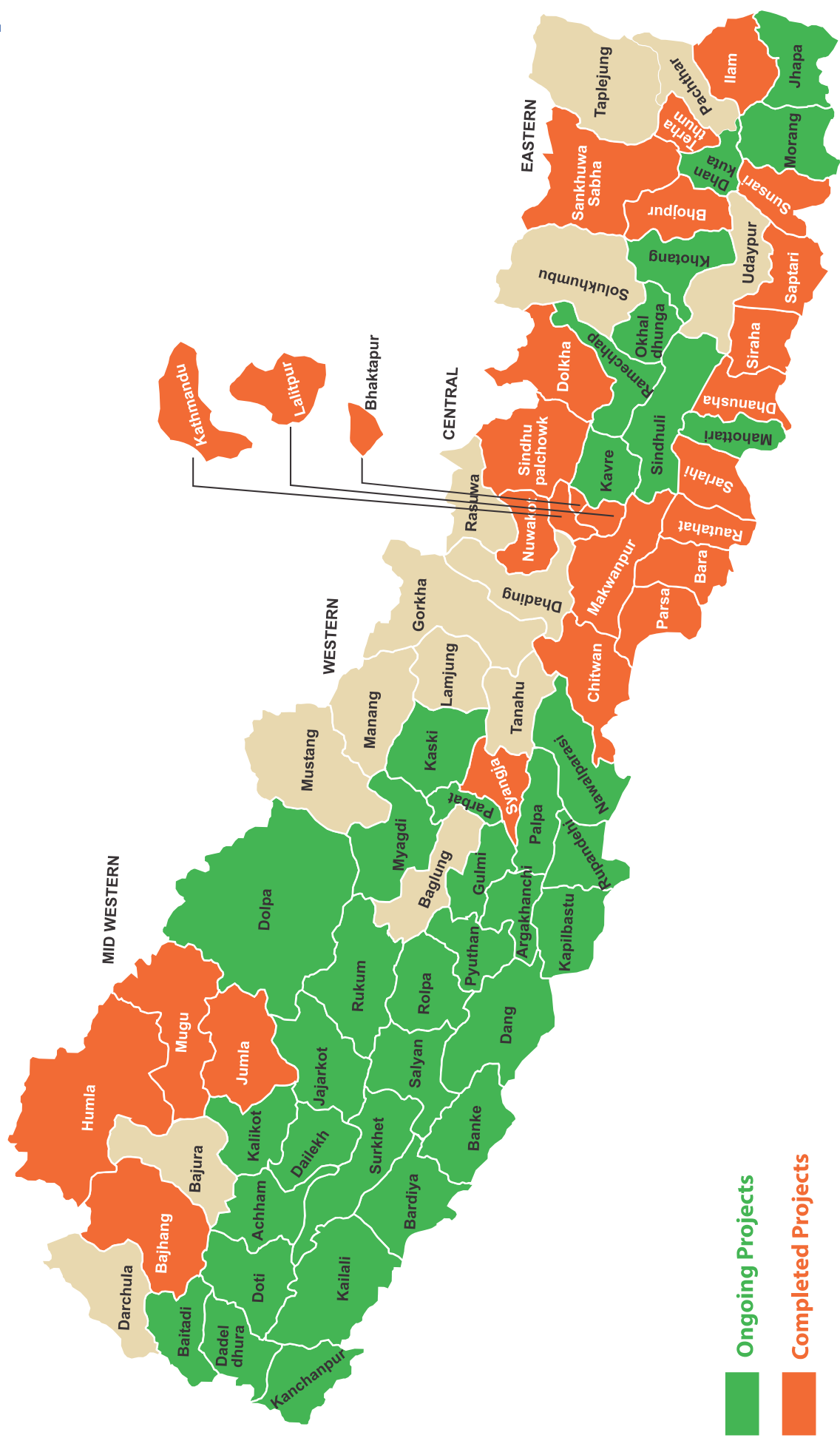


CEAPRED
www.ceapred.org.np

Annual Report
2014-15

CEAPRED's Outreach Districts in Nepal



- Ongoing Projects
- Completed Projects



FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the Annual Report covering the period 16 July 2014 to 15 July 2015. This year has been very traumatic for the nation due to massive loss of lives and property caused by the devastating earthquake of 25th April 2015 and the subsequent aftershocks. CEAPRED contributed to relief and rescue operations and supported the national relief operations through food, medical and financial support worth Rs. 1.6 millions in cash and kind. In addition, CEAPRED staff contributed voluntarily to the relief efforts.

This report is organized along the core thematic areas that CEAPRED has been focusing on since its establishment over two decades ago. In our recent move from project to programmatic mode of operation, we have begun to align individual development projects with one or more of our core thematic program areas so as to ensure that they contribute directly to our thematic goals. This has also helped us review and redesign existing projects and/or develop new projects in order to enhance the organization's impact on rural poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement (theme 1), sustainable ecosystem and environmental management (theme 2), and action/policy research (theme 3).

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



Hari Krishna Upadhyaya, PhD
Executive Chairperson





ACRONYMS

ANEP	- Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project
CBS	- Central Bureau of Statistics
CC	- Collection Centre
CEAPRED	- Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development
CO	- Community Organization
CPBF	- Commercial Pig Breeder Farmers
CSV	- Climate Smart Village
DADO	- District Agriculture Development Office
DAG	- Disadvantaged Groups
DAO	- District Administrative Office
DDC	- District Development Committee
DFID	- Department for International Development
DoA	- Department of Agriculture
EU	- European Union
FFD	- Farmers' Field Day
FG	- Farmer's Groups
FM	- Frequency Modulation
FTF	- Feed the Future
FYM	- Farm Yard manure
GoN	- Government of Nepal
HH	- House hold
HORT CRSP	- Horticulture Collaborative Research Support Program
ICIMOD	- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IDE	- International Development Enterprises
IFAD	- International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFCAS	- Integrated Floating Cage Aquaculture System
IPM/IL	- Integrated Pest Management/Innovation Lab
IPM	- Integrated Pest Management
IQC	- Internal Quality Control



IRRI	- International Rice Research Institute
IT	- Information Technology
KISAN	- Knowledge based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition
ASIA	- Association for the International Solidarity in Asia
M4P	- Making market work for the poor
MFI	- Microfinance Institute
MIT	- Micro Irrigation Technologies
MoAD	- Ministry of Agricultural Development
MOU	- Memorandum of Understanding
MPC	- Market Planning Committees
MT	- Metric Ton
NARC	- Nepal Agricultural Research Council
NEAT	- Nepal Economic Agriculture and Trade
NGO	- Non Governmental Organization
NRs	- Nepalese Rupees
NSB	- National Seed Board
PAF	- Poverty Alleviation Fund
PBPF	- Pure Breed Pig Farmer
PEAN	- Pig Entrepreneurs Association Nepal
PMCA	- Participatory Market Chain Approach
SDC	- Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
SIS	- Small Indigenous Species
SQCC	- Seed Quality Control Centre
TG	- Thematic Groups
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
USD	- United State Dollar
VDC	- Village Development Committee
VHPS	- Village Hybrid Pig Seed
VSP	- Vegetable Seed Project



Table of contents

Overview of CEAPRED	5
VISION, MISSION, OBJECTIVES	7
Thematic Areas	8
Institutional Development of CEAPRED	9
Program Implementation Strategy	9
CEAPRED Governance	10
CEAPRED Norms and Values	10
HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED DURING 2014-2015	
THEMATIC AREA 1	
Poverty Reduction and Livelihood Enhancement	11
KISAN	12
UNNATI	16
SAMARTH –Nepal Market Development Program - Pig Sub Sector	20
Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP)	23
Vegetable Seed Project (VSP)	26
Kitchen Garden Program	32
THEMATIC AREA 2	
Sustainable Ecosystem and Environmental Management	33
Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Program/ Climate Smart Village	34
THEMATIC AREA 3	
Action/Policy Research	37
Integrated Pest Management – Innovation Lab (IPM-IL)	38
Other Activities	40
Other developments during 2014-2015	41
Upcoming Projects	45
CEAPRED IN MEDIA 2014-2015	46
Major Programs in 2014/2015	47
Audit Report	48



Overview of CEAPRED

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

central and local levels with related government, non-governmental and private sector agencies to ensure smooth and effective implementation of program activities and sustainability of the impacts. Over the past 25 years, CEAPRED has successfully implemented 88 development and research oriented-projects in 61 of the 75 districts of Nepal, directly benefiting over 275,000 households and generating incremental incomes valued at billions of rupees annually. In the process, a large number of social, physical and economic infrastructures have been developed, the benefits of which have been reaped by a much larger mass of population. Over the years, CEAPRED has grown into an institution of considerable professional strength, size and geographic outreach. In addition to a fully-equipped central office in Lalitpur, 25 district-level field offices around the country serve as the local outfits of CEAPRED to deliver development services to the target groups.



VISION:

High, inclusive and sustainable rural and agricultural growth leading to poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement of the poor in Nepal.

MISSION:

Widen sustainable livelihood options for poor and disadvantaged communities in a gender –sensitive and environment – friendly manner.

OBJECTIVES:

The overall objective of CEAPRED is to reduce poverty, improve livelihood and enhance food security through empowerment of deprived and disadvantaged communities of Nepal. The specific objectives are to:

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

Since its establishment, CEAPRED has consciously and consistently focused on sustainable poverty reduction and enhancement of food security and livelihoods of poor and disadvantaged families, most of them small and marginalized. It is CEAPRED's belief that development is an internal process and has its roots in peoples' preparedness and initiatives to change marginal landholders and landless families, located in remote areas of rural Nepal. In the past twenty-five years of its operation, CEAPRED's main approach to achieve its mission and objectives has been promotion of new and better economic and livelihood opportunities at the local level and linking these opportunities to the markets.



Thematic Areas

Poverty Reduction and Livelihood Enhancement:

Major bulk of CEAPRED's initiatives are directed towards rural poverty eradication and livelihood enhancement through economic empowerment of the rural poor, and the associated activities have been focused on high-value commercial agriculture, including vegetable seeds, off-season vegetables, aquaculture and livestock. CEAPRED's work with landless and near-landless families comprised activities such as home gardening, group savings, small livestock rearing, and micro-enterprise development. CEAPRED's livelihood enhancement programs have brought visible changes in the household economy of beneficiaries, and contributed to significant improvements in the social, economic and psychological conditions of the poor and disadvantaged families. Women, ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups are CEAPRED's primary target groups. Many members of such groups, who hardly participated in public activities in the past, are now holding executive positions in community organizations and are able to claim their share of development benefits. In most of the areas, social and gender discriminations have been reduced, and the poor are making their voices heard. Increased household incomes have contributed to improved food security and nutrition, education, health and sanitation.

