

**USC CANADA – Narrative Report Format, Annual report 2015-16**  
**Name of Partner: Self Help Initiative Promotion Center (SHIP) Nepal**  
**Title of Program: Strengthening Agro-biodiversity Based Livelihood Opportunities in Humla**  
Reporting Period: May 1 2016 to April 30, 2017  
Deadline for submission: April 30, 2017

## 1. Introduction

### a. Achievements and challenges (2 paragraphs only)

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 498 cooperatives household form 8 cooperatives, In Seed security and diversity, 414 household produced 87.45 ton fresh vegetable, 65 household produced 333.5 kg of 10 types (summer squash, pumpkin, chilly, tomato, broad leaf mustard, brinjal, spinach, cress, coriander and chyaato) of vegetable seed, 40 household produced 3.80 ton of local finger millet, panicum millet, rice, maize and wheat. More or less 414 households food security level have been increased by 1 to 2 months as compare to last year from all these support. In total produced vegetable seed, 183.5 kg seed collected by the 6 cooperatives and prepared diversity kid and distributed to 349 household and in total produced 3.80 ton of local cereal seed, 975 kg seed collected and distributed to additional 298 household. The chyato is new vegetable crop for Humla and two household received the two types of this vegetable seed from lady field staff brought from Dhankuta, Nepal and cultivated in early spring in year 2016. More than 150 kg of fruit produced and out of this, 75 kg of this seed distributed to 150 household in Lali and other VDC-Melchham. In Sustainable economic growth, total 1001 household are benefited through improve rice, wheat and maize seed production and animal health camp support. 5.583 ton of improve maize, wheat and rice grain/seed produced in 2.83 hectare who have received the 326.5 kg source seed in last year by 122 household. Out of total produced seed, 1.187 ton of these improve cereal crop seed collected and exchanged/distributed to 291 additional household by 6 cooperatives. In collaboration with DLSO-District Livestock Service Office, VDCs and SHIP Nepal, 15 animal health camp organized at 15 different location of Lali, Raya and Sarkideu VDC. 29985 cow/bull, sheep/goat, horse/donkey and chicken vaccinated. From this support, like previous year, attack of disease could not be in year from the program VDCs. 498 household including 237 female household and 516 including 248 female members are engaged in 8 cooperatives. Out of 8 cooperatives, 7 are found in medium in access to market, 4 are in high, 3 in medium and 1 is poor about good capacity in finance management and 3 are found high, 4 are in medium and 1 is in poor status regarding establish and respected by laws. Amount Rs. 36, 43,800 is the total cooperative fund collection (*entrance fee, share amount, monthly saving, fund from SHIP Nepal/DADO, DLSO, interest from loan and other income-organization management cost, prize etc.*). The income is expressed Rs. 23,24,396 in loan to 108 members including 40 (37%) female members for income generation, business, medicine, student fee, goat/sheep keeping and other household expenditure; Rs. 1,82,102 paid for saving interest. 5,66,828 for other is expenses-social work and paying audit fee etc. and balance in bank Rs 570,474. Beside these, SHIP Nepal completed its building construction and all office management work is settled in its own building. 31.08% women are found in leadership position in 8 cooperatives.

In total 74 cooperative survey household, it is extrapolated in total 461 household, it is found 17.6% household have food sufficient up to 6 months, 48.6% household have food sufficient up to 7 to 11 months and 41.9% household have food sufficient 12 and more months from their own production. Similarly, vegetable sufficiency household found by 17.6% household up to 9 months, 40.5% household up to 10-11 months and 45.9% household have vegetable sufficient up to 12 and more month. Average vegetable consumption rate found 8.91 kg in per week for average 7.38 family sizes. The household survey result showed seed sufficient from their own production household percentages in cereal crop is 98.65% HHs in finger millet, 91.89% HHs in prosomillet, 67.57% HHs in buckwheat, 63.51% HHs in maize, 68.92% in Rice, 87.84% HHs in wheat, 74.32% HHs in naked barley and 33.78% HHs in barely crop. In vegetable crops (93.24% HHs in broad leaf mustard and brinjal, 55.41% HHs in balsum gourd, 67.57% HHs in potato, 100% HHs in pumpkin, 98.65% HHs in cucumber, 72.97% HHs in local radish-choti and 90.54% HHs in summer squash) household are the seed sufficient household from their own production. In legume(pulse) crop, 91.89% household seed sufficient in bean, 70.27% household seed sufficient in soya bean and 48.65% household are seed sufficient in black gram. Similarly in spice crop, 97.30% household are seed sufficient in chilly, 86.49% household are seed sufficient in coriander, 82.43% household are seed sufficient in garlic and 2.70% household are seed sufficient in onion. During this reporting year, in total survey 72 household, 62 household respond increased in yield of finger millet (before 2.03 ton/hectare after 2.62 ton/hectare) by 0.59 ton per hectare, rice (before 1.51 ton/hectare after 2.08 ton/hectare) by 0.57 ton/hectare more, maize (before 1.35 ton/hectare after 2.18 ton/hectare) by 0.83 ton/hectare,

wheat (before 1.75 ton/hectare after 2.18 ton/hectare) by 0.43 ton/hectare and naked barley yield decreased (before 1.66 ton/hectare after 1.27 ton/hectare) by 0.39 ton/hectare. Prolong drought affected in winter season crop production in wheat, naked barley, barley and delay monsoon affected in maize production delaying in maturity. From which target could not be meet in wheat and maize seed collection and distribution. Disease and insect problem seen in earlier spring crop seedling raising in rice and vegetable crops. Program manager and one field staff resigned in the last of the middle of the programming year difficulties in program management and data collection.

