

**SHIP NEPAL**  
**Simikot Humla**  
**ANNUAL PROGRAM NARRATIVE REPORT FOR 2010-11**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Before 2010-011, SHIP Nepal were done various training/workshops activities, support in seed supply system (locally unavailable vegetable seeds, agriculture tools, green house establishing materials) to young and adult farmers and support in constructing safe family toilet and installing improved cook stoves. 2010-011 the major focus program of SHIP Nepal is base line data collection for monitoring and evaluation plan preparation. For this, initially organized staff meeting, district and field level orientation workshop/meeting. From the meeting prepared survey strategy and methods, selection of program sites (for household and FGD), sampling for household survey, prepared survey instrument (for household questionnaire and FGD checklists, data collection of 589 household and focus group discussion in 16 site/communities then data editing, compilation. Consultant hired for data entry and processing in Pokhara and received supports from USC Canada Asia Pokhara -Regional representative and scientific advisors Dr Pratap Kumar Shreshtha for this work and report preparation.

We accomplished a base line report for monitoring and evaluation of CIDA 5 year's 5 thematic program. Beside this, published SHIP-Nepal 4 year's progress report (2007-011) and implemented previously done regular activities. Another new think is done: collected local seeds of maize, penicum millet, bean and buckwheat for establishing biodiversity block and 4 sites selected to establish diversity block of this crops. 18 kg foundation seed of two species paddy is distributed in 5 sites for PVS (establishing mother and baby trial).

Following mentioned are the some specific challenges and opportunities during implementing program.

1. People expectation is very high during data collection. They need more facilities and support in seeds, irrigation; community building, school building, wooden bridges when they give the information.
2. Some people expect to get support in controlling insect pest, wild animals after giving information from their side.
3. Using quadrate method in finding biomass and production from per unit area is very tidy job in farmer's field as more time consuming and farmer did not accepted this method.
4. Due to lack of agriculture based field staff difficult to work and did not acquired sufficient data and consumed more time to get relevant data.
5. For data entry and analysis including report writing, no trained manpower available in SHIP N and need to hire consultancy.

Following are strategies of organization in the past year

- ❖ Capacity building of local people through sensitization/training/orientation for seed security & diversification, climate change, adaptation & mitigation, rural economy & farmers organization and gender equality in community & district level
- ❖ Community empowerment on farmers' right, gender equality, management of genetic resources & climate change related issues through sensitization & awareness, mass gathering meetings.

- ❖ Support in some soft hard ware agro based infrastructure (toilet, ICS, irrigation pipe, seed, sapling & other agriculture tools) to promote ecological agriculture and improve household environment including increase food production for food security, nutrition, health & sanitation.
- ❖ Strengthen the capacity of community based organization to realize the ownership on development for rural capital formation through institutionalizing farm communities in their initiation.
- ❖ Coordination, Advocacy & networking in district, regional & national level for on farm in-situ conservation & sustainable use of GRs, adaptation & mitigation against land degradation, desertification & climate change and strengthening rural economy for sustainable livelihood in farming communities.
- ❖ Regular follow up, monitoring, reporting, feasibility & impact study, documenting and publication.

Almost above mentioned strategies are accomplished. Most of the staffs are from initial working with more infrastructure related work during UCS Nepal. Presently, program strategy is differed than before. Due to lack of infrastructure work, financial management structure is not in balance. For coming year program based on the base line data collection for M & E plan, difficult to get success due to agriculture background staff. In SHIP Nepal, only one agriculture staff out of 7. All documentation work and field based activities responsible on him. He never received the documenting, report writing and coordinating training. Based on CIDA 5 year core theme, some field level staff need to screening and need to train relating in documentation in coming year. Similarly, SHIP N paying office space and have its own land to make resource building, due to lack of finance delay in building construction work. If SHIP Nepal has its own building, annually 1, 38,000 rupees will be saved.

## 2. PROGRAM REACH

Following are the illustration of program reach for the year (2010-2011).

District or commune or province name	Nepal, Humla			
Total number of villages or communities	4 VDCs, 16 program sites/communities			
Villages or communities participating in USC programs (by name)	Takla/bamta, Kharpelgaun, Durpa, Yanchu of Kharpunth, Deukhuri, Gopka, upper Lali, Pyusa of Lali, Karanga, Raya, Gumba/gumbadhara, Thali of Raya and Lower Ripa, Upper Ripa, Unapani-Lekh, Unapani-Aula of Sarkideu VDC			
Estimated total number of HHs in participating villages or communities.	1268HHs in which 278 in Kharpunath, 296 in Lali, 312 in Raya and 382 in Sarkideu VDC.			
Number of HHs <b>indirectly benefiting</b> from USC programs in 2010-2011.	780 household indirectly benefiting from USC program in 2010-011			
Number of HHs <b>directly</b> participating in or benefiting from USC programs in 2010-2011. ( <b>Direct Beneficiaries</b> )	488 out of these, 112 in Kharpunath, 111 Lali, 130 in Raya 135 in Sarkideu VDC			
Total number of <b>direct beneficiaries</b>	Men	Women	Young men	Young women
	299	218	210	139

**Note:** *Direct benefiting household* mean those participants and household involved in

*Field and district level training, workshop/meeting and getting support (ICS, irrigation pipe, toilet construction materials, seed and sapling) and remaining household in total household are included in **indirect benefiting household**.*

### **3. PHASE IN AND PHASE OUT**

No such phase in and phase out in SHIP Nepal program running communities in the year 2010-011.

