



CEAPRED



Annual Report  
**2013-14**



# FOREWORD



We are pleased to present the Annual Report 2013/2014. This Annual Report covers the development activities carried out by CEAPRED from 16 July 2013 to 15 July 2014 and is organized along the core thematic areas that CEAPRED has been focusing on since its establishment over two decades ago. In our recent move from project to programmatic mode of operation, we have begun to align individual development projects with one or more of our core thematic program areas so as to ensure that they contribute directly to our thematic goals. This has also helped us review and redesign existing projects and/or develop new projects in order to enhance the organization's impact on rural poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement (theme 1), sustainable ecosystem and environmental management (theme 2), and action/policy research (theme 3). We have also set aside part of our internal resources for institutional capacity development of CEAPRED, which is an additional - but internal - thematic area aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of project management and service delivery.

Like in the preceding years, we have set some important milestones in the review year, particularly in the area of rural poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement of disadvantaged communities through various agricultural projects, including fresh vegetables, vegetable seeds, aquaculture and livestock farming. This year also marks the initiation of a pilot program on climate smart village under our core thematic program area of sustainable ecosystem and environmental management. The impact has been considerable and revealing. At the level of beneficiaries, household incomes have increased, food security has improved and social discrimination and inequality have narrowed down. These are only a few examples of the positive change that our projects have brought about in the lives of the rural poor and disadvantaged communities with whom we worked. This is what inspires us to move ahead and to do more and better in the future. And we believe that, with continued support from national and international development partners, donors and well wishers, we will succeed in our goal.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hari Krishna Upadhyaya'.

Hari Krishna Upadhyaya, PhD  
Executive Chairperson

# ACRONYMS

ANEP	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project		Aquaculture
CAB	Common Agriculture Bureau	IPM/IL	Integrated Pest Management/Innovation Lab
CC	Collection Centre	IPM	Integrated Pest Management
CEAPRED	Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development	IQC	Internal Quality Control
CO	Community Organization	IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
CPBF	Commercial Pig Breeder Farmers	IT	Information Technology
CSV	Climate Smart Village	KISAN	Knowledge based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office	M4P	Making market work for the poor
DAG	Disadvantaged Groups	MFI	Microfinance Institute
DAO	District Administrative Office	MIT	Micro Irrigation Technologies
DDC	District Development Committee	MoAD	Ministry of Agriculture Development
DFID	Department for International Development	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
DoA	Department of Agriculture	MPC	Market Planning Committees
EU	European Union	MT	Metric Ton
FFD	Farmers' Field Day	NARC	Nepal Agricultural Research Council
FG	Farmer's Groups	NEAT	Nepal Economic Agriculture and Trade
FM	Frequency Modulation	NGO	Non Governmental Organization
FTF	Feed the Future	NRs	Nepalese Rupees
FYM	Farm Yard manure	NSB	National Seed Board
GoN	Government of Nepal	PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
HH	House hold	PBPF	Pure Bred Pig Farmer
HORT CRSP	Horticulture Collaborative Research Support Program	PEAN	Pig Entrepreneurs Association Nepal
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	PMCA	Participatory Market Chain Approach
IDE	International Development Enterprises	SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development	SIS	Small Indigenous Species
IFCAS	Integrated Floating Cage	SQCC	Seed Quality Control Centre
		TG	Thematic Groups
		USAID	United States Agency for International Development
		USD	United State Dollar
		VDC	Village Development Committee
		VHPS	Village Hybrid Pig Seed
		VSP	Village Seed Project

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# INTRODUCTION

## Overview

Established in April 1991, the Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension, and Development (CEAPRED) is a leading national NGO in Nepal. One of the first non-governmental organizations in the country to work in agriculture sector, CEAPRED's programmatic focus since its inception has been on sustainable poverty reduction, livelihood enhancement and improvement in food security. This has been made possible through creation of new and sustainable economic opportunities, and development of new market infrastructures and channels to strengthen commodity value chains for poor and disadvantaged rural communities in Nepal. CEAPRED's work in the past two-and-a half decades has involved a number of pioneering initiatives ranging from the commercial off-season vegetable farming in the early 1990s to vegetable seed production and livestock farming in recent years. An integral part of CEAPRED's approach consists of maintaining close cooperation, collaboration and working relationship at both central and local levels with related government, non-governmental and private sector agencies to ensure smooth and effective implementation of program activities and sustainability of the impacts.

Over the past 25 years, CEAPRED has successfully implemented 87 development and research oriented-projects in 60 of the 75 districts of Nepal, directly benefiting over 265,000 households and generating incremental incomes valued at billions of rupees annually. In the process, a large number of social, physical and economic infrastructures have been developed, the benefits of which have been reaped by a much larger mass of population. Over the years, CEAPRED has grown into an institution of considerable professional strength, size and geographic outreach. In addition to a fully-equipped central office in Lalitpur, 32 district-level field offices around the country serve as the local outfits of CEAPRED to deliver development services to the target groups.

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

**MISSION:** Widen 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, improve livelihood and enhance food security through empowerment of deprived and disadvantaged communities of Nepal. The specific objectives are to:

- Promote commercial high-value agriculture, livestock and agro-processing activities based on local comparative advantages
- Introduce production technologies that improve livelihood of the people and safeguard human health and environment
- Design and deliver specialized package of development services to ensure active participation, decision-making and benefit sharing by the deprived and disadvantaged groups
- Organize, train and institutionalize local community groups so that development is locally owned, managed and sustained.

*It is CEAPRED's belief that development is a human and internal process and has its roots in peoples' preparedness and initiatives to change.*

Since its establishment, CEAPRED has consciously and consistently focused on sustainable poverty reduction and enhancement of food security and livelihoods of poor and disadvantaged families, most of them small and



marginal landholders and landless families, located in remote areas of rural Nepal. In the past twenty-five years of its operation, CEAPRED's main approach to achieving its mission and objectives has been promotion of new and better economic and livelihood opportunities at the local level and linking these opportunities to the markets.

## Thematic Areas

### **Poverty Reduction and Livelihood Enhancement:**

A major bulk of CEAPRED's initiatives is directed towards rural poverty eradication and livelihood enhancement through economic empowerment of the rural poor, and the associated activities have been focused on high-value commercial agriculture, including vegetable seeds, off-season vegetables, aquaculture and livestock. CEAPRED's work with landless and near-landless families comprised activities such as home gardening, group savings, small livestock rearing, and micro-enterprise development.

CEAPRED's livelihood enhancement programs have brought visible changes in the household economy of beneficiaries, and contributed to significant improvements in the social, economic and psychological conditions of the poor and disadvantaged families. 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 security and nutrition, education, health and sanitation.

### **Sustainable Ecosystem and Environmental Management:**

Since its inception, CEAPRED has worked in partnership with local communities and other organizations to improve the environment. 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 technologies combined with awareness programs on environment and human health-friendly farming practices constituted the core activities under this theme. Similarly, community-based and participatory varietal and cropping system improvement practices adopted by CEAPRED have been useful in sustainable development and transfer of climate-resilient technologies in agriculture.

### **Action/Policy Research:**

CEAPRED has also accorded priority to Action/Policy Research in the areas of agriculture and environment. In addition to generating policy recommendations through various action research and studies, CEAPRED has mobilized them to plan, prioritize and implement environmental action programs in their respective areas.

## Program Implementation Strategy

CEAPRED's choice of program implementation strategy was primarily guided by the need to make the service delivery system transparent, people-centered and responsive to both project beneficiaries' capacity and organizational development needs at the local level. The main rationale for adopting such an approach was the widespread recognition that sustainable development, including poverty reduction, was an internal and human process with its roots on people's own initiatives. The process, if not internalized by the people, would be prohibitively costly and might lead to few and unsustainable impacts. Based on the lessons learned from successful cases from both within and outside Nepal, a three-pronged strategy was identified and elaborated for implementation of CEAPRED's development programs. In simple operational terms, the three elements of the strategy are defined as follows.

*A strong view held by CEAPRED is that, given the right policy environment, development can happen and sustain if right development priorities are identified and implemented in a right manner*

**Social Mobilization:**

Social mobilization is often times understood and narrowly interpreted as group formation. However, the concept is far broader in scope and more encompassing in output than this. It involves preparing and psychologically empowering the people for development by bringing them to a state where they possess a forward-looking and positive attitude and it is a state where they know their development problems, potentials and priorities; and are prepared to work collectively on those priorities. Overall, it provides a setting of the stage for sustainable development. Operationally, social mobilization involves a range of activities such as mass sensitization and awareness raising, focused group meetings, group formation, exposure visits, and mobilization of group savings.



**Capacity Development:**

Capacity development is the next important step when the people are able to identify and prioritize their local development opportunities. It has several dimensions, including technical (e.g., problem-focused trainings, group tours, etc), financial (e.g., provision of seed or revolving capital for the poorest and most disadvantaged groups, group savings and credit operations, financial record keeping, etc), physical or infrastructural (e.g., development of small irrigation, roads, drinking water, collection centers, etc) and organizational (e.g., cooperatives formation). Capacity development enables the people to continue and scale up the development activities, and to sustain the benefits after the external support is phased out.

**Local Institution Building and Strengthening:**

A number of factors may render the efforts of people to sustain the gains. One possible mechanism to ensure sustainability is to institutionalize these activities at the local level; that is, to create an institution that is collectively owned and managed by local people. Evidences have shown that such an institution will have the ability to absorb external shocks by keeping its members prepared to collectively face and resist against such shocks. Lacking institutional ground, individuals (or groups) tend to break away, leading to the slowing down or complete discontinuation of activities and rendering the impacts unsustainable. Institution building alone, however, is not a remedy. An institution must be strong enough to deliver services to its members in an effective and efficient manner; to respond to changing social and economic contexts and seek ways to update its capacity and capabilities to operate in a changed context.



## CEAPRED Governance

CEAPRED has its own statute and regulations, which are approved by its General Assembly, in compliance with government regulations. The Executive Board consists of nine 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 Norms and Values

CEAPRED has sustained its institutional status as a non-political, inclusive and value-driven organization. Transparency, accountability and service constitute the core elements of CEAPRED's organizational values and norms. Registered with the District Administration Office of Lalitpur (Registration number **130/047/48**) and with the Social Welfare Council (Registration number **478.**), CEAPRED is a non-discriminatory and equal opportunity employer.

# OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMS IN 2013-14

## Ongoing Projects towards Poverty Reduction and Livelihood Enhancement

This year also, widening the opportunities for sustainable livelihood improvement and improved food and nutrition security continued to remain the primary focus of programs implemented. The year witnessed an added focus on Sustainable Ecosystem and Environment Management, contributing to sustainable livelihood improvement and enhanced food security. Environment and human health-friendly food production, minimal use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and the dissemination of appropriate methods and technologies have been an important part in this year's activities.

Realizing the necessity of promoting new and better economic and livelihood opportunities at the local level and linking these opportunities to markets for poverty reduction and sustainable livelihood enhancement, CEAPRED implemented various income generating programs to help disadvantaged communities fight poverty and achieve enhanced livelihoods. Between 2013 and 2014, CEAPRED implemented several programs to increase its beneficiaries' income through high value agriculture such as vegetable seed production, fresh/offseason vegetable production, livestock rearing and aquaculture. During this period, the center also undertook programs for the economic empowerment of marginalized and landless through mobilization of group savings, homestead gardening and micro-enterprise development. Understanding the importance of local involvement for the project sustainability, the use of local resources and institutions was encouraged, and the capacity of local volunteers was developed through various trainings and exposure. The following were the projects implemented during the year to improve nutrition and food security through better market access.

### Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP)

The Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP) was a three year initiative aimed towards improving food security and nutrition of the poorest and most vulnerable households in Nepal. The specific objectives of the project have been to (i) improve food security, nutrition, and livelihoods of smallholders by introducing and facilitating the adoption of productive and sustainable agricultural technologies; (ii) create/improve market linkages to improve food and nutrition security of both rural producers and urban consumers in four districts in Nepal and one district in Bangladesh. The major donor of the project was European Commission, whereas CEAPRED was the major implementing partner responsible for seed component in Surkhet and Rukum districts, fresh vegetables and aquaculture in Rupandehi and Nawalparasi districts. The project began on December 2011 and continued up to November 2014.



*Farmers harvesting fresh vegetable*

#### Vegetable Component:

The vegetable component of ANEP, whose activities have been supported by IDE Nepal, saw the formation of 127 farmers groups covering 3046 households from 18 VDCs of Rupandehi and Nawalparasi districts in 2013. The farmer groups were formed with members from marginalized and disadvantaged communities who were the main focus of the project, which include *Dalit, Janjati, Madhesi*, and women. These groups have been capacitated through different types of trainings, demonstrations, interaction meetings, and exposure visits.