## 2. Program Reach

### a. Data on program reach: Please confirm figures. Note any adjustments

In 2016-17 programming year, LI-BIRD under USC Canada supported program directly reached out 498 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                               | 2016-17 | Name                              | Notes   |
|---|---------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Districts                                   | 1       | Humla (SHIP Nepal project)        | 4 VDC out of 27 VDCs  |
| Communities (Village Development Committee) | 4       | Kharpunath, Lali, Raya, Sarkideu, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHIP continued all existing VDCs in Humla</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Direct beneficiaries</b>                 |         |                                   |   |
| Households                                  | 498     |                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>117 Kharpunath VDC</li> <li>161 HHs in Lali VDC</li> <li>94 HHs in Raya VDC</li> <li>126 HHs in Sarkideu VDC</li> </ul>  |
| Adult Female                                | 90      |                                   | Number of members are higher than number of household due to in some VDC-Lali, Raya members are more than 2 in one household.   |
| Adult Male                                  | 88      |                                   |   |
| Youth Female                                | 158     |                                   |   |
| Youth Male                                  | 180     |                                   |   |
| <b>Indirect beneficiaries</b>               |         |                                   |   |
| Households                                  | 503     |                                   | Lali VDC-82 HHs, Raya VDC-274 HHs Sarkideu VDC: 264 HHs are out of coop and they are the indirect household benefited from the animal health camp organized by the coops. Total animal health camp benefited household is 1001 and total cooperative member in 4 VDCs is 498 deducted and indirect beneficiaries HHs is 503 |

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

### 3.1. Seed security and diversity

**Successes:** Under major activity *vegetable seed production, collection, diversity kid preparation and distribution by engaging custodian farmers/LRPs and farmers cooperatives*, 65 household are involved in vegetable seed production and diversity kid preparation in 6 cooperatives who have received the foundation seed in last year. They produced 333.5 kg of summer squash, pumpkin, chilly, tomato, broad leaf mustard, brinjal, spinach, cress, coriander and chyaato and prepared and distributed diversity kid and distributed to 349 cooperatives members and other household in the villages. The chyato is new crops for Humla and two household received the two types of this vegetable seed from lady field staff brought from Dhankuta, Nepal and cultivated in early spring in year 2016. More than 150 kg of fruit produced and out of this, 75 kg of this seed distributed to 150 household in Lali and other VDC-Melchham. From last year diversity kid supported, 414 household produced 87.45 ton of fresh vegetable in 16.56 hectare of land. This year established 78 small fruit orchard planting of 420 fruit sapling (368 apple, 52 soft walnut) in 1.49 hectare of land by 78 household. 1 kg of edimail seed supported to 7 leader farmers and established 7 nurseries at Lali-Gopka, Raya of Raya VDCs. 30 set of fruit tree training/pruning materials (hand saw and secateurs) supported

to 30 fruit grower household for proper management of the fruit tree for quality fruit production under the major activity **Support for planting materials-sapling for fruit plantation and nursery seed**. Under the major activity, **Collaboration is done with NARC, national gene bank for local crop registration process-** for the **pawai wheat** registration process, crop cut data were taken and fill the format sent from Botanical wheat division Khumaltar, Lalitpur and report prepared and submitted this with 4 kg of wheat seed for the pawai local wheat variety registration. The crop cut result showed 2.19 ton/hectare from selected field and 0.9 ton/hectare from none selected plot. The process is in final stage and some photograph and lacking information need to be submitted and they have agreed to register this variety soon. **Under the seed production, distribution of local selected crop varieties (Wheat, finger millet, prosomillet, maize and rice)**, in last year, cultivated 167 kg of finger millet, prosomillet, maize, rice and wheat seed in 2.64 hectare of land and found produced 3.80 ton of these crops seed. Out of total produced seed, 975 kg of locally selected (Wheat-155 kg, finger millet-200 kg, prosomillet-100 kg, maize-50 kg and rice-470 kg) seed were collected from 25 seed producer, custodian farmers by 5 cooperatives and distributed/exchanged to 298 additional household. Under support **cooperative and custodian farmers to advance and select PPB bred rice line**, two custodian Lila kunmari malla from Laligurans organic agriculture cooperative Lali-5 and Jalkisara budha, Dudhedaha organic agriculture cooperative, Raya-3 involved in this work and produced 6 types of both varieties (khachche cross-9.31 kg and churena cross-3.07 kg) with total seed 12.38 kg improve line. Out of these seed, 7 kg of khachche cross line is distributed to 2 custodian farmer in gopka and Lali-5 for seed multiplication in coming year and two trial established in Lali-5 and Raya-3 again to multiply and select the line with develop line from NARC. 2 Cooperatives are involved in farmer and land selection, characterization and harvesting. Under **support women led cooperative to establish functional system for organizational growth and governance**, two days five training conducted at two location in Lali-Gopka and lali, other three in Durpa of Kharpunath, Raya of Raya and Ripa of Sarkideu VDCs to increase capacity of women and youth through improve in knowledge and skill on leadership development, fund mobilization, administrative and financial issues to those cooperatives led by women,. Mainly cooperatives action committee member and other active members were involved in the training. From all here mention activities, 414 including 240 female household benefited from the support.

*For details please see the annex table-1.1.1 to 1.1.2; 1.2.1; 1.4; 1.5.1 & 1.5.2; 1.6 and 1.7 for your kind information*

**Challenges:** Due to prolong drought during winter season, most of the winter rain fed crops become fall. In earlier season, more disease occurred I PPB trail rice and vegetable seed bed. During local maize growing period, in earlier season, at initial stage, plant growth found good. In later, due no rainfall at middle of growing and flowering time plant did not grow well and production could not be found as expected. Some insect attack occurred in finger millet and PPB rice flowering time and damages the yield in some extent.

**Adjustments:** There is no any adjustment made in plan activities. Beside planed local crop varieties selection, we selected the additional locally grown chhomrung local varieties of rice seed collected from Raya-Dudhedaha organic agriculture cooperatives and Laligurans OA Coop Ripa, Sarkideu-dhunga rice seed quantity is higher in collection and distribution due to good production, this is 295 kg higher than the target. Another adjustment is from staff salary revised budget used for fruit orchard management training and pruning material supported.

**Opportunities:** This kind of seed production at local level is very important task which helped to directly benefit to the local people from which, they can select, improve their local crops and get income from the seed production and sell. Seed production, collection and exchanged/distribution is very example work in SHIP Nepal program area from which they can share this skill, knowledge to other farmers, related government and non government organization. Registration of local crop itself very important and challenges to the related sector and not only challenges they are also helpful to the NGO work.

