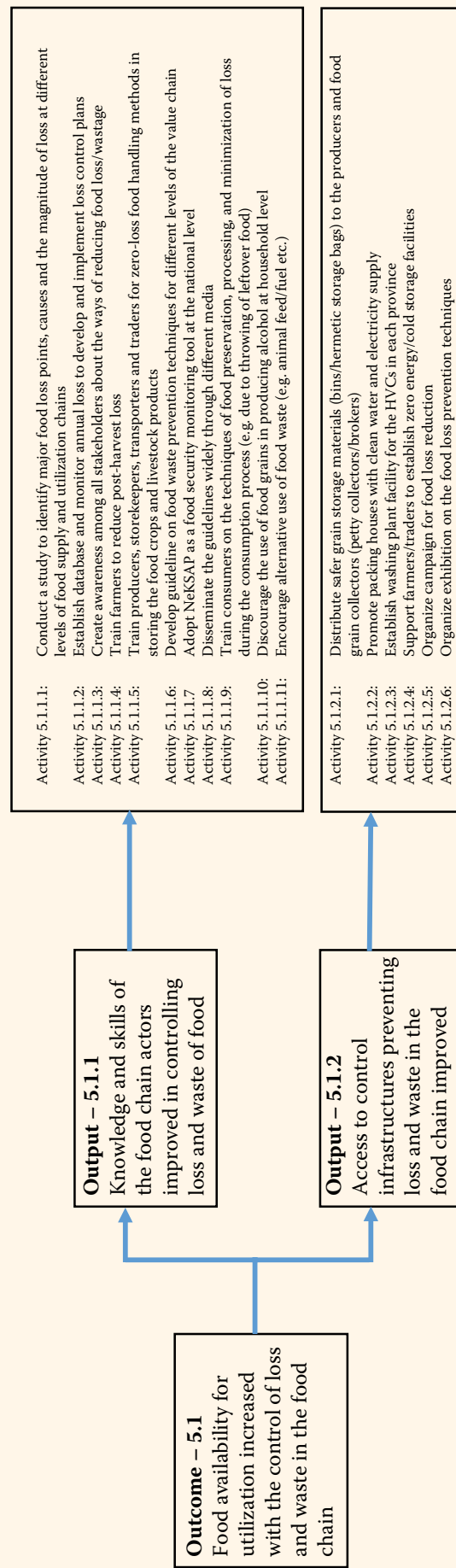


Pillar – IV: 100 % Increase in Smallholder Productivity and Income





Pillar – V: Zero Food Loss and Waste



(See Annex –II for related indicators and targets).

Through the implementation of above mentioned Pillar specific activities, the NAP intends to accomplish its envisaged outputs and outcomes. It will be aligned to ADS and expect to complement its targets as follows:

Table 1: Major Indicators and Targets

S.N.	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	
			2020	2025
1	Population with food inadequacy	31% ¹	15.5%	0
2	Proportion of under nourished in population (%)	6.8 ²	3.4	0
3	Calorie intake among the undernourished population	1,700 kcal ³	1,960 kcal	2,220 kcal
4	Sticking capacity of households to meet seasonal shortage of food	362 Kg ⁴	644 kg	925 kg.
5	% of farm land solely or jointly owned by women	10% ⁵	15%	30%
6	% of farmers reached by agricultural programme	12% ⁶	17%	22%
7	Average annual growth of GDP	3% ⁷	4%	5%
8	Agricultural land productivity (ADGP/ ha)	\$ 1,804 ⁸	\$2,302	\$ 2938
9	AGDP/Agricultural Labour	\$ 794 ⁹	\$ 979	\$ 1,206

¹ and ² The State of Food Security in the World, FAO, 2014; ³ and ⁴ Ministry of Agricultural Development, 2016; ⁵, ⁶, ⁷ and ⁸ Agriculture Development Strategy, 2015.

5.0 Resource Requirements for NAP

Estimated resource requirement for NAP is NRs. 242.5 billion (equivalent to US\$ 2.3 billion) for ten years.¹³

Table 2: Estimated Resource Requirements for NAP (2016 – 2025)

(NRs. 'million)

Year	Pillar I	Pillar II	Pillar III	Pillar IV	Pillar V	Total
2016	11,151.2	4,637.8	402.1	5,264.2	2,377.5	23,832.8
2017	11,560.7	4,812.4	417.6	5,419.7	2,377.9	24,588.4
2018	12,194.7	4,997.9	428.7	4,709.5	10.2	22,341.0
2019	11,452.0	4,970.6	445.7	4,400.7	10.7	21,279.7
2020	11,899.0	5,167.1	463.7	4,574.9	10.7	22,115.3
2021	12,500.2	5,423.5	486.9	4,806.2	11.6	23,228.3
2022	13,125.8	5,696.3	511.7	5,045.3	12.1	24,391.7
2023	13,777.5	5,980.1	536.9	5,297.4	12.6	25,604.8
2024	14,468.3	6,280.1	564.1	5,561.6	13.1	26,887.1
2025	15,196.9	6,596.6	592.2	5,841.0	14.1	28,240.6
Total	127,312.5	54,562.5	4,850.0	50,925.0	4,850.0	242,500.0

¹³ Converted at the rate of US \$ 1 = NRs. 108.

Estimated cost distributed over the years ranges from 8.9 percent to 11.9 percent.

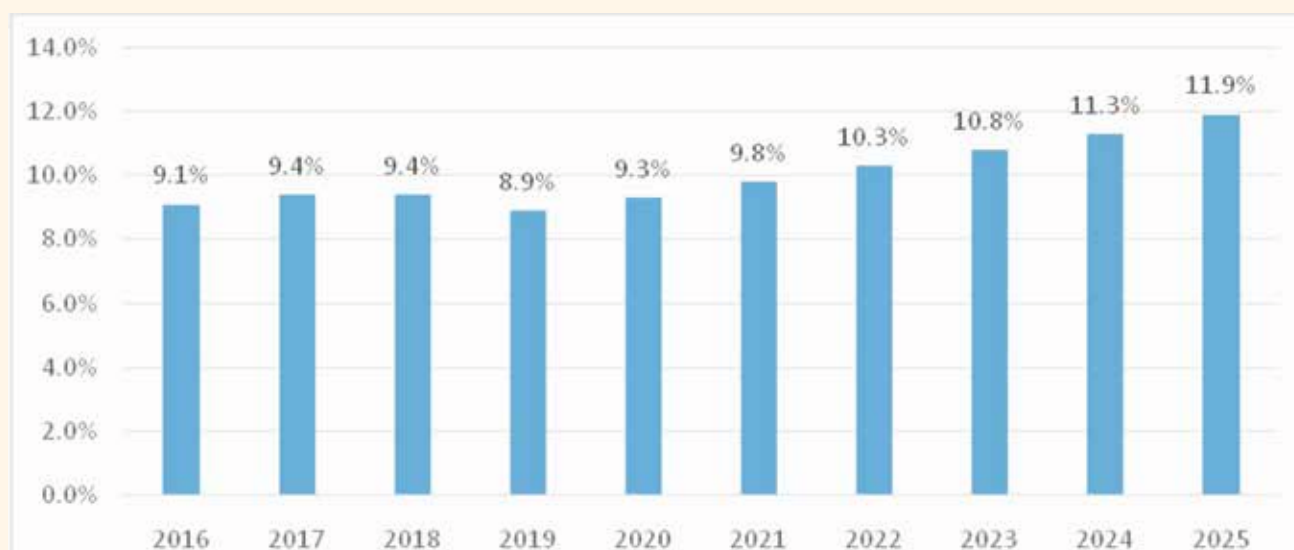


Figure 6: Proportion of the estimated cost required for each year

(See Annex – III for output specific estimation of cost)

6.0 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 these development partners (including the government, international development organizations and the private sector). They will be identified on the basis of their currently ongoing support trends and future priorities.

In order to avoid foreseeable pressure on the accumulation of total resources within a short period, the NAP suggests implementation of proposed activities by setting the priorities phase wise. The short-term activities should be implemented to prepare foundation for the medium-term, which should further lead to the implementation of long-term activities to accomplish the ultimate goal of eradicating hunger by 2025.

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 campaigns among the likeminded agencies committed to work for poverty reduction, eradication of hunger and maintaining nutritional status of people. 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.

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.

7.0 Implementation Arrangements

Reducing poverty and hunger has remained priority in Nepal for the past many years. The MDG-1 was successful in reducing the level of poverty down to 23.8 percent. The agenda of poverty reduction is further carried forward by the Goal No. 2 of SDG, which underlines *ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture*. The NAP has an advantage of this priority as it contributes to build synergy in the implementation process. Equally important for NAP are the priorities set by the ADS and the MSNP (**see Annex – IV for further details**). Besides these positive moves, the MoAD has recently issued 27-Point agenda to make the country self-reliant on food production within the next few years. This is another advantage creating greater scope for successful implementation of NAP.

The efforts being made by Nepal to upgrade its “current status of “least developed nation” to a “developing nation” by 2022 has the potential to offer favourable environment for the implementation of NAP. As the NAP has been formulated with a shared vision among the national and international development partners, it retains the hope for synergetic collaborations.

The NAP highlights coordinated efforts among the key stakeholders representing government institutions, private sector, Non-governmental Organization (NGO), Krishak Sanjal, Peasants’ Organization (PO), Cooperatives and the international development partners for successful accomplishment of its envisaged activities, outputs and outcomes proposed under each of the five Pillars. It plans sensitizing them in the ZHC spirit through interactive meetings and workshops to make their planned activities complementary by sharing the annual plans related to the eradication of hunger. Efforts will also be made to create technical and budgetary synergies wherever possible.

The implementation process will follow launching of prioritized activities at the short-term (2016-2017), medium-term (2018-2020) and the long term (2021-2025) levels. This kind of phased approach is expected to soften the burden of arranging all logistics and resources at a time.

The ZHC Secretariat established at MoAD under the supervision of HLC. The Secretariat will be made responsible for ensuring implementation of cross-sectoral tasks as planned under the NAP. It will maintain database and submit periodic progress reports to the HLC indicating changes occurred in the accomplishment of hunger and nutrition status. The Secretariat will establish Focal Group for each Pillar. The Secretariat will work in close collaboration with the HLC on Food Security and Nutrition established at the National Planning Commission.

The Agriculture Coordination Committee remained at each District Development Committee (DDC) under the Local Self Governance Act will implement the district level activities. At the Village Development Committee (VDC) level, the role of Citizen’s Forum will be mobilized.

8.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The NAP aims to eradicate hunger by 2025 with comprehensive efforts for ensuring every person’s right to adequate food. It plans women empowerment and family farming practices for a sustainable food system. Priority has been assigned for increased investment in agriculture. Enhancing employment opportunities,

poverty reduction, and social protection for the vulnerable groups are set as other targets to be met. These efforts have anticipated adequate food and nutrition for all – especially women from the beginning of their pregnancy till the lactating period. In order to assess how far these implemented activities have progressed, related indicators are built in the NAP matrix for each Pillar.

Under the Pillar – 1 (*100% access to adequate food all year round*), the targets covered are enabling people for accessing food they need through nutrition-sensitive farming, food systems development, access to market and access to productive employment opportunities, and increased affordability. This Pillar has also created scope for social protection floor by targeting food assistance and safety nets for the vulnerable groups. Boosting food supply by mobilizing the local producers and development of open, fair and well-functioning markets are also targeted. Preventing food price volatilities has remained one of its objectives. This Pillar covers monitoring indicators related to these aspects.