Sustainable Ecosystem and Environmental Management:

Since its inception, CEAPRED has worked in partnership with local communities and other organizations to improve the environment. The associated projects/programs have ranged from community-based solid waste management launched in 1991 to climate change adaptation and mitigation program in recent years. The promotion and dissemination of local innovations, traditional knowledge and technologies combined with awareness programs on environment and human health-friendly farming practices constituted the core activities under this theme. Similarly, community-based and participatory varietal and cropping system improvement practices adopted by CEAPRED have been useful in sustainable development and transfer of climate-resilient technologies in agriculture.

Action/Policy Research:

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



Institutional Development of CEAPRED

CEAPRED has evolved over the past two decades from a small organizational entity to a large national level non- state development actor in Nepal. It has grown physically too in staff size and resources with corresponding growth in its outreach and professional capacity. CEAPRED is now one of the most well known professional developmental NGO's of Nepal with impressive and proven track record of contribution to poverty reduction and livelihood improvement of rural poor in Nepal. This is what is often viewed and cited by many as a hallmark of CEAPRED's institutional development. Institutions are about systems, rules and norms that shape an organization's behavior and define its value system; and institutional development is about the organization's ability to adhere to its value system. CEAPRED has demonstrated this ability, and this is

where CEAPRED's true institutional development lies. Its organizational behavior and functions have been consistently guided by its core values of transparent and voluntary governance, non-partisan and human- centered development, and fully accountable and responsive operation. CEAPRED's core values have guided the work of CEAPRED and defined the code of conduct of its staff at all levels of its operation. CEAPRED has demonstrated that it is the system that is indispensable for the growth and sustainability of an organization, not individuals, who come and go over time. This is already moving towards institutionalization of CEAPRED. But the journey is not complete and will never be as institutional development is a long continuous process.

Program Implementation Strategy

CEAPRED's choice of program implementation strategy was primarily guided by the need to make the service delivery system transparent, people-centered and responsive to both project beneficiaries' capacity and organizational development needs at the local level. The main rationale for adopting such an approach was the widespread recognition that sustainable development, including poverty reduction, was an internal and human process

with its roots on people's own initiatives. The process, if not internalized by the people, would be prohibitively costly and might lead to few and unsustainable impacts. Based on the lessons learned from successful cases from both within and outside Nepal, a three-pronged strategy was identified and elaborated for implementation of CEAPRED's development programs. A strong view held by CEAPRED is that, given the right policy

environment, development can happen and sustain if right development priorities are identified and implemented in a right manner. In simple operational terms, the three elements of the strategy are defined as follows.

Social Mobilization:

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

Capacity Development:

Capacity development is the next important step when the people are able to identify and prioritize their local development opportunities. It has several dimensions, including technical (e.g., problem-focused trainings, group tours, etc), financial (e.g.,

provision of seed or revolving capital for the poorest and most disadvantaged groups, group savings and credit operations, financial record keeping, etc), physical or infrastructural (e.g., development of small irrigation, roads, drinking water, collection centers, etc) and organizational (e.g., cooperatives formation). Capacity development enables the people to continue and scale up the development activities, and to sustain the benefits after the external support is phased out.

Local Institution Building and Strengthening:

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

CEAPRED Governance

CEAPRED has its own statute and regulations, which are approved by its General Assembly, in compliance with government regulations. The Executive Board consists of seven members elected every four years by the General Assembly and is led by a Chairperson, who is also the Chief Executive of the organization. The Executive Board, including the Chairperson, has always worked on a voluntary basis.

CEAPRED Norms and Values

CEAPRED has sustained its institutional status as a non-political, inclusive and value-driven organization.

Transparency, accountability and service constitute the core elements of CEAPRED's organizational values and norms. Registered with the District Administration Office of Lalitpur (Registration number 130/047/48) and with the Social Welfare Council (Registration number 478.), CEAPRED is a non-discriminatory and equal opportunity employer.

Thematic Area 1. Poverty Reduction and Livelihood Enhancement

Approach: "Reducing poverty and improving livelihood through widening of economic opportunities"



KISAN



Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy, Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED) is a major partner of Winrock International to implement KISAN project in twenty districts – ten districts in the Bheri and Rapti Zones of the Mid-Western Development Region; six districts in the Mahakali and Seti Zones in the Far-Western Development Region; and four districts in the Lumbini Zone in the Western Development Region. The project is funded by USAID. KISAN project aims to help subsistence farmers to graduate for commercial agriculture by improving on-farm production and facilitating market development. KISAN focuses on target commodities (rice, maize, and lentils) that are important for food security and on high-value off-season vegetables that contribute to income enhancement of small holders and are nutrient-rich. Market opportunities vary across KISAN's target area. In areas with access to markets, such as the Terai and low-lying hills, KISAN focuses on building the capacities of private sector and community-based service providers to improve the supply of quality inputs, credit, and other services such as land preparation and equipment rental. In parallel, the project facilitates market linkages to improve farmers' access to service providers and buyers. Opportunities to attract buyers and to engage private sector service providers are fewer in more remote regions. Here, KISAN project staff work directly with farmers to achieve higher yields, promote market development and increase household consumption of vegetables. Coordination and collaboration with the Government of Nepal (GON) ensures unified messages on recommended agricultural inputs and techniques, and helps coordinate investments in irrigation and collection center infrastructure. KISAN works through change agents including commercial agribusinesses, market planning committees, GON extension staff, local service providers, lead farmers, and staff to deliver trainings, capacity building and guidance.

This year, KISAN trained 83, 286 farmers enabling them to adopt improved agricultural practices and

technologies in rice, maize, lentil and vegetables. This intervention could result into bringing 60,713 ha under improved management practices that contributed to an increase in yield from 29 to 91 percent and achieve \$71.8 million in farm-level incremental sales for target commodities.

KISAN also made technical and management improvements in a number of areas and aligned M&E Plan with USAID/Nepal and Feed the Future (FTF) results frameworks and reporting schedules, and designed and implemented surveys to collect results data. FY2015 data presented in this Annual Report provides the first clear picture of project results, evidence for KISAN's theory of change, and scale of potential life-of-project (LOP) results.



Cabbage production block



A woman arranging Insect Traps at her field

Success Story



Collection center / vegetable shop

“Access to Irrigation Enables Farmers to Increase Vegetable Production”

Pitamber Gharti is a shopkeeper living in Arghankachi district in Nepal’s mid-west region. He grows vegetables for his wife and four children to eat but the limited availability of water and the lack of irrigation infrastructure limited the land Pitamber could cultivate and the production of vegetables that was not available to sell.

The USAID’s KISAN Project supported Pitamber and his group, the Baneshwor Farmer Group, to install irrigation infrastructure in their fields. Twenty-two households benefitted from the irrigation system and were able to expand their cultivable land from 0.35 ha to 0.85 ha. KISAN provided NRs 20,000 and Pitamber and the Baneshwor Farmer Group Contributed NRs 100,000 for the lift irrigation equipment and installation. KISAN provided training to farmers on how to use the irrigation equipment and improved vegetable growing techniques. Many farmers have taken the opportunity to increase their own vegetable production and several have leased land, including Pitamber, who has now leased an additional 0.2 ha. KISAN has helped to link Pitamber and the farmers in the area to larger markets to sell their crops, as well as to supplies and repair providers for the irrigation equipment to ensure sustainability. The Baneshwor Farmer Group multiplied its vegetable sales six-fold in the first harvest since installation, selling approximately 7,900 kg of vegetables for NRs 315,500 compared to earlier days producing 1,680 kg vegetable worth NRs 50,300. Pitamber has already earned NRs 60,000 from vegetable sale from his first harvest, and pays about NRs 10,000 for the land he leases. The additional income has helped Pitamber and his wife to send their children to school eat more nutritious food and improve their overall quality of life.



Commercial Tomato Production by Gorakh Bogati, Kapallekhi, Doti



UNNATI



Since December 2012, CARE Nepal and CEAPRED have been implementing the UNNATI project funded by the European Union (EU). The overall objective of the project was to increase the income and livelihoods of small holder farmers along the BP Highway corridor in Sindhuli and Mahottari districts of Nepal through vegetable production and marketing. The project has been implemented in six Village Development Committees (VDCs) in Sindhuli and one VDC in Mahottari district.

The target groups are smallholder farmers having 0.3 - 0.5 hectares of land, living within 1.5 hours walking distance from the BP road corridor in Sindhuli and Mahottari districts. The project area is divided into three clusters in Sindhuli district i.e. Nepalthok cluster (Dumja VDC), Jhangajholi cluster (Jhangajholi Ratamata and Purano Jhangajholi VDCs) and Gwaltar cluster (Bhimeshwor, Baseshwor and Bhuvaneshwori VDCs) and one cluster in Mahottari district i.e. Gauribas cluster (Gauribas VDC and two wards of Tulsi VDC of Dhanusha).

During this period, a total of 50 farmers groups were mobilized covering 1216 households, of which 752 (more than 60%) were female. They have been producing both seasonal and off-season vegetable for sale in the local and regional/national markets. During the first half of 2015, 1048 HH participated during winter and 643 HH during summer and produced vegetables commercially and generated USD 120,457 by selling about 701 Metric ton (Mt) of fresh vegetables produced from 52.4 ha land. Summer vegetable seeds of Bottle Gourd, Bitter Gourd, Cucumber, Squash, Tomato, Chilly and Bean were distributed to 643 HHs. The rainy season vegetable (off season) seeds of early cauliflower, cabbage, tomato and chilly were distributed to 515 HHs.

To support the commercial vegetable producers with irrigation facilities, the project supported construction of 15 community small irrigation schemes and 205 individual plastic ponds. Among the 15 community schemes, 4 were small lift irrigation, 2 renovations of the schemes and 9 were community plastic ponds. . These community level irrigation schemes will provide irrigation facility to 183 HHs. Besides community level irrigation schemes, the project also supported to install 205 small individual plastic pond.