Between 2013 and 2014, activities were mainly focused on enhancing the nutrition status as well as income generation of farmers. The field activities included knowledge dissemination on the importance and use of IPM for controlling diseases and pesticides as well as on increasing productivity and commercialization of production. A total of 416 trainings and demonstration activities were carried out, reaching over 8,000 farmers in two districts.

Trainings included:

- Nursery management and bed raising for cultivation of nutritious vegetables esp. cucurbits such as Bitter gourd, Bottle gourd, Cucumber, etc.
- Kitchen garden training focusing on the production of various types of nutritious vegetables for household consumption throughout the year.
- Soil management and composting training for conservation and maintenance of soil fertility by using different bio-fertilizers.
- IPM training with an aim of enhancing the production of vegetables and controlling diseases, pests, and insects through IPM tools instead of using the pesticides.
- Trainings on post harvest handling and marketing to minimize losses due to poor harvesting and handling practices (estimated to be at a rate of 25-30%), and to increase market access for income generation.

The establishment of Market Planning Committees and Collection Centers in ANEP areas has contributed greatly to marketing the products at competitive prices. As the project ended in 2014, strengthening these local institutions have been an important component of the implementation plan.

### Seed Component:

The aim of seed component was to provide training to 1,000 households in the Nepal hills to produce 30MT of vegetable seeds for export to the seed companies and markets in Bangladesh, thereby increasing their annual income. A total of 47 farmers groups (29 in Surkhet and 18 in Rukum districts including 1094 HHs) were mobilized and trained on various aspects of seed production and marketing. These groups have been registered with the local DADO office and 6 Marketing Planning Committees (MPCs) have been established in order to sustain the work of ANEP interventions in years to come.

### Between 2013 and 2014, major activities were:

- Crop specific trainings to 346 farmers on crop management and seed production during the appropriate season. The training contents were site selection, land preparation, nursery management, crop management, plant protection, roughing, FYM and fertilizer application for the selected crop.
- 239 farmers (75% women), received Post Harvest Handling trainings on various methods of handling crops through the harvesting cycle-curing, threshing, drying, cleaning, labeling and avoidance of mechanical mixture, among others.
- Internal Quality Control training to enable farmers to check and maintain the field standards for quality seed production. Field supervision at three critical stages (growing, flowering & pre-harvest) was emphasized covering 13 groups through a combination of theory and practical exercises.
- Kitchen Garden training to enhance knowledge and skills of participating households to improve their nutritional status through production and consumption of fruits and fresh vegetables.
- A 6 day Capacity Building Training to 12 MPC members at Birendranagar, Surkhet on accounting module and business development planning by the resource persons from the Division Cooperative Office and CEAPRED staff. Pre and post-tests revealed that this training was very useful for local level capacity development.
- Material support to MPC in the form of seed bins and tarpaulins to Pabitra and Simta cooperatives for seed drying and the storage of source seeds in Surkhet district.
- Coordination with government line agencies such as the DADO to ensure project sustainability in the areas in the years to come.



*On-farm hybrid seed production in farmer's field*

## Aquaculture Component:

The aquaculture component of ANEP was implemented in Rupandehi and Nawalparasi districts of Nepal from December 2011 to November 2014 with technical support from World fish Center of Bangladesh. ANEP has been working to (i) improve the food security and nutrition status of smallholders, and (ii) create and develop market linkages to improve livelihoods. The project has adopted the Participatory Market Chain Approach (PMCA) to disseminate technologies and improve market access for the poor and works with 600 households. Between 2013 and 2014, major field activities included:

- Formulation of production plans for value chain actors such as aquaculture groups, fish seed suppliers, fish feed traders, netting team and excavator service providers. The production plan was formulated in close coordination with respective pocket area Thematic Groups (TG).
- Facilitation of capacity building trainings on aquaculture technologies.
- Organization of Farmers' Field Days (FFD) and demonstrations of manual and power operated feed machines.
- Providing support to World Fish technical team on drafting and designing of seven categories of technical aquaculture posters and their distribution.
- Two international exposure visits of farmers and Service Providers.
- Management of inputs such as fingerling, fish feed machines, ice boxes, fishing nets and IFCAS cages, collection of SIS brood and management of SIS brood ponds, establishment and support to nurseries, and establishment of IFCAS.
- Distribution of famers' record books, carrying out of PMCA activities with aquaculture TGs, facilitating farmers' group meetings, providing technical support to farmers and inputs for pond dike vegetable cultivation, dissemination of Orange Sweet Potato vines to ANEP aquaculture beneficiaries, coordination and linkage meetings and visits of GoN agencies, broadcasting aquaculture related technologies and successful farmers' experiences through local FM were the other activities.
- Collection of 'Most Significant Change Stories' for documentation purposes.



Farmers harvesting fish

## ANEP Aquaculture Impact Study:

A systematic program for evaluation of ANEP aquaculture has been conducted for which a “before and after” and “with and without (counterfactual)” experimental tool was adopted to compare production and income differences as a result of technological interventions. The household categories of i) with-pond project households, ii) with-pond non-project households, and iii) without pond non-project households have been sampled from both project and non-project villages for comparative evaluation. The study comprised of several independent surveys:

- *Consumption/Nutrition* information for men and women members (monthly), weekly consumption recall, anthropometric data for children under five, and recipes/mass of ingredients.
- *Income/Expenditure* data was collected from all household members on one month recall basis.
- *Time Management* to assess time involvement in economic activities for which gender disaggregated data was collected on monthly basis.
- *Farming Systems* and the synergies in on-farm bio-resource flows and the contribution of a new intervention to total farm income.
- *Livelihoods* study examining supplementary qualitative information related to farmer decision making processes highlighting the role of gender in farming systems and nutrition.
- *PMCA/Sensemaker* software was used to examine qualitative changes because of PMCA approaches’ using a large number of fragmented narratives from a diverse range of actors.

### The ANEP Project changed my life - Dwarika Prasad Chaudhary, Nawalparashi

Dwarika Prasad Chaudhary of Nawalparasi District lives with his mother, wife, three daughters and one son and involved in agriculture and fish production was supported by Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project, which was funded by EU and implemented by CEAPRED in partnership with BES, IDE, Nepal and World fish Center. Before project implementation, Dwarika owned a pond of 0.03 ha where he reared carp poly culture producing about 46 kg fish. After the introduction of better practices for fish farming, (like stocking larger-sized fingerlings, protecting the pond with nets, feeding the fish regularly with nutritious feed, adding fertilizers on a regular basis, maintaining oxygen levels, protect the fish against disease, as well as hardening techniques), the yield of fish increased to 183 kg from the same 0.03 ha pond. I



also practiced rice-fish farming in one of my paddy fields, which produced 25 kg of common carp and improved the growth of the rice crop as well. I also learned about crop nursery management, planting techniques, and integrated pest management from other components of the project, which led to the growth of my dike vegetables being much higher than that of other vegetables. To improve nutrition, I began stocking small indigenous species in my pond as well as carp. Spurred on by my success, I converted my rice-fish pond to a second pond in 2013. My neighbors were also motivated by my success, and I tried to support their early efforts into fish farming. More members dug new ponds or renovated their old ones. Learning to take care of fingerlings and fish was something new which we learnt from the project, which was so helpful to improve fish productivity. The most significant change in my life is the change in my daily routine, which now I spend to look after my crops and fish, which makes me busy and I have no time to waste.

## UNNATI

Since December 2012, CEAPRED in collaboration with CARE Nepal has been implementing the EU funded UNNATI project which aims to increase the income and improve livelihoods of small holder farmers in Sindhuli and Mahottari districts of Nepal along the BP Highway corridor through vegetable production and marketing. The project is being implemented in six Village Development Committees (VDCs) in Sindhuli, one VDC in Mahottari and two wards of Tulsi VDC of Dhanusha district. The target groups are small holder farmers having 0.3 - 0.5 hectares of land, living within 1.5 hours walking distance from the BP highway corridor in Sindhuli and Mahottari districts. The project area is divided into three clusters in Sindhuli district viz. Nepalthok cluster (Dumja VDC), Jhangajholi cluster (Jhangajholi Ratamata and Purano Jhangajholi VDCs) and Gwaltar cluster (Bhimeshwor, Baseshwor and Bhuwaneshwori VDCs) and one cluster in Mahottari district namely Gauribas cluster (Gauribas VDC and two wards of Tulsi VDC of Dhanusha).

Between 2013 and 2014, seven new farmers' groups were organized and mobilized, leading to a total of 50 farmers groups covering 1216 households, of which, 752 (more than 60%) were female. The composition of group members was 752 female and 464 male including 167 *dalits* and 476 *janjatis* household. All farmer households have been adopting improved vegetable production technologies and cultivating vegetables regularly. They have started to produce both seasonal and off-season vegetables to sell in the local, regional/national markets. During this period, it was estimated that farmers have generated the cash income of about USD 127,726<sup>1</sup> by selling about 514 Metric ton (MT) of fresh vegetables produced from 62 ha land. In general, farmers have reported substantially higher incomes from vegetables as compared to



*Field monitoring by center team*

cereals which they have been growing before. More than 54% of farmers, especially from Gwaltar and Jhangajholi clusters have started to sell vegetables through farmers' groups and cooperatives instead of going to the markets individually. Besides, farmers in neighbouring villages (non-project areas) have started buying seedlings from the newly established nurseries for producing fresh vegetables, enabling a spillover effect in the neighborhoods.

Achievements for this year include:

- A village baseline study of selected VDCs of Sindhuli and Mahottari was carried in August 2013 through a series of household questionnaires that looked into detail the livelihood status of the farmer. Focus group discussions were also held at each VDC, which along with the surveys gave the team an insight into the major challenges in taking up commercial vegetable production and how UNNATI project could be of service to this community.
- Two program review meetings and two technical coordination committee meetings were organized in Mahottari and Sindhuli districts with the participation of district coordination committees comprising of project, government, and district line agency staff. Suggestions and feedback for the project were incorporated in the on-going program for improvement in project implementation.

<sup>1</sup> USD = NPR 95

- Two cooperatives were selected from the existing cooperatives and two additional were organized to meet the objectives of the project. The cooperatives have been trained on business plan preparation and implementation based on the needs of the affiliated farmer groups. The market management committee of the cooperatives has started collecting the produce and supplying to regional and national markets. Different types of training were organized for cooperative executive committee members for their capacity building and various linkage and networking meetings were organized to develop their linkages with relevant actors and stakeholders.
- Out of the 50 farmers groups, 37 groups have been linked with the cooperatives for input supply and nearly 33 % (397HH) have received inputs so far. Efforts are being made to further improve the supply chain and strengthen the capacity of the cooperatives to enable them to supply inputs to all groups within their command area. About 50% of farmers have started selling vegetables through the farmers groups and cooperative by the reporting period.
- About 65 % of the total produce has been marketed outside the project areas and nearly 35% of the production was consumed locally. It is expected that two collection centers will be fully functional by end of 2014, while other two will be operational by the first half of 2015. The cooperative collection centre management committees will further be exploring potential external markets on need basis. A value chain study conducted by the project in 2013, reported that local production of vegetables was able to meet only 29% of the local demands while remaining was imported from outside the project districts indicating a big internal market to absorb the production from the project VDCs.
- Out of 1216 farmer HHs, more than 50% have begun adopting improved vegetable production technologies and growing vegetables at commercial and semi-commercial level while about 25% are growing vegetables regularly in their kitchen gardens for their own consumption. Capacity building of another 25% need to be strengthened further for participating in the commercial vegetable farming.
- Farmers have reported adopting new technologies and experiencing increased production as a result. A total of 633 HHs have started to sell vegetables in the market by July 2014 comprising of 514 MT of vegetables produced on over 1292 *ropanis* (0.05 ha) of land. The average production of vegetables has been reported to be about 8 MT/ha for the market excluding the 20% of produce used for household consumption, which indicates about 100% increase in productivity in the project area. Some farmers (approximately 100 households) have started to organic fertilizers and organic vegetable production as well.
- To support the producers with irrigation facilities, the project has completed five irrigation schemes in collaboration with the line agencies and worked closely with the District Agriculture Development Offices to leverage their support to establish irrigation facilities.



*Vegetable production under plastic house*

All farmer groups have been linked with different Agro cooperatives. The project supported the cooperatives with one digital weighing machine of 100 kg capacity and 200 plastic crates to market the vegetables efficiently, as it was found to be necessary for collection, handling and transportation/weighing of fresh vegetables. After the establishment of collection centre, it will be more convenient for farmers to collect and sell their produce through cooperatives. Up to this reporting period, 276 farmers' group members including 119 women were trained from different groups on institutional development and organizational strengthening. A total of 50 cooperative executive members including 13 women were trained on business plan preparation and financial management training of cooperatives. The executive committee member of the cooperatives had an interaction program with financial institution where nine executive members including three women participated.