The Pillar – 2 (*Zero stunted children less than 2 years of age*) of NAP has targeted ensuring universal access to nutritious food in the 1000-day window of opportunity between the start of pregnancy and a child's second birthday. Activities planned covered nutrition-sensitive access to food, health care, water, sanitation, and nutrition education coupled with initiatives that enable empowerment of women. Indicators against these aspects are selected as key aspects of monitoring the progress under this Pillar.

Under the Pillar – 3 (*All food systems are sustainable*), promoting sustainable food supply, developing agribusinesses activities, promoting climate-resilient farming practices, and maintaining cross-sectoral policy coherence (e.g. among energy, land use, water and climate change adaptations) are targeted. The monitoring indicators cover measurement of these aspects making the stakeholders accountable towards these.

The Pillar – 4 (*100% increase in smallholder productivity and income*) has targeted improved productivity of smallholder farms. Crop diversification and livestock raising are prioritized as a means for enhancing income and reducing poverty. Targets are set for improved access to quality inputs and productive resources (including land, water, financial services). Increased investment in the value chain activities has been considered one of the ways of promoting subsistence agriculture into the agribusiness activities. Empowering women and promoting engagement of youths in agriculture has been prioritized. The monitoring indicators capture all these aspects for the measurement of periodic progress.

Under the Pillar – 5 (*Zero loss or waste of food*), the food loss occurred during storage, transport and marketing is targeted to minimize. It covers waste occurred at the producers, retailers and consumers levels. It targets creating awareness and strengthening capacity of the related food chain actors against these losses. The NAP has planned to train key actors for the adoption of improved technologies, collective pledging system, improved processing, and the techniques of preservation of consumable food.

Periodic progress will be monitored against the indicators set. Progress will be assessed looking into the move towards the potential of meeting the overall goal of zero hunger by 2025. Necessary baseline and benchmark figures will be established for comparison of periodic progress. Rooms will be left for inserting new indicators of progress, if the currently applied indicator is found inadequate to ascertain any dimension of progress. Depending upon the need, even room will be kept open for a new survey to fill the information gap.

Multi-stakeholders meetings will be organized twice a year to discuss progress, emerging issues and opportunities associated with successful implementation of NAP. It will cover 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 year 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.

9.0 Conclusion

The NAP emphasizes shared vision of all related stakeholders for collective actions to end hunger by 2025. It underlines the importance of participatory knowledge management process ensuring that all stakeholders will have adequate access to updated information on the poverty, hunger and nutritional status and their expected role in accomplishing the challenge of bringing the proportion of hunger to zero. In this context, the NAP will be treated as a live document focusing on the emerging needs and priorities that can lead towards the ultimate goal eradicating hunger.

The progress accomplished by NAP will be monitored regularly to follow an incremental approach in the intervention process. To make this happen, it will apply an implementation cycle of: (a) annual planning, (b) implementation of the planned activities, (c) review of the achievements made, and (d) again planning for further improvements. These steps will be followed building synergy among the key roles of various stakeholders including the government, private sector, Krishak Sanjal, PO, Cooperatives and the international development partners.

Annexes

Annex – I

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

(NRs in '000)

S. N.	Projects / Programs	2015/16 (2072/73) Budget	GoN	Grant	Loan	Development Partners
A. Ministry of Agricultural Development						
1	Special Programme for Agricultural Production	6,109,766	6,109,766			
2	Agriculture Information and Communication Center	56,991	56,991			
3	Kisan ka lagi Unnat Biubijan Karyakram (KUBK)	842,114	78,999	430,007	333,108	IFAD
4	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Programme	653,116	556,066	97,050		
5	Food Crisis Response Programme	207,496	924		206,572	WB
6	Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (system modernization, agriculture Programme)	114,880	4,762	98,373	11,745	WB
7	Cotton Development Committee	25,622	25,622			
8	Agriculture Development Project (Janakpur)	106,962	106,962			
9	Horticulture Development Programme	382,713	382,713			
10	Potato, Vegetable and Spices Development Programme	410,450	410,450			
11	Nepal Trade Integration Strategy 2010	39,387	39,387			
12	Agricultural Extension Programme	2,503,015	2,503,015			
13	Home Garden Programme	78,727		78,727		SDC
14	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system)	212,154	22,641	189,513		WB
15	Agriculture Extension and Training Center	151,140	151,140			
16	Agriculture and Food Security Project	1,481,363	211,417	1,269,946		WB
17	Agriculture Research Programme	2,087,397	2,087,397			
18	Fishery Development Programme	565,213	565,213			
19	Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Programme	189,509	189,509			

S. N.	Projects / Programs	2015/16 (2072/73) Budget	GoN	Grant	Loan	Development Partners
20	Project for Commercial Agriculture and Trade	1,854,590	69,149	46,599	1,738,842	WB
21	Integrated Water Resource Management Project	214,905	5,490	180,825	28,590	WB
22	Community Managed Irrigated Agriculture Sector Programme (Agriculture)	57,822	6,471		51,351	
23	Agriculture Research and Development Fund	70,915	70,915			
24	Tea, Coffee and Cardamom Development Board	113,822	113,822			
25	Soil Test and Improvement Service Programme	96,008	96,008			
26	Karnali Zone Agriculture Development Project	56,000	56,000			
27	Sugar and Sugarcane Development Committee	8,260	8,260			
28	Food Nutrition and Technology Programme	213,973	213,973			
29	Crop Development Programme	319,270	319,270			
30	Seed promotion and quality control Programme	29,032	29,032			
31	Agricultural Perspective Plan Monitoring and Coordination Programme	545,466	545,466			
32	Crop Protection Programme	213,633	194,115	19,518		
33	Raising Income of Small and Medium Farmers Project	551,159	120,553	430,606		ADB
34	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	377,905	23,296	177,233	177,376	IFAD
35	Sericulture Development Programme	92,194	92,194			
36	Industrial Entomology	117,632	117,632			
37	High Mountain Agri-business and Livelihoods Improvement (HIMALI) Project	751,933	121,525	630,408		ADB
MoAD Administrative Cost						
	Agriculture Development Ministry	213,823	213,823			
	Department of Agriculture	212,744	212,744			
	Regional Agriculture Directorates	87,090	87,090			
	Department of Livestock Services	165,493	165,493			
	Regional Livestock Directorates	60,297	60,297			
B. Ministry of Livestock Development						
1	Livestock Service Extension Programme	2,118,267	2,118,267			
2	Avian Influenza Control Project	41,760	41,760			
3	Nepal Veterinary Council	3,584	3,584			
4	Livestock Health Services Programme	391,407	391,407			

S. N.	Projects / Programs	2015/16 (2072/73) Budget	GoN	Grant	Loan	Development Partners
5	Livestock Market Promotion Programme	225,639	225,639			
6	National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	94,693	94,693			
7	Livestock Development Farms	223,134	223,134			
8	Livestock Development Service Programme (Cow, Buffalo, Goat and other)	871,024	871,024			
9	Livestock Service Training Center	71,091	71,091			
C. Ministry of Irrigation						
1	Community Managed Irrigated Agriculture Area Project	1,031,622	228,836	0	802,786	ADB, OFID
2	Rehabilitation and Management Transfer of Government Irrigation Project	521,105	521,105			
3	Irrigation Project based on New Technology	301,814	301,814			
4	Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	203,431	43,431	0	160,000	Kuwait Fund
5	Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (including system modernization) (MoI)	1,313,018	735,801	50,517	526,700	WB
6	Surkhet Valley Irrigation Project	10,000	10,000			
7	Irrigation Feasibility Study and Construction Quality Programme	76,199	76,199			
8	Bagmati Irrigation Project	570,463	305,283	0	265,180	Saudi Fund
9	Babai Irrigation Project	755,876	755,876			
10	Mahakali Irrigation Project (Kanchanpur)	356,328	356,328			
11	Sunsari Morang Irrigation Project	449,550	449,550			
12	Praganna and Badkapath Irrigation Project	219,993	219,993			
13	Sikta Irrigation Project	1,698,500	1,427,500	0	271,000	Saudi Fund
14	Medium Irrigation Project	3,047,512	3,047,512			
15	Karnali Zone Irrigation Development Programme	80,000	80,000			
16	Seti Makakali Irrigation Development Programme	180,000	180,000			
17	Irrigation Institutional Development Programme	91,657	91,657			
18	Irrigation and Water Resource Management project	1,461,361	220,411	400,544	840,406	WB
19	Underground Shallow and Deep Tubewell Irrigation Project	674,182	674,182			India
20	Deep and Shallow Tubewell Irrigation Project	118,390	12,191	106,199		

S. N.	Projects / Programs	2015/16 (2072/73) Budget	GoN	Grant	Loan	Development Partners
D. Ministry of Health and Population						
1	Integrated Child Health and Nutrition Programme	4,025,605	702,104	3,323,501		GAVI, UDAID, UNICEF, WHO, SC, SAARC Fund, WFP, Plan Int'l, Care Nepal, One Heart Born Wide
E. Ministry of Education						
1	Food for Education Programme	496,139	119,104	377,035		WFP
F. Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development						
1.	Golden 1000 - Day Programme	3,088,587	0	1,733,644	1,354,943	WB, UNICEF
2	Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme	100,000	100,000			
3	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Road	93,708	93,708			
	Total	47,647,620	31,238,776	9,640,245	6,768,599	

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

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

Details on the Proposed Outcomes, Outputs, Activities, Indicators and Targets

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
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 rights to food sovereignty formulated and enforced	100% population able to access food with options for their choice Laws enacted and enforced to provide rights to food with options for choice	65%	100%	2025	FAO Nepal	
Activity 1.1.1.1	Conduct research on how the smallholder farmers and landless rural poor are accessing food and what legal provision can improve their access for a right based choice	Research study results applied in facilitating rights based access to food	NA	Right to food Act Formulated in 2018	2018	Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Country Investment Plan; Constitution of Nepal; National Nutrition Policy and Strategy; Multi-sector Nutrition Plan; National Health Policy, 1991; Agriculture and Food Security Project AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, 2015	
Activity 1.1.1.2	Enact laws that contribute to ensure equitable distribution of food	No. of enacted and amended laws protecting equitable distribution of food for the disadvantaged groups	NA	Need based	2018		
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	No. of poor household members familiar about their equal right to access food	19 Districts	75 Districts	2019	AFSP	
Output - 1.1.2	Increased access to inputs for the production of food crops	100% farm producers able to access adequate quality inputs prior to the time of their use	NA	100%	2025		Also related to Pillar-IV