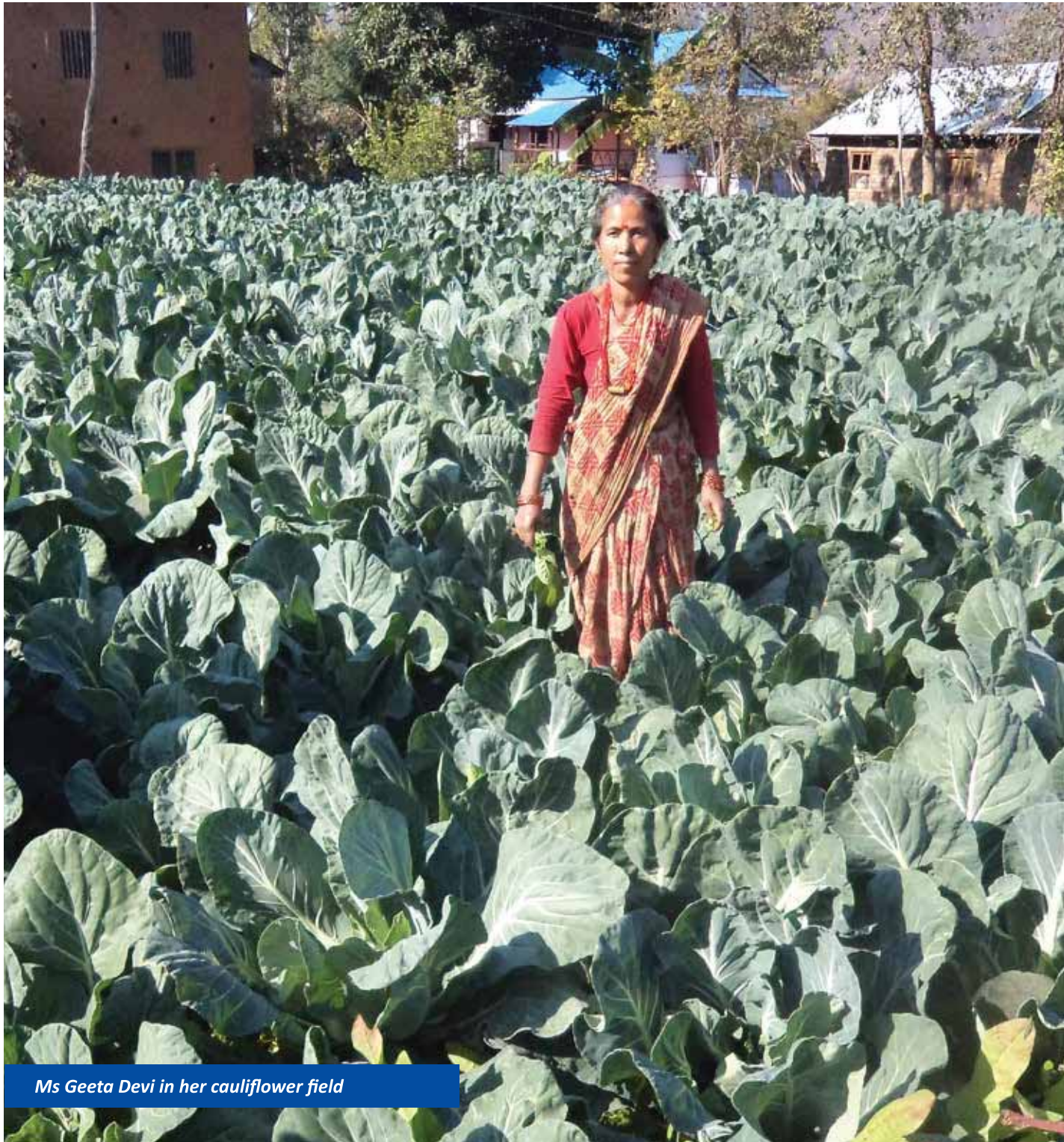


Another innovative approach of the project was to provide SMS services to the farmers on weather condition and market information regularly. A total of 123 (105 farmers and 18 project staff & line agency members) project beneficiaries have been provided with local regional and central market price information twice a week (Sunday and Thursday) and weather information twice a week (Sunday and Wednesday), which helped the farmers to be updated with the production, harvesting and marketing of their produce.

The project interventions resulted in efficient working of cooperatives for input supply and product marketing. Eighty percent HH now using inputs supplied from farmers' groups and cooperatives and 70% of HH sell their vegetables to the external markets through farmer groups and cooperatives. Ninety percent of the the trained farmers have adopted vegetable production,

of which, 30% have started practicing organic production system.

Sustainable access to micro irrigation (drip&sprinkler, traddle pump) was provided to 300 small farmers, which included micro and small irrigation support (renovation-2, lift irrigation-4, big plastic pond -15, and individual plastic ponds to 179 individuals).



Ms Geeta Devi in her cauliflower field

Success Story

“My husband’s behavior has changed after GESI Sensitization”

Januka Choulagai is a married woman of 42 living in Baune, ward no 5, Kalimati, Jhara VDC. She lives with her family of five. Since the time she got married about 20 years ago, she has been working around household chores and taking care of her children. Ms. Choulagai, was always interested in learning new things and participating in various events; but unfortunately, that never happened to her as her husband was not at all supportive of her doing extra things besides regular household chores. Due to this reason she was never able to take part in the programs launched by many organizations at her villages. She could not even participate in the Unnati project activities. But one day, a staff from Unnati project had gathered 24 men of the village including her husband and had sensitized them on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion matter. She explains, after the sensitization, her husband was a completely different person, he realized about women’s value and status in family and society. Since then, her husband has encouraged her to take part in various activities and has also started helping her with her chores to some extent. She is happy with this positive change in her husband’s attitude and behaviour. She says she is very thankful to Unnati project for bringing this drastic change in her husband’s behaviour. She was happy that she can now participate in various programs and learn many new things.



Collection of tomatoes in the Collection Center, Sindhuli



SAMARTH –Nepal Market Development Program - Pig Sub Sector

CEAPRED's interventions on the pig sub sector was to help pilot, scale-up and bring about systemic changes that help the market system to function effectively and inclusively creating right conditions for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction. The second phase of the project started from March 2015 and will end by December 2016. Pig rearing is a large sector in Nepal involving primarily about 300,000 small-holder producers and overwhelmingly associated with poor and disadvantaged groups. However, the sector is currently fragmented and fairly localized, with weak connections between commercial pig breeders and small pig farmers.

The activities undertaken included the facilitation to the market players through trainings aimed at improving their technical knowledge and capacity for increasing the productivity of pigs through improved breed quality, improved slaughtering facilities and market linkage. The interventions were able to produce crossbred pigs for production and marketing at village level utilizing the existing breed of sows reared by the small scale pig breeders by introducing breed from breeder farms. Altogether 139 village pig clusters were chosen and each cluster was facilitated to replace the boars of different breed or unrelated to sows present in the clusters. These clusters were linked with 42 crossbred pig breeding farms in five districts.

The project also identified and selected pure breed pig farmer - each for Landrace, Yorkshire, Hampshire, and Pakhribas Black breeds. Realizing the need of a training manual, the manual was developed for AI/ breeding /lab services to support those developing skills for better breeding record and genetic evaluation for selective breeding and partnering with the breeder farms to setup and strengthen pig breeding lab services and to conduct training on AI / breeding/ lab services. 18 participants - two of which were women trainees from NARC undertook the training. The success rate of A.I. from frozen semen is satisfactory but improvement with follow up training to improve the capacity of breeder farms is felt.

The project facilitated NARC, DLS and private entrepreneurs to organize second National Conference on Pig and Pork Industry in Nepal to address various issues and challenges in the pig sector through promotion of public-private dialogue. This event created an excellent platform to start and strengthen the public-private dialogue/partnership in pig sector. This event also assisted to analyse the role of market players involved in pig and pork industry. This event highlighted the role of government and the private sector including microfinance and insurance in the pig sector. Similarly, policy issues for bio-security, environment and public health for pig



Electrical stunning of pigs



Improved slaughter houses for pig slaughtering

sector were also discussed. Improvements in terms of breeds and breeding, feeds and feeding, health, management, production, system transformation and mechanization were presented. In addition, issues of processor linkages, slaughterhouse (slab) management, meat safety, product diversification, import-export, meat transportation, storage and marketing network were also discussed.

Participation of private sector representatives from different parts of Nepal including project districts which includes live pig traders, butchers, processors, pig breeders, pharmaceuticals, feed manufacturers

and other related pig stakeholders as well as the academics and scientists and extension agencies was the highlight of the workshop.

The project also identified the pig marketers interested to work with pig farmers and assisted them to enhance their capacity and to develop a business plan for better input and output market linkage, facilitate pig farmers on proper pig production techniques for quality meat production and to have agreement with pig producers on buy-back of pigs. The summary of the project activities and their achievement is presented as Table 1.

Project activities and achievements during FY 2014/15

SN	Activities	Projections	Achieved
1	PMA's participated in village hybrid pig production (VHP)	120	139
2	Commercial Pig Breeder Farmers (CPBF) linked with PMA's for VHP	30	42
3	Smallholder farmers raising crossbred piglets	7333	7664
4	Grandparent pig seed stock production with imported frozen boar semen in partnering GPS farms.	4	5
5	Supervised AI training of GPS farm staffs	12	12
6	Number of sows inseminated with frozen boar semen	100	120
7	Strengthening PEAN for organizational development	1	1
8	Establishment of small slaughterhouse with equipment installed	2	2
9	Slaughterhouse operation training conducted	1	3
10	Buyback guarantee agreement with smallholder pig raisers	800	775
11	Establishment of live pig collection centre, Sunsari	1	1



Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP)

The Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP), supported by EU was implemented in four districts in Nepal, aimed at improving food security and nutrition of the poorest and most vulnerable households. The seed component was implemented in Surkhet and Rukum districts and fresh vegetables and aquaculture components in Rupandehi and Nawalparasi districts. The objectives of the project were to improve food security, nutrition, and livelihoods of smallholders by introducing and facilitating the adoption of productive and sustainable agricultural technologies and to create/improve market linkages to improve food and nutrition security of both rural producers and urban consumers. The project was in the final phase and its activities were continued up to November 2014 only.

Vegetable Component:

The vegetable component of ANEP was implemented in 127 farmers groups of 18 VDCs of Rupandehi and Nawalparasi districts involving the marginalized and disadvantaged communities including the Dalits, Janjati, Madhesi. The group members were provided with various types of trainings, demonstrations, interaction meetings, and exposure visits. The activities were mainly focused on enhancing the nutrition status as well as income generation of the farmers. A total of 416 trainings and demonstration activities were carried out, reaching over 8,000 farmers in two districts.

These trainings included:

- Nursery management and bed raising for cultivation of nutritious vegetables especially cucurbits such as Bitter gourd, Bottle gourd, Cucumber, etc.



Farmers happily displays their cauliflower production



A woman harvesting basketful of vegetables

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

Seed Component:

The aim of seed component was to provide training to 1,000 households to produce 30MT of vegetable seeds for export to the seed companies and markets in Bangladesh, thereby increasing their annual income. A total of 47 farmers groups (29 in Surkhet and 18 in Rukum district involving 1094 HHs) were mobilized and trained on various aspects of seed production and marketing. These groups have been

registered with the local DADO office. Six Marketing Planning Committees (MPCs) have been established in order to sustain the work of ANEP interventions in years to come.