### **3.3. Strengthened small farm based enterprises and promote marketing of seeds**

**Successes:** Under **cereal seed production, collection and exchange of PVS identified varieties (wheat, rice and maize) by mobilising cooperatives**, previous year PVS identified cereal crop seed production follow up, meeting with cooperative/seed producer farmers and production data collection, seed collection and distribution/exchanged work is done. 190 kg of improve source seed (maize-50 kg, wheat-90 kg and rice-50 kg) distributed to 54 households of 4 cooperatives for seed production in coming year. 1.187 ton locally produced improve seed (rice-700 kg, wheat-267 kg and maize-220 kg) distributed to 291 additional households. Target could not be meet due to prolong drought during crop seed germination and late monsoon and maize maturation become delayed. Under **threshing and seed storage material support to cooperatives**, 6 set of wheat/rice paddle thresher and 12 seed storage, 8 seed grading sieve and 40 hands operating maize sealer supported for 4 cooperative. Out of 6, two more threshers are contributed from community side. Under the **activity lift irrigation support**, 500 litter two water tanks, 200 meters HDP pipe and fitting materials, one water pump, 3 green house polymer sheet supported at kharpu hotels. **Under vegetable seed**

**production training support to cooperative member and source seed support,** Two days training completed about vegetable seed production who have received foundation seed of vegetable in last year. 24 kg of Broad leaf mustard, cucumber, brinjal, chilly, Coriander, Onion, cow pea, Radish, Carrot and Tomato improve source seed supported to produce fresh vegetable and seed collection in coming year to 165 household of 4 cooperatives. Under the major activities, **Organize animal health camp in collaboration with DLSO**, 15 animal health camps organized in collaboration in total collection of Rs. 5,60,000 with District Livestock Service Office Rs. 110,000, VDC (Sarkideu, Lali & Raya) – Rs. 2,50,000 and SHIP Nepal 2,00,000 fund collection in technical support of DLSO office and VAHWs. Vaccinated 29985 animals (cow, bull-5793, goat=10599, sheep-9650, horse, mule, donkey-260, chicken 3683) and castrated 65 bull, he goat and horses and treated 110 animals. The organizing the animal health camp is very effectiveness to reduce the livestock mortality rate in coming year. In last year, from community side, we hear more disease attacked there livestock, in this year, this event did not hear. Under organize organizational management training for cooperative, to improve in organization management capacity of the cooperatives after SHIP Nepal program hand over, organized and conducted 4 two days training in each VDCs combined more than two cooperatives in each VDC except Raya, There was one cooperatives involved in the training. This training conducted targeting more women and youth of the cooperatives for sustaining the cooperatives after SHIP Nepal program hand over since next year. 498 household including 237 female household and 516 including 248 female members are engaged in 8 cooperatives directly benefited from all here mention activities. Out of 8 cooperatives, 7 are found in medium in access to market, 4 are in high, 3 in medium and 1 is poor about good capacity in finance management and 3 are found high, 4 are in medium and 1 is in poor status regarding establish and respected by laws. Amount Rs. 36, 43,800 is the total cooperative fund collection (*entrance fee, share amount, monthly saving, fund from SHIP Nepal/DADO, DLSO, interest from loan and other income-organization management cost, prize etc.*). The income is expressed Rs. 23,24,396 in loan to 108 members including 40 (37%) female members for income generation, business, medicine, student fee, goat/sheep keeping and other household expenditure; Rs. 1,82,102 paid for saving interest. 5,66,828 for other is expenses-social work and paying audit fee etc. and balance in bank Rs 570,474. 31.08% of women are in leadership position in 8 cooperatives. *For details please see the annex table 3.1.1 to 3.1.5; 3.2, 3.3, 3.4.1 & 3.4.2; 3.5 and 3.6.1, 3.6.2, 3.6.3, 3.6.4 respectively for your kind information*

**Challenges:** Seed production through cooperative is very challenging due to market access, geographical area and farmer perception. Like in Humla, there is hand to mouth problem and most of the crop production depends on the rain fed condition and changing climatic condition affected in seed production (well growing and maturation). Changing the habit of people from different NGOs-more training allowance provide them in short time discussion and people are attracted in those side.

**Adjustments:** Initial plan all activities conducted and lift irrigation and vegetable seed support, additional animal health camping budget and one existing program staff trained are the more activities conducted from revised staff salary.. Due to low product of improve seed supported in last year and not good maturation, this year also supported source and foundation seed of maize, wheat and rice for seed production and distribution within the cooperatives

**Opportunities:** Seed production and its marketing are very important for local community specially to the youth. If they can produce the seed, they can sell and earn the money, raise the income. Support of thresher mill, lift irrigation all are very suitable for women which can cut the drudgery of the women and they can use this time in improve technology; can participate in meeting/workshop/child care. In collaboration with VDC, DLSO for animal health camp, more number of animal can be treated and increase the strong relation with NGO and other.

### 3.4. Gender equality

**Successes:** To increase the women participation in SoS program in seed selection, production, **Improve water mill support and organize training for post harvest processing** are the two major activities related focused with Gender equality. These activities completed as plan. For improve water mill support, two iron rotors called fedaro supported in Siisamull gopka of Lali and gusha of unapani Sarkideu VDC. Iron rotors are the stone mill rotors instead of wood which helped to fast the milling two times more than the wood rotors. From this support 58 household including 32 women are benefited. Community people contributed more than 50% in all management to improve the water mill including rotors transportation from Simkot to their location. To improve the quality of pickle, and dry vegetable to use in off season, two days 2 training organized for post harvest processing (preparing quality pickle, dry vegetable-gundruk-a kind of formatted silage prepared from leafy vegetable- broad leaf mustard, radish leaf which is the very tasty Nepali use making curry in off season in winter, other dried vegetable. The training was conducted in participatory approach in practically for preparing chilly, akhabare chilly, cabbage, cauliflower, radish pickle. Dry matter of potato-titaura, maseura-potato+kharkalo (leaf and steam of yam) and khaseura-only from stem and leaf of yam prepared during the

class. Another dry matter kinima prepared from soyabean-cooking soya bean and made like pest and fermented for three to four days in keeping in warm place. After fermented, scent formed like simple fermented meat odour. After well dried of this matter, this will serve soup and curry with potato in any time. The technology introduced in Humla to prepare dry matter from potato from Dolaka-program staff Santosh K Jirel and kinima from Dhankuta-Mrs Mangala Rai-field staff. Gundruk is prepared in Lali and due to unavailable of raw matter in Raya this material did not prepare in training. In this training 39 participants including 23 female aware and committed to improve the pickle they making and to make gundruk, other dried vegetable like tomato, brinjal, potato, yam, soya bean etc. One training was organized at Lali participants from Kharpunath and Lali and other one is at Raya participants from the Sarkideu and Raya. In cross cutting theme, 57.97% women benefited from seed security and diversity, 47.59% (in total 498 household 267 are women household in the cooperatives) women benefited from **Strengthened small farm based enterprises and promote marketing of seeds.**

