

Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
VISION	4
MISSION.....	4
GOAL	4
OBJECTIVES.....	4
AFFILIATION OF THE ORGANIZATION.....	5
GENERAL ASSEMBLY	5
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	5
WHO WE ARE WORKING FOR.....	5
STRATEGY	6
GUIDING PRINCIPLES.....	6
APPROACH.....	7
HUMAN RESOURCE	8
ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE.....	9
INFORMATION CENTER.....	11
PROGRAMME FOCUS.....	11
PROGRAM AND SERVICES	12
RECENTLY COMPLETED WORKS	17
I. Project Title: Capacity enhancement program for semi-commercial agriculture stakeholders	17

II. Project Title: Leasehold Forestry Livestock Project/ Rural Finance Service	19
III. Project Title: Social Mobilization Support of Rapti- Lothar Irrigation Sub-project	20
IV. Project Title: Emergency Peace Support Project/Employment and Self Employment Services (ESES)/ Micro-Small Business Assistance Services for Conflict Affected Persons (CAPs)	21
V. Project Title: Community Based Water supply and Sanitation Project (CBWSSP)	22
VI. Project Title: Self employment through agriculture based income generation activities for the youths of marginalized communities of Parsa district	23
१.१ पृष्ठभूमी	24
१.२ अध्ययनका उद्देश्य	25
१.३ अध्ययनको औचित्य	25
१.४ अध्ययनका सिमाहरु	26
१.५ अध्ययनले समेटेका जिल्ला तथा क्षेत्रहरु	26
अध्ययनले समेटेका जिल्ला र स्थानहरु	26
१.६ अध्ययन क्षेत्र छनौटका आधारहरु	27
१.२ भौगोलिक बन्दो, हावापानी तथा वनस्पति	28
१.३ अध्ययनका उद्देश्यहरु	28
१.४ अध्ययनको आवश्यकता	28

१.५ अध्ययनका कृयाकलापहरु र भौगोलिक क्षेत्र.....	29
१.६ अध्ययनका सिमाहरु.....	29
CURRENT PROJECT.....	29
SOME SUCCESS STORIES.....	31
I. An example of youth entrepreneurship: Mr. Nabin Thapa.....	31
II Living a Diginified Life at Tandrang	31

INTRODUCTION

Starting as a humble initiative in 1994 by local youths and social workers from the western Chitwan, Friends for Peacebuilding and Development (FriPAD) has now significantly expanded to become one of fastest growing and respected Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) in Nepal. Working among underprivileged communities of urban and rural Nepal, FriPAD implements integrated community development programmes at the grassroots' level and advocates, lobbies, and networks at the local, regional and national level to promote sustainable development, social justice, and sustainable peace among poor and disadvantaged urban and rural communities.

FriPAD has been celebrating its twenty fifth anniversary devoting itself for the sustainable community development, peace, and social justics. FriPAD is a politically non-partisan, non-governmental and non-porfit making national organization. It has been established in 1994 to serve the people who are languished by poverty, ignorance and various forms of discrimination. Particularly, the organization has been working for the disadvantaged and minority groups in cooperation and collaboration with different governmental and non- governmental organization since its inception.

It is relatively adult organizational in comparison to contemporary community based organizations; however, it emerges as pioneer in approaches of peacbuilding and sustainable community development. The fundamental belief of this organization is that whatever violence and tension exists in the society, it is because of the discrimination made among human being based upon race, ethnicity, caste, religion, culture, language and sex as well. Therofore FriPAD

has given particular attention on the issues of social inclusion and good governance. It has achieved measurable performance in the sector of health and sanitation, safe drinking water, natural resource management, environmental conservation, gender equity and social inclusion, socio-economic transformation, social justice and food security.

Further more, FriPAD has given much weightage to the issues of social inclusion, gender equity, climate change adaptation, disasters management, environmental protection, food security as well as capacity building and skill transformation to local communities in order to establish the self-sustained and viable local institutions. It is extending its helpful hands to implement the government's policies to attain the ultimate goal of viable community development at the local, regional and national level as well.

VISION

From the Himalayas to the plains of the Terai, we seek a peaceful and harmonious society in which poor, vulnerable and socially excluded people live in dignity, and their rights are fulfilled.

MISSION

- Capacity building of grass roots level organizations and communities
- Poverty reduction through social mobilization in peaceful environment
- Exploration, conservation and optimum utilization of local resources
- Upgrade quality of life through improvement of environment, health and sanitation

GOAL

The work of FriPAD will lead to equitable and sustainable development resulting in greater gender and caste equity and improved livelihoods of the poor, vulnerable, and socially excluded. Our work will contribute towards creating an enabling environment.

OBJECTIVES

- Enhancing the capacity of the poor to enable them to have access and control over productive resources as well as social services
- Advocating in favor of women and minority groups to participate in all level of governing body
- Improving the economic condition of poor people through equitable distribution of productive resources
- Organize training, awareness programs, exploratory and research activities
- Developing and exploring community friendly technology and rural communication strategy

- Formation of self-sustained community based organization
- Establishment of self-harmonizing and peacemaking society
- Creation and establishment of local resource based enterprises
- Establish community driven facilities for health and sanitation improvement
- Strengthening service delivery mechanism of local institution
- Conduct research and survey to address emerging development issues
- Ensure food security through nature resource management

AFFILIATION OF THE ORGANIZATION

In order to cope with the current legislation policy of the Government of Nepal, FriPAD has been affiliated with the Governmental Organization (GOs) at the national level as well as in the corresponding districts where the Fri PAD led projects are being implemented. Previously this organization was affiliated in District Administration Office (DAO) of Chitwan in 1994, similarly in the Social Welfare Council (SWC) in 2051. With the view of maintaining the financial transparency this organization has been affiliated with Internal Revenue Office with VAT/PAN Number 301231891 in Chitwan in 2003.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly (GA) of FriPAD is the highest body governing the organisation. It meets annually to review and provide overall institutional policy framework. It reviews and approves law amendments, strategies, programmes and plans, and ensures that FriPAD is operating within the overall policy framework towards the organisation's vision, mission, strategies and objectives. The GA also reviews and endorses the annual financial audit report of the organisation.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee is the principal executive structure of the organisation that ensures the delivery and implementation of the GA's decisions and resolutions within the overall policy framework defined by the GA. The committee annually reviews and provides feedback on the overall progress, plans, and corresponding budgets of different programme areas and projects.

WHO WE ARE WORKING FOR

Poor, Vulnerable and Socially Excluded (PVSE) women, men, girls and boys with a special focus on Dalits, highly marginalized indigenous groups, ultra poor and poor households, adolescents, single women, conflict survivors and disaster affected people.

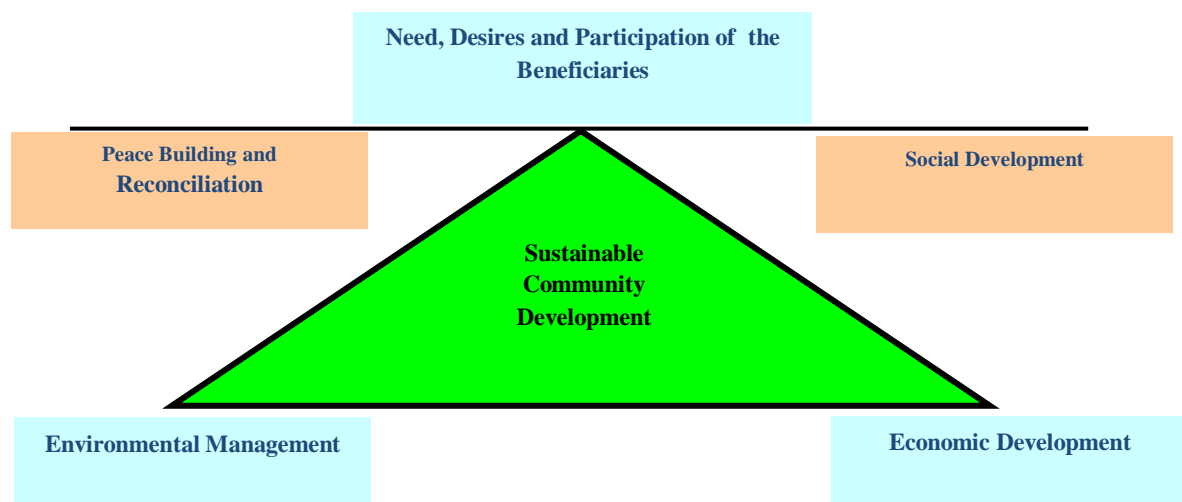
STRATEGY

FriPAD's strategic thrust is to integrate institution, infrastructure, resource generation, local capacity and peaceful change in order to achieve sustainable development. In building sustainable local institutions, the concept of co-production is followed wherein, the users are involved in entire program-cycle like planning, design, implementation, including cost benefit sharing and operation and maintenance. It believes that such participatory approach can increase user's contribution, reduce the cost and increase efficiency in program implementation. Local capacity is enhanced to enable them to manage the natural resources for harnessing the full potential of these resources for enhanced livelihood. This is done through training, skill transfer and exchange visits for participating households and the executives of the groups and institutions.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Fri PAD's Mission for sustainable development through peace building, reconciliation, socio-economic development and environmental conservation through the maximum participation of the beneficiaries in all diversity in Nepal is supported by the following guiding principles:

- Seeking maximum community participation in which the local people are recognized as both principal actors and beneficiaries.
- Ensuring sustainable peace and reconciliation to guarantee long-term sustainability of the peace building process within the society.
- Linking economic, environmental and social factors in sustainable social development activities.



APPROACH

In order to realise its objectives, FriPAD embraces the following strategic approaches for its programme and project implementation:

Rights Based Approach, The Rights Based Approach of pro-poor development is founded on the conviction that all human beings are holders of their rights. A right entails an obligation on the part of the government to respect, protect, fulfil, and promote it. The legal and normative character of human rights and associated obligations are based on the international human rights instruments and the national laws. Thus, a rights based approach does not involve charity or simple economic growth, but a process of changing systems, actions and priorities by enabling and empowering people to claim and realise their economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights including the right to develop their communities.

Inclusivity. The inclusive approach of development is the process of ensuring that all marginalised and excluded people and groups from diverse development process by releasing them from social, psychological, cultural and institutional barriers with a view to facilitate them to enjoy the benefits of development programmes.