### **MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR 2010-011**

Thematic sub sections:

## **A. Base line data collection for M and E plan preparation**

### **Objectives**

To ensure the best result from the five thematic actions of plan baseline study was carried out.

### **METHODOLOGY**

- 1.1. Survey strategy and methods
- 1.2. Selection of program sites (for household survey and FGD)
- 1.3. Sampling for household survey
- 1.4. Survey instruments (for household questionnaire and FGD checklist)
- 1.5. Data collection and editing
- 1.6. Data analysis and report writing

### **Activities**

#### **For Theme 1 & 2**

1. Orientation on assessment of GRs (PGR & AnGR) and food and biomass production of the area
  - a) District level workshop on Base line data collection for Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Preparation.
  - b) Field level Orientation on assessment of GRs (PGR & AnGR) and food and biomass production of the area.
  - c) Field visit, orientation by USC Canada Asia Director Dr Pratap Kumar Shreshtha and SHIP Nepal team-September 27 to October 3
  - d) Drafted, finalized and printed HHs & FGD format
2. Data collection for Monitoring and Evaluation plan preparation through house hold interview and focus group discussion

### **For theme 3 and 4**

1. Orientation and assessment on Economic status and women activities on agro-biodiversity conservation work.

### **For theme 5**

1. Follow up and assessment of young farmer's activities on biodiversity conservation

All above mentioned activities are carried out to get the best result for M & E plan preparation. SHIP N staffs -agriculture program coordinator, income generating supervisors, social mobilizer fully involved in district and field level orientation. SHIP Nepal executive officer and administrative and account officer involved in management part and district level coordination meeting/workshop and orientation. Account officer also involved during data collection team as group leader in Lali VDC.

Before data collection, SHIP N executive officer, agriculture coordinator and one social mobilizer participated in south Asia regional workshop in Pokhara. After workshop returning in Humla, sharing meeting held with in SHIP N staff for CIDA 5 year's 5 thematic area. One district level orientation workshop carried out to community development committee, cooperatives executive body and leader farmers. During the workshop, 16 program sites and sample size were find out and field level orientation organized in these program site. Participant's selections were done by those bodies who involved in district level orientation. In district and field level orientation, working strategy of CIDA 5 years on 5 thematic areas and objective of base line data collection for M and E plan preparation were discussed. Household survey check list and focus group discussion FGD format drafted, edited and printed and two days orientation for data collection to young unemployed person and local primary teachers from program VDC. Practical work were done in survey format in four groups and four household selected to interview for data collection during orientation.

After orientation four data collector teams were formed, 14 community people were participated in data collection. Chudmani pokharel (Administrative and account officer), Santosh kumar Jirel (agriculture program coordinator), Kali bahadur bhandari (income generation supervisor), Depak phadera (social mobilizer) are the team leader. An agriculture coordinator supervised to other team leader. In data collection work, household survey form fill through individual household interviewed and focus group discussion were done to get common information.

After data collection, each format rechecked and meeting with data collector and some missing information received from them.

Data processing work done in USC Canada Asia Pokhara. One data processing manager and 2 data entry person were hired and SHIP N agriculture coordinator fully involved in data processing and report preparation. Dr Pratap kumar Shreshtha (USC Canada Asia Regional representative and scientific advisor) support from data collection checklist preparation and data processing to report preparation.

During base line data collection, farmer's expectation is very high that they shared their problem and hope to solve from SHIP Nepal when data collection work is done. They need to control monkey, scorpion, mouse and other insect pest in their crops. They need more high yielding varieties and infrastructure facilities and support in crop processing equipment and storage systems. They also hoped animal treatment facility in their village.

These all challenges and opportunities are faced during data collection. Some challenges like insect pest and wild animal control is out of SHIP Nepal strategy. Seed supply system, some infrastructure support in irrigation, crop processing storage is good opportunity for SHIP N job during 5 years remaining four years program.

Bio-mass and crop production could not be done as USC provided format through quadrat method and traditional method is used to measure crop production. The bio mass production did not find out due to time consuming and farmer did not allow going inside their crop field. This will be done in diversity block in the year 2011-012 program activities. Cropping calendar, crop area and wellbeing status being done and will be produced soon.