*For details please see the annex table 4.3 and 4.5 respectively for your kind information*

**Challenges:** Repair and maintenance is difficulties after the rotor is damage. **Its demand is** more in other periphery community. Changing people mind is difficulties to prepare new items and drying of vegetable is difficulties during rainy season and there is no proper place and drying materials to dry the vegetables and in making pickle, unavailability of chopping board/cutting sharp knife and putting pot for making the pickle at local level.

**Adjustments:** Water mill support is the activity is unplanned and this is done from the staff salary revised due to people demand which is very important and new in the SoS program area. About this, one rotors and water supply pipe plan, only two rotors are supported instead of water supply pipe. The post harvest processing training was planned for 3 days and only two days training organized due to working season of the farming community.

**Opportunities:** All support under gender equality is very important and related to needs of women which facilitated them to reduce their time consuming in traditional water mill and save the time by 30% and that time they can use in vegetable production, seed selection and attend in training/workshop/meeting. Providing this kind of post harvest processing training, they can improve quality of pickle, types of pickle, and different types of dried vegetables which they can use in off season using the surplus vegetables they have in season.

### 3.5. Youth Engagement

**Successes:** To increase the youth participation in SoS program, youth engagement support activities conducted are progress review and coordination meeting with VAHW, train OJT students. One day review meeting was conducted in Simikot about progress review of VAHW in presence of DLSO technical person, Cooperatives chairs, secretary, VDC secretary and VAHW. In total 13 participants, 7 are youth and one youth female DLSO technical person. Discussion were don about progress of VAHW, new parasite, medical term, challenges faced by VAHW during working with community, and fund collection to organize animal health camp. 5 animals health worked vaccinated 7532 animals, general treatment of 61 animals, and castrated 207 bulls/horse of 1072 household during the year 2015 October to 2016 September. They purchased Rs. 121, 000 and earn cash Rs 98,000. One VAHW living in Lali-8, Pyusa also provided service out of his VDC in Raya, Rodikot, Barai, Sarkideu VDCs too.. He has established small medical shop along the Karnali river in main way near down the village. Three VAHW supported 3 castrato machine in this year. Additional Rs. 360,000 fund collected from VDCs-Rs 250,000 and DLSO-110,000 for organizing the animal health work. During this reporting year, total 5 youth including 2 female students trained on the job training one boy for 3 months studied in KTM private technical school and rest are for one month from the Mansarobar secondary school, Simikot. They all are from the SHIP Nepal working area. In seed security and diversity, this year engaged 292 youth including 180 youth female in fresh vegetable/seed production and local cereal seed selection/production and exchange work and under **strengthened small farm based enterprises and promote marketing of seeds**, 498 household (65.86%) involved in cooperatives in which 328 are youth representing 150(45.73%) are female household

*For details please see the annex table 4.1.1; 4.1.2 and 4.4 respectively for your kind information*

**Challenges:** Youth like VAHW faced difficulties to get money easily from the community people they treated the animals. New types of disease, parasite and medicine terminology faced difficulties to the VAHW to vaccinate and treat the animals. Number of OJT student is increasing and difficulties to get the job in Humla. Less number of NGO, GOs in working in agriculture sector and the trained OJT not employed and they are involved in collection of medical herb.

**Adjustments:** The adjustment made here is training of OJT students and support of castrator machine cost is from the staff salary revised in last quarter. In progress review meeting, cost is high due to meeting was organized including participate the Cooperative and VDC chair for fund collection to conduct the animal health camp.

**Opportunities:** Supporting in review of earlier trained VAHW get knowledge in new terms of medical terminology, parasite in coordination with DLSO technicians. Conducting this types of joint meeting support knowledge sharing and service providing by VAHW to their cooperative chairs/secretary and fund collection to conduct the animal health camp. Facilitate to continue the VAHW door to door service in the community.

### 3.6. Best Practices Documentation and Spread of SoS

**Successes:** To publish the **Humla cereal crop booklet publication**, 33 pages text booklet is prepared in Nepali text and it is sent for editing to Dr Pratap kumar shreshtha (USC Canada scientific advisor) and Libird, Pokhara. In district, DADO, Dr Chandra prasat Risal already edited. 80% of work is finished about this. For **success case documentation and publication**, two staffs participated in Annual Partner's Meeting & Capacity Building in Hetaunda organized by LIBIRD Pokhara in 31 January–3 February, 2017. After meeting, 16 case stories and 6 good practices documented and sent to LIBIRD for editing. 80% of work has completed about this. For **project report publication**, household survey was done from 7 cooperatives with 10 household of each cooperatives and 7 FGD done all the data entry work completed and sent to LIBIRD for data processing. about 70% of work is completed about this. All publication will be done within end of June. For **poster/flyer preparation and publication**, this could not be success and the budget is used in supporting maize sealer and vegetable seed-cauliflower, cabbage. 100 hands operating manual maize sealer supported to 100 custodian/seed producer household.

**Challenges:** All the success not completed here is due to one technical field staff and program manager resign in the middle of the project period of this year. It hampered in timely data collection, entry and publication.

**Adjustments:** The cost of poster and flyer publication is adjusted in supporting maize sealer and vegetable seed. And the 30% budget of success case documentation and publication is used in staff travelling and transportation when participating in Annual Partner's Meeting & Capacity Building in Hetaunda organized by LIBIRD, Pokhara.

**Opportunities:** Documentation and publication of project work is very important to other donor and related GOs/NGOs for spreading the best practice and spread of the seed of survivable program. This the main work of the project for history and very good achievement. Capacity of staffs also increased in documentation of the project work.

