

## Final Project Completion Report 2012-2015

<b>Version</b>	<b>February 1-15, 2016</b>
<b>Country:</b>	<b>NEPAL</b>
<b>Geographic Area(s):</b>	Humla district, Dandaphaya, Hekpa, Syanda, Khagalgaun, Muchu and Limi VDC. In Dandaphaya VDC- ward no 1-4 with paltasi, gwalekhor, thaya, Jabuka small villages in Dandaphaya village, ward no 5 Tuling village, with Okhrena upperland small village, ward no 8 Dharapori village, ward no 6 & 7 chauganphaya village, ward no 9 panglathun village; In Syanda VDC ward no 1 & 2 Yangu village, ward no 2 Santa village, ward no 4 to 7 Syanda village, and ward no 8 & 9 Kholsi village; In Khagalgaun VDC, ward no 1 Lamakholsi village, ward no 2, 3, 4, 5 khagalgaun village, ward no 6 chyaduk, ward no 7, 8, 9 kermi village; In Hekpa VDC, ward 1 gadapari village, ward 2 & 3 dhinga village; In Muchu VDC ward 1 Albung village, ward no 5 Yanger village, ward no 1, 2, 3, 4 Chala, ward no 6 Muchu village, ward 7 Tumkot, ward 8 & 9 Yari village and in Limi VDC, ward 1 & 2 Tila village, ward no 4, 5 & 6 Halsi village and ward no 7, 8 & 9 Janga village.
<b>Programme/Project Name:</b>	Humla Development Initiative (HDI)/ Self Help Initiative Promotion Centre (SHIP) Nepal
<b>Main goal of the project:</b>	"Strengthen the capacity of rural people in On farm "In-Situ" conservation & sustainable uses of Genetic Resources(GRs), "Empowering the young & adult farmers against land degradation, desertification & climate change" and "strengthen the rural economy for sustainable livelihood security"
<b>Approx. No. of HH covered by the project/</b>	987
<b>Report Compiled By:</b>	Santosh Kumar Jirel (Agriculture Program Officer)
<b>Report Period:</b>	Year 2012- year 2015
<b>Name of implementing organisation, address, tel, website</b>	Self Help Initiative Promotion Centre (SHIP) Nepal, Simikot VDC, Humla Tel 977-087-680071, Website: <a href="http://www.shipnepal.org.np">www.shipnepal.org.np</a>
<b>Name, email address and mob tel of the organisation leader</b>	Chudamani Pokharel (Program Manager), E-mail: <a href="mailto:pokharelc.shipn@gmail.com">pokharelc.shipn@gmail.com</a> , mobile#:9851019732
<b>Name, email address and mob tel of the project leader</b>	Santosh Kumar Jirel (Agriculture Program Officer), E-mail: <a href="mailto:sjirel.shipn@gmail.com">sjirel.shipn@gmail.com</a> , mobile#:9848339883

**A map of the project areas showing the districts and sub-districts**

SHIP-NEPAL PROJECT OFFICE
HDI-PROGRAM VDCS
SoS -PROGRAM VDCS



## Executive summary

During project year 2012 to 2015, most important thing able to implement all applied intervention/activities to achieve the output and outcome indicator. To enhance food security situation of rural poor and marginalized smallholder farmers living in highly food deficit areas and rain-feed condition of Humla from support to access in quality seed of high yielding cereal crop varieties (maize, wheat, rice), facilitate to adopt sustainable agriculture practices, increase crop production in potato, rice, wheat, maize and bean and reduce livestock mortality rate and improve and increase productive livestock number through proper management of livestock keeping system and providing regular animal health treatment and vaccination at household level by village animal health worker. Increased in access quality seed, sustainable agriculture practices, crop production in potato, rice, wheat and bean of 310 household (166 male and 144 female households). Livestock mortality rate decrease and increase productive livestock number of 677 household in which 345 male and 332 female household benefited.

To improve family nutrition and hygienic condition of marginalized smallholder farmer especially women and children living in highly food deficit areas of Humla from support in establishing home garden for family nutrition including increase access of women and child in diversified dietary sources and used toilet and iron cook stoves for improved hygienic condition in all household of selected VDCs. 598 347 251 Increased access of women and child in diversified dietary sources and used toilet, iron cook stoves and micro hydro facility by 598 household in which 347 male and 251 female household in total household.

To improve HHs economic opportunity of rural poor and marginalized smallholder farmers especially women living in geographically isolated areas of Humla from support in cooperative registration and promotion, income generation and diversified income generating sources. 214 household (113 male and 101 female household) engaged in 5 cooperatives. The cooperatives collected total fund Rs 653,050.00 from entrance fee, share, monthly saving and HDI supported 110,000.00 seed money. Cooperatives are involving in income generating activities from surplus sale of home garden product, agriculture and livestock surplus product sale.

To improve HHs economic opportunity of rural poor and marginalized smallholder farmers especially women living in geographically isolated areas of Humla from support in cooperative registration and promotion, income generation and diversified income generating sources. In all above objectives and outcome, 987 household benefited from the program. In total 1154 participants involved in

different intervention in which 529(46%) male and 625(54%) benefited from more household of Syanda, Danadaphaya, Khagalgaun and Muchu VDCs and 40% of Hekpa and 10% of Limi VDC.

To enhance gender mainstreaming empowering women and dalits living in highly discriminate and or under privileged conditions in Humla through support in supporting to benefit women and dalit in project intervention, increase in women percentage in decision making process, reduce chhaupratha malpractice and women drudgery of selected communities. During 4 years project period 47% women and 23.5% dalit are benefited from the project implementation. 40.81% women are found in key decision making position in total of 131 participants of cooperative action committee, account and supervision, loan committee and forest user committee members. It has been found reduced in chhaupadi malpractice by 40% (before support and sensitization, they were practiced 5 to 7 days and now they practiced 3 to 5 days during monthly period in Syanda and Dandaphaya VDCs.

