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# Project Completion Report

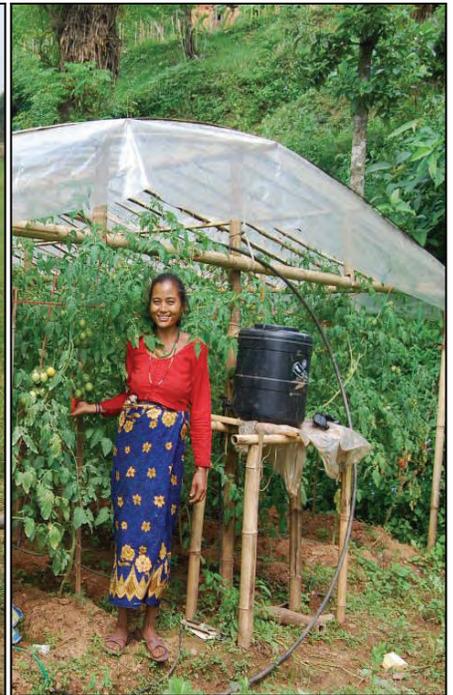
December 29, 2009

Winrock International

Improving Lives and Livelihoods Worldwide

## Nepal Smallholder Irrigation Market Initiative (SIMI)

**CLOSEOUT- COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT: 367-A-00-03-00116-00**



### In partnership with:

**Submitted to:**

USAID | Nepal

**Submitted by:**

Winrock International

International Development Enterprise (IDE)  
Center for Environmental and  
Agricultural Policy Research  
Extension & Development (CEAPRED)  
Support Activities for Poor Producers of  
Nepal (SAPPROS)  
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June 1, 2003 – September 30, 2009

USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 367-A-00-03-00116-00

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Submitted December 2009 by



## Executive Summary

The objective of the Nepal Smallholder Irrigation Market Initiative (SIMI) was to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers through production and marketing of high value commodities. These commodities included vegetables, spices, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), small livestock, fisheries, coffee and tea. SIMI worked in 28 districts by following the value chain approach in partnership with the public and private sectors.

At the core of SIMI's approach and success were affordable and locally appropriate micro-irrigation technologies, the value chain approach and partnerships with a variety of stakeholders. By making micro-irrigation technologies, such as treadle pumps and drip irrigation available in local supply chains, SIMI enabled smallholders to produce with marginal land and in the offseason when prices are at their highest. Through its value chain approach, SIMI strengthened input, output and service markets as well as created linkages between these markets and smallholder producers. SIMI also increased the organizational capacity of producers; enabling them to aggregate production and attract better prices. SIMI worked closely with both government and Non-Government Organizations at the central, regional and district levels in order to take advantage of partner organizations' existing capacities and resources. Partnering with these Nepali institutions and involving them in project decision making gave them stake in project, increasing its chance of long-term success. Throughout implementation, SIMI prioritized the inclusion of women as well as other disadvantaged groups. In total, 56 percent of the participants were women while 40 percent were Dalit or Janajati.

From 2003 to 2009, SIMI successfully applied this approach to agricultural development and increased the incomes of approximately 72,760 households by an average of \$209 USD annually. Over \$30 million USD was generated in high value agriculture sales. SIMI introduced 15 new technologies which increased smallholder productivity. These introductions include irrigation technologies such as treadle pumps, drip and sprinklers. Plastic houses were used to protect crops from hail damage and as a greenhouse during the offseason. Through its close cooperation with the government; SIMI influenced 16 changes which benefit the smallholders. Included is a tea code of conduct stipulating best practices, a tariff reduction on agricultural trade with India and the prioritizing of micro-irrigation investments by the Department of Agriculture.

In the vegetable sub-sector, SIMI's largest; SIMI facilitated the sale of 38,036 treadle pumps and 28,576 drip and sprinkler systems. SIMI also contributed to the construction of 70 multiple use water systems which provide clean water for home use as well as for micro-irrigation. SIMI carried out production trainings, including 2,717 nursery management trainings, 413 offseason vegetable production trainings and 590 integrated pest management demonstrations.

SIMI contributed in the establishment of 91 marketing and planning committees and 76 collection centers; of which 24 became incorporated at cooperatives. Marketing and planning committees are the organizations of farmer groups which lead the market production and the production planning. In addition to serving as a location for aggregating produce, the collection center management also provides technical assistance

to the farmers. The technical assistance includes knowledge, training, input access, credit access, and crop planning. There is also representation for the interests of smallholder producers to government and development programs. In five districts SIMI also developed apex federations of collection centers. This program greatly contributed to improved local governance and to the inclusion for both women and members of disadvantaged communities who were active members of the collection centers.

In addition to vegetables, SIMI worked in goat, tea, coffee, non timber forest products (ntfp) and fisheries. In its goat subsector, SIMI strengthened goat service providers and provided research and development on goat dipping tanks as well as pasture and forage development. SIMI provided trainings on disease and parasite management. SIMI assisted with goat marketing; developing two market information systems and three marketing committees.

In tea, SIMI assisted in the development of a code of conduct for the sector that helps make the sector more attractive to international buyers. This code of conduct currently covers five factories and 1,765 tea producers. In coffee, SIMI worked to improve production, combat pest problems and improve overall processing quality. SIMI also worked with a local company to help it and its suppliers become certified organic.

In non timber forest products, SIMI supported the production of several crops which include chamomile, lemongrass and citronella. 122 producer groups were supported and trained on topics such as nursery management, organic cultivation, disease and pest management. SIMI also supported community forest user groups and distillation units. In total 56 tons of essential oils were processed and valued at over \$800,000USD.

SIMI's Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) program worked with children under the age of five and their mothers in order to reduce malnutrition while improving health and sanitation. In total, it worked with 14,386 households through 438 groups and increased mother's awareness on signs of illness as well as how to treat it. Impact assessments showed that the program increased consumption of nutritious foods, decreased incidence of diseases, and improved health and nutrition knowledge. The program showed the strong benefit of helping households with increased income to have the knowledge to make better use of that income for family welfare.

SIMI demonstrated at scale, that when smallholders have access to appropriate inputs, technologies, irrigation, knowledge, and markets they are the most competitive producers and they can earn significant incomes. SIMI proved that this could be done in a cost effective and sustainable manner. The SIMI approach has become a model for which the on-going USAID Education for Income Generation (EIG) project is building upon and for which government as well as other stakeholders are integrating into their programs. The SIMI government advisory committee chaired by the Secretary of Agriculture is continuing with the mission to promote micro-irrigation, multiple use water systems (MUS), and the value-chain approach, building project sustainability and lasting impact. SIMI played a key role during a critical period of time helping poor smallholders and catalyzing the government and donor action in order to promote an effective approach to the commercialization of smallholder producers.

## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations Used

<b>AEC</b> = Agricultural Enterprise Center	<b>HVC</b> = High Value Crops
<b>ANSAB</b> = Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources	<b>ICT</b> = Information and Communication Technology
<b>APPSP</b> = Agriculture Perspective Plan Support Programme	<b>IDE</b> = International Development Enterprises
<b>BDS</b> = Business Development Services	<b>IPM</b> = Integrated Pest Management
<b>CB-IMCI</b> = Community Based-Integrated Management of Childhood Illness	<b>IPM CRSP</b> = Integrated Pest Management Collaborative Research Support Program
<b>CC</b> = Collection Center	<b>JAAN</b> = JICA Alumni Association of Nepal
<b>CEAPRED</b> = Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research Extension and Development	<b>JICA</b> = Japanese International Cooperation Agency
<b>CFUG</b> = Community Forest Users Group	<b>LISP</b> = Local Input Service Provider
<b>CMC</b> = Center Management Committee	<b>MIT</b> = Micro-irrigation Technology
<b>CoC</b> = Code of Conduct	<b>MLD</b> = Ministry of Local Development
<b>CTEVT</b> = Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training	<b>MOAC</b> = Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
<b>DADO</b> = District Agriculture Development Office	<b>MOU</b> = Memorandum of Understanding
<b>DAG</b> = Disadvantaged Group	<b>MPC</b> = Marketing Planning Committees
<b>DDC</b> = District Development Committee	<b>MUS</b> = Multiple Use Water System
<b>DFO</b> = District Forest Office	<b>MWCSW</b> = Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
<b>DHO</b> = District Health Office	<b>NARC</b> = National Agriculture Research Council
<b>DOI</b> = Department of Irrigation	<b>NGOs</b> = Non-Government Organizations
<b>DLS</b> = Department of Livestock Services	<b>NR</b> = Nepalese Rupees
<b>DOA</b> = Department of Agriculture	<b>NTCDB</b> = National Tea and Coffee Development Board
<b>DOLIDAR</b> = Department of Local Infrastructure and Agricultural Roads	<b>NTFP</b> = Non-Timber Forest Product
<b>DOLS</b> = Department of Livestock Services	<b>NTIP</b> = New Technologies Irrigation Programs
<b>DWSS</b> = Department of Water and Sewerage	<b>OVC</b> = Orphans and Vulnerable Children
<b>EIG-CM</b> = Education for Income Generation	<b>PLA</b> = Participatory Learning and Action
<b>FCHV</b> = Female Community Health Volunteers	<b>RPI</b> = Rural Poverty Initiative
<b>FLO</b> = Fairtrade Labeling Organizations International	<b>SAPPROS</b> = Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal
<b>FUG</b> = Forest User Group	<b>SIMI</b> = Smallholder Irrigation Marketing Initiative
<b>GDA</b> = Group Discussion Activities	<b>SQCC</b> = Seed Quality Control Center
<b>GTZ</b> = German Society for Technical Cooperation	<b>TCGDA</b> = Tea and Coffee Global Development Alliance
<b>HACCP</b> = Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points	<b>TITI</b> = Training Institute for Technical Instruction
<b>HCI</b> = Holland Coffee Inc	<b>TOT</b> = Trainings of Trainers
<b>HCPCL</b> = Highland Coffee Promotion Company Ltd.	<b>UNICEF</b> = United Nations Children's Fund
<b>HH</b> = Household	<b>VAM</b> = Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza
<b>HLCIT</b> = High Level Commission for Information Technology	<b>VDC</b> = Village Development Committee
<b>HOTPA</b> = Himalayan Orthodox Tea Producers Association	<b>WHO</b> = World Health Organization
	<b>WUMP</b> = Water Use Master Plan