Sustainability. If development is related to improving the quality of life of the people, sustainability is about understanding and achieving social, economic, and environmental balance among community members and providing them with a healthy, productive, and meaningful life in the present and the future.

Bottom up approach of development, FriPAD's development from below approach mobilises and engages those who are unreachable or those who have been left far behind in the development process. Development reports reveal that conventional development efforts have failed to bring these communities within the framework of the development agenda. Consequently, these communities are further pushed towards the extreme periphery of the development boundary. Therefore, FriPAD prioritises these communities first with benefits of development initiatives.

Coordination and Collaboration with Development Stakeholders. As far as possible, FriPAD maintains the highest level of coordination and collaboration with national, district, and village level governments, government-line agencies, funding partners, civil society, and the private sector. The main purpose of this approach is to create a synergy effect with development stakeholders and increase development effectiveness by sharing information, resources, and good lessons from elsewhere.

Community Led Development, A community-led initiative is one that originates from and is managed by the community members. This will operate so as to support community led

development, defined as an approach where citizen and community either individually or collectively, as active partner in the decision making process, prioritize, implement and fulfill their basic needs through collective action.

Participatory method, With community mobilization, participation is about meeting the interests of the whole community. When every member of a community has the chance, directly or through representation, to participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of community-level initiatives, there is a higher likelihood that the program accurately reflects their real needs and interests. The approach takes into consideration the different experiences, needs and capabilities of various groups in a community – women and men, youth and the elderly, persons with disabilities and the able bodied, ethnic/religious/language minorities and majorities. Rather than “passive participation,” we aim to inspire “self-mobilization”, where communities organize and take initiative independent.

Transparency and Accountability, Accountability is most basically the process of sharing information about actions or intentions. Groups and individuals in relationships, such as in communities, are accountable to each other when they honor their commitment to communicate plans and are responsible for what they actually do. In community mobilization, every community and all citizens have the right to know the procedures, decision-making processes and financial flows of the programs that the project implements, as well as the specific community-led projects. Transparency helps ensure the decisions that affect the community are made in a socially responsible way that particular groups, such as ethnic minorities or disadvantaged people, are not excluded from the benefits from communities and nation as well.

Integrated Intervention, FriPAD’s development interventions are designed to address the interlinked problems in a holistic manner than dealing with them in isolation or singly. The five interlinked areas of livelihoods, rural institution, water, health and sanitation, peace building and study, survey and research are the major integrating components of our undertakings.

HUMAN RESOURCE

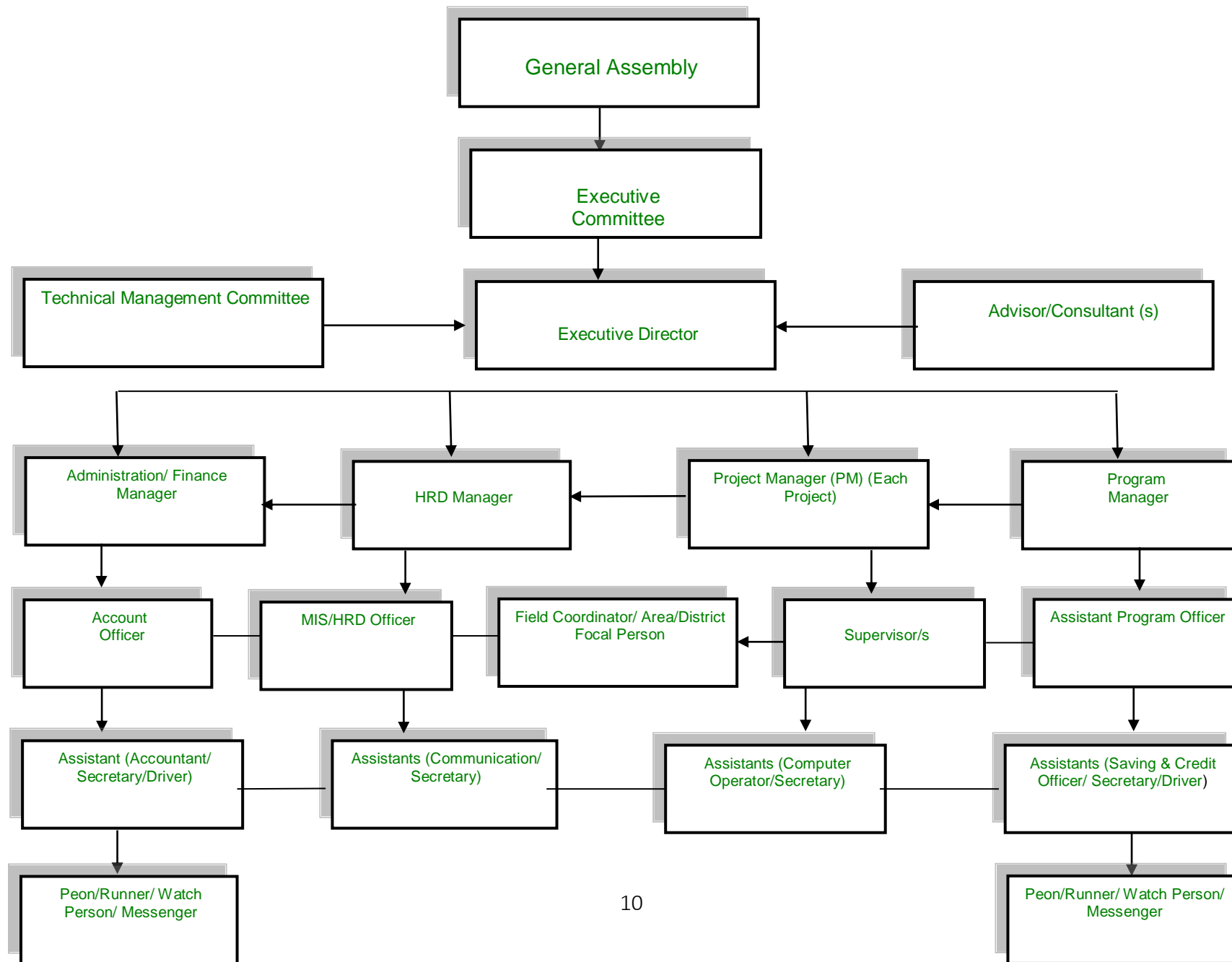
FriPAD possesses an established pool of human resources with high level of academic training and multiple years of experience in diverse fields. Its staffs have long practical expertise and hands-on experience of working with communities in rural settings in connection with community development programmes. Their key expertise include: designing development programmes/projects, community facilitation, organisation and mobilisation, monitoring and evaluation, human resource and institutional development, coordination, networking, resource generation and livelihood development, gender and social inclusion, research, human rights and advocacy, and organising campaigns. FriPAD is well staffed with a multidisciplinary management team in its central office and project districts.

The Executive Director, as the Executive Head provides strategic leadership and guidance to FriPAD and represents FriPAD on various forums and drives the vision, mission, strategies, and objectives of the organisation.

The Executive Director has the general responsibility of operating day-to-day management functions and provides overall supervision to all thematic and management functions comprising of programmes, projects, general administration, human resource management, financial management, and knowledge management. The Executive Director may appoint senior advisors to provide advice on thematic and management functions of the organisation. Similarly, the Executive Director may also appoint senior associates who should mainly (but not exclusively) be academicians, intellectuals, and practitioners in the general field of development in Nepal.

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

FriPAD has been governed by the executive committee of seven members formed by the General Assembly, the supreme body of the organization. This committee work for three year duration. The executive director along with other central level personnel. The chairperson (Executive Chief) hold the executive power of the organization and other members are appointed by the chief under the committee decision. It has formed an advisory board to suggest the executive committee for regular and successful execution of each project.



INFORMATION CENTER

FriPAD established an information center in 2003 within the office with the objectives of capacity building of staffs, rural people and for maintaining transparency with donor and among the staffs. Information center encompasses FriPAD's brochure, organizational profile, reports of accomplished programs and various reference materials on developmental activities. The center has more than 2000 reading materials and day to day collection of new information is a continuous process. *Website: www.fripad.org.np*

PROGRAMME FOCUS

All development programmes of FriPAD focus on the fourfold approach of community development as the foundation upon which its programme and project activities are based on. The focus lies on the following four key building blocks:

Livelihood, A sustainable livelihood framework encompasses the activities intended to help disadvantaged members of society to meet their daily subsistence needs in a manner that is personally dignified, culturally appropriate, and environmentally sustainable. FriPAD believes that the principal need of the rural resource poor is not temporary relief from their sufferings but the release and development of their innate intellectual, productive, physical, political, and organising powers. It believes in promoting livelihoods development activities and enabling rural communities and the present generation to undertake development initiatives that meet their short and long-term needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Social Mobilization, The social mobilization process has been taken as one of the key components. The objective of the social mobilization is to create awareness among the community people (poor women, Dalits and other excluded portions of the society), help them to organize, empower for decision-making so that they can identify and prioritize their needs. It is also expected to build up capacity for preparation, implementation, operation and management of community development activities to enhance their living condition.

Water sanitation and health, The capacity of people to adapt and respond to life's challenges and changes lies in their healthy lives. The philosophy of FriPAD supports the transformation of 'sick societies' into 'healthy societies' not only in the physical sense but also in the social, psychological, political, and economic sense. Pure drinking water, health and sanitation problems in Nepal are varied, enormous, and spiralling, particularly among the rural as well as urban poor and this has greatly impeded their self development. FriPAD, therefore, tries to integrate a community water supply, health and sanitation component into its development programme. It places emphasis on preventive measures. Our water, health and sanitation related activities include: pure drinking water, personal health/hygiene education, awareness raising activities, open defecating free zone development, capacity building of women health workers, mobile health clinics, community drug rehabilitation, and immunisation programmes, among others.

Peace Building and Reconciliation, Nepal has experienced an armed conflict situation for a long period and it was severely happening in the rural remote areas of the nation. During the battle between the two armed forces many lost their family members, some of them lost their property, some were seriously wounded, and others disappeared from their home in search of security. In this way a serious crisis has been emerged in the rural areas of the nation. This directly increases the disappearance of the youth from the villages. Obviously, the youth are the backbone for every development activities in the society and without their active participation the sustainability of any development activities can't be imagined. So, FriPAD has been focusing for the peace building and reconciliation through holistic development approach and political stability which only leads for the involvement of the people in every development initiatives.