To enhance good governance and institutional strength for effective coordination and linkage amongst the key development actors in Humla through capable of practicing participatory planning, and monitoring process and community plans secured budget from government and other donors. 30% cooperatives are capable of practicing participatory processes for planning, monitoring and coordination. The progress % is less than expected in plan is due to most of the cooperative registered in the middle of the year 2015.39 percentage of community plan secured budget from local government (VDCs)

### Local context

Regarding relevant local specific situation at the local areas and at the national level within the project period, at the end of the year 2015, more livestock diseases seen lower side of the district. More of the sheep and goat die due to PPR disease in middle and lower side of the district. This situation did not see severely in SHIP Nepal HDI program area. Even in rice production found very good in kholsi of Syanda and potato production in Muchu VDC where good irrigation facility available. In other side depend of rain fed situation, due to low, late and short rainfall, snowing crop production found poor in Humla district. LAPA provided more training and training allowance to the people and less participation in HDI program. Due to changing political situation and long terai strike and frequent earth quake suck pricing of transportation and material-seed, pipe, polymer sheet etc became high in the year of 2015. Transportation becomes 40% high as compare to last four years back.

## Methodology of data collection

Simple format was developed regarding support activities, and fill of the format conducted each activities. This was developed by agriculture program officer and fill up by field staffs through interview with each support beneficiaries. There was data of each implemented activities in each year. The data review and pick up from each year annual report. Each data entry in excel sheet and processed in compiled form.

## Stakeholder Monitoring

**Table A**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	Any <b>changes</b> or incidents that should be noted related to the stakeholders
<b>Population</b>	
Farmer communities (priority is given to women, dalit minorities, janajati, resource poor and marginalised people)	Major focused were given to Janajati, women and dalit resource poor
<b>Private sector</b>	
SNV, UNDP, USAID, UNICEF, KIRDARC, DEPROSC, HCDA, SIDC, Nepal Trust etc.	Humla Agriculture Development Project is started since the year 2013 in Humla, Nepal trust, ISIS, SIDC-snow land integrated development committee, are the private sector more coordinating since the year 2012
<b>Public sector</b>	District Agriculture Development Office, District Livestock Development Office, District Forest Office, related, Village Development Committee, District Development Committee, NGOs-
District Agriculture Development Office	From the year 2014, more coordination done with district agriculture, forest and environment committee and more action were taken from this committee in district level
District Livestock Service Office	
District Forest Office	
District Development Committee	
Village Development Committee	

## Cooperation with other stakeholders

**Given local government cooperated in following degree and their strategies follow:**

1. Local government: VDC for matching fund collection regarding micro hydro project, threshing and oil expelling mills establishment and village animal health worker local resource person preparation. Farmer organization (cooperatives/mulsamittee) and field staffs advised and involve in VDC planing meeting for matching fund collection regarding related activities.
2. **FM radio** for interview with farming communities and information. knowledge sharing dissemination and publication news. Invide in office and meeting, agreement to conduct the proposed activity to disseminate through FM radio program
3. **DAFEC**-district agriculture, forest and environment committee for review meeting, information sharing, dissemination and coordinate with national journal. Organized meeting, agreement, fund tranfered with DAFEC for conduct and organized the proposed activities.
4. **District cooperative union** for social audit, cooperative auditing. Organize/fix the location/auditor fee, invite to the auditor, inform each cooperative registered in the district.

## Risks management

Table B

Description of Risk	Does this occur within the project life? How has the risk occurred affected the project implementation?
<b>External Risks</b>	
1. Transportation:	Yes this risk occurred during the project life. Only means of transportation to Simikot is by private airlines. Due to their monopoly, in the air transport, carrying goods and travel cost are very expensive compared with other remote districts of Nepal. In addition, it is not possible to fly into Simikot and transport goods on.
2. Lack of coordination and collaboration among GOs and NGOs	More coordination were done with district agriculture office, district livestock service office, district forest office, VDC for resource mobilization (technical and fund)
3. Prevalence of politically affiliated NGOs in the district	Political affiliated NGOs got more donor/budget. Due to more budgets, public contribution and training allowance are more to those NGOs working in the VDC. From this, people are more conceded with those NGOs.
<b>Internal Risks</b>	
1. Scattering programme VDCs:	Muchu VDC is very far from the working area. It takes long time to reach and take more fund.
2. Community contribution:	Due to less community contribution, take long time and more budgeting
3. Social discrimination	No
4. Geographic condition	January to February is very difficult to work with the communities. The planned activities carryout in other month in coordination with farming communities.

## Sustainability / Exit strategy

SHIP Nepal working strategy has slightly changed to form community development committee (CDC) in each village. In each VDC, Group/Mulsamittee formed since the year 2012. Since the year, 2014, group/mulsamittee are dissolved and registered 1 to 2 cooperatives in Syanda, Khagalgaun, Dandaphaya and Muchu VDC instead of working with CDC/Mulsamittee. Group/mulsamittee are trained for cooperative registration. After cooperative registration, they were trained for proper accounting system. They know well about the working modality of SHIP programs, implementation strategy and other activities. Local community owns the program from planning to implementation and takes responsibility of the program. SHIP Nepal works in strengthening such community based

organisations like cooperative so that they will be capable to planning, managing and implementing the programs as well as to coordinate with other concerned organizations in future. By the end of the project, SHIP Nepal envisions to strengthen these communities based organisations to that level in which they will be capable of taking over the HDI program and continue it after it has been formally phased out.

### **Result report for the Project period (2012 – 2015)**

*Brief description of the each outcome is given below.*

#### **Outcome 1: Enhanced food security situation of rural poor and marginalized smallholder farmers living in highly food deficit areas and rain-fed conditions of Humla**

