



FORWARD Nepal



Annual Report

2013/14 (2070/071BS)



Forum for Rural Welfare and Agricultural Reform for Development (FORWARD Nepal)

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VISION

FORWARD Nepal seeks a pleasant and self-reliant society in which all people live in dignity and prosperity.

MISSION

FORWARD Nepal facilitates disadvantaged people to fulfill their basic needs through technology generation, social mobilization, advocacy and optimum utilization of available resources in a participatory approach.

GOAL

FORWARD Nepal aims to reduce poverty of the rural communities through integrated and sustainable development interventions.



Figure 1: Commercial Vegetable Farming, Banke

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	3
Abbreviations and Acronyms	4
Geographical Coverage of FORWARD Nepal	5
Brief Introduction of FORWARD Nepal	6
Programme Highlights	10
1. Riverbed Farming in Banke, Morang and Jhapa Districts	11
2. Improving Food Security through Community Based Seed Production Initiatives in Surkhet District	13
3. Household Economic Security (HES) Programme in Morang District	15
4. Sustainable Integrated Farming System (SIFS) in South Asia	17
5. Improving Livelihoods of Smallholder Dairy Farmers through Feed Management in Kailali District	20
6. Agricultural Learning Exchange for Asian Regional Networking (AgLEARN)	22
7. Nepal Market Development Programme Dairy Subsector	24
8. Adoption of Improved Maize Varieties in the Hills of Nepal and the Impact of Community Based Seed Production	25
9. Child Centered Climate Change Adaptation (4CA Project)	27
10. Agro/Livestock Business Promotion Training Programme	29
11. Consulting Services to Develop Appropriate Agricultural Training Package for Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited (NUBL)	30
12. Feed the future (FtF) Baseline Survey	32
Publication	36
Audit Report 2013/14 (2070/071)	38

FOREWORD

We are pleased to share the FORWARD's annual report of 2013/14 (2070/71 B.S.). This report highlights the programmes and activities conducted during the year. The programmes and projects implemented by the organization went smooth. However, there was also the termination of some projects due to their maturity and start of new projects. We put more efforts in developing new projects jointly with international organizations and firms. These processes capacitated us to designing competitive proposals through working with international organizations and professionals. We also provided consultancy services for conducting social surveys and studies. The baseline survey for the Feed the Future (FTF) /KISAN of USAID/Nepal was somewhat remunerative in term of generating resources for the organization and getting a direct award of a contract from USAID/Nepal. The survey was also important for us in the sense that the field survey was conducted through using tablets as it is the first time for us of doing a paperless field survey.

Revision of operational institutional policies and guidelines to make it fairly workable in the present changing context were continued. Participation of staff in national and international workshops, seminars and trainings were as its ongoing activities. A regional workshop in Nepal was also organized by the organization to share the progress and learning of Sustainable Integrated Farming System (SIFS) project where participants were from Bangladesh, India, Nepal and officials from Welthungerhilfe (Germany).

In spite of our continuous efforts, we are a bit behind in achieving the target of our five-year strategic plan which was developed in 2012. We are not able to generate resources to construct an office building on our land at Bharatpur Muniipality-13, Chitwan. However, it is always in our priority and is our guiding document to move ahead.

In overall, this year has been productive to keep FORWARD Nepal always a vibrant organization through its service projects, partnerships, and institutional networks. We would like to take this opportunity to thank project donors, government entities, project partners and well-wishers for their support. We are also very grateful to the founder members, advisors, professional members, members, and board members of the organization and staff for their outstanding support, contribution and encouragement for driving the programmes to achieve its objectives and goal effectively and efficiently. Our sincere thanks go to Kuber & Co. Chartered Accountants, the audit firm, for auditing the account and support in improving our financial management systems, Finally, we acknowledge the farmers' communities who helped us to implement the programmes. Let's work together to do better than the previous year.

Prof. Naba Raj Devkota, PhD
Chairperson

Netra Pratap Sen
Executive Director

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

4CA	Child-Centered Climate Change Adaptation
ABPTP	Agro/Livestock Business Promotion Training Programme
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFEC	Agriculture, Forest and Environment Committee
AgLEARN	Agricultural Learning Exchange for Asian Regional Networking
AI	Artificial insemination
AoA	Agreement of Allocation
ASI	Adam Smith International
AVRDC	ASIAN VEGETABLE Research and Development Centre
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CFUG	Community Forest Users' Group
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Research Centre
CRSP	Collaborate Research Support Project
CSDRM	Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management
CSISA	Cereal System Initiatives in South Asia
DAP	Diammonium Phosphate
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee
DLSO	District Livestock Services Office
DPAC	District Project Advisory Committee
ENA	Essential Nutrition Actions
FORWARD Nepal	Forum for Rural Welfare and Agricultural Reform for Development
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FtF	Feed the Future
GOs	Government Organizations
HES	Household Economic Security
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
ICRISAT	International Crop Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KISAN	Knowledge Based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture & Nutrition
LANN	Linking Agriculture to Natural Resources and Nutrition
LDMC	Local Disaster Management Committee
LRPs	Local Resource Persons,
MDFN	Market Development Forum Nepal
MoAD	Ministry of Agriculture Development
MoLE	Ministry of Labor and Employment,
M4P	Making Markets Work for the Poor
NTFP	Non -Timber Forest Product
NUBL	Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PAC	Producers Apex Committee
RRHs	Remittance Receiving Households
SIFS	Sustainable Integrated Farming System
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business
TNA	Training Need Assessment
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WHH	Welthungerhilfe



Figure 2: Hill Maize Research Program, Surkhet

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF FORWARD NEPAL

Forum for Rural Welfare and Agricultural Reform for Development (FORWARD Nepal), a non-profit, service-oriented national non-governmental organization established in 1997 to help disadvantaged groups and the rural poor, is registered at the District Administration Office, Chitwan, and affiliated to the Social Welfare Council, Nepal. The organization aims at reducing poverty of marginalized communities through integrated and sustainable development interventions. It provides forum to researchers, development professionals, rural artisans, private sectors, academia, grass root level organizations and funding agencies committed to change the quality of lives of underprivileged people in Nepal. The organization is governed by the Executive Board elected by the General Assembly. It provides policy direction and guidance to the organization. Executive Director implements the policy decisions of its board and manages day-to-day operation of the organization while the Programme Management Team led by Programme Director carry out programme planning, execution, monitoring and reporting of its programmes undertaken by the organization.

Over the past 17 years, the organization has implemented 65 projects in 51 districts representing Terai, Mid Hills, High Hills, as well as Mountains involving a total of 346,398 direct beneficiaries. Currently, it has 12 ongoing projects, 84 staffs with altogether. Among staffs 18 are officers from diverse professional backgrounds for managing its projects. Besides, 5 staffs are on board study leave; there are also affiliated professional members and founder members whose services are taken based on their professional requirement and their availability. Total active members of the organization are 68. The organization has acquired 6:15 kattha of its land in Bharatpur Municipality-13 (Kalyanpur), Chitwan for its office building. It is also a major shareholder in Global Agri-tech Nepal (P). Ltd, Banke

FORWARD Nepal emphasizes in collaboration and partnership with GOs, I/NGOs, research institutions, academia, private sectors and public media at national/international levels and community based organizations as appropriate for greater impacts of its programmes, resource gen-

eration/sharing, knowledge, skills and learning. It has MOU with various institutions like GOs, Universities, I/NOGs and private sectors both at National and International level for project collaboration, partnership and sharing of work experiences and learning from each other.

Above all, 5 year's Road Map of FORWARD Nepal has already been developed and its implementation is gradually moving ahead based on its practicability and capacity of resources.