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research, and creating as well as enabling the environment for smallholder producers and agricultural value-chains.

SIMI was implemented through an alliance approach which included international, national, regional, and local non-government organizations (NGOs), as well as government line agencies, research institutions, associations and private partners. Winrock International was the lead organization of the project. Partners included International Development Enterprises (IDE), the Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research Extension and Development (CEAPRED), Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS) and the Agricultural Enterprise Center (AEC). Letters of association were obtained from the World Bank-supported Drinking Water Support Fund and from Helvetas, both of whom supported hybrid irrigation/drinking water projects. SIMI's work with private sector partners, including associations from the tea, coffee and micro-irrigation industries led to linkages being strengthened throughout those industries, including the output markets.

SIMI worked extensively with local and national level government partners. In many districts, SIMI activities were implemented by local District Agriculture Development Offices (DADO) as well as other government offices and agencies. SIMI worked jointly with the Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC) on applied research for smallholder farmers. This included the development of a new hybrid tomato which is more resistant to blight and wilt as well as plastic houses that act as green houses during the off season and protect crops from hail stone damage. This close alliance with the government and partner agencies, both nationally and at the district level, helped to facilitate the delivery of public services needed by farm communities and ensure the project impact is sustainable.

SIMI used a value-chain approach to help establish micro-irrigation and agriculture input supply chains as well as marketing channels which enabled poor farmers to take advantage of off-season opportunities for growing South Asian markets. Central to SIMI's technical approach were the following:

- Supply chain development, building the capacity of micro-irrigation equipment manufacturers, dealers, and installers.
- Agro-input suppliers provided needed inputs with embedded training
- Market development, focused on local committees and collection centers, to aggregate smallholder produce and provide services.
- Social mobilization and agriculture extension.
- A pilot program for Multiple Use water Systems (MUS) for both drinking water and micro-irrigation usage.
- A gender and disadvantaged group training program, focused on facilitating access to micro credit and literacy.
- A government program to build government capacity in micro-irrigation and market led agriculture, to create lasting public-private partnerships and to develop enabling policies for smallholder farmers.

In July of 2007, SIMI earned it a two year extension due to its success. This extension led to expansion which included the activities of three other USAID agricultural programs involving Winrock and IDE. This was the second extension for SIMI; the first given in 2005. For its final 27 months, SIMI included not only high value vegetables, as it had previously, but also tea, coffee, goats, fish and non-timber forest products (NTFPs).

From 2003 to 2008 SIMI increased the incomes of 72,760 households (about 500,000 people) by an average of \$209 USD annually through the sale of vegetables. A critical component was strengthening micro-irrigation Technology (MITs) supply chains and over its duration the project facilitated the adoption of 78,280 MITs<sup>1</sup> by smallholder farmers.

In output markets, SIMI helped to establish 91 marketing and planning committees (MPCs). These organizations aggregate smallholders production, link member farmers to markets, help farmers plan market-led production and also make affordable financing available.

SIMI prioritized the inclusion of stakeholders, including local NGOs and government line agencies, in program planning and activities. The rationale behind this was twofold. The first was to increase the impact of the project by taking advantage of complimentary capacities and resources. The second was to enhance sustainability by getting broad-based support for a successful development approach. Because of a good relationship with government, SIMI was able to play a key role in advancing 15 new government policies in order to benefit smallholder farmers in Nepal.

SIMI also included the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) program to improve the health and nutrition of children under the age of five. This program included a participatory learning approach (PLA) with literacy, health, and nutrition trainings. It also included trainings to develop the capacity of local private suppliers of health care services.

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<sup>1</sup> These technologies include treadle pumps, drip systems, sprinklers and modified Thai jars.

## 2. Performance Indicator Progress

### 2.1 SIMI Agricultural SO1 Performance Indicator Targets and Final Progress - June 2003 through September 2009

As can be seen in Table 2 below, progress has exceeded targets for all seven indicators recorded since 2003. SIMI did a good job in meeting and exceeding its performance targets for economic related indicators. Most notably, volume of business activity and increased income per household from high value agriculture sales exceeded project targets by 163 and 158 percent respectively. SIMI increased the later, incomes per household it worked with, by an average of \$209 USD per year. Volume of business was increased by over 1.4 billion NRs or about \$20 million USD. Over the project period, sales of high value agriculture, livestock and forest products increased by a total of \$30.36 million USD; outpacing the target set by 16 percent.

SIMI also exceeded its beneficiary number targets by between 2 and 17 percent. These household numbers are cumulative until and then start over again during beginning with the final extension phase in 2007/2008. By the end of SIMI, 83,060 people have received business development (BDS) support, 78,280 have adopted improved agricultural technologies and 72,760 have sold high value agriculture in the project area. Finally, SIMI promoted 16 policies over the project period. These include a nationally recognized code of conduct for tea, the inclusion of the value chain approach in Department of Agriculture (DOA) public service exams, the adoption of trainings by the government to certify micro-irrigation technicians, and the utilization of private sector service providers to provide public sector agricultural extension services.

In the latest project extension, 26,620 SIMI farmers sold high value crops. The breakdown of these SIMI commercial farmers is as follows.

**Table 1: October 2007 to September 2009 sub-sector breakdown**

Vegetable	Goat	NTFP	Coffee	Fish	Total
19,756	2,828	2,148	1,668	220	26,620

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**Table 2: SIMI Agricultural SO1 Performance Indicator Targets and Final Progress - June 2003 through September 2009**

Results Statement	Indicator	Units of Measure	Progress 06/03 - 05/04	Progress 06/04 – 09/05	Progress 10/05 – 09/06	Progress 10/06- 09/07	Progress 10/07- 09/08	Progress 10/08- 09/09	Target 06/03 – 09/09	Progress 06/03 – 09/09
Increased sustainable production and annual sales of high-value commodities	Annual sales of high-value agricultural, livestock, and forest commodities	Millions US Dollar	2.24	5.97	7.4	7.51	2.8	4.44	26.25	30.36
Expanded market participation*	Households selling high-value products in target area	Number of households in '000	13.44	30.73	39.6	46.14	15.71	26.62	71	72.76
Increased adoption of improved technology*	Households adopting improved technology	Number of households in '000	7.85	26.62	39.93	50.16	14.8	27.68	71	78.28
Expanded access to business service and markets*	Number of households receiving BDS support	Thousands of households	5.64	32.07	43/46	52.26	16.88	30.8	71	83.06
Expanded access to business service and markets	Volume of business activity	NRs '000	16,034	219,673	362,793	699,378	44,361	104,532	850,093	1,446,771
Improved policy environment	Number of policy analyses completed and discussed in wider forum	In Number	3	1	3	2	3	3	15	16
Increased net income for SIMI improved technology adopters	Increased income per household per year from high value agriculture sales	USD	125	258	198	272	141	145	132	209

Notes: Household numbers each year are cumulative as the households from previous years remain in the program. However in 07/08 SIMI started again with all new HHs.