To enhance food security situation of rural poor and marginalized smallholder farmers living in highly food deficit areas and rain-feed condition of Humla through support to access in quality seed of high yielding cereal crop varieties (maize, wheat, rice), facilitate to adopt sustainable agriculture practices, increase crop production in potato, rice, wheat, maize and bean and reduce livestock mortality rate and improve and increase productive livestock number through proper management of livestock keeping system and providing regular animal health treatment and vaccination at household level. During four years period, 41.04% (412 household out of 1004 base line household) of household able to accessed in quality seed of cereal-maize, wheat, rice and potato crops This is in progressive way as plane. Increased varietal diversity of important food crops (1 maize, 3 in wheat, 2 in paddy and 2 in potatoes) in 29.78% (299 household out of 1004 base line HHs) household). The progress is little beet less than expected due to late maturing the PVS support wheat varieties as usual harvesting time of wheat in Humla. 41.69% household have increased food crop production in (80HHs in maize, 125 HHs in rice, 97 HHs in wheat and 145 HHs in potato) crops. Death of livestock mortality rate has been reduced by 30% at 31.47% HHs by the end of the year 2015. Due to late monsoon, drought emerged low forage yield and occurrence of epidemic diseases in goat/sheep and poultry. Coverage of household is less than expected due to check duplication of animal health camps in program VDC (Dandaphaya) and continue annually camping in Syadna VDC. Productive livestock numbers have been increased in cow, Juma, chauri, Yak and mule in 40.24% HHs 9404 HHs in total of 1004 base line HHs) at the end of the year 2015. 11.75% HHs (115 HHs in total of 1004 base line household) of disadvantaged groups practiced rabbit and poultry



production. The achievement is less than the expected due to support receiver household used meat purpose rather than exchange within the community for extend and multiply and in poultry, more disease and wild enemy problem seen.

**Output 1.1 No. of HHs with access to quality seeds of important food crops:**

Promote high yielding varieties of cereal crops (maize, wheat, rice); Develop LRPs and promote community based seed production (CBSP); Training on cereal production; Training on local seed production & value addition, Exposure visit are the intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results.

**Output1.2 No. of HHs adopted sustainable agricultural practices**

Support irrigation chanel/HDP pipe, green house construction, compost making technical knowledge provided by field staff door to door visit to the farming communities; training on cereal production; and on local seed production & value addition are the intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results.

**Output1.3 No. of HHs with increased potato production**

Irrigation HDI pipe support, seed collection distribution and technical knowledge provided by field staff, orientation about marketing of the potato are the intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results.

**Output1.4 No. of HHs with increased barley and wheat production**

Support wheat seed through location and farmer selection, technical knowledge in wheat seed cultivation and selection and regular follow up/interaction with seed receiver household are the intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

**Output 1.5 No. of HHs with increased paddy production**

Support rice seed through location and farmer selection, technical knowledge in rice seed cultivation and selection and regular follow up/interaction with seed receiver household and seed grading sieve, seed storage seed bin and irrigation canal renovation support are the intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

**Output 1.6 No. of HHs with increased maize and millet production**

Support maize seed through location and farmer selection, technical knowledge in maize cultivation and seed selection and regular follow up/interaction with seed receiver household and seed grading sieve, seed storage seed bin support and seed exchange are the intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

**Output 1.7 No. of HHs with increased bean production**

Support bean and soya bean seed through location and farmer selection, technical knowledge in bean cultivation and seed selection and regular follow up/interaction with seed receiver household and seed exchange in LRPs follow up meeting are the intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

**Output 1.8 No. of HHs with increased number of productive livestock population**

Regular organize village animal health camps for vaccination and primary treatment of livestock, livestock training to field staffs, and village animal health worker ToT training to VAHW, review meeting with them, support medicine and equipment and promote livestock breed of yak, he goat support are the key intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results.

**Output 1.9 No. of HHs with increased number of rabbit and poultry production**

Promote suitable breeds of poultry and rabbit and technical knowledge support for proper keeping of rabbit and poultry, Develop LRPs and establish small resource centres of livestock and poultry, material support for case preparing and marketing knowledge are the key intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

**Output 1.10 No. of HHs adopted improved livestock mgmt. practices**

Support in pasture land management-drinking water pond, crossing bridge renovation; technical knowledge in proper livestock management, breed improvement, nursery management etc are the key intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

## **Outcome 2: Improved family nutrition and hygienic condition of marginalized smallholder farmers especially women and children living in highly food deficit areas of Humla**

To improve family nutrition and hygienic condition of marginalized smallholder farmer especially women and children living in highly food deficit areas of Humla through support in establishing home garden for family nutrition including increase access of women and child in diversified dietary sources and used toilet and iron cook stoves for improved hygienic condition in all household of selected VDCs. During 4 years period, 39.74% (399 household of 1004 base line household) of household adopted home gardening for family nutrition and 39.74% (399 household of 1004 base line household) of women & children have increased access to dietary sources for family nutrition. 100% of household of Khagalgaun VDC have toilet facility and 75.30% household have used toilets and iron cook stoves (ICS) for improved hygienic condition in Syada, Dandaphaya VDCs.

### **Output 2.1 No. of HHs adopted home gardening and increased dietary sources of family nutrition**

Home garden orientation, vegetable seed support, green house construction material support, technical knowledge supports are the intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results.

### **Output 2.2 No. of HHs with permanent green house**

Support green house construction materials-polymer sheet, rose cane, GH fitting materials, diversity kid, green house construction and vegetable construction material and technical knowledge support are the key intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

### **Output 2.3 No. of HHs with metallic iron cook stoves (MICS) and toilets**

Support metallic iron cook stove, safe family toilet construction material support, orientation about toilet construction, coordination about open defecation zone declaration, regular follow up and interaction with farming communities are the intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

## **Outcome 3: Improved HHs' economic opportunity of rural poor and marginalized smallholder farmers especially women living in geographically isolated areas of Humla**

To improve HHs economic opportunity of rural poor and marginalized smallholder farmers especially women living in geographically isolated areas of Humla through support in cooperative registration and promotion, income generation and diversified income

generating sources. In total of 4 years, 34.66% (348 household are engaged in cooperatives in 1004 base line HHs) of household have involved in cooperative members. The progress is minimum than as expect is due to the cooperatives registration has been started from the middle of the year 2014 in Syanda, Khagalgaun and in Dandaphaya and Muchu in the middle of the year 2015. 45.12% of household income has been increased in home garden and agriculture surplus product including livestock sale product and increased diversified income source in 45.12% household in 237 household from home garden surplus product, in 221 household from agriculture surplus product and in 274 household from livestock product sale.

**Output 3.1 No. of Households are members of farmer cooperatives**

Mulsamitee/group organize/promotion, pre-cooperative registration training, cooperative registration, conduct general assembly meeting, accounting/book keeping training, provide seed money are the intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results.

**Output 3.2 No. of HHs with increased income from the surplus sale of home garden products**

Support green house construction, vegetable seed, rabbit, and poultry, orientation home garden promotion, marketing are the key intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results.