### 3.7. Program Innovations adapted seed varieties and best practices disseminated

**Successes: Under this,** Formation and registration of seed producer group in DADO; Collaboration and coordination with government line agencies and other organizations; Program sharing and collaboration with district level networks (DAFECC, Farmers network & coop); Matching fund for organic Certification of Humla crop (joint program of DADO, DDC and other organizations working in agriculture); Monitoring Visit & traveling seminar are the implemented planned activities. Coordination is done with DADO for group formation, registration and organized two meeting with farming community for seed producer group registration in DADO. In the area where already cooperatives working, now need of formation and registration of group in DADO and 2 seed production committee formed with 44 household including 24 females in Lali and Raya VDCs for seed production and marketing. One monitoring were done by DADO representative for observation in finger millet, proso millet, maize, rice, PPB trail at Gopka, Lali and Raya about seed improvement and seed production site. Media team from KTM and district FM radio also monitor and broad casted the success work through FM radio program. One program sharing meeting conducted with coop/custodian/VDC representative for program sharing. One media joint monitoring is done in Lali and Raya. One joint meeting conducted with DAFECC with LIBIRD for progress sharing and new program intervention for the year 2017-2020. Three days training was organized at Simikot in collaboration with DADO, DAFECC. Two three time meeting conducted for fund collection and training for organic certification of Humla crop-apple bean and honey. SHIIP Nepal collected and provided data about bean from Sarkideu and honey from Hepka VDC in DADO. From this support altogether 120 participants, staffs from 4 GOs (DADO, DLSO, District cottage and small industry, District industry Business Association), 6 Agriculture related NGOs (Nepaltrust, AADHAR Bikas, NCCFP, NCFP, RWRMP-Rural Water Resource Management Project, RDP-Rural Development Program) and one national media person including 2 FM radio program involved in monitoring of the project activities and progress sharing and fund collection for organic certification of Humla crops-apple, bean and honey. Follow up were done by two field staffs and two program staffs for conducting training, field observation, monitoring and supervision at all program VDCs. DADO also involved in monitoring of the seed selection, production and rice PPB trial observation.

*For details please see the annex table 5.1 & 5.2 respectively for your kind information*

**Challenges:** Community people still did not trust about seed production and marketing, they belief seed bring from outside be good and they said production of local level seed they have done tradition to tradition. The nature of all NGO, GOs is different based on their own policy. Collection, processing and transportation of organic crop of Humla is

difficulties due to here geographical condition and only the means of transportation by air cargo. All these are the challenges to **Program Innovations adapted seed varieties and best practices disseminated.**

**Adjustments:** There is no such adjustment made as compare to the planned activities. Media and FM radio joint monitoring is unplanned activity. Some budget planned is adjusted in these activities jointly in HDI program.

**Opportunities:** This type of work is important for disseminating adapted seed varieties and best practices through organizing joint program with GOs, NGOs and media partner. It also facilitate for fund collection to organize the district effective activity like organic certification of Humla crops. 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 Humla people

#### **4. Organizational development**

Describe any key strategies and/or activities undertaken to increase the capacity of **your** organization to implement the new program. This pertains only to you as an organization, and not to the communities you are supporting. Please also highlight challenges encounter or to be addressed.

SHIP Nepal completed and settled all office management in its own building since the middle of the project year and also changed in board members than last year. 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**

In this year any new staff admitted. Since the year of 2016 August one fully paid female technical staff and 15 September program manager-Chudamani pokharel resigned from SHIP Nepal. Since this period, Program coordinator Santosh kumar jirel given acting program manager since October to December and he is provided full program responsibility since January 2017 with 50% of salary form SoS project. One technical field staff fully paid from SoS program. Program staff Kali bahadur bhandari paid 30% salary from SoS project. Account officer paid 25% salary from SoS project. Former executive director worked partially staying Kathmandu. All the salary of two resigned staff adjusted in program activities. Due resigned of these mention two staffs, there be encountered challenges in documentation of the project work-success stories writing, report writing and delayed in publication.

- **Capacity building/training of existing:** Due to changed in rule and policy of cooperative from cooperative division about accounting system, cooperative related staff Kali bahadur bhandari trained for 15 days account management training in Kathmandu, the training organized by cooperative division. This is the unplanned activities. He and program manager Santosh Kumar Jirel, participated 3 days partner meeting and capacity building about case story documentation in Hetaunda, the workshop organized by LIBIRD. Encountered to settle the travelling and transportation cost of these two staffs.
- **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 being in financial and organizational policy.
- **Strengthening of your organizations' infrastructure, materials and equipment:** During middle of this programming year the organization settle its office in own new building. This is the most important achievement for SHIP Nepal for this year.
- **Organizational assessment:** No such organizational assessment is made during this reporting year by the organization itself. LIBIRD team was assessed about financial and administrative procedures. No such report provided till now. DDC, DADO and 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 other NGOs, and farmers organization, District FM radio program at district level and Sambat Dabali national alliance for disseminating SoS project good practices.

Involved in partners annual review meeting and capacity building training in Hetaunda organized by LIBIRD. One staff involved in cooperative account management training organized by cooperative division in Kathmandu.

Increase collaboration with DLSO and VDC for fund collection to organize animal health camp in more number. Coordination and collaboration made with DAFECC-District Agriculture Forest and Environment Coordination Committee for fund collection for organizing organic certification training of apple, bean and honey. 3 days training organized and format filled about bean and honey from SHIP Nepal and submitted in DADO.

5 (2 female) students OJT trained in coordination with private technical school KTM and Simikot Higher Secondary School Humla.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation activities**

*Monitoring and Evaluation activities 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.** One technical field staffs regularly follow up to each implemented activities and program staff 4 times field 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:** Present program manager field visited at 2 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. Board 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 chair visited program area Simikot from KTM in two times, meeting with office staff and given advised about project progress and further improvement in implementation, follow up and monitoring of the implemented activities. LIBIRD call one time meeting in Hetaund for mid-year progress review and capacity building in success event documentation and one time visited in SHIP Nepal Simikot for organization assessment and provide technical support and feedback.