PROGRAM AND SERVICES

Rural Micro Finance

Since its establishment from the efforts of local youths and social workers, it has been conducting microfinance activities in different groups and individuals (2700 groups and more than 32000 individuals) and subsequently established 38 village level financial institutions by federating homogenous groups. The group members have access to credit in collateral free basis and FriPAD field staffs support these financial institutions and groups as well to maintain the books of accounts and preparation of financial statement for specific duration. Similarly, the group members are supported to prepare the business plan and repayment schedule of loan. The majority of group members are deprived and rural poor. In this concern, FriPAD has also operating a saving and credit cooperative in Gunjanagar Chitwan as a learning center of saving and credit initiative in rural context.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of food security and economy of Nepalese people and over 80% percent of the population overwhelmingly depends on agriculture basically subsistence agriculture. Therefore scope of agriculture diversification is immense due to crop and geo-climatic diversity and surplus labor forces. FriPAD has been focusing on competitive commodity, which has comparative production and market advantage. The organization helps in promotion of cash crop that can be grown utilizing the surplus labors and increasing cropping intensity by mixed cropping. In this line, FriPAD has been focusing off-season vegetable production, fruit growing, NTFP production, bee keeping, poultry farming, pig and goat rearing, fishery and medical and aromatic plants promotion that have higher profitability than other conventional crops especially in mid hills and western terai regions of the country. In this regard, four agriculture based income generating project have been accomplished covering more than 3 districts of Nepal namely Pantchthar, Taplejung and Chitwan and benefiting over 900 households. Another consultancy services on on-farm technical support service to rising income of small and medium farmers project is being implemented covering 17000 household in ten districts of mid-west and far-western development region with the financial support of ADB and Department of Agriculture (DOA).

Social Mobilization

The social mobilization process has been taken as one of the key programme components of FriPAD. The objective of the social mobilization is to create awareness among the community people (poor, women, Dalit and Janajati), help them to organize and empower them for decision-making so that they can identify and prioritize their needs. It is also expected to build up capacity for preparation, implementation, operation and management of community subprojects to enhance their livelihoods. Hardcore poor, medium poor and poor are encouraged to organize into homogenous groups to ensure that the poor take decisions for themselves. Keeping the target communities at the driving seat, it encourages to take initiatives to improve their livelihoods, particularly organizing them into a local institution. These groups are formed with membership from the defined households during social assessment. In this regards, FriPAD has follow the process of social mobilization while implementing community development activities and two project on social mobilization has been successfully accomplished during this period. As a result water user association has formed and institutionalized in Piple VDC of chitwan district and four ward citizen forum (WCF) has been emerged in Bharatpur municipality where nearly 650 households benefitted from these activities.

Urban community development

Community development is a structured intervention that gives communities greater control over the conditions that affect their lives. This does not solve all the problems faced by a local community, but it does build up confidence to tackle such problems as effectively as any local action can. Community development works at the level of local groups and organisations rather than with individuals or families. The range of local groups and organisations representing communities at local level constitutes the community sector.

Community development is a skilled process and part of its approach is the belief that communities cannot be helped unless they themselves agree to this process. Community development has to look both ways: not only at how the community is working at the grass roots, but also at how responsive key institutions are to the needs of local communities. FriPAD has been actively involved for the urban community development in selected cities of Nepal namely Panauti and Ratnanagar. Total of 26 DAG communities in these municipalities were benefitted through awareness raising, skill trainings and local infrastructure repair, maintenance and development at the local level.

Small business promotion

Eighty-three percent of Nepal's population lives in rural areas. The lack of income-earning opportunities in these areas is a central cause of the widespread poverty and worsening food security in the country. It also forces ever more Nepalis to leave home to seek work in Nepal's towns and cities, in India and further afield.

Large enterprises are beyond the capacity of small farmers. Small business development leads to sustainable development and improve livelihood of the poor, women and diadvantaged people. Realizing this FriPAD focuses poor people, women, vulnerables communities based small business activities through;

- Providing skill and business training and some support, mainly for women, poor, conflict affected and disadvantaged people to set up small business to sustain their lives;

- Helping establish business support services and working with the government and other donor agencies to improve living condition of poor and vulnerables.

The organization is providing training for skill development like plumbing, house wiring, off-season vegetable production, fruit and vegetable processing, cow/buffalo/goat rearing, poultry production and small scale processing industries etc. It also provides technical supports for small scale business to manage micro-credit facilities and linking with financial institutions.

Water supply and sanitation

Nepal is water resource rich country however inadequate water supply and lack of clean and safe water still remains as perennial problems both in urban and rural areas causing serious health problems. Intervention of FriPAD on water and sanitation focuses on community driven infrastructure development, community awareness campaign, and capacity building of water user groups to meet the current need of water supply and sanitation and also builds partnership with local organization to implement the project activities. During this year, the program has benefited altogether 8460 households in Dang, Gulmi, Tanahun, Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts. Asian Development Bank (ADB), Water Supply and Sewerage Department, Second Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (SSTWSSSP), District Development Committee (DDC), Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office (WSSDO) and Village Development Committee (VDC) are the working partners and funding agencies for the project. Currently, FriPAD has been implementing small town water supply and sanitation project in Damauli, Megauli and Mukundapur small towns.\ under the financial assistantship of SSTWSSSP/GON/ADB.

Personal hygiene

Good personal hygiene is one of the most effective ways to protect ourselves and others from many illnesses. One of the most effective ways we have to protect ourselves and others from illness is good personal hygiene. This means washing hands, especially, but also whole body. It means being careful not to cough or sneeze on others, cleaning things that we touch if we are unwell, putting items such as tissues (that may have germs) into a bin, and using protection (like gloves or condoms) when we might be at risk of catching an infection.

Personal hygiene, such as bathing, is very much dependent on the culture in which you live. In some cultures, it is expected that we shall wash our body at least every day and use deodorants to stop body smells. Other cultures have different expectations. In this regards, FriPAD is actively working for the following activities in the project districts;

- *Hand washing;*
- *Personal hygiene for women;*
- *Personal hygiene for men and;*
- *Travelling hygiene*

Disaster management plan

Nature calamities and disaster are much destructive for human lives, their wealth and environment. The organization keeps watching and creastes interest to work for the people who

are victims of natural disaster like-flooding, firing, landslide etc. It has good experience in the area working for the livelihoods in flood victim households. Additionally, disaster management plan for districts and VDCs are also prepared in Mahottari and Siraha districts of terai region in financial assistance of OXFAM-GB.

Integrated solid waste management

Managing solid waste is one of the major challenges in urbanization. A survey conducted in all 58 municipalities of Nepal in 2012 found that the average municipal solid waste generation was 317 grams per capita per day. This translates into 1,435 tons per day or 524,000 tons per year of municipal solid waste generation in Nepal. Many of these technically and financially constrained municipalities are still practicing roadside waste pickup from open piles and open dumping, creating major health risks. In this regards, FriPAD has been involved in various towns to support for sustainable solid waste management which includes;

- Promotion of reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R) approaches at the community and household level,
- Conduct public awareness campaign and support to local bodies and communities;
- Enhancement of public participation and consultation would be effective in advancing SWM practices;

Study, survey and research

Study, survey and research are the backbone of any development activities. FriPAD has undertaken many study, survey and research activities and accomplished them with appropriate solution to the problems and developing strategy to implement the development project in a sustainable way. The program is baseline survey, situation analysis, impact assessment of development projects, monitoring and evaluation of project progress. On the other hand, FriPAD actively worked to prepare the socio-economic profile of selected three small town of Nepal namely; Damauli, Megauli and Mukundapur towns. Additionally FriPAD has also a training and research institute within its head office premises, which provides various short term trainings and also conducts research on agriculture technology and report to the national and international concerning agencies.

On-farm technical support

FriPAD has been supporting the PMU in developing manual and conducting farm awareness and training programs. On-farm technical services includes; preparation of project promotion manuals, need assessment, identify appropriate farm technology, develop orientation manual of available and suitable farm technologies and modern technologies, detail HVC production manual, training manual for selected HVC, farmer's field school operation manual and HVC production guidelines. FriPAD is providing these services through 4 intermittent national consultants for the period of 36 months. The manuals and guidelines listed above are in final stage of preparation. In addition, FriPAD team has been assisting the PMU in capacity building of farmers' groups, cooperatives, farmer's group coordination committees and agriculture entrepreneurs in the field of HVC production and farm technology basically in joint sub-project proposal development, monitoring and evaluation.

"Committed to Development, Peace and Social Justice"



RECENTLY COMPLETED WORKS

I. Project Title: Capacity enhancement program for semi-commercial agriculture stakeholders

Beneficiaries: 350 Households

Project Area: Taplejung and Panchthar districts

Client: ADB/MOAC/CADP

Background:

Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP) is executed by MOAC and implemented by Department of Agriculture (DOA) under the grant assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project is being implemented in 11 districts of the eastern development region of

Nepal. The overall goal of the project is to reduce poverty by increasing employment opportunity in rural areas, value addition of agriculture products and increasing rural income. Among the different components of CADP, the second component "Inclusive development of stakeholders is being implemented by Fri PAD in Panchthar and Taplejung district as per the agreement made between MOAC, DOA, CADP and Fri PAD JV HUCODEC and Fri PAD JV AGCD in Pantchthar and Taplejung respectively. In this component, Fri PAD assisted and strengthen semi-commercial stakeholders (farmers, traders, processors) already partly engaged in commercial agriculture to become fully commercial and eligible for CAA membership.