**Output 3.3: No. of HHs with increased income from the surplus sale of agricultural products**

Support foundation seed of rice, wheat, maize, potato and training local crop production, seed selection, marketing, value addition for income generation are the key intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

**Output 3.4: No. of HHs with increased income from the sale of livestock and livestock products**

Support improve breed of yak, goat, poultry, rabbit, case construction material for rabbit, chicken, training to field staffs and village animal health worker for vaccination and treatment of animal, proper livestock management, medicine and organization of animal health camps are the key intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results.

**Outcome 4: Enhanced gender mainstreaming empowering women and dalits living in highly discriminate and or under privileged conditions in Humla**

To enhance gender mainstreaming empowering women and dalits living in highly discriminate and or under privileged conditions in Humla through support in supporting to benefit women and dalit in project intervention, increase in women percentage in decision making process, reduce chhaupratha malpractice and women drudgery of selected communities. During 4 years project period 47% women and 23.5% dalit are benefited from the project implementation. 40.81% women are found in key decision making position in total of 131 participants of cooperative action committee, account and supervision, loan committee and forest user committee members. It has been found reduced in chhaupadi malpractice by 40% (before support and sensitization, they were practiced 5 to 7 days and now they practiced 3 to 5 days during monthly period in Syanda and Dandaphaya VDCs.

**Output 4.1: Increased % of women & dalits benefited by project interventions**

Involvement of women and dalit in kota system for participating in training, meeting, workshop and support material, seed, equipment to dalit and women, planning and implementation women/dalit focus activities to increase percentage of women and dalit are the key intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

**Output 4.2: Increased % of women in key decision making positions**

Formation of management/action committee, user group committee involving man and women participating in kota system are the key intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

**Output 4.3: Reduced % of women drudgery at selected communities**

Support crop threshing machine, oil expelling machine, water mill are the key intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results.

**Output 4.4: Reduced % of Chhaupadi malpractice at selected communities**

Organize sensitization workshop/orientation, training about chhaupratha tradition, support women need materials during monthly period, follow up are the key intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

**Outcome 5: Enhanced good governance and institutional strength for effective coordination and linkage amongst the key development actors in Humla**

To enhance good governance and institutional strength for effective coordination and linkage amongst the key development actors in Humla through capable of practicing participatory planning, and monitoring process and community plans secured budget from government and other donors. 30% cooperatives are capable of practicing participatory processes for planning, monitoring and coordination. The progress % is less than expected in plan is due to most of the cooperative registered in the middle of the year 2015.39 percentage of community plan secured budget from local government (VDCs).

**Output 5.1: Cooperatives are capable of practicing participatory planning and monitoring processes (%)**

Orientation/advice to each cooperative for practicing participatory planning and monitoring process, social audit of the implemented activities, involvement of cooperative in VDC planning meeting for matching fund for establishment of water mill, oil expelling mill, threshing machine, micro hydro project, provide seed money, regular follow up are the intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

**Output 5.2: Community plans (SDP) secured budgets from local government and other donors (%)**

Orientation and training about SDP planning, planning and documentation of VDC SDP plan and follow of this plan in each year VDC planning meeting are the intervention directly contributed to the achievement of the outcome/results

**Table C: Based on the baseline and target presented in the proposal, report the actual achievement of the project period (2012-2015)**

End result the project expects to achieve (High level outcome/Impact/development goal): (This is optional)									
Indicator:									
End result the project expects to achieve :									
Segregate data by gender when applicable	Baseline value	Target value (2012-2015)	Target value (2015)	Actual value Yr 1(2012)	Actual value yr 2 (2013)	Actual value yr 3 (2014)	Actual value yr 4 (2015)	Actual value yr 4 (2015) Accumulated 2012 - 2015	Reasons for deviation
<b>Outcome 1: Enhanced food security situation of rural poor and marginalized smallholder farmers living in highly food deficit areas and rain-fed conditions of Humla</b>									
<b>Outcome indicators</b>									
<b>Outcome Indicator 1.1:</b> Increased access to quality seeds by at least 50% households at the end of 2016				4.98%	5.08%	10.96%	20.02%	41.04%	Increasing as planning
<b>Outcome Indicator 1.2:</b> Increased varietal diversity of important food crops by 40% of at least 50% HHs by the end of 2016				5.08%	4.88%	9.86%	9.96%	29.78%	Need to work more, this is due to wheat PVS not succeed as expected
<b>Outcome indicator 1.3:</b> Increased food crop production by 25% of at least 50% HHs by the end of 2016				0%	7.47%	9.54%	24.68%	41.69%	Increasing as planning
<b>Outcome indicator 1.4:</b> Reduced death of livestock by 60% of at least 50% HHs by the end of 2016				0	3.88%	16.93%	10.66%	31.47%	Due to late monsoon, drought emerged low forage yield and occurrence of epidemic diseases in goat/sheep and poultry
<b>Outcome indicator 1.5:</b> Increased the number of productive livestock by 20% of at least 50% HHs by the end of 2016				10.46%	9.76%	10.06%	9.96%	40.24%	Increasing number of livestock in cow, Juma, chauri, Yak and mule

<b>Outcome indicator 1.6:</b> At least 60% HHs of disadvantaged groups practiced rabbit and poultry production by the end of 2016				0.80%	1.89%	2.69%	6.37%	11.75%	Used meat purpose rather than exchange within the community for extend in poultry, disease and wild enemy problem seen
<b>Output indicators</b>									
1.1: No. of HHs with access to quality seeds of important food crops	17	400	200	50(M23, F27)	51(M23, F28)	110(M69 F41 )	201(M106, F95)	412(M221 , F191)	LRP selecton, training and support foundation seed and exchange within the community
1.2: No. of HHs adopted sustainable agricultural practices	NA	300	150	51(M26, F25)	49(M20, F29)	99(M45 F54 )	100(M54, F46)	299(M146 , F153)	
1.3: No. of HHs with increased potato production		100	50	0	41(M23, F18)	12 (M7, F5 )	92(M49, F43)	145(M79, F66)	More focus was given for potato production and sale in near chaina market in Muchu and Yari
1.4: No. of HHs with increased barley and wheat production	269	150	100	0	0	47 (M22, F25 )	50(M26, F24)	97(M48, F49)	Imported wheat seed did not mature before animal started for open grazing
1.5: No. of HHs with increased paddy production	171	100	60	0	15(M9, F6)	23(M11 F12 )	87(M45, F42)	125(M65, F60)	Imported PVS seed is suitable and found good yield
1.6: No. of HHs with increased maize and millet production	67	80	40	0	19(M9, F10)	22 (M16 F6 )	39(M15, F24)	80(M40, F40)	Near about and the seed has been given for next season
1.7: No. of HHs with increased bean production	45	50	30	0	0	22(M9 F13 )	30(M18, F12)	52(M27, F25)	Trial is done in Muchu VDC where bean is not cultivated and not succeed due to high altitude
1.8: No. of HHs with increased number of productive livestock population	37 (3.9)	400	100	105(M68, F37)	98(M55, F43)	101 (M42 F59 )	100(M52, F48)	404(M217 , F187)	Near about



