

SHIP Nepal
Narrative Annual Report
2015-16

Name of Partner: Self Help Initiative Promotion Center (SHIP) Nepal

Project title: Strengthening Agro-biodiversity Based Livelihood Opportunities in Humla

Reporting Period: May 1 2015 to April 30, 2016

1.Introduction

a. Achievements and challenges

SHIP Nepal, accomplished all major activities according as planned. All activities are implemented in coordination with cooperatives action committee members and custodian farmers. In total 477 cooperatives household form 8 cooperatives, 133 household involved in participatory varietal selection and seed production of wheat, rice, maize and potato crops. Seed supported in year 2014-015 to 133 household found cultivated in 1.22 hectare of land and produced 3.32 ton of seed and exchanged 1.04 ton of seed to additional 210 households. This year too, SHIP Nepal supported 258.5 kg of wheat, rice and maize seed to 95 custodian/seed producer/exchanger household and expected to produce seed in 2.669 hectare. Farmers preferred these varieties due to good production, no more insect pest seen in these crops and they found good taste, no lodging due to hail stone in chandanath-1 rice. Regarding integrated home/hotel garden, 32.433 kg of external and internal vegetables seed diversity kit prepared and distributed to 571 household. 20 green household constructed and vegetable production records reported from 75 green house growers and found 10.47 ton of vegetable production from 31.92 ropani of land in greenhouse and outside the green house. 196.4 kg of local seed collected, multiplies and distributed to 365 household in will cultivate in 3.039 hectare of land. These crop seed includes pavai wheat, panicum millet, finger millet, naked barley, local radish (choti), and cucumber. In total 8 cooperatives, 477 household including 219 female household and 491 including 230 female members are engaged in 8 cooperatives. Amount Rs. 23, 22,462 is the total cooperative fund collection (*entrance fee, monthly saving, fund from SHIP Nepal/DADO, interest from loan*). The income is expressed Rs. 14, 89100 in loan to 66 members including 37 female members for income generation, business, medicine, student fee, goat/sheep keeping and other household expenditure; Rs. 1,17,614 paid for saving interest. 2, 30,912 for other is expenses-social work and paying audit fee etc. and balance in bank Rs 4, 84,836. Beside these, SHIP Nepal constructed one with 8 room's office building and one small kitchen with toilet/bathroom building.

The climate change effect mostly seen in Humla in this year. Late short duration summer rain fall, low and late snowing and no winter rainfall damage more than 80% of winter rain feed crops-

wheat, naked barley, barley and green house vegetable production. Due to this changing in climatic condition, rice, maize and finger millet production found low as expected in PVS-seed production, local crop mass selection including home/hotel garden production. Unexpected insect and diseases were seen in summer crops including in livestock and poultry. These changes affect in cereal, vegetable production, and fruit farming including livestock and poultry production.

2. Program Reach

a. Data on program reach:

In 2015-16 programming year, LI-BIRD under USC Canada supported program will directly reach out 477 households in community base organization (cooperatives) in Kharpunath two cooperatives, Lali three cooperatives, Raya one cooperative and two cooperatives in Sarkideu VDCs of Humla district. A brief summary of the program reach is presented in the table below.

Program reach	2015-16	Name	Notes
Districts	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humla (SHIP Nepal project) 	All represents existing USC Canada supported project districts during 2010-15.
Communities (Village Development Committee)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kharpunath, Lali, Raya and Sarkideu VDCs in Humla 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHIP will continue all existing VDCs in Humla
Direct beneficiaries			
Households	477		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 114 Kharpunath VDC 142 HHs in Lali VDC 89 HHs in Raya VDC 132 HHs in Sarkideu VDC
Adult Female	89		Number of members are higher than number of household due to in some VDC- Lali more than 2 members in one household.
Adult Male	86		
Youth Female	141		
Youth Male	175		
Indirect beneficiaries			
Households	216		33 in Kharpunath VDC, 32 Lali VDC, 115 Raya VDC, 36 Sarkideu VDC. High number of indirect beneficiary in Raya VDC is due to the cooperative of Raya involve to organize animal health camp support receive from HDI program.

3. Major activities for the period (including Table 1)

3.1. Output 1:Seed security and diversity

Successes: Under seed security and diversity, participatory varietal selection (PVS and seed production); integrated home/hotel garden promotion and local crop conservation and promotion major activities accomplished as planned in annual sub-mission. 571 household including 305 women household benefited from these three major activities. Regarding major activity **PVS and seed production**, last year wheat, rice, potato seed supported 133 households follow up done, technical support were given in proper seed selection practices and production, farmer preference on the given crop varieties, seed exchange record were taken. In last year total seed supported 258 kg to 133 household found cultivated in 1.22 hectares of land and produced 3.32 ton of wheat, rice and potato. From total production of seed, 1.034 ton of seed exchanged to additional 210 households. From PVS identifies varieties of wheat, rice and maize, 298.5 kg of seed collected and distributed to 95 household for next year seed production. In total distributed seed, 75 kg of wheat foundation seed (*Pasanglamu, wk 1481, 936, 1370, and 2378*) received from NARC Khumaltar Nepal and distributed to 24 seed producer household and cultivated in 14.5 ropani of land. 170 kg of rice (*chandanath-1, Lumle-2 and local dhunge*) rice collected from seed producer farmers who have received the foundation seed in previous year and distributed to 41 household and expected to produce seed in 1 hectare of land in coming year. Similarly, Mankamana-3 maize is found succeed in SHIP Nepal HDI program area in last year. 36 kg of seed purchased from Nepalgunj agro vet and 5.5 kg of pop corn and 12 kg locally improve mass selected maize seed in total 53.5 kg of seed distributed to 45 farmers for seed selection and distribution in their community in coming year. **Regarding major activity integrated home/hotel garden promotion**, total 571 household including 305 female household benefited. In total, 25 including 13 female household trained for market oriented vegetable production, 32.433 kg of Radish-*mino early*, tomato-*lapsigede*, broad leaf mustard-*marpha* broad leaf, carrot-*new coroda*, swiss chard-*fort hookjiant*, cauliflower-*snow crown*, cabbage-*green coronet*, coriander, cucumber-*bhaktapur local*, Brinjal-*PPL*, chilly-*surya mukhi*, onion, chinese cabbage, spinach, cress, broad bean, bitter gourd diversity kid prepared and distributed to 571 cooperatives and out of cooperatives households. 20 green house construction materials supported and constructed the green household. All previous year supported green household follow up were done. Vegetable production record reported from this 75 green house grower household. It is found, 10.472 ton of vegetable production found from 1.59 hectare of land. Out of total product, 1.7 ton of vegetable sold in hotel purpose, near hotel and simikot and Sarkighat market and earned amount Rs. 51675. They used this earning in household material purchasing, school fee/stationary and medicine. The green house growers were given their 567 kg surplus product to 212 neighbouring households as present. Regarding major activity **local crop varieties conservation and**

promotion, total 365 household including 200 female household benefited from this activity. 68 including 42 female household got support technical and management for local crop varieties improvement through mass selection and cross breeding. 196.4 kg of local pavai wheat, panicum millet, finger millet, naked barley, local radish (choti) and cucumber seed distributed to 365 households. It is expected given seed will produce in 3.039 hectare of land. For implementation of this work, 4 orientation and follow up given to selected coop/custodian on identified local crop varieties improvement for 103 household including 44 female households and organize two seed exchange meeting and internal sharing visit with custodian in crop improvement site. Regarding PPB bred rice, due to low quantity, this year mixed all type seen in different type and selected two locations at Lali and Raya. Meeting with cooperative action committee members and selected custodian farmers. 100 gram of churena cross with 4 populations and 1000 gram of khachche cross with 6 populations at one location. Nursery bed prepared in 1 square meter of land for churena cross and 5 square meter of land for khachche cross for one location.