Programme Thematic Areas

FORWARD Nepal is committed to promote sustainable livelihoods of resource-poor communities through optimum management of available resources. Programme implementation is multi-pronged, integrating key interventions both in horizontal and vertical dimensions to ensure positive socio-economic impacts on the communities. The organization has four Programme Thematic areas with the following interventions:

- I. Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods
 - Food crops
 - High value commodities (cash crops, fisheries, and livestock)
 - Farm forestry and Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)
 - Small infrastructures (irrigation, collection centers, storage and resource centers)
 - Farm mechanization
- II. Business Promotion and Market Development
 - Enterprise development
 - Installation of small processing plants
 - Value addition
 - Market networking

III. Participatory Research and Development

- Participatory innovation and technology development
- Development studies and technology dissemination

IV. Natural Resource Management

- Biodiversity conservation and optimum utilization
- Environment friendly and climate change resilient technology
- Disaster risk reduction and emergency response
- Ecosystem health
- Promotion of alternative energy

Cross-cutting themes

- Gender and social inclusion
- Capacity building
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation
- Climate change
- Advocacy and policy lobbying
- Institutionalization

Strategies/Approaches

- Devise a value chain approach for selected sub-sectors within agriculture, livestock, forestry, and other natural resource management.
- Actively engage target communities through social mobilization in research, capacity building and development interventions ensuring the realization of their stakes and ownerships for their own development.
- Promote participatory action research simultaneously with development activities for technology generation and dissemination.
- Address gender and social inclusion issues by ensuring participation of disadvantaged members of the community at every step of development programmes.

- Promote innovative technical interventions combining local knowledge, skills and resources for livelihood improvement.
- Facilitate employment opportunities through vocational trainings and income generation activities targeted for youths.
- Develop and institutionalize local resource persons, local resource centre's, and community based organizations for the sustainability of the systems developed.
- Facilitate learning and sharing platform as appropriate to likeminded institutions and individuals for working with the deprived communities.
- Seek collaboration with various stakeholders including governmental and non-governmental organizations, academia, corporate and funding agencies at local, national and international levels as appropriate for sharing knowledge, skills, experiences and other resources.

Governance

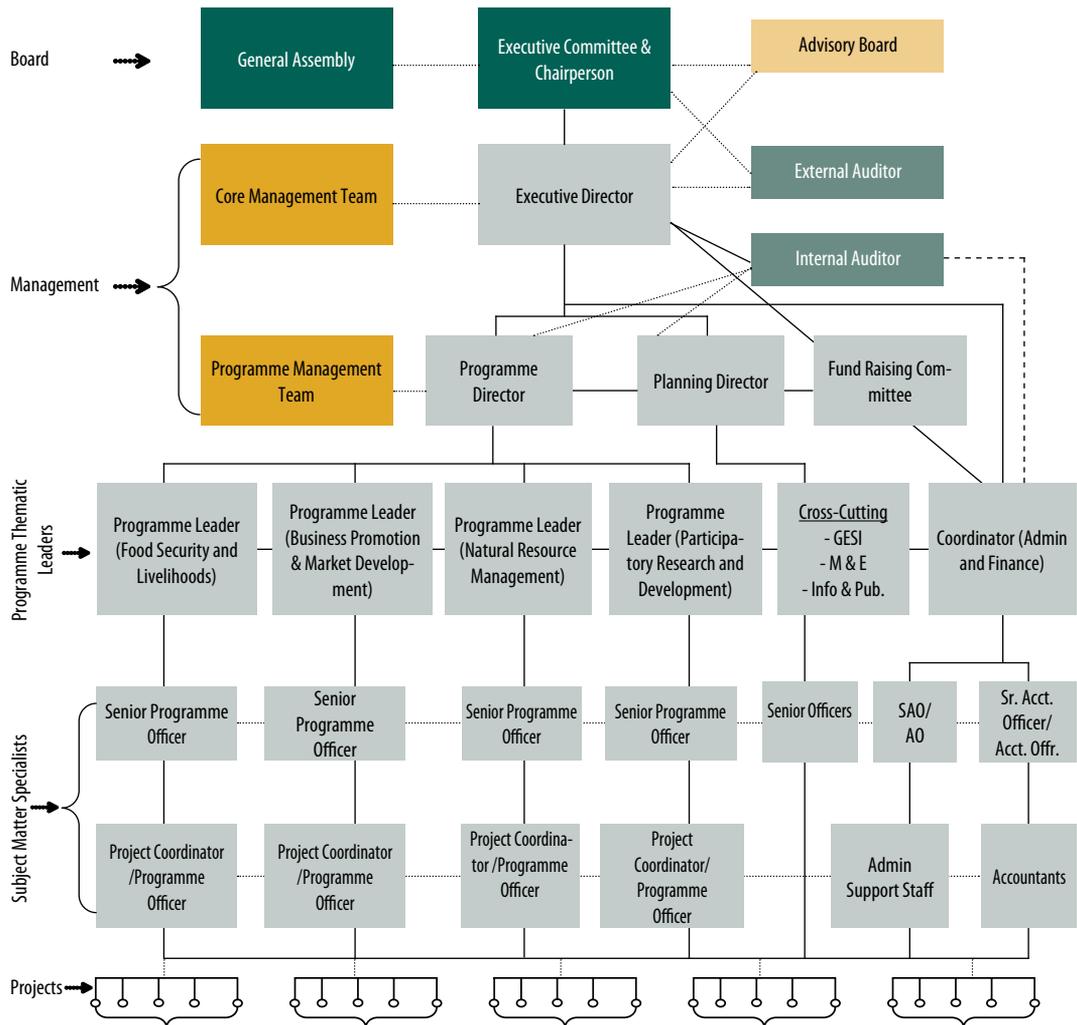
The Executive Committee or Board elected by the General Assembly provides overall policy direction and guidance to the organization. All the Board members are volunteers who contribute in reviewing and formulating policies and goals as necessary. The Chairperson and founder members collectively provide patronage to the organization. The Executive Committee delegates its authority to the Executive Director to hold responsibility for implementing policy decisions and day-to-day management of the organization while the Directors lead their team of multidisciplinary specialists for overall execution of their respective programmes run by the organization. Moreover, projects are managed by the Project Leader/Coordinators while the centre oversees its credibility and accountability.



Figure 3: Wheat Farming, Chitwan

Organizational Structure

Organizational Management Structure



Programme Highlights

During the year 2013/14, FORWARD Nepal implemented 12 projects in 34 districts of the country. This section describes the projects and key activities implemented and the progress made during the reporting period.

Table 1: Summary of FORWARD Nepal implemented projects, 2013/14

S.N.	Projects	Districts	Duration	Budget (2013/14) (NPR)*	Funding source
1	Riverbed Farming in Banke, Morang and Jhapa Districts	Banke, Jhapa, Morang	July 2014–Dec. 2014	2,017,008	Elam Plus/Helvetas
2	Improving Food Security through Community Based Seed Production Initiatives in Surkhet District	Surkhet	January 2014–Dec. 2014	768,530	SDC /CIMMYT
3	Household Economic Security (HES) Programme in Morang District	Morang	July 2014–June 2015	4,819,601	Plan Nepal
4	Sustainable Integrated Farming System (SIFS) in South Asia	Chitwan	Nov. 2011–Dec. 2014	13,293,566	WHH-BMZ
5	Improving Livelihoods of smallholder dairy farmers through feed management in Kailali district	Kailali	April 2013–March 2016	3,591,699	ILRI/CSISA
6	Agricultural Learning Exchange in Asia Regional Networking (AgLEARN)	Chitwan, Surkhet, Banke	June 2013–2015	931,161	USAID/ RDMA
7	National Market Development Programme (NMDP) – Dairy Subsector	Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Udayapur	May 2013 – Nov. 2014	1,228,164	UKAid/ ASI
8	Adoption of Improved Maize Varieties in the Hills of Nepal and the Impact of Community Based Seed Production	Dhading, Palpa, Gulmi, Dailekh, Surkhet, Nuwakot, Makwanpur, Gorkha, Tanahun, Arghakhanchi & Rukum districts	Sept. 2013 - Oct. 2014	648,180	CIMMYT/ HMRP
9	Child-Centered Climate Change Adaptation (4CA)	Sunsari, Morang	Nov 2013–Dec 2015	20,96,182	Plan Nepal
10	Capacity enhancement of Returnee Migrants and Remittance Receiving Households (RRHHs) of Chitwan District through Agro/Livestock Business Promotion	Chitwan	March 2014–Dec. 2014	1,076,756	IOM
11	Baseline Survey for Feed the Future (FtF) Nepal	Dailekh, Jajarkot, Rukum, Surkhet, Salyan, Rolpa, Pyuthan, Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Kanchanpur, Doti, Achham, Kailali, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Kapilbastu, Palpa	April 2014–August 2014	8,222,273	USAID
12	Consulting Services to Develop Appropriate Agricultural Training Package in Ilam, Jhapa, Sunsari, Bara and Parsa Districts	Ilam, Jhapa, Sunsari Bara, Parsa	April 2014–Sept. 2014	272,509	World Bank



Figure 4: Riverbed Farming in Jhapa

RIVERBED FARMING IN BANKE, MORANG AND JHAPA DISTRICTS

Nepal is a fragile mountainous country and is highly vulnerable to effects of climate change. The erratic and unpredictable rainfall patterns, temperature extremes (both in summer and winter) and hot and cold waves have been experienced in recent years. As a consequence, landslides, soil erosion, flash floods, droughts and famine have been nation-wide issues and are in increasing trends. Heavy floods during the rainy season have converted a large area of lands as waste-land in many parts of Terai Nepal.