## SAMARTH-NMDP

SAMARTH-NMDP is a 5 year DFID funded rural market development program that aims to reduce poverty in Nepal by increasing incomes of 300,000 small holder farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs through making markets work for the poor (M4P) approach. The project makes intervention on the pig sub sector to help pilot and scale –up the market system to function effectively and inclusively, creating right condition for development. In addition, it also provides linkages to basic services to build capacity and opportunities for the poor to bring about sustainable and systemic change in the pig industry of Nepal to increase the income of 23,000 small scale farmers by 2017.

The SAMARTH pig sub sector project is directly related to the ‘Poverty Reduction and Livelihood Enhancement’ thematic area of CEAPRED and is being implemented in Dhankuta, Sunsari, Jhapa, Kaski, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Dang and Morang districts, where the project will work to stimulate market players and services providers for the overall growth of the pig and pork industry.

The project facilitated two major interventions in developing a sustainable pig breeding system (i) pure bred pig seed stock, and (ii) cross bred pig seed stock; designed to increase the productivity of pig and pork production in rural villages. The focus is on pig seed stock production in the piloting phase, which will be followed by pig and pork marketing, and feed and feeding intervention for market system development.

Activities under the project fall under three main categories and those achieved in the year 2013-2014 were as follows:

### Sustainable Pig Seed Stock Intervention:

The sustainable pig seed stock intervention promotes the establishment of proper breeding practices in the pig sector through seed stock production and marketing to ensure quality pure and cross breeds in coordination with private and public partnerships to meet the demands of breeder and grower farmers. The intervention focuses on developing cross-bred seed stock through Commercial Pig Breeder Farmers (CPBF) while also promoting Pure Bred Pig Farmer (PCPF). Pig pedigree, performance recording 3P-RS was adopted by GPS and PCPF farmers for selective breeding.

### Village Hybrid Pig Seed (VHPS) Stock Intervention:

The village hybrid pig seed stock scheme utilizes existing breeding conditions and marketing relationships between CPBF, PMA and Bhuni farmers in an effort to improve the quality of pig seed stocks for fatterner farmers. It also directly tackles a major constraint in rural Nepal regarding the inbreeding problem. The VHPS scheme encourages cross breeding with different pig breeds to increase productivity (decreased mortality and increased litter size). Under similar conditions, the cross bred piglets are more productive in comparison to the piglets from the pure breed. Commercial pig breeder farmers and village pig market agent develop and strengthen the quality and sustainable crossbred seed stock production system. The Bhuni farmers produce the crossbreed piglets which are then sold to fatterner farmers. VHPS is a continuous process which has to be repeated in every new generation. In the project area, boars of different breeds are introduced and cross bred piglets are raised for increasing profits of the farmers in a shortest period of time. Farmers introduced to this method have expressed high interest in cross breeds as a commercially viable enterprise.



Commercial pig farming

*Facilitation is central to the M4P approach where the role of the development agent (or agency) is explicitly catalytic – working towards a future vision of a market which does not require aid-funded support and ensuring that any intervention is guided by a clearly defined exit strategy.*

### Purebred Pig Seed Stock Intervention:

The pure breed seed stock intervention aims to institutionalize pure breeds in Nepal by strengthening five farms; two private and three governments, and the project has established four artificial insemination labs at these five farms. Lack of availability of quality pure bred animals, lack of adequate technical expertise and high costs have resulted that many farmers have no access to pure breeds. SAMARTH aims to change this by expanding the facilities for artificial insemination through the use of imported purebred semen for two successive generations.

### Public-Private Dialogue:

The first national workshop of its kind was organized from 10th to 11th December, 2013 in Kathmandu which was completely dedicated to promote pig sector and marked the public-private dialogue initiated at the sector level. Through a series of interactive sessions, the workshop discussed a range of policy issues around bio-security, environment and public health considerations. Improvements in breed, feed, farm management, and effective production system transformation were discussed. In addition, issues of producer-processor linkages, slaughterhouse (slab) management, meat hygiene, product diversification, import-export, meat transportation, storage and marketing network were also considered. The event was attended by diverse stakeholder groups including pig farmers, processors and government officials.

### Strengthening Pig Entrepreneurs Association Nepal (PEAN)

The Pig Entrepreneurs Association Nepal (PEAN) was initiated following the first national workshop on pig and pork industry in Nepal. This association has been registered and the executive members have planned a year's activities for the project. The SAMARTH Pig Sub sector project and PEAN have signed a partnership agreement with the aim of contributing to a more conducive environment for inclusive growth in the overall pig and pork market system. Initial dialogues regarding the yearly activities of PEAN have commenced within CEAPRED/SAMARTH pig sub sector team.



Formation of Pig Entrepreneurs Association Nepal (PEAN)

### Pig and Pork Marketing

The pig sub-sector is mostly populated by small-holder farmers, which poses a challenge in supply and stocking for subsistence-level producers. To counter this, CEAPRED-SAMARTH has identified key actors within the market system (mainly commercial) to partner in this initiative. The program has identified actors such as live pig traders and butchers and begun partnering with them to form groups to create a win-win situation for both sides and increase dialogue between actors to ensure the supply of quality animals.

### Small and Micro Pig Slaughter House Intervention

The aim of the small and micro pig slaughterhouse intervention is to enhance small farmer's access to markets by strengthening aggregation mechanisms, for which, hygienic small and micro slaughterhouse have been introduced by the project by encouraging the processor farmers at the strategic locations, who will guarantee buy-back system for small holder pig producer and also advice them with good husbandry practices in pig production.

### Live Pig Market Intervention

Live pig collection centers have been established to develop small farmer's access to markets by strengthening the market opportunities. Similarly, schemes such as guaranteed buy-back, better transportation and knowledge dissemination about better pig husbandry practices have been disseminated amongst project beneficiaries.



Slaughter slab construction for hygienic pork production

## Vegetable Seed Project (VSP)

Many of CEAPRED's interventions implemented during this period included fresh and off season vegetable cultivation as a major component. The largest of these was the third phase of the SDC funded Vegetable Seed Project (VSP), which began in January 2011 and will continue till December 2014. VSP III is built on the success of previous two phases of a similar intervention, namely Promotion of Vegetable Seeds for Poverty Reduction in Remote Areas of Nepal (PVSPR), phase I and II.

The aim of VSP Phase III was to support farmers from 12,000 households in the production and marketing of 800 MT seed. The farmer groups were to be represented by at least 60% DAGs and 50% women in 16 hill districts in Nepal. The project also aims to establish 40 seed cooperatives and one Seed Producers' Central Co-operative Federation Ltd. to ensure sustained seed marketing.

### Indicators of achievements for this year include:

- 240 households in the Surkhet cluster shifted successfully to fresh vegetable production due to increased road access, while additional households have joined the seed production group of Lafyang VDC of Khotang. The totals of 12,171 household in 16 districts (115 VDC+1 municipality) were involved in seed production and 3,033 households from 137 groups across 55 VDCs were involved in fresh vegetables production.
- This year, 298 MT of seeds were produced (target 254 MT) and seeds with truthful labeling were sold at higher prices (by 15%). Production currently meets 15% of the national annual seed demand and 30% of domestic production.
- Among the 48 cooperatives, 21 have started proper labeling in large seed bags. Some of the others have started packaging high value seeds such as tomatoes in small pouches.
- The Seed Producer's Central Cooperative Federation has started to work. It provides bags with logos and vapor proof aluminum foil for packaging to its member cooperatives.
- According to a market survey of agro-vets and seed companies in Kathmandu valley conducted this year, compared to the previous year, the demand for hybrid seeds was found to have increased by 6.5%, 6.67% and 50% for tomato, cauliflower, and cabbage seeds respectively. Likewise, the price of cauliflower and cabbage has remained constant whereas the price of tomato seeds has increased by 60 % for foreign packaged seeds. The price of Nepal-produced tomato seeds has increased by around 7%.
- The expansion of road networks to seed production areas has created greater interest and benefits for small holder farmers and many are showing interest in commercial seed production. An analysis of total income from vegetable seed production revealed that the contribution of vegetable seed is much higher than that of fresh vegetable and grain. According to the household income status assessment census, 4,109 households from the project have reported generating more than NRs. 20,000 from vegetable seeds this fiscal year with 88% generating income between NRs. 20,000-100,000 and 12% generating income more than NRs. 100,000. According to a mini survey conducted among 905 farmers from the 16 project districts, the average income per HH from vegetable seed was NRs. 20,484.
- The VSP marketing program organized interactive meeting workshops in all clusters which focused on demand



*Radish seed production in farmer's field*

based quality seed production, timely delivery to entrepreneurs, prompt payment to producers, branding and packaging. Major stakeholders from concerned district/clusters participated in the workshop, and entered into pre-contracts for demand based seed production between farmers/cooperatives and seed companies/agro-vets/traders. Fifty-three contract agreements were finalized and almost all seeds have been sold.



*Hybrid seed production plot monitoring*

- A revolving fund of Rs. 1 million was established in the VSP Phase II, which is continued during this phase also. So far NRs.604, 679 has been mobilized for immediate payment to poor and DAGs producing less than Rs. 8,000 worth of seeds and to those who need immediate payment to manage their family's needs for food and other commodities.
- Guided by the SDC's connected development strategy, seed production in the interior parts of the districts has increased farmers' accessibility to improved seed for fresh vegetable production. The initial results have been very positive. The road corridor program was carried out in collaboration with DADO and other SDC sister projects and will continue. The DDC and DADO have supported in areas such as micro-irrigation, plant protection tools and have participated in monitoring the project activities along the road corridors. The yield increment in vegetable was 146 % in 2012-2013 and 129% during the 2013-2014 over the baseline production values of 70,132 kg.
- An amended seed policy and seed regulation is in place and the project is collaborating with NSB/SQCC to issue and enforce decentralized source seed production directives and the licensing of Crop Inspector for quality assurance through private sector.
- 41 professionals have received field inspection licensing training and are awaiting examination to be held by SQCC for licenses.
- The project has adopted an Internal Quality Control (IQC) in cooperatives and group levels to assure quality seed production. Trained cooperative members in collaboration with ASC technicians and project technicians are providing internal quality control services to the farmers. In addition to this, 30 cooperatives in 8 districts have applied internal quality control system for quality seed production. The SQCC, RSTL and DADO officials are providing quality assurance services.
- It was realized that source seed available from government farms is not sufficient to meet the rising demand. Therefore, VSP has initiated source seed production in trained progressive farmers' field through cooperatives to supply the required quantity of quality source seeds to farmers. A total of 23 cooperatives in seven clusters produced 8,105 Kg source seed this year. To formalize the process, a project supported by SQCC is preparing to decentralize source seed production operational directives. SQCC has prepared the private sector source seed production directives and submitted this to NSB for further processing and enactment.
- The participation of DAGs in cooperatives as shareholder members has reached 53%. There are 7,220 shareholder members in 48 cooperatives with 42% female representation, out of which 494 (7%) are executive members with 199 (40%) participation of female and 243 DAG representatives (49%). While analyzing individual cooperatives, 34 out of 48 have at least 1/3rd or more female representation in their executive body.
- A pilot program was initiated in 2012-2013 to encourage female members towards more sustainable commercialized production of fresh vegetables, vegetable seeds and related endeavors. The identification of potential women members and area of support was assessed through group and cooperative discussions and consultation with VSP team members. It was initially targeted to the Parbat Cluster and Ramechhap and Kavre districts and has been extended to other districts, supporting 44 women farmers. All the supported women were provided with regular technical support and their progress is being reviewed regularly.
- 12 women farmers in eight districts were taken for exposure visits to Kathmandu (Balkhu Vegetable Market, Central Seed Cooperative Federation, Kalimati Vegetable Market and private seed companies), Lalitpur (CEAPRED office, Horticulture Research Division, Khumaltar, Central Vegetable Seed Production Center,

Khumaltar, Kavre (Nari Jagaran Saving and Credit Co-operative Society Ltd., Jorshalla Vegetable Seed Production Cooperative) and Sindhupalchowk (Tuki Association, Sindhu Tuki Seed Producers' Cooperative Ltd.). The visit was organized for experience sharing amongst women entrepreneurs in vegetable seed and fresh vegetables and cooperatives to exchange information on related activities.