## **B. Regular program**

### **4.1 Seed supply systems and diversification of plant genetic resources**

In seed supply systems and diversification of plant genetic resources the major implemented activity is on farm in-situ conservation and sustainable use of PGR. Under this two sub-activities implemented 1) district level workshop on in-situ conservation and sustainable use of PGRs and 2) seed education class for PVS. 3) Field level workshop on conservation and sustainable use of NTFP and 4) Support paddy seed for PVS and seed collection from farmers for biodiversity conservation block establishing.

For district level workshop, participants' selections were done through CDC, cooperatives/groups and some were selected. After workshop, 4 persons were selected as a local facilitator to conduct seed education class for participatory varietal selection. The district level workshop was conducted by SHIP Nepal agriculture program coordinator. Four seed education classes were organized in Yanchu of Kharpunath, Pyusa of Lali, Raya of Raya and Ripa of Sarkideu VDC. 2 local teachers, one trained person in agriculture background and another one from 10<sup>th</sup> class passed unemployed person involved to conduct the seed education class. Around 30 participants including 15 women were selected. The classes were set for three months one hour class and two classes in a week. The main objective of the seed education class is to do the participatory varietal selection from coming year. The class schedule prepared by program coordinator and supplied to the class teachers. The classes were set to start from crop maturing stage to harvesting and storing period. Four field level orientation workshops were carried on conservation and sustainable use of NTFP where the degradation of non timber forest product being loss. For PVS trial (mother and baby trial) 18 kg of paddy foundation seed improved from Libird organization distributed in five communities.

Some field level training workshops days minimized (two days to one day) due to people participation and in seed education class one hour class set for twice a week.

All the activities undertaken were issue based and related to farmers. However other organizations providing allowance (cash, rice, pulse) for training/workshop even in field level and the program provided by SHIP Nepal become less effective and desirable participants did not present the selected activities. These are the key issues in Humla.

During implementing activities, we should provide some support to those participants to involve in action and we support some irrigation pipe, equipment and seed. Similarly, we need to support for few and active farmers those will be a model and the knowledge will spread out from them. This learning support to plan coming year activities to do PVS in farmers field and biodiversity conservation block establish.

### **4.2 Climate change adaptation and mitigation (including land rehabilitation work)**

Under this theme ICS installation, support in family toilet construction materials fruit sapling/seed and green house construction material, supports are the key activities. All these activities are regular and previously well known in SHIP N program area for Humla. Support in small irrigation HDI pipe is another new activity for the year 2010-011.

In ICS installation, SHIP-Nepal provided 63% subsidy including total cost and transportation up to Simikot from Nepalgunj and user contributed 37% cost and transportation from Simikot to the area. 110 improved cook stoves installed in 110 household out of these, 50 were from additional program budget. In safe family toilet construction SHIP N provided 16.66 kg of cement, 2 meters outlet pipe, toilet pan set and skill labor cost for one household and technical support and user contributed in material transportation from Simikot to area and all toilet construction work.

In green house construction material, SHIP Nepal provided facilitation in material purchasing from Nepalgunj to Simikot and users contributed in material cost price and green house construction work. SHIP Nepal provided 17.84 kg of 13 different species vegetables seed for seasonal and off-season production, fruit and herbal in free of cost and distributed fruit sapling in 83.33% subsidy and technical support and community people contributed 16.66% per sapling and transportation from nursery to planting area. This year distributed 400 gram wild apple seed to one school and one nursery main for root stock preparing, 1 kg of atis seed to 3 household to raise nursery and direct sowing in main field. 157 household benefited from this activities.

The small irrigation pipe is supported for designing small home garden cultivating fruit, vegetables and atish root. 6 communities of Kharpelgaun of Kharpunath, Gopka of Lali, Raya and Thali of Raya and Unapain-aula and Iekh of Sarkideu VDCs. 1600 meters of HDP 25 mm pipe is supported for irrigation in 2.45 hectares of vegetable, herbal, fruit garden in 8 locations. 56 households including 17 ethnic and 3 dalit household benefited from the support. For proper and sustainable utilization of irrigation pipe, site selection and agreement has done with cooperatives and community development committee and 25% of pipe cost bear by the users.

SHIP Nepal staffs did all the work from demand collection to material purchasing, distribution, technical support.

The challenges are: difficulty in material transportation due to monopoly of private air cargo farmer did not plant the provided sapling according to SHIP Nepal guideline (digging pit and on per plant tree area), unavailable of other fruit sapling than apple sapling, wild apple seed for nursery raising to produce rootstock plant, lack of irrigation facility and open grazing system. Insect pest problem is serious and some time ecological farming method could not control the epidemic insect pest. Another challenge is in marginal -dalit community did not offered installing ICS.

From this year learning, SHIP Nepal planed to install ICS in dalit house. For this, 30 ICS out of 60 planed for dalit community making little smaller in ICS size and 50% subsidy than other cast. In case of fruit sapling distribution, few and desired farmers will be selected, planed in digging pit and sapling plantation in presence of SHIP staffs. SHIP Nepal has planed to produce unavailable fruit sapling in the area.