Due to the above mentioned reasons, there is significant area in Nepal under riverbeds and riverbank, and the area is increasing every year. Thousands of families have been displaced from their farming profession to the landless situation. The agriculture sector is adversely affected by climate change and the rural poor are the most vulnerable groups leading to unsustainable livelihoods. In this context, FORWARD Nepal has been empowering farming communities to adapt to the hazards resulted due to climate change.

FORWARD Nepal has its long experience of riverbed farming in Morang and Banke district. Similarly Helvetas has experience from Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts with other donor agencies. Therefore, realizing the need of riverbed farming technology against this extreme havoc of climatic disaster and generate tangible income for resource poor farmers, FORWARD Nepal in partnership with Helvetas Swiss Inter-



Figure 5: Riverbed Farming in Jhapa

cooperation Nepal is implementing Riverbed Farming programme in Banke, Morang and Jhapa districts. The aim of programme to generate Income of 1420 HHs landless or nearly landless ultra poor community through effective

river bed farming and market promotion activity. Overall objective of the project is to support for Landless and land-poor households in the Tarai to improve their food security and income through seasonal cultivation in riverbeds.

Box 1. Riverbed farming Beneficiaries as of 2013/014

■ Working VDCs:	24 in three districts
■ No of farmer groups:	42
■ Total beneficiaries:	1420
■ Total area under RbF:	157 hectares
■ Total production:	1399 Metric tons
■ Total income:	NPR. 32,747,225
■ Average income per HH/season:	NPR 23,061
■ Highest Income obtained:	NPR 300,000 by Likhudi Devi Mandal from Jhapa



Figure 6: Maize Production in Surkhet

IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED SEED PRODUCTION INITIATIVES IN SURKHET DISTRICT

Food security is a priority area of intervention of HMRP project. The project aimed to enhance food security of the people through community based seed production initiatives in Surkhet district. In 2014, project activities have been intervened among 1176 HHs of 10 VDCs of Surkhet. Major activities include two participatory variety selections (PVS), 1000 IRDS, baby trials, 10 intercropping demonstrations, capacity building of farmers in maize seed production and marketing, compost preparation, and supports to CBSPs. Gender disaggregated data showed 55% female participation in project activities, while ethnicity wise 56 percent beneficiaries were BCs, 26% janajatis and 18% Dalits (Figure 8) This data also reflects the composition of HHS in the project VDCs. Analysis of beneficiaries by food sufficiency category showed only

Figure 7: Beneficiaries by ethnicity

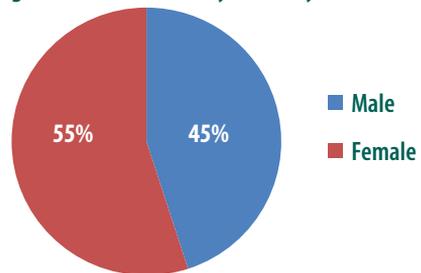


Figure 8: Beneficiaries by Gender

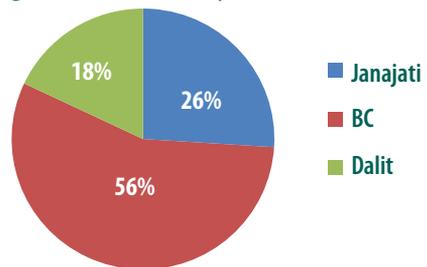
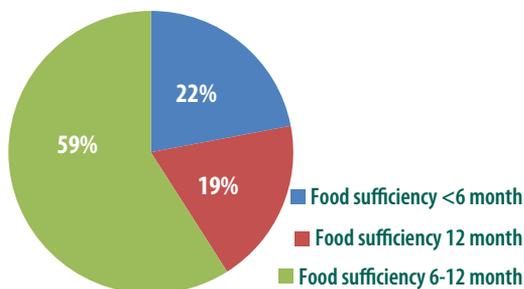


Figure 9: Beneficiaries by food sufficiency status

19 % beneficiaries having food sufficiency for 12 months, 59% for 6-12 months and 22% have less than six months food sufficiency (Figure 9).

Seed production of maize varieties Rampur Composite, Poshilo Makai-1, Arun-2 and Manakamana-3 is implemented in 27 ha area

and the crop is being harvested. Seed production is conducted among farmers affiliated to the two cooperatives Sana Kisan Krishi Sahakari, Satakhani and Kunathari Pashu tatha Krishi Sahakari, Kunathari.

Interaction with participates farmers revealed that apart from increase in yield due to improved maize varieties promoted by the projects, intercropping maize with cowpea, and cucumber has been highly profitable. Mr. Oli from Harre Chhinchu VDC was highly satisfied with his maize+cucumber intercropping demonstration. He narrated his storey of selling cucumber worth NPR 9,000 in one season from an area 240 square meters and he was expecting to get an income of about NPR 12,000 from this area, in addition to yield of maize (Figure 10).



Figure 10: Intercropping Maize + Cucumber, Surkhet



Figure 11: Farm Forestry, Morang ■

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC SECURITY (HES) PROGRAMME IN MORANG DISTRICT

FORWARD Nepal has been implementing HES project in partnership with Plan Nepal for improving livelihood of economically poor, landless and vulnerable families in Morang district. HES project is aimed at a) promoting livelihood status through institutional strengthening and b) increasing entrepreneurship skill amongst youth, landless and marginal communities of the district. The project covered 2594 poor and marginal HHs from 26 VDCs of the district through capacity building and input delivery support.

Livelihood improvement interventions were initiated to increase HH food security of the targeted beneficiaries, amplify benefits to the poor through their active participation in leasehold, agro-forestry, riverbed farming, semi-commercial vegetable production, small livestock rearing and fish farming in group/community approach etc. For the promotion of farm-forestry, 78 beneficiaries were supported for seeds of vegetable and spices, compost, bio-pesticide along

with technical backstopping. Farmers from Babiyabirta, Bhathigachha and Majhare VDCs were supported for riverbed farming by providing technical skills, compost, fertilizers, agricultural tools and seeds/planting materials of watermelon, cucumber, bottle guard, bitter guard, sweet potato and pointed gourds. Similarly, project supported 98 HHs from eight VDCs for group based vegetable farming in leasehold land by providing vegetable seeds, chemical fertilizers, plant protectants and technical advices. Animal health campaigns were organized in Tetariya and Banigama VDCs, in coordination with DLSO, availing services for more than 1518 animals from 418 HHs. Similarly, project facilitated the promotion of community fish farming in five ponds in Nocha, Babiyabirta and Amabarayeti VDCs through supports on fingerlings, fish feeds, technical trainings and follow-up.

Area coverage, beneficiaries, quantity of fresh products, income and HH income by activity is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: coverage area, beneficiaries, quantity of fresh products, income and per capita household income

S.N.	Activity	Area (ha)	Beneficiary HHs	Quantity of fresh products sold (Ton)	Total Income NPR	Household Income NPR/HH
1	Farm Forestry: vegetable production	10.7	78	81.9	2,324,400	29,800
2	Riverbed farming	3.0	30	33.5	937,500	31,250
3	Group based vegetable farming	8.4	98	137.2	4,116,000	42,000
4	Community fish farming	5 (ponds)	68	7.2	144,000	21,176

Project supported for various capacity building trainings and extension events to the farmers and farmer driven institutions. Five slots of seed production training on cowpea, beans, broad leaf mustard (Rayo) and brinjal was conducted among 135 farmers from Bhathigachha, Pokhariya, Pathari, Sanishare and Amaibariyati VDCs. The training covered the topics like selection of agro-climatic region, kinds of seed, source of quality seeds, tagging, labeling, self pollination and cross pollination process, seed, isolation distance, land preparation, seed treatment, seed germination test, planting time, seed rate, method of seed sowing, roughing, weed management, disease and pest management, irrigation and fertilizer application, harvesting and seed storage etc.