- Efforts have been made to leverage funding from line agencies and other donors, and local institutions (VDCs) to supplement the budgeting for infrastructure development. VSP provided partial support of NRs. 493,431 on 23 individual and 58 community level micro irrigation schemes benefitting 381 HHs. In addition, the project provided Rs. 1,152,510 as partial support towards the construction of eleven cooperative buildings.
- The management of seven resource farms in the districts/clusters has been continued for evaluating indigenous species and testing new varieties. Six varieties namely Okra var. Kavre Selection, Onion var. Baitadi Local, Snake gourd var. Striped Long, Cucumber var. Bhaktapur Local, Bean var. VSP White and Cauliflower var. SS-1, are in the pipeline for registration for commercial seed production.
- With complementary support from Horticulture-Collaborative Research Support Program (Hort-CRSP) from University of California Davis under USAID funding, seed drying experiments using zeolite/beads is in progress in the CEAPRED lab and in selected cooperatives and district units of Kavre and Rukum to reduce moisture content of the seed.
- During the reporting period, four flyers related to production technology of four crops (hybrid tomato var. Srijana seed production, Knol khol Seed Production, Bottle Gourd Seed Production over water collection pond and compost pit and Akabare Chilli seed Production) were published. A working guideline for Internal Quality Control for quality vegetable seed production has also been published.

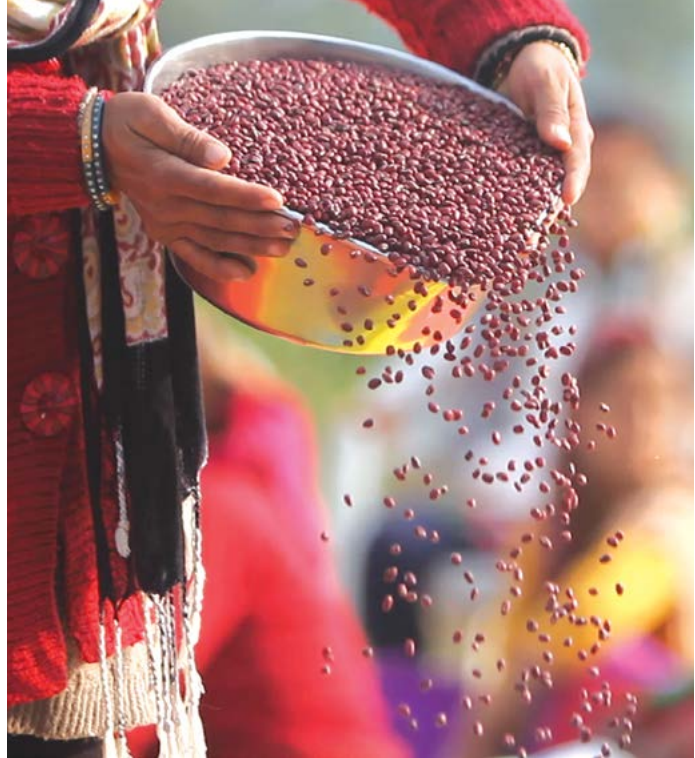
An Internal Assessment (VSP) and External Review (SDC) of VSP III have been completed with following recommendations:

- VSP/CEAPRED under the leadership of MoAD/SQCC will organize a stakeholder workshop for participants including seed related donors, GoN authorities and other stakeholders for sharing of knowledge challenges to develop a common strategy and to develop the way forward strategy for the seed sector as envisaged in National Seed Vision 2013-2025.
- During the last six month project period, the project will facilitate the seed cooperatives and concerned line agencies to take lead role in field activities such as training, source seed management and organize different workshops.
- CEAPRED as an organization will maintain and produce source seeds of identified varieties in its Bhaktapur Resource farm.
- CEAPRED will continue its seed testing lab and seed store to deliver services to farmers on cost sharing basis.
- The project will facilitate seed cooperatives in forming linkages with the government, other stakeholders and seed entrepreneurs for the sustainability of the achievements made so far
- The project will endeavor in institutionalizing project support through encouraging cooperatives to take lead in production, processing, packaging and marketing and facilitate and strengthen grass root institutions such as farmers' groups/cooperatives and linking them with district line agencies, entrepreneurs, AFEC and VDCs for financial support in future
- Production and marketing through pre-contract business approach between seed marketing cooperatives and entrepreneurs at local as well as national level will continue along with facilitation and capacity development of seed cooperatives and farmer's groups for establishing linkages with relevant institutions and agencies for technical and financial backstopping.



*Vegetable seed collection at cooperative*

- Up-scaling of fresh vegetable production along the road corridors of Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga and Khotang districts using project produced seed will continue and farmers will be linked to local agro-vets for inputs supply during the remaining period of the project.
- VSP continues to emphasize the development of special vegetable seed production pocket/crop zoning, packaging, branding and establishing formal value chain through Seed Producers' Central Co-operative Federation Ltd for continuity and the expansion of women focused activities in its project districts.
- Focus will continue on strengthening internal quality control system in cooperatives and contributing to develop implementation modality of Seed Vision 2025.
- Up-scaling hybrid seed production of tomato in collaboration with Horticulture Research Division, NARC and concerned DADO.



*Cleaning of vegetable seeds*

## Strengthening cooperative movement for sustainability: A case study of Jorsalla, Kavre

Vegetable Seed Project (VSP) was implemented by CEAPRED, in Mithinkot VDC (25 km from Dhulikhel city), since 2062 with 15 Vegetable Seed Production Group involving 275 vegetable seed producing farmers.

Jorsalla Vegetable Seed Producer Cooperative Sanstha Ltd was established in 2065 B.S. with the aim to avert high interest of loan, make the agricultural inputs easily available and to continue vegetable seed production with support and guidance of VSP/CEAPRED. During its establishment there were 75 shareholder members, which has now been increased to 275 with high proportion of female, dalits and Janajati. The cooperative has saving of 3.69 million rupees, which is used to provide loan of fifty thousand without collateral and Rs. 0.5 million with collateral to its members. With the initiative of VSP/CEAPRED, the cooperative received 1.2 million rupees fund as support from CEAPRED, DADO, Kavre-Mithinkot VDC, Marketing Development Directorate, share holders members of cooperative and other donors for constructing the cooperative building. The cooperative has widened its working area and now coordinates marketing of vegetable as well as maize seeds produced by the farmers. Farmers in Mithinkot VDC have initiated hybrid seed production of tomato var. Srijana with the technical support from CEAPRED and financial support from Mithinkot VDC and CEAPRED. The cooperative has produced and marketed around 3.5 kg seeds of Srijana variety and earned around 0.2 million. They are now planning to grow 23 varieties of crops for seed production. Mithinkot VDC has claimed its identity as area for hybrid tomato seed production and bottle gourd seed production pocket above the compost pit and plastic pond. "Before the implementation of VSP, majority of farmers used to work in brick kilns, more than 6 months to sustain their livelihood. Now, the situation has changed. Farmers have adopted water harvesting techniques like plastic pond and have earned significant income from vegetable seed and fresh vegetable production" - Rudra Bahadur Bisunkhe, Chairperson, Jorsalla Vegetable Seed Production Cooperative says "Apart from the income generation from fresh vegetable and vegetable seed, different development initiatives in the field of education, health, physical infrastructure has also taken up in Mithinkot VDC. Those farmers who are not associated to cooperatives are earnings 10,000 to 45,000 per year from vegetable farming. The cooperative have facilitated the timely availability of fertilizers and other inputs which has resulted in increased production." "The technical and financial support provided to the impact group and the continuous efforts by farmers have contributed to the positive change in socio-economic situation of the shareholders.



## Knowledge based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition (KISAN)

The Knowledge based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition (KISAN) is a newly launched project which is a part of US Presidential Feed the Future initiative in Nepal funded by USAID for 5 years (2013-2017). The project seeks to sustainably reduce poverty and hunger in Nepal by achieving inclusive growth in the agriculture sector, increase income of farm families and improve nutritional status, especially of women and children in over 160,000 households in the west, mid-west, and far-west regions of the country. CEAPRED is contributing in the agriculture component of the project. The work is being implemented in 20 districts of Nepal, which includes Kapilbastu, Palpa, Agarkhachi, Gulmi, Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dailkeh, Jajarkot, Dang, Salyan, Rukum, Rolpa, Pyuthan, Baitadi, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Doti, Achham, and Dadheldhura, and operations began in 10 districts in the 2013-2014 period.



*Conducting farmer's field day*

The project has provided short-term agricultural productivity/food security training (cereal crop and lentil seed as well as grain production, maize seed production, vegetable production, nursery management, crop production management, plant protection, post-harvest) to 33,036 farmers and marketing as well as saving, credit and basic book-keeping orientation to 33,245 farmers. Local service providers were trained on improved agriculture production, business planning, gender sensitivity, environmental impact etc. In collaboration with several line agencies several irrigation schemes were constructed. Maintenance training to irrigation user groups has been felt very useful. Likewise, dissemination messages related to improved technologies and market price through FM/ radio and other media helped farmers to get right information at right time.

The project assessed a total of 156 Market Planning Committees (MPCs)/Collection Centers (CCs)/haat bazaars which helped in reviving 30 non-functional MPCs and forming 15 new MPCs/CCs. As a result, financial intermediaries disbursed agriculture loans to KISAN groups. A seed sector assessment was conducted which identified seed pockets in all ten Mid-West districts and 24 potential seed traders/companies in project districts.

For the demand based production, the project established MOUs and contract agreements between seed companies and key seed farmer cooperatives and farmers. The project also supported farmers in establishing linkages between savings and credit cooperatives, micro finance institutions (MFI) and financial institutions. The project helped in building linkages between change agents and other market actors including cooperatives, MFIs/Savings and Credit groups, and micro irrigation technology (MIT) dealers through several interaction meetings and workshops.



*Fresh vegetable production*

## On-going Projects towards Sustainable Ecosystem and Environmental Management

### IPM CRSP/IPM IL

The integrated pest management innovation lab (IPM-IL), previously known as integrated pest management collaborative research support program (IPM-CRSP), is funded by USAID and aims to develop IPM packages for minimizing the use of pesticides in agricultural production through scaling up of the developed packages supported by the strengthened supply chain of bio-pesticides through service providers. Nepal IPM-CRSP was initiated in the year 2006 and CEAPRED has been working in field sites in Rupandehi and Lalitpur to develop successful IPM packages for vegetables as well as transfer and upscale this technology amongst smallholders in this area.

The first phase (2006-2009) of the program was mainly focused on testing and validating some of the IPM components such as pheromones, solarization, plastic mulching, bio-pesticides etc. In the second phase (2009-2014), the major thrust has been on developing full-season IPM packages tested for several important vegetable crops addressing important pest issues. Research activities include on-farm field experiments on pest management component and developing IPM packages for important vegetable crops; tomato, eggplant, cauliflower, cucumber and bitter gourd. The project in Nepal is led by International Development Enterprises (IDE), and supported by CEAPRED, in collaboration with Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC) and Department of Agriculture (DOA).

The CRSP programme came to an end in 2013 and the IPM IL programme has since been introduced in two KISAN districts - Surkhet and Banke in an effort to upscale the lessons learnt from IPM CRSP. Building on the previous research from past year, Nepal IPM-IL has been successful in developing IPM packages for cucumber, tomato and cauliflower which are specifically recommended for mid-hill region of Nepal. Similarly, IPM packages for bitter gourd and cauliflower for the *Terai* have also been recommended and endorsed by the technical advisory committee.

### Successes of IPM CRSP:

- Different components of IPM package were verified in Lalitpur district representing mid-hill region of Nepal on three vegetable crops (cucumber, tomato, and cauliflower).
- Different components of IPM packages were verified in Rupandehi district representing *Terai* region of Nepal on two vegetable crops (bittergourd and cauliflower).
- Combined effect of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides was significantly higher in terms of yield and cost-benefit ratio as compared to stand alone treatments such as bio-fertilizers only, bio-pesticides only, farmer's practice and control.
- Participation of women in different activities of IPM IL was overall encouraging with 90.93% of the participants were female.
- Incidence of pests (fruit worm and fruit fly) has been found to be reduced by IPM technologies as compared to traditional methods. Pheromone traps were found to be effective in reducing the incidence of fruit flies in the vegetable crops (e.g. Bitter guard).



*Soap water technology for cucumber production*



*Non-chemical cauliflower production*

Building on the work of CRSP, the IPM-IL was implemented with the following specific objectives:

- To refine IPM packages and facilitate the Feed the future (FTF) Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition (KISAN) project to expand and disseminate verified IPM components and packages.
- Disseminate IPM packages to farmers and end-users through technology transfer and outreach programs in collaboration with local NGOs and government institutions.
- Creating a value chain network of bio-products in co-ordination with other stakeholders

The project is developing the packages accordingly on the following crops in the hills and terai:

- Package Development: Terai: Eggplant (trials in 2 sites), Tomato (trials in 4 sites)
- Package Revalidation: Terai: Cauliflower, Hills: Tomato, Cauliflower

Activities under IL aim to scale up the success of past interventions, particularly in collaboration with USAID funded KISAN Project. These include:

- Linkage meetings with the DADO and trainings by DADO
- Demonstrations at field sites and technical trainings
- Gender mainstreaming workshops for social inclusion
- Technical poster sharing for knowledge dissemination
- Coordination and networking with Agri care Nepal Pvt. Ltd, an IPM input supplier based on Chitwan district. Field testing, promotion and marketing, packaging, demonstrations, and value chain supply activities have started.
- Workshops on viral seed borne diseases
- Establishment of a Collection Center in Naubasta.