## 2.2 New SIMI Performance Indicator Targets and Final Progress - October 2006 through September 2009

In 2006/2007, SIMI added new performance indicators as shown in Table 3 below. Here, SIMI met or exceeded all of its targets as well. SIMI's greatest success, relative to its targets, was the organization of the farmers. SIMI helped form 3,755 farmer groups and associations. These local organizations were the basic mode by which SIMI worked with farmers. It also established and strengthened 91 marketing and planning committees and collection centers (CCs) that help link farmers with markets. It met its target for extending new technologies to farmers by extending 15 new technologies.<sup>2</sup> SIMI also created 2,590 full time jobs in agricultural value chains.<sup>3</sup>

In total, SIMI contributed to approximately 40,730 agricultural households. Over the extension period from 2007 to 2009, SIMI contributed to approximately 30,230 agricultural households. This number exceeds the number of households selling high value agriculture from section 2.1 by 3,610 households; which are considered indirect beneficiaries. This includes 998 indirect households receiving organic certification, 1,765 households receiving training on the tea code of conduct and 847 vegetable farmers who received additional trainings.

**Table 3: New SIMI Performance Indicator Targets and Final Progress - October 2006 through September 2009**

Indicator	Units of Measure	Progress 10/06- 09/07	Progress 10/07- 09/08	Progress 10/08- 09/09	Target 06/03 – 09/09	Progress 06/03 – 09/09
Number of households benefited	Number of household in '000	10.49	18.91	30.23	40	40.73
Number of technologies extended	In Number	6	15	0	15	15
Number of full time equivalent jobs in agriculture value chain	Number of jobs in '000	NA	1.37	1.22	2.5	2.59
Number of farmer groups/associations strengthened	Number of Groups MPCs	212	935	555	1400	1757
			87	4	80	91

Notes: (1) Number of HHs is cumulative but HHs from 06/07 are not continued in 07/08.

(2) The six new technologies extended in 06/07 are not added to the total because they are the same technologies extended in the extension phase of SIMI in 07/09 to all new HHs.

<sup>2</sup> The new technologies promoted by SIMI are drip systems, sprinkler systems, treadle pumps, diesel pumps, electric pumps, modified Thai jars (low cost water tank), plastic houses/tunnels (used as a greenhouse), jhol mol (system for using urine as bio-pesticide), Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Plant Nutrient Systems, NTFP technology, distillation units, metal coffee pulpers, soil solarization, and off-season onion production.

<sup>3</sup> Findings from an in-depth jobs study are presented later in the report.

### 2.3 New SIMI OVC Performance Indicator Targets and Final Progress - October 2006 through September 2009

Table 4 below shows the performance of SIMI's health and nutrition program, SIMI-OVC. SIMI-OVC helped nearly 62,000 people, of which 62 percent were women. SIMI helped strengthen 19 private sector service health care providers and 10 health and nutrition related organizations/service delivery systems.

**Table 4: New SIMI OVC Performance Indicator Targets and Final Progress - October 2006 through September 2009**

Indicator	Units of Measure	Progress 10/06-09/07	Progress 10/07-09/08	Progress 10/08-09/09	Target 06/03 – 09/09	Progress 06/03 – 09/09
Number of people benefiting from SIMI-OVC	Number of beneficiaries in '000	11.63	25	25	54	61.63
Number of private sector service providers strengthened	In Number	462 <sup>4</sup>	14	5	10	19
Number of organizations/service delivery systems strengthened	In Number	2	8	NA	6	8

### 2.4 SIMI Governance/Peace Building Performance Indicator Targets and Final Progress – October 2005 through September 2007

For two years - from 2005 to 2007 - SIMI tracked its performance in improving governance of local organizations and peace building as shown in Table 5. During these two years, SIMI strengthened the management capacity of 150 agricultural organizations and improved the skills of 141 organizations so that they could provide better services to members and communities. It also increased the capacity of 122 civil society groups so that they could lobby for favorable agricultural policy and planning. Furthermore, 89 organizations SIMI worked with had women in 20% or more of the decision making roles.

**Table 5: SIMI Governance/Peace Building Performance Indicator Targets and Final Progress – October 2005 through September 2007**

Results Statement	Indicator	Units of Measure	Progress 10/05 – 09/06	Progress 10/06-09/07	Target 10/05 – 09/07	Progress 10/05 – 09/07
Increased technical management skills of farmer/marketing/industry orgs	No. of organizations with improved technical management capacity	No. of Org.	61	89	100	150
Organizations with strengthened organizational skills	No. of organizations with improved organizational structure	No. of Org.	61	80	100	141
Increased advocacy capacity of selected civil society groups at community and federation levels	No. of organizations lobbying for policy and agricultural planning	No. of Org.	45	77	100	122
Increase women's participation	Organizations with 20% women in decision making roles	No. of Org.	32	57	30	89

<sup>4</sup> In 05/06, the definition for this indicator was broader than in the following two years and included volunteer health workers and traditional healers.

### 3. SIMI's Significant Achievements and Activities

#### 3.1 Vegetable Production and Marketing

The vegetable sub-sector was SIMI's largest and longest running sub-sector. Until 2007 SIMI only worked to promote vegetables. Farmers were introduced to 15 agricultural technologies including micro-irrigation technologies. The primary irrigation technologies promoted were treadle pumps, drip systems, sprinklers, and electric and diesel pumps. Non micro-irrigation technologies include soil-solarization, pheromone traps, *jholmol* (bio-fertilizer) preparation and plastic houses for rainy season tomato and off-season onion production. Trainings and demonstration activities were carried out for promoting these technologies in the fields with the goal of increasing farmer productivity, giving farmers a larger surplus to bring to market.

#### Box 1: Success Story - Lead Farmer Shares His Success with Community

Til Prasad Bhandary lives with his wife, Pabrita, in the Mathok hillside village of Dhikurpokhari VDC, Kaski. He has eight children. For the past 25 years he has grown vegetables for home consumption, previously along with low value cereal crops such as maize and millet. In the past, his low income forced him to sell off more than half of his land to pay back loans taken in times of emergency. It is only in the five years since working with SIMI and partner DADO that he has started producing commercial vegetables. Despite not producing commercial vegetable crops previously, he picked up skills quickly and his expertise in vegetable production led him to be selected as lead farmer and technical expert for "The Future is in Your Hands" farmers group.

Through SIMI he received a number of technical trainings to enhance his skills and knowledge including on integrated pest management, nursery management, insect and disease control, MIT use, marketing, cultivation, compost making and fertilizer application. He also utilizes SIMI promoted micro-irrigation technologies including drip irrigation and a Thai jar as well as a plastic green house. Through these trainings and technologies he has been able to produce commercial tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage, cucumber, sponge gourd, bitter gourd, garlic, onion, cauliflower, leafy vegetables and to run small nursery for onion seedlings.



As a result of his commercial vegetable production, Til has increased his income by more than USD 300 per year. This supplements his income from dairy and craft making and allows him to meet his consumption needs without having to borrow money during lean times, a practice that had resulted in him selling off land to pay back loans. He says that now if they need some money, he and his wife just harvest and sell some vegetables.

Furthermore, he has been able to help his children become financially independent and successful. He provided over 1,000 USD to help two of his daughters open a shop in Pokhara. They have used the proceeds from this shop to

finance their own master's degrees. He also helped a son go to find work as a salesman in Oman.

Til is not content to keep his success to himself and his family and continues to voluntarily share his growing expertise with the community. Currently he serves as a technical consultant on vegetable production for 200 households in his area, providing advice on site selection, land preparation, transplanting, IPM, irrigation and weed control. He follows up with field visits to check the progress of farmers. He also helps with marketing, communicating with traders and utilizing his home as point for traders to pickup other farmers' produce.

Many of the farmers he helps are members of the cooperative "The Future is in Your Hands" evolved from the farmers group with the same name. This coop was registered with the help of SIMI through local government and NGO partners including DADO and the Machepuchhre Development Organization (MDO). Most members are SIMI participants. Through this cooperative, members are lobbying local government for support to construct a building that will serve as storage and marketing point for

member producers. They also hold regular meetings where best agricultural practices are shared. They are planning to expand and become a supplier of inputs.

Til said that cooperative members have increased their incomes by around USD 250 annually through SIMI-supported commercial vegetable production and sale. In addition to the economic improvement, another benefit has been the empowerment of women within the community. Previously women only carried out household tasks but after SIMI they have taken active roles in cultivation, harvesting and marketing work and decision making and have seen their status in the community rise as a result.

At 65, Til is happy with his added income from commercial vegetable production promoted by SIMI. As a result of his family's increased income he has been able to help his children become financially self sufficient and no longer needs to go into debt to meet consumption needs. It is no wonder then that he continues to share his and SIMI's success through his role as commercial vegetable production mentor in his community.

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### 3.1.1 Supply Chain Development

SIMI promoted the expansion of micro-irrigation systems by supporting the development and improvement of the manufacturers' capacity for sales of micro-irrigation products. Additionally, the program expanded and improved the network of wholesalers and Agro-vets<sup>5</sup> marketing agricultural inputs. Promotion of these technologies is the entry-point for SIMI activities in the vegetable sub-sector. Promotion does not rely on subsidies but instead strengthening of value chains, awareness raising and technology demonstrations. Table 6 shows MIT technologies and plastic houses and other agricultural technologies promoted by SIMI from June 2003 to September 2009.