Similarly, project facilitated agricultural planning and general meetings of agriculture, forest and environment sub-committee (AFEC) in all project VDCs; conducted leadership training to AFEC and producers apex committee (PAC) members of Bhathigachha, Pokhariya and Sanishare VDCs. VDC secretary, political leaders, and social activist had also participated in the training. After the training, the participants realized the importance of HES plan and committed to allocate some fund from VDC for the development of agriculture sector. Allocation of NPR 150,000 each from Bhathigachha and Sanishare and NPR. 80,000 from Pokhariya VDC for agricultural development, after the training, is the tangible result of the training.

HES project supported for product marketing and strengthening co-operatives of the project area. Interventions included organization of agri-fare in Morang district, furniture support to two cooperatives from Madhumalla and Kad-maha VDCs and organization of six-day long cooperative management and book keeping training to 20 cooperative members from newly registered 12 cooperatives in Biratnagar.

In conclusion, we can draw that vegetable production at semi-commercial and commercial scale has shown good results in terms of supplementing nutrition and income level of participating families. Agro-forestry practice has also brought encouraging effects. Many communal lands including those of schools were utilized for development of agro-forestry. Coordination with government agencies and sharing the project target and budget was appreciated by Government agencies as they are owning and complementing to such activities.



Figure 12: Leasehold Vegetable Farming, Morang



Figure 13: Vegetable Farming, Siddhi ■

SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATED FARMING SYSTEM (SIFS) IN SOUTH ASIA

Sustainable integrated farming system (SIFS) in South Asia project aims to ensure food and nutrition security and livelihood promotion of marginal rural communities. The SIFS project formally started on November 2011; however, the field level activities were initiated on March 2012. The SIFS framework accommodates system, process, institutions and structure related to agriculture, livestock and forest sectors. The project is financially and technically supported by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Germany and implemented in three South Asian countries as Nepal, Bangladesh and India. FORWARD Nepal is the lead agency for the execution of the SIFS project in Siddhi and Shaktikhor VDCs of Chitwan district. The project covers 1,513 farm households organized into 70 groups (farmers' groups, community forest users' groups, leasehold forest users' groups, seed producers' groups, farmers' cooperatives, and market management committees).

The SIFS project supports concentrate on improvement of farm production and productivity through capacitating farmers on farm manage-

ment and resource mobilization, strengthening of the decision-making ability, development of local and group specific SIFS models, soil and water management practices, seed production and storage, home gardening and high value commodity promotion. Besides, the project developed the resource farmers and demonstration plots that help to wheel up the self-run capacity building activities and technology adoption in the community. The project organized hundreds of trainings to the farmers regarding seasonal crop production, fruit cultivation, four-season bean seed production, internal control system, sustainable harvesting of the NTFPs, methods of using BD Preps, livestock health care, clean milk production, SIFS model practice, commercial plantation, cattle shed management, improved cooking stoves, linking agriculture to nutrition and natural resources management, nursery management, group mobilization, mushroom production, compost making, irrigation management, Masaura making, etc.

The ToT to the resource farmers (70) has resulted into farmers' run trainings on "SIFS Model" to 70 farmer groups. The project supported inputs like seed of elephant foot yam, winter/summer

and off-season vegetable seeds, seeds/seedlings of fodder and forage, saplings of evergreen and deciduous fruits, seeds/rhizomes of spices, seedlings of NTFPs, a veterinary campaign caring 1,081 animals, etc. The project supports included plastic sheet for fish farming and tunnels, construction of 52 pig sheds, 11 pigeon pea sheds, 10 goat sheds, construction of one local poultry resource center, 3 Burdizzo Castrators, 13 improved breeds of buck, 30 wooden frames to make improved cooking stoves, 3 pipe irrigation schemes, one lift irrigation scheme, a plastic lining water harvest tank, etc.

The SIFS concept entered into action by reviewing the community micro plan developed earlier and identification of the problems and measures for resource mobilization in the community. There are 70 model farms in the project area with the minimum of 4-5 sub-components managed in a better way for product and income diversification, and recycling of the farm wastes. As the project outputs, considering the previous year, more than 50% of the project beneficiaries succeeded to increase agricultural production (40 to 60%), the overall farm productivity (about 20%), as well as increased farm income (about 25%) from the sale of excess produce.

Market interventions

The SIFS project supported farmers to increase their market access at local, national and international levels. The market management committee and the sub-committees were formed in the project VDCs. Besides, capacity building trainings were organized for the cooperative members, market management committees, and the leader farmers. The project also targeted the European markets for the Demeter/organic products and has run Internal Control System (ICS) training, provided Bio-Dynamic Preparations (BD Prep 500-507), farm record keeping books, and consultancy fee for the Demeter/organic certification. The efforts were made to establish the market information system. The project supported Praja Multipurpose Cooperative Limited with a honey processing machine and foil seal machine for enhanced honey marketing. Similarly, the project supported market management committee Shaktikhor-4 and Amalachuli Agriculture Cooperative on the construction of collection centers. The project supported a Chilling Vat to Utthan Milk Producers Cooperative Limited, Shaktikhor-8. The project trained farmers in the production and marketing of commercial crops like coffee and



Figure 14: Annual Review Workshop of SIFS Project, Chitwan



Figure 15: Good harvest of Yardlong Bean, Siddhi

ginger. A post-harvest ginger processing training 'Sutho Making' was conducted for the addition of the value in the local product.

Capacity building

The SIFS project conducted different kinds of trainings and exposure visits to capacitate farmers on market linkages, as capacity building of producers' cooperatives, events for experience sharing with stakeholders, and exposure visits for strengthening CBOs. A joint monitoring visit by line agencies has enhanced the linkage and access to government agencies. Seven farmer groups were registered in the DADO. The foliar fertilizer, cattle shed improvement, and kitchen fisheries were noticed as the successful technologies of the project.

FORWARD Nepal organized an international level review and planning workshop of the SIFS project with the participation of the implementing partners of Nepal, India and Bangladesh

with including WHH. The outputs of the SIFS project have been broadcasted through a regional television (Avass TV) for scaling up the SIFS technologies on a broader scale. The project also capacitated the staffs through their participation in the M&E workshop organized by the WHH in Kathmandu, LANN manual consultation, ToT on LANN Participatory Learning Appraisal (PLA), Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) in organic farming, emergency response preparedness, and planning workshop.

The SIFS project is flexible to work on all the aspects of the SIFS multipronged strategic actions including food and nutrition security, livelihood promotion, alternative energy, education, sloppy land management, consideration of the local values and norms, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, the project is flexible to work in all those aspects. The SIFS project is successful in achieving its targets (indicators) till the date.



Figure 16: Forage Cultivation, Kailali

IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS OF SMALLHOLDER DAIRY FARMERS THROUGH FEED MANAGEMENT IN KAILALI DISTRICT

Improving livelihoods of smallholder dairy farmers through feed management in Kailali district is a project run by FORWARD Nepal through grant funds provided by International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). The project is mostly focused on animal feed management to increase milk production and productivity per unit animal. The project has been implemented since March, 2013 covering five VDCs of Kailali district which are Malakheti, Geta, Sripur, Beladevipur and Chaumala which are regarded as the pocket sites for milk production in that district. Altogether 700 households organized into 27 groups are directly participating in the programme.

Objectives

Increase production and productivity of milk at farm level through promotion of crop residue-based feeding interventions including supplementation of compound feeds, nutritious fodder and forages.