For details please see the annex table-1.1, 1.2; 2.1 to 2.3; 3.1 to 3.5 for your kind information.

Challenges: Climate change is the major issue in the world. The climate change effect directly seen Humla district. Since last couple of years, late summer rainfall, short duration rain fall, late and low snowing affecting in farming system. This effect is supporting emerging more insect pest, drudgery, dryness and fluctuation in soil moisture and temperature directly decreasing in crop production. In this year, rice, maize and finger millet production found decrease than last year. Most of the winter crops (wheat, naked barley) including greenhouse product found damaged. It is expected 80% of rain fed cultivation of wheat; naked barley and barley crop fall down. PVS, seed production and seed improvement from mass selection of maize, finger millet, wheat, rice found minimum due to low rainfall, late monsoon and late and littler snowing. Responsibility of cooperative found minimum for seed collection, actively participation in seed production, mass selection and PPB work.

Adjustment: This year, foundation seed of rice could not found due to seed scarcity. We collected and distributed from last year foundation seed support for seed production in coming year. Due to low production of PPB rice seed production, we mixed all different types and prepared nursery bed at two locations at Raya and Lali. Collection and distribution of seed could not be done from cooperatives to cooperatives. Advices were given to each custodian and seed producer farmers to exchange their product in their periphery farmers.

Opportunities: Supporting foundation/source seed, irrigation facility technical knowledge to each custodian, seed producer farmers have good opportunity to produce quality seed, they can exchange seed at community level. Cooperatives have opportunity to produce improve seed at local level and have opportunity to sell the seed in coordination with DADO and other related NGOs. Production of surplus vegetable production can be use making dried vegetables. There are all lot of opportunity in vegetable production to sell in Simikot-hotel, resort, police, army camp

and sarkighat market if farming community wish on this activities. Improvement of local crop varieties is long term opportunity to farming community. They have to coordinate with DADO, information sharing with FM radio.

3.2. Output 2:Implemented traditional farming practices to manage plant nutrient and natural resource management for diversify farming and food systems

Successes: Soil fertility and plant nutrient management for increase crop production and support for insect and disease minimization in summer crop are two major activities to support implemented traditional farming practices to manage plant nutrient and natural recourse management for diversify farming and food system. Under plant nutrient management major activity, 108 household including 72 female household aware from 4 orientations about to improve farm yard manure (FYM), preparing compost and liquid manure by using bio mass and other organic materials found in their surroundings. Similarly, support for insect and disease minimization in summer crop, 25 including 11 female participants prepared as local resource person for insect pest management in summer crops. 80 plastic drum supported to those participants who involve improving FYM, compost making and interest to prepare bio liquid. Out to total drum supported household 68 participant's prepared liquid manure and bio-liquid. 16 local resource people (LRPs) involved helping in their community for preparing bio-liquid and identification and minimization of insect pest in summer crops. Out of total participant involve in orientation 81 started to prepare compost, preparation and proper use of farm yard manure in their farm land.

For details please see the annex table-4.1; & 5.1for your kind information.

Challenges: Massively, open grazing system is tradition and dense household structure and keeping the animal in down floor in Humla. There is tradition udauni and uvauni after crop harvest most of the farmer openly graze their animal in any crop field. In 12 months, they send their animal in pasture land 1 to 2 days far from their resident. Cultivation land also far from the animal shed and difficulties carrying the manure and they carry and keep throughout the land due to their costly labour. it is difficult to prepare proper farm yard manure, urine collection.It is difficulties to prepare compost due to unavailable of the raw materials throughout the year. Some farmers used the drum for water collection instead of preparing liquid manure and bio-liquid in their green house due to scarcity of water source in near their green house.

Adjustments: We advice the farming community who were involved in training/orientation to collect the dung after animal grazed in their cultivation land to make proper compost and keep the manure in one corner of land after they carry in main field and broad cast at the time of ploughing. We advice each training participants to proper use of ash, egg cover, bone after they use meat, use more bio mass in one place of their land for decompose and become soil.

Opportunities: There is good opportunity to prepare and proper use of bio-mass for compost making, bio-liquid preparation and turning of farm yard manure 2-3 times for well decompose for increasing plant nutrient. Using more bio-mass during summer season for making compost and decreasing weed seed in farm land is important if farming community follow up this technique. Cultivating leguminous plant surrounding cultivation land will support to accumulate nitrogen in soil including adding more bio-mass and fodder.

3.3. Output 3 Strengthened small farm based enterprises and promote marketing of seeds

Successes: To strengthen small farm based enterprises and promote marketing of seeds, support in processing and value addition of agro-based farm product; support cooperative managed processing mill; fruit orchard management and promotion and VAHW mobilization for improving livestock health management and breeding system are the 4 major activities accomplished as planned. From all these major activities 456 program community household including 197 women household benefited. 24 household including 21 selective women and youth aware and committed to produce quality seed production, processing and marketing from three days training and 7.2 kg of foundation/source seed of broad leaf mustard, cucumber, summer squash, kathmandau local cauliflower and four season bean seed supported to 65 including 40 farmers. The training participants was found producing 14.5 kg of brijal, cucumber, bitter gourd, hot chilly, coriander, cress, spinach, Swiss chard and exchanging within their periphery. 279 including 137 female household benefited with support of 6 apple peeling, 3 poly sealer machines and 4 small amounts of seed weighing balance. One feasibility study was done with hotel, resort at Simikot about buying of farmer processed vegetables. They were agreed about buying farmers product. 5 days mill operating training will be organized with in Mayat Ripa and 4 person one from Kharpelgau, one from Lali, 2 from Sarkideu cooperatives will be involved in the training for proper and carefully mill operating. 6 cooperatives advised to preparer guideline to proper operating of mill they have. Mill operating training skill man power will bring from Nepalgunj to re-activate each mill that are not functioning well which were established in last couple of year. Due to more Indian people travelling in Humla, it is difficult to come the man power he is delay to come in Humla with in planning year and this training and observation and repairing work will be planned with in May 2016. 25 LRPs prepared for fruit orchard layout, pit preparation, sapling plantation, training and pruning, nutrient and insect pest management. 25 set of training and pruning material-*pruning sear and hand saw* supported to them. 46 household's 320 previously planted fruit plant pruned. 527 (416 apple, 76 peach and 35 almond sapling) fruit sapling planted in 1.85 hectare of land in 4 program VDCs. From this planting 80 household including 64 female farmers established small scale fruit orchard. VDCs. 915 gram edimail seed