1.9: No. of HHs with increased number of rabbit and poultry production	NA	150	100	0	16(M6, F10)	27(M8, F19)	64(M36, F28)	115(M56, F59)	Introduced new breed of poultry could not succeed as expect due to more diseases and wild anomies
1.10: No. of HHs adopted improved livestock mgmt. practices	Null	300	100	0	39(M32, F7)	170(M158 F12)	107(M56, F51)	316(M246, F70)	As consisted house structure and traditional practices
<b>Outcome 2: Improved family nutrition and hygienic condition of marginalized smallholder farmers especially women and children living in highly food deficit areas of Humla</b>									
<b>Outcome indicators</b>									
<b>Outcome Indicator 2.1:</b> Increased adoption of home garden for family nutrition by at least 55% HHs at the end of 2016				6.08%	4.78%	9.36%	12.35%	39.74%	Increasingly however due to more drought and late monsoon damaged vegetable crop
<b>Outcome Indicator 2.2:</b> Women & children have increased access to dietary sources for family nutrition of at least 50% HHs by the end of 2016				6.08%	4.78%	9.36%	12.35%	39.74%	as above
<b>Outcome Indicator 2.3:</b> All households of selected VDCs used toilets and iron cook stoves (ICS) for improved hygienic condition by the end of 2016				10.56%	7.87%	45.42%	11.45%	75.30%	Toilet and ODF support activities increased in % of household
<b>Output indicators</b>									
2.1: No. of HHs adopted home gardening and increased dietary sources of family nutrition	26	350	150	61(M33, F28)	48(M18, F30)	94(M50 F44)	196(M124, F72)	399(M225, F174)	Focus was given in support of seed and technical knowledge on vegetable and fruit production
2.2: No. of HHs with permanent green house	30	280	85	40(M23, F17)	44(M25, F19)	111(M47 F64)	102(M37, F65)	297(M132, F165)	Smaller size of green house constructed according to land size

2.3: No. of HHs with metallic iron cook stoves (MICS) and toilets	154	210	100	106(M65, F41)	79(M51, F28)	105 (M65 F40 )	115(M59, F56)	405(M240 , F165)	Due to ODF declaration without plan in Khagalgaun
<b>Outcome 3: Improved HHs' economic opportunity of rural poor and marginalized smallholder farmers especially women living in geographically isolated areas of Humla</b>									
<b>Outcome indicators</b>									
<b>Outcome indicator 3.1:</b> Over 60 percent households are members of farmer cooperatives by 2016				0	0	19.52%	15.14%	34.66%	cooperative registered since the middle of project year (2014)
<b>Outcome Indicator 3.2:</b> Increased overall household income by 25% of at least 50% HHs by the end of 2016 (Baseline value NPR 113, 000)				6.47%	9.16%	10.86%	18.63%	45.12%	Increasing as plan
<b>Outcome Indicator 3.3:</b> Diversified income sources by 50% of at least 50% HHs by the end of 2016 (Baseline value 2.67)				6.47%	9.16%	10.86%	18.63%	45.12%	Increasing as plan
<b>Output indicators</b>									
3.1: No. of Households are members of farmer cooperatives	89	350	150	0	0	196(M102 F94 )	152(M75, F77)	348(M177 , F171)	Near about planned
3.2: No. of HHs with increased income from the surplus sale of home garden products	36	200	50	40(M17, F23)	46(M17, F29)	69(M24 F45 )	82(M45, F37)	237(M103 , F134)	Road construction work and replacement of migrated hotel in Muchu from above side farming community encourage selling vegetable and potato
3.3: No. of HHs with increased income from the surplus sale of agricultural products	68	300	100	37(M19, F18)	40(M22, F18)	103(M61, F42 )	41(M22, F19)	221(M124 , F97)	Late monsoon emerged severe drought affect low yield
3.4: No. of HHs with increased income from the sale of livestock	37	300	100	44(M28, F16)	42(M25, F17)	111(M37, F74 )	79(M41, F38)	276(M131 , F145)	Late monsoon emerged severe

and livestock products										drought and less grass product affect in milk and meat production
<b>Outcome 4: Enhanced gender mainstreaming empowering women and dalits living in highly discriminate and or under privileged conditions in Humla</b>										
<b>Outcome indicators</b>										
<b>Outcome indicator 4.1:</b> At least 50 percent women and dalits are benefited from project interventions by the end of 2016				43%	46%	48%	47%	47%		In total participated in each project activities implemented. Dalit are 75% less in presented data
<b>Outcome indicator 4.2:</b> At least 40 percent women are in key decision making positions by the end of 2016				0	0	11.9%	28.91%	40.81%		Number of women participated in cooperative management committee, forest user group
<b>Outcome indicator 4.3:</b> Reduced 40 percent women drudgery of selected communities by the end of 2016				4.48%	20.22%	5.48%	7.97%	38.15%		The drudgery reduced from support of crop thresher, oil expelling and water mill
<b>Outcome indicator 4.4:</b> Reduced 50 percent "Chhaupadi" malpractice of selected communities by the end of 2016				0	0	30%	10%	40%		
<b>Output indicators</b>										
4.1: Increased % of women & dalits benefited by project interventions	25%& 11% resp.	45 %	5%	43%	46%	48%	47%	47%		In total participated in each project activities implemented. Dalit are 75% less in presented data
4.2: Increased % of women in key decision making positions	16.7%	35 %	5	0	0	11.9%	28.91%	40.81%		Number of women participated in cooperative management