### **4.3. Rural economy and support to farmer organizations**

Under this theme, support to ecological organic agriculture service center, ecological organic agriculture cooperative promotion training and district level training for small entrepreneurship development are the key activities which are following from previous year.

Ecological organic agriculture service center located at Simikot is a local NGO associated under SHIP Nepal advocating in policy level at district headquarter related issue on agro-biodiversity conservation work against chemical farming and hybrid seed and involved making Humla district as chemical free district. SHIP Nepal supported meeting cost and establishing hoarding board for the spreading the knowledge of diversity conservation work.

Ecological organic agriculture cooperative promotion training and district level training on small entrepreneurship development are regular and same activities doing since previously and SHIP Nepal staff implemented all this activities.

To implement the activities, sharing and participants' selection meeting held with community development community, cooperative chairs in presence of social mobilizer or through sending letter to them. SHIP Nepal related staffs prepared training schedule, material. In field level training, orientation program management did by cooperatives and groups. All the activities were same as previous.

The challenges face in implementing activities is same as earlier mentioned in theme one that is people expectation is very high. Women participation is very low and men dominated community. Less number of women involved in cooperative and leadership position. From challenges and learning few people will be taken in and facilitate in women need based productive activities (support in oil expelling, threshing, other crop processing work).

#### **4.4 Gender equality**

Follow up with gender club and mass gathering on gender and agro biodiversity conservation related issues are two activities implemented for the year 2010-011 under gender equality. One day combined meeting was organized with child club member and 5 mass gathering were organized one in one program site. SHIP Nepal program agriculture coordinator involved in conducting meeting. Before meeting letter were send to each club to involve in meeting. In mass gathering activities two active leader farmers from previous program areas mobilized to share their experience in gender and agro-biodiversity conservation related work. SHIP Nepal staff (social mobilizer and IG supervisor) involved from back side. In previous year, mass gathering were organized through school students and this year organized through sharing farmers to farmer's knowledge to each other. SHIP Nepal send to letter to gather community people to group/community development committee related person for management of the program.

In mass gathering, people expectation is same as mentioned other theme about allowance and women participation also little as compare to men. Lesson learned is women participation need to increase in coming year program through planning women need based activities like income generation. Similarly, gender club need to support and completion activities should be planed in coming year program.

Oil expelling is very hard work in Humla. SHIP Nepal has supported oil expelling hand compression machine in Durpa community. The machine is about 30 kg is constructed in Kathmandu and checked taking raw material from Humla. The result showed 40% of oil expelled than traditional method. The machine is distributed in free of cost for trial. This is from additional budget. If this is successes from community side, SHIP Nepal planed to do massively in all communities in coming year. 47 household including 23 ethnic benefited from the support. This job is women need based and women are happy and support in biodiversity conservation work.

#### **4.5 Spreading of USC program (includes Young farmers)**

For spreading, USC program through young farmers, schools, and community based organization and stake holders key activities organized in the year 2010/011 are: meeting on role of young farmers in biodiversity conservation work, program review and planning meeting and farmers' right introductory and coordination workshop.

Most of the young farmers (school drop out and other) involved in gambling and taking alcoholic beverage in SHIP Nepal working communities. To raise awareness to them SHIP N organized a one day meeting about the role of young farmer's in biodiversity conservation work in the area. This is good opportunity to learn them to conserve biodiversity through sustainable using the natural resource like medicinal plant at harvesting time and use of the cash they earned from herbal selling.

Program review and planning meeting and farmers' right introductory and coordination workshop organized in district head quarter. Both meeting/workshop were for two days. SHIP Nepal staff (program coordinator) coordinated both workshop. In review and planning meeting community development committee, cooperatives chairs/members in first day program, review of previous implemented activities and coming year planning guide line were prepared and discussed. In second day first session, District stakeholder- Government organization- 4(DADO, DLSO, DFO, Domestic small enterprise development office) and non government organization-9(WWS, SIDC, RPUDP, RDP, HCDA, NCF, HDI/Libird/Nids, WUPAP, KIRDACK) were participated in combined and presented their working area and activities and coming year plan.

SHIP Nepal 5 years working strategy were discussed in second day session participated and at the end of second day district administrative officer, district security officer, political party, red cross, FM radio and other government official officer (DADO, DLSO, DFO) were gathered and shared workshop summary.

The farmers right introductory and coordination workshop organized at district head quarter participants from four program running VDCs. Libird staffs, district agriculture officer, district livestock and district forest technical person conducted the workshop about present issues of farmer's right in agriculture, livestock and forestry.

SHIP N program coordinator and IG supervisor managed the review and planning meeting/workshop.

The challenge under this theme is working strategy and desired of different organization and donor in the district is different organization to organization. Community people are more positive on those organizations which provide the sufficient training/workshop/meeting allowance and food/pulse. Still in contribution, other organization providing unskilled labor cost in construction work.