Services provided:

- Formation of farmer groups into community umbrella groups, associations, cooperatives or commodity groups (clusters) with a market development focus and get properly registered;
- Planning of production of commodity groups by cluster in relation to market requirements of the wholesalers, processors, exporters with respect to quality and timely delivery of the producers per requirements of the market. Strengthen existing semi-commercial agricultural stakeholder groups in accounting, book keeping farm planning and budgeting, and group management;
- Build market chain awareness (quality and supply requirements, price structure and pricing and bargaining skills) and maintain linkages among major stakeholders (farmers, traders and processors and exporter) through the establishment of formal linkage by market matching programs;
- Improve quality assurance systems (hygiene, handling, packaging, transportation and introducing a system of certification and quality testing especially products intended for export);
- Up-grade primary processing technology e.g. grading, processing, packaging, and quality assurance for specific products through training and provision of support facilities;
- Train on entrepreneurship development and business planning, and price and contract negotiation;
- Support the establishment of industry association for major commodities and that will look after the welfare of the member so that they will improve the industry for the benefits of the members including farmers, traders, processors, and exporters;
- Support the identification of exportable commodity production zones for selected major exportable products and assist farmers on quality improvement and exporters on finding appropriate markets.
- Assist strengthen farmers groups and cooperatives apply for CAA membership;
- Provide awareness training to these strengthened farmers groups and cooperatives on (a) social issues, such as economic opportunities for inclusion of the poor and disadvantaged; (b) gender issues; and (c) environmental issues and responsibility;
- Monitor and evaluate the development of the beneficiaries and report to PMU; and
- Provide training and coaching to local based NGOs with which the selected NGO is in joint venture or association to enhance their performance quality.
- Provide PMU with quarterly reports on implementation progress issues, and achievements; plus annual audited statements and annual reports.

Outputs:

- a. 12 production/marketing groups strengthened in accounting, bookkeeping, planning and budgeting and groups management; and immersed in marketing, business management and agribusiness concepts;

- b. Farmer-members of commodity cluster groups were trained on market matching, marketing and pricing, sorting, grading and packaging were linked the commodity clusters to various market outlets;
- c. Farmer groups graduated to marketing groups, associations and cooperative;
- d. 185 stakeholders adopted quality improvement methods;
- e. Strengthened farmer groups/cooperatives assisted to apply for CAA membership;

II. Project Title: Leasehold Forestry Livestock Project/ Rural Finance Service

Beneficiaries: 33000 households

Project Area: Pancharthar, Tehrathum, Bhojpur, Khotang, Okaldhunga, Sindhuli, Makawanpur, Chitwan, Dhading, Sindhupalchok, Kabrepalanchok, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Lamjung, Tanahun, Gorkha, Pyuthan, Salyan, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Doti and Achham district

Client: DOF/IFAD/LFLP

Background:

The Leasehold Forestry and Livestock Programme (LFLP) is being implemented in 22 hilly and mountain districts namely Pancharthar, Tehrathum, Bhojpur, Khotang and Okaldhunga from the Eastern Development regions; Sindhulim Makawanpur, Chitwan, Dhading, Sindhupalchok, Kabrepalanchok, Dolakha and Ramechhap form the Central Development Region; Lamajung, Tanahun and Gorkha districts from Western Development Region; Pyuthan and Salyan from the Mid Western Development and Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Doti and Achham from the Far Western Development Region.

LFLP is the continuation and extension of Hills Leasehold Forestry and Forage Development Program (HLFFDP) implemented in 10 districts since 1992 with the assistance of a programme of the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). There are four components of LFLP; these are leasehold forestry development, livestock development, rural finance and program coordination and management. Among these Fri PAD took the agreement for the rural finance services in the 2761 leasehold forestry groups and finally forming 176 member based village finance association and finally after capacitate them these need to be registered as a saving and credit cooperative in the divisional cooperative offices of the corresponding districts.

Services provided:

- Assist Saving and Credit groups and Village Finance Associations (VFAs) in sub-project planning, designing and implementation;
- Develop/produce appropriate Saving & Credit group formation, saving credit facilitation , community development, training and other relevant guidelines pertaining to the project in coordination of District Forest Office (DFO) and the Social Mobilization Service provider and the District Livestock Service Office (DLSO);
- Elucidate the project implementation procedures and process it to Saving and Credit groups and VFAs;
- Develop supervision and monitoring indicators and conduct pilot studies on safety of the deposits and the plan the fixed-term financial arrangements for the VFAs;
- Provide training to the Group Promoters, Saving and Credit group members, VFAs members and the project team appointed to conduct the project;
- Develop gender action plan and implement it in the districts together with local NGOs;

- Design Saving and Credit activities, the financial institution promotion activities and develop the phasing out strategy;
- Conduct district/ regional/ national level planning/ review/ progress/ workshops/ seminars to share the experiences in coordination with DFOs and DLSOs as per required;
- Monitoring and evaluation the rural financial activities in the participating project districts;
- Reporting the project activities to Program Coordinator of the LFLP program at Babarmahal.

Outputs:

- 1095 groups started to double entry account keeping system and prepare annual financial statement;
- Increase the saving rate due to proper accounting system and cooperative formation i.e. average Nrs 14 reached to Nrs 51 per member per month after cooperative formation;
- 169 GPs and 22 DBS became aware of the importance and basic procedure of book keeping and annual financial statement preparation however, they need much trainings and practices to be fully competent and handling the book keeping system independently;
- 13855 leaseholders came to know the concept and principle of cooperatives and 3004 members involved in cooperatives with total sum of Nrs. 7478266.00 fund generation;
- Almost all groups initiated to practise minuting the saving collection and mobilization in monthly basis;
- Farmers were getting loan in reasonable interest rate from the cooperatives (i.e average interest on loan before cooperative was 21% and it reduced to average of 18% in cooperatives);
- Farmers were getting interest on saving (average 9%);

III. Project Title: Social Mobilization Support of Rapti-Lothar Irrigation Sub-project

Beneficiaries: 287 households

Project Area: Piple VDC of Chitwan District

Client: ADB/Department of Irrigation

Background:

The project seeks the support of a FriPAD in providing social mobilization support to Rapti-Lothar Irrigation Sub-projects, Chitwan District. Engagement of FriPAD was required to carry out social mobilization support activities on the selected subprojects, which include assistance to the adhoc Water User Association (WUA) with preparation of the feasibility study (FS), draft resettlement plan and subproject implementation plan (SIP). In this context, FriPAD provided support to the WUA and in particular the community organizer (CO) in developing and strengthening the WUA in two stages.

Stage I; Initiate the social mobilization support activities prior to the start of preparation of the feasibility study and subproject implementation plan.

Stage II; continue the social mobilization and WUA development activities after the FS/SIP has been approved and the subproject accepted for implementation of project.

Stage III & IV; The WUA undertake construction monitoring and agriculture and social development activities under the project.

Services provided:

- Organize WUAs in sub-project planning
- Facilitate WUA members and beneficiaries (including women and disadvantaged) to participate actively in preparing the FS/SIP
- Coach and orient farmers in subproject area understand CMIASP and their role in project.
- Disseminate social and agriculture information to the project beneficiaries.
- Organized WUA and empowered to manage irrigation, agriculture and social development activities in the subproject area.
- Support WUA for self-sustaining, self-regulating and self-supporting initiatives.

Outputs:

- a. Formation of one WUAs and strengthening the self governing practices;
- b. Preparation of socio-economic profile and social map of Piple VDC;
- c. Agriculture technology dissemination and encouraged for cash crop farming;
- d. Regular repair and maintenance fund development and mobilization;
- c. Socio-economic development of local farmers and diversify the farming system;

IV. Project Title: Emergency Peace Support Project/Employment and Self Employment Services (ESES)/ Micro-Small Business Assistance Services for Conflict Affected Persons (CAPs)

Beneficiaries: 40 households

Project Area: Chitwan district

Client: World Bank/GON/ESES

Background:

Emergency Peace Support Project/Employment and Self Employment Services (ESES) is designed to contribute to rehabilitating conflict affected individuals by assisting them get into the labor force. They follow the immediate cash transfer component of the EPSP program by providing more long- term employment and training opportunities to victims made vulnerable by the conflict. In addition this program will contribute to increase overall productivity. There is evidence that ESES can have a significant positive impact if appropriately targeted and well run (e.g., services are demand driven and delivered by service providers which have performance based contracts). A variety of services are needed to address three conditions commonly experienced by conflict affected individuals who are trying to enter the labor market; **Frictional Unemployment:** some conflict affected individuals may have marketable skills for which there is demand, but they need intensive job placement assistance. These services could have a substantial positive impact on re-employment and have a low unit cost. These services could include assistance for remote job search.

Structural Unemployment: some conflict affected individuals lack skills, or their skills are not in demand, and need some re-skilling to compete and re-enter the labor market. Different types of retraining, including on-job-training and/or institutional training was needed in these circumstances and could help redeployment at a moderate unit cost per participant.

Lack of demand for Labor: this is a particular problem in areas of high unemployment. Programs include small business consulting assistance, incubators, and micro-loans.

Services provided:

- District level consultation workshop with local peace committee, district administrative office, district development committee, women and child development office and other concerned stakeholders in district;
- Outreach activities about the program such as advertisement, publication and broadcasting;
- Collection of application from applicant, their selection and approval from chief district officer.
- Training on start and improve your business (SIYB) (entrepreneurship development training cycle one, two and three);
- Refresher training on skill development;
- Formation, sensitization and registration of micro entrepreneur groups;
- Linkage with micro-credit institutions;
- Book keeping and financial planning training;
- Counseling and market linkage;
- Appropriate technology and common facility center establishment.

Output:

- 40 conflict affected persons trained on SIYB and technical skill development trainings;
- Linking trainees with micro-credit institutions;
- Sensitizing conflict affected persons towards settlement in society;
- Socially empowered the conflict affected person through active involvement in economic activities;

V. Project Title: Community Based Water supply and Sanitation Project (CBWSSP)

Beneficiaries: 2590 households

Project Area: Dang and Gulmi district

Client: GoN/ADB/DDC/CBWSSP

Background:

Government of Nepal with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) is implementing CBWSSP during the period 2004-2010. The goal of the project is poverty alleviation through improved health and quality of the life of the people living in the 1200 rural communities. The project is designed with a demand driven approach to respond to the user need for rural community based water supply and sanitation services. For this Fri PAD, Chitwan in joint venture with SISEA, Dang and RPDC, Gulmi are implementing the project activities in collaboration with VDC and Community members of the respective project sites.

Services provided:

- Assist the selected communities to establish Water User and Sanitation Committee (WUSC);
- Assist Communities to develop community action plan for implementing water supply and sanitation schemes and their operation and maintenance, prepare training manuals on "gender and ethnic development", "account management" etc for sensitizing WUSC in the field, assist and train water users groups on planning, procurement, construction management, operation and maintenance, increase awareness on gender, castes and ethnic implement a water users' group strategy to ensure active participation of these groups and compliance with the proportional representation and gender targets, help communities to

mobilize and establish WUSC in formation/reformation and legally register as per the Water Resources Act 1992.