distributed to 8 people and established in 12.5 square meters for producing apple root stock at 8 location for rootstock production of apple grafting in coming year. One Follow up with VAHW for progress and facilitate them to link with DLDO-*District Livestock Development Office* is done in district head quarter. 4 VAHW and one cooperative chair participated in the meeting in presence of district livestock development technician. It is found 4 VAHW giving door to door service in 4 program VDCs and one is giving the livestock treatment and vaccination in out of program VDCs Thehe, Rodikot and Barai VDCs. SHIP Nepal supported medicine through in cooperatives and they re-purchased with amount of Rs 42,000 and earned about 138,000 rupees from selling medicine and vaccination. 4 VAHW treated and vaccinated 2674 animals of 868 household. In this total household 456 in programme community household treated and vaccinated animals. District livestock technician discussed about new types of insect diseases and treatment method including new types of medicine use for treatment and vaccination during the meeting.

For details please see the annex table-6.1 to 6.3; 7.1; 8.1, 8.3. and 9.1 for your kind information.

Challenges: Farming community are just producing for their consumption purpose and no wish to sell their product due to difficulties in transportation. In producing seed, more crossing found due to diversify vegetable growing in their periphery. Burning climate change issue is most challenges to farming community hence most of the Humla farming community producing depend upon rain fed condition. More attack of insect pest during growing and flowering season of seed production plot. No snowing and more dryness after fruit sapling plantation affect more mortality. More aphids and other unseen insect damaged apple farm in this reporting period. More disease seen in livestock and most of the goat and sheep died due to **PPR**-(Peste des Petits Ruminants) disease. Another challenges is bringing any skill man power from outside is very expensive and difficult to bring due to timely from air craft. No availability of machine part when damaged.

Adjustments: Regarding above challenges, advice were given to farming community to produce high value crop seed and small quantity of seed they produced collected and distributed with in custodian/seed producer and other cooperatives members to appreciate them for producing more seed. We also gave advice them to go in DADO and say to collect the seed to distribute other part of district. To conserve soil moisture, we advice farming community to use more farm yard manure with improve and proper management and practice proper use method and to change the practice that they followed from tradition to tradition including improve other farming practices using mulching, crop rotation and multiple cropping systems. We also gave advice to produce similar varieties of crop in the one location to produce the seed for maintaining cross pollination and also discuss in their community before seed producing. VAHW was given advice to inform on time in district livestock development office for new emerging insect pest seen in their community. Regarding activities, all major activities accomplished as planned and there is no such adjustment need to be made.

Opportunities: There are more opportunity in regarding strengthened small farm based enterprises and promote marketing of seeds if farming community wish to involve in this sector. Unique seed can be produced and sell in DADO and in outside agro-vet. There are good opportunities to young farmers of Humla to establish orchard farm due to road networking being in Humla in near future. VAHWs have good opportunities for giving service and earning good amount through treatment and vaccination of animals in coordination with DLSO.

3.4. Gender equality

Successes: In output gender equality, the major activities implemented are support cooperatives for capacity building of women and youth in leadership development and access opportunity to resource and support cooperatives for planning, community mobilization & monitoring. 40 household including 36 women/youth are aware to sustain their cooperatives from engaging in leadership and social mobilization and account keeping training. 5 cooperative (Pratisil organic cooperative-durpa, Kharpunath, Laliguran OAC, Lali-5, Yuba OAC Gopka, Lali, Dudhedada OAC, Raya and Lali gurans OAC, Ripa, Sarkideu VDCs) prepared furniture- ***cupboard, table, and bench*** support for proper operating their coop. SHIP supported Rs 30000 for each cooperative after they made the furniture. All together, 116 including 64 female members were participated and received knowledge about proper planning, implementation & regular monitoring of the cooperatives activities from four 2 days planning, implementation and regular monitoring meeting discussion. 5 cooperatives are capable for planning, community mobilization and monitoring (*Laligurans organic agriculture coop Sarkideu-Ripa, Dudhedaha organic agriculture coop-Raya, Yuba organic agriculture coop-Lali Gopka, Laligurans organic agriculture coop Lali-5 Lali, Pragatisil organic agriculture coop, Kharpunath-7, Durpa*). 40 household directly benefited from support of 40 set of women need materials (internal wearing, towel and soap) during monthly period. From this support 45% of women are moved in home from cave during monthly period, before chhaupadi sensitization and using materials they practice to stay outside 5 to 7 days now they practice to stay outside for 2 to 3 days during monthly period; 3 cooperative providing services to 138 household through using revolving fund after supported materials need for women in the period; improving women and girl health decreasing sickness after monthly period. From these two major activities benefited 477 household including 219 female households of 8 cooperatives. Regarding age group, 89 adult female, 86 adult male, 141 youth female and 175 youth male benefited from all the implemented activities. All activities are implemented though close coordination with the cooperatives action committee members and custodian/seed producer farmers. Amount Rs. 23, 22,462 is the total cooperative fund collection (*entrance fee, monthly saving, fund from SHIP Nepal/DADO, interest from loan*). The income is expressed Rs. 14, 89100 in loan to 66 members including 37 female members for income generation, business, medicine, student fee, goat/sheep keeping and other household expenditure; Rs. 1,17,614 paid

for saving interest. 2, 30,912 for other is expenses-social work and paying audit fee etc. and balance in bank Rs 4, 84,836. SHIP Nepal analysis the status of cooperatives regarding good access in market, financial management, organization management, income generation, involvement in SHIP supported PVS, home garden, seed selection, production activities, women participation and social work. In total cooperatives, 7 are found in medium status and 1 is in poor status regarding good access in market; 3 found good, 4 in medium and 1 in poor status in financial management; regarding organization management, 5 in good, 2 in medium and 1 in poor status; 6 in medium and 2 in poor status in income generation; regarding in SHIP N supported PVS, home/hotel garden, local crop conservation and promotion found 3 in good, 4 in medium and 1 is in poor status. In women participation, found 2 in good, 5 in medium and 1 in poor status and regarding in social work found 1 in good, 5 in medium and 2 in poor status. After support and orientation about chhauprathra minimization, 45% of women are moved in home from cave during monthly period. Before chhaupadi sensitization and using materials they practice to stay outside 5 to 7 days now they practice to stay outside for 2 to 3 days during monthly period. 3 cooperative providing services to 138 household through using revolving fund after supported materials need for women in the period. Improving women and girl health decreasing sickness after monthly period

For details please see the annex table-10.1 to 10.5 and 11.1 to 11.2 for your kind information.