Major Activities

1. Conduct adaptive trials in crop residues based dairy animal feeding for profitable milk production
2. Promotion and bring in of new forage and fodder species in the district
3. Demonstration of improved cattle sheds in the community for easy adaptation

4. Awareness creation for regular deworming and vaccination against internal parasites and infection diseases
5. Develop level of awareness on feeding mineral mixture to reduce infertility problem and increase milk production
6. Develop market linkage for easy and profitable milk marketing
7. Encourage farmers for breed improvement especially through AI programme
8. Develop linkage with farmers and concerned stakeholders for quality service through existing service providers



Figure 17: Improved Forage Production, Kailali



Figure 18: AgLEARN Zero tillage, garlic at Shaktikhor ■

AGRICULTURAL LEARNING EXCHANGE FOR ASIAN REGIONAL NETWORKING (AgLEARN)

“Agricultural Learning Exchange for Asian Regional Networking (AgLEARN)” is a project awarded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) to a consortium of partners led by the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) for the duration of three years starting from 22 May, 2013 to 21 May, 2016. AgLEARN project contributes directly to two specific areas of strategic investment of USAID Feed the Future (FtF) initiative in Asia that is (i) improvement of overall farm productivity through sustainable agricultural practices and (ii) promotion of high-quality, high-value crops with the aim of enabling smallholders to increase their income per unit land and labor input by linking them to appropriate niche markets through accessible supply/marketing chains.

The project aims at improving agricultural production in three developing countries of South and South-East Asia: Bangladesh, Cambodia and Nepal. The project consists of two institu-

tions as technology receiving and disseminating partners in each programme countries. In addition, there are two renowned Universities from Thailand, two institutions from India and a network of US-based HORT CRSP from India, Thailand and USA as collaborators for providing innovative technologies. In Nepal, NARC and FORWARD Nepal are jointly implementing the project activities in two agro-ecological zones, i.e. Mid-hills and the Tarai of Nepal. The hilly VDCs of Chitwan and Surkhet districts represent the Mid-hills, while Banke district represents the Tarai. There were altogether 130 beneficiary households of the project covering 30 group members from Shaktikhor, Chitwan, 20 beneficiary households from Kunathari, Surkhet and 80 farmers from Bajapur, Banke. Project adopted social mobilization, participatory planning, monitoring evaluation, establishment of local resource persons (LRPs), and coordination with line agencies, inclusive development and farmers to farmers’ extension approach in AgLEARN Project.

Meeting cum Regional Workshop at AIT: During the first year, project organized Inception Meeting cum Regional Workshop at AIT. There were participants from Technical/Knowledge Center Organizations, Research Institutions and NGOs of the project countries. During the time, research institution and NGO developed the joint project plan for the year one whereas USAID/RDMA suggested monitoring tools at the end.

National level workshop: Based on the sharing of the regional workshop NARC organized national level workshop together with field visit to the experts (from knowledge center, NARC and FORWARD Nepal) to the AgLEARN project site in Chitwan as a project kickoff event.

Capacity building: Project organized different capacity building trainings and events to the farmers. We run on the spot training to farmers on seed storage and zeolite based seed drying technology, lentil production, zero till garlic farming, green bean farming, soil solarization, foliar fertilizer preparation, vegetable nursery raising and production by experts/trainers from NARC and FORWARD Nepal.

Similarly, exchange visit was organized NARC and FORWARD Nepal project staffs to Thailand for knowledge sharing and to observe the recent developments in Thailand. Mr. Rishikesh Dhakal, Senior Programme Officer from FORWARD Nepal visited Thailand and took part on the opening event of farmers' internship in AIT; observed different storage and energy technologies by utilizing solar radiation in AIT; marketing system of Kings' project; wholesale markets of vegetables, fruits, fish, poultry etc. in Talathai; organic vegetable marketing centers; fruits and vegetables processing (grading, packaging, drying) during the trip. Linking with this exchange visit, farmers' internship to Thailand was organized where one farmer from each project district participated and learnt different tech-

nologies like organic agricultural production, making bio-fertilizer (making Bokashi, bio-liquid fertilizer, wood vinegar, her steam etc.), soil solarization, King's project etc.

On Farm Testing of Technologies: On-Farm testing of technologies was run in the field. Those technologies include a) bead drying technology on lentil in Banke and four season bean in Chitwan; b) introducing improved lentil farming technology in Chitwan; c) introducing improved package of the practice (i.e. seed priming, rhizobium treatment, use of DAP and chemical pesticide) for lentil farming in Bajjapur; d) Mungbean introduction for improving the farming system and bio-mass incorporation for increasing rice productivity in Banke; e) soil conservation technology i.e. zero till garlic farming in Banke; f) soil solarization technology; g) foliar fertilizer technology for commercial vegetable promotion. In each of the participatory pilot project, we facilitated technical trainings, and external input to the farmers. Farmers established experimental and control plot, around 0.5 Kattha of land, in all project sites. Project formulated market management committee in Shaktikhor Chitwan in participation of the group members of the project.



Figure 19: Monitoring visit from RDMA/USAID, NARC and FORWARD Nepal in Shaktikhor, Chitwan.



Figure 20: Promotion of Forage Crops, Nawalparasi ■

NEPAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME DAIRY SUBSECTOR

NMDP is an UKaid funded project for market development through Adam Smith International (ASI) in ginger, fish, pig, vegetable and dairy sector. Dairy sector project is led by Practical Action Nepal and field implementation is done jointly by Practical Action Nepal and FORWARD Nepal through making markets work for the poor (M4P) approach. This project targets the systematic development of the market system of the selected sectors. The project worked with M4P approach through the involvement of private sector partners in different sectors for development of market system.

This project has targeted to work in the following sectors.

1. Access to forage
2. Access market
3. Access to veterinary Service
4. Access to feed
5. Access to breed

Among these sectors FORWARD Nepal works on the following sector with private sector partners.

Access to forage: Project has identified two interested seed companies for forage seed marketing from Chitwan and arranged for contract seed production with farmers. Seed of Teosinte was produced in Chitwan and Nawalparasi, Oat seed was produced in Nawalparasi in coordination of DLISO. Similarly, berseem seed was produced in Saudiyar VDC of Dang. Seed companies have managed to buyback the produced seeds for marketing with branding.

Access to market

Milk processors and collectors were identified from eastern Nepal Siraha, Saptari and Sunsari. Processors were facilitated for milk collection, product diversification to get benefit for the poor community who does not have access to market.

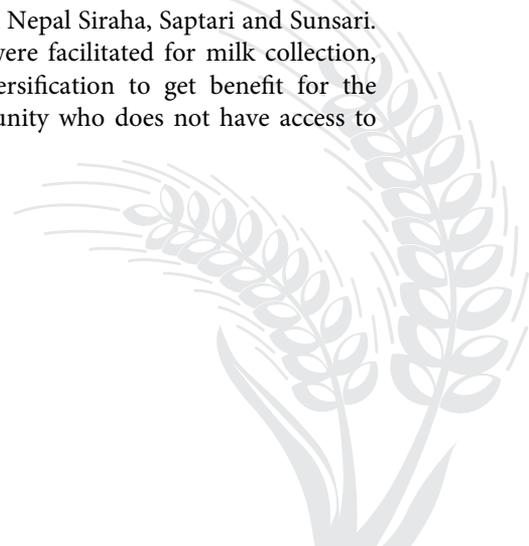




Figure 21: HMRP Data Entry Orientation

ADOPTION OF IMPROVED MAIZE VARIETIES IN THE HILLS OF NEPAL AND THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY BASED SEED PRODUCTION

Adoption study of improved maize varieties in the hills of Nepal and the impact of community based seed production programme was conducted among 630 HHs of 30 VDCs from 5 HMRP districts (Surkhet Dailekh and Palpa Gulmi and Dhading) and 5 Non-HMRP (Rukum, Arghakhanchi, Tanhun, Gorkha and Nuwakot) districts with grant supports from CIMMYT. The methodology consisted of organization of focus group discussion (FGDs) in selected VDCs/wards and survey of randomly selected HHs through questionnaire interviews.