5. Outputs Updated table 1 is done and presented as given below according to guideline.

1. SHIP Nepal:

| Thematic Area                        | Code | Short title of planned activities   | Participants |    |     |     |       | Communities where implemented                                  | % completion | Comments on implementation  |
|--------------------------------------|------|---|--------------|----|-----|-----|-------|--|--------------|---|
|                                      |      |   | AW           | AM | YW  | YM  | Total |  |              |   |
| <b>SEED SECURITY &amp; DIVERSITY</b> |      |   |              |    |     |     |       |  |              |   |
|                                      | 1.1  | Vegetable seed production, collection, diversity kit preparation and distribution by engaging custodian farmers/LRPs and farmer's cooperative | 60           | 62 | 180 | 112 | 414   | Lali   | 100          | 333.5 kg of chyato-schoosh, broad leaf mustard, cress, spinach, coriander, pumpkin, cucumber, tomato, brinjal seed produced by 65 household. These seed collected and distributed by 6 cooperatives to 349 cooperative members. In total seed producer household 25 are additional household. |
|                                      | 1.2  | Support for planting materials-sapling for fruit plantation and nursery seed  | 10           | 4  | 31  | 33  | 78    | Gopka, Lali of Lali and Gumba, gumbadhara and Raya of Raya VDC | 100          | 420 fruit sapling apple and walnut planted (368 apple, 52 soft walnut) planted in 1.49 hectare of land. 1 kg of edimail seed supported to 7 leader farmers and established 7 nursery at Lali-Gopka, Raya of Raya VDCs.  |
|                                      | 1.3. | Training/pruning material support   | 5            | 7  | 7   | 11  | 30    | Gopka, Lali of Lali and Gumba, gumbadhara and Raya of Raya VDC | 100          | 30 set of fruit tree training/pruning materials (hand saw and secateurs) supported to 30 fruit grower household   |
|                                      | 1.4  | Collaboration with NARC, national gene bank for local crop registration process   | 6            | 10 | 9   | 14  | 39    | Durpa, Kharpunath  | 90           | Regarding this, all information and wheat seed provided in NARC-Botanical division office in Lalitpur, khumaltar, some missing information about registration is remaining and will be registered in soon. NARC has committed to register this pawai wheat variety.                           |

| Thematic Area                       | Code | Short title of planned activities   | Participants |    |    |    |       | Communities where implemented   | % completion | Comments on implementation   |
|-------------------------------------|------|---|--------------|----|----|----|-------|---|--------------|--|
|                                     |      |   | AW           | AM | YW | YM | Total |   |              |  |
|                                     | 1.5  | Seed production and distribution of local selected crop varieties (Finger millet, maize, prosomillet and rice)                        | 69           | 47 | 95 | 87 | 298   | Durpa, Gopka, Lali, Raya, Ripa  | 100          | 975 kg of locally selected (Wheat-155 kg, finger millet-200 kg, prosomillet-100 kg, maize-50 kg, and rice-470 kg) seed collected from 25 seed producer, custodian farmers by 5 cooperatives and distributed/exchanged to 298 additional household.   |
|                                     | 1.6  | Support cooperative and custodian farmers to advance and select PPB bred rice lines   | 15           | 11 | 25 | 21 | 72    | Lali, Raya  | 100          | 7 kg of type like khachche cross seed provided for seed production to 2 farmers at Lali and Gopka. Two trial established at Lali and Raya for variety characterization in next year.   |
| <b>NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT</b> |      |   |              |    |    |    |       |   |              |  |
| <b>SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>  |      |   |              |    |    |    |       |   |              |  |
|                                     | 3.1  | Cereal seed production, collection and exchange/sale of PVS identified crop varieties (wheat, rice, maize) by mobilizing cooperatives | 49           | 63 | 96 | 73 | 291   | Durpa, Kharpelgaun, Lali, Gopka, Lali, Ripa, Unapani                        | 100          | 190 kg of improve source seed (maize-50 kg, wheat-90 kg and rice-50 kg) distributed to 53 households of 4 cooperatives for seed production in coming year. 1187 kg locally produced improve seed (rice-700 kg, wheat-267 kg and maize-220 kg) distributed to 291 additional households. Target could not be meet due to prolong drought during crop seed germination and late monsoon and maize maturation become delayed. |
|                                     | 3.2  | Threshing and seed storage equipments/materials support to cooperatives   | 52           | 65 | 79 | 76 | 272   | Gopka, Lali of Lali, Durpa of Kharpunath, Ripa and Unapani of Sarkideu VDCs | 100          | 6 set of wheat/rice paddle thresher and 12 seed storage, 8 seed grading sieve and 40 hands operating maize sealer supported for 4 cooperative. Out of 6, two more threshers are contributed from community side.   |
|                                     | 3.3  | Lift irrigation support   | 2            | 0  | 2  | 4  | 8     | Kharpunath, kharpu  | 100          | 500 litter two water tanks, 200 meters HDP pipe and fitting materials, one water pump, 3 green house polymer sheet supported at kharpu hotels  |

| Thematic Area | Code | Short title of planned activities  | Participants |     |     |     |       | Communities where implemented   | % completion | Comments on implementation   |
|---------------|------|--|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---|--------------|--|
|               |      |  | AW           | AM  | YW  | YM  | Total |   |              |  |
|               | 3.4  | Vegetable seed production training for cooperative member and source seed support                      | 5            | 5   | 14  | 2   | 26    | Lali from all four program VDCs and seed distribution at Lali, Gopka of Lali and Raya, Gumba of Raya VDCs                     | 100          | Two days training completed about vegetable seed production who have received foundation seed of vegetable in last year. 24 kg of Broad leaf mustard, cucumber, brinjal, chilly, Coriander, Onion, cow pea, Radish, Carrot, Tomato improve source seed supported to produce fresh vegetable and seed collection in coming year to 165 household of 4 cooperatives.   |
|               | 3.5  | Organize animal health camps in collaboration with DLSO  | 155          | 101 | 312 | 324 | 892   | Pyusa, Lali, Gopka, deukhuri, chisamul of Lali, Gumba, raya, karanga, thali of Raya and Ripa, Unapani, Lekha of Sarkideu VDCs | 100          | 15 animal health camps organized in collaboration in total collection of Rs. 5,60,000 with District Livestock Service Office Rs. 110,000, VDC (Sarkideu, Lali & Raya) – Rs. 2,50,000 and SHIP Nepal 2,00,000 fund collection in technical support of DLSO office and VAHWs. Vaccinated 29985 animals (cow, bull-5793, goat=10599, sheep-9650, horse, mule, donkey-260, chicken 3683) and castrated 65 bull, he goat and horses and treated 110 animals |
|               | 3.6  | Organize organizational management training for cooperatives   | 12           | 27  | 33  | 28  | 100   | Kharpelgaun, Lali, Raya, Lipne  | 100          | Cooperatives from VDC level joint two days training organized for cooperatives action committee member for proper organization management after SHIP N program hand over   |
|               | 3.7  | Support women led cooperatives to establish functional system for organizational growth and governance | 12           | 27  | 52  | 31  | 122   | Durpa, Lali, Raya, Ripa, Ktm  | 100          | Two days 4 women and youth leadership development training organized at given location cooperatives. Cooperative coordinator trained for 15 days training in Kathmandu organized by coop division.   |