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 1.1.2.1 Improve access to quality seeds of cereals, potato and vegetables	MoAD, DoA, DADO, Krishak Sanjal, PO, cooperative	Seed production, certification and distribution system institutionalized in three ecological belts of all seven state	53,944 Mt	92,527 Mt	2025	National Seed Vision 2013-2025; National Seed Policy, 2056; Seed Act and Seed Regulation Special Programme for Seed Production, Certification and Distribution Kisan ka Laagi Unnat Biu Bijan Karyakram (KUBK) Food Crisis Response Programme, Potato, Vegetables and Spices Development Programme Agriculture Development Project (Janakpur), Horticulture Development Programme	
Activity 1.1.2.2 Activate SAARC Seed Bank	MoAD, NARC	Functional SAARC Seed Bank	NA	One	2017	SAARC Policy Brief No. 24, 2012	
Activity 1.1.2.3 Increase timely availability of fertilizers	MoAD, AICL, , STCL Krishak Sanjal, PO	(Mt), of Fertilizers distributed to the farmers per year	298,677 Mt.	600,000 Mt. (Urea: 350,000 Mt., DAP 228,000 Mt. MOP 22,000 Mt.)	2025	National Fertilizer Policy, 2002; Special Programme for Agricultural Production; Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Programme AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, 2015	
Activity 1.1.2.4 Promote crop varieties suitable for different ecological belts	DoA, DADO, MoAD NARC, NSC, Private companies	No. of seed varieties released Kg. of fertilizers applied per hectare	289 96 Kg.	423 194 Kg.	2018 2025	National Agriculture Research and Development Fund Crop Development Programme Nepal Agriculture Research Council SQCC	
Activity 1.1.2.5 Establish nurseries for different fruits suitable to different ecological belts	DoA, DADO, Fruit Development Directorate	No. of seedlings produced through the nurseries	248,400	500,000	2020	Horticulture Centers and Farms, private nurseries	

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 1.1.2.6	MoIrr, MoAD, OFID, WB	% of the cultivated area covered by year round irrigation	30%	60%	2025	Irrigation Policy, 2060, Norms for Agri. Extension Programmes Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Programme; Community Managed Irrigated Agro Area Project; Rehabilitation and Management Transfer of Government Irrigation Project; Irrigation Project based on New Technology; Irrigation Rehabilitation Project Food Crisis Response Programme AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, 2015	
Activity 1.1.2.7	MoAD, NSC, SEAN, SQCC, Private Sector	Seed replacement	9% Cereal 66% Vegetables	25% Cereal 90% Vegetables	2025	National Seed Policy, 2056; AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, 2015 Kathmandu Post, November 5, 2014	
Activity 1.1.2.8	PPD, NARC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Amount of pesticide use per Ha	396 gm a.i./ha	396 gm a.i./ha banned all organo-chlorine group pesticide	2025	Plant Protection Directorate Policy Policy of the Pesticide Registration Office	
Activity 1.1.2.9	DoA, DLS, NARC, MoAD,	Rate of mechanization	Total 40% (Terai 80% Mid Hill 40-60% Mountain 5%)	80%	2025	Agro Mechanization Promotion Policy, 2071; Special Programme for Agricultural Production;	
Activity 1.1.2.10	MoAD, MoPE, MoST,	No. of farmers trained	5,500 Farmers	18,750 Farmers	2020	National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) Climate Change Policy, 2067 Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system) Base line study of PPCR Adaptation of Smallholder in Agriculture (ASHA)	

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
							Also related to Pillar-IV
Output - 1.1.3	Increased access to livestock products	No. of livestock heads raised by the farmers					
Activity 1.1.3.1	Increase milk production	Mt. of milk production	1.7 Million Mt.	3.4 Million Mt.	2025	Dairy Development Policy, 2064; National Dairy Development Board	
Activity 1.1.3.2	Improve quality of animal feed for increased milk production	% of yield improved due to the use of quality animal feed	NA	50%	2025		
Activity 1.1.3.3	Increase egg production	No of egg produce /year	880 Million	1,600 Million	2025		
Activity 1.1.3.4	Increase goat farming	No. of goats raised	10.2 Million	15 Million	2025		
Activity 1.1.3.5	Promote raising of improved poultry and animal	No. of improved poultry and animal raised by the farmers	48 Million poultry 7.2 Million cattle 5.2 Million buffalo	90 Million poultry 2 Million improved cattle 2 Million improved buffalo	2025	Dairy Development Policy, 2064; Poultry Policy, 2068; Rangeland Policy, 2068 Agriculture and Food Security Project Livestock Service Extension Programme AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, 2015	
Activity 1.1.3.6	Build capacity of small producers to increase livestock production	No. of small producers trained	NA	20,000 Persons	2025	Livestock service 'Training Center' Livestock Service Extension Programme	
		No. of small producers able to access soft loans	NA	50,000 Households	2025		
		No. of small producers able to access capital grants for purchasing livestock/year	NA	15,000 Households	2025		
Activity 1.1.3.7	Increase supply of feed	No. of small scale feed industry established in the Community	NA	250 Units	2025	Rangeland Policy, 2068 Livestock Service Extension Programme	
Activity 1.1.3.8	Increase production of fodder	No. of fodder trees newly planted	NA	One Million Trees	2025	Rangeland Policy, 2068; Livestock Service Extension Programme	
Activity 1.1.3.9	Improve preventive and curative animal health services	No. of districts covered by foot and mouth disease control	75 Districts	75 Districts	2025	Crop and Livestock Insurance Livestock Service Extension Programme	
		No. of districts covered by foot Avian influenza control	NA	75 Districts	2025	Avian Influenza Control Project (AICP)	

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 1.1.3.10 Increase application of ICT to improve the livestock extension services	MoLD	No. of extension making use of ICT services in relation to their livestock farm activities	30% extension worker	100% ICT Users	2025	Agriculture Research Programme	
Activity 1.1.3.11 Scale-up livestock farms for increased production	MoLD, DLS, Krishak Sanjal, PO, NCDB	No. of livestock farms scaled-up	NA	1,000 Farms	2025	Livestock Development Farms	
Activity 1.1.3.12: Train farmers on cold and warm water fish farming	MoAD	No. of fish farmer trained	NA	300 Farmers			
Activity 1.1.3.13 Increase fish production	DoA, NCDB	Quantity of fish produced/year	57,250 Mt.	90,000 Mt.	2025	Approved Aquaculture Policy, DoA	
Output - 1.1.4 Increased access to production infrastructure		No. of market sheds built	NA	750 Units	2025	Agriculture Development Strategy, 2015	Also related to Pillar-IV
		Capacity of storage facilities (Mt)	11,000 Mt.	20,000 Mt.	2025		
		Km of agriculture road built and maintained	53,000 Km	68,000 Km.	2025	AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, 2015 Thirteenth Plan (2070/71-2072/73)	
Activity 1.1.4.1 Maintain traditional irrigation systems	MoAD,	No. of traditional irrigation systems maintained	2,759 Units	5000 Units	2025	Irrigation Policy, 2060; Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Programme; Food Crisis Response Programme	
Activity 1.1.4.2 Adopt rain water harvesting system	MoAD, NCDB	No. of rainwater harvest system installed	136 Units	1000 Units	2025	Irrigation Policy, 2060; Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Programme	
Activity 1.1.4.3. Promote Multiple Use of Water System (MUS)	MoAD	No. of water use efficiency programmes implemented in the districts	246 Systems (in 29 Districts)	75 Districts	2025		
Activity 1.1.4.4 Promote leasing of fallow land for cultivation	MoFSC, MoLRM, Krishak Sanjal, PO	% of fallow land cultivated under the fixed term contract	NA	25%	2025	National Land Utilization Policy, 2069	
Activity 1.1.4.5 Provide land banking and leasing facilities	MoAD, MoLRM	Land Lease Act developed Land banking facilities provided	NA	Land Lease Act and Land Banking facilities in place	2018	AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, 2015	
Output - 1.1.5 Linkage between the research and extension services strengthened		% of successful research trials handed over to the farmers' field	NA	100%	2025		Also related to Pillar-IV
Activity 1.1.5.1 Use of ICT on agriculture extension	DADO, NaKSAP	No. of districts applying agro-advisory services using ICT	NA	75 Districts	2025	AICC	

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 1.1.5.2 Promote Agro-call Centres in all provinces	MoAD, AICC	No. of call centres established	NA	75 Districts	2025		
Activity 1.1.5.3: Promote mobile applications for the dissemination of price information related to the agro- commodities	MoAD, MoLD	% of farmers and traders making use of mobile applications	Practice Exists (e.g. SMART Krishi)	50% Farmers and Traders in Each District	2025		
Output - 1.1.6	Women's role in productive activities enhanced	% of women undertaking jobs recognized as male-friendly category	NA	25%	2025		Also related to Pillar-IV
Activity 1.1.6.1	Increase women's access to productive asset base	MoAD, MoWCSW, NCDB	10%	50%	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2004; Nepal Agriculture Extension Strategy; National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	
Activity 1.1.6.2	Promote gender-responsive training and extension services	MoWCSW, MoAD, NWC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	NA	50%	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2004; Nepal Agriculture Extension Strategy; National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	
Activity 1.1.6.3	Promote women-friendly agricultural technologies and practices	MoWCSW, MoAD, NCDB	NA	50%	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2004; Nepal Agriculture Extension Strategy; National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	
Activity 1.1.6.4	Strengthen agro-gender database for planning and implementation of agricultural activities	MoAD	NA	75 Districts	2020		
Activity 1.1.6.5	Increase land registration on women's name	MoLRM, MoAD	15%	30%	2025	Agriculture Development Strategy, 2015	
Activity 1.1.6.6	Increase outreach of extension services to women headed households	MoAD, MLD	28.2%	50%	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Output - 1.1.7	Cultivation of crops promoted by their suitability to different ecological conditions	% of farm households growing climate-friendly crops and raising climate-suitable livestock breed	NA	75%	2025		Also related to Pillar-IV
Activity 1.1.7.1	Identify pocket areas for the specialized crops based on their comparative advantage	No. of pocket areas identified in the districts for specialized crops	NA	1500 pocket	2025	MOAD 27 Points Commitment AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY, 2015	
Activity 1.1.7.2	One-village- one-product (OVOP)	No. of district covered	32 Districts	75 Villages	2025	One-Village-One Product	
Activity 1.1.7.3	One district one product (ODOP)	No. of districts covered	34 Districts	75 Districts	2025	One-Districts-One Product	
Activity 1.1.7.4	Revive cultivation of neglected but nutritive traditional / indigenous crops in view of their rich nutritious values	No. of farmers reviving cultivation of previously abandoned nutrition- rich traditional crops	NA	550,000 Farm Households	2025		
Activity 1.1.7.5	Promote genetic conservation practices	No. of farm households trained for the conservation of genetic materials	NA	9,375 Farm Households	2025	National Seed Policy, 2056 Seeds Promotion and Quality Control Programme	
Outcome - 1.2	Adequate affordable nutritious food available for equitable utilization	% of households able to procure food additional to their home production in case of shortage	NA	100%	2025		
Output - 1.2.1	Household incomes of the poor enhanced for food affordability	% of poor households decreased	23.8%	0%	2025		
Activity 1.2.1.1	Increase access to employment opportunities by diversifying productive engagements in the farm, off-farm and non-farm sectors	Households engaged in new farm, off-farm, agro-forestry and non-farm activities	NA	50,000	2025	Agribusiness Promotion Policy, 2006 Agriculture Information and Communication Center	
Activity 1.2.1.2	Promote market orientation among the farmers for commercialization of agriculture	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 etc.)	NA	18,750 Farmers	2025	Agribusiness Promotion Policy, 2006 Agricultural Perspective Plan Monitoring and Coordination Programme Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Programme	
Activity 1.2.1.3	Minimize price volatility risks	No. of districts regulating markets to reduce price volatility risks	NA	75 Districts	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 1.2.1.4	MoC, MoS, NCDB, Krishak Sanjal, PO	No. of districts punishing artificial hoarding of agricultural products	NA	75 Districts	2025		
Activity 1.2.1.5	MoC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Trade barriers causing price implications identified and removed with related enactments	NA	Regulations Applied	2020		
Activity 1.2.1.6	MoW/CSW, MoAD, NW/C, Krishak Sanjal, PO	% of women obtaining equal wage rate for similar type of agricultural work done	NA	100%	2018	Labour and Employment Policy, 2012	
Activity 1.2.1.7	DCSI, MoI, MoLE, NCDB	No. of group based new enterprises established	NA	750 Group Enterprises	2025	Labour and Employment Policy, 2012 ; Agriculture Information and Communication Center	
Activity 1.2.1.8	MoLE, NPC	No. of districts implementing employment guarantee of 100 days scheme	6 Districts	32 Districts	2025	Labour and Employment Policy, 2012 Agriculture Information and Communication Center	
Output - 1.2.2		Food distribution system strengthened to ensure local availability	NA	100%	2025		
Activity 1.2.2.1	MoAD, MoPE, MoST	Provide transportation subsidy for the supply of food grains to food deficit districts	30	As per the need	2025	Nepal Food Corporation	
Activity 1.2.2.2	MoAD MOS	Maintain buffer stock as preparedness for emergency response	30,000 Mt.	100,000 Mt	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2061 MOAD, NFC	
Activity 1.2.2.3	NFC,	Open new food grain outlets to ensure regular supply in the deficit areas	NA	32 Districts	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2061	
Activity 1.2.2.4	NSCL, SEAN	Maintain buffer stock of seed	NA	75 Districts	2025	National Seed Policy, 2056 Seeds Promotion and Quality Control Programme	
Activity 1.2.2.5	MoC, MoAD	Establish and Activate SAARC Food Bank (as per the agreement signed on 3 April 2007)	NA	One	2017	Agreement on Establishing the SAARC Food Bank	
PILLAR – II	ZERO STUNTED CHILDREN LESS THAN 2 YEARS OF AGE						