## Climate Smart Village (CSV)

Understanding the vulnerabilities associated with climate change and their implications for agriculture development, CEAPRED and ICIMOD have begun work towards implementing the concept of a 'Climate Smart Village' with the introduction of appropriate climate smart technologies. The work commenced in May 2014 and will continue for three years. A pre-scoping study was conducted by ICIMOD in Feb 2014 for selection of pilot sites followed by a scoping study conducted by CEAPRED in collaboration with ICIMOD in May 2014. Four sites have been selected in three VDCs comprised of different agro-ecological zones - lower belt (besi) and upper belt (hill side) and priority issues of the local people have been identified for intervention. Based on this, annual action plan has been finalized for implementation.

Within the scope of CEAPRED's three pronged intervention strategy (social mobilization, capacity building and institutional development), a total of 17 groups have been identified for implementation of CSV activities. Amongst the groups, six farmer groups (FGs) have been selected from the existing groups and activated by project staff while 11 new groups have been formed in the areas. As of now, a total of 486 farmers HH have joined the groups. Among the group members, 74.89% are female.

The groups are oriented on saving collection, credit mobilization, organization of monthly meetings and documentation of the minutes etc. Baseline methodology has been designed jointly by ICIMOD and CEAPRED teams and baseline study was carried out followed by vulnerability assessment study. Capacity building as well as orientation to farmer groups had been conducted in climate change, IPM technology, Jholmal preparation, waste water collection, crop rotation, mixed cropping etc. Exploration of farmer to Biogas Company and livestock insurance company had been conducted. A Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) of activities had been shared with ICIMOD and district stakeholders. Similarly, review of 1<sup>st</sup> year progress as well as 2<sup>nd</sup> year planning was shared with district stakeholders. It has been found that there is 100% adoption of Jholmal practice in the project sites. Farmers constructed 105 waste water collection ponds with 20 plastic ponds supported from the project. The 1<sup>st</sup> year result had shown that Srijana and Dalila tomato varieties are found to be the best varieties in the lower sites during the rainy season then long cross Sudha and Kiran varieties. Twelve plastic tunnels with drip irrigation have been demonstrated for off-season vegetable growing. After seeing the importance of plastic tunnel, 10 plastic tunnels were scaled up by the farmers. Similarly, 16 cowsheds management were demonstrated by the project

and it has been found that 15 cowsheds management were scaled up in the project sites. It can also be revealed that there is decreasing demand of chemical fertilizer in the agro-vets nearby the project sites. Demonstration on varietal testing of wheat as well as Jholmal demo in potato, mustard and wheat has been set up in the project sites. To learn about the importance of residue management, eight demonstrations have been set up in Mahadevsthan VDC comparing it with farmers' practices. Farmers in the project site were explored to ICT service through SMS in mobile about market price of agriculture product in every three days interval, weather forecast in every seven days interval and technical issue and solution of agriculture crop and livestock in every three days interval.



*Training on Jhol mal preparation*

# COMPLETED PROJECTS TOWARDS POVERTY REDUCTION AND LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT

## Nepal Economic, Agriculture and Trade Activity (NEAT)

The USAID funded Nepal Economic, Agriculture, and Trade Activity Project (NEAT) was implemented in 15 districts of Nepal for two years between 2011 and 2013. The project played a crucial role in advancing policies for economic growth, strengthening value chain and market access to increase competitiveness, and improve livelihoods thereby transforming the rural economy by increasing access to finance.

NEAT assisted the development of four value chains – tea, ginger, lentils and cardamom, through 20 private firms. As a result, 28000 farmers increased their income by more than 700% percent and their sales by NRs 26.5 million. Significantly, 40 policy and administrative reforms took place over the period of NEAT’s execution, enabling a tremendous impact in the project areas. CEAPRED was one of the leading partners responsible for Food security and Agriculture component. The project phased out in September 2013. Work in KISAN builds on the learning experiences from this project, whose main achievements were:

- To foster a conducive business environment for private sector led growth
- Encourage competitiveness and exports in selected commodities and services
- Enhance food security some of Nepal’s most disadvantaged communities
- Improve trade and fiscal policies to facilitate trade and increase revenues
- Strengthen microfinance and increase access to vulnerable groups in societies



*Farmers’ field day for varietal performance demonstration of Rice var. Radha-4*

## Home Gardens III

Phase III for the SDC funded 'Home Gardens' project was completed in July 2013. Implemented in collaboration with LI-BIRD, the project was implemented in Dadheldhura, Baitadi, Surkhet, Kavre districts since 2009 as a sister project to the VSP. The overall goal of the project was to contribute for sustainable improvements in food security, family nutrition and livelihoods through the establishment of home gardens in small landholdings to ensure diet diversification and improved nutrition. The project aimed to promote indigenous and improved species through a combination of traditional production methods and scientific technology. The cultivation of nutritious crops integrating fruits, ornamental plants, spices, medicinal herbs and vegetables in the home gardens of resource poor farmers was an exemplary concept that was replicated by many other institutions thereafter.



*Farmer applying Bordeaux mixture*

- Over the project period, a total of 35 groups were established with women and DAGs accounting for 84 % and 67 % of the 719 total beneficiaries respectively.
- It was successful in improving the food security status of concerned households, as evidenced by an end-line study. The percentage of households in the category of 6-9 months increased from 20 to 28 at the end of the project.
- There was also a marked reduction in the category of 0-3 food security month's i.e from 25% to 12 %.
- Vegetable consumption was found to be increased as compared to the first year of implementation. Consumption of vegetable produced in the famers' home gardens increased from 0.1 to 0.3 Kg/day/HH while the consumption of bought vegetable decreased from 0.4 to 0.3 Kg/day/HH.
- Similarly, there was an increase in fruit consumption, and the number of vegetables, spices, fruit trees, ornamental plants and medicinal plants found in the homestead.
- Towards the end of the project phase, farmers involved in the home garden activities had begun selling their surplus production and some of the farmers had stepped into commercial vegetable production. In the year 2012/13, a total surplus sale of 256 MT vegetable worth Rs. 6 millions.
- For the sustainability of the home garden concept, 11 multipurpose nursery owners were developed to act as local resource centers to supply seed, seedlings and saplings to smallholders with the required technical input. In the year 2012/13, these VMNRs earned Rs. 0.16 millions from the sale of seedlings and saplings.

### Home Garden Generated self Employment and Income for Ambika Rana

Ambika Rana, a 38 years old lady belonging to the Janajati group resides in Kalyan VDC, Surkhet with her husband, a son and a daughter. She joined the Home Garden program in 2067 B.S. She is an active member of the Sambridhi Home Garden Group as well as a successful multipurpose nursery owner. She owns 4 Ropani upland and 5 Ropani farm land where she used to grow traditional crops in traditional method. However, production from her land was not enough to meet even her family's basic requirements. The dire financial situation compelled her husband to migrate to the Gulf region to earn more money with hopes for a better life. In 2067 B.S. (one and half year ago) Ambika came to know about the Home Garden program being implemented in another VDC called Dasarathpur. She visited the implemented area and was very inspired by



the progress made by households involved in the Home Garden program. She was very interested to be a part of the program and requested the technician to launch a program in her area as well. After the program was launched in her VDC, Ms.Rana received numerous trainings on vegetable production, sanitation and nutrition etc. from CEAPRED. Using this knowledge, she started to grow vegetables on her land under the guidance of the CEAPRED technician. With the increase in vegetable production coverage in her area and upon the suggestion of the technician, she decided to establish a village multipurpose nursery. Today she raises vegetable seedlings and supplies them to her surrounding households. She has been able to manage a small water collection pond and sprinkler for irrigating her nursery and she has a compost pit where she prepares quality organic manure for her field. This year she sold vegetable seedlings of Onion, Brinjal, Chilli, Cucurbits etc. and earned Rs. 24,316. In addition to that she earned Rs. 16,000 from the surplus vegetable sales. Thus her total income for this year from vegetable and seedling sale has been Rs. 40,316. This income has allowed her to invest in purchasing food, clothes and educating her children. The vegetables from her home garden have also resulted in an improvement of the nutritional status of her family. Ms. Rana is now an independent lady and is an example for other women. She stresses on expanding this type of program in other poor areas also so that women of those areas also get the opportunity to earn and become self-employed.

## Poverty Alleviation Program

Since 2006/07, CEAPRED has been a partner organization of the Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) in implementing poverty reduction program in Sarlahi, Doti, Dadheldhura and Baitadi districts. Working with the most disadvantaged and marginalized communities in their struggle against poverty, unemployment, and food insecurity the overall objective of the program was to increase the income of the target groups.

The program was very successful in organizing poor and vulnerable families into Community Organizations (COs), capacitating these organizations for undertaking land and non-land based economic activities, building community infrastructure, and building an overall institutional capacity through a demand –responsive social mobilization process. A major component of this project was the revolving fund, which provided loan to the ultra-poor, assisting them in establishing various enterprises. During the 8 years of program implementation, the beneficiary households have been able to make significant achievements, some examples of which are as below:

### Sarlahi:

- The program covered 5 VDCs and formed 141 COs, directly serving 5117 households with total outreach to 29693 beneficiaries.
- Under the community infrastructure development interventions, two irrigation facilities, one school building, one culvert, two foot bridges, two collection centers and two drinking water schemes were built.

### Doti:

- The program covered 11 VDCs and formed 98 COs, directly serving 4,297 households with total outreach to 25,482 beneficiaries.
- 14 infrastructures, including irrigation and a micro-hydro were constructed.



*Group mobilization*

### Dadheldhura:

- The program covered 3 VDCs forming 57 COs and involving 2,512 households with a total coverage of 15,495 beneficiaries.
- One school building, two community collection centers, two micro hydro facilities, six drinking schemes and six animal sheds were constructed.

### Baitadi:

- The program covered 7 VDCs and formed 157 COs, directly serving 4,512 households with a total coverage of 28,210 beneficiaries.
- Altogether 14 infrastructures were developed over 8 years of implementation, including five irrigation systems, seven community collection centers, four micro hydro, and eight drinking water schemes.



*Small scale poultry production*

After implementation of programs in these four districts for almost eight years and making considerable impacts to the PAF programmes, CEAPRED's engagement with these projects completed in July 2013.

## Completed Action Research Project

### Horticulture-CRSP

The Horticulture Collaborative Research Program (Hort-CRSP) is a 3 year project implemented by CEAPRED in Nepal in collaboration with University of California (UC) Davis/USA, International Development Enterprises (IDE) Nepal, and Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC). The project began in October 2011 in Kavre and Rukum districts aimed mainly to improve seed quality by drying the seeds using ceramic beads/zeolite. The main goal of this research project was to develop farmer's capacity in bead technology and conduct analysis of reduced seed moisture using bead technology, which will contribute to maintaining seed in the dry chain and maintain seed quality for long duration.

All activities targeted in the DIP of the project were successfully completed in Kavre and Rukum. Its impact has been the following:

- This project has initiated the dry chain technology program for onion seeds in Rukum for the first time at farmer's level. Following several trainings and demonstrations, farmers are now eager to adopt the dry chain technology. Before the introduction of this technology, onion seeds were soaked in water, which proved to be detrimental to seed productivity. Farmers today are drying their seeds and packaging them in air tight PICS/ grain pro bars after drying the seeds in the sun to reduce moisture. About 4 metric tons of onion seeds dried with this dry chain technology has been marketed from Rukum to different seed entrepreneurs.
- 1,004 households in the two districts have participated in trainings and demonstrations on dry chain technologies.
- Seed drying experiments using zeolite/beads were conducted in the CEAPRED lab as well as in select cooperatives and district units in Kavre and Rukum to analyze seed germination and moisture content. It was found that the beads absorb and hold water molecules very tightly in their microscopic pores, gaining up to 20 to 24% of their initial weight. They were shown to absorb only water molecules from the air/environment and from seeds in a relatively humid condition. When placed in an enclosed space like a plastic or metal container, the beads would remove water from the air, creating and maintaining a very low humidity environment. Seeds placed into a container with the beads would lose water due to low air humidity, and continued to do so until they reached equilibrium. Desiccant-based drying simply transferred the water in the seed to the drying beads through the air without the necessity of heating. The beads could be subsequently removed and regenerated separately by heating at  $>200^{\circ}\text{C}$  for two hours to release the absorbed water. They can be used multiple times.