#### **4.6 Other (if you have activities that do not fit in above four)**

##### **1. School environment program**

Four school environments improved through supporting nursery land preparation at Hilsha naundhara middle secondary school Kharpunath-7 durpa, furniture support in Motiram primary school at Lali-1 deukhuri and Devkota primary school at Sarkideu Unapani and room wall sealing, compound land preparation and toilet construction support at dalit child reading center at Raya-4, Gumbadhara. Doing these activities no environment effect or causes or damaged. For furniture timber old trees are cut down with out effecting environment degradation. These activities are new for SHIP Nepal working area for this year and support to spread USC program in biodiversity conservation work through school teachers and students and school guardians are also positive at SHIP N program.

To improve school environment through conserving biological diversity around the school the most challenge/problem is open grazing system and know one live during winter season and animal damaged the entire planted tree sapling around the school and need to wire or stone compounding around the school.

We learned small support in infrastructure program will help biodiversity conservation work from community side. Need to plan small support in infrastructure work need by community.

**2. Added equipment and office utility** - One moisture meter, one altimeter, 4 set of weighing machine, measuring tape, one computer added. All these facilities will support in PVS and bio diversity



block establishment and study work for CIDA four years program. Moisture meter, computer, altimeter are purchased from additional program budget.

**3. Supporting wall for SHIP Nepal resource land:** From additional budget, 15 meter long 9 fit heights (8 fit under ground) with 2 fit width supporting wall constructed. 91 cubic meter stone collected and purchased for this work and 21 cubic meter stone used in wall construction and remaining will be used in wall compounding.

**4. Publication:** 200 copies of 25 page SHIP Nepal progress report from 2007 to 2011 published. Report compilation and writing work done by agriculture program coordinator Santosh kumar Jirel and editing/rewriting is done by Dr Pratap Kumar Shreshtha (USC Canada Asia Pokhara regional representative and scientific advisor). Graphic design and publication work is done in Kathmandu by Chudamani Pokharel (Administrative and account officer).

#### **4. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS ACHIEVED.**

As already mentioned in implemented activities, the major program of the year 2010/011 is focused on base line data collection for monitoring and evaluation plan prevarication. At the end of the year SHIP N prepared the summary of base line data required by CIDA USC Canada. How ever the base line situation could not find out in following indicator

##### **Indicator-8**

Number of **households** demonstrating an increase in **land capability** (e.g. based on holistic assessment of soil fertility, water retention; biomass coverage, productivities, indicator species etc.) under **Improved food crop and biomass productivity on-farm**. The productivities of crops are measured out through household interview based on their traditional method. Assessment of soil fertility, water retention, biomass coverage could not be done due to this is more tidy, time consuming, scientific based method and farmers did not accepted. The land topography is differed than other part of the country and land are scattered not in one place though farmers did not involved in this job harvesting the crop. SHIP Nepal has planed to show the farmers through developing diversity block and PVS (mother trial from 2011/011) on research based.

Instead of above event, SHIP Nepal planed to find out the cropping pattern, crop calendar of 8 to 12 household depending on the number of household in the site. This work will finished with in July 15 and compilation will send to USC Canada. Based on this data, positive changing activities will plan out.

##### **Indicator 14**

Number of **households** with **increased sales** of agricultural products as a result of support for **post-harvest transformation** under **the improved economic security theme**, because during SHIP Nepal three years period did not support such type of effort. This will be the base line for coming four years activities and SHIP Nepal committed to do this types of work.

##### **Indicator -18**

Number of **households** where **women** have **improved access to means of production** (e.g. land, labor, tools, credit, seed) did not found out under **increased influence of women's knowledge, priorities and leadership in food production and food security work**. In SHIP Nepal working areas, most of the household are men headed and land are registered in men's name. **This is traditional concept.**

**At the end of 2010/011, beside above mentioned activities, SHIP Nepal accomplished all the work in base line data collection for M and E plan.** The summary report prepared and sent to USC Canada based of donor provided guideline. Data collection work in cropping pattern, cropping calendar and wellbeing ranking work remained at the year end. All the data compilation for base line M & E plan preparation for SHIP Nepal used except these remaining work also finished but placing all data at required format and narrative writing work remained. This work will finished with in July 15 and will be sent in USC Canada. Our organization and staffs capacity is increased in some extend than before and all the activities will be planned in coming four years period.

The summary of outcomes achieved under theme wise are mentioned as follows

**Out comes: Seed security and Diversity**

From assessment for base line data collection of M & E plan preparation

**16 communities are targeted for seed security and diversity theme for CIDA 5 years program**

**Out come:** 1. From base line study, out of 1268 household, 42.29% household have found low food security, 26.20% household have medium food security and 31.51% household found high food security

**Out come:** 2. In seed security and diversity, base line situation showed cereal, legume, oil seed, vegetable, spices, fruit and herbal crops are growing by people of working areas. Out of these, cereal crops is the core crop of working area under this, finger millet, Panicum millet, wheat, buckwheat, naked barley, rice, maize, foxtail millet and barley are 9 major crops respectively. 97.45% of responded households have their seed source and 39.56% of responded household exchanged and received/purchase from out sources to meet their additional requirement.