Challenges: Cooperatives are still not taking responsibility to use their collected fund in income generation and do not give proper management of PVS-seed production, collection and distribution and even in local crop improvement through mass selection and PPB cross bred rice. Women participants still found minimum in benefit sharing, decision making process and leadership position. In some location changing chhaupadi tradition is difficulties due to their social norm, value and ritual. Some location support material used one time and do not bear cost for revolving fund.

Adjustments: There are no any changes made in planned activities. All are implemented as planned. Regarding above challenges, adjustment made selection of actives custodians/seed producer/exchanger farmer mobilized for PVS, home garden, local crops conservation and promotion activities. Again selection of actives cooperatives which are efficient/capable to plan, implement and monitoring those cooperatives will select and continue support for PVS, home garden and local crop improvement. For changing chhaupadi tradition, mobilize to the upper class social person (dhami) and teachers-female/male and advice them to care their family health, social prestige etc.

Opportunities: Mobilization of each cooperative for more in income generation activities for raising their member earning each good opportunity in rural communities. Mobilization of

collected cooperative fund for establishing women need material soap is very important for sustainability and changing to improve health and social status.

3.5. Youth Engagement

Successes: One male student trained for 5 months on the job training from durpa community who has studied in karnali technical school, Jumla. Another 5 including 3 girls students sent from higher secondary school Simikot to train in practical class for one month period in free of cost. This students are mobilized in community base organization-cooperatives for data collection, interaction with farming community who are directly involved in PVS, home garden, local crop improvement and cooperatives. In total project beneficiaries, 66.31% youth engaged in which 45.07% are female youth in total of youth. These youth are engaged in PVS-participatory varietal selection, integrated home/hotel garden promotion, local crop conservation and promotion, orchard establishment and other income generation activities-community based organization management, financial management and access in marketing of their product.

Challenges: Again global warming, climate change directly affected in youth mind who are involved in agro-biodiversity conservation and promotion. About 80% of rain fed winter crops, green house product, and apples fruit plant declined and damaged due to late/low snowing/winter rainfall and occurrence of dryness, more insect/pest/diseases. Due to geographical region of Humla, no road access to reach in market and no market center to sell their product.

Adjustments: There is no any adjustment made in activities level. Regarding above challenges, Advice were given to each youth to continue their effort for PVS, home garden promotion, local crop conservation and promotion, establishment of orchard in improve and proper management manner.

Opportunities: Engaging youth to seed collection, improvement, processing and marketing and other incomer generation activities are very important opportunity. For this, loan support to youth for investing in income generation activities-seed production, home garden production, fruit orchard establishment and collection and marketing of herbal and wild food-mushroom.

3.6. Best Practices Documentation and Spread of SoS

Successes: To document best practices and spread of SoS, coordination and support with media and development institution is the major activity planned and implemented during this reporting year. 1 day two meeting organized in presence of coop representatives, district farmer network, DAFECC-district agriculture forest & environment coordination committee for fund collection about organic certification of Humla product. Bean, apple and honey will certify as organic product from Humla since next year. Organic certification Nepal will certify the product of

bean, apple and honey in collaboration with district agriculture development office and DAFFEDC-district FM radio has agreement and collected information about SHIP Nepal progress and further improvement through directly visit and interview with 8 selected project beneficiaries-custodian farmer/seed producer and cooperative main body. The interview is forecasting through district FM radio Simkot. Last year follow up meeting regarding road issues and karnali product was organized in KTM representing parliament members of karnali zone, district political parties, department of road, journalist, karnali zone civil societies including SHIP N board member In total, 44 participants including 13 female were participated in the meeting. Sambat dabali took responsibility to interact with participants and discussion and broad cast through sambat dabali national media program. 1 time field visited by ED and Program Manager, 5 times by program staffs and regularly by 2 field staffs (1 female). Program manager and agriculture program officer involved 2 times 2 days mid-year progress review and ARPM in Pokhara organized by LIBIRD organization. One draft booklet regarding Humla crops prepared in electronic copy and sent in LIBIRD and District Agriculture Development Office for editing and feedback.

Challenges: It is difficulties and need more fund for organic certification of Humla crops. Although, if organic certified the Humla crops for marketing in outside the market, some time the crop may be failure due to changing in climatic situation. Meeting was organized for fund collection and there is difficulties to raise fund for certify the Humla crops due to **other** NGOs and GOs have their own policy and strategies.

Adjustments: Regarding adjustment in activities plan are accomplished in time. DAFFEC meeting organize for fund collection instead of SHIP Nepal progress review meeting. Regarding above challenges, related NGOs, GOs involved in fund collection meeting and agreed to collect and collaboration of organic certification of Humla selected crops by District Agriculture Development Office, Humla.

Opportunities: There is good opportunity for documentation and spread of SoS project for disseminating other NOGs, because of seed of survivable project is directly related with rural farming communities. Marketing of Humla organic product is best practices if this is implemented on time because of selling of Humla product is opportunity to earning which will take to improve economic status of the Humpla people.

3.7. Program Innovations adapted seed varieties and best practices disseminated

Successes: SHIP Nepal involved coordinating with National Agriculture Research Council and DADO, LIBIRD organization since last 5 years for getting resource/foundation seed for farmer field trial, PVS and PPB. Technical support received from USC Canada Asia for improving local crop varieties. 3 varieties of rice (chandanath-1, Lumle-2, Lekali) have spread in more than 118 additional households, 5 varieties/line of wheat (pasanglahmu, wk1481, 936, 1733, 1370, 2378)

wheat seed disseminated in 140 household, one variety of maize(Mankamana-1) spread in 45 household and two varieties of potato(IPY-8, dejire) extended in 34 household during this reporting year. Similarly, locally improved pavai wheat seed spread in 21 household, two varieties of finger millet (dallya and lapchya) spread out in 15 household, one varieties of naked barley spread in 13 household, one variety of panicum millet spread in 8 household and local radish (choti) seed spread in 40 household and Nepal's bhaktapur local cucumber spread in 365 household which are produced at local level. Winter season vegetable production techniques spread in 20 new household and in 55 old green house including preparation of liquid manure and bio-pesticide liquid preparation techniques in 80 household.

Challenges: Still to spread out the best practices, farmer's preference varieties in other household, climate change effect directly occur in these practices for proper seed production and exchange within the community as expected quantities. More drought occur in finger millet, rice and maize seed selection plot resulting low production and due to low productivity farming community are not so like to involve for seed conservation and promotion at local level. Some time in epidemic insect/disease pest, using bio-liquid do not work and crop may failure and the farmers do not trust on organic method of farming. Due to weather condition and could not given the time from NARC to visit and observe NARC supported varieties and locally improve crop seed, we could not achieve this work as expected.

