ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018

CEAPRED

CEAPRED Chairperson as a keynote speaker in Climate Conference, Kathmandu, 2017

Advisory Committee Meeting, Kathmandu

FOREWORD

We are pleased to present this Annual Report, which provides a summarized account of CEAPRED's major projects implemented and the key results achieved within the fiscal year 2017-2018. The year has marked the beginning of some new projects and conclusion of a few old projects. Most notable among the new projects has been the USAID-funded KISAN II project led by Winrock International, in which CEAPRED serves as the main national partner. The projects concluded during the year include the Rural Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation in the Himalayas (Himalica), and the Asia Innovative Farmers Activity – Pest Exclusion Net (AIFA-PEN).

Financed by the European Union, the Himalica pilot project aimed at supporting poor and vulnerable mountain communities in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region in mitigating and adapting to climate change. The project has been a huge success in introduction and widespread adoption of new technologies and management practices against the increasing threat of climate change and its immediate effects in the agricultural sector. Similarly, the AIFA-PEN facilitated the exchange of agricultural innovation and proven technologies, largely through market-led and private sector partnership-based approaches.

As in the past, CEAPRED's projects have continued to be focused on three main thematic areas, namely; rural poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement, sustainable natural resources management and ecosystem services, and action/policy research.

We believe that the right path to sustainable development is the path of 'partnership and collaboration. We shall continue to move on along this path. Hope to succeed in all our future endeavors so long as we keep receiving your support. We are grateful to our donors, development partners, and well-wishers for their cooperation and support in the past and look forward to the same in the future.

Thank you all.

Hari Krishna Upadhyaya, PhD
Executive Chairperson

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ACRONYMS

ASIA	Association for International Solidarity in Asia
BCES	Building Community Enterprises of Smallholders
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CC	Collection Centre
CEAPRED	Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension, and Development
CO	Community Organization
CPBF	Commercial Pig Breeder Farmers
CRP	Community Resource Person
CSV	Climate Smart Village
RMV	Resilient Mountain Village
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAG	Disadvantaged Groups
DAO	District Administration Office
DCRA	Development of Climate Change Resilient Agriculture in Nepal
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DoA	Department of Agriculture
EU	European Union
FFD	Farmers' Field Day
FG	Farmer's Groups
FM	Frequency Modulation
Ft F	Feed the Future
FYM	Farmyard Manure
GoN	Government of Nepal
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
HH	Household
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
iDE	International Development Enterprises
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFCAS	Integrated Floating Cage Aquaculture System
IPM/IL	Integrated Pest Management/Innovation Lab
IQC	Internal Quality Control
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
IT	Information Technology
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KISAN	Knowledge-Based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture in Nepal
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M4P	Making markets work for the poor
MFI	Microfinance Institute
MIT	Micro Irrigation Technologies
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPC	Market Planning Committees
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MT	Metric Ton
NARC	Nepal Agricultural Research Council
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NMDP	Nepal Market Development Program
NRs.	Nepalese Rupees
NSAFP	Nepal Seed and Fertilizer Project
NSB	National Seed Board
PBPF	Pure Bred Pig Farmer
PEAN	Pig Entrepreneurs Association Nepal
PMCA	Participatory Market Chain Approach
RF	Resource Farmer
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIS	Small Indigenous Species
SQCC	Seed Quality Control Center
ToT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
VHPS	Village Hybrid Pig Seed
WI	Winrock International

INTRODUCTION

The Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension, and Development (CEAPRED) is a leading national non-governmental organization (NGO) in Nepal. Established in April 1991, it is one of the first NGOs in the country to work in the agricultural sector. Since inception, its programmatic focus has been on sustainable poverty reduction, livelihoods enhancement, and improvements in food security. CEAPRED has taken a number of pioneering initiatives, ranging from the off-season commercial vegetable farming starting from eastern Nepal in the early 1990s to vegetable seed production, livestock farming, climate resilient agriculture, and adoption of market for the poor (M4P) approaches in recent years.

CEAPRED, registered with the District Administration Office of Lalitpur (Reg. No. 130/047/48) and with the Social Welfare Council (Reg. No. 478) as a not-for-profit organization, has its own statute and regulations in compliance with government regulations and approved by its General Assembly. The Executive Board consists of seven members elected every four years by the General Assembly and is led by a Chairperson, who is also the Chief Executive of the organization. The Executive Board, including the Chairperson, has always worked on a voluntary basis. CEAPRED has sustained its institutional status as a non-political, non-profit, inclusive and value-driven organization. Transparency, accountability, and social service constitute the core elements of CEAPRED's organizational values and norms.

VISION

CEAPRED's vision is high, inclusive and sustainable rural and agricultural growth contributing to poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement of the poor in Nepal.

MISSION

CEAPRED's mission is to widen improved, sustainable livelihood options for poor and disadvantaged communities in a gender-sensitive and environment-friendly manner.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of CEAPRED is to reduce poverty, enhance food and nutrition security, and empower women, deprived and disadvantaged communities of Nepal. In this regard, the specific objectives are:

- To promote commercial high-value agriculture, livestock, and agro-processing activities based on local comparative advantages;
- To introduce production technologies that safeguard human health and the environment;
- To design and deliver specialized package of development services to ensure active participation of women, deprived and disadvantaged groups of people in decision-making and benefit sharing; and
- To organize, train and institutionalize local community groups so that development is locally owned, managed, and sustained.

TARGET BENEFICIARIES

Our primary beneficiaries include disadvantaged and marginalized communities, especially women, dalits and minority ethnic groups. The secondary beneficiaries consist of private sector organizations and business communities engaged in value chain; and local NGOs, CBOs, cooperatives, and other types of community groups that can serve as conduits for development service delivery at the local level.

THEMATIC AREAS

CEAPRED has been implementing its projects mainly under the following three thematic areas:
i. Poverty Reduction and Livelihoods Enhancement;
ii. Sustainable Ecosystem and Environmental Management; and
iii. Action/Policy Research.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

CEAPRED's choice of program implementation strategy is basically guided by the need to make the service delivery system transparent, people-centered and responsive to people's capacity and organizational development needs at the local level. The main rationale for adopting such an approach is the widespread recognition that sustainable development, including poverty reduction, is an internal and human process and that it has its roots on people's own initiatives. The process, if not internalized by the people, would be prohibitively costly and might lead to little or unsustainable impacts. Based on the lessons learnt from successful cases from both within and outside Nepal, a three- pronged strategy is identified and elaborated for implementation of CEAPRED's development programs. In simple operational terms, the three elements of the strategy are defined as (i) social mobilization, (ii) capacity development, and (iii) local institution building.

SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

Social mobilization is often times understood and interpreted too narrowly as group formation and, in some cases, implementation of start-up activities, such as exposure visits, groups meetings and saving and credit mobilization. However, the concept is far broader in scope and much more encompassing in output than group formation.it is preparing and psychologically empowering the people for development, it is bringing them to a state where they possess a forward-looking and positive attitude, and it is a state where they know their own development potentials, priorities and constraints. Overall, it is setting the stage for sustainable development.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

At the end of the social mobilization, the people would be able to identify and prioritize their local development opportunities. But they may not possess the required capacity and skills to actually implement these opportunities. Capacity development is, therefore, the next important step and has several dimensions, including technical (training, extension, group tours etc.), financial (group savings and credit operations, etc.), infrastructural (small irrigation, roads, drinking water, collection centers, etc.) and organizational.

By the end of this phase, the people would have realized significant economic gains from the new opportunities identified and implemented by them, and they would have the capacity and skills to continue and scale up the activities.

LOCAL INSTITUTION BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING

Once the economic gains are realized, there is usually a tendency among the people to make efforts to sustain these gains. However, a number of factors–both within and outside their local control–may render their effort and the associated economic gains unsustainable in the long run. One possible mechanism to ensure sustainability is to institutionalize these activities at the local level; that is to create an institution, collectively owned and managed by local people. Evidences have shown that such an institution has the ability to absorb random shocks by keeping its members prepared to collectively face and resist against such shocks. Lacking an institutional ground, individuals (or groups) often tend to break away, as and when negative forces come to play against them, leading to the slackening or discontinuation of present activities and ultimately making the impacts unsustainable.

PROGRAM COVERAGE

Over the period of 28 years of operations, CEAPRED has successfully implemented a total of 104 development and research-oriented projects in 62 districts of Nepal, directly benefiting 341,000 households and generating incremental incomes valued at billions of rupees annually. A large number of our projects were devoted to income generation activities through commercial high-value agriculture and agro-enterprise promotion and creation and expansion of new market infrastructures and channels to strengthen community value chains. In the process, a large number of social, physical and economic infrastructures have been developed. The cumulative benefits of all this have been translated, in most cases, into visibly improved livelihood and well-being of the project beneficiaries.

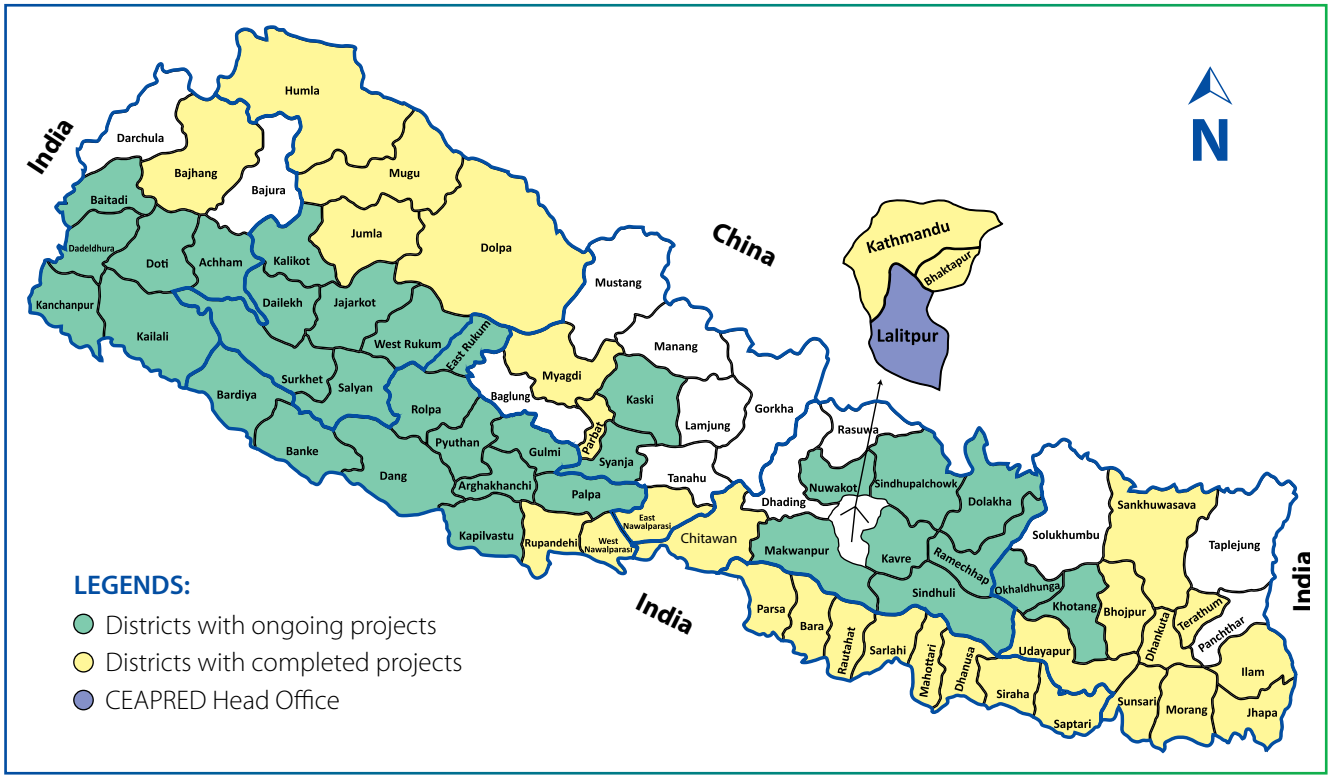

Figure 1: CEAPRED Operations in Nepal, as of July 2018

OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMS IN 2017-2018

THEMATIC AREA I: POVERTY REDUCTION AND LIVELIHOODS ENHANCEMENT

The major chunk of CEAPRED's initiatives has been directed towards rural poverty reduction and livelihoods enhancement through economic empowerment of the rural poor. The associated activities have been focused on high-value commercial agriculture, including vegetable seeds, off-season vegetables, aquaculture, livestock, and climate resilient agriculture. CEAPRED has been heavily involved in the promotion of market-oriented production system in the agricultural sector, thus providing access to market for the produce of rural poor. CEAPRED's work with landless and near-landless households is focused mostly on such activities as home gardening, group savings, small livestock rearing, and micro-enterprise development.