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Outcome - 2.1	Nutrition sensitive agricultural system promoted	Increase in nutritional diversity of cropping system	NA	100%	2025	Agriculture Development Strategy Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan	
Output – 2.1.1	Local food production system diversified with focus on unconventional nutritious crops, fruits, vegetables for their increased consumption	% of farmers growing multiple nutritious crops, fruits and vegetables	NA	100%	2025	Agriculture Development Strategy Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan	
Activity 2.1.1.1	Train the frontline agriculture extension staff on nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions (e.g. for practicing nutritionally important crops and livestock including mixed cropping/ farming, rotational cropping etc.)	No. of agriculture and health functionaries trained	200	3,750 Persons	2025		
Activity 2.1.1.2	Train smallholder farmers for selective production of nutrition-dense food crops, vegetables and fruits	No. of persons trained in comparative nutritious properties based crops, vegetables and fruits suitable to the local growing conditions	NA	3,750 Persons	2025		
Activity 2.1.1.3	Make farmers aware about the production diversification and importance of nutritionally rich crops, vegetables and fruits	No. of farmers oriented	200	3,750 Persons	2025		
Activity 2.1.1.4	Make household members aware of the importance of food based nutrition including the dietary diversification opportunities and use of bio-fortified crops	No. of women group oriented about the importance of food based nutrition and the roles dietary diversification and bio-fortification can play in this regard	35 Districts	75 Districts	2025		
Activity 2.1.1.5	Make household members nutrition sensitive in selecting the food menu	No. of districts covered for sensitization of household members about the nutritious properties of daily consumable basic food items (mix of cereal crops, tree crops, vegetables and livestock products)	NA	75 Districts	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Output – 2.1.2	Local production of animal source products enhanced for consumption by the smallholder family members	% of households adequately accessing and consuming animal source products	NA	100	2025		
Activity 2.1.2.1	Train farmers on livestock production focusing on poultry, rabbit, dairy cow/buffalo, goat and fish farming	No. of livestock raising farmers trained	200	3,600 Farmers	2025		
Activity 2.1.2.2:	Train the frontline livestock extension workers on promoting livestock production of high nutritional value	No. of frontline livestock functionaries trained	200	3,750 Persons	2025		
Activity 2.1.1.3	Make farmers aware about the nutritional benefit of animal source foods and encourage raising animals	No. of districts making the farmers aware of the importance of consuming animal source food	NA	75 Districts	2018		
Outcome - 2.2	Enhanced access and utilization of safe, nutritious and diverse food among the poor households followed by improved health and nutrition services Dietary diversity at HH level/individual level	HH consumption of micronutrient rich vegetables, fruits and animal source foods	NA	100%	2025	Agriculture Development Strategy Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan Food Safety Policy National Health Policy 2014	
Output – 2.2.1	Strengthened capacity of farmers, mother groups and small cooperatives on the storage and processing of food including their preparation and preservation at the community level	No. of farmers, mother group members and cooperative staff using improved storage Proportion of groups with processing, preservation and preparation of food Percentage of institutional delivery increased roportion of women and children going to HF for nutrition counselling	NA	375 Groups	2025	Agriculture Development Strategy Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan Food Safety Policy National Health Policy 2014	
Activity 2.2.1.1	Engage smallholder households in homestead food production	% of households engaged in homestead food production	NA	100%	2025		
Activity 2.2.1.2	Promote small animal raising (backyard poultry, dairy, goat) in the smallholder farm households	No. of poor HHs with small animals	NA	10,000 Households	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ⁱ	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 2.2.1.3	DoA, MoAD, MoE, MoH	No. of school gardens established	NA	750 School Gardens	2020		
Activity 2.2.1.4	MoE, MoH	No. of schools covered by the school feeding programmes	11 Districts	32 Districts	2025		
Activity 2.2.1.5:	MoAD, MoLD	No. of value chain actors trained	NA	3,750 Value Chain Actors	2025		
Activity 2.2.1.6:	DoA, DDC, VDC	No. of teachers, cook and students trained on healthy diet	1,800 Persons	3,750 Farmers / Consumers	2020		
Activity 2.2.1.7	DFTQC, MoAD	No. of rules and regulations updated for application to ensure food safety	NA	Updates and application of regulations	2025		
Activity 2.2.1.8	MoAD, DFTQC	# Awareness programmes conducted on food safety	NA	100%	2025		
Activity 2.2.1.9	DFTQC	No. of districts establishing consumer complaint center No. of complaints related to food safety received from consumers and action taken	NA	75 Districts	2028		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 2.2.1.10	DFTQC, MoAD,	No. of districts running advocacy campaigns for awareness raising	NA	75 Districts	2025		
Activity 2.2.1.11	DFTQC, MoAD	No. of districts establishing food safety and quality monitoring structure in coordination with interrelated sectors	NA	75 Districts	2020		
Activity 2.2.1.12	DFTQC, MoAD,	Guideline for monitoring food safety and hygiene developed and applied	NA	Guideline	2020		
Activity 2.2.1.13	DFTQC, MoAD, CBS	No. of surveys conducted	NA	5 Surveys	2025		
Activity 2.2.1.14	DFTQC, MoAD, MoH,	No. of training manuals, facilitators guide and operational guideline developed	NA	Manual and Guide	2020		
Activity 2.2.1.15	DFTQC, MoAD, MoH,	No. of community based food preservation and processing units established	NA	750 Units	2020		
Output – 2.2.2	Nutrition education related information disseminated applying food based dietary guidelines and healthy diet practices with the promotion of health, agriculture and social protection services	No. of districts disseminating educational and information dissemination services	NA	75 Districts	2025	Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan Food Safety Policy National Health Policy 2014 Food Based Dietary Guideline	
Activity 2.2.2.1	Develop training package for the promotion of food based dietary guidelines	Training package on healthy diet developed	NA	50%	2020		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 2.2.2.2 Conduct advocacy and capacity building activities for the sectoral functionaries on healthy diet and food based dietary guidelines at all levels	DFTQC, MoAD, MoH,	# HR trained on healthy diet and food based dietary guidelines at all levels	NA	75%	2020		
Activity 2.2.2.3 Enhance the training, counselling and social mobilization skills for the frontline workers and extension workers	DFTQC, MoAD, MoH,	% of frontline workers from all sectors trained on counseling and social mobilization skills for nutrition	NA	100%	2020		
Activity 2.2.2.4 Develop and disseminate new, innovative and contextual behaviour change messages on food safety, healthy diet and diet diversification	DFTQC, MoAD, MoH,	No. of innovative message developed and disseminated	NA	New Messages Disseminated	2025		
Activity 2.2.2.5 Develop food based manual (for all age groups) in line with FBDG	DFTQC, MoAD, MoH,	No. of agriculture and health functionaries trained on the use of food based manual	NA	1,500 Functionaries	2020		
Activity 2.2.2.6 Conduct cascade training to the households through frontline workers from different sectors (agriculture, health, women development, education etc.)	DFTQC, MoAD, MoH,	No. of household representatives trained	NA	3,750 Household Representatives	2020		
Activity 2.2.2.7 Make distribution of nutritional ration mandatory through the public institutions targeting the food deficit and humanitarian crisis areas for the benefit of vulnerable groups including children, pregnant and lactating women	MoAD, MoL.D, MoH	No. of children, pregnant women and lactating women benefiting from access to such distribution	Practice Exists	All Vulnerable Groups Living in the Food Deficit and Humanitarian Crisis Areas	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 2.2.2.8 Run advocacy programmes to persuade the households for maintaining food reserve to overcome possible seasonal shortages and provide technical support for establishing improved storage facilities	MoAD, Krishak Sanjal, PO	# advocacy events organized at district and VDC level	NA	100%	2020		
Activity 2.2.2.9 Establish and operate grain banks at the community level to meet seasonal food shortages by mobilizing local organizations and the community members.	DoA, DDC, VDC	% of households linked to the grain banks	5%	25%	2025		
Activity 2.2.2.10 Make pregnant women aware of the risk of consuming alcohol and cigarettes	MoH,	% of pregnant women giving up their addiction of consuming alcohol and cigarettes	NA	100%	2025		
Activity 2.2.2.11 Provide social protection to the ultra-poor/vulnerable groups with food assistance (through the activities such as Food Stamp and food-for-work opportunities, cash transfer etc.) in the food deficit areas	MoCPA, MoAD, DoA, DDC, VDC, NFC	% of ultra-poor households benefiting from food assistance activities	NA	100%	2025		
Activity 2.2.2.12 Promote health and nutrition services in the community to increase the use of services	MoAD, MoH	Proportion of U5 children monitored at HF for growth and counseled	NA	100%	2025		
		Proportion of women counseled on nutrition during ANC check up					
		# of Home Nutrition Garden established at VDC level					
Activity 2.2.2.13 Promote food and recipe demonstration at community level	MoAD, MoH,	No. of food and recipe demonstration activities conducted in mother group at VDC level	NA	750 Activities	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Output - 2.2.3	Food based nutrition related advocacy and capacity building competence of the frontline workers, agriculture extension workers, social workers and health professionals enhanced at all levels Knowledge of frontline workers, agriculture extension workers, social workers and health professionals increased on food based nutrition	Advocacy events conducted at all levels on food based nutrition	NA	100%	2025	Agriculture Development Strategy Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan Food Safety Policy National Health Policy 2014	
Activity 2.2.3.1	Conduct advocacy targeting policy makers, programme managers and district personnel on nutrition sensitive agriculture and food based nutrition	No. of districts conducting advocacy Programmes					
	MoAD, MoH, Krishak Sanjal, PO	No of policy level advocacy events on food based nutrition (involving all sectors)	NA	75 Districts	2025		
Activity 2.2.3.2	Develop advocacy package and policy briefs, communication materials for dissemination	Advocacy package and policy briefs and communication materials developed and disseminated at all levels	NA	75 Districts	2025		
Activity 2.2.3.3	Promote women drudgery reduction and labor saving technologies for food and nutrition security	% of women accessing labour saving and nutrition security related equipment and tools for use	NA	100%	2025		
Output - 2.2.4	Nutrition services improved with integration of health services	% of activities implemented by integrating improved health and nutrition services	NA	100 %	2025	Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan National Health Policy National Nutrition Policy and Strategy National IYCF Strategy	
Activity 2.2.4.1	Develop nutrition protocol for nutrition assessment and management for the health service providers	Nutrition protocol developed for different levels and piloted	NA	Nutrition Protocol	2020		
Activity 2.2.4.2	Pilot IFA supplementation applicable for the peri-conceptual and adolescent periods	No. of IFA supplementation activities piloted	NA	5 Development Regions	2020		
Activity 2.2.4.3	Implement IFA supplementation combined with homestead food production	No. of districts covered by the IFA supplementation programme	NA	75 Districts	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 2.2.4.4	MoAD, MoH	Health service packages of ANC/BPP, CB-IMNCI, FP include nutrition and implemented	NA	100%	2025		
Output - 2.2.5	Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition practices improved with special focus on improving the dietary diversity Minimum acceptable diet among children	Women Dietary Diversity Increased	NA	100%	2025	Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan Food Safety Policy National Health Policy 2014	
Activity 2.2.5.1	Review, revise and develop training guidelines, manuals and IEC materials (with focus on healthy diet, food based to improve dietary diversity, counseling skills) for the benefit of training to the pregnant women, lactating women and children and children of age under 2 years	No. of training guidelines, manuals and IEC materials developed as well as revised	NA	Revised Materials	2025		
Activity 2.2.5.2	Use ICT to deliver SBCC messages to first 1000 days households	% of first 1,000 days HH covered through ICT in delivering SBCC messages	NA	100%	2025		
Activity 2.2.5.3	Develop recipe book for complementary feeding based on the availability of local foods (for each ecological regions) and promote their utilization in the community	Ecological regions specific recipe book for complementary feeding used by the community developed and disseminated	NA	3 Recipe Books (One each for the hills, mountains and Terai)	2020		
Activity 2.2.5.4:	Promote dietary diversity for pregnant, lactating and children under 2 years of age	Proportion of PLWs having knowledge of dietary diversity	NA	100 %	2025		
Activity 2.2.5.5	Improve local feeding practices through improvement in local recipes (using TRIPS methodology)	TRIP methodology to improve local feeding recipes piloted	NA	75 %	2025		
Outcome - 2.3	Enabling environment created for multi-sector coordination for coherent, functional and concerted actions for nutrition at all levels	Multi-sector coordination system established at all levels	NA	Coordination Maintained	2025	Agriculture Development Strategy Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan	