- Conduct feasibility study including socio-economic, engineering, environmental and sanitation study of sub-project, prepare report, discuss it with WUG/WUSC and submit to CBWSSUO/DDC, assess the need for appropriate, low-cost private sanitation facilities affordable by the households below poverty line along with community approval.
- Establish linkages with existing local institution, development projects from the planning stages, identify women's interest in water supply and sanitation and opportunities for their substantive contribution to the project, incorporate the issues of mainstreaming gender in each training/orientation/meeting/discussions for gender sensitization and report its progress regularly.
- Based on findings of the SES, develop detailed HHE program and tentative implementation schedule of activities to be carried out in implementation phase and submit it to CWSSUO/DDC.

Output:

- Water user and sanitation committee established and mobilized;
- Increased awareness on gender, castes and ethnic minorities and ensuring their participation in project activities;
- Established linkages with existing local institutions and development projects;
- Project area socio-economic profile preparation and prepare the health and hygiene education plan;
- Established sanitation revolving fund in the community and establish the mechanism to use this fund;
- Sanitation and hygiene behavior improved among the project beneficiaries;
- Encouraged the community to co-finance 20% of the capital cost of improved water supply and sanitation facilities through 1% up-front cash and 19% in kind at the implementation stage;
- Raising awareness on the importance of safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation for individual, family, and community health;
- Implement Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) approach of total sanitation in project area;

VI. Project Title: Self employment through agriculture based income generation activities for the youths of marginalized communities of Parsa district

Beneficiaries: 100 Youths

Project Area: Parsa

Client: FAO

Background:

"Self Employment through Agriculture Based Income Generation for The Youths of Poor and Marginalized Communities of Parsa District" was signed between Friends for Peacebuilding and Development (Fri PAD), Bharatpur, Chitwan and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Nepal. This project was implemented in Bhawanipur and Maniyari VDCs of Parsa district as one

of the supplementary component of "Jobs for Peace: 12,500 Youth Employed and empowered through and integrated approach UNJP/NEP/004" under United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal with the main objective to contribute to national peace building and poverty reduction by engaging youth in productive employment activities and empowerment.

Services provided:

- Off season vegetable production training to the marginalized youths of project VDCs.
- Commercial goat production and management training support to establish goat enterprise in the locality.
- Commercial pig production and management training and support the participants for establishing pig farming enterprise in the locality.
- Commercial local poultry production and management training and entrepreneurship support to the participants.
- Formation of farmers groups and registration to DADO and DLSO.
- Formation of farmers' cooperatives and registration to Cooperative Division Office, Parsa.
- Input support for initiating agro-based enterprise to the local youths of project VDCs. The support included seed minikits of different vegetables, goat kids, piglets and local poultry hen.
- Enterprise development training to the participants of abovementioned agriculture related trainings.
- Book keeping and account management to the members of groups and cooperatives formed in the locality, Reporting and documentation including monthly, quarterly, and project completion reports.

Output:

- Altogether 100 young people including female were provided knowledge on the advanced technologies of different agricultural production systems such as off-season vegetable production system, pig farming, goat farming, and local poultry farming system.
- More than 60 young people in the project district initiated income generating activities utilizing their knowledge gathered in different trainings.
- Altogether 100 people gained high-skilled knowledge regarding to different aspects of enterprise development.
- Different 3 farmers groups were registered to DLSO and 1 farmer group was registered to DADO of Parsa district.
- Including all participants of different training program, Dolahari Agriculture cooperatives was formed and registered under Cooperative Division Office, Makawanpur.
- Collaborators: District Development Office (DDC), FAO/ILO/Jobs for Peace Project Office, District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Livestock Service Office (DLSO), Arunodaya Youth Club (AYC), in Birgunj, Parsa and Cooperative Division Office, Makawanpur.

खण्ड गण्डकी प्रदेशको कृषि-वन प्रणालीमा आधारित मूल्यवान जडिबुटी र वनस्पतिहरूको व्यवसायीक उत्पादन, प्रशोधन र बजारीकरण सम्बन्धि अध्ययन

१.१ पृष्ठभूमी

भौगोलिक अवस्थितिलाई हेर्दा गण्डकी प्रदेश २७° २०' उत्तरी अक्षांश देखि २९° २०' उत्तरी अक्षांश र ८२° ५२' पूर्वी

देशान्तर देखि ८५° १२' पूर्वी देशान्तरका बिच रहेको छ । यस प्रदेशको सबैभन्दा अग्लो भू-भागको रुपमा धौलागिरी हिमाल र होचो भू-भागको रुपमा नवलपुरको त्रिवेणीसुस्ता रहेको छ । नेपालको कुल क्षेत्रफल मध्ये गण्डकी प्रदेशले १४.६६% क्षेत्रफल ओगटेको छ । यसमा प्रदेशको कुल क्षेत्रफलमा हिमाली भू-भाग २६.८%, पहाडी भू-भाग ६७.२% र तराई भू-भाग ६% पर्दछ । ११ जिल्ला, १ महानगरपालिका, २६ नगरपालिका र ५९ गाउँपालिकामा फैलिएको यो प्रदेश नेपाल गणराज्यको करीव मध्य भागमा पर्दछ । नेपालकै सबैभन्दा ठूलो महानगरपालिकाको रुपमा रहेको पोखरा समेत यस प्रदेशमा रहेको छ । कालिगण्डकी, बुढिगण्डकी, मर्स्याङ्दी, मोदी, द्रौदी, सेती, आँधीखोला, बढिगाड र उत्तरगंगा प्रदेशका प्रमुख नदीहरु हुन् । यस प्रदेशको सिमाना पूर्वमा ३ नं. प्रदेशका धादिङ्ग र चितवन जिल्ला, पश्चिममा प्रदेश नं. ५ का पूर्वी रुकुम, रोल्पा, प्यूठान, गुल्मी, पाल्पा र नवलपरासी (सुस्ता बर्दघाट पश्चिम) र कर्णाली प्रदेशको डोल्पा जिल्ला पर्दछन् । त्यस्तै उत्तरमा चीनको स्वशासित क्षेत्र तिब्बत र दक्षिणमा ५ नं. प्रदेशको पाल्पा जिल्ला र भारतको बिहार राज्य रहेका छन् । २०६८ सालको जनगणना अनुसार नेपालको कुल जनसंख्या मध्ये यस प्रदेशको जनसंख्या २४,०३,०१६ रहेको छ जुन कुल जनसंख्याको ९.०६ प्रतिशत हुन आउँछ । यस मध्ये पुरुषको जनसंख्या ३९.४५% र महिलाको जनसंख्या ४६.६१% रहेको छ । प्रदेशको जनसंख्याको औसत आयु ७० वर्ष रहेको छ । कुल घरपरिवार संख्या ५,७६,५०१ रहेको छ । यस प्रदेशको कुल जनघनत्व ११० जना प्रति वर्ग किलोमिटर रहेको छ । यसमा नगरपालिकामा बसोबास गर्ने जनसंख्या ६०.५% र गाउँपालिकामा बसोबास गर्ने जनसंख्या ३९.४% रहेको छ । प्रदेशको कुल जनसंख्याको ५०.१ प्रतिशत जनसंख्या आर्थिक रुपमा सक्रिय रहेको छ । यसबाट आधा जनसंख्या आश्रित जनसंख्याको रुपमा रहेको प्रष्ट हुन्छ । (गण्डकी प्रदेश-नेपाली विकिपिडिया)

१.२ अध्ययनका उद्देश्य

- क) कृषि वस्तुहरुको कृषि-वन प्रणालीमा भएका वर्तमान अवस्था र तिनको व्यवसायीक उत्पादन, प्रशोधन र बजार प्रवर्द्धनको सम्भावनाको अध्ययन गर्ने ।
- ख) कृषि-वन प्रणालीमा खेती हुन सक्ने जडिबुटी र अन्य वनस्पतिहरुको खोजि गरि व्यवसायीक उत्पादनको लागि सम्भावित स्थानहरुको पहिचान गर्ने ।
- ग) मूल्यवान गैह्र काष्ठ वन पैदावारको संरक्षण र व्यवसायीक प्रवर्द्धनका लागि विस्तृत कार्य योजना तयार पार्ने ।
- घ) कृषि निर्देशनालयलाई कृषि-वन प्रणाली प्रवर्द्धनात्मक कार्यक्रम संचालनका लागि आवश्यक पर्ने निति तथा कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध गराउने ।

१.३ अध्ययनको औचित्य

आर्थिक पछौटेपन तथा गरिवीले गर्दा यस प्रदेशको मानव विकास सूचांक राष्ट्रिय रुपमा तुलना गर्दा बढि नै भए पनि आर्थिक विकासको दृष्टिकोणले समग्रमा प्रगतियोग्य देखिएको छैन । प्रदेशमा आवश्यक रोजगारीको सृजना गर्न नसक्दा वर्षेनि यस प्रदेशबाट हजारौंको संख्यामा युवा युवतीहरु कामको खोजिमा विदेशमा भौतारिन बाध्य हुन्छन् । प्रदेशमा १५ देखि ५९ वर्षको काम गर्ने सक्रिय समूहका १३,६९,७३८ जनसंख्या रहेको छ, त्यसमध्ये ७८.५% आर्थिक रुपले सक्रिय रहेका छन् (ग.प्र.व.-२०७५) । सक्रिय रहेका अधिकांश भारत लगाएत अन्य देशहरुमा दक्ष तथा अर्ध दक्ष कामको लागि देश छोडेर गएका छन् ।

प्रदेशमा दक्ष युवा जनशक्तिको विकास तथा रोजगारीको अवसर बृद्धि गर्ने, गुणस्तरीय पूर्वाधार निर्माणका लागि स्रोत व्यवस्थापन, मानव संसाधनको क्षमता विकास गर्ने, युवा लक्षित कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने लगायतका तमाम समस्याहरु छन् । यी समस्याहरुको सामना गर्न प्रदेश सरकारले समुदाय तथा हावापानी सुहाउदो सहि निति अंगिकार गरि कृषि र वनमा आधारित उद्योगहरु संचालन गर्न सकेमा वर्षेनि विदेशिने युवाहरुको रोकावट तथा यस प्रदेशको समग्र सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासमा टेवा पुग्ने देखिन्छ । यसको लागि पूँजी, प्रविधि र दक्ष युवा जनशक्तिलाई न्यायोचित तरिकाले परिचालन गर्नु जरुरी हुन्छ ।