CEAPRED's livelihoods enhancement programs have brought visible positive changes in the household economy of beneficiaries, and contributed to significant improvements in the social, economic and psychological conditions of the poor and disadvantaged households. Women, ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups are CEAPRED's primary target groups. Many members of such groups, who hardly participated in public activities in the past, are now holding executive positions in community organizations and are able to claim their share of development benefits. In most of the areas, social and gender discriminations have been reduced, and the poor are making their voices heard. Increased household incomes have contributed to improved food and nutrition security, education, health and sanitation.

Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture in Nepal (KISAN II)

The Knowledge-Based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture in Nepal (KISAN - II) project is a Feed the Future Initiative funded by the USAID. The project is implemented by a consortium including Winrock International as the lead and CEAPRED as the main national partner. KISAN - II is a five-year project that started in August 2017 and is being implemented in 24 hills and Terai districts of four (3, 5, 6, 7) provinces of Nepal aiming to cover about 200,000 households.

KISAN II presents an exciting opportunity to strengthen the market-orientation and competitiveness of Nepal's agricultural sector. The project is a significant expansion of KISAN's proven and graduated approach to market systems strengthening that assesses the needs of farmers, change agents, and private sector firms in Nepal, and tailors the technical assistance to advance them along a continuum of development from vulnerable to developing, commercially-oriented, and ultimately, self-reliant and competitive entities. This approach aligns with the guiding principles for market systems development and builds on KISAN's base of private sector partners, local service providers, and farmers who can serve as models for expanding a private sector-led approach.

Figure 2: Demonstration of rice harvester, KISAN II project, Kailali

Figure 3: Demonstration of mulching method for vegetable production, KISAN II Project, Kanchanpur.

THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF KISAN II:

- With an objective to engage as many private sector local organizations as possible in implementation of the project activities for sustainability of the results beyond the project period, KISAN II mapped 3,505 private sector organizations which comprised of 1,009 agro-vets, 641 agricultural cooperatives, 440 multipurpose cooperatives, 303 mills, 296 vegetable wholesalers and 251 savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs), among others.
- The project organized orientation for the private sector organizations and collected concept papers for their engagement in implementation adopting the private sector led approach. Out of the 330 concept notes, 176 concept notes were evaluated and 89 concept notes were approved by the evaluation committee and they were requested for full application.
- Capacity assessment of the local agro-vets and cooperatives was done to identify the potential organizations for partnership and strengthen their capacities for implementation of the project.
- The project also aims at introducing Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) in its interventions. To ensure GAP application in Nepal, standard guidelines and an implementation plan needs to be formulated and efforts need to be made to increase understanding of its importance among agro-vets, extension agents, development workers, exporters, policy makers, and other relevant stakeholders. For this, KISAN II contracted an international GAP expert and developed guidelines on GAP for implementation.

Hamro Coffee – Expanding Opportunities for Nepalese Coffee Farmers and Traders

The overall objective of the Hamro Coffee project is to increase the income of smallholder coffee producers. The activities are primarily focused on enhancing the quality and quantity of coffee cherries production (yielding high productivity) and upgrading primary processing to ensure quality of green beans that in the long run would lead to increased demand for unique Nepalese feature specialty coffee in both domestic and international market niches.

The project execution envisions a robust coffee sector that provides a sustainable income for smallholders as a part of an integrated production system which expands the opportunities for Nepalese specialty coffee into special domestic and international niche markets. Further, the implementation of the project would remove access barriers from 'Bean to Cup' and embed knowledge, skills, technologies and linkages across all the actors in the coffee value chain. The project has been working in six districts of Nepal where there are already some ongoing activities, and improvements are made and good practices scaled up.

Figure 4: Farmers picking coffee cherries using improved collection bag, Syanja.

Figure 5: Professionals demonstrating the pruning of coffee tree at a coffee orchard in Kaski.

THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF HAMRO COFFEE PROJECT:

- Baseline survey has been carried out in the selected sites of the six project districts. The initial findings of the survey have been communicated among the partners.
- The coffee training manual has been developed in coordination with Nepal Tea and Coffee Development Board (NTCDB). The manual is widely used by the trainers for conducting ToTs as well as basic training on coffee cultivation.
- A total of 64 trainings on coffee production, orchard management and coffee processing and marketing related topics have been conducted in six project districts, wherein a total of 1,901 coffee farmers (1201 male and 700 female) participated. After the training, the farmers have been applying the improved technologies in coffee cultivation and processing.
- Harvesting of coffee, which is mainly done by the women famers, has always remained a tedious task. To address this problem, the project designed coffee harvesting bags and piloted in all the project districts to test their efficiency and usefulness. Further, an organic fertilizer developed by a private company named Subham Agro Pvt Ltd has been demonstrated in pocket areas of Nuwakot. The results of the demonstration are indeed encouraging and the participant farmers have liked and appreciated the initiatives.
- For the effective dissemination of improved coffee production and marketing techniques among the coffee producers and processors regularly, a total of 30 Extension Service Providers (ESPs), five each from Kaski, Syangja, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Kabhre and Sindhupalchok districts, have been trained on coffee orchard and post-harvest management. As the ESPs have been selected from local area, the services to the project farmers by the ESPs is expected to be continuing beyond the project period.
- Day-to-day monitoring and support activities for capacity strengthening are being conducted through real time reporting system AKVO RSR and periodic field visits.

Sahaj – Nepal Agricultural Markets Development Program (NAMDP)

The Nepal Agricultural Market Development Program (NAMDP), also known as Sahaj, aims to facilitate increased engagement of smallholder farmers, especially women-led production units and people from disadvantaged backgrounds, in commercial agriculture. The project does this by making markets more accessible to smallholders, which allows them to improve their competitiveness and income from farming. It adopts an 'Inclusive Markets' approach, commonly referred to as the Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) or Market Systems Development (MSD) approach.

Sahaj is a joint initiative of the Government of Nepal and the Government of Switzerland. It is mandated by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and is designed as a 12-year program with three consecutive phases. The first phase of the program started from March 2016 and will continue until December 2019. This phase has been working in three core sectors (goat, maize, and vegetables) and two cross sectors (crop protection and post-harvest). Sahaj is jointly implemented by Swiss Contact as the lead agency and CEAPRED as its partner.

Figure 6: Agro-vets are serving as the main driver of the Sahaj project in Ramechhap district.

Figure 7: Farmers' field day on hybrid maize seed promotion, CGNS Seeds Private Limited.

THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SAHAJ PROGRAMME:

- The program has reached out to 6,000 farming households, out of which over 2,000 have increased their income because of the opportunities created by the project. The project has assisted small farmers to increase their participation in commodity markets and cross-sectors by designing interventions that offer affordable agro-inputs and services, provide embedded extension services and knowledge, expand distribution, or offer improved access to markets for end products to the poor farmers.
- Sahaj has partnered with 42 private sector market actors as the primary partners until 30 June 2018. The Inclusive Markets (IM) approach, also known as M4P, facilitates development. Following this logic, Sahaj partners have invested 55.5 percent of the cost of pilot interventions. This initiative contributes to reducing dependence of the partners on external donors, and contributes to sustainable development.
- Sahaj conducted a Perception Survey among the development assistance community. The survey carried out in 2018 reveals that there has been a 21 percent increase in the understanding of applying Inclusive Markets approach among the development assistance community.
- The program has completed four pilot interventions and is currently continuing 14 other pilot interventions. Sahaj has been encouraging pilot research to understand and address the underlying causes of the core problems in the sectors and cross-sectors it works on.

Feed the Future – Nepal Seed and Fertilizer (NSAF) Project: The Vegetable Subsector Program

The project is being implemented by a consortium of partners: International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) as a lead and International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) for rice, Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC) for lentil, and CEAPRED for vegetables (cauliflower, tomato and onion).

THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PROJECT:

- The Trouble Shooting Modules of three vegetables – cauliflower, onion and tomato – have been developed both in English and Nepali languages and used as reference material for conducting training at various levels.
- Rapid Assessment Survey was conducted in 13 districts: Baitadi, Kanchanpur, Kailali, Doti, Banke, Dailekh, Dang, Jajarkot, Gulmi, Kapilvastu, Nuwakot, Palpa, and Sindhupalchok to establish the benchmark of the project.
- A Pre-Validation Meeting on Standard Operation Procedures of Varietal and Seed Production Demonstration was successfully organized at Horticultural Research Division for discussion on technical issues and updating of the technical recommendations.

Figure 8: Emasculation and pollination training on Srijana hybrid tomato for seed production in Nuwakot.

Building Community Enterprises for Smallholders (BCES)

With an objective to increase the production and marketing of high-value agricultural crops through increasing capacities of the producer farmers and establishment of Community Enterprises for marketing of the products, CEAPRED has been implementing the Building Community Enterprises of Smallholders (BCES) project for a period of three years (1 October, 2015 - 30 September, 2018). The project is jointly funded by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Welthungerhilfe (WHH) of Germany. The project activities have been implemented in two rural municipalities and one municipality of Salyan district covering 2,736 households including 2,129 women and 607 men members.

THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BCES PROJECT:

- The project has supported to capacitate 105 resource farmers to support the groups on adoption of improved technologies and establishment of 105 resource farms for demonstration of improved and smart agricultural practices.
- A total of thirty Community Resource Persons (CRPs) have been developed so as to provide extension services to other farmers such as technical advisory on adoption of improved technologies, disease and insect pest control, post-harvest practices and marketing etc.

Figure 9: Commercial fresh vegetable production under BCES in Salyan.

- The farmers have been organized into groups to form Community Enterprises (CEs) in order to (a) achieve economy of scale by acquiring sufficient marketable surplus collectively, (b) strengthen value chains of selected products, and (c) establish strong market linkages. The CEs work as economic and social platforms for the small holders to negotiate market price, create demand, and attract buyers and suppliers.
- At the CE level, three business plans have been developed as business strategy on how surplus products are to be collected together to attain a marketable quantum for value chain like semi-processing, packaging, branding, certification etc.
- In order to increase year-round vegetable production, the project supported the community to construct a total of twelve irrigation schemes benefitting more than 450 HH with year-round irrigation facility in more than 1970 Ropani (98.5 ha) of land.
- The project supported establishment of twelve collection centres at different locations of project command area to facilitate the marketing of surplus farm produce in a systematic manner. Each collection centre has been managed and facilitated by a Market Planning Committee (MPC) that consists of CRPs, local vendors and RFs. With the establishment of the collection centres, most parts of the marketable surplus have been marketed by CEs through collection centres.

Figure 10: Radish seed production under BCES project in Salyan district.

VEGETABLE FARMING: AN EPITOME OF SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN INCOME, A SUCCESS STORY

Mr. Dilli Bahadur Khadka, a permanent resident of Darma Rural Municipality – 5 in Salyan district, is a successful farmer in his locality, known for his diligent work in agriculture, which is major means of his livelihood. Living with 7 family members including his wife, two sons, two daughters and one grand-daughter, he currently owns about 1.25 hectare of land, Vegetables are grown in ½ ha area. Besides his active participation in vegetable farming under BCES project, he is also serving as a Resource Farmer (RF) of Janajarad Farmers Group, CRP of CE for Vegetable Seeds, and the Manager of Jalekharka Agricultural Collection Center.

Earlier, he used to cultivate his farm with cereal-based cropping system to meet his daily requirements. With the construction of the Tulispur - Rukum highway 10 years ago, his village was linked to the road network and he started growing some vegetables. However, selling vegetables was tedious task and not profitable as he had to sell the produce visiting door to door in the neigbourhood.

With the introduction of BCES in his village in 2016, he was selected as RF and also as a CRP. With regular guidance and technical support from the project on business plan development, enterprise development, leadership development, and collection center establishment and management, he was able to transform his vegetable farming from subsistence to a commercial enterprise. Besides, he participated in exposure visits to commercial pocket areas outside the district and learned about market linkage and collection center management. After one year of project intervention, he facilitated establishment of a collection center with the support of BCES and started collection selling of vegetables produced by the group members.

He has mobilized every member in his community to increased vegetable cultivation and seed production. He has also increased his own area under vegetable cultivation from less than 2 Ropani before the project period to 10 Ropani now. This year, he cultivated different vegetables with investment of about NPR 150,000 and earned about NPR 700,000. which he has used to buy a piece of land, cover the cost of his children's schooling, family medication and meeting other household needs.

These days, he has become a role model for other villagers, especially for the production and marketing of vegetables and seeds. The farmers in the community are thankful to Dilli for his encouragement, guidance, and efforts made for setting- up a vegetable marketing system.

Figure 11: Women farmers demonstrating preparation of Jholmal (bio-fertilizer cum pesticide) at Kabhre.

THEMATIC AREA II: SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEM AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Since its inception, CEAPRED has been partnering with local communities and development organizations to improve environmental management. The associated projects/programs have ranged from community-based solid waste management launched in 1991 to climate change adaptation and mitigation program in recent years. The promotion and dissemination of local innovations, traditional knowledge and the skills combined with scientific technologies on the environment and human health-friendly farming practices constituted the core activities under this theme. Similarly, community-based and participatory cropping system improvement approaches promoted by CEAPRED have been found useful in sustainable development and transfer of climate-resilient technologies in agriculture.