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Output - 2.3.1	Institutional as well as human resource capacity of the government sector functionaries improved for addressing the issue of food and nutrition security at all levels	# of workforce from all concerned sectors trained on food based nutrition at all levels	NA	1,500 Government Functionaries	2025	Agriculture Development Strategy Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan	
Activity 2.3.3.1	Capacity building of health and non-health sector functionaries on food based nutrition	No. of health and non-health sector functionaries trained on food based nutrition	200 Persons	3,750 Persons	2025		
Activity 2.3.3.2	In-country as well out-country collaboration and exposure to agro-based projects and food based nutrition programmes	No. of in-country and out-country exposure activities organized	NA	10 Activities	2025		
Activity 2.3.3.3	Promote formal and informal educational services (e.g. SHN, ECD, parental counselling etc.) to keep the nutritional behaviour intact	Nutrition in non-formal education curriculum integrated Nutrition sessions during informal education conducted	NA	2000	2025		
PILLAR – III							
ALL FOOD SYSTEMS ARE SUSTAINABLE							
Outcome - 3.1	Sustainably managed productive natural resources for food production	% of farmers engaged in food produced with renewable management of productive natural resources	NA	100%	2025		
Output - 3.1.1	Watershed safeguarded against deterioration	Control measures taken against the deterioration points identified	Practice Exists	Control Measures Applied	2025		
Activity 3.1.1.1	Assess the nature and status of the watershed at different time intervals (every three years)	No. of studies conducted on different ecological belts in an interval of three years	NA	3 Studies	2025	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; Churia Watershed Management Project Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project	

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 3.1.1.2	MoFSC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	No. of farmers trained and applying conservation-friendly land use and water management practices	NA	18,750 Persons	2025		
Activity 3.1.1.3	MoPE, MoST, MoFSC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Studies conducted to identify the problem areas and apply control measures	NA	2 Studies (One each in the Hill and Mountain)	2025		
Activity 3.1.1.4	MoAD, MoPE, MoST, MoFSC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	HH farmers engaged in volunteering compliance to on-farm and off-farm water conservation practices	NA	5000	2025	Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.1.5	MoFSC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Reduce affected land area and water sources controlled from degradation	2%	1%	2025	Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997 National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal, Integrated Water Resource Management Project (IWRMP); Community Managed Irrigated Agriculture Sector Project (Agriculture);	
Activity 3.1.1.6	MoFSC, Community, Krishak Sanjal, PO	No. of districts mobilizing community to prevent damage in the leasehold forest area and animal pastures	NA	75 Districts	2025	National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal	
Output - 3.1.2	Farm water and soil managed by retaining their contributions to productive uses % of successful maintenance of soil quality with proper soil management care	% of successful retaining of farm water supply with the adoption of conservation practices	NA	50%	2025		
Activity 3.1.2.1	MoIrr, Krishak Sanjal, PO	% of farmers familiar with sustainable management of soil and farm water resources	50%	100%	2025	National Water Plan; Water Resources Strategy; Soil Test and Improvement Service Programme	
Activity 3.1.2.2	MoPE, MoST, MoAD, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Enforce policies, laws and regulations to penalize wrong doers	Policies Exist	Polices and Acts Enforced	2025	National Land Utilization Policy, 2069; Soil Test and Improvement Service Programme	

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ⁱ	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 3.1.2.3 Promote adoption of technologies contributing to sustain agriculture	MoAD, Krishak Sanjal, PO	% of farmers applying degradation safe technologies in cultivating their agricultural land	NA	100%	2025	Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture; Soil Test and Improvement Service Programme	
Activity 3.1.2.4 Promote adoption of organic farming practices to reduce dependency on chemical fertilizers and pesticides	MoAD, DoA, Krishak Sanjal, PO	% of farmers applying IPM/GAP practices	NA	50%	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2004; Tea, Coffee and Cardamom Development Board	
Activity 3.1.2.5 Restrict investments that damage sustainability of natural resources.	MoLJA, MoAD, DDC, VDC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Laws, regulations and policies applied to discourage investments that negatively affect sustainability of the natural resources	NA	Laws Enforced	2025	Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.2.6 Promotion of biodiversity conservation practices	MoPE, MoST, MoAD, MoFSC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	No. of farmers trained to familiar with methods of environmental care and biodiversity conservation	NA	18,750 Persons	2025	Nepal Biodiversity Strategy, Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.2.7 Promote conservation sensitive agriculture	MoFSC, MoAD, Krishak Sanjal, PO	No. of farmers trained on conservation agriculture	NA	18,750 Persons	2025	Nepal Biodiversity Strategy, Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.2.8 Provide incentive to the communities promoting sustainable use of resources.	MoFSC, MoAD, Krishak Sanjal, PO	No. of communities rewarded for sustainable use of resources.	NA	75 Selected Communities (One per District)	2025	Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.2.9 Maintain land, water and energy nexus intact in the interventions for development	MoLRM, MoWSS MoEn, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Activities planned and implemented creating synergy among the use of related resources nexus	NA	Coordinated Plans	2025	Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.2.10 Apply renewability as a criterion in the conservation and utilization of land, water and bio-diversity resources	MoAD, MoFSC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Rules for the renewability of resources made mandatory in the utilization of resources	NA	Rules Enforced	2025	Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997; Nepal Biodiversity Strategy	
Activity 3.1.2.11 Promote sloping agriculture land technology in the mid and high hills	MoFSC, MoAD	No. of mid and hill districts covered	NA	52 Districts	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 3.1.2.12 Strengthen Gene Bank for the protection of native species	MoAD, MoPE, MoFSC, MoFALD	% of farmers obtaining Gene Bank services from NARC	NA	25%	2025	Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.2.13 Apply traditional knowledge for sustainable use of natural resources.	MoAD, MoPE, MoFSC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	% of households applying traditional practices to prevent negative effects for sustainability of the natural resources	NA	50%	2025	Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.2.14 Conduct agro-forestry activities in collaboration with the Forest and Soil Conservation Ministry	MoAD, MoFSC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	No. of joint activities launched on agro-forestry in the districts	NA	150 Activities	2025	Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Output - 3.1.3 Farmers' capacity strengthened to cope with the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters		Proportion of farm households in a community confident to cope against the adverse effects of CCND	NA	50%	2025		
Activity 3.1.3.1 Train farmers to cope with the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters	MoPE, MoFSC, MoAD, WB, Krishak Sanjal, PO	% of farmers prepared to manage the adverse effects of CCND	NA	50 %	2020	Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience; Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system)	
Activity 3.1.3.2 Strengthen the role of National Information and Early Warning System (NIEWS) in informing possible adverse effects of CCND.	DoHM, DoA, DLS, MoAD, MoPE, MoFSC, WB	% of farmers accessing early warning messages to prepare themselves against the adverse effects of CCND	NA	50 %	2025		
Activity 3.1.3.3 Conduct research on climate resilient agriculture development practices	MoAD, ARCs, Universities	Research centres, universities and academia engaged in conducting research on climate resilient agricultural practices	NA	Research Reports	2025	Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience	
Activity 3.1.3.4 Promote stress tolerant cropping patterns and practices	MoAD, Krishak Sanjal, PO	% of farmers cultivating stress-tolerant varieties and following related practices	NA	50%	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2004;	

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 3.1.3.5 Implement bio-engineering measures for reduction of the adverse effects of natural disasters	MoAD, MoPE, MoFSC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Communities in each district applying environment-friendly technologies (such as plantation of trees) to prevent soil erosion and flood)	NA	20% Communities in Each District	2025	National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal	
Activity 3.1.3.6 Use Local Adaptation Programme of Action (LAPA) as a district plan coordination guide	DoA, MoPE, MoFSC	Communities benefiting from the application of LAPA provisions in all districts	75 Districts	75 Districts	2025	Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture; PPCR : Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards (agriculture management information system)	
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	MoAD, MoPE, MoFSC, WB	District Agriculture and Rural Development Plans addressing the DRM issues	Practice Exits	75 Districts	2025		
Activity 3.1.3.8 Replicate best practices learned from the piloted experience of risk-prone areas	MoAD, MoPE, MoFSC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	No. of districts applying replicated best practices	NA	75 Districts	2025		
Activity 3.1.3.9 Prevent seasonal food supply shortages by decentralizing reserve at the district	NFC, MoAD, MoC, MoS	Emergency food reserves established in all districts	NA	75 Districts	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2004	
Output – 3.1.4	Land reform practices applied / improved	Land administration practices improved	NA	Application of Improved Practices	2025		
Activity 3.1.4.1 Train service providers on land survey and land use mapping	MoLRM	No. of staff trained	NA	750 Persons	2020	National Land Utilization Policy, 2069;	
Activity 3.1.4.2 Ensure utilization of land under the agro-ecological zoning criteria	MoLRM, MoAD	Land management plans complying with the criteria set for agro-ecological zoning	NA	100 % Compliance to the Land Management Plans	2025	Environment Protection Act and Rules, 1997	
Activity 3.1.4.3 Utilize Land Information Service (LIS) facility for developing the land use plans and monitoring implemented activities	MoAD, MoLRM, MoFSC, CBS	Up to date information maintained in LIS and the Land Use Plans developed and implemented using such information	NA	Land Use Plans Making Use of LIS Database	2025	National Land Utilization Policy, 2069; Agriculture Development Strategy, 2015	