In total, SIMI promoted 28,576 drip and sprinkler systems and 38,036 treadle pumps, a low cost manually operated pump. Other MITs SIMI promoted included 1,469 modified Thai jars, 917 low cost diesel pumps and 1,210 electric pumps. Diesel and electric pumps were often popular among successful SIMI farmers whose success led them to cultivate more land than the treadle pump was capable of irrigating. SIMI promoted 836 plastic houses and 418 other non-MIT agricultural technologies.

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<sup>5</sup> Agro-vets are agricultural input dealers who often also provide technical services such as veterinary services.

**Table 6: Vegetable Sub-sector Technologies Promoted (June 2003 – Sept. 2009)**

Technology	Target	Progress	Progress/Target (%)
Drip/Sprinkler systems	30,586	28,576	92%
Treadle pumps	36,411	38,036	102%
Modified Thai jars	-	1,469	-
Agriculture technologies	416	418	100%
Low cost diesel pumps	375	917	179%
Electric pumps	690	1210	175%
Plastic houses	40	836	NA

The promotion of these technologies started with working with domestic manufacturers and assemblers to develop their capacity to produce reliable technologies at affordable prices. SIMI carried out 7 technical trainings, workshops and feedback meetings for MIT manufacturers and assemblers as well as dealers. It also organized an interaction workshop for MIT manufacturers, assemblers, wholesalers and dealers to develop better coordination within the MIT supply chain.

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### Box 2: MIT Technologies

The following technologies were developed and refined in Nepal by SIMI partner IDE; all are fully manufactured in Nepal.

- **Drip Irrigation.** Low-cost reliable drip systems are available in Nepal that can irrigate between 80sqm up to 2,000 sqm. Drip systems use 75% less water and boost yields by 30%.
- **Sprinkler Systems.** Micro sprinklers deliver water evenly and are only slightly less efficient than drip. They are less expensive and can be used on non-row crops and require only 10 meters head.
- **Modified Thai Jar.** Can store 1,000 to 3,000 or more liters and are suitable for rainwater runoff. These systems cost half as much as plastic tanks. Local masons can produce.
- **Multiple Use Water Systems (MUS).** These are among the best investments in Nepal. For a cash cost of \$100 per HH families gain access to quality drinking water and sufficient water for micro-irrigation to earn Rs. 14,000 in additional income.
- **Treadle pump.** This is a low cost foot operated pump that is suitable for the Nepal terrain. It can irrigate 2,000 sqm.

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SIMI also strengthened the capacity of MIT dealers and other input providers through two MIT orientation sessions, seventeen refresher trainings on treadle pumps, two capacity building trainings, three agrovet trainings on quality seed management, pesticides handling and soil testing. SIMI also carried out 17 technical trainings for input providers on safe pesticide handling, fertilizer application and seed quality management. These trainings allowed input providers to extend useful technical advice to their customers.

In addition to promoting MIT technologies, SIMI also provided technical knowledge to farmers on how to effectively use MITs in order to enhance their productivity. SIMI conducted 2,717 nursery management trainings for 52,720 participants including 56% women. SIMI also carried out 413 offseason vegetable production technology trainings for 8,916 trainees of whom 55% were women. Other production-related activities included 46 crop production planning and management sessions for 914 participants and 82 plastic house management trainings with 1,051 participants. These trainings had 66% and 75% women participants respectively. Another approach employed by SIMI was to train leader farmers so that they could then disseminate best practices in their communities. SIMI carried 219 such trainings on crop management and business planning. These were attended by 4,915 participants.

SIMI also promoted methods which would reduce the application of pesticides, herbicides and synthetic fertilizers. To this end, SIMI carried out 515 integrated plant nutrient system trainings for 10,121 people, 590 integrated pest management approach demonstrations at the village level for 12,167 participants and 108 organic fertilizer preparation and application trainings for 1,830 people. 57% percent of the participants in these trainings were women.

### **Box 3: Success Story - Vegetable Entrepreneur becomes Local Marketing Leader**

Ms. Hari Maya K.C. is a farmer from Dhikurpokhari in Kaski district. Before joining the SIMI program, Hari Maya utilized her six ropani land (0.3 hectare) to grow cereal crops. The production was not sufficient to feed her family of four. She did not have the capacity to start commercial vegetable production nor did she earn money from cultivating cereal crops on her own land. These limitations left her and her family with a very strained financial situation.

In January 2004, she joined the Nepal SIMI initiated Shrijansil Vegetable Production group. With the support from SIMI, Hari Maya set up a hail proof net and started drip irrigation in her 80 sq. m land and started to grow cucumbers. She was able to earn a net amount of NRs. 7,500 (USD 120) within a season. She utilized the income she made through cucumber cultivation to construct a plastic house. The plastic house she built enabled her to grow tomatoes even during the rainy season. Hari Maya successfully produced a total of 325 kilograms of tomatoes which she sold for NRs. 30 (USD 0.48) per kilogram earning a total income of NRs. 9,450 (USD 150) in just one year. In the same year she also grew off season cauliflower, which she sold for NRs. 45 (USD 0.71) per kilogram earning a total income of NRs. 3,500 (USD 56). Thus

through vegetable cultivation she earned a total annual income of NRs. 12,950 (USD 206).



In July 2007, Hari Maya installed a second drip irrigation system and started hybrid tomato seed production with support from Nepal SIMI and Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC). She was able produce 200 gm of Srijana hybrid tomato seed variety. Along with hybrid tomato seed production, fresh tomato production, cucumber production, pumpkin production and chayote production; Hari Maya was able to earn a total annual income of NRs. 18,647 (US\$ 290). Hari Maya now has two drip irrigation systems, three plastic houses and has begun tomato hybrid seed production.

Since her involvement with Nepal SIMI, Hari Maya and her family have experienced a positive change in their life. With the increase in the annual income, Hari Maya can now afford a better education for her children. The health of her family has also improved as they have increased their daily household vegetable consumption. They are able to afford better medical services at the nursing home in Pokhara compared to the local health post. Hari Maya has

also utilized the increase in income to start a life insurance deposit.

Hari Maya has also taken a leading role in her community in marketing vegetable produce. She is the chairperson of the Dhikurpokhari MPC and the District Apex Marketing Body of Kaski with the responsibilities of increasing vegetable production, quality and marketing for organization members.

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### 3.1.2 Market Development

One of the most successful components of SIMI is MPCs (Marketing Planning Committees). SIMI developed and provided support to MPCs and collection centers to help smallholders take advantage of market opportunities. SIMI worked with MPCs to help farmers become more responsive to traders' demands, access appropriate inputs and advocate for their members. MPCs manage collection centers, which allow smallholders to aggregate their production and make it more attractive for buyers. A special emphasis was placed on the inclusion of women and ethnic minorities. SIMI built the capacity of local and apex MPCs and farmers groups through various trainings. These trainings focused on sustainable operation of collection centers and were designed to deliver knowledge and skills on marketing strategy, business planning, account keeping, organizational development, participatory production planning, economic governance, leadership, gender and social inclusion, and lobbying. See Box 4 for more details on MPCs.

SIMI facilitated the establishment of 91 MPCs serving nearly 100,000 HHs. SIMI also helped to build the capacity of 6 apex MPCs<sup>6</sup> in six districts with trainings on topics such as account keeping, organizational development and business planning.

In order to familiarize staff, government and NGO partners with marketing concepts, SIMI performed 8 district level trainings for staff. SIMI supported 71 market outlets, *haat bazaars* and small local markets. SIMI also provided 34 trainings on business promotion and management for output traders.

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<sup>6</sup> Apex MPCs are umbrella MPCs located in district capitals that serve as wholesale collection centers and lobbying and advocacy arms for a network of local MPCs operating throughout a district.

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**Box 4: Marketing and Planning Committees (MPCs)**

Smallholder farmers in Nepal share many of the same problems facing smallholders around the developing world. Infrastructure is poor, affordable credit is scarce, market information is limited, aggregating produce is difficult and government representation is weak. In order to address these constraints and to free-up the potential of Nepal’s agricultural sector, SIMI pioneered a market-driven approach called Marketing and Planning Committees (MPCs).

Marketing and planning committees are organizations that provide a wide range of services to producers to help them access markets and increase their productivity. The most essential role of these organizations is the management of collection centers where produce is aggregated to marketable volumes. Through these collection centers produce is sold to traders who have access to larger, more lucrative markets than are available locally.

On the production side, MPCs collect and disseminate market information to help their members plan market-led production. They also provide members with loans for productivity investments, savings funds to insure against hardships, agricultural inputs, and production trainings and information.

A key role of MPCs is representing the common interests of Nepal’s smallholder producers. By lobbying the government as well as non-government organizations (NGOs), MPCs are able to influence policy and resource allocation in favor of smallholder agriculture.