From assessment for base line data collection of M & E plan preparation

In base line data the seed security status of the area is in three category namely low, medium and high status. Low seed security means number of household they did not get the desired quality of seed from out sources; medium seed security means number of household with seed got from outside on their desired quality and high seed security means number of household with own seed produce. Study report showed the high seed security in 97.45% household in cereal, medium seed security in 20.71% household and low seed security in 19.02% of household. In legume crops, 92.02% households have high seed security, 3.56% household have medium and 3.73% household low seed security. In oil seed crop 63.49% household have high seed security, 4.24% household have medium, 1.86% household have low seed security. In vegetable 91.51% household have high, 16.97% household have medium and 10.35% household have low seed security in responded household. In spices, 82.34% household have high, 11.71% household have medium and 3.9% household have low seed security. In fruit crops, 53.31% households have high seed security, 27.33% household have medium and 14.43% household have low seed security. In herbal crops, 21.22% households have high seed security and 1.36% household has low seed security. This all percentage of household is calculated in responded household.

This analytical report indicates, people of working areas depend on fruit sapling and vegetable seed in external source. In herbal crops, people are just starting to collect seed from jungle and have low seed security.

From the view of inter-specific and intra-specific crop diversity, 99.83% household growing cereals, 85.73% household growing legume and 84.04% HHs growing potato, 83.02% household growing spices, 78.09% HHs growing vegetable, 64.51% growing oils seed crops and in fruits growing household categorized in 3 category-apple growing household found 35.69%, walnut growing household 40.74% and other fruit (peach, plum, orange, lime, lemon and grapes) growing household found in 37.69%. and only 10.52% household involved in growing and domesticated herbal species (Atis root).

The analytical report indicate, people of working areas involved in growing cereal crops in high number, fruit growing household number is in medium and herbal growing household number is found in very few.

In cereal species found 9 crop types with 81 varieties, in vegetables 11 crop types with 21 varieties, in potato 1 crop type with 8 varieties, in spice 8 crop types with 11 varieties, in legume 6 crop types with 25 varieties, in fruits 8 crop types with 16 varieties, in oilseed 9 crop types with 10 varieties and in herbal 2 types with 3 varieties grown by the farmers of SHIP Nepal program areas.

From regular program activities following are the achieved out comes

1. Out of 4 communities, 3 communities are involved in **biodiversity conservation block establishment and participatory varietal selection** work where seed education classes were conducted. Four local crop species (Panicum millet, buckwheat, maize and bean) seed are collected, prepared site selection and distributed for biodiversity conservation block establishment in Durpa, pyusa, Lali and Raya. 2 varieties of paddy foundation seed brought from Pokhara and distributed to 25 household for PVS (mother trial and baby trial) in Kharpelgaun of Kharpunath, upper Lali of Lali, Raya of Raya, Ripa and Unapani of Sarkideu VDCs. These communities are engaged in seed selection starting from field, some are involved to conserve local land races understood the importance of diversity and increasing biodiversity in their field, Some are involved in imported vegetables seed selection for next generation. Some are understood the importance of participatory varietal selection

## **Out comes: Climate change adaptation and mitigation**

### From assessment for base line data collection of M & E plan preparation

#### **12 communities are targeted for to improve capability and productivity of agriculture land in running CIDA 5 years program activities.**

As we already mentioned in analytical summary of **indicator 18 above**, we calculated the productivity of key crops from farmer's method through household questionnaires.

In cereal key crops productivity of paddy is very high (4.72%) ton per hectare as reported by 71.81% of household where as in finger millet and Panicum millet are lower (2.87% & 2.55% respectively) reported by 96.26% & 88.96% of household respectively. Productivity of wheat and naked barley is almost similar to each other and slightly better than buckwheat, finger millet and Panicum millet. In all legume crops grown by farmer, bean is the key crops and productivity is very low 1.51 ton per hectare as reported by 93.37% of household. In vegetables crops potato, pumpkin and brinjal are the major crops with productivity 6.43 ton per hectare, 10.90 kg per plant and 2.54 ton per hectare respectively reported by 88.45%, 52.29% and 41.94% of household accordingly. Chilly (hot pepper) is the key crops in spice with 2 ton per hectare reported by 67.74% of household.

From the base line report, number of household reporting an increase in diversity of agriculture product in 3 categories: 1. food crops- the result is already mentioned in seed security and diversity, 2. 909(71.64%) of household collecting grass/forage from their own land and 3. 737(58.06%) of household collecting fuel wood from their own land.