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

Aquaculture Component:

The project has adopted the Participatory Market Chain Approach (PMCA) to disseminate technologies and improve market access for the poor and worked



with 603 households in Rupandehi and Nawalparasi districts with technical support from World fish Center of Bangladesh. The major activities and achievements during 2014 and 2015 were:

Facilitation of capacity building trainings on aquaculture technologies and organization of Farmers' Field Days (FFD) and demonstrations of manual and power operated feed machines.

Management of inputs such as fingerling, fish feed machines, ice boxes, fishing nets and Integrated Floating Cage Aquaculture System (IFCAS) cages, collection of SIS brood and management of SIS brood ponds, establishment and support to nurseries, and establishment of IFCAS. Similarly, distribution of famers' record books, carrying out of PMCA activities with aquaculture target groups, facilitating farmers 'group meetings, providing technical support to farmers and inputs for pond dike vegetable cultivation, dissemination of Orange Sweet Potato vines to ANEP aquaculture beneficiaries, coordination and linkage meetings and visits of GoN agencies, broadcasting aquaculture related technologies and successful farmers' experiences through local FM were the other activities. In addition, two international exposure visits of farmers and Service Providers were made through the project.

A man with a mustache, wearing a green knitted hat with a pom-pom and a plaid shirt, is looking down in a field of white flowers. The field is dense with green foliage and small white blossoms.

Vegetable Seed Project (VSP)

The year 2014-2015 was the final year for Vegetable Seed Project (VSP).

The third phase of the VSP was implemented to build on the success of previous two phases of Promotion of Vegetable Seeds for Poverty Reduction in Remote Areas of Nepal (PVSPR). The aim of VSP Phase III was to support 12,000 farm households in the production and marketing of 800 MT seed. The farmer groups were to be represented by at least 60% DAGs and 50% women in 16 hill districts in Nepal. The project also aimed to establish 40 seed cooperatives and one Seed Producers' Central Co-operative Federation Ltd to sustain seed marketing.

As a result of the project interventions, an additional 240 households in the Surkhet cluster shifted successfully to fresh vegetable production due to increased access to improved seeds and road, while additional households joined the seed production group of Lafyang VDC of Khotang. The total of 12,171 households in 16 districts (115 VDC+1 municipality) was involved in seed production and 3,033 households from 137 groups across 55 VDCs were involved in fresh vegetables production. This year, 298 MT of seeds were produced (target 254 MT) and seeds with truthful labelling were sold at higher

prices (by 15%). Production currently meets 15% of the national annual seed demand and 30% of domestic production. Among the 48 cooperatives, 21 have started proper labelling in large seed bags. Some of the others have started packaging high value seeds such as tomatoes in small pouches. According to a market survey of agro-vets and seed companies, the demand for hybrid seeds has increased by 6.5%, 6.67% and 50% for tomato, cauliflower, and cabbage respectively. The expansion of road networks to seed production areas has created greater interest and benefits for small holder farmers and many are showing interest in commercial seed production.

An analysis of total income from vegetable seed production reveals that the contribution of vegetable seed is much higher than that of fresh vegetable and grain. According to the household income status assessment census, 4,109 households from the project have reported generating more than NRs. 20,000 from vegetable seeds this fiscal year - 88% households generating income between NRs. 20,000- 100,000 and 12% households generating income more than NRs. 100,000.



Team Leader, VSP demonstrating emasculation in tomato to the Chairperson, CEAPRED



GESI officer sensitizing women on GESI issues

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

A revolving fund of Rs. 1 million was established in the VSP Phase II, which was continued during this phase also. So far NRs.604, 679 has been mobilized for immediate payment to poor and DAGs producing less than Rs. 8,000 worth of seeds and to those who need immediate payment of their seed sale to manage their family's needs for food and other commodities.

Guided by the SDC's connected development strategy, seed production in the interior parts of the districts has increased farmers' accessibility to improved seed for fresh vegetable production. The initial results have been very positive. The road corridor program was carried out in collaboration with DADOs and other SDC sister projects and will continue. The DDC and DADO have supported in areas such as micro-irrigation, plant protection tools and have participated in monitoring the

project activities along the road corridors resulting significant yield increment in vegetable crops.

An amended seed policy and seed regulation is in place and the project is collaborating with NSB/SQCC to issue and enforce decentralized source seed production directives and the licensing of Crop Inspector for quality assurance through private sector.

During the project, 41 professionals have received field inspection licensing training and are awaiting examination to be held by SQCC for licenses. The project has adopted an Internal Quality Control (IQC) in cooperatives and group levels to assure quality seed production. Trained cooperative members in collaboration with ASC technicians and project technicians are providing internal quality control services to the farmers. In addition to this, 30 cooperatives in 8 districts have applied internal quality control system for quality seed production. VSP has initiated source seed production in trained progressive farmers' field through cooperatives to supply the required quantity of quality source seeds to farmers. A total of 23 cooperatives in seven clusters produced 8,105 Kg source seed this year. To formalize the process, a project supported by SQCC is preparing to decentralize source seed production operational directives. SQCC has prepared the private sector source seed production directives and submitted this to NSB for further processing and enactment.

The participation of DAGs in cooperatives as shareholder members has reached 53%. There are 7,220 shareholder members in 48 cooperatives with 42% female representation, out of which 494 (7%) were executive members with 40% participation of female and 49% DAG representatives. While analyzing individual cooperatives, 34 out of 48 have at least 1/3rd or more female representation in their executive body.

The pilot program initiated during 2012-2013 to encourage female members towards more sustainable commercialized production of fresh vegetables, vegetable seeds and related endeavours continued during this year also. It was initially targeted to the Parbat Cluster and Ramechhap and Kavre districts and has been extended to other districts, supporting 44 women farmers. All the supported women were provided with regular technical support. 12 women farmers in eight districts were taken for exposure visits to Kathmandu (Balkhu Vegetable Market, Central Seed Cooperative Federation, Kalimati Vegetable Market and private seed companies), Lalitpur (CEAPRED office, Horticulture Research Division, Khumaltar, Central

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

Efforts were made to leverage funding from line agencies and other donors, and local institutions (VDCs) to supplement the budgeting for infrastructure development. VSP provided partial support of NRs. 493,431 on 23 individual and 58 community level micro irrigation schemes benefitting 381 HHs. In addition, the project provided Rs. 1,152,510 as partial support towards the construction of eleven cooperative buildings.

The management of seven resource farms in the districts/clusters were continued for evaluating indigenous species and testing new varieties. Six varieties namely Okra var. Kavre Selection, Onion var. Baitadi Local, Snake gourd var. Striped Long,



Bean production



Project beneficiaries selling their fresh vegetables in haat bazar, Okhaldhunga

Cucumber var. Bhaktapur Local, Bean var. VSP White and Cauliflower var. SS-1, are in the pipeline for registration for commercial seed production.

With complementary support from Horticulture-Collaborative Research Support Program (Hort-CRSP) from University of California Davis under USAID funding, seed drying experiments using zeolite/beads is in progress in the CEAPRED lab and in selected cooperatives and district units of Kavre

and Rukum to reduce moisture content of the seed.

During the reporting period, four flyers related to production technology of four crops (hybrid tomato var. Srijana seed production, Knol khol Seed Production, Bottle Gourd Seed Production over water collection pond and compost pit and Akabare Chilli seed Production) were published. A working guideline for Internal Quality Control for quality vegetable seed production has also been published.

Impacts of VSP

The impacts of VSP in terms of improved livelihoods are well appreciated by the target groups. The Cost-Benefit analysis reveals that almost all vegetables species (onion, radish, pea, beans, and cress) cultivated in project areas for seed productions fetched two to three times net benefits compare to the traditional cereal like maize, wheat and millet. For example, the production of 40-days radish seed shows that per unit investment on seed production gives around 57% higher income on investment with 1.57 benefit—cost ratio, with NRs 257 per unit return to labor. At household level, the project made direct contribution to increased income through sale of vegetable seeds by 17%. The average annual income per household in 2013 from vegetable seeds alone in the project areas was NRs 20,484 (ranged from NRs 560 to NRs 157,358) calculated from 892 households. The participation of DAG (>60%) and women (>50%) in project activities was encouraging. There have been number of wider indirect impacts of the project although it is difficult to assess the extent (i.e. direct attribution of the project). Positive impacts have included an increase in food and nutrition security, improved leadership and collective efforts, increased physical assets, increased investment (one-fourth of total income from vegetables is spent in education) on children's education and better access to financial and government services. There were instances in which the increased dependency on single crop posed some risks on farmers in relation to climate change and market uncertainty.

Key stakeholders recognized the importance of vegetable seeds as an agricultural input that contribute to increase crop productivity by 30 percent and to strengthening food security directly and indirectly impacting on the improvement of livelihoods in project areas. The district level stakeholders extended full cooperation to the VSP and put joint efforts to promote the sub-sector.

VSP has done commendable job in strengthening farmer groups and developing them into specialized seed cooperatives for quality seed production and marketing. As of July 2013, VSP has facilitated the formation of 41 cooperatives representing 599 farmers groups, and contributed in establishing 'Seed Producers Central Federation of Cooperatives' – as an umbrella organization of primary cooperatives. However, some of them are still in infant stage with high dependency on project support.

Vegetable seeds and off-season vegetables are closely tied up. Being high value and low volume,

vegetable seeds offer unique opportunities for poor and disadvantaged people residing in remote/inaccessible areas. Although, integration of fresh vegetables as kitchen garden and livestock seemed to be better preferred by the DAGs; fresh vegetables as commercial farming is more suitable for settlements in road corridors. Moreover, vegetable seeds generate better income but pose more risks due to longer payback time and market uncertainty as compared to the fresh vegetables.

VSP is a kind of project that is meaningful for integrating DAG and women in the value chain. However, as vegetable seed production requires specialized skills, better micro climatic environment including fertile land, irrigation and suitable topography the marginalized groups need to be supported with additional packages including infrastructure support, smart subsidies, and quick gain activities.

The project made good efforts to create enabling environment through providing support in preparing 'Decentralized Source Seed Production Directive'; preparation of 'National Seed Vision 2013-2025'; amendment of Seed Regulation (2013) and other seed policy reforms.

The project made good efforts in bringing agro-vets and farmer groups/cooperatives in one platform and facilitating contractual arrangement between buyers and suppliers. However, breaching of contracts is quite common and the level of trust between private sector/traders and farmers groups/cooperatives is not very high. The mission noted number of reasons for breaching of the contracts, including: lack of balance sheet that result into huge gap in demand-supply situation, poor enforcement of contractual laws, lack of professionalism among traders as well as farmers groups, looking for short-term gains rather than sustainable business. The private sector actors highlighted clear need to undertake detailed assessment of market trend and promote only those seed varieties which offer comparative advantages.

