



FEED THE FUTURE

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

OTUCOME AND SOLUTIONS

WHY, WHERE, HOW



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SOLUTIONS & OUTCOMES IN NEPAL

The entries must demonstrate data-driven solutions that can be tested in Nepal and are able to produce at least one or more of the following outcomes:

- **Timely and context-specific data-driven** insights aimed at improving the production of rice, other cereals, and vegetables.
- **Support a more sustainable way of farming** by lowering the environmental impact of agriculture
- **Develop the marketplace** by providing inputs, extension services, and connections that support farmers in a sustainable way.
- **Improve the level of understanding and use of agricultural products** such as fertilizers or quality seeds that can contribute to increased productivity among smallholder farmers.
- **Generate timely information** which can be acted upon to manage weather-related risks to agricultural productivity such as drought or excessive rainfall.





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DIGITIZING THE AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN - WHY?



PLANNING	INPUTS	ON-FARM PRODUCTION	Storage	Processing	Transport	ACCESS TO MARKETS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help farmers plan what, when to plant • Tighten relationship with buyers, processors • Adapt to climate change • Provide data for farmers to make business decisions on cash flow and maximizing profit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce counterfeits • Reduce costs and risks for buyers • Increase access to quality inputs • Enable sellers to know demand in advance • Provide convenient and secure ways for farmers to purchase, save, and receive credit inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help extension services reach more farmers • Provide timely reminders/alerts • Use behavior change media to promote best practices among farmers • Increase precision and/or adaptability of farming interventions and crop choices through applied data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve links between farmers, processors • Reduce post harvest loss with digitally-enabled harvest loans and digitally warehouse receipts • Inform harvest practices to reduce post harvest losses. • Monitor storage conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase farmer negotiating power by providing market prices • Track provenance for supply chain optimization and grading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce costs of transport • Increase choice of different types of transport for farmers • Increase access to timely information so that farmers know if and when transport is arriving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase ability of smallholder farmers to sell to larger markets by allowing buyers to track crops to source (certification and provenance) • Increase market information available to farmers so that they have more choices

←----- USING CONNECTED DIGITAL TOOLS TO BETTER INTEGRATE THE ENTIRE MARKET SYSTEM ----->



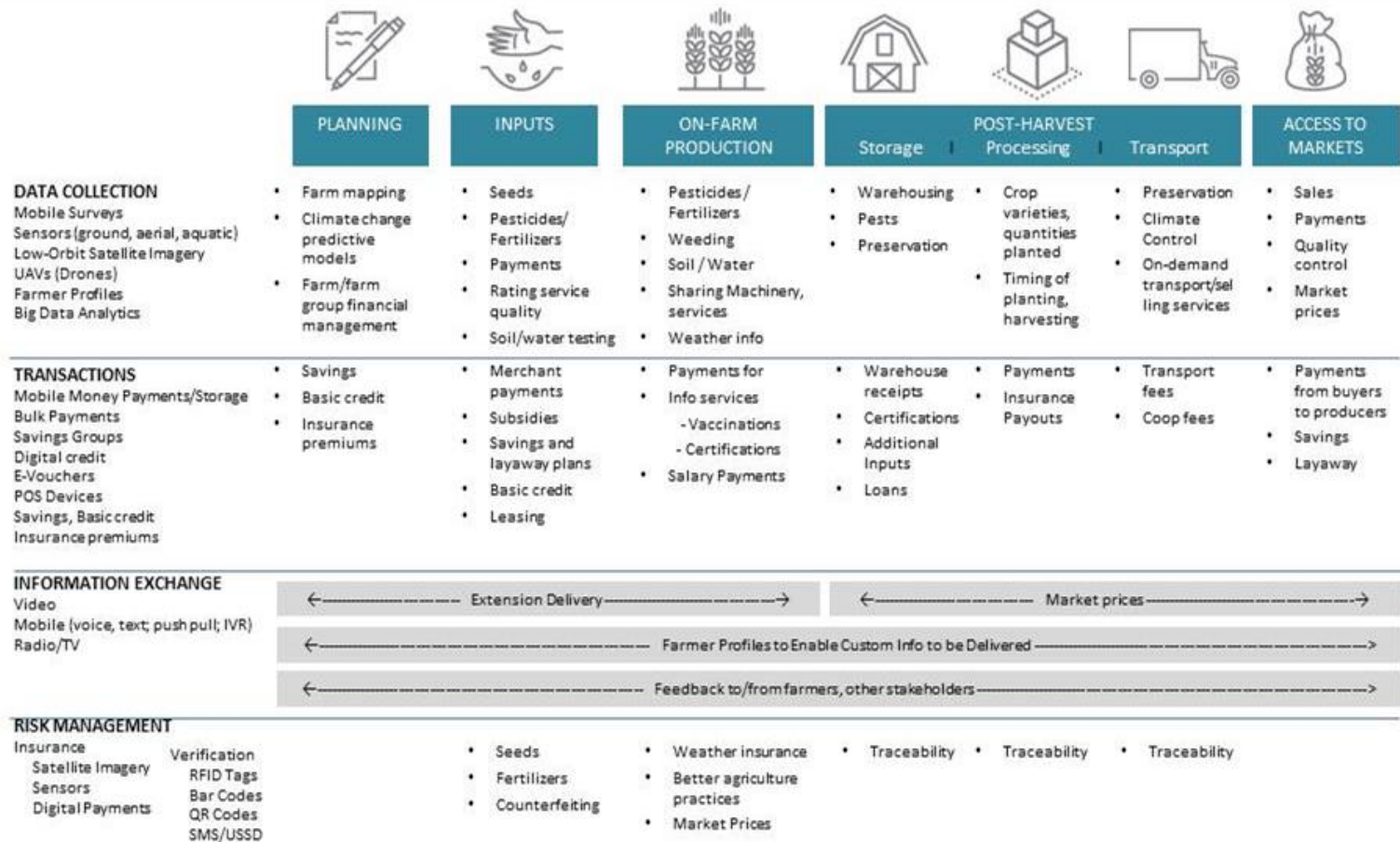
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DIGITIZING THE AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN - WHERE?