यसरी प्रदेशको कृषि-वन प्रणालीमा उपलब्ध हुने कृषि वस्तुहरुको उत्पादन, प्रशोधन तथा बजारीकरणका सम्भावनाहरु खोज गरि निम्न आय भएका वर्गहरुको सुधार गर्ने, बेरोजगार युवाहरुलाई आकर्षित गरि स्व-रोजगार बनाउने हेतुले भूमी व्यवस्था, कृषि तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय, कृषि विकास निर्देशनालय, मालेपाटन, पोखराले मूल्यवान वनस्पतिमा आधारित कृषि-वन प्रणालीको सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन गरि सम्बन्धित निकायमा सिफारिस गर्ने यस अनुसन्धान कार्यक्रमको संचालन गर्न खोजिएको छ ।

१.४ अध्ययनका सिमाहरु

गण्डकी प्रदेशको एक मात्र तराईको जिल्ला नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पूर्व)मा अध्ययन समेटिएको छैन । तसर्थ यसका निष्कर्ष तथा सुझावहरु विशेष गरेर नवलपरासीको दक्षिणी तराई भागमा हुबहु लागु गर्न सकिने छैन । समय अभावका कारण गण्डकी प्रदेशको सबै जिल्लाको अध्ययन गर्न संभव नभएकोले तल्लो पहाडी भू-भाग देखि हिमाली भू-भागको समेतको प्रतिनिधित्व गराउने उद्देश्यले छनौट गरिएका गोरखा, लमजुङ्ग, पर्वत, म्याग्दी, र मुस्ताङ्ग जिल्लामा अध्ययन गरिएको छ । त्यस्तै छनौटमा परेका जिल्लाहरुमा पनि विभिन्न किसिमको भू-भागको प्रतिनिधित्व गराउने साथै कृषि-वन प्रणालीको नवउद्भूत प्रयासहरु समेतको प्रतिनिधित्व गराउने उद्देश्यले छनौट गरिएका चारवटा सम्म पालिका (नगर र गाउँपालिका समेत पर्ने गरी) मा अध्ययन गरिएको छ । जिल्लाकै वा सम्बन्धित न.पा./गा.पा. अन्तर्गतका उल्लेख्य कृषि-वन क्रियाकलापको अध्ययन गर्न उद्देश्यमूलक रूपले छनौट गरिएका कृषक वा कृषक समूहहरु तथा प्रशोधनकर्ता र बजारीकरणकर्ताहरुको अनुभव पनि संकलन गरिएको छ । समय अभावका कारण प्राथमिक तथ्याङ्क संकलन गरी विश्लेषण गर्न तथा द्वितीय तथ्याङ्कको रूपमा सन्दर्भ सामाग्री संकलन गर्न र समिक्षा गरी समय मै प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्नु चुनौतीपूर्ण रहेको थियो ।

यस प्रदेशमा कृषि-वन प्रणाली अपनाउन कृषकले छनौट गरेका प्रदेशको सबै कृषि-वन प्रणालीहरुको प्रवर्द्धनलाई नकार्न सकिदैन । तथापी उपलब्ध गराईएको सानो बजेट तथा छोटो समयका कारण विभिन्न जिल्लामा अपनाइएका मध्ये व्यवसायीकरणको लागि प्रभावकारीता प्रमाणित भएका मुख्य मुख्य कृषि-वन प्रणालीको मात्र उत्पादन, प्रशोधन र बजारीकरणका सबल/दुर्बल पक्ष, त्यसका अवसर र चुनौतीहरुलाई औल्याउँदै यिनीहरुको प्रवर्द्धनका संभावनाहरु प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

देशको नयाँ ढाँचालाई सुँहाउदो र कृषि-वन प्रवर्द्धनका लागि चुनौतीको रूपमा रहेको नितिगत सवालहरु समेत औल्याउने प्रयास गरिएको छ । कृषि-वन प्रवर्द्धनका लागि आगामी वर्षहरुमा तिन वटै तहका सरकार (संघिय, प्रादेशिक र स्थानिय) संग आबद्ध सेवा प्रदायक संस्था, गैह्र सरकारी संस्था, निजि क्षेत्र, कृषक समुदाय तथा अन्य सरोकारवालाहरुको सहयोग, सहजिकरण तथा समन्वयको निरन्तर जरुरी देखिएको छ ।

स्थलगत अवलोकन गरेर सिफारिस गरेका स्थान र कृषि-वन प्रवर्द्धन गर्न लागिएको स्थानको परिवेशलाई विश्लेषण गरेर मात्र कृषि-वन कार्यक्रमको रचना गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ । कुनै पनि सुझावहरु कार्यान्वयन गर्दा सानो स्केलबाट बढाउँदै जान र सिकाईको आधारमा मात्र व्यवसायीकरण तर्फ जान कृषकहरुलाई अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

१.५ अध्ययनले समेटेका जिल्ला तथा क्षेत्रहरु

यस अध्ययनको लागि निम्न जिल्ला अन्तरगतका विभिन्न गा.पा. र न.पा हरू छनौट गरिएका थिए ।

अध्ययनले समेटेका जिल्ला र स्थानहरु

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	स्थान	अध्ययनका सम्भावित क्षेत्र
१	गोरखा	शहिद लखन थापा गा.पा., गण्डकी गा.पा., गोरखा न.पा., पालुडटार न.पा.	जडिबुटी, सुन्तला जातका फलफूल, मसलाबाली, मौरीपालन, चिया खेती, रबर खेती, च्याउ खेती, आदि ।
२	लमजुङ्ग	मर्स्याङ्गदी गा.पा., राईनास न.पा., बेसीशहर न.पा., दोर्दि गा.पा.	जडिबुटी, सुन्तला जातका फलफूल, मसलाबाली, मौरीपालन, अलैंची चिया खेती, टिमुर, रबर खेती, च्याउ खेती आदि ।
३	पर्वत	कुश्मा न.पा., जलजला गा.पा., फलेबास न.पा., मोदि गा.पा.,	जडिबुटी, सुन्तला जातका फलफूल, मसलाबाली, मौरीपालन, च्याउ खेती, लप्सी, आदि ।
४	म्याग्दी	बेनि न.पा., मङ्गला गा.पा., अन्नपूर्ण गा.पा., रघुगंगा गा.पा.	जडिबुटी, फलफूल, टिमुर, मसलाबाली, मौरीपालन, च्याउ खेती, लप्सी, आदि ।
५	मुस्ताङ्ग	घरपझोङ्ग गा.पा., थासाङ्ग गा.पा., बाह्रगुड मुक्तिक्षेत्र गा.पा.	जडिबुटी, स्याउ, आदि ।

१.६ अध्ययन क्षेत्र छनौटका आधारहरू

अध्ययन स्थान छनौटका आधारहरू निम्नानुसार थिए ।

- प्रदेशमा जडिबुटी र कृषि वनस्पतिहरू भएका र उत्पादन हुन सक्ने ठाउँहरू कृषि ज्ञान केन्द्र, पशुविज्ञ केन्द्र र डिभिजनल वन कार्यालयले कृषि-वन प्रणाली विकासको लागि उपयुक्त ठाउँ भनि सिफारिस गरिएको हुनुपर्ने ।
- क्लष्टरमा व्यवसायीक उत्पादन र प्रशोधन प्रवर्द्धन गर्न सकिने ठाउँहरू हुनुपर्ने ।
- स्थानीय समुदाय वा कृषकहरू सक्रिय रूपमा संलग्न वा सहभागी हुने ठाउँ हुनुपर्ने ।
- सुक्ष्म वातावरण अनुकूलित विभिन्न कृषि तथा वनसँग सम्बन्धित बालीहरू समुदायले उत्पादन गरिरहेको र पहुँचमा हुनु पर्ने ।
- व्यक्तिगत, सामुदायिक तथा कबुलियति जग्गा तथा वनमा विभिन्न किसिमका कृषि, पशुपालन लगायत गैह्रकाष्ठ वन पैदावारको उत्पादन भईरहेको हुनु पर्ने ।
- सम्बन्धित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाले कृषि-वन प्रणाली उत्पादन र प्रशोधन मार्फत समुदायको जीवनस्तर सुधारमा अगाडी बढ्ने योजना बनाउन प्रतिवद्धता व्यक्त गरेको हुनु पर्ने ।
- स्थानिय निकायहरूको उत्पादन गर्ने क्षेत्रमा सरल र सुलभ तरिकाले पहुँच भएको हुनु पर्ने ।
- सरकारका कुनै पनि कानून तथा नीतिहरूमा समुदायले विरोधाभासपूर्ण कार्यहरू नगरेको हुनु पर्ने ।
- वातावरणीय दृष्टिले मैत्री, सामाजिक रूपले स्वीकार्य र व्यवसायीक रूपले नाफामुलक कृषि-वन प्रणालीलाई विकास गरि समुदाय स्तरमा अनुसरण गर्न सक्ने क्षेत्र हुनु पर्ने ।
- कुनै पनि नविन सोच १६ल्लयखबतष्वभ ष्मभव० लाई सकारात्मक रूपमा अंगिकार गर्न सक्ने र त्यसै अनुरूप कार्ययोजना बनाई अगाडी बढ्न सक्ने गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका हुनुपर्ने ।

मस्यौडी गाउँपालिकाको कृषि, पशु र जडिबुटीको उत्पादन, प्रशोधन तथा बजारीकरण सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन

१.१ पृष्ठभूमि

मस्यौडी गाउँपालिका गण्डकी प्रदेशको लमजुङ जिल्लामा अवस्थित छ । यस गाउँपालिका लमजुङ जिल्लाको सदरमुकाम वेशिशहरबाट करिब पाँच कि.मि.को दुरीमा उत्तरमा पर्दछ । वि.सं. २०७३ सालमा सङ्घीय मामिला तथा स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालयले ७४४ स्थानीय तह लागू गर्दा लमजुङ जिल्लामा साविकका घनपोखरा, खुदी, ताघ्रिङ, घेर्मु, बाहुनडाँडा, सिम्पानी र भुलभुले गाउँ विकास समितिहरूलाई समेटेर मस्यौडी गाउँपालिका घोषणा गरिएको हो । यो गाउँपालिका ९ वडाहरूमा विभाजन गरिएको छ, जहाँ ४,४०२ घरधुरीहरू छन् । यस गाउँपालिकाको कुल जनसंख्या १८,८११ रहेको छ जसमा १०,१४६ महिला र ८,६६५ पुरुष रहेका छन् । जनघनत्व ८१.३ प्रति वर्ग मीटर र साक्षरता दर ६२% रहेको छ । जातियताको हिसाबले करिब ६० प्रतिशत जनजाति र ४० अन्य जातजाति यस गाउँपालिकामा बसोबास गर्दछन् । जम्मा जनसंख्याको ४३.५४% हिन्दु, ५३.३१% बौद्धमार्गी, ३% क्रिश्चियन, ०.०७% इस्लाम र बाँँक ०.०८% अन्य वा नखुलेका धर्मालम्बिहरू यस गाउँपालिकामा छन् । बहुसंख्यक गुरुङ जातिको बाहुल्य रहेको यस पालिकामा गुरुङ संस्कृति, भेषभुषा र रितिरिवाज भल्कने आफ्नै पहिचान र जीवनशैलि छ । साथै सबै समुदायमा आफ्नो मौलिक सु-संस्कृति र सु-प्रथालाई सबैले मिलेर संरक्षण गरेको देखिन्छ । घनपोखरा, हनीहन्टीङ थाम्रोयु, सिउरुंग होम स्टे, विर भक्ती थापा पार्क, स्यागे भरना, जगत तातोपानी कुण्ड, रक गार्डेन, चिप्ला क्यानोनिङ, बाहुनडाँडा तातोपानी कुण्ड, राष्ट्रकवी माधव प्रसाद घिमिरे जन्मस्थल, बराह पोखरी, डा.हर्क गुरुङ समाधी स्थल, नेपालकै पहिलो सुरुङमार्ग, भुस्मे तामाङ होम स्टे, गाईखुरेश्वर महादेव, सिद्ध कोटकालीका यस गाउँपालिकाका प्रमुख पर्यटकिय गन्तव्य हुन् । यस गाउँपालिकाको केन्द्र तात्कालिन भुलभुले गा.वि.स.को भुलभुले बजारमा पर्दछ । मस्यौडी नदीको अलवा खुदिखोला, र डादि खोला यहाँका प्रमुख नदि तथा खोलाहरू हुन् ।

मस्यौडी गाउँपालिकाको संरचना तथा निर्माण

वडा नं.	समावेश भएका साविक गा.वि.स.हरू	साविक वडा नं.
१	घनपोखरा	२-४, ९
२	घनपोखरा	१,५, ६-८

३	खुदी	१-९
४	ताघिङ्ग	१-९
५	घेर्मु	१-९
६	वाउनडांडा	१-९
७	भुलभुले	५-९
८	भुलभुले	१-४
९	सिम्पानी	१-९

स्रोत: जिल्ला वस्तुगत विवरण, लमजुङ्ग, २०७४, तथ्याङ्क कार्यालय, गोरखा

१.२ भौगोलिक बनोट, हावापानी तथा वनस्पति

८४°२९'३२" देखि ८४°२२'१०" पुर्वि देशान्तर र २८° ११' २४" देखि २८° २०' २०" उत्तरी आक्षांश सम्म फैलिएको मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिकाको क्षेत्रफल ५९७.२५ वर्गकिलोमिटर रहेको छ। जम्मा क्षेत्रफलको करिब ५८ प्रतिशत भु-भाग वन क्षेत्रले ओगटेको छ। बाँकि क्षेत्रफल आवादी, कृषि, खोलानाला र अनुत्पादक भिरपखेराले ओगटेको छ। आकारमा यो गाउँपालिका लमजुङ्ग जिल्लाको सबै भन्दा ठुलो मात्र नभएर प्रदेश वा देशकै धेरै भु-भाग ओगटेका गाउँपालिका मध्य एक पर्दछ। यस गाउँपालिकाको सिमाना पूर्वमा गोरखा जिल्ला र दोर्दी गाउँपालिका, पश्चिममा क्व्होलासोथार गाउँपालिका र कास्की जिल्ला, उत्तरमा मनाङ्ग, कास्की र गोरखा जिल्ला तथा दक्षिणमा बेसीसहर नगरपालिका, दोर्दी र क्व्होलासोथार गाउँपालिका रहेका छन्। भु-धरातलिय दृष्टिकोणले समुन्द्र सतह देखि १९०० फिट देखि २५००० फिट (५८०-७६२० मीटर) सम्म रहेको यस गाउँपालिका बेसिमा खुदि देखि लेकमा लमजुङ्ग हिमाल सम्म फैलिएको छ। पालिकाका वडा नं. १, २, ३, ४ का सबै भाग र वडा नं. ९ का केहि भागहरु अन्नपूर्ण संरक्षण क्षेत्र आयोजना भित्र पर्दछन्। अधिकांश वस्तिहरु लगभग १३०० फिट (३९७ मी.) को आसपासमा अवस्थित छन्। समशितोष्ण ९ऋतु (तत्तयउष्ण, शितोष्ण ९ऋतुअभ्युत्थान र उच्च हिमाली ९ऋतुअभ्युत्थान) हावापानी रहेको यस गाउँपालिका विभिन्न किसिमका कृषि उत्पादन, पशुपालन र जडिबुटि उत्पादनका दृष्टिकोणले अत्यन्तै महत्वपूर्ण मानिएको छ। वनजन्य वनस्पतिमा साल, कटुस, चिलाउने, उत्तिस, टुनि, विभिन्न खालका जडिबुटीहरु देखि गुराँस सम्म पाईन्छन् भने खेतिपातिको हकमा धान, मकै, गहुँ, कोदो, फापर, आदि उत्पादन हुन सक्ने उल्लेख्य प्लटहरु छन्। त्यसैगरी परम्परा देखि अँगालिदै आइरहेको घुम्टि भेडिगोठ, भेडिखर्क, घुम्टि भैसीपालन र बाखापालन कार्यहरुलाई व्यवसायिकतामा रुपान्तरण गर्न सकिने प्रसस्त सम्भावनाहरु पनि यस गाउँपालिकामा देख्न सकिन्छ।

१.३ अध्ययनका उद्देश्यहरु

यस सर्वेक्षणका उद्देश्यहरु निम्नानुसार थिय;

- गाउँपालिका क्षेत्रभित्र जनताको जीवनस्तरमा आर्थिक प्रत्याभुति हुने खालका उच्च मुल्यका सम्भाव्य कृषि, पशुपालन र जडिबुटिसँग सम्बन्धित वस्तुहरुको पहिचान गर्ने।
- गाउँपालिकामा व्यवसायिक पशुपालन तथा कृषि उत्पादनको सम्भावित क्षेत्रहरु पहिचान गरि प्राथमिकिकरण गर्ने।
- गाउँपालिकालाई कृषि र पशुजन्य वस्तुमा आत्मनिर्भर बनाउन आवश्यक आधार तयारीको लागि सिफारिस गर्ने।
- पालिका भित्र उत्पादन, संकलन, प्रशोधन र बिक्रि वितरण गर्ने सम्भाव्य बहुमूल्य जडिबुटिहरुको पहिचान गर्ने।

१.४ अध्ययनको आवश्यकता

परनिर्भरता, अबसरहरुको नगन्य खोज र आन्तरिक बेरोजगार जस्ता गरिवीका सुचकले गर्दा यस गाउँपालिकाको आर्थिक विकासको सकरात्मक आयाम समग्रमा सन्तुष्टयोग्य देखिदैन। पालिकामा आवश्यक रोजगारीको सृजना गर्न नसक्दा वर्षेनि यस पालिकाबाट सयौंको संख्यामा युवा युवतिहरु कामको खोजिमा विदेशमा भौतारिन बाध्य छन्। सक्रिय रहेका अधिकांश युवाहरु भारत लगाएत अन्य देशहरुमा दक्ष तथा अर्ध दक्ष कामको लागि ठाँउ छोडेर गएका छन्।

पालिकामा दक्ष युवा जनशक्तिको विकास तथा रोजगारीको अवसर बृद्धि गर्ने, गुणस्तरीय पुर्वाधार निर्माणका लागि स्रोत व्यवस्थापन, मानव संसाधनको क्षमता विकास गर्ने, युवा लक्षित कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने, कृषि, पशुपालन र जडिबुटि उत्पादन लगायतका तमाम समस्याहरु छुन् । यी समस्याहरुको सामना गर्न पालिका सरकारले समुदाय तथा हावापानी सुहाउदो सहि नीति आगिकार गरि कृषि, पशुपालन र जडिबुटिमा आधारित उद्योगहरु संचालन गर्न सकेमा वर्षेनि विदेशिने युवाहरुको रोकावट तथा यस पालिकाको समग्र सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासमा टेवा पुग्ने देखिन्छ । यसको लागि पुंज, प्रविधि र दक्ष युवा जनशक्तिलाई न्यायोचित तरिकाले परिचालन गर्नु जरुरी हुन्छ ।

पालिकाको विषम हावापानी लाई मध्यनजर गरी यस गा.पा. ले कृषि, पशुपालन र जडिबुटिको सम्भाव्य उत्पादन, व्यवसायिक रुपले प्राथमिकरण र बजारिकरणको अवस्थालाई मुल्याङ्कन गरी वास्तविक उत्पादन तथा व्यवस्थापनको तथ्याङ्क तथा सूचना अध्यावधि गर्नु जरुरी भएको छ । यस्ता सूचनाहरुले भविष्यमा यस क्षेत्रको गाउँपालिका स्तरबाट उचित र प्रभावकारी नति तथा योजना तर्जुमा गरी समुदायको आर्थिक स्तर बृद्धि गर्नु आवश्यक हुन्छ । त्यसैले यस गाउँपालिका भित्र उत्पादन हुन सक्ने मुख्य मुख्य कृषि जन्य, पशुजन्य र जडिबुटिमुलक वनस्पतीको पहिचान गरी तिनीहरुको बजार व्यवस्थापन तर्फ उन्मुख हुन पर्दछ । यसको लागि यी वस्तुहरूसँग सम्बन्धित एक अध्ययन र अनुसन्धान गरी तथ्यमुलक दस्तावेज प्रकाशन गर्नु बान्छनीय देखिन्छ ।