In the context of rural-out migration, the VSP contributed to reducing the period of seasonal migration to India and in some cases completely foregoing the season migration. Increased income from vegetable seed production is being used to finance migration to Gulf and East Asian countries. It was also noted that the returnees were more receptive in adopting new technologies and proactive in group and cooperatives activities.



Kitchen Garden Program

Nir Kumari Darlami in her field

Kitchen Gardening for Dalits and Marginalized Households, initiated in support of CARE Denmark, focused to improve nutritional condition of children and other family members by increasing the consumption of fresh vegetables. To make the availability of fresh vegetable for their kitchen, Kitchen Garden support program was implemented from April 2014 to December, 2014 in Sitalpati VDC of Sindhuli district with the target to cover 150 HHs including Dalits, Janajatis and economically deprived community. This program was initiated in an attempt to change the food habits of the underprivileged community of Sindhuli district to encourage them to consume healthy and nutritious meals in their daily life and also make some income with the sales of surplus vegetables they grow in their own kitchen garden.

To cover the targeted households, six groups were formed covering 4 settlements of Sitalpati VDC namely Bhalayotar, Majhi Gaun, Bhujel Gaun and Bhadaure (dalit basti). All together 153 households including 145 women and 8 men in the groups were covered. The ethnic composition of the groups

was 78 Dalit HH, 71HH Janajati and 4 others. The communities selected for the intervention were from among the most deprived group's socio economically and the location is rainfed area and falls in the rain shadow area of the district.

The project staff organized series of trainings to educate the people and established demonstrations to build confidence among the people that vegetables can be grown in the area. The project also supported drums to prepare organic pesticides and pieces of plastics for construction of water ponds to conserve waste water for irrigation in the kitchen gardens.

The farmers in the project area practiced organized kitchen gardening for the first time and during the project period of 9 Months (April –Dec 2014), which covered two cropping seasons, were able to produce and consume vegetables regularly. The production records of the groups shows that minimum production by one household was 40 kg while maximum production was up to 800 kg. Some farmers were able to sale the surplus after their consumption.


Thematic Area 2: Sustainable Ecosystem and Environmental Management

Approach: "Delivering ecosystem services and managing environment for sustainability"

A farmer comparing leaf color with the color strip



Himalayan Climate Change
Adaptation Program/ Climate
Smart Village

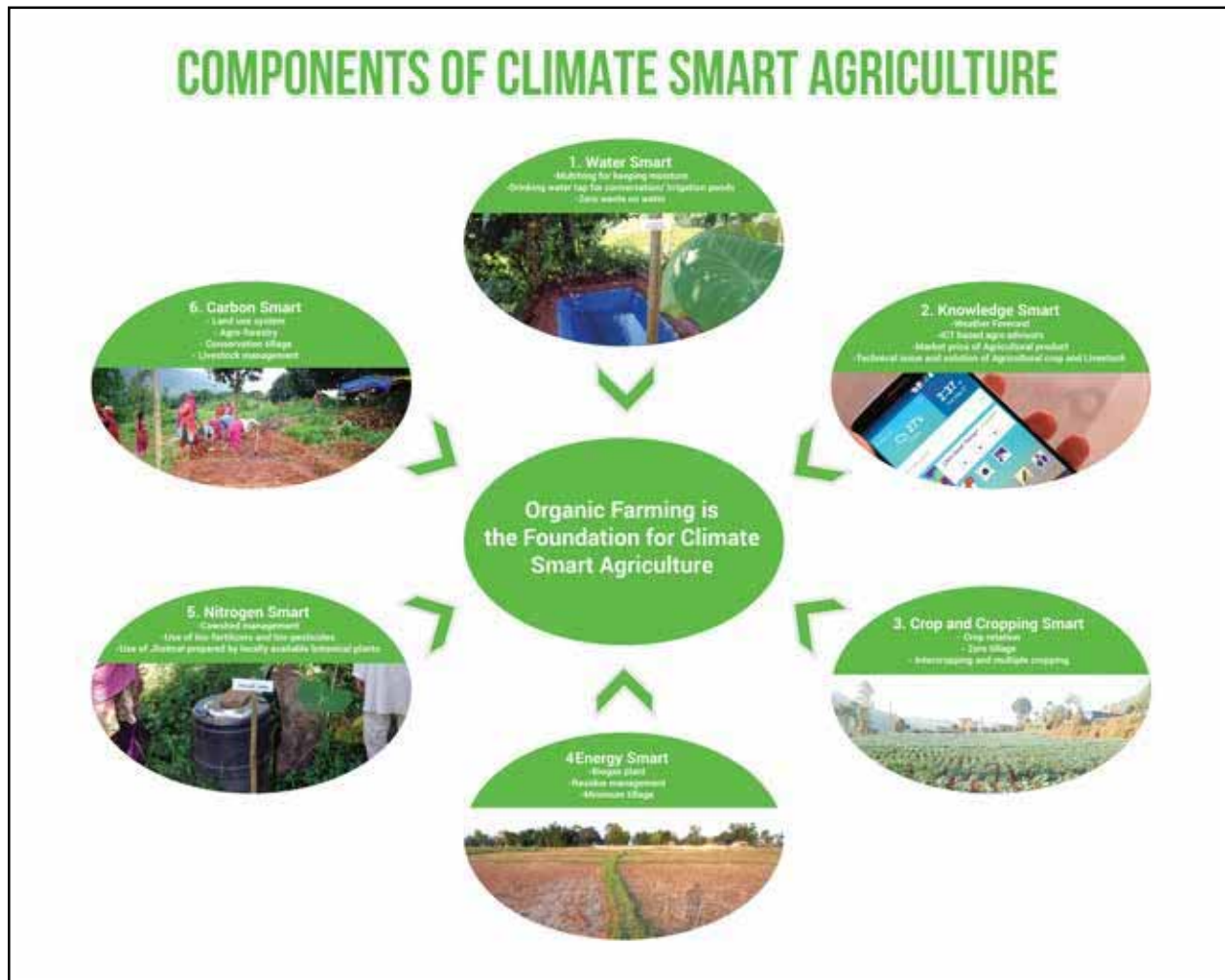


Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED), in partnership with International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), has been piloting Climate Smart Village (CSV) concept in Kavre district since May 2014, within the broader framework of Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Program (HICAP). CSV framework developed in participation with the farmers of the CSV pilot sites and the district level partners (DDC, DADO, DISCO, WDO, DFO), detail implementation plan for 2015 was finalized jointly by CEAPRED and ICIMOD in consultation with district stakeholders. After getting this approved by ICIMOD, the activities were implemented in the field.

The program is being piloted in 4 sites of 3 VDCs (Patlekheth, Mahadevsthan and Nayagaun) with a total of 508 HH participating in the program. The program has been promoting different climate smart practices to reduce vulnerability of the farmers to climate change shocks. The major climate smart practices being tested and demonstrated are: water smart, nutrient smart, crop smart, weather smart and energy smart.

During this period, the orientation to group members on saving collection, credit mobilization, and organization of monthly meetings and documentation of the minutes were continued to further strengthen the group capacities and institutionalize them for sustainability. Interventions on capacity building covered a wide range of activities that included refresher training/orientation to farmer groups on climate change, IPM technology, Jholmal preparation, waste water collection, crop rotation, mixed cropping etc. Altogether 22 refresher trainings were conducted in climate change, Jholmal preparation, IPM technology, etc. During this period, 549 HH (multiple counts) participated in different trainings among which about 90% were women participants. It was observed that Jholmal practice has been adopted by 100% of farmers in the project sites. Farmers have constructed 175 waste water collection ponds and 20 plastic ponds were supported by the project. Eighteen plastic tunnels with drip irrigation have been constructed for demonstration of off-season vegetable production by the project and 12 plastic tunnels were constructed by the farmers themselves with their own investment. Similarly, 12 cowsheds were improved by the project and 85 cowsheds were improved by the farmers themselves. The local agro-vets reported that, the demand of chemical fertilizer in the project sites has decreased as compared to previous years. For demonstration of effects of residue management, eight demonstrations were set up in Mahadevsthan, Nayagaun and Patalkhet VDCs comparing it with farmers practice. Project has also linked farmers to insurance services and to the date 304 HHs have insured their livestock. Farmers in the project sites were provided with information through SMS in mobile phones on market price of agriculture product at three days interval, weather forecast at three days interval and technical message based on crop calendar at seven days intervals.

COMPONENTS OF CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE



Some examples of SMS messages are:

Market price: "Banepa ma tarakari ko bikri mulya prati kg Rs: aalu 35, banta: 18, kauli:30, golveda 35.

Weather message: "Mausam: Bihibar, Shukrabar ra Shanibaar ko din lagataar paani parne sambhawanaa cha.

Technical message: "Lahare baalima laagne rato khapate kirako laagi metarhizium jaibik bisadhi 10 gm athawa malathion 2.5ml prati litr paanima gholera charnu hola.

The first year results of wheat varietal trial showed that BL 3629 and WK 1204 were the best performing varieties in terms of yield in Mahadevsthan VDC and Patalekhet VDC surpassing the yield of farmers' variety Gautam and Annapurna 4 respectively. Demonstration on Jholmol practice in potato, mustard and wheat has shown encouraging results with clear evidence that Jholmol can reduce the use of chemical fertilizer.

Based on learning from CSV sites, Asia Nepal (Italian NGO) has supported CEAPRED to replicate the kitchen gardens in 1500 HH, Jholmol in 800 HH and plastic tunnels for off season vegetables in 200 HH in Baluwa area of Panchkhal Municipality in response to post-earthquake recovery.



Women farmers ready to prepare Jholmol



Thematic Area 3: Action/Policy Research

Approach: "Linking knowledge to effective development actions"



Integrated Pest Management – Innovation Lab (IPM-IL)

Integrated pest management innovation lab (IPM IL), a program funded by USAID, is designed to develop and implement a replicable approach to IPM which will help reduce agriculture losses and environmental conservation. It aims to support smallholder farmers particularly in tropical developing countries including Nepal. Nepal-IPM IL (CRSP) program has been in operation for several years with funds directly from USAID, Washington. International Development Enterprises (IDE), Nepal is the leading institution for program implementation, with Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED) as a major implementing partner. The program is also being supported by NARC, DOA, HICAST and Agri-care Nepal Pvt. Ltd. In the current phase (2009-2014), emphasis has been placed on development of IPM packages for several vegetable crops. Through the associate award (AA), the support to the Nepal program was extended to establish a structure to facilitate the technology transfer of IPM packages for high-value vegetable crops in the mid-western Terai (District: Banke) and mid hills (District: Surkhet).