The formation of MPCs ensures that they inclusively represent the interests of farmers at local and district levels. A single MPC consists of between five and twelve farmer groups each of which has 15-20 members. These farmer group members elect a representative to be part of the MPC executive

committee that is responsible for the management of the MPC. Traders and agricultural input providers can also be part of MPCs. Apex MPCs are located in district centers and represent between five and twelve local MPCs.



MPCs are financially independent through revenue generated from small one-time membership fees, commissions they charge farmers for selling produce, fees charged for weighing produce, telephone use charges, interest on credit and proceeds from the sale of agricultural inputs. When MPC capacity is well-established, they may register as a cooperative and gain the legal backing that makes available more attractive financing options.

Nepal SIMI has built the capacity of MPCs to establish and manage collection centers, to link with more profitable markets and to access and influence government resource allocation. SIMI has helped establish 91 local-level MPCs and 6 apex MPCs directly benefiting nearly 100,000 households with around 600,000 people. The program also worked with government agencies to strengthen their capacity to support MPC development, ensuring that the success of MPCs is sustained and expanded after project completion.

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**3.1.3 Water Source Development**

Multiple Use Water Systems (MUS) are low cost gravity systems that provide enough water for off-season drip irrigation and for domestic needs. They are one of the most cost-effective investments in rural Nepal, providing an annual increase in income of \$200 and access to clean drinking water from a \$100 initial investment. 70 MUS were constructed benefiting 2,065 small farm families with 12,133 people. Prior to

construction of MUS, orientation sessions, feasibility studies and field surveys were carried out.

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### **Box 5: Success Story - Dharapani MUS Group Experience Better Health, Higher Incomes**

Dharapani village in Dhikupokhari VDC, Kaski has historically been underdeveloped with high unemployment, under empowerment and a large disadvantaged *Dalit* community.

Water for drinking and agriculture was carried from a well and small springs. Transporting of water was a time consuming occupation, taking up to four hours per day for each household. Because residents used the same water sources for livestock, water was not suitable for human consumption. However they had no alternative water source and so they consumed it. Because of the contaminated water, the village suffered from high prevalence of water borne diseases including diarrhea, fevers and others. As a result of water scarcity and limited knowledge about the value of good sanitation, they did not have toilets. In general, sanitary conditions in the villages were poor.

The village sought help in developing a better water source but was unable to find any until 2005 when SIMI and partner the Dhikurpokhari Community Development Organization (DCDO) approached the village to encourage them to produce commercial vegetables. They discovered that vegetable production was not possible due to inadequate water for irrigation. After discussions on the feasibility of vegetable production and the cost sharing plan for construction, the community and SIMI/DCDO decided to construct a multi use water system (MUS) for drinking water and vegetable production. SIMI/DCDO also provided trainings and support on MUS management and vegetable production and marketing.

After construction of the MUS and successful vegetable production and marketing, the group experienced the following changes:

Household incomes increased by between USD 60 and 300 through selling vegetables. In many cases, part of this increased income has been reinvested in plastic houses and other vegetable production inputs to expand production.



Members of the Dharapani MUS Users Group now have sufficient clean water for drinking and vegetable irrigation and no longer rely on the unsanitary wells and springs they previously used. They have now seen a steep reduction in water borne diseases. Additionally, the increased availability of water has allowed the community to construct and maintain toilets, contributing to the disease reduction. Community member's personal hygiene practices have improved as a result of water availability and whereas previously they bathed twice a month, now most bathe at least two times a week.

From the onset of the project, women were involved in trainings, meetings and decision making, enhancing their confidence and leadership capacity and making them aware of their rights. Women and men now hold equal roles in distribution of water, repair and maintenance of MUS and allocation of resources.

### 3.1.4 Social Marketing

SIMI used social marketing approaches to increase the effectiveness of its interventions by facilitating activities such as irrigation product demonstrations, FM radio market price information broadcasts and various forms of advertising. Social marketing activities were also used to increase the level of program participation and benefit for women and disadvantaged groups by raising awareness and identifying constraints they face and potential solutions. Activities aimed specifically for women and other disadvantaged groups included 94 gender sensitization workshops for 2006 people. SIMI also mobilized 201 revolving funds that provide credit to women.

SIMI carried out 3,304 group formation and orientation events for 66,344 participants including 56% percent women as well as 2,673 target group meetings for 59,458 people including 54% women. One of the most successful interventions under the social marketing component was production technology integration with MIT demonstrations. A total of 2,018 demonstrations on production technology integrated with MIT such as drip, sprinklers or treadle pumps were carried out. Similarly, 59 group management trainings were given to 1,260 members of new producer groups, out of whom, 72% were women.

Promotional materials such as billboards (164), banners (93), wall paintings (115), posters (1,350), pamphlets (31,232) and brochures (7,122) were prepared to raise awareness about the benefits and message of SIMI.

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#### Box 6: Success Story - Farmer Overcomes Small Landholding through Vegetable Production

Mrs. Kalpana Bishokarma, 35, lives in Dharapani village located in Dhikurpokhari VDC in Kaski district. The village is situated 26 kilometers northwest of Pokhara. She has a large family with seven family members. Mrs. Bishokarma's family grows traditional seasonal crops on 5 ropani (1/4 hectares) of marginal land. Before SIMI, the food produced on their land was hardly sufficient for six months of consumption and so her family had to rely on high-interest loans to cover their children's schooling costs and family emergencies.

She enrolled in the Dharapani Vegetable Production Group in 2006. Initially she and her husband were skeptical about vegetable farming. However, after participating in a series of trainings carried out by SIMI and DCDO related to MIT use, nurseries, vegetable transplanting, plant protection and post harvest handling their

optimism about vegetable production grew. At the same time Mrs. Bishokarma got access to water from the Dharapani MUS scheme which also encouraged her to start vegetable cultivation. She started to grow cauliflower and cabbage along with small drip irrigation system during the winter crop season of 2007. The first season went well and she earned an extra NRs. 1,900 (USD 27).



She invested some of this money to buy improved seeds and other inputs for off season cucumber cultivation. To her surprise, all her cucumber plants survived and produced yielding her an extra NRs. 7,300 income (USD 104).

Encouraged by her success, Mrs. Bishokarma and her husband decided to invest in the plastic houses they had seen in a neighboring village that are used for rainy season tomato production. They constructed a 5 x 13 meter plastic house and are producing hybrid tomatoes. They have already harvested 355 kg tomato and earned NRs. 9,585 (USD 137) and are expecting another 350 kg soon.

While asking about feedback she replied with smiling face. Because of their success with high-value vegetable production, Mrs. and Mr. Bishokarma no longer view their small farm size as a constraint to income generation. Now they no longer need to rely on expensive loans to cover their children's education and family emergencies. Their success has raised their status in the community and inspired production group members to follow their production practices. Mrs. and Mr. Bishokarma have plans to continue to invest in vegetable production by upgrading their plastic house and drip irrigation in future.

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## 3.2 Goats

### 3.2.1 Input Market Interventions

The SIMI goat research and development team identified and developed appropriate inputs for goat production. SIMI performed research and development for dipping tanks and pasture and forage development. Another key area of intervention was to support agrovet shops to provide inputs and services to goat farmers. SIMI assisted linking 6 village animal health workers (VAHW) with other line agencies for assistance with business establishment and also provided its' own assistance for agrovet establishment. SIMI also trained nine VAHWs on goat production technologies.

### 3.2.2 Production Interventions

SIMI provided training and other services to goat farmers to increase the health and productivity of their livestock. SIMI worked with the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) to improve goat production and in particular to develop community dipping tanks to control parasites.

A total of 1,848 people in including 1,383 women were trained on improved goat rearing through 81 different training sessions. These trainings were problem specific and covered issues such as disease, feeding, vaccinations and de-worming. Nineteen trainings for 406 participants were conducted on goat shed construction. SIMI also carried out 14 social mobilization trainings for 306 participants including 77 percent women. SIMI raised awareness on the importance of vaccination and de-worming through public awareness campaigns.

### 3.2.3 Output Marketing Interventions

By developing and strengthening marketing committees as well as strengthening linkages between farmers and traders, SIMI assists farmers in finding attractive markets for their produce. SIMI supported the establishment of goat collection centers for marketing. In order to provide information to the local communities, the program established two Market Information System (MIS) centers with a price display board at the local level.

SIMI helped to form three marketing committees with 96 members. Additionally SIMI facilitated interaction between marketing committees and farmers groups as well as interaction between farmers and traders.