Major lesson learnt in maize adoption and impact study of CBSPs

1. Collaboration with DADO office was very much fruitful in getting general information on maize growing area, maize seed production and location of VDCs wards. DADO,
2. Provision of vegetable seed kits to farmer interviewees was appreciated by farmers of all the project districts.
3. CBSP programme has played a greater role in supplying maize seed for maize mission programme being implemented by DADO's of respective district in the hills of Nepal.
4. CBSP groups of Sahare and Kalyan of Surkhet, seed grower of Palpa are producing seeds targeting markets outside the district like Nepalgunj, Bhairahawa, where demand of Rampur Composite and Arun-2 is supplied.
5. The existing institutional networking of CBSP group can play a vital role in maize seed production if proper training and monitoring provided by the respective project.
6. A high yielding full season variety of maize (Deuti and Manakamana -3) is not suitable in existing maize-wheat+mustard-fallow cropping pattern. Because of this, the people of far and mid western development region prefer for short duration variety Arun-

- 2 which allows timely planting of winter crops.
7. Interaction with farmers during HH survey has indicated that more than 75% maize is used for animals. Overall, about 15% of maize is being used as a food, 10% for local beverage (local Jad and alcohol).
 8. To enhance the consumption of maize as a

food security crop, diversity in food items from maize is needed. Hence, focus should be given to prepare food items like cookies, corn flakes, bread, pizza, pakaudi, makai pudding which is preferred by young people and school children.



Figure 22: FGD with Maize Farmers, Surkhet



Figure 23: District Level Inter-school Speech Competitions on Climate Change at Letang, Morang

CHILD CENTERED CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (4CA PROJECT)

Climate change (CC) is a serious, ongoing threat to human and development process and will advance burdens to those already poor and vulnerable (IPCC, 2001). Nepal is a hotspot of CC and disaster vulnerability having more than 95% of population suffering from multiple disasters. As a response, Government of Nepal has tried to address the issues of CC and disaster by endorsing different policies and programmes on CC Adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk management (DRM). Among age group, children are highly vulnerable to climate change, because of their physical, emotional and physiological immaturity. Estimated 175 million children will be affected by sudden climate-related disasters globally in next decade. In Nepal, Plan Nepal (2012)'s report urged that children are most vulnerable to impact of CC and related disaster. Therefore, Child Centered Climate Change Adaptation (4CA) project is initiated as Plan/FORWARD partnership project to contribute to local community for building safe and resilient society through active participation of children and youth to reduce the risks of CC. It works on three outcomes i.e. awareness and sensitization, modeling of CSDRM, and advocacy for

4CA initiatives. It covers 17 VDCs of Morang and Sunsari districts, Itahari Municipality of Sunsari and Biratnagar Sub Metropolitan City of Morang.

Major Output of Project

- A strong rapport building is necessary at local level to speed up the project activities. Hence, first quarter of project should be allocated for preparation and rapport building.
- Continuous coordination with local body, other NGOs, community based organizations and direct beneficiaries enhance the performance of the activities and create an environment for synergy of work. For example, FORWARD Nepal field staff, FOREn's field staff and child club network of Letang have successfully planned the activities and ensured 10% (NPR 360,000) budget of VDC for these activities.
- Sensitization activities did not show equal and equivalent effect to all community. For example, only two VDCs started to allocate budget for disaster risk management such as NPR 30,000 and NPR 20,000 were budgeted

in Ramitekhola and Jante VDC respectively, though we have completed awareness meeting in all 19 sites. On the other hand, sensitization must also be focused on institutional development of local body rather than output accomplished. We must make local body (VDC) responsible and has to be taken ownership of LDMC according to government policy. Our effort in Shreepur VDC seems tangible. LDMC has quickly responded the fire crash and decided to provide relief by using VDC budget. Now, VDC has started to own LDMC instead of feeling of LDMC as a wing of NGO.

- To mainstream CCA and DRM in development process, the project interventions must be tied up with government activities. In year 2014, it was difficult to mainstream CCA/DRM activities in local development process because 4CA project activities have been started after VDC council.
- Team spirit is the strength of project. Motivation to be responsible and professional is the key for accelerating activities even with limited resource.



Figure 24: Playing hazard, risk and disaster game



Figure 25: Entrepreneurship Development Training, Ratnanagar ■

AGRO/LIVESTOCK BUSINESS PROMOTION TRAINING PROGRAMME

Agro/Livestock Business Promotion Training Programme (ABPTP), implemented by FORWARD Nepal, is one of the component sub-project of 'Private Sector Participation in Labor Management in Nepal' implemented by Ministry of Labor and Employment (MoLE), Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD) and International Organization for Migration (IOM). The objective of the project is to contribute to the GON's initiatives to generate employment opportunities for returnee migrants and Remittance Receiving Households (RRHHs) through engagement of private sector. In the district level, the project is implemented in coordination with DADO, DLSO, partner NGOs and financial institutions – like development banks, cooperatives, remittance service providers etc.

The project is being implemented in Ratnanagar municipality and Sukranagar and Jagatpur

VDCs of Chitwan District. The project aims to facilitate the set up of at least 125 agro/livestock enterprises by the end of the project. Two hundred people, returnee migrants and members of remittance receiving households, were trained on entrepreneurship development skills. They will be provided with skills training on agro/livestock topics of their choice. The project commenced from March 2014 and will end in December 2014.

The project activities were firstly to provide training on entrepreneur development. Afterwards, the participants were given a chance to select enterprise development. Specific enterprise development training was provided to the participant to develop the enterprise with involvement of private sector. Top priorities of the enterprise selected by participants were dairy farming, goat rearing and pig rearing.



Figure 26: Farmers Training on Agro livestock Business Promotion, Ilam ■

CONSULTING SERVICES TO DEVELOP APPROPRIATE AGRICULTURAL TRAINING PACKAGE FOR NIRDHAN UTTAN BANK LIMITED (NUBL)

FORWARD Nepal implemented the project entitled "Consulting services to develop appropriate Agricultural Training Package for Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited (NUBL)" from April–September 2014 with the objectives to

- a) Enhance NUBL capacity in Agriculture lending by providing agriculture related technical training to NUBL staff
- b) Assist in developing NUBL client's capacity in improved agricultural practices to mitigate risk associated with Agricultural lending.

Preparation of Training Manual: In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives a training manual was developed based on the findings of training need assessment (TNA) of NUBL staff and its clients in Parsa, Bara, Ilam, Jhapa and Morang districts. TNA study identified veg-

etable farming, piggery, livestock farming, and leadership development, agriculture marketing, and post harvest and agriculture policy as major subjects to be included in the manual. The manual was developed from existing training materials available at FORWARD Nepal, IAAS, AFU, NARC, DOA and DLSO by a team of experts. The manual contains suitable illustration or pictures and is written in simple language which is useful for the staff and clients/farmers as well as other farmers, technicians and professionals of agriculture and livestock sector.

NUBL Staff Training: Based on the manual developed above, 5-7 days residential training was provided to a total of 47 NUBL staff of 10 Branch Offices, two regional offices in Birgunj and Birtamod. Experts from DADO, DLSO, NARC, AFU, NUBL/AgriFin and FORWARD were invited as experts for the training.

NUBL Clients training: After the completion of staff training, training of NUBL clients was organized. Selection of clients was done by NUBL branch offices and classes run by DLSO, DADO staff and Staff of FORWARD Nepal. A total of 17 events of client/farmers trainings of 2-3 days were conducted in Parsa, Bara, Jhapa, Morang and Ilam using the training manual in which 473 clients/farmers of 17 Groups participated in training on vegetable and livestock farming.

Impact of Training: From the Pre and Post test of staffs, it was observed that knowledge of individual staff on technical matter has been increased by about 95% and they were enthusiastic. Similarly, farmer/clients' knowledge on

technical matter was enhanced by about 85%. At the end of the trainings, and during discussion session, the participants expressed that the training as well as the topics of training were very useful to them, because the contents were designed after analyzing the TNA. The interesting and important output of the training is that participants have been familiar with the programme and services of district line agencies e.g., DADOs and DLSOs from where they can get various services. The knowledge on good practices of agriculture and agriculture policy have been made familiar with the NUBL staff which would be of value to them while dealing with loan processing in crops, vegetables and livestock sector.