### From regular program activities following are the achieved out comes:

Raised 4 nursery bed to produce fruit sapling for coming year in Durpa of Kharpunath, Gopka of Lali and Lekh (gusha) of Sarkideu VDC in 26 square meter. In this 4 nursery, one is raised by women at Lek (Gusa) Sarkideu VDC, one is in durpa school and other one is by technical person who was involved in SHIP Nepal for on the job training in previous year at Gopka, Lali and other one in Lekha(Gusa) of Sarkideu VDCs. 1400 peach, wild plums (chuli), hard and soft walnut in which germinated 603 seedling and 1000 of wild apple (edimail) were seeded in seed bed for producing rood stock for grafting apple in coming year. 1200 root stock plant germinated and remaining is still germinating. In all seeded species and varieties, local peach and plum seed are not success to much. All these mentioned seed SHIP Nepal only supported 500 gram of edimail to 3 nursery and remaining seed are collected and sowed by nursery man themselves. 27 fruit garden established in 0.97 hectare planting more than 10 saplings (270 apple) by 27 household.

SHIP Nepal supported 1000 gram of Atis seed to 3 farmers 2 in Durpa and one for Raya-3 for seedling production. Out of these, 2 women involved for the job. One woman and 1 man raised atis nursery bed in 4 square meter of land and another one involved to broad cast atis in more than 0.05 hectare of land. Beside these, number of farmer involve in atis cultivation through raising seed bed and collecting seedling from near by jungle.

Beside these, during the reporting year, constructed safe family toilet in 60 household and installed improved cook stove in 110 household and received clean environment, good health from these activities.

According to SHIP Nepal suggestion to farmer due to climate change effect, farmers are aware and involved in changing cropping calendar, mixed farming for insect pest repealing against using insecticides, punishment to those farmer who fire in jungle, involved in plantation of fruit, fodder trees in personal and school land, plantation of crop according to weather, discussion on climate change effect adaptation and mitigation in school, neighbor with each other. One school involved in plantation of fodder trees around the school at Laligurans secondary school Lipne Sarkideu where SHIP Nepal conducted school education on biodiversity conservation.

## **Out comes: Rural economy and support to farmer organizations**

### From assessment for base line data collection of M & E plan preparation

#### **16 communities are targeted for to improve rural economy and support to farmer organization for CIDA 5 years program activities.**

As we already mentioned in **indicator 14** above, During SHIP N previous three year working period this type of supporting activities did not implemented. This will be the base line for coming four year program activities.

## **Out comes: Rural economy and support to farmer organizations**

### From assessment for base line data collection of M & E plan preparation

Base line report indicates 95.76% of household spending money in clothes, 81.83% household spend their money in children education, 79.63% household spending money in festival and social rituals, 71.82% household spending in food purchase, between 30 to 60% of household spending money for agriculture & livestock production, medicine, household maintenance, buying kitchen utensils, paying loan to interest and in agriculture tools. 3.4% of household spending money on purchasing land and 5.77% of household spending money in irrigation.

Major cash income of the program areas are from agriculture diversity (25.29%), livestock diversity (30.73%), forest diversity (59.25%), service, pension, labor (82.00%) of responded household.

In women led agro-biodiversity production, 3.40% of household involved in fruit farming, 1.70% of household involved in vegetable farming, 3.90% of household involved in herb collection/plantation, 1.02% of household involved in beekeeping business. These indicate very few women are engaged in agro biodiversity production activities in the sense of business.

Base line data indicate 25 small scale hotel business with 4 in good status, 8 in medium and 13 are in poor. 34 small retailer shops with 8 are in good status, 12 are in medium and 14 are in poor. 12 tailoring services with 6 are in good status and 6 are in medium. Other services (ironsmith, goldsmith, utensil maker) are 8 in poor status.

5 organic agriculture cooperatives with 1 in good status, 2 in medium and 2 are in poor status. Similarly, 7 organic agriculture groups 1 in good position 3 in medium and 3 are in poor status.

### From regular program activities following are the achieved out comes:

Out of 7 groups, 1 group involved in organic agriculture saving credit cooperative registration process from both community upper and lower Ripa of Sarkideu VDC. All the registration process completed and cooperative registration is remained. 27 household involved with 27 member including 3 women. In which 2 are dalit household with 1 woman. Among the member 2 women are in leadership position.

11 entrepreneurs out of 25 trained involved in small scale business taking loan from cooperatives/groups. They improved their small scale business selling exported daily requirement goods and also involved selling their local goods beans, hot pepper, apple in china boarder and increasing linkage with china market.

Additional 5 hotels are involved in establishing agro biodiversity hotel garden in kharpu of Kharpunath VDC, 1 in Ripa and other 3 in Unapani of Sarkideu VDCs with constructing toilet, organic vegetable garden.