									committee, forest user group
4.3: Reduced % of women drudgery at selected communities	NA	35 %	5	4.48%	20.22%	5.48%	7.97%	38.15%	The drudgery reduced from support of crop thresher, oil expelling and water mill
4.4: Reduced % of Chhaupadi malpractice at selected communities	NA	40 %	10	0	0	30%	10%	40%	
<b>Outcome 5: Enhanced good governance and institutional strength for effective coordination and linkage amongst the key development actors in Humla</b>									
<b>Outcome indicators</b>									
<b>Outcome indicator 5.1:</b> Over 60 percent cooperatives are capable of practicing participatory processes for planning, monitoring and coordinating by 2016				0%	0%	0%	30%	30%	Cooperatives are registered since the middle year of 2014
<b>Outcome indicator 5.2:</b> Community plans (SDP) secured at least 40% budget from local government and other donors by 2016				0%	12%	12%	15%	39%	Communities are actively follow the SDP plan in VDC planning meeting
<b>Output indicators</b>									
5.1: Cooperatives are capable of practicing participatory planning and monitoring processes (%)	Nil	50%	10	0%	0%	0%	30%	30%	Cooperatives are registered since the middle year of 2014
5.2: Community plans (SDP) secured budgets from local government and other donors (%)	Nil	30%	10	0%	12%	12%	15%	39%	Communities are actively follow the SDP plan in VDC planning meeting

## Challenges faced and Deviations from project plan

**Given are the challenges faced throughout the project life that might have caused deviation from the project original plan:**

1. Varietal diversity of important food crop is minimum than expected as in original plan due to wheat crop could not mature in general crop harvesting period due to open grazing system.
2. Due to late monsoon, drought emerged low forage yield and occurrence of epidemic diseases in goat/sheep and poultry. The livestock mortality rate could not decrease as expected in the original plan.
3. More demand from community side in green house construction material. To reduce this risk, size of green house prepared in smaller size.
4. Member of household could not increase in cooperative due to cooperative registration started since the middle of project year (2014)

In total, progress is in increasing manner and goal will achieve in coming last year of the project life. More focus need to be given to reduce above mention challenges and risk in coming year application.

## Unforeseen consequences (positive or negative?) of the project

**Positive of the project:** More focus activities relating with crop and livestock production, hygiene and nutrition promotion, engaging farming rural people in gathering, assess their need, problem identification and minimization and women support activities are the positive of the project.

**Negative of the project:** Non technician staffs regarding program including less women staffs are the negative of the project. Unable to fulfil of the demand of project beneficiaries in irrigation, vegetable seed and green house coverage etc are another negative of the project. Changing strategy for staff hiring and firing in middle of the project area has affected in final reporting period to the reporter due to improper data documentation.

## Other relevant cross-cutting issues

### Gender:

To mainstream gender in the project period, both in terms of addressing the needs of women and men equally and in terms of targeting women, women focus activities were plan and implemented during the project period. More women are participated in orientation training, workshop and meeting in kota system. Women focus program like to minimize chhaupadi pratha malpractice orientation, sensitization and support to women need materials during monthly period, green house and poultry, rabbit support to disadvantaged DAGs women household. Support in threshing and oil expelling, flour mill, improve cook stove support are the women work load decreasing activities established which support women to participate in meeting, workshop and training.

In addition, beside disaggregation of data by gender for each indicator, we would like a report on the following

<b>Target</b>	<b>Year 2012 - 2015</b>	<b>Reasons for deviation from target</b>
1 At least 50% of those benefiting from project's interventions are women.	In total of avoiding the double counting of program beneficiaries, 987 household benefited in from different intervention/activities. Regarding men and women participation in the intervention/activities 1392 participants involved in which 692(53%) male and 625(47%) female. For details please see in the annex 1	More women focus intervention planned and implemented like chhaupadi malpractice, crop threshing and milling and ICS installation including involvement of women in training and meeting, The progress is in increasing and will meet in next year program,.
2. At least 40% of those in decision-making positions in clubs, groups and cooperatives (CBOs) are women.	In total of the 131 cooperative action committee, account and supervision committees, loan sub-committees and forest user group 54 with women, therefore 40.81%. For details please see in annex 2	

### Environment:

To improve and manage the environment in the project areas, community orientation on forest conservation and registration are the key intervention has been done to mainstream environment in the project period. 3 forest user committees formed and registered 3 community forest in 2 in Muchu and 1 in Khagalgaun VDCs. 22 including 7 female are involved in forest user committees. They coordinated with district forest office and SHIP Nepal for community forest registration. SHIP Nepal supported to organize meeting, constitution preparation and community mobilization for forest conservation through community forest registration. Beside this, ODF declaration in Khagalgaun VDC in collaboration with VDC and coordination with DDC for open defecation zone declaration and toilet and ICS support in khagalgaun and other program VDCs.

### Conflict:

There is no seen conflict during the project period. However mainstream Conflict management in the project period within the community people and in district head quarter, SHIP Nepal work with forming Mulsamittee (Main committee) participating in all group of people-political affiliate person, civil society-teacher and educated body including other people engaged in government post, office. They were trained, participated in different kind of meeting, program orientation, progress review, planning and social auditing.