Figure 27: NUBL Staff Training, Birgunj



Figure 28: Enumerators training on Use of Poimapper software, Kathamndu

FEED THE FUTURE (FtF) BASELINE SURVEY

The project entitled 'Feed the Future (FTF) Baseline Survey' was conducted to collect performance-based information corresponding to certain indicators of the FTF Initiative in Nepal. This project is direct award of contract from USAID Nepal. The study was conducted in 1,927 households in 20 FTF/Kisan districts in the Western, Mid-Western, and Far-Western Development Regions with the geographical coverage of 60 VDCs, and 180 wards. Primary data was collected through HH survey, focus group discussion, and key informants' interviews. Data collection was done through the use of computer tablets. For the data collection and analysis poimapper software was used as it aimed to do a paperless field survey. Major findings from the study are:

- Cereals are important crops in the study districts. In addition, commercially important vegetables like bitter gourd, cucumber, tomato, green chili, cabbage, cauliflower and others are grown by some farmers.
- Except for some commercial pockets, majority of HHs are using local varieties of crops. Higher use of improved/hybrid varieties

in case of vegetable crops contributed to achieve 27 percent share of improved/hybrid varieties in overall.

- Vegetable crops were able to generate higher gross margins compared to cereals. It was as high as NPR 331,068 per hectare (NPR 16,843 per ropani) for bitter gourd to NPR 92,951 per hectare (NPR 4,729 per ropani) for potato.
- Gross margins for cereals were NPR 52,079 (NPR 2,649 per ropani) for millet to merely NPR 25,587 (NPR 1,302 per ropani) for wheat.



Figure 29: Farmer interview using tablet computer

- About 30 percent of cultivated land is covered by year round irrigation (i.e., 239,984 ha out of 811,589 ha of cultivated land). The situation is much better in the Far-Western Region with irrigation coverage of 41.2 percent and worst in the Western Region with irrigation coverage of 14.1 percent.
- Year round irrigation coverage is high in the Terai, where 37.9 percent of cultivated land is irrigated compared to 21.2 percent in the hills.
- 64 percent of total HHs has received technical services in seeds, fertilizers, and other agro-chemicals.
- In all these regions, private agrovets are the most important service providers. Sixty percent of HHs receiving technical services has received the service from agrovets.
- Out of the 47 stakeholders surveyed, 34 percent have access to climate information and 50 percent among them are using climate information in making decisions. .
- Around two third of HHs are still using structures like Bhakari, earthen structures, open space/stakes/piling and others structure such as doko, dalo, thunse, chitro, etc.
- On average, there was 12.9 percent loss during post-harvest handling of major food crops: 7.11 percent storage loss and 5.74 percent spoilage lost.
- Only the surplus products of rainy season crops like cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, potato, green chili, capsicum, beans and radish are supplied to market. Agricultural produce such as tomato, ginger, cauliflower, cabbage, green chili, capsicum and brinjal from all three development regions reaches Rupediya, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur or even up to West Bengal.
- In total, 41 percent of mothers/caregivers with children up to 5 years cannot recite even a single Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) message out of the seven messages.
- Only two percent of the respondents were able to recite all seven messages. 24 percent of the respondents can recite at least 4 ENA messages.
- Overall, 73 percent of mothers with children up to 5 months are practicing breast-feeding within one hour of delivery.
- Sixty percent of HHs has access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking and hand washing. In case of agro-ecological region, however, 85 percent of HHs in the Terai has access to adequate water compared to only 58 percent in the hills.
- Public stand pipes are an important source of water. Hand pumps remain the most important of source of water in the Terai, where 76 percent of HHs is getting water from hand pumps, which are virtually non-existent in the hills.
- Nearly all households are practicing hand washing practices before (98 percent) and after (96 percent) eating.
- Lower proportions of HHs are practicing hand washing practices before feeding children (56 percent) and after assisting children in defecation (41 percent).
- 38 percent of households always use soap and water for washing hands.
- Around 80 percent of children are found to be washing hands before eating and after defecating.
- Out of 60 VDCs surveyed, 33 VDCs were open defecation free (ODF) VDCs. Only 25 percent of VDCs in the Western Region were ODF VDCs, contrasting with around 60 percent in the remaining development regions.
- Females constituted 53 percent of total respondents having entrepreneurial literacy training. Overall, 67 percent of the trainees under the category '30 years and above' were able to initiate/expand sales of goods and services.

Collaboration and Linkage

FORWARD Nepal emphasizes in collaboration and partnership with GOs, I/NGOs, research institutions, academia, private sectors and public media at national/ international levels and community based organizations as appropriate for greater impacts of its programmes, resource generation/sharing, knowledge, skills, experience sharing and learning. It has already established working relations with Department of Agriculture (DoA) including District Agricultural De-

velopment Offices (DADOs); District Livestock Service Offices (DLSOs); District Forest Offices (DFOs); District Cooperative Offices, Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC) along with its Commodity Programmes and Research Stations; Agriculture and Forestry University (AFU); Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (IAAS), Tribhuvan University; International Organizations working in Nepal; and universities in Asia, Europe, and Canada mainly for project partnerships, research, and educational activities including internship programme.

a) Interns at FORWARD Nepal

S.N	Name of the Students	Institution	Date / duration
1.	Mr. Indra Singh Thakali	Hiroshima University, Japan	27th Aug- 22nd Oct 2013
3.	Ms. Mathilde Pierson	The School- Head of Economic Department, Belgium	29th Jan-25th April 2014

b) Staffs/Professionals on Study Leave

S.N.	Name	Position	Country
1	Dr. Narayan Prasad Khanal	Senior Programme Manager	Japan
2	Mr. Ujjal Tiwari	Senior Programme Officer	Germany
3	Mr. Khagendra Baral	Project Coordinator	Denmark
4	Mr. Santosh Poudel	Sr. Programme Officer	Canada
5	Mr. Narayan Bhusal	Project Coordinator	South Korea
6	Dr. Deep Narayan Sapkota	Livestock Officer	The Netherlands

c) FORWARD Nepal's Auditor (2013/14)

S.N.	Name	Engagement Partner	Address	Contact phone and email
1	Kuber & Company	Kuber & Company Chartered Accountants	Kathmandu P.O.Box 890	Tel: 4416547 kuber@wlink.com.np

d) FORWARD Nepal's Advisory Board

S.N.	Name	Current Employer	Expertise
1.	Shyam Chand, PhD	Currently in U.K.	NRM
2.	Sharan Kumar K.C., PhD	Kathmandu	Sustainable Development, Labor Management & Trade Union
3.	Devendra Chapagain, PhD	Kathmandu	Socio-economic

e) FORWARD Nepal affiliated professionals

S.N.	Name	Current Employer	Expertise
1.	Dr. Jagadish Timilsina	Currently in Australia	NRM/Agronomy
2.	Dr. Narayan Prasad Shrestha	Currently in UK	Livestock
3.	Mr. Toya Gautam	Freelancer	Publication/Media
4.	Dr. Nityananda Khanal	Currently in Canada	Plant Protection
5.	Mr. Purushottam Prasad Khatiwada	Food and Agriculture Organization	Natural Resources
6.	Prof. Dr. Madhav Kumar Shrestha	IAAS, Rampur	Aquaculture
7.	Dr. Shyam Sundar Shrestha	Currently in USA	Social Science

f) Executive Board Members (2012-2014)

S.N.	Name	Position
1.	Prof. Dr. Naba Raj Devkota	Chairperson
2.	Mr. Ram Kumar Neupane	Vice-Chairperson
3.	Mr. Ram Prasad Dhungana	Secretary
4.	Ms. Usha Thapa	Joint Secretary
5.	Ms. Mita Shrestha (Currently in USA)	Treasurer
6.	Mr. Krishna Prasad Gupta	Member
7.	Ms. Sunita Shrestha	Member
8.	Mr. Dinesh Babu Thapa Magar	Member
9.	Ms. Sarita Thapa Magar	Acting Treasurer
10.	Ms. Santa Maya Praja	Member (Farmers' representative)
11.	Ms. Tika Maya Pariyar	Member (Farmers' representative)

FORWARD Nepal Staff 2013/14

The total organizational staff of FORWARD Nepal is 84 which includes professional, executive, administrative and field based staff. The list of senior staff is mentioned below:

S.N.	Name	Position
1	Mr. Netra Pratap Sen	Executive Director
2	Mr. Ram Krishna Neupane	Programme Director
3	Mr. Yam Bahadur Thapa	NRM Specialist (Part-time)
4	Dr. Luni Piya	Planning Director
5	Mr. Dharma Prasad Pande	Sr. Programme Officer
6	Mr. Rishikesh Dhakal	Sr. Programme Officer
7	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Bhandari	Sr. Admin Officer
8	Mr. Khadgaman Samyuhang	Project Coordinator
9	Mr. Diwakar Dahal	Project Coordinator
10	Mr. Manoj Majgaiya	Account Officer

S.N.	Name	Position
11	Ms. Manita Ale	Data Manager
12	Ms. Manju Pathak	Information & Publication Officer
13	Mr. Dhan Prasad Poudel	Livestock Officer
14	Mr. Bed Prasad Bhurtel	Project Coordinator
15	Mr. Santosh Kumar Subedi	Business Facilitator
16	Dr. Shekhar Pokhrel	Livestock Officer
17	Mr. Nirmal Chongbang	Programme Officer
18	Mr. Durga Bahadur Basnet	Field Officer

For more details visit our website: www.forwardnepal.org



Congratulations

FORWARD Nepal congratulates Dr. Narayan Prasad Khanal, Senior Programme Manager at FORWARD Nepal, for the successful completion of PhD degree in Agricultural Economics from the Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation (IDEC), Hiroshima University, Japan in 2013.

Publication

FORWARD Nepal has published more than 126 publications, 74 in English, of which 20 are in international publications, and 52 in Nepali languages. Among them publications and Journals published during 2012 -2014 are given as below:

1. Khanal, N.P., Maharjan, K.L., and Neupane, R.K. (2013). Farmers' behavior in selling rice seed in the market. A poster presented in the 11th international conference on dry land development: global climate change and its impacts on food and energy security in the dry lands, organized by International Dryland Development Commission, 18-23 March, 2013 at Beijing.
2. Neupane, R.K., Sharma A., Aryal, D., Shah, R., Gupta, R.L., and Maldonado, K. (2014). Technology demonstrations and value chain interventions for commercial promotion of lentil in rice fallows in the Terai of Nepal. *Journal of International Development and Cooperation*, Vol.20, No.3, 2013. Hiroshima University, Japan.
3. Joshi, K.D.; N.P. Khanal, D. Harris, N.N. Khanal, A. Sapkota, K. Khadka, R. Darai, R.K. Neupane, R. Shrestha, J.R. Witcombe (2013). Regulatory reform of seed systems: benefits and impacts from a case of mungbean in Nepal. *Field Crops*

4. Neupane, R.K., A. Sharma, D. Aryal, R. Sah (2013). Household consumption of lentils in selected terai districts of Nepal: A study on impact of improved technologies. Proceedings (Abstract) of the second annual nutrition innovation Labs' scientific symposium on science and policy for health agriculture, and economic growth. Aug 13-14, 2013. Kathmandu. pp 33. <http://www.nutritioninnovationlab.org/opportunities/conferences/>.
5. Khanal, N.P., Maharjan, K.L. and Sapkota, A. 2012. Technical efficiency in wheat seed production: A case study from Terai region of Nepal. 19: 41-50.
6. Joshi, K.D., K.P. Devkota, D. Harris, N.P. Khanal, B. Paudyal, A. Sapkota, J.R. Witcombe. (2012). Participatory Research approaches rapidly improve household food security in Nepal and identify policy changes required for institutionalization. *Field Crop Research*, 131(2012), Vol. 125, pp. 40-48.
7. Poudel, S. and Kotani, K (2012). Climatic impacts on crop yield and its variability in Nepal: Do they vary across seasons and altitudes? *Climatic Change*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-012-0491-8>.
8. Baral, K.R. (2012). Weed management in organic farming through conservation agriculture practices. *The Journal of Agriculture and Environment*. Vol: 13.
9. Neupane, R.K., Thakur. N.S., Jha, P., Pokhrel, D.N., Mahato, B.P., and Sah, R, A. (2012). Household Consumption of grain legumes in Nepal Terai: A study on impact of improved technology. Proceedings of the first scientific symposium on agriculture, food security and nutrition in Nepal: Taking stock and defining priorities: 21-22 March 2012, Kathmandu. NCRSP/JHU, USA.
10. Neupane, R.K., Sapkota, A., Darai R., and Nigam, S.N. (2012). Promotion of kidney bean through farmer participatory research at Dailekh district. Proceedings (Abstracts) of the sixth national conference on Science and technology 25-27 Sept 2012, Kathmandu. NAST. pp:31.
11. Gurung, G.B., Koirala, P., Pande, D.P., Basnet, D.B., Kafle, O. (2012). Promoting rural livelihoods through riverbed vegetable farming in the Terai region of Nepal. *Journal of International Development and Cooperation*, 18(4): 113-121.
12. Neupane, R.K., Sapkota, A., Gurung, G.B. (2012). The effect of molybdenum loading through seed priming on the growth and yield of spring mungbean in the terai of Nepal.
13. Sapkota, A., Khanal, N.P. (2012). Community Based Seed Production Groups: An Approach for Sustainable Seed Supply System.

फरवार्डद्वारा प्रकाशित प्रविधि बुलेटिन तथा पुस्तिकाहरू

ब्यावसायिक कृषि प्रविधि हाते तालिम पुस्तिका २०७१

Please visit website: www.forwardnepal.org for more list of publications

AUDIT REPORT 2013/14 (2070/071)

Balance Sheet

Forum for Rural Welfare and Agricultural Reform for Development (FORWARD) Nepal
Bharatpur-2, Chitwan

Balance Sheet
As at 32.03.2071 (F/Y 2070-71)

Figure in NRs.

Particulars	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Non Expendable Assets	1	9,799,456.15	10,881,446.34
Investment on Share		12,197,681.96	12,197,681.96
Current Assets			
Cash & Bank	2	1,440,653.54	3,166,663.93
Advance Receivable	3	773,451.08	1,980,139.52
Total Assets		24,211,242.73	28,225,931.75
Fund Balance			
Unrestricted Fund			
Unrestricted Fund		18,700,229.04	16,326,156.40
Add: Balance transferred during the year	6	(2,262,501.86)	2,374,072.64
Total Unrestricted Fund		16,437,727.18	18,700,229.04
Restricted Fund	4	(5,561,655.50)	2,538,819.92
Capital Donation Fund	1	1,776,141.95	2,521,347.83
Gratuity Fund		3,137,622.00	2,504,133.00
Current Liabilities	5	8,421,407.10	1,961,401.96
Total Fund and Liabilities		24,211,242.73	28,225,931.75

Schedules 1 to 11 form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date

Manoj Majgaiya
Account Officer

Netra Pratap Sen
Executive Director

Jagadish Bhattarai, FCA, FCCA
Partner,
Kuber & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Date : 31.10.2017

Prof. Dr. Naba Raj Deekota
Chairperson



Income & Expenditure

Forum for Rural Welfare and Agricultural Reform for Development (FORWARD) Nepal
Bharatpur-2, Chitwan

Income & Expenditure Statement For the financial year ended 32nd Asadh, 2071 (2070-71)

Figure in Nrs.

Particulars	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
Income			
Unrestricted	6	11,098,362.33	11,109,643.38
Restricted	7	39,942,904.93	54,315,959.20
Total Income		51,041,267.26	65,425,602.58
Expenditure			
Unrestricted			
Employee Cost	8	6,866,468.00	5,711,823.00
Office and Administration Cost	9	3,834,307.39	4,941,688.83
Depreciation Cost	1.1	397,586.94	456,131.55
Restricted			
Programme Expenses	10	39,942,904.93	54,315,959.20
Total Expenditure		51,041,267.26	65,425,602.58

As per our report of even date


Manoj Majgaiya
Account Officer


Netra Pratap Sen
Executive Director


Prof. Dr. Naba Raj Deekota
Chairperson




Jagdish Bhattarai, FCA, FCCA
Partner,
Kuber & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Date : 31.10.2019





Figure 30: Celebrating 18th FORWARD Day with Elderly People Living in Deygadhham, Tanahun



Figure 31: Figure 23: Fish Farming, Morning



For further information

FORWARD Nepal

(Forum for Rural Welfare & Agricultural Reform for Development)

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