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**Box 7: Success Story: - Government Collaboration Dipping Tank in Goat Program**

Previously in Mahadevpuri VDC in Banke, two or three goats per household died due to infestation of external parasites each year. For poor farmers, this significant loss of assets was a major strain on their livelihoods. In order to address this problem, the Pragatisil Multipurpose co-operative asked for the technical support from Nepal SIMI. Nepal SIMI in association with the Department of Livestock Services Office (DLSO), Banke initiated the construction of a community dipping tank to prevent external parasites. The dipping tank is a special structured pit filled with water containing an anti parasitic agent.

The goat dipping tank was completed and officially inaugurated by Mr. Ganesh Bdr KC, Chief District Officer, Banke, on February 22, 2009. On that day, 900 goats were dipped to remove and prevent parasites.

The Pragatisil Multipurpose cooperative took lead role to collect local fund of NRs. 14 from

each member household for a total of NRs 5,000. Nepal SIMI contributed NRs. 12,500 and DLSO, Banke provided 4 liters of malathion as dipping fluid for killing external parasites. The land for constructing the dipping tank was provided by the co-operative. Nepal SIMI and DLSO provided technical support for construction.

Beneficiaries of the dipping tank include about 200 households in Mahadevpuri. The goat population of these households is approximately 2,000. The mortality rate of goats has been reduced and their rate of weight gain has improved.

The cooperative is planning to carryout goat dipping twice in a year and charge one NR per goat. It is also planning to install a treadle pump near to the tank to improve water supply.

The success of this dipping tank shows how SIMI's approach of collaborating with the local government partners benefits rural communities.

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### 3.3 Tea and Coffee

#### 3.3.1 Tea

SIMI worked with its partners to implement a tea Code of Conduct (CoC) that includes social and environmental responsibility and quality production and marketing practices. The CoC is managed by the Himalayan Orthodox Tea Producers Association (HOTPA) and has an audited set of standards prohibiting child labor, establishing minimum wages, regulating worker safety, requiring Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP), prohibiting unsafe chemicals and improving quality and safety of other production factors. Under the CoC extension program, trainings on CoC record keeping, composting, pruning, pest and disease control, and farmers' field visits were carried out. In order to increase farmer capacity on organic farming methods, bio pesticide and bio fertilizer trainings were carried out in Ilam with support from IPM CRSP. Presently five factories are covered by the CoC certification program and two of these are also certified as organic. To date this CoC has benefited 1,765 tea-producing households.

One major achievement for SIMI's tea program was the completion of CoC database. The database contains information about the various factors involved in the production of

the CoC tea, including information on tea factories, farmer groups and individual farmers. A website on CoC tea in Nepal has also been established at <http://www.nepalnaturaltea.com>.

A large component of the tea program was branding and marketing Nepali tea; particularly the tea CoC, in international markets. As part of these efforts, Kanchanjunga Tea Estate and Jun Tea Estate, both members of Himalayan Tea Producers Cooperative (HIMCOOP), participated in the World Tea Expo at Las Vegas. Members of members of HIMCOOP also participated in the World Tea Expo in Hong Kong. SIMI sent a representative to International Tea Convention in India and to the Intergovernmental Group on Tea Forum meeting held in Hangzhou, China. In addition, SIMI shared its approach to tea and coffee promotion in Nepal with participants on Tea and Coffee World Cup 2008 Asia held in India.

To market Nepali tea domestically, a national tea day was held in which tea producers displayed their products. Similarly, a tea tasting event was organized by GTZ and HIMCOOP with coordination with the Tea Global Development Alliance. The objective of this event was to promote Nepali orthodox tea in the domestic market where consumption is only four percent of production. This event increased awareness on the varieties of domestically produced orthodox tea as well as the health benefits of tea consumption.

### **3.3.2 Coffee**

SIMI strengthened coffee farmer groups through trainings designed to improve the productivity of coffee farmers and processors. In total, SIMI provided direct technical support to 64 coffee groups with 1,668 coffee farmer members of Palpa, Syangja, Gulmi and Arghakhanchi. These farmers were able to increase their productivity through trainings on nursery management, coffee cultivation, inter-cropping practices, disease and pest including white stem borer management trainings provided by SIMI.

SIMI also worked with processors to expand specialty washed as well as semi-washed coffee processing and helped the industry improve quality to meet international standards. The coffee field technicians monitored coffee pulping centers regularly during processing time in target districts and helped to control the quality of parchment for export. Pulper repair and maintenance trainings were also provided to selected pulper operators.

A priority of the coffee component was developing the capacity of the sector to produce organic and fair-trade certified coffee. Farmers were trained on organic coffee farming and a system for monitoring organic compliance was developed. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) was prepared between Highland Coffee Promotion Company Limited (HCPCL) and SIMI to support organic and fair trade certification in four coffee-producing districts.

To increase knowledge on fair trade and organic certification requirements and to from linkages with certification bodies, meetings and trainings were held with regional

representatives of organic and fair trade certification bodies. At one meeting, representatives from OneCert Asia, including the CEO, met with SIMI and HCPCL to discuss organic certification requirements. A representative from Fairtrade Labeling Organizations International (FLO) carried out trainings with coffee farmers, pulpers and HCPCL and SIMI staff on the fair trade certification process and what is required to maintain the certification.

SIMI, in co-ordination with HCPCL and OneCert Asia, provided organic coffee farming training to farmers. With the support of SIMI HCPCL received organic certification from USDA OneCert Asia. Seven hundred and ninety three coffee farms of Palpa, Syangja and Lamjung are organic certified and 232 coffee farms in Palpa will be certified soon.

SIMI was also involved in marketing coffee to international buyers and assisted HCPCL in finding and sending coffee green bean samples to Holland Coffee Inc., Amcafe Inc. and other buyers in the US. In order to increase knowledge on quality production, a United Nations Volunteers (UNV)/Kraft Mission team visited HCPCL's factory and several coffee farms and presented their findings to SIMI staff. The Mission has expressed interest in buying coffee green beans from HCPCL.

### **3.4 Non-Timber Forest Products**

SIMI introduced and promoted commercial cultivation, and processing of perennial crops such as Lemongrass, Palmarosa and Citronella on fallow and/or marginal land in community forest and annual crops Mentha and Chamomile on private farm land. SIMI conducted various trainings on production and processing technologies, post harvesting management, processing and quality control.

SIMI also promoted sustainable harvesting and processing of Eucalyptus leaves, Curry leaves (*Murraya koenigii*), Jaracuss grass (*Cymbopogon sps.*), Cinnamomum leaves, Xanthozylum and soap nuts. Additionally, SIMI promoted cultivation, sustainable collection and marketing of potential wild NTFP such as *Ritha*, *Timoor*, *Tejpatta* and *Kaulo*.

SIMI helped with the processing side by providing legal assistance, business planning, and design assistance for distillation units, helping to establish both community and privately owned NTFP distillation units. SIMI also provided support and guidance for distillation unit management on operation, marketing, accounting, record keeping, business planning, and bank loan processing and linking with buyers.

#### **3.4.1 Nursery Raising and NTFP Cultivation**

A total of 122 producer groups were supported by providing different trainings for the cultivation of different essential oil crops like Lemongrass, Citronella, Mentha, and Chamomile both in community forest land and in private land. These trainings focused on nursery management, seed sowing and transplanting, organic cultivation, and disease and pest management.

Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) were supported for the production of NTFP saplings. A total of 131,000 saplings were produced including 76,000 eucalyptus, 27,000 of Ritha (soap nut) and 28,000 of cinnamon. Regular technical and management supports were provided to CFUGs and farmers for of cultivation, processing and marketing of NTFPs.

### 3.4.2 Distillation and Processing

SIMI helped CFUGs and producer groups to establish commercial distillation units for processing essential oil crops. A total of 2,148 SIMI households produced 56 tons of essential oils and earned 59.7 million NRs (\$813,000USD).

SIMI assisted in the establishment of 11 boiler operated distillation units and 109 direct fire distillation units for processing chamomile, mentha, lemongrass, citronella and palmarosa. The distillation enterprises supported by SIMI are now running at full capacity and some are looking to expand their processing capacity. Two distillation enterprises that borrowed funds from Bank of Kathmandu have repaid over half their loans.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between SIMI and the Livelihoods and Forestry Program (LFP) funded by UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID). The purpose of this MOU was to expand the impact of SIMI's expertise for developing essential oil enterprises to the Kapilvastu and Rupandehi districts.

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#### **Box 8: Success story - Child Returns from India to Help with Parents' Booming NTFP Business**

Mr. Bel Bahadur Kanwar is a long time resident of Mahadevpuri VDC-6, Banke. He has a wife, a daughter and two sons, one of whom is in India. He has 12 kattha (0.4 hectares) of his own land. In July 2006 he joined the SIMI NTFP cultivation program and has been cultivating lemongrass on 5 kattha of community forest land. In the 2007-2008 season, he produced 20 kg lemongrass oil from that land and earned a net income of NRs. 14,000 (200 USD). In November 2007, he cultivated chamomile on 6 kattha (0.2 hectares) of land and earned a net income of NRs 18,180 (USD 260) for his chamomile oil within 5 months. He is happy with the success of his enterprises. He has used his income for his children's education expenses and for purchasing of 2 kattha (0.06 hectare) of land.