During this period, all the project activities were successfully completed as planned despite a series of devastating earthquakes and continued aftershocks in the country. The major thrust for this year was to disseminate and expand verified vegetable IPM packages and technologies through exposure visits, workshops, training and demonstration. Significant activities conducted during this year include establishment of five IPM demonstration/learning centers (2 each in Banke and Surkhet, one at DADO Surkhet premise), promotion of IPM technologies through KISAN project, sensitizing workshop on 'Tuta absoluta', IPM demonstration and training in Bhutan, disease and virus diagnostic training to the scientists, bio-product supply chain workshops etc. Meanwhile, initiation of bulk SMS system and collaboration and coordination with various government and non-government organization to scale-up IPM tools and approaches are other major highlights.

Validation of IPM packages in major vegetables (Cabbage/Cauliflower, Tomato, Eggplant, Cucumber, and Bitter-gourd) and establishment of IPM

demonstration and learning centres at different strategic locations has been the major achievements of the project. These demonstration sites have been visited by more than 1200 visitors so far, taking with them the knowledge and skills of IPM technologies.

So far, 17,546 KISAN project farmers and more than 8,000 farmers from other projects have adopted IPM packages and technologies. The project has been promoting technologies like use of plastic tray and coco-peat, bio-pesticides (*Trichoderma*, *Pseudomonas*) and netting materials in nursery and increased number of farmers are adopting them at wider level both within the and beyond project districts. The IPM technology has also been promoted in Bhutan and two bachelor in Agriculture students completed their thesis on IPM technologies. The project also organized a workshop on Tuta absoluta (a harmful moth for tomato crops) and continuing monitoring of this invasive pest for early detection.

Horticulture Collaborative Research Support Project

The general objectives of the Horticulture CRSP was to contribute to reduce poverty and improve health and nutrition of local populations by advancing agriculture productivity through the use of improved technology, reducing postharvest crop losses, enhancing nutrition, food safety and connecting producers, especially women to the markets. During

this fiscal year, two surveys were carried out in Kavre and Rukum districts to obtain information of seed management at their HHs. The survey findings indicate that maize, wheat, vegetables and legumes were the most common crop seeds that were stored and insects are the most common problem in stored seed and 100% of the respondents stored seeds for their own purpose. Regular sun drying and storing seed in an air tight container were the most common technology used to save seeds for longer time and all respondents learned about bead technology through training workshops conducted by CEAPRED and the associated cooperative and minimum germination standard with minimum moisture content in seed was identified as the major advantage of using bead technology. Respondents also stated that to prevent the moisture build up in seed, they store seed in air tight container and cover with lid as well as store seed in grain pro super bag and seal it.

The most common response for the socio-economic benefit of the technology was that the quality of the seeds would give the farmers a good price as well as increase their production which would subsequently enhance their livelihood. Farmers also mentioned that because there is no need to use chemicals on the seeds and because of the healthy seed, there will be no need to spend money on pesticides/ insecticides.



Monitoring of IPM learning center of Banke by Executive Director, CEAPRED

Other Programs

Seed Lab

The Seed Lab continues to provide service of several tests to the farmers, agro-vets, private companies, public organizations and I/NGOs. This year, a total of 377 seed samples of different vegetables and cereals seeds were received in the laboratory for a quality test. Seeds were received from farmers, cooperatives, I/NGOs, different public sectors such as District Agriculture Development offices and private organizations such as agro-vets/seed companies. Out of these, 313 seed samples (83%) were found to be within or above minimum standard, while 64 (17%) were below standard.

No. of seed samples tested in CEAPRED seed testing laboratory

S. N.	Type of institution	No. of samples		Total no. of samples
		Above standard	Below standard	
1	Private	188	31	219
2	Government	49	14	63
3	Cooperative	30	9	39
4	INGO	2	0	2
5	CEAPRED project	4	0	4
6	Individual/farmer	40	10	50
Total		313	64	377

Resource Farm

With the concept of establishing a common site for the collection and evaluation of indigenous landraces of crop varieties, adaptability performance testing of exotic (imported) crop varieties and production of quality source seed, a well maintained resource farm (size: 1.5 ropani) was established in Sipadol, Bhaktapur. At present, several vegetable crops are planted under exotic varietal evaluation trials and indigenous species collection and characterization. The farm is also being used for the hybrid seed production of tomato var. Srijana. The farm is under the regular supervision of a consultant technician. The process of data collection is in practice. In the long run, the farm is expected to serve as a place of learning and technology dissemination.



Supervising resource farm maintained by CEAPRED



CEAPRED Seed lab in operation

Other activities

1. Silver Jubilee Celebration of CEAPRED

Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED) celebrated its Silver Jubilee on April 23rd, 2015. To commemorate this glorious moment, a modest function was organized at the Himalayan Hotel, Lalitpur. The event was attended by about 160 guests representing high level dignitaries like Hon. Nil Kantha Upreti, Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. Jaya Mukunda Khanal, Secretary/Ministry of Industry and other high level government officials. The guest of honour of the function was Honourable Finance Minister, Dr. Ram Sharan Mahat, who enlightened the audience with some wonderful memories he had with CEAPRED and expressed that the milestones it has achieved today from where it started was indeed praise worthy.



Mr. Keshab Badal, Hon. member of the Constituent Assembly and the President of National Cooperative Federation delivering speech

Similarly, the guest of honor, Mr. Keshab Badal, Honourable Member of the Constituent Assembly and the President of National Cooperative Federation, shared his views on how CEAPRED as a non-governmental organization has been contributing to the improvement of the lives of farmers and bringing about social transformation across Nepal. Another guest speaker, Mr. Jean Francois, the Head of Cooperation from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), appreciated the positive socio-economic impacts that SDC and CEAPRED, working together for a decade now, has created in the project area.

An array of exhibition was displayed on the occasion which was explained by Ms. Subhechchha Shrestha to our chief guests and all the other interested viewers. A video documentary depicting the achievements of CEAPRED in twenty five years was presented in the program.



Dr. Ram Sharan Mahat, Hon. Finance Minister delivering inaugural speech



Staffs honored as longest serving employees

A total of 15 staff of CEAPRED family were honored and awarded as the longest serving employees at the occasion. The award winners were Ms. Sushma Rajkarnikar, Mr. Dibyeshwor Pd. Shrestha, Mr. Jagat Gole, Mr. Motiman Limbu, Mr. Narayan Pd. Sedain, Mr. Devi B. Mainali, Mr. Badri Yadav, Mr. Kishor Dhakal, Mr. Keshab Pandey, Mr. Mohan Thapa, Mr. Bishnu D Bhatta, Mr. Basu Upadhyaya, Mr. Ram Deo Sah, Mr. Jibril Mohammad and Mr. Uma P. Tripathi.

The Chairperson of CEAPRED, Dr. Hari K. Upadhyaya, in his closing remarks, expressed his gratitude to all who contributed to the growth of CEAPRED as an institution and supported in the programs of the organization, in particular to donors, government agencies, non-government sector, private and community organizations, staff and above all to the communities who proactively participated and owned the program. Dr. Upadhyaya expressed his thankfulness to the guests of honour and other speakers for their words of encouragement and praise of CEAPRED. He also thanked all organizations that have supported CEAPRED over the last 25 years and hoped to celebrate the golden jubilee of the organization in 2040!

2. Closing Workshop of VSP-III held

Vegetable Seed Project (VSP) III organized a project closing workshop jointly with two other SDC funded projects on 18th December, 2014 at "The Everest Hotel". This workshop was jointly organized by Vegetable Seed Project (VSP), Sustainable Soil Management Programme (SSMP) and Hill Maize Research Programme (HMRP). It was organized to inform the stakeholders about the closure of the Swiss supported three projects which have been

implemented since 1990s by HELVETAS Swiss Inter-cooperation, CEAPRED and CIMMYT respectively. The event was utilized as an opportunity to share three projects' impacts, learning and the best practices. The event was participated by project staff, related government and non-government organizations.

The event was chaired by Mr. Jaya Mukunda Khanal, Secretary- Ministry of Agriculture Development (MOAD). Mr. Indra Raj Pandey, TL- VSP welcomed all the participants and briefed about the objective of the workshop. Chairperson of the session inaugurated the event by lighting up the panas. Video clips of the projects were shown to demonstrate achievements of the project in improving food security and livelihoods of poor households of remote areas of Nepal. In a joint presentation, Mr. Nirmal Gadal, Team Leader-HMRP shared the common goal of three projects to improve food security and livelihoods of poor and disadvantaged households (HHs) in remote areas of Nepal by increasing productivity and resiliency of the farming systems. He also highlighted the success of project to develop strong partnerships with public, private, NGOs and local states to create sustainability and impacts.

A short remark was made by a farmer representative from Ramechhap about her success of being a leader farmer with the support of SSMP. Mr. Dhurba Raj Pandey, Chairperson of Central Federation of Seed Cooperatives started his remarks with a thankful note to VSP and further requested government, non-government organization and donors to further support the seed sector of the country. VDC Secretary of Ramechhap and Dailekh appreciated the project's work and shared the benefits of AFEC respectively.

Likewise NGO representative from Ramechhap also presented his remarks. Dr. Hari Krishna Upadhyaya, Executive Chairperson, CEAPRED, Dr. Bharat K. Pokharel, Country Director, HELVETAS Swiss Inter cooperation, Nepal, Dr. Arun Kumar Joshi, Country Representative for CIMMYT in Nepal, Ms. Dannielle Knuppel, USAID/Nepal, Mr. Jean-François Cuénod, Head of Cooperation, SDC, Dr. Tek Bahadur Gurung, Officiating ED, NARC, Dr. Yubak Dhoj GC, Director General, DOA, and Mr. Ramesh K.C. Under Secretary, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) also gave their remarks. Ms. Rudriksha Rai Parajuli, TL, SSMP expressed vote of thanks to all the participants for accepting the invitation for being a part of this workshop. With the appreciative words to the work done by the three projects chairperson for the session, Mr. Jaya Mukunda Khanal gave a closing remark. After the remarks session, participants also observed the exhibition stall set by three projects.

3. CEAPRED's Support to Earthquake Victims

On April, 25th 2015, earthquake shock measuring 7.6 Richter scale and the aftershocks particularly of 12th May measuring 6.8 Richter scale hit the mountain

and hill districts of central Nepal, particularly in 14 districts, which killed about 9000 people, injured more than 23000 people and damaged more than 800,000 houses and physical infrastructures and rendered hundreds of thousand families homeless. To support the earthquake victims in some of the most affected areas of Kavre and Nuwakot, CEAPRED contributed about 1.6 million rupees in cash and kind including one million rupees to Prime Minister's disaster relief fund. The in-kind support included tents, blankets, food items (rice, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, noodles and some emergency medical supplies) and three hundred thousand rupees to Nobel Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Sinamangal to buy medicines for the earthquake victims.