Adjustments: Regarding project activity, we adjusted the NARC team visit budget in proper operating of the previously established crop processing mills. Regarding above problem, we advice farming community to continue the crop improvement through mass selection and PPB method for get success in next few year of practice.

Opportunities: Spreading seed varieties and best practice from small household to large household level is good program approach opportunity. Conservation and improvement of local crop varieties at local level through mobilizing farming community is the best opportunity for increase dependency of seed at local level which is very sustainable and support in income generation for rural farming communities which will improve the economic status of the district people of Humla.

4. Organizational development

To increase the capacity of organization to implement the new program from the year 2015-016, SHIP Nepal drastically changed in staffing structure based on the budgeting and narrowing down the activities. All non technical staffs are reconciled and some technical women staffs are employed. The community preference best practices scale out most important activities are taken in consideration to continue. In briefly, given description in following points are the important looks for SHIP Nepal organization development.

- Recruitment of new staff:** Since the year 2015 April, SHIP Nepal organization HDI program coordinator and other 4 field staffs are reconciled and two technical staffs are hired from outside the district from eastern part of Nepal. Vacancy was opened to fill women technical staffs from inside the district and no one came for this post. Working in BASE-program, in two field staffs, one boy staffs transferred in HDI program in Muchu VDCs and one new women staffs appointed in SoS project and other one boy remain in the same area. Two boy/female technical field staffs full payments made from SoS project. BASE (before SoS) agriculture officer given responsibility to coordinate and document of both HDI and SoS project with 60% salary from SoS and 40% from HDI project. Kali bahadur bhandari 70% salary paid from HDI and 30% salary paid from SoS project. Account officer 75% salary from HDI and 25% from SoS project. Office messenger full payment was made from HDI project. Former executive director working partially staying Kathmandu and former account and administrative officer appointed in program manager and 70% salary from HDI and 30% salary from SoS program. In total 10 full and 1 part time staffs working in SHIP Nepal in which, two full time payment field staffs (1 female) working in SoS project and two including 1 girl field staffs and one messenger working in HDI project.
- Capacity building/training of existing staff:** There was no planned to develop capacity of existing staffs. Although, one assistant program officer (Kali bdr bhandari) trained for one month in cooperative management training in KTM. The training was organized by cooperative division at cooperative training center. The payment of participant food cost and travelling 100% from SoS project. The new staffs are oriented time to time in staff meeting by program staffs in program implementation, supervision and reporting/documentation.
- Improvement of financial or administrative procedures:** To improve of financial and administrative procedure, continue follow up and improvement made in provided guideline and report from audit and LIBIRD organization. Improvement in financial and organizational policy.
- Strengthening of your organizations' infrastructure, materials and equipment:** During this year the organization is started to construct office building (1 office & 1 Kitchen with bathroom). Construction works almost completed except some finishing work. This is the most important achievement for SHIP Nepal for this year.
- Organizational assessment:** No such organizational assessment is made during this reporting year. DDC, community people voice directly assess the SHIP Nepal organization.

- **New alliances and relationships with other organizations and institutions:**

SHIP Nepal increasing new alliances and relationship with LIBIRD organization, continue coordination with NARC, agro-vet and other related GOs (*DDC, VDC, DADO, DLSO, DAFFEC*) and NGOs, and farmers organization, District FM radio program at district level and Sambat Dabali national alliance for disseminating SoS project good practices.

Involved and sharing twice a time for review mid-year report and remaining work plan including Annual Review and Program Planning meeting in pokhara, organized by LIBIRD.

Increase coordination with organic certification of Nepal for certifying product of Humla. Meeting organized in coordination with DAFECC, DADO for certify the organic product of Humla in presence of Organic Certification Nepal representatives.

6 (3 female) students OJT trained in coordination with Karnali Technical School and Simikot Higher Secondary School Humla.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation activities**

Monitoring and Evaluation activities are described as given below:

Monitoring: *SHIP Nepal has taken following steps and process to monitor the implemented activities and staffs*

Field staffs/CBOs follow up and direct field observation: Field staffs and coop executive committee regularly met with project beneficiaries. They did field observation and interview and provided feedback on implemented activities for further improvement. Field staffs and cooperatives executive member directly visited with support farmers for getting information for production record.

Field staffs regularly and program staff partially visited field for follow up CBOs activities. Two field staffs with one female regularly follow up to each implemented activities and program staff 5 times filed visited and follow up support activities and given feedback. They organized meeting with cooperative executive committees and did direct interview with program beneficiaries and provided technical knowledge and questionnaire about getting information about production record.

Program staffs/CBOs/beneficiaries watch field staffs activities: CBOs, beneficiaries, look at the field staff work regularly, program staff field visited and organized meeting with cooperative executive committees and custodian farmers who directly involved in seed multiplication and local crop improvement work and direct interview with program beneficiaries and provided feedback about implemented activities. During field visit, program staffs done observation regarding participatory varietal selection and seed production plot, home/hotel garden, local crop

conservation and promotion site, and cooperatives income generation activities. Field staffs quarterly meeting organized for program planning and reporting at simikot.

Program manager and board involve in meeting about program and field staffs activities:

Board and program manager field visited at one time during this reporting year and interact with program beneficiaries directly with cooperatives main body, custodian, seed producer, and hotel owners and given feedback and done field observation. They organized whole project staffs meeting at simikot and discussed about field visit and given feedback, advised about this.

Board and donor field/project area visit, call meeting, interact and provide feedback to

CBOs: Anga bahadur lama as board secretary visited program area and given advised about project progress and further improvement in implementation, follow up and monitoring of the implemented activities. LIBIRD call two times meeting in Pokhara for mid-year progress review and annual review and program planning and necessary technical support and feedback received to improve SHIP Nepal project.