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities		Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 3.1.4.4	Discourage conversion of agricultural land for the purpose of non-agricultural use	MoPE, MoST, MoAD, MoLRM, MoFSC, MoLJPA, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Land use system enforced as per the Land Use Policy 2010	NA	Regulations Enforced	2025	National Land Utilization Policy, 2069;	
			Penalty imposed by applying laws and regulations against the conversion of agricultural land for the use of non-approved purpose					
Outcome 3.2	Quality and safety standards maintained in the food chains		Actors of the food value chains maintaining quality and safety standards	NA	100%	2025		
Output - 3.2.1	Food handling system founded with national quality and safety standards		Food transactions founded in line with the national quality and safety standards	NA	100%	2025		
Activity 3.2.1.1	Set mandatory quality and safety requirements for the major consumable food items	DFTQC, MoAD	Proportion of compliance to the ISO 2000 and Codex Alimentarius standards maintained	NA	100%	2025	Agribusiness Promotion Policy, 2006; Food Nutrition and Technology Programme	
			Policies and regulations set for compliance to the ISO 2000 and Codex Alimentarius standards.	NA	Policies and Regulation Applied			
Activity 3.2.1.2	Disseminate information among the stakeholders about the mandatory food quality and safety requirements to be met	DFTQC, MoAD	% of producer farmers, processors, traders and consumers aware about the quality and safety standard envisaged for the food products	NA	100%	2020	Food Nutrition and Technology Programme	
Activity 3.2.1.3	Strengthen regulatory mechanisms for the monitoring of quality and safety of food products	DFTQC, MoAD	Verification of nutritional properties, chemical contents, and possible health risk of the value chain products	NA	50%	2025	Food Nutrition and Technology Programme	
Activity 3.2.1.4	Strengthen the capacity of national food laboratory to offering food for safety and quality test services for accreditation	DFTQC, MoAD	Food samples tested at the national laboratory for quality certification	NA	10%	2025		
Activity 3.2.1.5	Enact and implement National Biosecurity Policy	MoAD, MoPE,	National Biosecurity Policy enacted and implemented	NA	Implementation of Policy	2020		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ⁱ	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 3.2.1.6	MoAD, NFC	No. of food handling enterprises piloted at the local community level	NA	375 Piloted Enterprises	2025		
Activity 3.2.1.7	MoAD, NFC	No. of districts covered by the supply of traditional / indigenous food items at a subsidized price in the food deficit areas	NA	32 Districts	2025		
Activity 3.2.1.8	MoAD, DoA	Application of Pest Risk Analysis System brought into practice by all Quarantine Check Post	NA	Each Quarantine Check Post in the country	2025		
Output - 3.2.2	Access to food chain markets improved		NA	100% Access to Market	2025		
Activity 3.2.2.1	DFTQC, MoAD DoA, DLS	% of producers supplying graded materials to the market	NA	50 %	2025	Agricultural Perspective Plan Monitoring and Coordination Programme, Livestock Service Extension Programme, Agribusiness Promotion Policy, 2006; Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Programme	
Activity 3.2.2.2	MoAD, FNCCI	% of farmers linked with the stable markets	NA	100%	2025		
Activity 3.2.2.3	MoAD, NCDB	Policies, acts, rules and regulations applied against artificial pricing and hoarding of products for the price speculation purpose	NA	Policies and Acts Enforced	2025		
Activity 3.2.2.4	MoAD, DOA, DLS, DADO, DLSO, NCDB	% of smallholder producers, processors and traders accessing market price information with the application of ICT facilities	NA	100%	2025		
Activity 3.2.2.5	MoAD	Up to date collection, analysis and dissemination of information regularized	NA	Updated Information in Circulation	2025	Agriculture Development Strategy, 2014; Livestock Market Promotion Programme	

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 3.2.2.6	MoF, MoAD, MoL, JPA, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Laws against the unauthorized collection of duplicate taxes enforced	NA	Implementation of Law	2020		
Activity 3.2.2.7	MoAD, MoC, MoS, DFTQC	Marketing of certified products	NA	Certification Arrangements in Place	2025	National Tea Policy, 2057; National Coffee Policy, 2060; National Agriculture Policy, 2004; Tea, Coffee and Cardamom Development Board Trade Policy, 2009; National Trade Integration Strategy, 2010	
Activity 3.2.2.8	AEPC, DoM, DCSI, Krishak Sanjal, PO, NEA, DFTQC	% of processors applying power based technologies for the value chains	NA	50%	2025	Agro Business Promotion Policy, 2006; Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Programme	
Activity 3.2.2.9	MoAD, MoST, MOI, MoEn, DCSI, CSIDB, AEPC, Krishak Sanjal, PO	% of agro-processing industries making use of mechanical power sources (electricity, solar, diesel energy or bio-energy)	NA	50%	2025	Industrial Policy, 2067; Food Crisis Response Programme	
PILLAR – IV							
100 % INCREASE IN SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME							
Outcome – 4.1	Productivity of crop and livestock increased to double the income of smallholder farms	Crops and livestock production doubled and marketed	NA	Doubled Income	2025		
Output - 4.1.1	Income of smallholder farmers increased from the adoption of agribusiness crop production practices	Proportion of farmers engaged in agribusiness activities	NA	50%	2025		
Activity 4.1.1.1	Conduct baseline survey of smallholders on their productivity and income	Benchmark of productivity (including cultivation practices) and income of smallholders established in all districts	NA	75 Districts	2020		
Activity 4.1.1.2	Introduce voucher system to increase access of smallholders on inputs and extension services	No. of districts applying voucher system for extending support services for the smallholders	NA	75 Districts	2025		
Activity 4.1.1.3	Apply concessional taxes and duties on the agriculture machineries and tools	% of smallholder farmers obtaining benefit of from concessional taxes applied	NA	50%	2025		
Activity 4.1.1.4	Establish new collection and market centres	No. of market facilities established	NA	750 Units	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 4.1.1.5 Engage smallholder farmers to increase their economies of scale with collective production practices	MoAD, DoA, DaDC, NCDB	No. of smallholder production groups / cooperatives involved in collective production	NA	750 Groups	2025		
Activity 4.1.1.6 Apply smallholder farmers focused extension services	MoAD, DoA, MoLD, Krishak Sanjal, PO	FFS approach followed for agriculture extension Value chain approach	Service Exists	Service Targets Doubled	2025	Agriculture Extension Programme; Livestock Service Extension Programme	
Activity 4.1.1.7 Strengthen farm management capacity of the smallholder farmers	MoAD, DoA, NCDB	No. of producers/ smallholder farmers trained on technical and managerial aspects of farm management	NA	18,750 Persons	2025		
Activity 4.1.1.8 Provide input subsidy by exclusively targeting smallholder farmers	MoAD, MoF, Krishak Sanjal, PO, NCDB	Increased offer of subsidy on inputs targeted to the smallholder farmers	Subsidy Practice Exists	Double the Amount of Subsidy	2025	Cooperative Farming, Small Irrigation, Fertilizer and Seeds Transportation Programme	
Activity 4.1.1.9 Promote contract farming practices	MoLRM, MoAD, DDC, VDC, Krishak Sanjal, PO, NCDB	% of smallholder farmers engaged with buyback guarantee of products	NA	25%	2025		
Activity 4.1.1.10 Disseminate agriculture innovations through the media platforms (radio, newspapers, TV etc.).	MoAD, DoA	Multi-media sources utilization engaged in dissemination of messages (about the new developments in agricultural seed, technology, breed and methods of production)	Messages Disseminated Through Multiple Media	100% Increase in Coverage	2025	Agriculture Information and Communication Center	
Output - 4.1.2 Income of livestock raising farmers increased with improved agribusiness practices		% of farmers able to double their income from agribusiness of livestock product	NA	50%	2025		
Activity 4.1.2.1 Baseline survey of smallholders on their livestock productivity and income in all districts	MoLD, DLS	Benchmark of productivity (including animal husbandry practices and income) of smallholder farmers established	NA	75 Districts	2020		
Activity 4.1.2.2 Establish resource centre for breed improvement	MoLD, DLS	No. of resource centres for breed improvements established	NA	7 state	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 4.1.2.3 Increase raising of small livestock (goat, pigs and poultry)	MoAD, DLS, MoLD	% of farmers raising additional number of small livestock individually and in groups	NA	100%	2025	Dairy Development Policy, 2064; Poultry Policy, 2068; Rangeland Policy, 2068; Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Programme, Livestock Development Service Programme (Cow, Buffalo, Goat and other), Livestock Service Training Centre; Livestock Service Extension Programme. Livestock Health Services Programme	
Activity 4.1.2.4 Increase raising of large animals (such as cow, buffalo) as private firm	MoLD, DLS, Krishak Sanjal, PO, NCDB	no of private firms established	NA	1500	2025	Livestock Health Services Programme	
Activity 4.1.2.5 Prioritize allocation of a portion of matching and competitive grant to the smallholder farmers from each donor funded projects	MoAD, MoF, NPC	No. of grant receiving smallholder farmers	NA	All smallholder farmers	2025	Annual Project Reports	
		% of the total grants disbursed for the smallholder farmers		10% of the Total Grant exclusively targeted for the smallholder farmers			
Activity 4.1.2.6 Promote scientific management and use of public pasture lands	MoLD, DLS, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Increase pasture areas used for grazing	10,000 Ha	20,000 Ha	2025		
Activity 4.1.2.7 Provide access to animal health services (both preventive and curative)	MoLD, DLS	% of smallholder farmers accessing animal health services offered by the Livestock Service Centers, Veterinary Hospitals, and Local Paravets in all districts	NA	75 %	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2004; Livestock Health Services Programme; Project for Commercial Agriculture and Trade (PACT); Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Programme; Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (system modernization, agriculture programme), Fishery Development Programme	
Activity 4.1.2.8 Subsidize rural paravet services	MoLD, Private Sector Paravets	% of smallholder farmers accessing paravet service at a minimized cost	NA	75 %	2025		
Outcome - 4.2 Agricultural investments increased in the small farms		% of agricultural investment increased	NA	100 %	2025		
Output – 4.2.1 Access of small farms to the institutional finance services increased		% of farmers accessing multiple-sources of financial resources	NA	100 %	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 4.2.1.1	MoAD, MoF, NRB, DoCoop, NCDB	% of borrowers accessing institutional credit	NA	50 %	2025	National Agriculture Policy, 2004 National Cooperative Policy, 2069; Micro Enterprise Development Programme	
Activity 4.2.1.2	ADB/N, MFIs, NRB, Commercial Banks, NCDB	% of smallholder farmers served by the financial institutions;	NA	50 %	2025		
Activity 4.2.1.3	ADB/N, NRB, Commercial Banks, NCDB, MFIs	Commercial bank policies providing favourable treatment for the agricultural sector loans targeted for the smallholder producers	12%	6%	2018		
Activity 4.2.1.4	ADB/N, MFIs, NRB, Commercial Banks, NCDB	% of smallholder farmers accessing concessional loans at 6% interest	Provision exists	100 %	2025		
Activity 4.2.1.5	ADB/N, Commercial Banks, NCDB, MFIs, NRB	% of smallholder farmers able to take loan on group guarantee basis	NA	25 %	2025		
Activity 4.2.1.6	MoAD, ADB/N, NRB, Commercial Banks, NCDB, MFIs	% of smallholder farmers using their earnings and loans for the expansion of their agriculture business	NA	25 %	2025		
Activity 4.2.1.7	NCDB, SCGs	% of smallholder farmers joining savings and credit groups	Practice exists	100 %	2025	National Cooperative Policy, 2069	
Activity 4.2.1.8	MoAD, DoCoop, NCDB	% of cooperatives supporting value chain activities (with support for training, finance and marketing)	NA	25 %	2025	National Cooperative Policy, 2069; Micro Enterprise Development Programme; National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme)	
Output - 4.2.2	Small farms protected against their investment risks on agricultural production, processing and marketing	% of farmers protected by crop and livestock insurance coverage	NA	100 %	2025		
Activity 4.2.2.1	Increase the number of farmers obtaining insurance for the security of their crops and livestock production and enterprise in case of failure	% of farm households insured	Practice exists	100 %	2025	Crop and Livestock Insurance Policy	