*Testing on zeolite bead technology for vegetable seed drying*

# INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Between 1991 and 2013 CEAPRED has evolved from a small non state actor to national level development organization contributing to nation's agricultural development. During these years, the organization has grown in size, outreach and impacts. The organization has added and revised its priorities and policies and has accorded priority to competent human resource, workforce diversity, gender balance, timely Monitoring and Evaluation and transparency.

## Capacity Development

CEAPRED believes that its staff is the center of the organization and puts high priority to the capacity development of its staff. The organization has been conducting annual workshops on a yearly basis with the objective of creating an interactive mutual learning platform. Along with an in-house technical seminar that is conducted every month. Likewise, many staff has gained various opportunities to participate in national and international symposium, seminars, and conferences representing the organization. Beside these efforts, the Centre has initiated resource farms and a knowledge management portal as a part of institutional development and knowledge dissemination efforts.

## Knowledge Management

From the year 2011/12 the organization has initiated knowledge management portal for sharing and documenting knowledge that are generated through projects. The center has been involved in knowledge management through its publications (books, manuals, flyers, posters etc.), library, monthly technical seminar for the staff for sharing experiences and knowledge and web based Knowledge Bank.

## CEAPRED Knowledge Bank

The knowledge bank is an initiative taken by Center for Environmental and Agricultural Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED) under the partial financial support of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through International Center for Integrated Development (ICIMOD) to disseminate the knowledge developed by the organization through participatory action research and/or proven through the good practices tested and validated in farmer's fields over the years. It functions as a centralized repository for information. Being information technology (IT) based, it is a portable resource for dissemination of information, generally online or with the capacity to be put online. This Knowledge Bank has become an integral component of CEAPRED's knowledge management systems, which will optimize information collection, data collection, and saving time. This year, the bank is filled with the information related to post harvest technology for vegetable seed, non-chemical IPM package for cauliflower, cucurbits, tea and tomato, seed drying bead technology, year round home garden calendar and a success story of pointed gourd and water melon in Ramechhap district. The Bank is envisioned to serve as a valuable source of knowledge for agriculture related technicians, organizations and practitioners. Recently, CEAPRED has joined Knowledge Management Nepal (km Nepal), a forum for knowledge management practitioners in Nepal.

## Resource Farm

With the concept of establishing a common site for the collection and evaluation of indigenous land races of crop varieties, adaptability performance testing of exotic (imported) crop varieties and production of quality source seed, a resource farm has been established in each cluster of Vegetable Seed Project. In addition to this, farms have also been used as a training venue for demonstrations on seed production and other support technologies such as water utilization, compost making, bio-pesticide etc. Following this concept, a well maintained resource farm (size: 1.5 ropani) has been established in Sipadol, Bhaktapur this year. At present, several vegetable crops are planted under exotic varietal evaluation trials and indigenous species collection and characterization. The farm is also being used for the hybrid seed production of tomato var. Srijana. Several varieties of vegetables which are in process of

registration have also been planted and are being tested. The farm is under the regular supervision of a consultant technician for CEAPRED and the Kavre cluster team. The process of data collection with varietal characteristics is in practice. In the long run, the farm is expected to serve as a place of learning and technology dissemination.

### Seed Testing Laboratory

The Seed Lab continues to provide new resource for agricultural practitioners and policy makers alike. This year, a total of 704 seed samples of different vegetables, cereals, and grass seeds were received in the laboratory for a quality test. Seeds were sourced from different VSP seed production districts, public sectors such as the District Agriculture Development offices and private organizations such as agro-vets/seed companies. Out of these, 589 seed samples (84%) were found to be within or above minimum standard, while 115 (16%) were below standard. With the exception of seed samples from private seed companies, a total of 362 samples were received for testing of which 334 (92%) were within or above the minimum standard and 28 (8%) is below minimum standard.



### District-wise Germination Test Result (Srawan, 2070 to Ashadh, 2071)

Districts/Private/Personal	Germination Test Result			
	(2013- 2014)	Within or above standard	Below standard	Total
Ramechhap	12	11 (92%)	1 (8%)	12
Okhaldhunga	14	14 (100%)	-	14
Khotang	12	11 (100%)	1 (8%)	12
Kavre	77	73 (94%)	4 (6%)	77
Myagdi	-	-	-	-
Parbat	13	12 (92%)	1 (8%)	13
Surkhet	25	16 (64%)	9 (36%)	25
Dailekh	9	6 (67%)	3 (33%)	9
Kalikot	-	-	-	-
Dolpa	-	-	-	-
Salyan	-	-	-	-
Jajarkot	3	-	-	3
Rukum	21	19 (90%)	2 (10%)	21
Dadeldhura	42	32 (97%)	1 (3%)	42
Baitadi	20	12 (100%)	-	20
Achham	16	9 (100%)	-	16
Private (Seed Co)	342	247 (74%)	87 (26%)	342
Public (e.g. SQCC+CEAPRED)	98	92 (94%)	6 (6%)	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>589 (84%)</b>	<b>115 (16%)</b>	<b>704</b>

# AUDITED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

**T.R. Upadhya & Co.**  
*Chartered Accountants*

61 Anamika Galli  
Baluwatar  
Post Box No. 4414  
Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephone: 977 (1) 4410927, 4414695  
Fax: 977 (1) 4413307  
E-mail: trunco@ntc.net.np

## Members

**Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development**

### Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED)**, which comprise the balance sheet as at 32 Ashad 2071, the statements of income and expenditure, cash flows and the statement of changes in fund for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

#### *Management's responsibility for the financial statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

#### *Auditor's Responsibility*

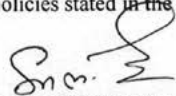
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider 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 principles used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by 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.

#### *Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of CEAPRED as of 32 Ashad 2071, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended on the basis of accounting policies stated in the accompanying Notes.

  
Sanjeev Kumar Mishra  
Partner



T. R. Upadhya & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal  
Date: 31 Bhadra 2071

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

**Balance Sheet**

As at 32 Ashad 2071 (16 July 2014)

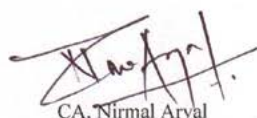
*(Amount In NRs.)*

Capital and Liabilities	Sch.	As at Ashad 32, 2071	As at Ashad 31, 2070
<b>Capital Fund</b>			
General Fund	1	61,866,555.59	53,281,739.70
Capital Fund		6,068,114.57	6,854,068.27
Staff Welfare Fund	2	1,745,278.68	1,730,453.91
H.K. Upadhyaya Trust Fund	3	2,485,649.15	1,362,976.23
SEED Revolving Fund	4	1,015,475.81	1,191,836.79
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>73,181,073.80</b>	<b>64,421,074.90</b>
<b>Asstets</b>			
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	5	<b>21,205,296.04</b>	<b>22,582,724.44</b>
<b>Investments</b>	6	<b>10,648,600.00</b>	<b>10,648,600.00</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Bank Balances	7	25,953,011.63	20,837,130.90
Advances & Receivables	8	38,178,097.05	26,121,703.54
Grant Receivable	9	22,504,869.03	15,072,101.24
<b>Total Current Assets (A)</b>		<b>86,635,977.71</b>	<b>62,030,935.68</b>
<b>Less: Current Liabilities</b>			
Payables	10	31,982,979.10	26,733,562.24
Deferred Income	11	13,325,820.85	4,107,622.98
<b>Total Current Liabilities (B)</b>		<b>45,308,799.95</b>	<b>30,841,185.22</b>
<b>Net Current Assets (A-B)</b>		<b>41,327,177.76</b>	<b>31,189,750.46</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>73,181,073.80</b>	<b>64,421,074.90</b>

Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

18

Schedules 1 to 18 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.



CA. Nirmal Aryal  
Admin and Finance Manager



Basu Upadhyaya  
Senior Manager (Admin & Finance)



Bharat P. Upadhyay  
Executive Director

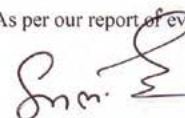


Iswer Raj Onta  
Treasurer



Hari K. Upadhyaya, PhD  
Executive Chairman

As per our report of even date.



Sanjeev Kumar Mishra  
Partner  
T.R Upadhya & Co.  
Chartered Accountants



Date: 2071-05-31  
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal



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

**Income and Expenditure Statement**  
For the year ended on 32 Ashad 2071 (16 July 2014)

*(Amount In NRs.)*

Income	Sch.	Current Year	Previous Year
Net Grant Income	12	175,194,215.81	164,241,091.72
Management Cost/Overhead	13	11,098,531.46	11,458,245.00
Recoveries from Monitoring Activities	14	7,221,429.18	4,306,563.02
Capital Grant	5	791,472.69	807,463.82
Other Income	15	2,190,131.29	1,874,813.86
<b>Total Income (A)</b>		<b>196,495,780.43</b>	<b>182,688,177.42</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Program Expenditure	16	175,194,215.81	164,241,091.72
Operating Expenses	17	10,826,116.81	8,715,860.61
Depreciation	5	1,945,631.92	2,087,856.43
<b>Total Expenditure (B)</b>		<b>187,965,964.54</b>	<b>175,044,808.76</b>
<b>Surplus (A-B)</b>		<b>8,529,815.89</b>	<b>7,643,368.66</b>

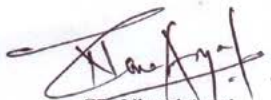
**Appropriation of Surplus:**

Surplus during the year		8,529,815.89	7,643,368.66
Transferred to Staff Welfare Fund		-	-
<b>Surplus Transferred to General Fund</b>		<b>8,529,815.89</b>	<b>7,643,368.66</b>

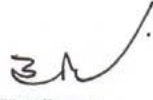
Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

18

Schedules 1 to 18 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.



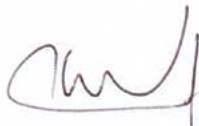
CA. Nirmal Aryal  
Admin and Finance Manager



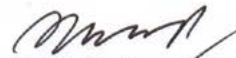
Basu Upadhyaya  
Senior Manager (Admin & Finance)



Bharat P. Upadhyay  
Executive Director

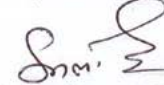


Iswer Raj Onta  
Treasurer



Hari K. Upadhyaya, PhD  
Executive Chairman

As per our report of even date.



Sanjeev Kumar Mishra  
Partner  
T.R Upadhyaya & Co.  
Chartered Accountants



Date: 2071-05-31  
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal





सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश

# बीज बेचेर करोड भित्र्याउने तयारी

सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको विकासका लागि बीजको माग अत्यन्तै बढ्दै गएको छ। यसको पूर्वाधार तयारी गर्न सरकारले योजनाबद्ध ढङ्गमा काम गरिरहेको छ।

सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको विकासका लागि बीजको माग अत्यन्तै बढ्दै गएको छ। यसको पूर्वाधार तयारी गर्न सरकारले योजनाबद्ध ढङ्गमा काम गरिरहेको छ।



नागरिक  
Thursday, 8 September 2012, बुधबार, २५ अक्टो २०१२

# तरकारीले कायापलट

सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको विकासका लागि तरकारीको माग अत्यन्तै बढ्दै गएको छ। यसको पूर्वाधार तयारी गर्न सरकारले योजनाबद्ध ढङ्गमा काम गरिरहेको छ।

सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको विकासका लागि तरकारीको माग अत्यन्तै बढ्दै गएको छ। यसको पूर्वाधार तयारी गर्न सरकारले योजनाबद्ध ढङ्गमा काम गरिरहेको छ।



## विषादी पनि बढ्यो

सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको विकासका लागि विषादीको माग अत्यन्तै बढ्दै गएको छ। यसको पूर्वाधार तयारी गर्न सरकारले योजनाबद्ध ढङ्गमा काम गरिरहेको छ।

सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको विकासका लागि विषादीको माग अत्यन्तै बढ्दै गएको छ। यसको पूर्वाधार तयारी गर्न सरकारले योजनाबद्ध ढङ्गमा काम गरिरहेको छ।

# सुदूरपश्चिममा तीन जिल्लामा १ करोड बराबरको विउ उत्पादन

द्विपक राज भट्टराई  
डडेल्धुरा २४ असार

तरकारी विउका लागि प्रख्यात मानिने आएको सुदूरपश्चिममा १ करोड २५ लाखकको विउ निर्यात भएको छ।

डडेल्धुरा, बैतडी र अछाम जिल्लामा गत वर्ष मात्रै विभिन्न जातका तरकारीको ९० मेट्रीक टन विउ उत्पादन भएको छ। ९० मेट्रि टन विउ उत्पादन भएको छ। ९० मेट्रि टन विउ उत्पादन भएको छ। ९० मेट्रि टन विउ उत्पादन भएको छ।

मंगलवार डडेल्धुरा जिल्लामा आयोजित वार्षिक समिक्षा गोष्ठीमा जानकारी दिँदै सुदूरपश्चिम क्षेत्रीय कलमख संयोजक उपेन्द्र राज जोशीले सिप्रेड द्वारा संचालित तरकारी विउ उत्पादन कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत गत वर्ष ९० मेट्रीक टन विउ उत्पादन भएको जनाएका छन्।

सुदूरपश्चिममा डडेल्धुरा, बैतडी, र अछाम जिल्लामा सन् २०११ देखि संचालन भएको तरकारी विउ आयोजना कार्यक्रम संचालन भएको छ। डिसेम्बर २०१४

# Farmers shift from grain to high-value vegetables

Over a span of 10 years, vegetable farming areas have grown 41 percent

POST REPORT  
BY RAMAN, N.C.S.