Evaluation: *SHIP Nepal did project evaluation based on given points.*

1. Field observation and review of each supported activities
2. Record keeping/follow up of each supported activities and data review of support implemented activities
3. Conduct FGD and household interview to get production information at the end of crop harvested, processed and consumed.
4. Quarterly/half yearly and end year staffs meeting for progress review, generating information regarding outcome analysis and further improvement
5. Data entry, processing, and report writing

5.OutputsUpdated table 1 is done and presented as given below

Thematic area/Major intervention	Activity/sub-activities	Participants					% completed	Comments on implementation
		Adults		Youth		Total		
		F	M	F	M			
Outcomes: 1 Increased diversity and productivity of smallholder agro ecological systems	1. Participatory Variety Selection (PVS and seed production	43	39	61	50	193	100	
Output 1: Strengthened seed security and promoted conservation of PGRs through sustainable use	1.1.PVS extension, follow up and monitoring	43	39	61	50	193	100	Regular follow up and technical support given to 133 household who have received wheat, rice and potato seed in previous year. Seed distributed household progress documented. 535 kg of wheat seed produced in 7.68 ropani, exchanged/collected and distributed 380 kg this seed to additional 140 household; 1910 kg of rice seed produced in 15.16 ropani and collected/exchanged 484 kg of this seed to next 118 household and 884 kg potato seed produced in 1.74 ropani and exchanged 170 kg seed to 34 household in the community.
	1.2.Seed multiplication of PVS indentified crop varieties	27	11	41	16	95	100	298.5 kg of PVS identified good varieties of wheat(75 kg foundation seed received from NARC), rice (170 kg certified locally improve); maize seed(12 kg locally improve, 36 kg mankamana-3 foundation seed and 5.5 kg pop corn). It is expected this seed will produce in 2.66 hectare of land by 95 seed producer/custodian and seed exchanger.
	2. Integrated home/hotel garden promotion	109	97	196	169	571	100	
	2.1.training on market oriented home/hotel garden to selected youth and women	4	2	9	10	25	100	One 4 VDCs combined 2 days training organized at Lali, participants selected from 7 cooperatives who are actively involved in vegetable production
	2.2.Preparation & distribution of diversity kit	109	97	196	169	571	100	571 diversity kit of 32.433 kg of Radish-mino early, tomato-lapsigede, broad leaf mustard-marpha broad leaf, carrot-new coroda, swiss chard-fort hookjiant, cauliflower-snow crown, cabbage-green coronet, coriander- cucumber-bhaktapur local, Brinjal-PPL, chilly, onion in total distributed amount, 8.5 kg of broad leaf mustard, broad bean, cucumber, <i>coriander</i> , cress, spinach collected from custodian farmers at local level. Most of seed distributed in last quarter of the planning year according to cropping calender

Thematic area/Major intervention	Activity/sub-activities	Participants					% completed	Comments on implementation
		Adults		Youth		Total		
		F	M	F	M			
	2.3.Material support for winter vegetable production	3	6	6	5	20	100	20 improve green house constructed and follow up previous year green houses. Production recorded from 75 green house growers household.
	3. Local crop varieties conservation and promotion	67	76	97	135	375	100	
	3.1.Orientation and support for selected coop/custodian on maintenance and enhancement of local crop varieties	10	25	34	34	103	100	4 cooperatives combined 1 day orientation organized to cooperative action committee member at Kharpelgaun, Lali, Raya and Lipne
	3.2.technical and management Support for local crop varieties improvement through mass selection and cross breeding	7	15	22	24	68	100	Regular follow up, technical support and hording board supported in wheat crop at Durpa, in panicum millet at Kharpelgaun, maize and cross breed rice at Lali, finger millet in Gopka and local rice selection plot at Ripa and seed multiplication site at Unapani. Two field staffs directly involved for this work. 80 kg pabai wheat, 20 kg panicum millet, 55 kg two varieties of finger millet, 12 kg 3 month yellow type maize, 10 kg of dhunge paddy seed selected and continue for next year selection.
	3.3.Seed collection, multiplication and distribution of climate change resistant local varieties	57	76	97	135	365	100	196.4 kg of local cereal and vegetable crop seed (80 kg wheat, 55 kg finger millet, 40 kg naked barley and 20 kg panicum mille and 0.4 kg local radish, and 1 kg bhaktapur local cucumber) distributed to 365 household for PVS/seed production/consumption and it is expected that these amount of seed will produce in 3.039 hectare of land.
	3.4.Organize seed exchange meeting with custodian	7	8	13	4	32	100	Organized 2 seed exchange meeting at Lali from all program site to custodian, seed producer farmer. This meeting was organized for follow up their activities and improving knowledge on seed improvement site
	3.5.Participatory monitoring by communities in crop improvement site	3	3	2	3	11	100	Two field staffs (1 female) regularly involved in program implementation, follow up and reporting, two program staffs involved in coordination, technical facilitation, field monitoring and documentation and ED and PM involved in regular program management, district and regional level coordination and staffs monitoring.

Thematic area/Major intervention	Activity/sub-activities	Participants					% completed	Comments on implementation
		Adults		Youth		Total		
		F	M	F	M			
Output: 2 Implemented traditional farming practices to manage plant nutrient and natural resource management for diversify farming and food systems	4. Soil fertility and plant nutrient management for increase crop production	25	17	47	19	108	100	
	4.1.Orientation training, demonstrations and follow up to improve FYM, compost and liquid manure	25	17	47	19	108	100	Cooperatives combined 4 orientation were organized to improve and proper use of FYM, preparing compost and liquid manure at Kharpelgaun, Lali, Raya and Lipne
	5. Support for insect and disease minimization in summer crop	20	15	34	11	80	100	
	5.1.Prepare local resource person for insect pest minimization	1	7	10	7	25	100	Two days discussion and practical class held for preparing LRPs about liquid manure, bio liquid preparation at chisamul of Lali from 4 program VDC
	5.2.Materials support for preparation & use of homemade bio-pesticides & liquid manure	20	15	34	11	80	100	80 household received plastic drum and found prepared bio-liquid for using green house and seasonal vegetable production including seed treatment by 68 household other are using for collecting water in green house.
Outcomes: 2. Improved capacity of community-based organizations and enterprises to market seeds and other high value agro biodiversity products	6. Support in processing and value addition of agro-based farm product	8	3	13	0	24	100	
Output: 1. Developed/ strengthened small farm based enterprises for promotion of marketing of seeds and other high value agro products	6.1.Organize quality seed production, processing & marketing training	8	3	13	0	24	100	One 3 days training organized at chisamul for one day in finger millet crop selection site and 2 days at Lali in maize and cross bred rice trial site from 4 program VDCs custodian and seed producer farmers involved in the training. 14.5 kg of vegetable seed produced mention in table 6.1 is seed produced by training participants (<i>data collection the seed produced by training participant</i>)
	6.2.Foundation/source seed support for vegetable seed production	13	14	19	12	58	100	7.2 kg of bhaktapur local cucumber, Katmandu local cauliflower, four season bean, Marpha broad leaf mustard, summer squash source seed supported for consumption and selection for improve seed at local level. 16.3 kg of local and improve vegetable seed (broad leaf mustard, balsum gourd, cress pumpkin, cucumber, chilly, tomato, spinach, coriander, Swiss chard, bitter gourd, broad bean) collected from 8 custodian/seed producer farmers and distributed to 365 household. Please see in annex-1, SN 6.1.1. table in green text