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 4.2.2.2 Tailor financial products to the need of smallholder farmers	Financial Institutions, NCDB	% of smallholder borrowers accessing credit	NA	50 %	2025		
Activity 4.2.2.3 Promote stress tolerant crop varieties and breed to mitigate the adverse effect of climate change to smallholder farmers	MoAD, MoLD, Krishak Sanjal, PO, NCDB	No. of research activities conducted to promote and develop stress tolerant crop varieties and the livestock breed	NA	Stress tolerant varieties of major cereal crops	2025		
Outcome – 4.3 Income of small farms doubled with access to diversified employment opportunities		Income of youths doubled as a result of earnings doubled from the multiple employment sources	NA	Doubled income	2025		
Output – 4.3.1 Unemployed small farm youths earning income with access to new employment opportunity in the farm, off-farm and non-farm sectors		% of youths engaged in the farm, off-farm and non-farm activities	NA	100 %	2025		
Activity 4.3.1.1 Make agricultural smallholder agriculture income lucrative	ADB/N and other Banks, NCDB, MoAD;	% 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	NA	100 %	2025	Labour and Employment Policy, 2012	
Activity 4.3.1.2 Encourage small scale agro-processor to enhance efficiency of their production process with the application of alternate energy sources	AEPC, DCSI, CTEVT, MoAD, WB, NCDB	% of small scale agro-processors switching from the application of manual operation of the processing work to the mechanized work	NA	50 %	2025	Agro Business Promotion Policy, 2006; National Youth Policy; Immigration Rules, 1994; Agro Business Promotion and Market Development Program; Project for Commercial Agriculture and Trade (PACT), Nepal Trade Integration Strategy (NTIS) 2010; National Dairy Development Board (Special Milk Production Programme); Sericulture Development Programme; Industrial Entomology; Agriculture Information and Communication Center	
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, MoCPA, MoYS, Private Sector Enterprises	No. of new employment opportunities generated in the farm, off-farm and non-farm sectors annually	NA	20,000 Jobs	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 4.3.1.4 Engage women in the income generating activities (IGAs)	MoAD, DaDC, CTEVT, DCSI	% of women involved in the IGAs (at the farm, off-farm and non-farm levels)	NA	50 %	2025		
Activity 4.3.1.5 Enhance business planning and management capacity of the smallholder farmers	MoAD, DCSI, NCDB	No. of smallholder farmers trained in business planning and management for the establishment and operation of new enterprises annually	NA	as per need	2025		
Activity 4.3.1.6 Protect self-employed entrepreneurs by taxing import of the products that compete with local production	MoF, MoAD, MoC	Smallholder producers protected with taxes levied on the import competing with local products	NA	Protection Policy	2025		
Activity 4.3.1.7 Engage smallholder farmer groups in producing NTFPs and MAPs on the leasehold and community forest areas	MoAD, MoFSC, NPC, PO, Krishak Sanjal	No. of smallholder farmers' groups engaged in producing NTFPs and MAPs in the community and leasehold forest areas	NA	500 Groups	2025		
Activity 4.3.1.8 Build capacity of smallholder farmers for operating agro- tourism business as an alternate source of income	MoCTCA, MoAD, NPC, PO, Krishak Sanjal	No. of smallholder farmers trained on agro-tourism activities	NA	3,750 Persons	2025		
Activity 4.3.1.9 Promote production and trade of high value agricultural products	MoAD, FNCCI, MoTCAC, IFAD	% of farmers engaged in the production and trade off-season vegetables, seeds, yak cheese, apple, medicinal herbs, garlic, honey and NTFPs	NA	50 %	2025	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	
Output – 4.3.2 Increased access of small farms to land and other productive natural resources		% of households having increased access to productive natural resources	NA	100 %	2025		
Activity 4.3.2.1 Make the land law smallholder farmers sensitive	MoLRM, MoAD, MoLJPA, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Law enacted to provide additional land access to the smallholder farmers	NA	Law Enacted	2025	National Land Utilization Policy, 2069	
Activity 4.3.2.2 Lease forest areas to the smallholder groups for their engagement in the larger sized productive activities	MoFSC, MoAD	No. of leased forest areas provided to the smallholder farmers' groups for agro-forestry activities	NA	500 Groups	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 4.3.2.3	MoLRM, MoAD, MoLJPA, Krishak Sanjal, PO	Laws and regulations introduced and applied for temporary leasing practices	NA	Law enacted	2025		
Activity 4.3.2.4	MoLRM, MoAD, DoA, NCDB	% of smallholder farmers bringing fallow land (public and private land including river bed) brought under cultivation	NA	10.0%	2025		
Activity 4.3.2.5	MoAD	Baseline information available for comparison of progress after the implementation of the NAP, 2025	NA	Baseline Report	2018		
PILLAR – V							
ZERO FOOD LOSS AND WASTE							
Outcome - 5.1	Food availability for utilization increased with the control of loss and waste in the food chain	% of food chain actors benefiting from increased utilization of food due to reduced food loss and waste	NA	100 %	2025		
Output - 5.1.1	Knowledge and skills of the food chain actors improved in controlling loss and waste of food	% of food chain actors trained to control loss of food	NA	As per needed	2025		
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, Krishak Sanjal, PO, Consumers	NA	Study Report	2020		
Activity 5.1.1.2	Establish database and monitor annual loss to develop and implement loss control plans	DoA, MoAD, MoLD	NA	Monitoring System will be in place	2020		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 5.1.1.3 Create awareness among all stakeholders about the ways of reducing food loss/wastage	MoAD, DFTQC, MoLD, IFAD, Krishak Sanjal, PO, Transporters, Traders, Consumers	% of stakeholders [Harvesters, Processors, Store keepers, Transporters, Traders (wholesaler, retailers, food vendors etc.), and Consumers] knowing the techniques of minimizing losses in the food supply chain:	NA	100%	2020	MOAD	
Activity 5.1.1.4 Train farmers to reduce post-harvest loss	DoA, MoAD, MoLD, IFAD, Krishak Sanjal, PO	No. of farmers, trained on the methods of reducing post-harvest loss of various agricultural and livestock commodities	NA	as per needed	2025	MOAD	
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	DoA, MoAD; MoLD, IFAD, ADB, Transporters, Traders, Consumers	No. of producers, store keepers, transporters and traders trained	NA	18,750 Persons	2025		
Activity 5.1.1.6 Develop guideline on food waste prevention techniques for different levels of the value chain	DoA, MoAD	Guideline on the food waste prevention techniques developed	NA	Guideline	2020		
Activity 5.1.1.7 Adopt NeKSAP as a food security monitoring tool at the national level	MoAD, NPC, WFP	NeKSAP monitoring tool adopted for national food security assessment	Information of Selected Districts in use	75 Districts	2018		
Activity 5.1.1.8 Disseminate the guidelines widely through different media	DoA, MoAD, Krishak Sanjal, PO	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	NA	Use of Multiple Media for Message Dissemination	2020		
Activity 5.1.1.9 Train consumers on the techniques of food preservation, processing, and minimization of loss during the consumption process (e.g. due to throwing of leftover food)	DFTQC, MoAD, MoLD, Consumers	No. of consumers trained on food waste reduction	NA	As needed	2025		

Pillars, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	Collaborating Agencies	Indicators	Baseline ¹	Target	Target Year	Related Policy/Strategy and Projects	Remarks
Activity 5.1.1.10	DFTQC, MoAD, CDO, MoL/JPA,	% of households using food grains for alcohol production of the local household level	NA	0 %	2020		
Activity 5.1.1.11	MoLD, Consumers	% of households applying knowing utilization of food waste for animal feed	NA	100%	2025		
Output 5.1.2	Access to control infrastructures preventing loss and waste in the food chain improved	% of households using measures and facilities contributing to minimize food loss	NA	100 %	2025		
Activity 5.1.2.1	DoA, MoAD, NCDB, Farmers, Traders	No. of bins/hermetic storage bags accessed by the grain producers and collectors (petty collectors/brokers)	NA	25,000 Storage Bins Set	2025		
Activity 5.1.2.2	MoAD, MoLD	No. of producers/traders having access to pre-cooling facilities	NA	70 Packing Houses (10 in each Province)	2020		
Activity 5.1.2.3	MoAD,	No. of provinces having exportable quality HVC washing facility	NA	7 Province	2020		
Activity 5.1.2.4	MoAD, MoLD, NCDB	No. of zero energy/ cold storage facilities established in the districts	NA	25 Districts	2025		
Activity 5.1.2.5	MoAD, DFTQC, MoLD, Transporters, Traders, Consumers	Network of producers, traders and consumers created as a result of food loss control campaign	NA	750 Networks	2025		
Activity 5.1.2.6	MoAD, DFTQC, MoLD, Transporters, Traders, Consumers	No. of exhibitions organized	NA	750 Exhibitions	2025		

Estimation of Output-wise Cost

Pillars, Outcomes and Outputs		Estimated Cost
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 rights to food sovereignty formulated and enforced	2,828.5
Output - 1.1.2	Increased access to inputs for the production of food crops	24,758.1
Output - 1.1.3	Increased access to livestock products	19,789.4
Output - 1.1.4	Increased access to production infrastructure	20,945.2
Output - 1.1.5	Linkage between the research and extension services strengthened	11,257.6
Output - 1.1.6	Women's role in productive activities enhanced	11,288.3
Output - 1.1.7	Cultivation of crops promoted by their suitability to different ecological conditions	21,679.5
Outcome – 1.2	Adequate affordable nutritious food available for equitable utilization	
Output - 1.2.1	Household incomes of the poor enhanced for food affordability	6,660.5
Output - 1.2.2	Food distribution system strengthened to ensure local availability	8,105.4
PILLAR - II	ZERO STUNTED CHILDREN LESS THAN 2 YEARS OF AGE	
Outcome - 2.1	Nutrition sensitive agricultural system promoted	
Output – 2.1.1	Local food production system diversified with focus on unconventional nutritious crops, fruits, vegetables for their increased consumption	7,221.8
Output – 2.1.2	Local production of animal source products enhanced for consumption by the smallholder family members	6,638.2
Outcome - 2.2	Enhanced access and utilization of safe, nutritious and diverse food among the poor households followed by improved health and nutrition services	
Output – 2.2.1	Strengthened capacity of farmers, mother groups and small cooperatives on the storage and processing of food including their preparation and preservation at the community level	10,130.0
Output – 2.2.2	Nutrition education related information disseminated applying food based dietary guidelines and healthy diet practices with the promotion of health, agriculture and social protection services	9,060.0
Output - 2.2.3	Food based nutrition related advocacy and capacity building competence of the frontline workers, agriculture extension workers, social workers and health professionals enhanced at all levels	9,072.0
Output - 2.2.4	Nutrition services improved with integration of health services	4,580.5