### Civil Society:

Regarding project contribution for a stronger civil society, SHIP Nepal supported district agriculture, forest and environment coordination committee (DAFECC) for coordinating and organizing district level issue based meeting, local level journalism, national level journalism-Sambat Dabalit, District FM radio program for field monitoring, interview with farming community (radop hatemalo program), knowledge and experience sharing through FM radio program. SHIP Nepal involved to all political affiliated parties leader/person, teacher, security force, GOs, NGOs main body/personnel, farmer institution main body, leader farmer in district level social audit, village level social audit

## Lessons Learnt:

***Given are the major lessons from the project implementation that will be important to be highlighted as a reference for future improvement)***

- Since the district belongs to rain shadow area or in arid region it has unique type of climatic characteristic including typical type of social leaving structure therefore requires unique type of interventions. Promotion of short duration and improved varieties or species of crops-cereal, cultivation of temperate fruit trees and herbs, village animal health camps and promotion of integrated home gardens and permanent plastic/greenhouses, educating in improving conventional tradition-chhaupratha malpractice to improve women and child health could be the important strategies for increasing food production and income in future programming.
- There are many opportunities to explore in Humla, but because of its harsh geographical conditions and remoteness, the implementation of programs in Humla always becomes very difficult, costly and time consuming. On the other hand, the people are more dependent on external aids and their expectation is quite high. There is also a lack of commitment and the negligence at work still exists. So, more effort was given on program coordination and collaboration as well as on community empowerment to change the peoples' mindset towards positive thinking and to develop their ownership towards the program which worked very well.
- Material/seed including training/workshops/regular follow up were found very effective means of educating farmers with increased participation of women and DAGs people.
- Identification, documentation and support to LRPs are very successful approach to disseminate, extend the seed, sharing knowledge, skill transformation within the community people. They are also playing very supportive role in disseminating their knowledge and skills to others as their practices and progresses encourage others to copy or multiply. So, the development of LRPs and the establishment of local resource centres could be a key to success for the program planning, implementation from LRPs is important in future.



- Promoting home gardens in Humla is found very challenging because majority of farmers do not have land enough for home garden around homestead and there is open grazing or free ranging system of livestock keeping. So, permanent greenhouses could be an alternative option for off season vegetable production year round. This practice however is very costly, so there is a need of exploring low cost options and promoting its alternative design suitable for different agro-ecological regions.
- Crop failure due to frequent unfavourable weather condition followed by climate change is really a big challenge in Humla. The standing field crops found excellent at present may fail to yield when harvesting. So, educating people on climate change and promoting climate smart agriculture practices including support in irrigation facility could be very effective for the program success in future.
- Development of cooperatives and making them financially capable to invest and implement programs is found very effective in increasing community ownership towards the program. However, the mechanism of resource sharing at the rate of 60:40 by the project and community respectively seemed not practical for the communities living in remote place like in Humla. So, this mechanism is revised as 70: 30.
- HDI development goal is now scrutinized addressing more on food security and its working modality has also been changed to go through more on program collaboration mode. So, HDI is now promoted as a loose network of stakeholders through DAFECC forum as far as practical which is found very effective in developing program synergies, avoiding duplication of works, leveraging resources and reducing dependency on DF partners.

## Most Significant Change Stories - Individual case story regarding LRP Kal bdr Sing



Kal bahadur sing is 48 year old nominated as LRP from his community. He inhabits in kholsi of Syanda VDC. He is uneducated person. He has 2 sons and 1 daughter.

He had passed his young life in India for 8 to 9 years doing labor work in street. After he returned in is birth place he started to work in agriculture field. In the year 2013 HDI SHIP Nepal selected for rearing rabbit and supported one pair of rabbit for multiplication. when he received a pair of rabbit he produced 19 pairs and sold to HDI SHIP Nepal in 1500 hundred for one pairs and earn amount rupees 28500.00. Since last 3 years he involved in quality seed production training and received the 4 kg of

Lumle-2 rice foundation seed in the 2015 and produced 70 kg of improve seed from this support. In the year 2015, he is nominated as LRP from his community for resource of rabbit, improve rice seed, garlic and potato seed. He produced 40 to 50 kg of local garlic seed annually and sold in their community, neighbor and Simikot head quarter in 250 to 300 Rs per kg. He has established small home garden with plantation of 12 apple fruit plants, rabbit, chicken and seasonal and off seasonal vegetable production including keeping bee.

Annually Kal bdr singh generate income rupees 40,000 from selling of chicken, rabbit, potato, rice seed and garlic. He has well practical knowledge of marketing of his product. His earning is spending for his school child education and other household expenditure-*buying cloth, medicine, cooking oil, sugar.*



## *The Norwegian Development Funds added value Evaluations in 2015*

**Main findings and what to follow up are given in short below.** *For details please see the annex 4 NORARD evaluation 2015*

For finding of the Norwegian Development Funds added value one survey conducted in 139 household which includes 6.47% dalit, 51.79% ethnic and 41.72% of thakuri households. In total household 14.38% household covered women interview household. According to VDC, in total coverage household, 37 household in Muchu, 8 HHs in Khagalgaun, 37 in Syand, 7 household in Hekpa and 50 household in Dandaphaya VDC in depend upon program support. In survey, total population count is 866 including 431 female and 435 male. Regarding cultivated land, irrigated land holding household found 122 in total surveyed household with an average 1.7 ropanies with maximum 3.6 and minimum 0.5 ropani. The non irrigated land found 2.33 ropani in an average with 6 ropani maximum and 0.60 ropani minimum of 113 household.

Finding, in total interview household, 117 household have found established small scale home garden through planting of seasonal and off season vegetable growing, rearing chicken and planting of 1 to 114 fruit trees. In total surveyed household 106 households were found planted 1403 apple, walnut, peach and wild apricot fruit trees in an average 11, with maximum 114 and minimum 1 tree. In follow up, the number of fruit trees should be increased in coming year program including home garden.

Finding, regarding food sufficient month from own agriculture product, 13 household with food sufficient up to 2 month, 78 household found food sufficient 3 to 6 month, 29 household found food sufficient from 8 to 11 month and 11 household found with 12 food sufficient . In an average, found 5.86 month food sufficient with maximum 47 household and minimum in 13 households. In follow up the number of food sufficient month is very low and more focus should be given to increase food crop product of program beneficiaries through improving seed selection practice in each household including potato promotion.