Thematic area/Major intervention	Activity/sub-activities	Participants					% completed	Comments on implementation
		Adults		Youth		Total		
		F	M	F	M			
	6.3.Support for fruit and vegetable processing and its market linkages	42	56	79	92	269	100	One feasibility study done about possible processed product buying and selling with producer and hotel owner at Simikot and 5 set of weighing balance, poly sealer and apple cutter, machine supported to 5 cooperatives.
	6.4.Support to wine preparation research from sea buck thorn, wild peach					0	0	The fund under this section is adjusted for repairing previously established mill at Ripa, Unapani
	7. Support cooperative managed processing mill	66	58	114	124	362	100	
	7.1.Technical person training for operating crop processing mill	0	1	0	3	4	100	4 person trained for properly mill operating in 5 days mill operating training at Ripa
	7.2.Facilitate to cooperatives to develop mill operating guidelines for its management and maintenance	66	58	114	124	362	100	4 cooperatives received guideline to proper operation of mill they have
	8. Fruit orchard management and promotion	15	9	51	13	88	100	
	8.1.Prepare local resource person for orchard promotion	4	5	9	7	25	100	25 LRPs prepared for fruit orchard layout, pit preparation, sapling plantation, training and pruning, nutrient and insect pest management
	8.2.Training/pruning material support	4	5	9	7	25	100	25 set of training and pruning material supported to above LRPs and it is found training pruning work done in 46 household with 320 apple fruit trees by 20 trained persons.
	8.3.Fruit sapling and seed support	13	6	51	10	80	100	527 (416 apple, 76 peach and 35 almond) fruit sapling planted in 1.85 hectare of land in 4 program VDCs. 915 gram edimail seed distributed to 8 person for producing apple root stock at 8 location.
	9. VAHW mobilization for improving livestock health management and breeding system	0	1	0	4	5	100	

Thematic area/Major intervention	Activity/sub-activities	Participants					% completed	Comments on implementation
		Adults		Youth		Total		
		F	M	F	M			
	9.1. Follow up VAHW progress and facilitate them to link with DLDO-District Livestock Development Office	0	1	0	4	5	100	One day review meeting organized in Simikot and District livestock service office facilitate, review and discussion were taken about new pest, medicine and linking them in DLSC to provide certificate and it is found treated/vaccinated 2644 animals of 868 households.
	9.2. Medicine/equipment support to VAHW	0	1	0	4	5	100	Advised to each VAHW to participate in VDC planning meeting to receive 15% livestock service fund
Outcomes :3 Strengthened leadership, economic empowerment and access to resources for rural women and youth	10. Support cooperatives for capacity building of women and youth in leadership development and access opportunity to resource	64	87	138	162	451	100	
Output: Gender equality	10.1. Organize leadership and social mobilization training to women and youth for sustaining the coops	12	24	24	40	100	100	1 four days combined accounting trainings were organized at Simikot with HDI. The training facilitator were from Jumla cooperative division and 4 two days cooperative combined leadership and social mobilization training conducted at kharpunath, Lali, Raya and Sarkideu
	10.2. Stationary and management support for regular operation and management of cooperatives	64	87	138	162	451	100	5 cooperative received furniture-cupboard, table, bench support for proper operating their coop. SHIP supported Rs 30000 for each cooperative after they made the furniture
Output : Youth engagement	11. Support cooperatives for planning, community mobilization & monitoring	12	26	70	28	136	100	
	11.1. Facilitate cooperatives for planning, implementation & regular monitoring	12	26	50	28	116	100	2 days cooperative combined discussion were held at Kharpelgaun, Lali, Raya and Lipne for next year planning, implementation and monitoring process,
	11.2. Support need materials for <i>Chhaupadhi</i> women	0	0	40	0	40	100	A set of women need material during chhau period supported at Pyusa Malica cooperative in Lali VDC. 40 youth female will benefit from the support. The material supported to cooperative and cooperative will collect the price of material for revolving the materials in next time.
	11.3. Engage OJT students to support community activities	0	0	3	3	6	100	1 boy from karnali Technical School Jumla trained for 5 months and 3 girls and 2 boys from Mansorobar Upper Higher Secondary School, Simikot trained for one month as on the job training.

Thematic area/Major intervention	Activity/sub-activities	Participants					% completed	Comments on implementation
		Adults		Youth		Total		
		F	M	F	M			
Outcomes : 4 Spread out Seed of servable program in other development organization	12. Coordination and support with media and development institution	0	9	2	24	35	51	
	12.1. Organize district level coordination meeting with coop, district farmer network, DAFECC-district agriculture forest & environment coordination committee for progress review and feed back	0	9	2	24	35	100	1 day two meeting organized for fund collection about organic certification of Humla product. Bean, apple and honey will certify as organic product. Organic certification Nepal will certify the product of bean, apple and honey in collaboration with district agriculture development office and DAFECC.
	12.2. Support <i>Hatemalo</i> FM radio program for progress and experience sharing and dissemination					0	30	District FM radio agreement and collected information about SHIP progress, further improvement through interview with 8 selected project beneficiaries-custodian farmer/seed producer and cooperative main body. The interview is forecasting through district FM radio, Simkot.
	12.3. Support <i>Sambad dabali</i> to dialogue issue base event relevant to the program communities					0	0	One last year follow up meeting organized in KTM representing parliament members of karnali zone, district political parties, department of road, journalist, karnali zone civil societies including SHIP N board member In total, 44 participants including 13 female were participated in the meeting.
	12.4. Monitoring visit and travelling					0	100	1 time field visited by ED and Program Manager, 5 times by program staffs and regularly by 2 field staffs (1 female)
	13. Coordination with DADO, other related NGO and custodians those directly involved in local crop improvement and PVS work					0	20	
	13.1. Establish linkage with NARC, national gene bank for local crop registration process and foundation seed					0	20	One informal meeting done with NARC representative to visit in Humla in Khumaltar. Due to delay to visit wheat crop, this is planned for next year. The budget from this activity is adjusted in repairing mill which was established in last couple of year renovated.

6. Outcomes

Program managers, project coordinator, field staffs together sit, discussed and reflected on and respond to the following question.

1. Please describe any **external factors that occurred between May 2015 and April 2016 that affected the food and farming systems of farmers in SoS program regions**. *We are particularly interested in whether there have significant climate events such as extreme weather, drought, or flooding. We would also be interested in any other social, economic, political or other types of pressures that have affected the farming communities you are working with.*

Late and short rainfall/snow fall and the rainfall and snow fall level is very low in lower side at cultivated area more in upper hill side. Long drought results occurrence of more insect pest in summer crop and livestock too. At the end of the reporting year, more firing seen in forest which results in more smog in the sky no good sunlight and decrease in soil temperature for well growing winter crops-wheat, naked barley, barley and early summer vegetables and blooming apple. Dried of water spring and flow of water level decreasing in stream, river. Stream rainfall was seen in Ripa, Sarkideu. School roof of Lali is damaged by wind cyclone in April second week of the year 2016 no anyone injured from this event.

There is no seen political pressure in SHIP Nepal project area. Due to poor social and economic status, young boy are moved outside the villages for earning. Remaining male people are involved in playing card without giving time in farming. People are very worry for hand to mouth problems.