He has plans to rent an additional 0.5 hectare land from the community forestry users group and to expand his production of chamomile. Encouraged by the good profit from his essential oil plants cultivation, Mr. Kanwar called his son back from India to help him expand and manage his business.

### 3.4.3 NTFP Humla Program

In association with SIMI, the Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB) implemented an NTFP program in Humla, a district the remote far northwest corner of Nepal. Through this program, SIMI worked with 1,377 households, 17 CFUGs and other groups, 40 sub-groups, 2 enterprises and 12 local resource people. SIMI worked with these different beneficiaries to strengthen production groups, improve local value addition capacity, upgrade market information availability and create linkages with buyers.

## 3.5 Fisheries

### 3.5.1 Production Interventions

SIMI trains fish farmers on both technical and managerial aspects of production. Highlights of SIMI's production oriented activities in fish include ten fish production management trainings for 215 participants, seven fish disease and water quality test management trainings for seven groups with 193 participants and nine fish pond rehabilitation and management trainings for 196 participants. SIMI also promoted vegetable cultivation (especially tomatoes and cowpeas) on pond dikes and carried out 30 demonstrations on appropriate techniques for this type of vegetable production.

### 3.5.2 Input and Output Market Interventions

This component focused on strengthening input markets and equipping fish farmers to take advantage of market opportunities. SIMI trained 41 input and output service providers including 23 women. SIMI trained 10 output traders on improved fish processing methods. SIMI also facilitated an interaction meeting among input and output service providers, representatives from the Government of Nepal, NGOs and farmer groups.

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#### Box 9: Success Story - Fish Nursery Owner Able to Save, Provide for Daughter's Wedding

Feru, 58, a resident of Chisapani, lives in a joint family of 13 members. He is the owner of a fingerlings nursery. With inspiration from Social Development Forum (SDF), Banke and technical guidance from SIMI he established a fingerling nursery in 2007 and started supplying fingerlings two month later. He maintains five nursery ponds on his 14 katha of land.



Nepal SIMI provided technical support to Mr. Tharu in order to raise his production to meet the increasing demand. Through spring 2009 he had sold 285,400 large sized fingerlings to 1,135 fish growers. These local fish growers are receiving a good product and service and Feru even allows some to purchase fish on advance if they do not have money.

Through this business he has generated annual income of NRs. 107,000 (USD 1,530) and has managed to save NRs 40,000 (USD 570) in the bank. He is now able to meet his family's needs in terms of food and medical services. Now he is no longer dependent on loans and even paid for his daughter's marriage with earnings from his fingerling nursery.

## **3.6 Cross-Cutting Issues**

### **3.6.1 Environment and Pesticide Use Compliance**

SIMI monitored arsenic contamination levels in water through secondary information from the Department of Water and Sewerage (DWSS) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Irrigation technicians were given the responsibility to classify the level of arsenic contamination as safe, moderately safe and unsafe, and make water users aware by disseminating correct message in consultation with concerned organizations. SIMI continues to monitor water levels and is conducting a random sample study of groundwater levels.

In order to reduce the use of pesticides and other agro-chemicals, SIMI staff, agro-vets, leader farmers and nursery growers are trained extensively on integrated pest management (IPM) technologies and other organic farming practices. SIMI worked closely with the Nepal Integrated Pest Management Collaborative Research Support Program (IPM CRSP) to disseminate appropriate IPM technologies and practices developed by IPM CRSP.

#### **Small-Scale water development in the hills**

Multiple Use Water systems were built in the mid-hills of Nepal to meet both domestic and irrigation water demand. The structures constructed for the system include intakes, reservoir tanks, and transmission and distribution lines. During construction and testing, SIMI engineers determined that since all the structures are small in size and utilize small spring sources through gravity fed pipe water systems, they do not cause landslides, soil erosion or other ecological or geological problems.

#### **Arsenic Contamination**

Arsenic was a major concern in Terai districts where SIMI was involved in promoting treadle pumps. SIMI monitored arsenic contamination levels in water through secondary information from the Department of Water and Sewerage (DWSS) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Irrigation technicians were given the responsibility to classify the level of arsenic contamination as safe, moderately safe and unsafe, and make water users aware by disseminating correct messages in consultation with concerned organizations. SIMI also monitored water levels and conducted a random sample study of groundwater levels.

#### **SIMI Environmental Impact Assessment Monitoring (EIA)**

An EIA was conducted by SIMI in coordination with USAID for the environmental impact of the construction of multiple use water systems (MUS), the monitoring of arsenic levels in treadle pump pockets, and the depletion of ground water through use of treadle pumps. The EIA determined that the impacts from MUS on the environment were minimal. The study found that MUS linked with micro-irrigation greatly improved water efficiency mitigating environmental concerns. It also determined that treadle pumps do not deplete the aquifers as they pump a minimal amount of water that does not affect shallow aquifer recharge. SIMI worked with treadle pumps only in areas where arsenic contamination is not found.

### **IPM/Pesticide use**

SIMI played a leading role in Nepal in promoting eco-friendly integrated pest management (IPM) tools, which reduced the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers in project districts. This included the following:

#### *Awareness programs*

Farmers, leader farmers and service providers such as agro-vets, agriculture officers and technicians were all trained to use protective measures such as gloves, mask, goggles, trousers, long sleeve shirts, boots and caps while applying selective and safe bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizers. They were also trained on appropriate and safe storage.

#### *Pheromone traps*

Pheromone traps detect the presence of insect pests and warn when it becomes a problem so that measures are taken only when needed. As a result, pesticide is utilized only when absolutely necessary. This is needed in Nepal as pesticide use has been increasing to dangerous levels. For example, farmers apply pesticide on cole crops, tomato and eggplants 24, 32 and 65 times respectively in Nepal per crop season. The use of pheromones, bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizers application pesticide application on these crops pesticide reduced application to 3-5 times per season.

#### *Bio-pesticides*

The benefits of eco-friendly IPM approach utilizing bio-pesticides such as *Beauveria bassiana* (Bb), *Verticillium lecanii* (Vl), *Bacillus thuringensis var. kurstaki* (Btk), *Metarhizium anisoplae* (Ma), Nuclear polyhedrosis virus (NPV), *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (Pf), *Trichoderma harzianum* (Th), *Trichoderma viridi* (Tv) and Bio-mycin have replaced chemical pesticides and minimized the development of resistance in pests. Farmers have experienced that the use of bio-pesticides is safe compared to chemical pesticides where farmers have experienced dizziness, nausea, vomiting, sleeplessness and headaches especially when proper safety procedures are not followed. These bio-pesticides are tested at government laboratories in India and Nepal.

#### *Bio-fertilizers*

Use of nitrogen fixing bacteria, phosphorus solubilizing bacteria, potash mobilizing bacteria, Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza (VAM) fungi and bio-hume not only increased the yield of vegetables but also reduced the level of pest attack and cost of pest control.

#### *Soil solarization*

Soil solarization is an eco-friendly IPM approach to kill pests and pathogens through the use of clear plastic to heat soil in nursery beds and vegetable producing areas. Farmers using solar solarization increased yields and profits by about 20%.

#### *Graft technology*

Graft technology involved grafting wild resistant root stocks for high yielding varieties of tomato and eggplant. This innovative and eco-friendly IPM approach was introduced in

two project districts, Lalitpur and Kavre, with the help of the USAID IPM CRSP. Farmers not only benefit from reduced cost of pest management against root knot nematode, wilt diseases and shoot and fruit borers but also receive yield increases of two to three fold.

### **3.6.2 Adaptive Research**

SIMI's adaptive research program worked with national research institutions and farmers in order to find and share solutions for challenges faced by Nepalese farmers. This also involved disseminating technologies developed by research institutions and farmers themselves.

SIMI worked with NARC to conduct field research of hailstone and monsoon protection technology so farmers could have protection from costly crop damage. Research determined that the most appropriate and affordable material for protecting crops from hailstone damage is 120 GSM Silpaulin (multi layered cross laminated plastic). With this material, structures can be made to provide protection from hailstone and monsoon rain damage as well as create heat in winter season for producing offseason vegetables.

SIMI also worked with NARC to develop a hybrid tomato variety that is resistant to blight and wilt. This variety has been monitored in the field, registered by the Seed Quality Control Center (SQCC) and will be released shortly.

SIMI developed formats and protocols to efficiently document adaptive field research. For this research, 10 farmers from each district were selected. The data was collected on a quarterly basis, and a book titled *Agriculture Adaptive Research Vegetable Growing Farmer Record Book* was published presenting results of the study.