Pillars, Outcomes and Outputs		Estimated Cost
Output - 2.2.5	Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition practices improved with special focus on improving the dietary diversity	4,840.0
Outcome - 2.3	Enabling environment created for multi-sector coordination for coherent, functional and concerted actions for nutrition at all levels	
Output - 2.3.1	Institutional as well as human resource capacity of the government sector functionaries improved for addressing the issue of food and nutrition security at all levels	3,020.0
PILLAR – III	ALL FOOD SYSTEMS ARE SUSTAINABLE	
Outcome - 3.1	Sustainably managed productive natural resources for food production	
Output - 3.1.1	Watershed safeguarded against deterioration	1,066.27
Output - 3.1.2	Farm water and soil managed by retaining their contributions to productive uses	567.5
Output - 3.1.3	Farmers' capacity strengthened to cope with the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters	1,258.7
Output – 3.1.4	Land reform practices applied	490.0
Outcome 3.2	Quality and safety standards maintained in the food chains	
Output - 3.2.1	Food handling system founded with national quality and safety standards	457.1
Output - 3.2.2	Access to food chain markets improved	1,010.5
PILLAR – IV	100 % INCREASE IN SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME	
Outcome – 4.1	Productivity of crop and livestock increased to double the income of smallholder farms	
Output - 4.1.1	Income of smallholder farmers increased from the adoption of agribusiness crop production practices	14,278.2
Output - 4.1.2	Income of livestock raising farmers increased with improved agribusiness practices	10,109.5
Outcome - 4.2	Agricultural investments increased in the small farms	
Output – 4.2.1	Access of small farms to the institutional finance services increased	7,194.5
Output - 4.2.2	Small farms protected against their investment risks on agricultural production, processing and marketing	3,585.7
Outcome – 4.3	Income of small farms increased with access to diversified employment opportunities	
Output – 4.3.1	Unemployed small farm youths earning income with access to new employment opportunity in the farm, off-farm and non-farm sectors	7,692.6
Output – 4.3.2	Increased access of small farms to land and other productive natural resources	8,064.5
PILLAR – V	ZERO LOSS OR WASTE OF FOOD	
Outcome - 5.1	Food availability for utilization increased with the control of loss and waste in the food chain	
Output - 5.1.1	Knowledge and skills of the food chain actors improved in controlling loss and waste of food	1,833.1
Output 5.1.2	Access to control infrastructures preventing loss and waste in the food chain improved	3,016.9
Total		242,500.0

Priority Framework and Information Systems 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 formulation of SDGs 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 Goals set under the MDGs and SDGs 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

MDGs (2000-2015)	SDGs (2016-2030)
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 MSNP for reducing malnutrition has been prepared under the lead of NPC engaging related government agencies. It serves as a common results framework for improving nutrition outcomes; and setting out plans of action for implementing nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies for the key sectors of development, including agriculture and food security, public health, and education. Its objectives are to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five to below 29 percent, to reduce the prevalence of underweight to below 20 percent; to reduce the prevalence of wasting among children under five to below 5 percent, and to reduce under-nutrition among women 15–49 years of age (BMI<18.5kg/m²) by 15 percent. It has identified gaps and future needs to implement the plan effectively.

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, December 7, 2015

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 establishment of basket fund expecting to receive support from the government and other 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.

Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN): SUN is a global movement uniting all national leaders, civil society, bilateral and multilateral organizations, donors, businesses, and researchers in a collective effort to improve nutrition. The World Bank (WB) is the donor convener for SUN in Nepal. SUN's priority commitments in Nepal are to implement and scale up evidence-based, cost-effective nutrition-programmes under the MSNP and FSNP by strengthening their related components with the links established with early warning system for food security. SUN has a Multi-Partner Trust Fund. It supports civil society organizations (CSOs) to establish sustainable as well as inclusive civil society alliance on nutrition.

Nepal joined the SUN Movement in May 2011. It has appointed the Head of the Social Development Division, NPC Secretariat as the SUN Focal Point. High Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee meetings are hosted by the NPC. These meetings are chaired by the Vice Chairman of the NPC and the WB is SUN Donor Convener.

2nd International Conference on Nutrition: Nepal is signatory to ICN2 *Framework for Action* and *Rome Declaration on Nutrition* which was jointly organised by FAO and World Health Organization (WHO) in November 2014. The conference was able to bring the global attention on addressing malnutrition in all its forms. It reaffirms the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger. It highlights the importance of nutrition policies should promote a diversified, balanced and healthy diet at all stages of life. It also focuses on coordinated action among different actors, across all relevant sectors at international, regional, national and community levels, which needs to be supported through cross-cutting and coherent policies, programmes and initiatives, including social protection, to address the multiple burdens of malnutrition and to promote sustainable food systems.

Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS), 2015: 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.

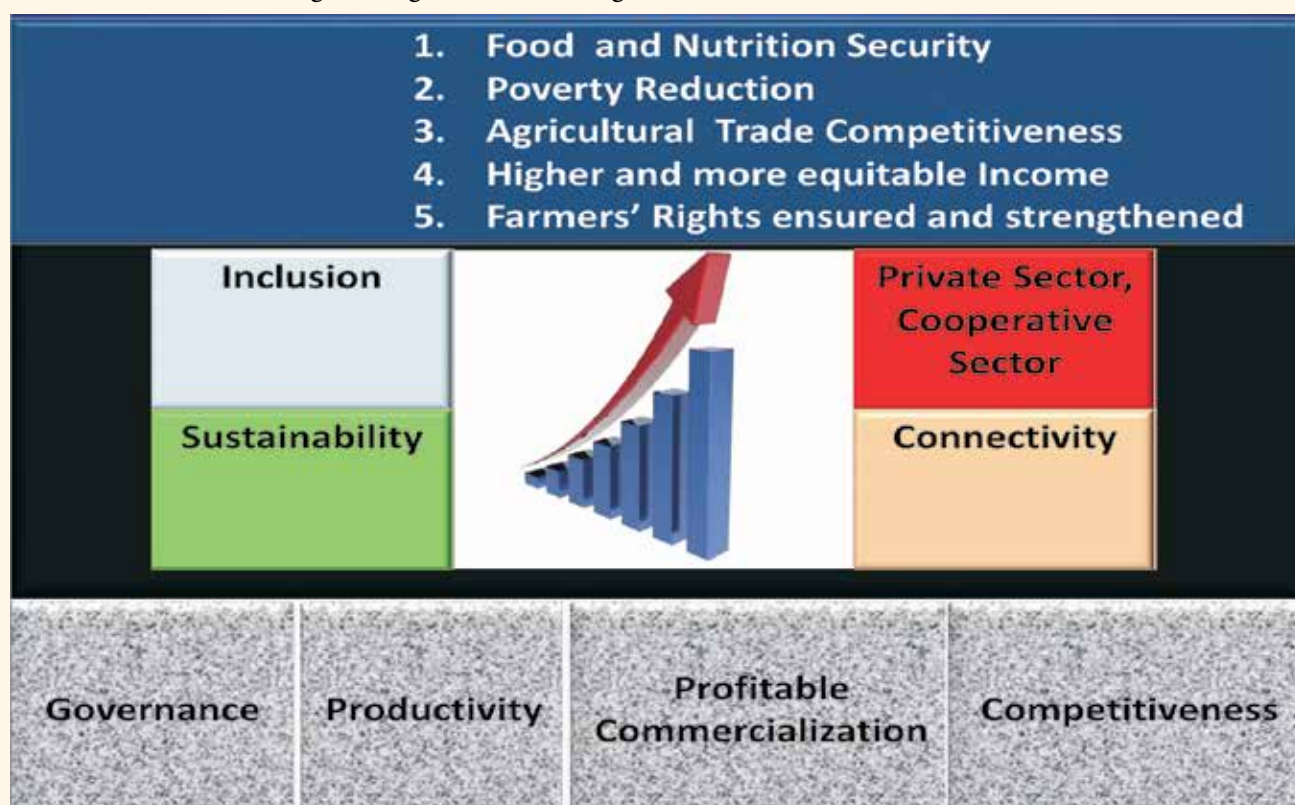
Nepal's agricultural growth is about 3 percent per year. It is highly variable also. The country's productive youth labour force has mostly overlooked this sector due to the attraction towards foreign jobs. This has been a growing trend in the recent years. The remittance sent by these job holders occupies 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).¹⁴

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.



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

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

¹⁴ ADS (2015). Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) 2015 - 2035, Government of Nepal, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal.

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 million 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%
	% 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 - 2035, Government of Nepal, MoAD, Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Annual cost estimated for the ADS is NRs. 50.2 billion. Of this, 89 percent 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 percent of the total programme cost is allocated for Flagship Programmes.

Food and Nutrition Security Plan (FNSP): The MoAD prepared FNSP as a national programme for food and nutrition security. It complements to the activities proposed under the MSNP. It helps to accelerate reduction of maternal and child under-nutrition problems in Nepal.

Major objective of the FNSP is to reduce hunger, malnutrition and poverty among the poorest households. It emphasizes sustainable agriculture base for the improvement of their livelihoods. It targets poorest households identifying them as hard-core poor, ultra poor and medium poor. Major activities covered by the FNSP are: human nutrition, field crops, horticulture, livestock, forestry and fisheries development. It highlights the need for responsive interventions with wider geographical coverage. Enhanced communication and networking with accelerated speed of delivering the services are its priorities.

Information System – NeKSAP: Nepal Khadya Surakshya Anugaman Pranali (NeKSAP) is one of the established food security monitoring system implemented in Nepal. It is working in collaboration with WFP and the MoAD. It covers 72 out of 75 districts (excluding three districts of Kathmandu Valley) remained in the country. It applies household as well as area based classification systems. Its smallest unit of analysis is VDC.

NeKSAP determined household level classification on the basis on survey conducted every three months in a year. Seventeen indicators are applied to assess the magnitude of food security condition or an area. They are: food consumption; livelihood change (and coping strategies); acute child malnutrition (6-59m), wasting as per the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM); crop production situation; food stock at household level; stock of main staples in key markets (food availability in the market); employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts; income through sales: NTFP, cash/high value crops, and small enterprises; income: meat, milk, egg, fish, honey; market price of main staple like rice, wheat flour, and others; remittances; human disease incidence, and epidemics; water supply for drinking, sanitation; out-migration (stress induced); civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade); climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind; and the disasters caused by earthquake and fire. These indicators represent four dimensions of food security Viz food availability, food access, food utilization and stability. Based on these indicators, the food security condition of an area is categorically classified into five phases such as: (a) minimal food insecure area, (b) moderately food insecure area, (c) highly food insecure (or crisis) area, (d) severely food insecure (or emergency) area, and (e) humanitarian emergency/famine (or declared famine) area. These categories guide the magnitude of support to be provided, accordingly.