| Thematic Area                               | Code | Short title of planned activities                  | Participants |    |    |    |       | Communities where implemented                          | % completion | Comments on implementation   |
|---|------|--|--------------|----|----|----|-------|--|--------------|--|
|   |      |  | AW           | AM | YW | YM | Total |  |              |  |
| <b>GENDER EQUALITY AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT</b> |      |  |              |    |    |    |       |  |              |  |
|   | 4.1  | Progress review and coordination meeting with VAHW | 0            | 6  | 1  | 7  | 14    | Simikot from all 4 program VDCs                        | 100          | One day progress sharing, review meeting conducted at Simikot in presence of DLSO representative, VAHW, Coop representative and VDC secretary. VAHW progress reviews, new terminology of parasite, medicine and fund collection for animal health camp were discussion in the meeting. |
|   | 4.2. | Castrator machine support for VAHW                 | 0            | 0  | 0  | 3  | 3     | Lali-8, pyusa, Sarkidue-9, Ripa and Karpunath-7, Durpa | 100          | Three medium type of goat, bull castrator machine supported to 3 VAHW for castrating he goat and bull  |
|   | 4.3. | Improve water mill support                         | 12           | 10 | 20 | 16 | 58    | Lali-gopka, Sarkideu-Gusha                             | 100          | 2 water mill supported at Gopka of Lali and Gusha of Sarkideu VDCs. 50% community contribution in water mill construction.   |
|   | 4.4. | Train OJT student                                  | 0            | 0  | 2  | 3  | 5     | Durpa, Raya, Sarkideu VDC                              | 100          | 5 OJT students trained one for 3 months and 4 for one month. The 4 students from Mansarobar secondary school, Simikot and one from private school Kathmandu.   |

| Thematic Area                          | Code | Short title of planned activities  | Participants |    |    |    |       | Communities where implemented                                      | % completion | Comments on implementation  |
|--|------|--|--------------|----|----|----|-------|--|--------------|---|
|  |      |  | AW           | AM | YW | YM | Total |  |              |   |
|  | 4.5. | Organize training for postharvest processing (preparing quality pickle, gundruk, dried vegetable) to women farmers | 8            | 5  | 15 | 11 | 39    | Lali from Lali and Kharpunath, Raya from Raya and Sarkideu VDCs    | 100          | Two training were organized at Lali participants from Lali and Kharpunath and at Raya participants from Raya and Sarkideu. The training day was two days for each. Gundruk, different types of pickle and dry matter from vegetable and soya bean were prepared in their training.  |
| <b>DOCUMENTATION AND SPREAD OF SOS</b> |      |  |              |    |    |    |       |  |              |   |
|  | 5.1  | Publication of Humla crop booklet  |              |    |    |    | 0     |  | 80           | In editing process and will be published within June.   |
|  | 5.2  | Success case documentation and publication   | 0            | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0     |  | 80           | 16 case story is prepared and will be published within June   |
|  | 5.3  | Project report publication   | 0            | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0     |  | 60           | Data collection and entry is completed other in process   |
|  | 5.4  | Poster/flyer preparation and publication   |              |    |    |    |       | Gopka, Lali of Lali, Raya/gumba of Raya, Unapani, Ripa of Sarkideu | 100          | From this section, 100 maize sealer and improve vegetable seed supported to 100 household.  |
| <b>VERTICAL INTEGRATION</b>            |      |  |              |    |    |    |       |  |              |   |
|  | 6.1  | Formation and registration of seed producer group in DADO  | 5            | 17 | 17 | 10 | 49    | Lali and Raya  | 100          | Coordination with DADO for group registration. Two meeting/ discussion were done about agriculture group registration in DADO at Lali and Raya with seed producer farmers. Cooperative they agree to produce seed and no need of further group to register and DADO need to support for the cooperative in seed production and other support to these cooperatives. |

| Thematic Area | Code | Short title of planned activities   | Participants |    |    |    |       | Communities where implemented                         | % completion | Comments on implementation  |
|---------------|------|---|--------------|----|----|----|-------|---|--------------|---|
|               |      |   | AW           | AM | YW | YM | Total |   |              |   |
|               | 6.2  | Collaboration and coordination with government line agencies and other organizations  | 9            | 8  | 13 | 10 | 40    | Gopka, Lali and Raya                                  | 100          | One monitoring were done by DADO representative for observation in finger millet, proso millet, maize, rice, PPB trail at Gopka, Lali and Raya about seed improvement and seed production site. Media team from KTM and district FM radio also monitor and broad casted the success work in FM radio program.       |
|               | 6.3  | Program sharing and collaboration with district level networks (DAFECC, Farmers network & coop)                                   | 8            | 7  | 9  | 1  | 25    | Lali from all four program VDCs                       | 100          | One program sharing meeting conducted with coop/custodian/VDC representative for program sharing. One media joint monitoring done in Lali and Raya  |
|               | 6.4  | Matching fund for organic Certification of Humla crop (joint program of DADO, DDC and other organizations working in agriculture) | 1            | 0  | 2  | 3  | 6     | At simkot from SHIP N program area Sarkideu and Hepka | 100          | Three days training was organized at Simikot in collaboration with DADO, DAFECC. Two three time meeting conducted for fund collection and training for organic certification of Humla crop-apple, bean and honey. SHIIP Nepal collected and provided data about bean from Sarkide and honey from Hepka VDC in DADO. |
|               | 6.5  | Monitoring Visit & traveling seminar  | 0            | 2  | 1  | 2  | 5     | 4 program VDCs  | 100          | Follow up were done by two field staffs and two program staffs for training, field observation, monitoring and supervision at all program VDCs  |