Finding, regarding questionnaire about cereal crop production, in total surveyed household, 20 household found produced rice with maximum 41 kg and minimum 0 with an average 3.48 kg in khagalgaun, Syanda and Dandaphaya VDCs. There is no rice production

in Muchu and Hekpa VDCs. The rice growing household was found minimum due to high altitude and no such enough rice growing land in the SHIP Nepal program area. In an average maize production found with 16.06 kg in 74 household with maximum 425 kg and minimum 0 kg. And 70 kg maize sold by two household of Dandaphaya and Syanda VDC. No maize production data found in Muchu VDC. In an average, 106.09 kg finger millet produced by 100 household with maximum 1260 kg and minimum 80 kg. This crop production found in Dandaphaya and Syanda in more quantity and less in Hekpa and Khagalgaun and no finger millet cultivation in Muchu VDC. It is found 250 kg finger millet sold by 2 household of Hekpa VDC. Wheat production found more in Dandaphaya and Muchu VDC and less in Hekpa, Khagalgaun and moderate in Syanda VDC in an average 83.20 kg with maximum 252 kg and minimum 13 kg in total of 120 interviewed household. 30 kg wheat sold by 1 household of Syanda VDC. 85 household produced barley in an average 49.50 kg with maximum 150 kg and minimum 4 kg and 1 household of syanda sold 40 kg of barley. 83 household produced naked barley in an average 94.18 kg with maximum 320 kg and minimum 20 kg and 3 household of syanda, hekpa and Dandaphay sold 340 kg of naked barley. 117 household produced buck wheat in an average 116.75 kg with maximum 290 kg and minimum 18 kg and 3 household of Hekpa and Dandaphay sold 350 kg of buck wheat. 82 household produced panicum millet in an average 42.90 kg with maximum 136 kg and minimum 4 kg and no one sold panicum millet. . 62 household produced in an average 10.68 kg with maximum 52 kg and minimum 0 kg and no one sold amaranths. 66 household produced foxtail millet in an average 16.69 kg with maximum 72 kg and minimum 0 kg and no one sold panicum millet.

In follow up the program need to be focused in seed improvement-selection, extension with in community in each cereal crop to increase the production. Maize crop can be easily grown in Syanda, Dandaphaya and some village of Khagalgaun-in Lamakholsi, Hekpa of gadapari. Maize cultivation practice needs to be improved since next year program.

80 household produced pulse crop-bean and pea in an average 45.03 kg with maximum 190 kg and minimum 4 kg and 4 household sold 120 kg of pulse crop in Syanda and Dandaphaya VDC. In follow up, pulse crop-bean and pea cultivation need to be extended in other household through improving seed and cultivation practice.

Finding, 118 household found to produce green vegetable, cauliflower and cabbage in an average 100.89 kg with maximum 455 kg and minimum 16 kg and 44 household sold 1970 kg of vegetable except potato in Muchu, Syanda, Hekpa and Dandaphaya VDC.

In follow up, the green vegetable and cabbage, cauliflower need to be extended in other house hold as this crops are suitable in the area for secure and increase the nutritional status of the family of program areas. Traditionally growing vegetable like pumpkin, cucumber, brinjal, balsum gourd and local radis known as choti is climate change resistant varieties could be extend through survey of household. Some seed productions of green vegetable-broad leaf mustard, spinach easily produce in the area.

Finding, 122 household produced potato in an average 169.18 kg with maximum 710 kg and minimum 32 kg and 49 household sold 4120 kg potato in Muchu, Syanda, Hekpa and Dandaphaya VDC. In follow up, potato is the most important non perishable vegetable, this crop should be increased in coming year program and should be increased food item from potato. Most of the people using this crop for curry purpose in fresh.

Finding, 109 household produced apple, peach, wild apricot, wild peach and walnut in an average 225.54 kg with maximum 1650 kg and minimum 9 kg and 33 household sold 3130 kg of apple, wild apricot, wild peach and walnut in Muchu, Syanda, Hekpa and Dandaphaya VDC. More apples sold in Dandaphaya VDC and more wild apricot sold in Muchu VDC.

In follow up, the apple growing households is being increasing after HDI-SHIP Nepal intervention. Proper cultivation and management practice-training pruning, manure application are very poor in the program area. Since coming year, more work in this manner need to be focused including proper post harvest activities like preparing jam, jelly, juice and cold store function etc need to be developed for sustainability of the fruit farming.

Finding in regarding livestock, number of household in types of livestock, keeping and sold number noted. Most of the surveyed household have keeping juma/jhopa, cow/bull, in more number than other types of animals. 119 household have 329 Jhopa/Juma keeping and sold 2 numbers by 2 household. 331 cow/bull keeping by 110 household and sold 4 numbers by 3 household. 67 yak/chauri keeping by 26 households and no one sold the yak/chauri. 198 horse, mule, donkey are keeping by 102 households and sold 6 numbers by 6 household. 737 sheep and goat are keeping by 41 households and sold 16 numbers by 5 household. No one household found keeping sheep/goat in Khagalgaun and Muchu VDCs. 42 rabbit are keeping by 8 households of Syanda and Dandaphaya and sold 13 numbers by 2 household of Syanda.. 451 poultry are keeping by 76 households of Syanda and Dandaphaya and sold 122 numbers by 30 household of both VDC. No household keeping rabbit and poultry in khagalgaun, Muchu

and Hekpa VDCs. All types of animals and birds are keeping in Dandaphaya and Syanda VDCs. Rabbit is the new introduced pet animals during 4 years period. In Lama Community poultry and rabbit do not allowed for keep and cut due to their culture.

In follow up, less number of household keeping more number of goat and sheep and the number should be increased in additional more household as this is the income source of Humla people. Rabbit keeping is easy method with small place giving home garden bi-product and can earn more amounts of rupees in short period, so this practice should be promoted in more household.

Finding, in regarding income of the household, source of income identified and interviewed in agriculture, livestock, forest product, and services/business. In total surveyed household average income of 82 household found Rs. 14125 from agriculture product; 61 household found Rs 19809 from livestock product, 63 household found Rs. 25976 from forest product and 117 household found Rs. 116806 from services and business.

As compare to income and expenditure, where average income is found Rs. 89,112.19 and average expenditure is Rs.123,041.04. In result an average expenditure is Rs 33,928.85 higher than the income. It is found source of income is very few as compare to the source of expenditure. Food, health, education, communication and other-*festival, cultural program* are the source of expenditure of farming communities. Average expenditure in food is 58,827.66, in cloth Rs. 30,566.74, in health and education is Rs. 32,684.20, in communication Rs. 4,812.12 and in other-*festival, social work* Rs. 20979.32.

In follow up, people orientation to practice in low expenditure in conventional traditional cultural and social activities and engage to generate more income from home garden, agriculture, livestock, forest product.

**Prepared by**

Santosh K Jirel

Agriculture Program Officer

SHIP Nepal

Simikot, Humla