Development of Climate Change Resilient Agriculture in Nepal (DCCRA)

The Development of Climate Change Resilient Agriculture in Nepal (DCCRA) project, funded by Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented in partnership with ASIA Onlus, aims to promote a sustainable and environment-friendly production model in three districts of Nepal- Kabhre, Sindhuli, and Sindhupalchok. The project targets to build the capacity of 4,500 HHs so that they can respond to climate change through the cultivation of highly potential local varieties and ecotypes of crops. The main objective of the program is to increase the market share for traditional agricultural produces (vegetables and seeds) which align with the Organic Certification Nepal guidelines through adoption of Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) which stimulates demand, raises market awareness, and propagates indigenous sustainable agricultural practices for the production of traditional agricultural products that have a low environmental impact in terms of their carbon footprint and water consumption.

Figure 12: Field visit by the Italian Mission at Charunge Phedi in Kabhre.

THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PROJECT:

- During the reporting period, a total of 2,359 MT of different vegetables have been produced by the beneficiaries in 167 ha of land. The farmers sold about 1,876 MT and earned NPR 35,043,173 while rest of the produce was consumed by the farm families. Besides, the farmers produced more than 50,000 seedlings/saplings of vegetables, fruits, and herbal crops and earned about NPR 350,000 by selling them.
- The project has been supporting the beneficiary farmers to develop group attitude, adopt production pocket approach, commercial outlook, and innovativeness towards commercialization of selected crop varieties using climate smart practices.
- In order to preserve, multiply and distribute the selected local and indigenous crop varieties, 12 nurseries have been established in different altitudes ranging between 500m – 2,000 meter above the sea level (masl). The size of the nurseries varies (0.5 – 3 Ropani) from place to place depending upon nature of the species to be grown. These nurseries have been strengthened with technical feedbacks, management and input supports from the project. Besides, nine collection centres have been established to facilitate collection and marketing of vegetables.
- In the case of crops with high market demand (such as tomato, cauliflower, cucumber, bitter gourd, and cabbage), the analysis of the different species/varieties of the crops and data recording of different traits such as germination, plant vigor, resistance to climatic stresses, yield levels, and biomass production has been done to identify and recommend the most potential species and the variety for large-scale production.
- In order to undergo significant transformation in the agricultural system to keep optimum production and responding to climate change, different climate smart agricultural practices have been introduced in the project districts. Adopting an ecosystem approach, working at landscape scale and ensuring integrated coordination and cooperation as well as the conservation and production of selected varieties have resulted effective climate change responses in the project areas. More than 3,000 farmers have visited model farms which were established by the project, and learned about different climate smart practices resulting adoption of the improved technologies by the participating farmers.

Rural Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation in the Himalayas (Himalica)

The Rural Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation in the Himalayas (Himalica) pilot project was financed by the European Union aiming to support poor and vulnerable mountain communities in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region including Nepal in mitigating and adapting to climate change. The pilot project was implemented by CEAPRED in partnership with International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) in Udayapur district for a period of two and a half years starting from July 2015 and completed in Dec 2017. Participatory approach was adopted in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project activities by involving all the value chain actors, including related government agencies.

A total of 549 participant households including 67 percent women, 12%; Dalit and 65% Janjatis were organized into 25 groups, registered at the District Agricultural Development Office (DADO) and linked with the cooperatives for sustained production and marketing of the vegetables and vegetable products.

Figure 13: Farmers' Field Day to observe tunnel farming of vegetables in Udayapur.

The climate resilient technologies (water smart, soil nutrient smart, cropping smart, energy smart, IT smart) were demonstrated at the farmer's fields and the farmers were trained in the technologies using practical approaches. Backstopping technical support was provided by the project team throughout the project period. Simple and affordable technologies were promoted by integrating the farmer's knowledge and scientific technologies to increase the adoption quickly and widely and sustain the results beyond the project period.

The project also supported in construction of a total of 17 irrigation schemes covering 365 households. The schemes have been providing year-round irrigation facility in 63 ha of land for vegetable farming and other cash crops production. Promotion of different climate smart technologies and improved practices in vegetable production resulted in increased production, increased consumption and sale of surplus by all the Himalica project groups. Promotion of value chain and market strengthening through establishment of collection centers, cooperatives, sales outlet, facility centers and networking and coordination with the stakeholders supported the farmers in increasing their production and marketing of the farm products.

During the FY, farmers produced about 3,420 MT of fresh Vegetables and sold about 2,993 MT in the markets earning about NPR 64.5 million. The net annual income of each HH through vegetable sales comes about NPR 87,700. This figure also indicates that the farmers consumed about 427 MT vegetables at the household level. It roughly accounts about 1.98 kg fresh vegetable consumption per household per day, reflecting the contribution of the program towards improvement in nutrition security and wellbeing of the communities.

Due to the establishment of linkages between traders and producers and the coordination among district stakeholders, the supply of vegetables from Himalica sites to Gaighat market reached 90 percent of the demand against the same percentage (90%) fulfilled earlier through import from Siraha, Saptari, and Sunsari districts, and the Indian markets.

Figure 14: A vegetable commercial farm using mulching practice, Himalica project, Udayapur.

THEMATIC AREA III: ACTION/POLICY RESEARCH

CEAPRED has also accorded high priority to Action/Policy Research in areas of agriculture and environment. Besides generating policy recommendations through various action research and studies, CEAPRED has channeled them to plan, prioritize and implement the policies in their respective areas.

Figure 15: Demonstration of Integrated Pest Management practices in squash, Kabhre .

Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Program – Resilient Mountain Village (HICAP-RMV)

The Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Program (HICAP) is a pilot initiative, which CEAPRED and ICIMOD have been jointly implementing in Kabhrepalanchok district since 2014. The project has been testing, demonstrating and promoting various climate smart practices for small holder farmers so as to reduce their vulnerabilities to climate change. The major aim of the project is to support in improvement of livelihoods of vulnerable households with adoption of various climate-adaptive practices. CEAPRED has been facilitating the farmer groups at community level to conduct trials, establish demonstration plots, and coordinate with relevant government agencies for dissemination of these technologies. This project has been piloted in eight villages of four municipalities covering 1,089 farmers (82% women). During its implementation, a number of other nearby villagers were also found interested to adopt the technologies.

THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE HICAP-RMV PROJECT:

- Capacity building of participating farmers was done through organizing 64 trainings on climate change where 1,036 farmers, including 84% women participated. Similarly, 51 events of inter-cluster visits were organized with the participation of 1,116 farmers including 84% women.
- Various water management practices were demonstrated to increase water conservation and irrigation efficiency. These included demonstration of waste water collection in small ponds for irrigation and efficient water utilization technologies such as mulching and drip irrigation practices. During the period, project supported farmers in establishing 176 small plastic ponds at individual households that collected water wasted from various household chores. Similarly, 92 larger sized ponds were constructed at community level that supported in irrigating 360 Ropani of upland areas for the production of vegetables. The project also demonstrated construction of soil-cement ponds. During the period, 18 soil-cement ponds were constructed at the project sites.
- The project has also tested and demonstrated mulching practices using various mulching materials e.g. straw mulch and plastic mulch. Both the straw mulching and plastic mulching are tested and demonstrated at farmers' fields for upscaling the application of technologies. Mulching has been found very effective during dry season especially for the production of vegetable crops like cucurbits, Brinjal, okra, tomatoes, chilly etc. It is found that the yield difference was more than 20 percent higher in the mulching plots compared to plots with traditional cropping (non-mulching). Besides, it is also observed that mulching can conserve moisture five times longer than tradition system of irrigation, thereby saving water requirement and the farmers' time for irrigating the fields.
- The drip irrigation together with the mulching practices has been demonstrated in off-season tomato production inside poly-house. Altogether 16 demonstrations were conducted to test the effect of plastic mulching with drip irrigation for water management inside poly-house. The results showed that it further decreased the water requirement of the crops, and increased the total production.
- Soil nutrient smart practices were demonstrated with application of various nutrient smart technologies. Series of demonstration on preparation and use of three types of Jholmal were conducted at group level. The project organized 27 practical trainings on preparation and application in which 659 farmers participated including 84% women. The project also evaluated effectiveness of Jholmal-1 as bio-fertilizer and efficiency of Jholmal-2 and Jholmal-3 for insect pest management. The results were collected from the field on the effectiveness of the Jholmal. The results of Jholmal application were compared with farmers' practices. The results showed 36-44 percent yield increase in various vegetable crops due to increased fertility and decreased infestation by insect pests and diseases.
- To calculate the quantity of Jholmal that can be prepared from individual animal, the measurement of urine produced under improved in animal shed was done at 15 different households. It is found that 9-14 liters of urine (depending on size/breed) can be collected from one animal in a day. This estimation has been done to calculate the area of farm field that can be covered with Jholmal use. It is estimated that the HH raising 3-4 animals can easily grow all types of crops in 7-8 Ropani of farm lands without using any chemical fertilizers or applying chemical pesticides if urine is collected and used properly and improved compost management is practiced.

Figure 16: Demonstration of effect of Jholmal in Cauliflower under RMV in Kabhre.

- Crop smart practices were promoted among farmers with testing and demonstration of various crop smart technologies. Demonstrations and trainings on mix cropping and crop rotation were conducted in 46 different locations where 1,121 farmers 83% women participated. Home garden training and demonstration were conducted at 83 different locations where 2,197 farmers including 82% women participated. About 124 demonstrations were conducted on IPM technologies.
- Poly-house tunnel with drip irrigation was demonstrated for off-season vegetable production. Sixteen poly-houses were put on demonstration in this period.
- ICT services to farmers were continued through SMS in mobile phones to farmers on weather forecasting, market price, and technical information. The price information was beneficial to farmers for price bargaining with vegetable traders, weather information was useful for adjusting their agriculture activities especially planting and harvesting time according to upcoming occurrence of rain or sunny days. Similarly, technical information according to crop calendar helped in increasing their technical knowhow in crop management.
- Meteorology stations are being established at the premises of five different higher secondary schools. Students are being engaged in recording of data under the supervision of the science teachers. The data collected from the stations were used for learning purpose at local level. The data was also supplied to respective Municipalities and the relevant district authorities for their reference use.
- The project sites have been visited by various national and international visitors including, ICIMOD, representatives of development partners, I/NGOS and the local government bodies at various times. International visits of high-level delegates and scientists are also taking place.
- The climate smart technologies developed by the project are being replication and up scaled at various projects implemented by CEAPRED (e.g., BCES and DCCRA) and other agencies. The technologies have also been replicated in Bhutan and Myanmar through ICIMOD's thematic projects.

The Asian Vegetable and Mango Integrated Pest Management (AVMIPM) – Innovation Lab, Nepal

CEAPRED, in partnership with iDE, has been implementing the Asian Vegetable and Mango Integrated Pest Management–Innovation Lab (AVMIPM-IL). It is funded by USAID through Virginia Tech University. The project has been implementing ecologically-based, participatory IPM, with a focus on pests (insect pests, pathogens, weeds) of tomato, eggplant, cabbage, cauliflower, beans, cucurbits, and onion. The AVM-IPM-IL (2015 - 2019) project has been building on the previous IPM-IL research and capacity-building efforts that have developed and released IPM packages in Bangladesh and Nepal.

The project has been undertaking adaptive research to tailor IPM practices and packages to local conditions, especially in the Feed-the-Future regions and districts. The IPM IL has been developing, adapting, and diffusing IPM technologies through close interaction among international and host-country scientists in public and private institutions and with the Feed-the-Future activities.

Figure 17: Farmers' Exposure visit to IPM innovation laboratory in Surkhet.

THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE AVMIPM-IL PROJECT:

- Intensive training on IPM modules were organized at Khajura in Banke district and Mehalkuna in Surkhet district in coordination with SUAAHARA II and ANUKULAN projects, respectively, with the objective to train the farmers on IPM packages, tools, methods and measures for postharvest handling and management. For the training, the commercial and progressive farmers were selected from SUAAHARA II and ANUKULAN project command areas in Banke and Surkhet districts, respectively.
- Research trials on package development of French bean, onion, chilly, and management of fruit-fly were conducted in Surkhet and Banke districts. The development of IPM package for chilly, onion, and French bean including crop production technologies and use of IPM tools for the management of insect pest and disease, was the main objective behind the package development trials. The yield of the IPM plot was recorded higher among all the crops.
- To evaluate the efficacy of various lures for the management of fruit-fly in bitter-gourd in Banke and Surkhet districts, three different available lures, i.e., composite cue lure, protein bait with malathion, bacu lure, and one plot as pest pressure plot were considered as treatments. The bacu lure, among the three lures, was found to be relatively the more efficient to trap the insect pests.
- With the objective to test the efficacy of PEN to prevent the entry of insect pests of tomato crop and determine the economics of tomato production inside PEN, trials were carried out in both Banke and Surkhet districts. The PEN was found to be efficient to control the pest and produce quality products without any pest damages.
- Similarly, for identifying the most effective pesticide to manage the Tuta pest, a bio-rational trial was carried out in both districts. The alternate sprays of the bio-pesticides were found to be equally efficient as the chemical sprays for the management of the Tuta pest.