2. In general, **how did the young women farmers respond to the external factors** described in #1 above? Did you observe any **differences** in how **men, women, youth**, or other specific groups **responded**? *Here we are interested to farmers' responses in areas affected (including but not limited to program participants). Give specific examples (e.g., describe a situation you observed, quotes of what you heard people say, share data on the impact from other sources).*

Young women farmers are very worry about external factor described in #1. They respond to get better seed and irrigation facility. Due to support in home garden, technical knowledge in seed selection practices from field, engagement in man, women, youth in group/cooperatives is better strategy of SHIP Nepal which changed the mind of people to grow vegetable, fruit farming and quality seed selection. Due to support of SHIP Nepal in green house and vegetable production support in hotel other people are also waiting to go the program in their VDC. In SHIP Nepal working VDCs there are more than 25 hotels and in all those hotel green vegetable-*broad leaf mustard, coriander spinach, Swiss chard, tomato, brinjal* are growing. Before SHIP Nepal, they used only pulse in food. Now these hotels owner are satisfied in their business. Other people who did not want to involve in SHIP Nepal program, they are now trying to do vegetable production, wish to engage in cooperatives in now a days.

3. **How did participants' ability to respond** to external factors described in #1 **compare** to farmers who have not participated in the program or compared to other similar situations you have witness? Did the **program contribute** to participants' ability to respond? How? *Give specific examples (e.g., describe a situation you observed, provide specific quotes of what you heard people say, share data on the impact from other sources).*

Try to cultivate new varieties of seed according to climate change. They select and want to know climate change resistant varieties and involve selecting drought and insect pest resistant varieties of crop seed. Some are involved to prepare and use of bio-liquid, proper use of farm yard manure, prepared and use of compost by using raw materials they have in their surroundings. They also involved in conservation and promotion of local crop varieties. Used of new technology and new seed varieties are input provided from outside. More emphasis was given to the seed came from outside.

4. Are there any **other factors (beyond the program) that have either facilitated or limited** participants' ability to respond to external factors described in #1? *Give specific examples (e.g., describe a situation you observed, provide specific quotes of what you heard people say, share data on the impact from other sources).*

Increased in cultivated land due to more seriously deforestation in one side and in another side, cultivated land are in fallow. In upper temporary land of Gusha, Sarkideu, the people are yearly destroying the dense forest for cultivation and extension of new land. In recently during this may 18, there is incident of landside due to extreme rainfall in night and one female was injured from this event.

5. Are there **strategies that the program needs to develop in the future to better support participants' ability to respond to external factors?** Is there specific support that USC can offer to help you do this?

There is no such strategies that the program needs to develop in the future to better support participants' to respond to external factors. Some strategy may be: strengthen the capacity of CBOs-cooperatives for better involvement in crop improvement, seed production and marketing, coordination and collaboration with other related NGOs, and GOs-VDC DDC, DADO, DLSO, district forest development office. As SHIP Nepal supporting farming community for food and seed security including home garden, technology for improving traditional farming system, we need to support more in irrigation and develop, extend the climate change resistant crop varieties. More adaptation and support plan need from USC program regarding food and seed security, forest conservation and promotion including existing program approaches.

Adoption of Practices and Policies

6. Between May 2015 and April 2016, have you observed any **actions which demonstrate that actors in your country are adopting practices or policies** that support farmers rights, agro-biodiversity, seed security or other principles promoted by the SoS program? *Please give specific examples describing the changes you have observed. Note that these changes do not need to be directly related to your program.*

SHIP Nepal HDI program area-Dandaphaya, LAPA-Local adaption plan of action is lunched and they are mostly conducting training/orientation activities including supporting improve cook stove, green house, irrigation and water harvesting cemented tank and LIBIRD HDI program-Chhipra, Melchham, Syanya VDC. In SHIP Nepal program area, cooperatives are involved about advocating to their members for selecting, production and extension of climate change resistant varieties.

7. Between May 2015 and April 2016, have you observed any **actions which demonstrate that actors in your country are showing increased interest, awareness, or recognition of practices or policies** that support farmers rights, agro-biodiversity, seed security or other principles promoted by the SoS program? (i.e. signs that actors could be moving toward adoption?). *Please give specific examples describing the changes you have observed. Note that these changes do not need to be directly related to your program.*

There are no such activities in SHIP Nepal working areas.

8. **Has the program contributed (directly or indirectly) to any of the changes described in #6 or #7 above?** If so, explain how the program contributed, as well as any other factors you think were important in influencing other actors. Are there **strategies** that the program needs to develop in the future to better support external stakeholders adopting policies or practices that represent the values and approaches used by this program? Is there specific support that USC can offer to help you do this?

There is such contribution seen in SHIP Nepal working area. There are no such strategies with SHIP Nepal. The most important task is coordination/collaboration and interaction with related NOGs, GOs from which can do adaptation work. More climate change minimization and adaptation activities need to support for future to develop, production and extension of climate change resistant varieties, irrigation support and strengthen capacity of farming community through training/orientation and other support.

6. Lessons learned and other comments

SHIP Nepal summarized lessons learned as given below:

- ▶ PVS-seed diversification and seed production, integrated home/hotel garden support and local crop improvement are key program approach which we can scale out in next project cycle.
- ▶ Mobilizing and working with cooperative action committee and custodian/LRPs, VAHW are successful implementation approaches

- ▶ Coordination with related stake holder-**NARC, DADO** for dissemination progress, information sharing and getting basic seed.
- ▶ Location and participants selection is the important to achieve the result in little resource.
- ▶ Farmers working calendar is need be known while implementing the activities
- ▶ Women and marginalized group focus/oriented activities are most important

Useful information and observation regarding the program are as given below:

- ▶ In research oriented activities, need to support activities including technical knowledge is the most important. In last year, more dryness caused in production of maize and finger millet in mass selection seed improvement plot at Lali and Gopka.
- ▶ In coordination with HDI, dudhedaha cooperatives of Raya VDC implemented animal health camps and less animal-goat/sheep died in that area. Where as in other SoS program area in Sarkideu, Lali and Kharpunath, more sheep/goat died due to unseen epidemic disease so called PPR (Peste des Petits Ruminants) disease in this reporting year.

During this reporting year, there is no such changes except sub-activity support to wine preparation research from sea buck thorn, wild peach under major activity support in processing and value addition of agro-based farm product and eestablish linkage with NARC, national gene bank for local crop registration process and foundation seed under coordination with DADO, other related NGO and custodians those directly involved in local crop improvement and PVS workmajor activity. In second activity only we could not bring the NARC team other work like getting foundation seed and informal meeting in NARC office is in continued. Support in irrigation facilitation is most important to those farmers who involved in crop improvement through mass selection.

Prepared by

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👉 **The End** 👈