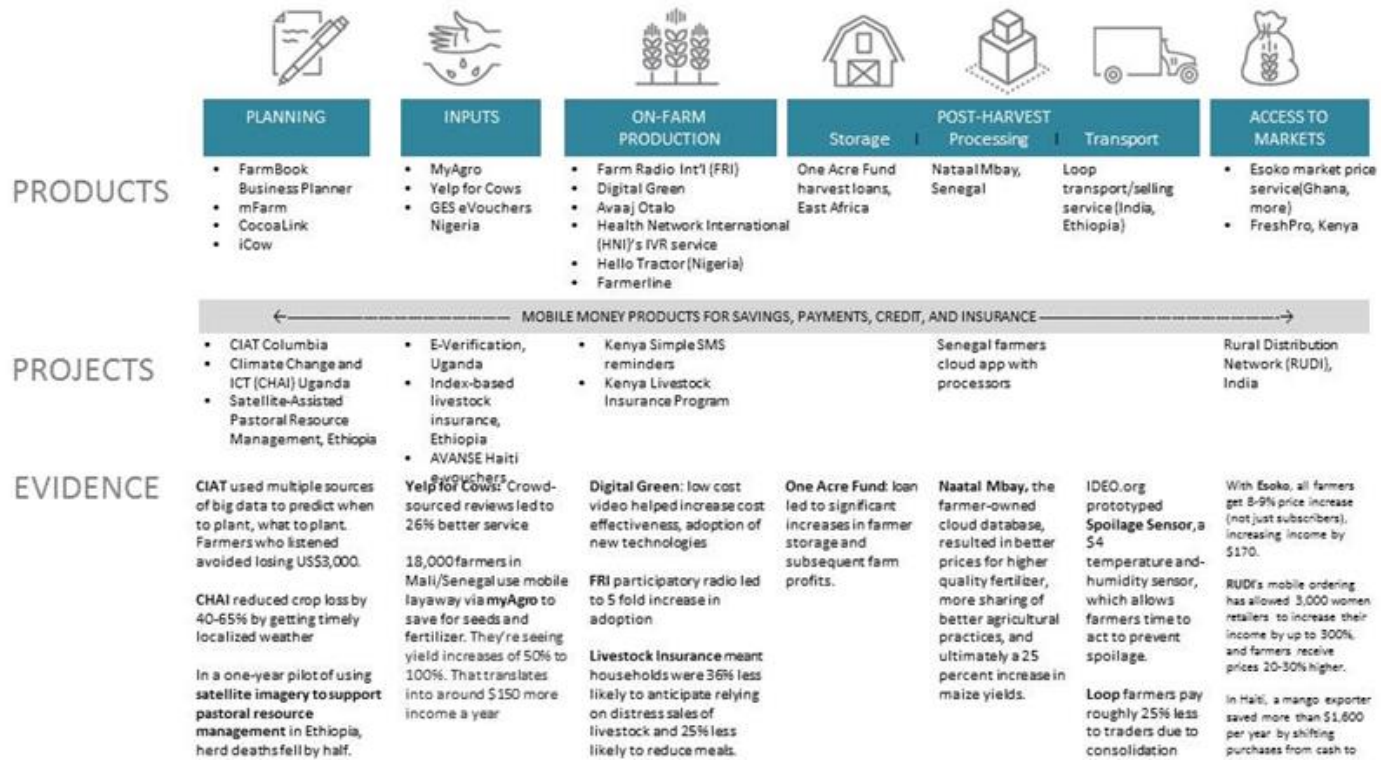
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BARRIERS

AGRICULTURAL REGULATION IN NEPAL



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BARRIERS TO AGRICULTURAL REGULATION IN NEPAL

National agricultural systems are hierarchically organized

District > VDC (village development community)
> Cooperatives

This is the route of subsidized fertilizer, micro-finance, and government ag advisory services

All subsidized fertilizer flows through these channels