Asia Innovative Farmers Activity (AIFA) – Pest Exclusion Net (AIFA-PEN) Pilot Project

The Pest Exclusion Net (PEN) component under the Asia Innovative Farmers Activity (AIFA) program was a one-year (October 2016 – September 2017) initiative in Nepal funded by USAID and implemented by CEAPRED in partnership with Winrock International. AIFA carried out activities to increase agricultural productivity, primarily in vegetable crops. The role of AIFA was to facilitate the exchange of agricultural innovations and technologies and promote proven technologies largely through market-led approaches that rely on viable private sector partnerships.

Figure 18: Demonstration of trap for fruit-fly management in tomato crop at B Gaun in Banke.

With an objective to verify the productivity and profitability of some of the highly demanded vegetables in market by growing them under the Pest Exclusion Net structures, CEAPRED had conducted on-farm action research trials. The trials were conducted in two representative ecological zones: Dang for Terai, and Surkhet for mid-hills. The study was conducted on four major crops: tomato and cauliflower during winter season (November – February) of 2016/17, and cucumber and Brinjal during summer (March - August) of 2017. The trials were conducted comparing between the yield and economics of all the crops grown under net structure and the farmers' conditions (as control plots) at both the sites.

Figure 19: Pest exclusion net trial, AIFA, Dang.

Based on the action research conducted under two ecological zones in Nepal, it was found that tomato crop during winter was found more profitable (higher B:C ratio, higher net income, and more yield) under PEN structure as compared to farmer's practice (control plots), and this crop had better performance against other crops of the season (cauliflower). Similarly, during summer season, cucumber had higher yield, (net income, and B:C ratio) under PEN compared to same crop under farmer's condition (control plots) and other crops (Brinjal) of the same season. Therefore, the best and most profitable cropping pattern was tomato (October – February) followed by cucumber (February - July).

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF PEN ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- The produces are pesticide free, and this reduces health hazards;
- The costs and net profits are calculated including the household unskilled labor. Thus, it has provided employment to the household members and can help reduce migration for employment; and
- The participant farmers also consume fresh and pesticide-free vegetables which create food and nutrition security.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL PLANNING AND REVIEW WORKSHOP IN BANGLADESH

An annual review workshop of the Building Community Enterprises for Smallholders (BCES) project was organized by the Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH) Sylhet, Bangladesh on 1-5 January 2018. CEAPRED Project staff also participated in the workshop. The objective of the workshop was to review the project achievements, discuss the way forward and inter-country learning and knowledge exchange.

Figure 20: Participants of the planning and review workshop in Bangladesh.

STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING

Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation (MASAHV) under Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized a training course on Mitigation of Abiotic Factors in Arid and Semi-Arid Environments, during 22 October - 10 November 2017, at Gilat Research Center in Israel. This training was organized for professionals in the agricultural field who have knowledge on agriculture research and can overtake the technologies from the various researches being carried out in Israel in mitigating plant stress due to various abiotic factors. The Field Coordinator of Resilient Mountain Village Project Mr. Roshan Subedi participated in the training. The training focused on general research activities being carried out at the Gilat Research Center.

Figure 21: Participants of the training course in Israel.

COORDINATION, COLLABORATION, AND NETWORKING

CEAPRED, in collaboration with SAARC Agriculture Centre (SAC), Ministry of Agriculture, Land Management and Cooperatives, Government of Nepal, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Quality Council of India (QCI) organized a general consultation meeting on Development of Country Specific Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Harmonization of SAARC GAP for Vegetables and Fruits, on 8-10 April 2018, in Kathmandu. The two-day meeting was successful in discussing standard guidelines of GAP and its implementation plan among the representatives of the SAARC countries.

Knowledge development and sharing of learning with stakeholders, partners and policy makers is a regular process for dissemination and upscaling of successful technologies. Therefore, learning sharing workshops were organized at different dates at different levels and locations. During last year, such meetings and workshops included organization of learning sharing workshop at Gaighat of Udayapur, organization of policy makers, value chain actors and farmer's interaction meeting at Bagaha of Udayapur, organization of Advisory Committee Meeting in Kathmandu involving representatives from Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Department of Environment, Social Welfare Council and development partners etc. Such meetings and workshops are instrumental for learning sharing as well as dissemination of the technologies and policy feedback.

Figure 22: Delegates in the SAARC General Consultation Meeting, Kathmandu.

Figure 23: Experience-sharing workshop with development partners and stakeholders in Udayapur.

Figure 24: Interaction meeting between Value chain actors and policy-makers, Himalica project in Udayapur.

LIST OF MAJOR PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED DURING 2017–2018

S. N.	PROJECTS	DURATION	DONOR/ PARTNER	FUNDING AMOUNT	DISTRICTS COVERED	BENEFICIARY / PARTICIPANT HHs
Thematic Area I: Poverty Reduction and Livelihoods Enhancement						
1	Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition (KISAN-II) Project	Aug 2017 - Apr 2022	USAID/ WI	USD 6.5 million	24	200,000
2	Nepal Agricultural Markets Development Program (NAMDP)	Mar 2016 - Dec 2019	SDC/ Swiss Contact	CHF 374,030	8	25,000
3	Building Community Enterprises for Smallholders (BCES)	Oct 2015 – Sep 2018	BMZ / WHH	Euro 240,594	1	2,737
4	Hamro Coffee	Mar 2017 - Mar 2019	EU/ ICCO	Euro 200,138	6	4,000
5	Nepal Seed and Fertilizer Project (NSAFP)	Mar 2016 – Mar 2021	USAID / CIMMYT	USD 295,752	5	25,000
Thematic Area II: Sustainable Ecosystem and Environmental Management						
6	Himalica	Jul 2015 – Nov 2017	EU / ICIMOD	USD 400,000	1	589
7	Development of Climate Change Resilient Agriculture in Nepal (DCCRA)	Apr 2017 - Mar 2019	AICS / ASIA Onlus	Euro 296,045	3	4,500
Thematic Area III: Action/Policy Research						
8	Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Program (HICAP)	May 2014 – Dec 2018	ICIMOD	USD 288,145	1	NA
9	AIFA	Oct 2016 – Sep 2017	USAID / WI	USD 28,431	2	NA
10	Asian Vegetable and Mango Integrated Pest Management (AVM-IPM-IL)- Innovative Lab Nepal	Feb 2016 - Mar 2019	USAID / iDE	USD 48,000	2	NA