Experts said that Nepal's agricultural sector had radically changed course in the last decade with more and more farmers shifting from cereal to growing cash and vegetable crops.

According to National Agriculture Census 2011-12 released on Tuesday, the area under cereal cultivation has been decreasing. Against this backdrop, specialists said that the growing interest of farmers in vegetable farming was causing big in terms of both food security and higher purchasing power among farmers.

The census shows that cereal crop producing areas have decreased 9 percent accompanied by a massive rise in vegetable producing areas. Over a span of 10 years, vegetable farming areas have grown 41 percent to 68,800 hectares.

Meanwhile, the number of households involved in vegetable farming has nearly doubled to 1.82 million from 977,000 in 2001-02. "It shows a changed income generating process among Nepal's farmers," said Dev Shukta Shukya.

"It also shows that farmers are aware that they have an option to buy rice or other grains by selling vegetables.

Some experts have voiced concern that the trend of farmers shifting towards vegetables and cash crops might have negative consequences on the country's food security. But Shukya thinks that crop diversification will not affect food availability. "If farmers sell vegetables to buy rice, it is also food security."

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, people have food security when they are able to grow enough food, or buy enough food, to meet their daily needs for an active, healthy life. The donor community, including the private sector in Nepal, has been concentrating on the production of high-value vegetable crops. This shows that vegetables have tremendous market potential now and in the future.

A senior government agriculturalist Tej Prasad Luitel said that high-value vegetable crops give eight to 13 times higher profit compared to cereal crops. As a result, more and more farmers are opting for vegetable farming. For example, farmers now have realized that growing vegetables on 20 rupees of land gives better returns compared to growing food grains on 10 rupees.

"Besides, farmers can grow vegetables for five cycles in a year," said Luitel. And they don't have to worry about the market as vegetables have become a "guaranteed return" or "quick return" crop, he added.

Luitel said that the trend of farmers selling vegetables to buy rice had been increasing, particularly in the hilly region.

"During the monsoon, it is difficult to produce vegetables, and that ensures that the country can produce locally. But the working factor is that wheat production and about 60% are shrinking of an alarming level substituted by commercial vegetable farming," Luitel said.

The census shows that the country's farm lands shrank 128,600 hectares to 2,225 million hectares in 10 years. Moreover, Nepal's quality wheat and maize fields have decreased 6 percent, 6 percent and 12 percent respectively. They are the three staple grains in the country.

However, Shukya argues that the country's farmlands have been getting smaller due to increased urbanisation and land plating.



A file photo shows a vegetable farm.

Cereal crop producing areas have decreased 9 percent accompanied by a massive rise in vegetable producing areas



### Annex 1: CEAPRED at a Glance as at March 2015

Indicators	Unit	Total upto Dec, 2011	Jan to June, 2012	Total	Additional: July 2012 to June, 2013	Total till June, 2013	Additional: July 2013 to June, 2014	Total till June, 2014	Additional: July 2014 to March, 2015	Total
Districts covered	No	60	-	60	-	60	-	60	-	60
Municipality Covered	No	30	-	30	-	30	-	30	-	30
VDC Covered	No	924	36	960	27	987	277	1,264	-	1,264
Households Covered	No	173,098	5,634	178,732	4,657	183,389	34,880	218,269	47,000	265,269
Dalit	No	38,523	1,373	39,896	1,091	40,987	4,880	45,867	6,587	52,454
Janjati	No	32,329	1,500	33,829	1,042	34,871	14,740	49,611	20,210	69,821
Other	No	102,246	2,761	105,007	2,524	107,531	15,260	122,791	20,210	143,001
Group formed	No	9,588	239	9,827	181	10,008	1,599	11,607	2,479	14,086
Female Member	No	102,283	4,305	106,588	3,204	109,792	23,851	133,643	-	133,643
Male Member	No	67,661	1,437	69,098	1,453	70,551	10,789	81,340	-	81,340
Total Member	No	169,944	5,742	175,686	4,657	180,343	34,640	214,983	-	214,983
Cooperative Registered	No	176	11	187	16	203	139	342	-	342
Production Cooperative	No	42	6	48	8	56	31	87	-	87
Female Member	No	2,748	167	2,915	540	3,455	1,103	4,558	-	4,558
Male Member	No	3,715	60	3,775	423	4,198	1,138	5,336	-	5,336
Total Member	No	6,463	227	6,690	963	7,653	2,232	9,885	-	9,885
Saving and Credit Cooperatives	No	48	-	48	1	49	66	115	-	115
Female Member	No	3,481	-	3,481	24	3,505	2,914	6,419	-	6,419
Male Member	No	3,771	-	3,771	19	3,790	2,907	6,697	-	6,697
Total Member	No	7,252	-	7,252	43	7,295	5,821	13,116	-	13,116
District Union	No	13	1	14	-	14	4	18	-	18
Marketing Cooperatives	No	75	5	80	1	81	12	93	-	93
Female Member	No	2,088	21	2,109	186	2,295	316	2,611	-	2,611
Male Member	No	3,367	38	3,405	74	3,479	470	3,949	-	3,949
Total Member	No	5,455	59	5,514	260	5,774	786	6,560	-	6,560
Multipurpose Cooperatives	No	11	-	11	6	17	30	47	-	47
Female Member	No	1,030	-	1,030	134	1,164	702	1,866	-	1,866

Indicators	Unit	Total upto Dec, 2011	Jan to June, 2012	Total	Additional: July 2012 to June, 2013	Total till June, 2013	Additional: July 2013 to June, 2014	Total till June, 2014	Additional: July 2014 to March, 2015	Total
Male Member	No	1,221	-	1,221	35	1,256	565	1,821	-	1,821
Total Member	No	2,251	-	2,251	169	2,420	1,271	3,691	-	3,691
Total Female Member	No	9,347	188	9,535	884	10,419	4,959	15,378	-	15,378
Male Member	No	12,074	98	12,172	551	12,723	4,991	17,714	-	17,714
Total Member	No	21,421	286	21,707	1,453	23,160	9,950	33,110	-	33,110
Marketing Committee formed	No	107	5	112	4	116	42	158	-	158
Female Member	No	493	21	514	8	522	90	612	-	612
Male Member	No	314	32	346	16	362	257	619	-	619
Total Member	No	807	53	860	24	884	347	1,231	-	1,231
CBO Registered	No	571	-	571	-	571	10	581	-	581
Female Member	No	11,140	-	11,140	-	11,140	106	11,246	-	11,246
Male Member	No	3,652	-	3,652	-	3,652	88	3,740	-	3,740
Total Member	No	14,792	-	14,792	-	14,792	194	14,986	-	14,986
Training Organized (Events)	No	18,615	2,772	21,387	2,377	23,764	7,811	31,575	-	31,575
Dalit Female Member	No	13,814	6,219	20,033	3,944	23,977	10,210	34,187	-	34,187
Janjati Female Member	No	16,351	13,641	29,992	9,091	39,083	49,832	88,915	-	88,915
Other Female Member	No	310,915	10,155	321,070	17,959	339,029	44,160	383,189	-	383,189
Dalit Male Member	No	10,949	3,233	14,182	1,364	15,546	4,398	19,944	-	19,944
Janjati Male Member	No	6,674	6,941	13,615	22,066	35,681	16,646	52,327	-	52,327
Other Male Member	No	179,584	7,671	187,255	9,086	196,341	19,412	215,753	-	215,753
Total Participants	No	538,287	47,860	586,147	63,510	649,657	144,658	794,315	-	794,315
Infrastructure Development	No	72,861	778	73,639	2,448	76,087	117	76,204	-	76,204

Indicators	Unit	Total upto Dec, 2011	Jan to June, 2012	Total	Additional: July 2012 to June, 2013	Total till June, 2013	Additional: July 2013 to June, 2014	Total till June, 2014	Additional: July 2014 to March, 2015	Total
Micro-Irrigation Support (waste water collection pond, Treadle pumps, Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation, Surface irrigation)	No	68,580	622	69,202	2,444	71,646	579	72,225	-	72,225
Culverts/Foot bridges	No	25	8	33	1	34	-	34	-	34
Cooperative/Community/Collection Center	No	531	12	543	3	546	12	558	-	558
Micro-hydro power	No	9	1	10	-	10	-	10	-	10
Drinking water schemes	No	1,344	-	1,344	-	1,344	1	1,345	-	1,345
Animal sheds	No	2,372	135	2,507	-	2,507	12	2,519	-	2,519
Saving and credit Mobilization	NRs. 000	113,544	5,491	119,035	21,750	140,785	57,266	198,051	-	198
savings	NRs. Million	46,237	2,843	49,080	12,276	61,355	23,019	84,375	-	84
Credit	NRs. Million	67,307	2,648	69,955	9,474	79,429	34,247	113,677	-	114
Income	NRs. Billion	4,482,800	97,696	4,580,496	1,168,968	5,749,464	353,050	6,102,514	106,270	6
Income from Vegetable/Spices/Fruit	NRs. Billion	4,130,000	67,749	4,197,749	1,097,496	5,295,245	269,138	5,564,383	46,760	6
Income from Vegetable seeds	NRs. Million	131,800	21,817	153,617	67,964	221,582	69,361	290,942	56,510	346
Income from Livestock	NRs. Million	123,000	7,125	130,125	2,917	133,042	1,735	134,777	-	135
Income from Off-farm activities	NRs. Million	98,000	1,005	99,005	591	99,596	12,817	112,412	-	112
Income from Fish	NRs. Million								3,000	30

## Annex 2: List of Completed Projects

S.N.	Project/Program	Project/Program District	Project/Program Duration	Donor
1.	Rice Research in Nepal: Current State and Future Priorities	A study conducted in 20 Terai and 14 Hill districts	June 1991 - May 1992	Rockefeller Foundation
2.	Integrating Women Issues in Farming System	Kabhre	January 1992 – September 1992	International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
3.	Integrating Gender Issues in Solid Waste Management Program	Lalitpur	February 1992 – July 1992	Canadian Cooperation Office (CCO)
4.	Socio-economic Evaluation of Investment in Metal Bins and Appropriate Modality to enhance Wider Use	A study conducted in Lalitpur	October 1992 – November 1992	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
5.	Income Generating Project for Women Farmers along Dharan – Basantapur Highway (Phase I and II)	Dhankuta, Morang, Sankhuwasabha, Sunsari and Tehrathum	Phase I: October 1992 – September 1994 Phase II: January 1995 – June 1995	Phase I: Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) Phase II: Embassy of United Kingdom, Nepal
6.	Community Integrated Approaches for Income Generation and Solid Waste Management Program	Lalitpur	April 1993 – February 1994	CCO
7.	Community Solid Waste Management Program	Lalitpur	June 1994 – February 1995	World Conservation Union (IUCN) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
8.	Conflict Resolution in the Community Managed Forestry Program	Nuwakot	September 1994 – February 1995	International Centre for Self-Governance (ICGS), San Francisco, CA
9.	Study on Identification of Rice Recommendation Domains and Implication for Bio-technology Initiatives	A study conducted in 42 districts	September 1994 – August 1995	Rockefeller Foundation
10.	Study on Market Dynamics of Radish and Assessment of Other Alternative Agricultural Commodities for Higher Profitability	Nuwakot	November 1994 – December 1994	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) through Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI - Nepal)
11.	Study on Supporting Services for Effectiveness of Irrigation	Banke , Dailekh , Kalikot and Surkhet	November 1994 – December 1994	East Consult (P) Ltd., Nepal
12.	Income Generating Project for Women Farmers	Lalitpur	June 1995 – January 1997	CEAPRED (core fund)
13.	Popularizing Vitamin A through Fruits and Vegetables Project	Dhankuta	January 1996 – September 1999	USAID through Hellen Keller International (HKI)
14.	Common Property Institutions on Natural Resource (Forest) Management Study	A study conducted in 36 hill districts	April 1996 – October 1997	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