4. Exposure Visit to India for Climate Smart Villages Farmers

CEAPRED has been piloting Climate Smart Village concept under Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Program (HICAP) in partnership with ICIMOD. A one week long exposure visit to Samastipur and Vaishali districts of India was organized for three project staff and 12 farmers (7 women and 5 men) from the pilot sites. The farmers of Mahadevsthan, Nayagaun and Patalekheth VDCs of Kavre district participated in the visit. The team observed and learnt about the climate change adaptation practices in Borlaug Institute of South Asia (BISA) farm and Climate Smart Villages (CSV) sites of Samastipur, India. They learned about water smart practices (direct seeded rice, maize based system, raised beds and precision land leveling), nutrient smart technologies (site specific nutrient management (SSNM), legume integration green seeker, nutrient expert decision support tool for maize and wheat), carbon smart technologies (zero-tillage and residue management, energy smart technologies (zero-tillage, residue management and directly seeded rice, weather smart interventions (weather forecast, index based insurance, seeds for needs, crop diversification and agro forestry) and knowledge smart intervention (ICTs, gender empowerment and capacity development). In addition, the team also learnt different cropping patterns (Rice-Wheat-Green gram, Maize-Wheat - Green gram, Soybean - Green gram - Wheat, Soybean - Maize, Rice - Wheat, Green gram - Bean - Green gram, Maize - Chickpea - Green gram) practiced in CSV sites. In BISA farm, the team learned about benefits of different machineries for climate smart agricultural practices. They also learnt



Distribution of relief package in Kavre and Nuwakot Districts



about combos turbo seeder/happy seeder, multi crop planter machine, thresher, punch planter, bed shaper, clincher, lesser land leveller, residue cutter, Maize Sheller, dish machine, combine harvester, zero tillage machine and plot planter.

5. Visit of Government Partners to Climate Smart Villages in India

CEAPRED, in partnership with ICIMOD, has been piloting Climate Smart Village (CSV) concept since July 2014 in Kavre district of Nepal. To ensure effective coordination and linkage, CSV is implemented in coordination with the respective government line agencies and stakeholders. Similar concept has also been applied in different sites of India including Vaishali and Pusha of Bihar. In order to learn from the experience of CSV in India, CEAPRED and ICIMOD jointly organized an exposure visit of the government partner agencies to CSV sites in Vaishali, Pusha and Delhi on 30 March – 04 April 2015. The representatives from DDC Kavre, DADO Kavre, DSCO Kavre, DFO Kavre, WDO Kavre, MOAD, DOA, CEAPRED and ICIMOD participated in the visit. The participants observed the CSV activities carried out at the Borlaug Institute for South Asia (BISA), PUSHA and Vaishali. BISA, CCAFS, IARI, RAU, CIMMYT have been jointly conducting station based as well as on-farm based action research encompassing the CSV concept. While returning, the team also visited the IWMI site at IARI-Pusha, New Delhi and observed different research activities on Climate Smart Agriculture. The relevant learning from the visit will be incorporated in the implementation of CSV in Kavre.

6. CEAPRED participated in the SATNET Network Meeting and Policy Dialogue

Executive Director, Mr. Bharat Prasad Upadhyay, represented CEAPRED in the SATNET Network Meeting held on 9 February 2015 and Policy Dialogue from 10-11 February 2015 held in Bogor, Indonesia. The meetings were organized by the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA) of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP under the SATNET Asia Project.

The objective of the Network meeting was to bring together representatives from all organizations in the Network to discuss on achievements of SATNET Asia, lessons learned and suggestions for sustainability and future directions. Whereas, a Policy Dialogue on the Role of Technology Transfer for Sustainable Development Outcomes was organized to bring together mid- to high-level officials from the greater Asia and Pacific region and discuss on the importance of technology transfer within the overall post-2015 Sustainable Development agenda. Emphasis was placed on showcasing the efforts of SATNET Asia participants to promote innovation and technology transfer in agriculture.

7. CEAPRED presented a theme paper in an International Conference in Pakistan

Executive Director, Mr. Bharat Prasad Upadhyay, presented a theme paper entitled Nepalese Experience on Climate Smart Agriculture in Changing Climate: Issues & Options in an International Conference on Scientists for Sustainability organized by Lokasanjh Foundation, a national NGO, in collaboration with Oxfam Novib, FAO, Pakistan Agriculture Research Council, Ministry of food Security, Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi (PMASAAUR) and Rural Business Development Center (RBDC) on April 1-2, 2015 in Islamabad, Pakistan. This was an opportunity for CEAPRED to share its experience on the concepts and practices of Climate Smart Village drawn from the pilot program in Kavre palanchok district in collaboration with ICIMOD.

This international gathering was well attended by government bodies, scientific community, civil society organizations and farmers. The paper was well received by the participants. As an outcome of the workshop, CEAPRED's proposal to recognize farmers as scientists for sustainability was endorsed by the forum, and a similar forum is planned to be organized in near future to address this issue.

Upcoming Projects

This reporting period of 2014-2015 also saw CEAPRED welcoming the following projects.

1. HIMALICA Project Launched

CEAPRED launched a new project recently on 15 July 2015 to 30 November 2017, which is being implemented in collaboration with International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD). The project is a demand driven program financed by European Union (EU) and managed by ICIMOD which aims to enhance the Rural Livelihood and Climate Change Adaptation in the Himalayas and is named HIMALICA. The program aims at supporting vulnerable mountain communities in the HKH region in mitigating and adapting to climate and bringing socio-economic change. The overall objective of this pilot project implemented in Udayapur is to increase community resilience, reduce risks and improve livelihoods by supporting target beneficiaries to produce more food with climate adaptive agricultural practices and value chain upgrading. The expected outcomes of HIMALICA is increased income of the target households through improving productivity and production system among value chain actors and also boost better resilience of local stakeholders in dealing with effect of climate change and other risks associated with livelihood sources.

2. Emergency Response to the Nepal Earthquake 2015 in the poorest wards of Baluwa VDC, Kavre

In collaboration with Association for the International Solidarity in Asia (ASIA-Nepal), Center for Environmental and Agricultural, Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED) launched a new project for the Emergency Response to the massive earthquake that struck Nepal on 25th April 2015, which affected 32 of 75 districts, causing death of 8,000 people and damaging about 800,000 houses worth billions of rupees. The project "Emergency Response to the Nepal Earthquake 2015 in the poorest wards of Baluwa VDC, Kavre" is planned to be implemented from July to October 2015. Within the duration of this three and half

month, it aims to support farmers to increase income through cash crops especially short duration vegetable farming activities. In specific terms, it promotes vegetable farming for home consumption of nutritious vegetables and sale for cash earning by the earthquake affected families. Its expected outcome is to provide, support to 1,500 HH for home gardening and 800 HH for commercial vegetable farming.

3. Agreement Signed with University of Sydney

Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED) has signed a Letter of Agreement on the 14 October, 2015 with University of Sydney in Australia to undertake a new research project entitled "Use of ICT's in Agriculture Services" This is a multi-country pilot project targeted to be completed in 3 months in Nepal, Bangladesh and India simultaneously. Having realized that poverty, including the nutritional poverty, can be largely reduced by adopting technologies that are already available, but not adopted in a larger scale, this project plans to focus on using ICT as a dissemination tool for the faster transfer of agricultural technology in Eastern Gangetic Plains (EGP) of Nepal, India and Bangladesh. Executive Director, Mr. Bharat Prasad Upadhyay, will provide overall institutional inputs to this project and Dr. Bhoj Raj Joshi, Senior Liaison Manager in CEAPRED, will act as the home office coordinator. In the same way, Dr. Salima Rahman from Rangpur-Dinajpur Rural Services (RDRS) will be leading the project in Bangladesh and Dr. Kalyan Das from Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwavidhyalaya will be acting through the Department of Agricultural Economics in India.

4. Building Community Enterprises of Small Holders (BCES):

This project will be launched in Salyan district with the funding support from BMZ in partnership with WHH. The aim of the project is to enhance the livelihood of 2,700 hhs in four VDCs of Salyan adopting inclusive value chain and enterprise development.

Major Programs in 2014/2015

SN	Projects	Duration	Donor	Funding Amount	Districts	Beneficiaries
Thematic Area: POVERTY REDUCTION AND LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT						
1	Knowledge based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition (KISAN) Project	March 2013 to June 2017	USAID/WI	NRS. 426,555,000	Kapilbastu, Palpa, Arghakhachi, Gulmi, Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dailkeh, Jajarkot, Dang, Salyan, Rukum, Rolpa, Pyuthan, Baitadi, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Doti, Accham, Dadheldhura.	84,000 HHs
2	Nepal Market for Development Project (NMDP)	March 2013 to Nov, 2017	DFID/ASI	NRS. 59,782,580	Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Dang, Kaski, Sunsari, Morang, Jhapa and Dhankuta.	23000 HHs
3	Vegetable Seed Project (VSP-III)	Jan 2011-Dec 2014	SDC	NRS. 191,292,014	Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Accham, Rukum, Salyan, Jajarkot, Surkhet, Rukum, Dolpa, Kalikot, Parbat, Myagdi, kavre, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga, Khotang	15,000 HHs
4	Kitchen Garden Program	April 2014 to Dec 2014	CARE Nepal	NRS. 803,000	Sindhuli	150 HHs
5	UNNATI	Dec 2012 to Dec 2015	EC/CARE Nepal	NRS. 37,118,944	Sindhuli, Mahottari	1216 HHs
6	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP) Vegetable	Jan 2012 to Dec 2014	EC	NRS. 3,243,920	Rupandehi, Nawalparasi	3000 HHs
7	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP)- Fish	April, 2012 to November 2014	World Fish Center, Bangladesh		Rupandehi, Nawalparasi	605 HHs
8	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANEP)- Seed	2012 to Dec, 2014	EC via IDE Nepal		Surkhet, Rukum	1094 HHs
Thematic Area: SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEM AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
9	Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Program (HICAP)	May 2014 to Dec 2016	EC/ICIMOD	NRS. 1,372,800	Kavre	1000 HHs
Thematic Area: ACTION/POLICY RESEARCH						
10	IPM-IL	May 2013 to Sep 2015	USAID	NRS. 13,006,136	Surkhet, Banke	300 HHs
11	Horticulture CRSP	Oct 2011 to Sep 2014	USAID via IDE Nepal	NRS. 5,512,247	Kavre, Rukum	

Audit Report

RajMS & Co., Chartered Accountants

Batule Ghar - Fourth Floor
Dillibazar
P.O. Box : 20189
Kathmandu, Nepal.

Tel : 4412580 / 4433063
Fax : 977-1-4418369
E-mail: admin@rajms.com
rajms@wlink.com.np

Independent Auditors' Report To the Members of

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 Ashad 2072, income and expenditure statement, cash flow statement and the statement of changes in fund for the year then ended, and significant accounting policies and notes to accounts.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements


The preparation of these financial statements is the responsibility of the management of Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED). Our responsibility is to express an opinion thereon.