AUDIT REPORT

RajMS & Co., Chartered Accountants

Mitra Road C-11
Chakupat-10, Lalitpur
GPO Box 20189
Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel.: (977-1) 5260999/5260432
Email: rajms@wlink.com.np
admin@rajms.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To,
The Members
Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED)
Lalitpur, Nepal

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED) which comprise the balance sheet as at 32nd Ashad 2075, and the income and expenditure statement, cash flow statement and statement of changes in fund for the year then ended, and significant accounting policies and notes to accounts.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and, for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standard on Auditing (NSA). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

(CEAPRED)

RajMS & Co. Kathmandu Nepal Chartered Accountants

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CEAPRED as at 32nd Ashad 2075 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

CA. Rabindra Rajbhandari
Partner
RajMS and Co., Chartered Accountants

Date: September 2, 2018
Place: Lalitpur, Nepal

Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy
Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED)
Cash Flow Statement
For the Period 1 Shrawan 2074 to 32 Ashad 2075 (16 July 2017 to 16 July 2018)

(Amount In NRs.)

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2075	As at Ashad 31, 2074
Surplus during the year	-	-
Adjustments		
Capital grant income	(845,496)	(856,184)
Assets written off	4,310	50,076
Adjustment in General Fund	100,000	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,096,478	2,146,982
Sub Total	**1,355,291**	**1,340,874**
Changes in Working Captial		
Net decrease/(increase) of account receivable	(7,668,255)	26,922,409
Net increase/(decrease) of accounts payable	6,488,876	(14,724,492)
Net increase/(decrease) of deferred income	(8,647,843)	12,697,433
Net decrease/(increase) of grant receivable	(16,519,528)	21,307,039
Sub Total	**(26,346,750)**	**46,202,389**
Total Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**(24,991,459)**	**47,543,263**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(181,837)	(1,576,338)
Investment in Fixed Deposit	30,000,000	(24,721,777)
Fund received towards H.K Upadhyaya Trust Fund	109,600	151,264
Staff Welfare Fund Refunded	-	(6,750)
Contribution towards Staff Severence Fund	(9,284,129)	(2,142,258)
Fund recived from Climate prize Fund for upscaling of RMV	-	1,334,954
Interest Earned on Staff Welfare	149,768	119,951
Interest Earned on Dr. H.K Upadhyaya Trust Fund	284699.11	152,230
Interest Earned on Staff Severence Fund	506,316	326,927
Interest Earned on SEED Revolving Fund	7,305	5,116
Contribution towards General Fund	7,216,477	11,128,999
Total Cash Flow from Investing Activities	**28,808,200**	**(15,227,682)**
Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**3,816,741**	**32,315,581**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of Period	**66,428,759**	**34,113,178**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	**70,245,500**	**66,428,759**

Schedules 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Naresh Joshi
Finance Manager

Basu Upadhyaya
Senior Manager (Admin. & Finance)

Jaya M Khanal
Executive Director

Dr. Pius Raj Mishra
Treasurer

Dr. Hari K. Upadhyaya
Chairman

CA. Rabindra Rajbhandari
Partner
RajMS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Date: 2018-09-02
Place: Lalitpur, Nepal

(CEAPRED)

Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED)

Balance Sheet

As at 32 Ashad 2075 (16 July 2018)

(Amount In NRs.)

Capital and Liabilities	Sch.	As at Ashad 32, 2075	As at Ashad 31, 2074
Un-Restricted Fund			
General Fund	1	88,646,921	81,330,444
Restricted Fund			
Capital Fund		6,349,002	6,892,337
Staff Welfare Fund	2	1,888,859	1,739,091
Dr. H.K. Upadhyaya Trust Fund	3	3,462,818	3,068,519
Staff Severance	4	3,274,677	12,052,490
SEED Revolving Fund	5	1,053,732	1,046,427
Climate prize Fund for upscaling of RMV		1,334,954	1,334,954
Total Liabilities		**106,010,965**	**107,464,262**
Asstets			
Fixed Assets	6	**22,824,474**	**24,441,264**
Investments	7	**9,370,377**	**39,370,377**
Current Assets			
Cash and Bank Balances	8	70,245,500	66,428,759
Advances & Receivables	9	25,948,257	18,280,002
Grant Receivable	10	18,159,270	1,639,741
Total Current Assets (A)		**114,353,027**	**86,348,502**
Less: Current Liabilities			
Payables	11	23,877,370	17,388,494
Deferred Income	12	16,659,544	25,307,387
Total Current Liabilities (B)		**40,536,914**	**42,695,881**
Net Current Assets (A-B)		**73,816,113**	**43,652,621**
Total Assets		**106,010,965**	**107,464,262**
Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	16		

Schedules 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

Naresh Joshi
Finance Manager

Basu Upadhyaya
Senior Manager (Admin. & Finance)

Jaya M Khanal
Executive Director

Dr. Pius Raj Mishra
Treasurer

Dr. Hari K. Upadhyaya
Chairman

CA. Rabindra Rajbhandari
Partner
RajMS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Date: 2018-09-02
Place: Lalitpur, Nepal

Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy

Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED)

Income and Expenditure Statement

For the Period 1 Shrawan 2074 to 32 Ashad 2075 (16 July 2017 to 16 July 2018)

(Amount In NRs.)

Income	Sch.	Current Year	Previous Year
Grant Income	13	141,910,254	262,370,595
Overhead/Other Contribution	1	14,303,411	13,169,624
Capital Grant	6	845,496	856,184
Total Income (A)		**157,059,162**	**276,396,404**
Expenditure			
Program Expenditure	14	141,910,254	262,370,595
Operating Expenses	15	13,052,430	11,878,826
Depreciation	6	2,096,478	2,146,982
Total Expenditure (B)		**157,059,162**	**276,396,404**
Surplus (A-B)		-	-
Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	16		

Schedules 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Naresh Joshi
Finance Manager

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Senior Manager (Admin. & Finance)

Jay M Khanal
Executive Director

Dr. Pius Raj Mishra
Treasurer

Dr. Hari K. Upadhyaya
Chairman

CA. Rabindra Rajbhandari
Partner
RajMS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Date: 2018-09-02
Place: Lalitpur, Nepal

Rice varietal Demonstration in Kailali, KISAN II Project

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