## **Out comes: Gender equality**

### From assessment for base line data collection of M & E plan preparation following are the achieved out comes, combined assessment with economic status with theme-3

**16 communities are targeted for to increase influence of women's knowledge, priorities and leadership in food production for CIDA 5 years program activities.**

As we already mentioned in **indicator 18** above, base line situation could not be measured due to men dominated community in present. Women have no land registered own their name. In total 85.06% men headed and 14.94% of women headed family found during data collection in household questionnaires. This will be the base line for coming four year program activities.

Base line situation indicate 36.6% of women participation in agro biodiversity conservation related training/workshop and 34.7% of women participation in crop processing (harvesting, threshing, storing and cooking practices) training out of trained 23% of women in leadership position in different ago biodiversity conservation related activities.

During base line data collection in orientation and focus group discussion women participation is 45.82% to share their knowledge and expectation. But in household survey interview, 14.94% of women involved to share their knowledge, information on household and diversity. Women expectation were found very high during data collection in focus group discussion and household interview to control insect pest, wild animals, and irrigation facilities and improve seed of wheat, rice and vegetables. From focus group discussion, women are found as labor and involved in household work and field work in production and men are found user and advisors and involved more in outsider work in selling, buying and community work.

**Out comes: Gender equality**

**From regular program activities following are the achieved out comes:**

From mass gathering, child club and women supportive activities, women and child are found more encourage and involved in leadership position and getting their right. They also aware to be parallel participation in development work. In some where some women are involved to talk against conventional ritual and untouchable tradition.

47 household with 23 ethnic women got oil expelling facility in one community from this their time will be save by 20% than before and 40% of more oil extracted from the hand compression machine.

Marginal communities are also aware to teach their girls in school. When girls are educated their family will be greater in education, health and good family background.

**Out comes: Engaging stake holder and young farmers in spreading USC program for effective documentation of out comes**

**From regular program activities following are the achieved out comes:**

Targeted program site or communities are 16 as mentioned other theme.

194 young farmers involved in agro-biodiversity based activities out of total 80 are girls from school education on sustainable use of agro-biodiversity conservation.

High level and frequent participation in meeting, workshop and training from 6 government organization namely village development committee in four program running VDCs, district development office, district agriculture office, district livestock service centre, district forest office, district women development office and 16 non-government organization(NGOs).

Base line data indicate the above mentioned 22 organizations (6 government and 16 non government organization have been inspired by the SHIP N program.

**From regular program activities following are the achieved out comes:**

4 schools environment improved and 472 students including 94 girls received better physical structured for study, out of these students 163 students including 71 girls from marginal household (dalit and ethnic cast)

SHIP Nepal publication report support to spread out USC Canada working strategy under the vision of SoS program through policy maker in district stakeholders.

*Summary of implemented activities are illustrated in table number -1*

**Some photos related to activities**  
**1. Base line data collection activities**



Dr P K S in staff meeting in Simikot



Orientation class for data collection at Simikot



Field level orientation for assessment for data collection of M & E plan



'CDC chair talking about data collection orientation



Young farmer involved in FGD



FGD in climate change issue



Matrix ranking about



Data collection at Ripa

## 2. Related to Seed security and diversity



Diversity of seed in working areas



A farmer selected pumpkin for seed



A woman keeping onion seed for next generation at Lali-5, Upper Lali



Broad leaf mustard seed production is successes in SHIP N working area



Imported  
Onion Variety  
Grown in Lali vdc



SHIP Nepal staff preparing diversity kit for biodiversity block establishment



Mother and baby trial paddy seedling for PVS at Sarkideu-2, Ripa



A woman giving care for PVS paddy nursery at Lali-5, Upper Lali

3. For theme 2 related photos



Conventional cook stoves



A set of ICS materials



Carrying ICS materials



kitchen utensils become clean after ICS installation



Carrying toilet construction materials



A pair constructing toilet at Kharpu



A hotel owner showing his newly constructed toilet at Lali-9, Bhirgauda



A hotel woman in green house work at Sunakhada, Lali-4



Cont... for theme -2



Deforestation for new land



Re-plantation of fruit trees where deforestation at Gusha



Nursery preparation work



Cauliflower seedling at Unapani Gusha



A woman in her green house in winter at yanchu, Kharpunath-8



A woman in her diversity garden at karanga Raya-1



A woman with local radish seed grown in green house at Kharpelgaun Kharpunath



Cooperative chair care giving his atis plant at Kharpelgaun

4. For theme -3 and 4 related photos



Women are sharing in cooperative promotion training



Practical work in entrepreneurship training



A young sewing using training facility



Hotel environment improvement (toile & green house)



Mass gathering program at community



Oil expelling machine



Devikanya aidi a women from Durpa Practicing oil expelling

5. For theme -5 related photos



Supporting wall construction image



Note : Before wall constructing there were stone collected in the land, now a days just sown buckwheat, radish in the land.  
The trend is foreigner due to air problem for some days.



SHIP N 4 years progress publication 2007 to 2011

The end