S.N.	Project/Program	Project/Program District	Project/Program Duration	Donor
15.	Income Generating Project for Women Farmers along Arniko Highway (Phase I and II)	Kabhre and Sindhupalchok	Phase I: April 1996 – March 1999 Phase II: April 1999 – September 2001	Embassy of Denmark, Nepal
16.	Community Based Economic Development Project	Baitadi	April 1996 – September 2002	CIDA through CECI - Nepal
17.	Income Generating Project for Women Farmers within Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) and Lumle Area (Phase I and II)	Kaski	Phase I July 1996 – June 1998 Phase II August 1998 – June 2000	Netherlands Development Organization in Nepal (SNV - Nepal)
18.			Sindhupalchok	September 1996 – October 1996
19.	Feasibility Study on Agriculture-based Income Generating Activities in Tuki Association Sunkoshi Command Area	Baitadi	October 1996 – December 1996	TOOL Consult, Netherlands
20.	Social Mobilization Component of Community Groundwater Irrigation Sector Project	Bara, Morang and Parsa	November 1996 – April 1997	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
21.	Income Generating Project for Women Farmers at Bhattadanda and Lamatar Village Development Committees (Phase I and II)	Lalitpur	Phase I: February 1997 - February 1998 Phase II: September 1998 – August 1999	Embassy of United Kingdom, Nepal
22.	Survey on Shallow Tubewells	Bara and Morang	March 1997 – April 1997	ADB
23.	Vegetable Seed Production Program	Dolakha	June 1997 – March 1999	Embassy of Denmark, Nepal
24.	Market Access for Rural Development Project	Surkhet	July 1997 - January 2002	USAID through CECI – Nepal
25.	Feasibility Study of the Introduction and Use of Centralized PV Battery Recharging Station in Chandeni VDC, Nepal	Kabhre	September 1997 – December 1997	TOOL Consult, The Netherlands
26.	Community Health Initiatives Project	Baitadi	July 1998 - December 2002	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) through Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI - Nepal)
27.	Nepal Crop Diversification Project Preparation Study (TA No. 3080-NEP)	A study conducted in 14 districts of Mid- and Far-western Development Regions	February 1999 – August 1999	ADB

S.N.	Project/Program	Project/Program District	Project/Program Duration	Donor
28.	Environmental Risks of Pesticides and Sustainable Development of Integrated Pest Management for Mountain Areas of Developing Countries considering Socio-economic Conditions and taking Middle Mountains, Central Nepal as An Example (DEVELOP IPM NEPAL)	Kabhre	May 1999 - September 2001	The Technical University of Braunschweig, Germany
29.	Poverty Alleviation Pilot Project	Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur	July 1999 – December 2000	International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)
30.	Establishment of Small-scale Commercial Vegetable Production in Three Leasehold Forestry Project Areas	Kabhre and Sindhupalchok	June 2000 – July 2001	FAO
31.	Health and Sanitation Activities in PLAN Bara/Rautahat Program Area	Rautahat	November 2000 - July 2001	PLAN International/Nepal
32.	Marketing Component of Bagmati Integrated Watershed Management Project	Kabhre, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Makwanpur and Sindhuli	June 2000 – June 2002	European Union (EU)
33.	Installation of Tubewells and Construction of Family Toilets	Rautahat	November 2000 - July 2001	PLAN International/Nepal
34.	Survey on Bonded and Non-bonded Labourers	Banke	March 2001 - June 2001	Center for Micro Finance (CMF), Nepal
35.	Water and Poverty Linkages in Mountainous Areas: A Case Study from Nepal	Kabhre	August 2002 – January 2003	International Water Management Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka
36.	Promoting Good Governance through Poverty Alleviation and Women Empowerment Project	Sarlahi	April 2000 – August 2003	Embassy of Finland, Nepal
37.	Participatory Vegetable Seed Production Program	Baitadi, Banke, Dolakha, Kabhre, Sarlahi and Surkhet	July 2000 - September 2003	Embassy of Denmark, Nepal
38.	Enhancing Food Security through Rural Community Infrastructure Works Programme	Baitadi	February 2002 - June 2003	GTZ/Nepal / Integrated Food Security Project (IFSP) for initial 3 months and Embassy of Denmark, Nepal thereafter
39.	Vegetable Production as an Enterprise for Poverty Alleviation in the Eastern Nepal	Panchthar and Ilam	April 2003 – July 2003	ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal
40.	Livelihood Empowerment Programme for Deprived Families through Income Generating Activities in Jhapa and Morang Districts	Morang and Jhapa	January 2004 - December 2004	The Lutheran World Federation Nepal
41.	Participatory Research to Increase the Productivity and Sustainability of Wheat Cropping Systems in the Eastern Sub-continent of South Asia	Morang	July 2002 – June 2005	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT International), South Asia Regional Office, Kathmandu, Nepal

S.N.	Project/Program	Project/Program District	Project/Program Duration	Donor
42.	Mainstreaming Marginalized and Disadvantaged Communities through Gender and Development Activities	Morang	Phase I: March 2001 - April 2003 Phase II: November 2003-October 2005	Canadian Cooperation Office (CCO)
43.	Consultancy Input in Community Ground Water Irrigation Sector Project	Chitwan, Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha, Saptari, Sunsari, Morang and Jhapa	Dec. 2004 – Nov. 2005	Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI-Nepal)
44.	Livelihood Improvement Through Income Generating Activities	Sankhuwasabha	February 2005 – April. 2006	The British Embassy
45.	Private Extension Services in the Vegetable Production Pocket, Amargadhi, Dadeldhura under Crop Diversification Project	Dadeldhura	July 2003 - June 2006	ADB through District Agriculture Development Office, Dadeldhura
46.	Honeybees in the Himalayas: Promoting Partnerships with Rural Development Organizations in the region	Kavre	October 2005 – May 2007	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
47.	Livelihood Improvement Project for Plan Families	Banke	March 2001 - June 2007	Plan Nepal
48.	Training the Nepalese Farming Community on Constituent Assembly	Banke, Surkhet, Palpa and Syangja	April – July, 2007	Chemonics International Inc.
49.	Livelihood Improvement Activities for Disadvantaged Households	Banke	July 2004 – Oct 2007	The Lutheran World Federation Nepal
50.	Self-Help Promotion and Economic Development Project	Sankhuwasabha	April 2000 - December 2007	German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ/Nepal)
51.	Livelihood Empowerment Program for Marginal and Disadvantaged Households in Achham and Doti Districts and Freed Kamaiyas in Kailali District	Doti and Kailali	July 2000 - December 2007	The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
52.	Socio-Economic Improvement Programme for Ex-Kamaiyas and other Vulnerable Communities	Banke, Bardia, Kanchanpur	February 2006 – Dec. 2007	European Union
53.	Livelihood Empowerment Programme for Marginalized & Disadvantaged Families through Income Generating Activities in Lalitpur District	Lalitpur	August 2003 – December 2007	The Lutheran World Federation Nepal
54.	Cultivating Peace: Educating Farmers on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement	Syangja, Palpa, Rupandehi, Banke, Bardia and Surkhet	January – April, 2008	Chemonics International Inc
55.	Integration of Sustainable Soil Management Practices for increasing production of High Value Cash Crops	Surkhet	Phase I April 2002 - March 2006 Phase II May 2006- March 2009	Sustainable Soil Management Programme (SSMP) of Helvetas - Nepal

S.N.	Project/Program	Project/Program District	Project/Program Duration	Donor
56.	Smallholder Irrigation Market Initiative (Nepal-SIMI) Project	Banke, Surkhet, Bardia, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Rupandehi,	July 2003 - September 2009	Winrock International
57.	Promotion of Vegetable Seeds for Poverty Reduction in Remote Areas of Nepal	Kavre, Dolakha, Surkhet, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Salyan & Jajarkot	January 2004 - December 2010	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
58.	Sustainable Livelihood Improvement Program	Lalitpur	January 2008 – December 2008	The Lutheran World Federation Nepal
59.	Local Livelihood Program	Surkhet, Dailekh, Salyan	June 2006 to May 2009	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
60.	Women Economic Promotion through Economic Empowerment	Rauthat	June 2007 – May 2010	Embassy of Denmark
61.	Jeevika Karyakram	Ilam, Dhanusha, Sarlahi, Rauthat, Kavre, Surkhet, Dailekh, Bardia, Kailali	January – December 2008	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board
62.	Food Security Initiative (FSI) in Nepal	Humla, Mugu, Rolpa, Rukum and Banke	Jan 2010 – Sept 2011	Europe Aid/EC via IDE
63.	Market Access for smallholder Farmers (MASF)	Rauthat	September 1st 2010-March 30th 2011	UK aid/DFID through IDE (International Development Enterprise)
64.	World Food Programme for the Social Safety Net Project on Improving Food Security, Livelihoods and Nutrition in Nepal (PRRO) Project	Dailekh	April 2011 – August 2012	WINROCK International
65.	CCAFS Organization Baseline Survey	Rupandehi	16 Dec 2011 – 15 Feb 2012	CCAFS
66.	Review of Food Production and Agriculture in Terai toward Formulation of JICA's Support Strategy : Food Security Support	Sunsari, Mahottari, Kapilvastu, Bank and Kailali	Nov 2011 – March 2012	JICA
67.	Scoping Study on Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security – Pilot Program on Climate Resilience	Saptari, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Lamjung, Chitwan and Dailekh	February – April 2012	IFC
68.	Climate Change and Food Security (CCAFS), Organizational Baseline Survey, CGIAR Funded (indoganggetic plains)	National: Sunsari, Sarlahi, Rupandehi, Banke, Kanchanpur International: Bangladesh, India		CGIAR
69.	Linking Farmers with Markets for Rural Prosperity (RIU)	Kaski, Syanja, Palpa, Rupandehi and Kapilbastu	Sept 2008 – March 2011	DFID through NRI
70.	Participatory Action Research on Stress Tolerant Non-paddy crops	Surkhet Jumla Corridor and Dolkha Ramechhap Corridor	1st May 2011 – 31st May 2012	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

S.N.	Project/Program	Project/Program District	Project/Program Duration	Donor
71.	Education for Income Generation and Conflict Mitigation	Surkhet, Dailekh, Pyuthan	February 2008 – September 2012	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development
72.	Home Gardening Program Phase –I and II	Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Kavre, Dolakha, Surkhet	April 2007 – March 2010	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development
73.	Nepal Economic Agriculture & Trade Activity (NEAT)	Nepalgunj, Butwal, Dang & Ilam	Jan 2011 – Sept 2013	USAID through Chemonics International Inc.
74.	Linking home garden in inclusive development programme for contribution in securing livelihoods of resource poor and DAGs in Nepal: HOME GARDEN PROJECT, PHASE III	Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Surkhet, Kavre	Apr 2009- July 2013	SDC via LI BIRD
75.	Poverty Alleviation Program	Sarlahi	March 2006 – February 2009	Poverty Alleviation Fund
76.	Integrated Community Development Program	Baitadi	May 2006 – June 2009	Poverty Alleviation Fund
77.	Livelihood Empowerment through Agriculture and Community Mobilization	Doti	May 2006 – July 2009	Poverty Alleviation Fund
78.	Poverty Alleviation Program	Dadeldhura	October 2007 – September 2008	Poverty Alleviation Fund
79.	Vegetable Seed Project (VSP) III	Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Accham, Rukum, Salyan, Jajarkot, Surkhet, Rukum, Dolpa, Kalikot, Parbat, Myagdi, kavre, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga, Khotang	Jan 2004-Dec 2014	SDC
80.	Horticulture CRSP	Kavre and Rukum	01 Sep, 2011 to 2012 to 2014	USAID/IDE Nepal
81.	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP) Vegetable	Rupandehi and Nawalparasi		European Commission (EC)
82.	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP)- Fish	Rupandehi and Nawalparasi	April, 2012 to November 2014	World Fish Center, Bangladesh
83.	IPMCRSP	Lalitpur and Rupandehi	October, 2012 to September, 2013	USAID/IDE
84.	Home Garden Program- Phase III	Surkhet, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Kavre	2011 to 2014	SDC via LI BIRD
85.	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP)- Seed	Rukum and Surkhet	2012 to 2014	EC via IDE Nepal
86.	Kitchen Garden Program	Sindhuli	2013 to 2014	CARE Nepal
87.	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP)- Impact Study	Rupandehi and Nawalparasi	2013 to 2014	EC/World Fish



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**Executive Board  
Chairperson**



**Executive Director**



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- Program/ Project Management
- Program Development & Research
- Seed Laboratory

**Director (Administration & Finance)**

- Human Resource
- Finance and Accounting
- Logistics and Operation

**Field Offices**





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