**Legend for percentage references. Select one per activity**

|                      |     |                        |      |
|----------------------|-----|------------------------|------|
| Delayed or cancelled | 0%  | Nearly completed       | 75%  |
| Started recently     | 25% | Completed or surpassed | 100% |
| Underway             | 50% | Adjusted               |      |

## 6. Outcomes

1. Please describe any **external factors that occurred between May 2016 and April 2017 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.*

During this year, most of the event of this question is like last year. 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. Late monsoon encountered delayed in maize maturation and ripening. Late and little snowing and rainfall in winter, result of winter crop also seen poor-wheat, barley and naked barely depend on the rain fed cultivated land. Frequent rainfall and snowing occur in at starting and end of April in year 2017. Now weather is clean and not seen firing last year. In last year, more smoking, drought encounter, high rate of animal mortality. This year, no hear such event in program area due to organizing more animal health camp in collaboration with DLSO, VDC and SHIP Nepal.

There is no seen political pressure in SHIP Nepal project area. From middle of April to middle of May, there is starting of local election in Nepal. No such event occurs till this reporting period. After local election, working will be difficult due to budget constraint.

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).*

In this question, most of the answer is like previous year. 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, organizing animal health camp in collaboration with VDC, DLSO. 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. 14 members increased in Raya cooperative than last year.

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 witnessed? 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).*

This year animal health camp provided good service to all community/people both outside from cooperative and member of cooperatives encountered good result in all villages. Due to animal health camp, all people are happy about this and next year too, they respond to continue this types of work in the area.

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. Tremendous rainfall occurred during night in 18 May 2016 in SHIP Nepal working area, temporary village of Unapani, Sarkideu. Naked barley, wheat and fruit nursery was sweep of SHIP N field staff working in HDI program area. 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?

SHIP Nepal is time to time creating awareness since last couple of year about do not fire and cut the trees in the name of extending cultivation land in Gusha of Unapani, Sarkideu. They are now realised about this event. 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, more fruit plantation at degraded land, 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 2016 and April 2017, 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.*

Nepal Food Security government program in Humla district included the support program to cooperatives formation from support of SoS for green house construction, livestock keeping local seed collection and distribution in Kharpunath, Lali and Raya VDCs. DLSO is the GO started livestock camping in other VDC after SHIP Nepal started this type of camping in Humla District.

7. Between May 2016 and April 2017, 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.*

Nepal Food Security government program from Humla district supported NRs 3,00,000 for each cooperative (Kharpelgaun, Durpa of Karpunath VDC, Gopka of Lali VDCs) for green house construction, seed collection and distribution and livestock keeping. DDC Humla interested to support cooperative building in Raya to those entire cooperative registered from support of SoS program. This year DLSO provided 110000 fund for organizing animal health camp in Raya, Lali and Sarkideu VDC. These VDC secretary also interested and supported Rs 250,000 (Lali-50,000; Raya-100,000 and Sarkideu-100,000).

NARC has interested to conserve, register the local crop variety of Humla crop, they also requested to bring the photos and seed of very high altitude wheat-Nafal and chuli-local apricot seed. SHIP N has provided this seed collected from Muchu VDC. NARC also supporting to register Pawai wheat variety and provided format and technical support about this and registration is in last stage. NARC (botanical wheat division) supporting certified improve variety and line of wheat and rice breeder/foundation seed for seed production and research in request of SHIP Nepal.

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?

The program has contributed (directly and indirectly) to changes described in #6 & 7 above. Regarding animal health camp, more number of animals able to treat fund support from VDC, DLSO and SHIP Nepal and benefited more number of household. From this support, will decrease large number of livestock mortality rate in future. Community people again request to organize animal health camp to DLSO and cooperative can manage fund from VDCs if SHIP Nepal phase out from the program VDC or not conducted such type of action they can do easily. Food security program also support again to those cooperatives in future. NARCS continue to provide foundation seed and new line for research purpose after earlier supported seed report submitted. SHIP Nepal has no such strategy has developed. More coordination and collaboration workshop/progress sharing meeting, financial management guideline need to be



prepared within the cooperatives. USC still need to be support in organizing animal health camp, capacity building of cooperatives, support to media partner-FM radio which help to other stakeholders adopting policies or practices that represent the values and approaches used by this program.

### **7. Lessons learned and other comments**

**Our lesson learn summarized lessons learned as given below:**

- ▶ Seed collection, distribution, animal health camp, capacity building training, diversity kid distribution are the key program approach for this year
- ▶ Mobilizing and working with cooperative action committee and custodian/LRPs, VAHW are successful implementation approaches
- ▶ Coordination with DADO, DLISO, NARC and media are important for dissemination progress, information and getting foundation seed including matching fund collection.
- ▶ In research oriented activities, support program is most important-irrigation.
- ▶ Supporting positive thinking key person is the important and could be change other negative thinking people in the community.
- ▶ Progress documentation is another important thing

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

- Partnership program with cooperatives are found more useful information, this is following other organization
- Organizing animal health camp is effective information seen which is spreading and following by other NGOs also following this approach Monitoring by media parter-FM radio. They collect information, interview direct with custodian/leader farmers and broad casted through FM hatemalo program.
- Chhaupratha minimization is other important information which is demonstrating other NGO-CDP, Karnali Integrated Development Project
- GOs like DADO, DLISO and DDC supporting small grand for seed production, livestock keeping and green house production to the cooperative organized by SoS program are most achieved information.

During this reporting year, there are no such changes except poster/flyer preparation and publication. This activity budget adjusted in support of maize sealer and vegetable seed support. Capacity building training of existing cooperative program staffs is one of the unplanned training due to requirement of the program in changing Nepal cooperative division rule and policy for account management. Target did not meet due to late maturation of maize and low quality production of wheat of imported improve PVS identified crops varieties.

**Prepared by**  
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**THE END**