यसरी प्रदेशको कृषि-वन-जडिबुटि प्रणालीमा उपलब्ध हुने उच्च मुल्यका कृषि, पशु र जडिबुटि जन्य वस्तुहरुको उत्पादन, प्रशोधन तथा बजारीकरणका सम्भावनाहरु खोज गरि निम्न आय भएका वर्गहरुको जीविकोपार्जनमा सुधार गर्ने, बेरोजगार युवाहरुलाई आकर्षित गरि स्व-रोजगार बनाउने हेतुले यस सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन गरि सम्बन्धित निकायमा सिफारिस गर्न आवश्यक छ ।

१.५ अध्ययनका कृयाकलापहरु र भौगोलिक क्षेत्र

प्रारम्भिक प्रतिवेदन तयारी, अध्ययन उपकरण र सामग्रीहरुको विकास, लक्षित समुह छलफल, मुख्य सुचकसँगको अन्तर्वार्ता, फिल्डको अवलोकन, प्रारम्भिक परामर्श गोष्ठिको आयोजना, सन्दर्भ सामग्रीहरुको पुनरावलोकन, टप लाईन फाइनडीकडस्को तयारी तथा नतिजा प्रस्तुतिकरण गाष्टि, तथ्याङ्क ईन्ट्र तथा व्यवस्थापन र तथ्याङ्क विश्लेषण तथा प्रतिवेदन निर्माण नै यस अध्ययनका मुख्य कृयाकलापहरु हुन् ।

भौगोलिक क्षेत्रको हकमा मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिकाका वर्तमान नौ वटै वडाहरु अध्ययनका क्षेत्रहरु हुन् ।

१.६ अध्ययनका सिमाहरु

१) द्वितीय तथ्याङ्कको कर्म तथा भौगोलिक विकटताले गर्दा वडा केन्द्र स्तरिय जनभेला र लक्षित समुह छलफलले मात्र समग्र गाउँपालिकाको कृषि, पशुपालन र जडिबुटि उत्पादन, प्रशोधन र व्यवसायिकरणसँग सम्बन्धित विषयवस्तुहरुलाई नसमेट्न सक्छ ।

२) अध्ययन सिलसिलामा लिइएका केही मात्रात्माक तथ्याङ्कहरु निर्वाचित वडा अध्यक्ष ज्यूहरुको अनुमान र अडकलबाट टिपोट गरिएको हुनाले भौगोलिक सुचना प्रणालीमा मेल नखान सक्छ ।

३) यस अध्ययन मस्याङ्दी गाउँपालिका क्षेत्र भित्र मात्र संचालन गरिएको हुनाले अन्य गाउँपालिका र क्षेत्रको प्रतिनिधित्व यसले गर्न सक्दैन ।

४) पालिकाको वडागत रुपमा सिफारिस गरिएको हुँदा कृषक/उद्यमीले कार्य गर्दा सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र समुन्द्र सतहबाट के कति उचाइमा अवस्थित छ ख्याल गर्नु जरुरी हुन्छ ।

५) सानो क्षेत्रमा गरिएको अध्ययन हुदा निश्कर्षलाई जिल्ला तथा राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा सामन्यीकरण गर्न मिल्दैन ।

CURRENT PROJECT

I. Project Title: Rising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP)

Beneficiaries: 12450 households

Project Area: Dang, Bankey, Bardiya, Kailali, Surkhet, Dailekh, Doti, Dadeldhura, Accham, Baitadi, Bajura District

Client: ADB/GoN/DoA

Background:

Small and medium sized farmers to diversify into HVC by establishing market linkages; providing capital for inputs and improved technology; and for building post harvest value chain infrastructure including storage, packaging, grading, and processing. Project grants will be provided to (i) small and medium farmers that are members of existing farmer groups or cooperatives with established market supply agreements for initial inputs and farm technology, and (ii) post harvest enterprises for the development of value chain infrastructure to support the market supply agreements. The Project will outsource service delivery to nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and the private sector for farmer mobilization, training, production, and business planning and for feasibility studies to access project funding.

The project will reduce the market and business risks faced by small and medium farmers diversifying into high value commodities in 10 districts of the Mid-West (MWDR) and Far-West (FWDR) Development Regions of Nepal. These two regions have the lowest human development indices within Nepal due to limited investment in access to services, physical, social and economic infrastructure. Poverty incidence is, on the average, high for both regions; within regions, the hill areas suffer higher rates of poverty where up to 70% of households fall below the poverty line. Small farmer incomes are limited by (i) low returns from traditional agricultural commodities, (ii) small and declining farm sizes with low productivity, and (iii) a supply-driven production system that has not captured potential market benefits for high value commodities (HVC).

Scope Of Works

The Project contributes to the ADB level one results framework through increasing rural income, reducing poverty and increasing food security in Nepal (ADB Target 17.14% of the Asia Pacific population living on less than \$1 per day by 2015) – for the project, more than 95,000 individuals will move above this threshold. The level 2 country outcome performance targets are addressed through the provision of Project grants to small and medium sized enterprises (including farmer cooperatives) with the project supporting an estimated 220 enterprises and 890 farmer groups within the ADB performance target of 54,000 enterprise accounts supported. The Project contribution to the ADB level 3 operational targets is through the development of the private sector in the poorer parts of rural Nepal (ADB performance target of 30% of projects with private sector involvement) and gender mainstreaming (ADB performance target of 40% of projects with gender mainstreaming). The implementation modality builds strong partnerships with NGOs for which ADB performance target is for NGO inclusion within 80% of Projects.

The Project impact is increased profitability of small and medium sized farms. The outcome of the Project will be increased production of HVC by small and medium sized farmers with supply agreements. The 7,500 ha of contracted production of high value commodities will by 2017 produce an estimated annual output of 64,500 tones with a projected retail value of \$31 million, farm gate value of \$13.5 million, and a gross margin to farmers of \$9.5 million per annum. Since the growing of HVC such as vegetables, fruits, spices and other non-cereal crops has always

been the domain of women, the Project will especially increase women's cash income contribution to their households. The Project is expected to benefit an estimated 17,800 farm households that would grow HVC crops on the average in 0.4 ha for existing farmer groups and 0.25 ha for the disadvantaged persons groups

Summary Progress To-date:

- Conducted project promotional and information dissemination workshops in four districts;
- High value crop (HVC) production and processing manual preparation and publication;
- Facilitate to prepare Independent Appraisal Panel (IAP) guideline;
- Facilitate to prepare agribusiness grant facilitate (AGF) manual;
- Facilitate to prepare RISMFP procurement guideline;

SOME SUCCESS STORIES

I. An example of youth entrepreneurship: Mr. Nabin Thapa

Mr. Nabin Kumar Thapa, is one of the lead farmer at Dahakhani VDC Ward No. 8, Simaldhap. He came there from east Chitwan along with his behalf, a child and 2 goats for sustaining his life in a small piece of land. "I had no enough capital to start any business" he remembers. He accredits his success to the NARDF funded project implemented by FriPAD and says "Meeting with FriPAD's staff during household survey became a turning point of my life".

According to his interest he was included in a 5 days "Commercial Goat Production and Management Training" under the project entitled "*Ariculture Based Income Generation Activies for Developing Entrepreneurship Among Marginalized People of Hilly Areas of Chitwan District*" Funding by NARDF. After the training, he increased the number of goat from 2 to 5 and initiated a small verterinary clinic inside his home corner.

Meanwhile, FriPAD provided a breeding buck and revolving fund to the group formed by him. Immediately he took Nrs 8000.00 as loan from the group and added 5 kid goats in the herd. Then total number of goat in is farm increased to 12. Besides, he also added some frequently required medicines for the veterinary shop. At present Mr. Thapa became one of he active and renowed young enterepreneurs in Dahakhani VDC of Chitwan district. He has been providing service to the local goat farmer in terms of castration, drenching, retention of placenta, breeding buck and other preventive and curative service in his locality. He has also serving the villagers by helping them to market their products. Now, Mr. Thapa is living happily with his beloved wife and child with average monthly earnings Nrs 8000.00 on monthly basis and hoping to see a shining day in the future to come.

II Living a Diginified Life at Tandrang

Mr. Asa Bahadur Gurung living at a remote village - Tandrang of Kabilash VDC, Chitwan had a dream to make his village as a model for producing fresh vegetable. Though he had no technical ideas and capital for producing vegetable in commercial scale, he started to cultivate tomato in about one ropani land using traditional knowledge. He faced a severe loss from the crop at that time. He became harassed from his production and decided to head towards gulf country for foreign employment. Meanwhile he was selected for a training entitled "Off season vegetable production" to be conducted by FriPAD.

When he heard the information of being selected in the training by Mr. Pradhumna Khadka, Secretary, Kabilas VDC, he did not take it as a great achievement. Because, Mr. Asa Bahadur was busy in the process of getting a passport for applying in a manpower company. Afterwards, he rejected his plan of flying abroad leaving his family in such a remote village. Thus, he attended the training and learnt technical ideas and he was extremely inspired to cultivate off-season vegetables in his land with proper care and management practices.

Immediately, he cultivated tomato in 3 kattha land for a trial and able to earn more than Nrs 40,000.00 in the same season. This evidence encouraged him to continue tomato cultivation with more interest and labor. Then planted tomato, ladies finger and hot piper in 17 kattha land. There was no any proper source of irrigation; however I have managed it from a seasonal spring nearby my home. He got more than Nrs 85 thousands from those commodities at the end of last year. He sent those products to Pokhara, Mugling, Narayangarh and Kathmandu through the contractor and to the local market himself. Currently he has bought 2 milking buffalo and a breeding buck. Not only vegetables, but also there are 33 goats including 12 marketable castrated buck in his farm. This all was due to the income from off season tomato cultivation. He is very happy to share his story of success to the visitor of his farm. Now he is one of the emerging commercial farmer in Chitwan.