Auditors' Responsibility

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSA). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amount and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Auditors' Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statement gives true and fair view of the financial position of CEAPRED as of 31 Ashad 2072 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting policies stated in the accompanying significant accounting policies and notes to accounts.


CA. Rabinendra Rajbhandari
Partner

Date: 2072-06-15
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

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

Balance Sheet

As at 31 Ashad 2072 (16 July 2015)

(Amount In NRs.)


Capital and Liabilities	Sch.	As at Ashad 31, 2072	As at Ashad 32, 2071
Un-Restricted Fund			
General Fund	1	60,282,721.01	61,866,555.59
Restricted Fund			
Capital Fund		8,277,805.45	6,068,114.57
Staff Welfare Fund	2	1,691,309.96	1,745,278.68
Dr. H.K. Upadhyaya Trust Fund	3	2,638,261.97	2,485,649.15
Staff Severance	4	6,722,665.00	-
SEED Revolving Fund	5	1,030,049.44	1,015,475.81
Total Liabilities		80,642,812.83	73,181,073.80
Asstets			
Fixed Assets	6	24,115,111.68	21,205,296.04
Investments	7	12,648,600.00	10,648,600.00
Current Assets			
Cash and Bank Balances	8	20,628,677.48	25,953,011.63
Advances & Receivables	9	39,603,374.18	38,178,097.05
Grant Receivable	10	15,764,026.37	22,504,869.03
Total Current Assets (A)		75,996,078.03	86,635,977.71
Less: Current Liabilities			
Payables	11	30,501,350.40	31,982,979.10
Deferred Income	12	1,615,626.48	13,325,820.85
Total Current Liabilities (B)		32,116,976.88	45,308,799.95
Net Current Assets (A-B)		43,879,101.15	41,327,177.76
Total Assets		80,642,812.83	73,181,073.80


Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts


19


Schedules 1 to 19 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.



Naresh Joshi
Finance Manager


Basu Upadhyaya
Senior Manager (Admin. & Finance)


Bharat P. Upadhyay
Executive Director


Iswer Raj Onta
Treasurer


Dr. Hari K. Upadhyaya
Chairman

As per our report of even date

Rabinra Rajbhandari, ECA
Partner
RajMS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Date: 2072-06-15
Place: Lalitpur, Nepal



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

Income and Expenditure Statement
For the Period 1 Shrawan 2071 to 31 Ashad 2072 (17 July 2014 to 16 July 2015)

(Amount In NRs.)

Income	Sch.	Current Year	Previous Year
Net Grant Income	13	217,627,488.80	175,194,215.81
Management Cost/Overhead	14	11,970,787.65	11,098,531.46
Recoveries from Monitoring Activities	15	-	7,221,429.18
Capital Grant	6	621,106.57	791,472.69
Other Income	16	2,639,594.49	2,190,131.29
Total Income (A)		232,858,977.51	196,495,780.43
Expenditure			
Program Expenditure	17	217,627,488.80	175,194,215.81
Operating Expenses	18	14,662,935.62	10,826,116.81
Loss on sale of vehicle		-	-
Depreciation	6	1,720,195.57	1,945,631.92
Total Expenditure (B)		234,010,619.99	187,965,964.54
Surplus (A-B)		(1,151,642.48)	8,529,815.89

Appropriation of Surplus:


Surplus during the year		(1,151,642.48)	8,529,815.89
Transferred to Staff Welfare Fund		-	-
Surplus Transferred to General Fund		(1,151,642.48)	8,529,815.89


Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

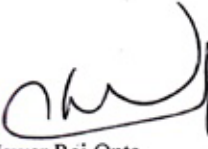
19

Schedules 1 to 19 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.


Naresh Joshi
Finance Manager


Basu Upadhyaya
Senior Manager (Admin. & Finance)


Bharat P. Upadhyay
Executive Director


Iswer Raj Onta
Treasurer


Dr. Hari K. Upadhyaya
Chairman

As per our report of even date


Rabindra Rajbhandari, FCA
Partner
RajMS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Date: 2072-06-15
Place: Lalitpur, Nepal

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



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

Cash Flow Statement

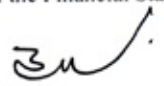
For the Period 1 Shrawan 2071 to 31 Ashad 2072 (17 July 2014 to 16 July 2015)

(Amount In NRs.)

Particulars	As at Ashad 31, 2072	As at Ashad 32, 2071
Surplus during the year	(1,151,642.48)	8,529,815.89
Adjustments		
Capital grant income	(621,106.57)	(791,472.69)
Assets written off	93,572.24	23,992.47
Adjustment in General Fund	(432,192.10)	55,000.00
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,720,195.57	1,945,631.92
Sub Total	(391,173.34)	9,762,967.59
Changes in Working Capital		
Net decrease/(increase) of account receivable	(1,425,277.13)	(12,056,393.51)
Net increase/(decrease) of accounts payable	(1,481,628.70)	5,249,416.86
Net increase/(decrease) of deferred income	(11,710,194.37)	9,218,197.87
Net decrease/(increase) of grant receivable	6,740,842.66	(7,432,767.79)
Sub Total	(7,876,257.54)	(5,021,546.57)
Total Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(8,267,430.88)	4,741,421.02
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(1,892,786.00)	(586,677.00)
Investment in Fixed Deposit	(2,000,000.00)	-
Fund received towards H.K Upadhyaya Trust Fund	116,113.00	1,080,165.00
Staff Welfare Fund Refunded	(106,745.00)	(45,492.00)
Contribution towards Staff Severance Fund	6,722,665.00	
Interest received on Staff Welfare and Dr. H.K Upadhyaya Trust Fund	89,276.10	102,824.69
Contribution to Farmers from Seed Revolving Fund	-	(191,836.79)
Interest Earned on SEED Revolving Fund	14,573.63	15,475.81
Total Cash Flow from Investing Activities	2,943,096.73	374,459.71
Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5,324,334.15)	5,115,880.73
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of Period	25,953,011.63	20,837,130.90
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	20,628,677.48	25,953,011.63

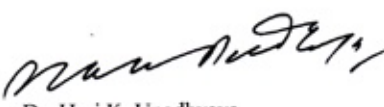
Schedules 1 to 19 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.


Naresh Joshi
Finance Manager



Basu Upadhyaya
Senior Manager (Admin. & Finance)


Bharat P. Upadhyaya
Executive Director


Iswer Raj Onta
Treasurer


Dr. Hari K. Upadhyaya
Chairman

As per our report of even date


Rabinra Rajbhandari/FCA
Partner
RajMS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

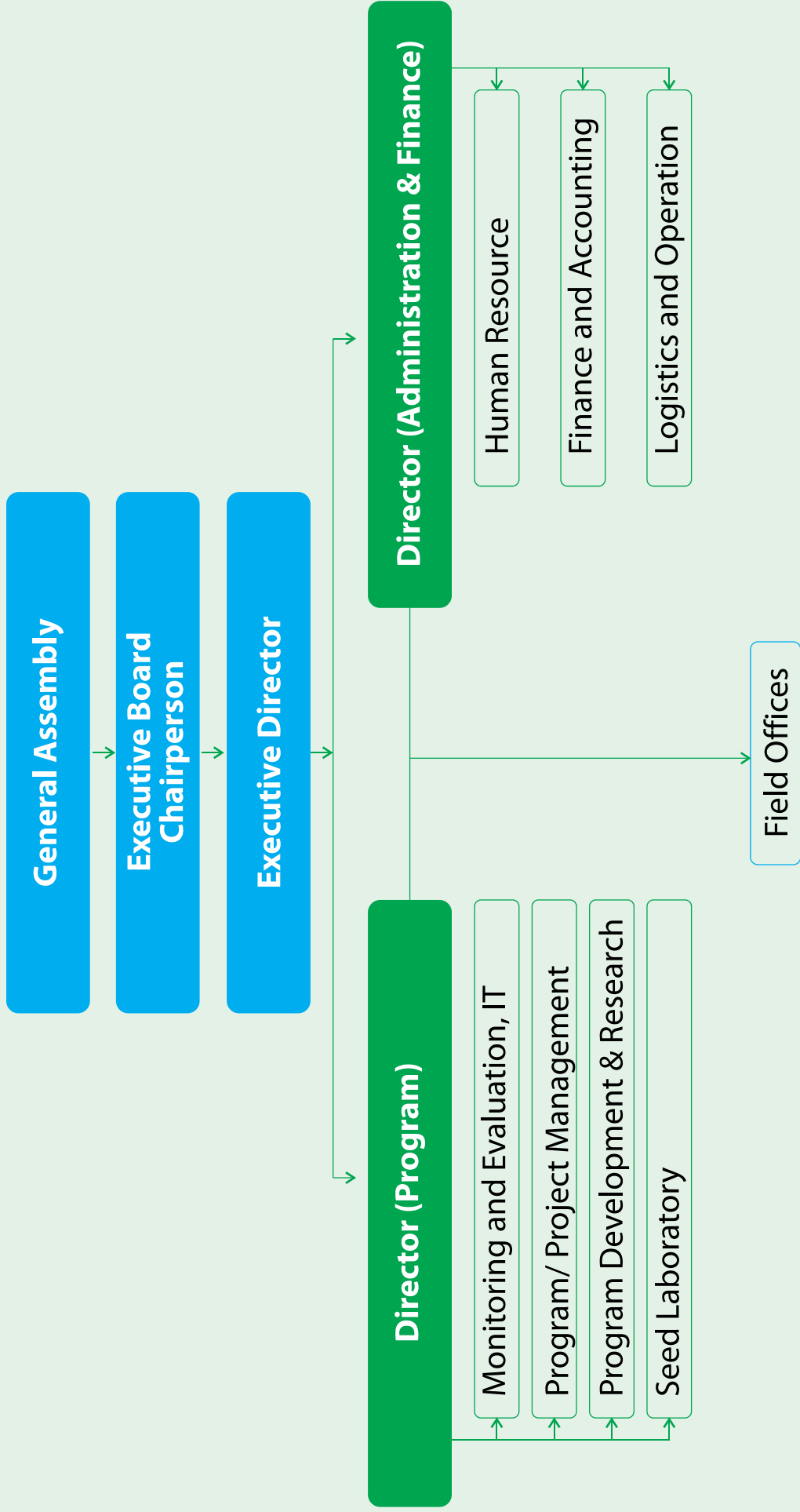
Date: 2072-06-15

Place: Lalitpur, Nepal



CEAPRED

ORGANOGRAM





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

Nayabato, Ring Road, Lalitpur, Nepal, G.P.O. Box: 5752, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: 5520272, 5546542 | Fax: 977-1-5524165

Email: contact@ceapred.org.np

www.ceapred.org.np