Adaptive research done in collaboration with IPM CRSP (see section 3.6.1 above) related to grafting technology, bio-fertilizer, bio-pesticide and pheromones to reduce the need for chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Grafting technology in collaboration with IPM CRSP and NARC was promoted to control bacterial wilt of tomato and eggplant. Soil solarization was studied and found to be an effective method to control diseases and insects in nurseries. Farmers were also taught to use lime in order to control club root disease in cole crops.

### **3.6.3 Gender and Disadvantaged Groups**

SIMI places a strong emphasis on increasing the incomes of women and disadvantaged groups (DAGs) through micro-enterprises. Participation of women in program activities was 56 percent. Similarly, participation of Dalits, Janajatis and Madhesis was 14, 36 and 16 percent respectively.<sup>7</sup>

SIMI initiated a micro-credit program to enhance the economic capability of disadvantaged people like Dalits and women. Special efforts were made to identify women and Dalit groups and to provide them with credit resources to ease their financial

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<sup>7</sup> These figures are from the SIMI HH survey carried out in April 2009.

constraints. To attain this goal, SIMI initiated a saving credit system in those selected groups where most of the members are socially and economically disadvantaged. A majority of the members in such groups, especially women, were illiterate.

Illiteracy is a major constraint in accelerating micro-credit programs and other development activities. This directly impacts micro-credit programs as illiterate members of a group cannot regulate and manage financial transactions, the backbone of any financial institution. To overcome these barriers, SIMI carried out a gender literacy program as a pilot project in micro-credit groups. The primary objective of this program was to educate micro-credit group members so that they can read, write and aptly handle their financial transactions related to micro-credit activities. Groups having the highest number of illiterate members were given top priority. The duration of the literacy class was finalized based on participatory approach. Trained facilitators certified to run such classes were appointed for running literary classes. SIMI provided required stationary support for such classes, which were monitored frequently by SIMI staff. Gender literacy classes were solely for women members of the revolving fund group. Progress assessment was done after the completion of the literacy classes and revealed that participants were able to read and write their names, family names, simple words and sentences and had a general idea on bookkeeping.

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### **Box 10: Revolving Funds**

An innovative program that SIMI pioneered was a revolving fund program supported primarily by matching resources for rings of three farmer groups to finance the purchase of micro-irrigation technologies and agricultural inputs. In the program the initial group to receive the fund was randomly selected, one half of the fund was passed to the next group after 6 months and the remaining amount after another 6 months. The relationships between the groups ensured a near 100% repayment rate in the program. The program was implemented for disadvantaged, poor, and women groups in areas where other sources of finance were not available. At the end of the fund cycling between the groups SIMI developed a variety of exit strategies that allows the groups to continue to access the funds for agricultural investments. This included the formation or merger with financial cooperatives.

The program has also served as a model and SIMI worked to build awareness of this approach with local government and line agencies, try to guide government to provide finance to reach larger numbers of households rather than subsidy for fewer households.

The revolving fund program was highly successful to enable SIMI to reach poor and marginal households. In total, 201 groups were served by SIMI's revolving funds, allowing for the purchase of 2,341 MITs by households that would otherwise be unable to purchase these productivity-enhancing technologies.

Staff was oriented on concepts and tools for implementing gender and social inclusion-based participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation in MPCs. Participants carried out focus group discussions through use of tools such as interactive spider web diagrams, camp fire, time line and effect trees with MPC representatives. At the end of exercises, MPC representatives realized the need for gender and social inclusion and provided commitments for increase involvement of women and Dalits in MPCs' executive committees. Follow up evaluations revealed that MPCs were making efforts to become more representative including reducing input prices for Dalits.

SIMI held several trainings for SIMI, local NGO and DADO staff on gender and social inclusion to help them identify how to be more inclusive of women and disadvantaged groups in SIMI activities. Through a participatory approach, field staff shared their views on the social inclusion and identified factors preventing full social inclusion and proposed solutions. Other exercises identified constraints including the socially imposed reluctance of women to speak with strangers and in groups, literacy gaps and benefit sharing gaps. Participants identified village development committee representatives as the best potential agents for change on gender issues and recommended working closely with them.

Nepali guidelines were prepared on gender and socially inclusive participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation. These guidelines will be useful for MPCs and staff of other projects. Gender inclusion guidelines on MUS management were also prepared for the field staff to help them increase women's roles as decision makers.

By increasing both the incomes and confidence of women and disadvantaged groups, SIMI increased their status within their households and communities. Whereas previously, women and other disadvantaged groups were hesitant to speak up at meetings, after participating in SIMI they became more likely to voice their opinions. By increasing women's incomes, SIMI made them more independent while also increasing their income and the income of their families.

#### **3.6.4 Trainings and Workshops**

SIMI organized training and workshops to build capacity, and share experiences and lessons learned among project staff, project line agencies and other stakeholders. SIMI focused its trainings on the value-chain approach to helping smallholders generate income. In total, SIMI conducted 48 trainings for 771 government and stakeholder staff. Major trainings conducted for government and other partner and stakeholder staff by SIMI included those on value chain, MITs, marketing, social mobilization, off-seasonal and hybrid vegetable (the SIMI approach), coffee quality management for pulper operation, soil solarization and IPM for tomatoes and other crops.

Examples of SIMI's value chain trainings include a 4 day training jointly organized by EIG and SIMI to build the capacity of EIG staff on the value chain approach. There were a total of 59 participants including staff of government line agencies. Numerous other trainings on the value chain approach to development were conducted for government staff including those from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC), DOA, DLS, DADO as well as for local NGO staff.

The DOA and SIMI conducted a joint workshop to share approaches and coordinate activities. Participants from DOA expressed their interest in incorporating SIMI's knowledge of the value-chain approach, MIT, collection centers, and gender and social inclusion in future government activities and programs. Another joint workshop with MOAC was held by SIMI and the Agriculture Perspective Plan Support Program (APPSP) on value-chain and SIMI approaches. It was decided that the MOAC and the DOA would pilot implementation of a value-chain approach in a chosen agricultural sub-sector.

SIMI carried out review and planning workshops in project regions with the participation of district, regional and central level staff. Discussion was held on the quantitative and qualitative progress made by the project. The staff also shared experiences on lessons learned and came up with recommendations for program implementation in the future. Staff emphasized strengthening collaborative efforts with government line agencies and other development organizations to generate matching funds to support the target groups for MUS, collection center and income generating activities. MIT interaction workshops were also organized at the district level to facilitate sharing and discussion among input suppliers, output traders and MIT users. Other interaction workshops among leader farmers, agro-vets and output traders were organized for strengthening input and output marketing. Significant trainings include SIMI planning workshops at regional levels as well as various trainings of trainers utilizing materials prepared in conjunction with the Training Institute for Technical Instruction (TITI).

Many observations and monitoring tours were organized for government and other partner representatives so that they could observe, learn from and make recommendations on the different components of SIMI.

### **3.6.5 Micro-Enterprise Development**

SIMI supported the development of input and output market enterprises in order to provide SIMI farmers with value chain they needed to become successful commercial farmers. On the input side, business were developed and strengthened to provide SIMI farmers with quality and affordable inputs including MITs as well as to extend embedded services that allow farmers to increase their skill level and productivity. SIMI also strengthened the capacity of nursery growers. On the output side, SIMI worked to strengthen trader's capacity and build closer relations with farmers. SIMI also helped to establish MPCs which served to aggregate and market smallholder production. As these MPCs expanded, many became commercially viable through membership fees as well as marketing and other service fees.

During the project period 727 agro-vets, 320 MIT dealers, 1,654 *mistris*, 163 nursery growers, 207 vegetable traders, 582 wholesale traders, 114 retail trader, three coffee pulper operators, 120 NTFP distillers and 91 MPCs were developed.

### **3.6.6 Marketing**

Through the marketing component, SIMI facilitated production output marketing by establishing and strengthening the technical as well as managerial capacity of production groups, MPCs, collection centers and cooperatives. These were designed to enable marketing at the local level, regional level and internationally to India. Additionally, SIMI created linkages between producers and traders and established market information systems.

SIMI helped establish 91 MPCs with 76 collection centers and 6 apex MPCs that coordinate MPCs from district capitals. See Box 4 for more information on MPCs. SIMI also established 38 local markets called *haat bazaars*. SIMI has created MPC guidelines based upon its successful experience with MPCs. These guidelines will serve as a reference for government and NGOs that want to expand on the success of MPCs. SIMI also carried out vegetable market studies in Butwal and Pokhara as well as a goat market study in Lamjung.

In partnership with the Rural Prosperity Initiative (RPI), supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation, a trade roundtable was hosted in order to develop export opportunities to large markets in India which are close to the Western Development Region. Specific objectives of the roundtable meeting were:

- Explore and discuss potential to expand of export trade to Uttar Pradesh of off- season fresh vegetables grown in highland areas by Nepali farmers
- Identify an action plan that, when implemented, will facilitate and support export trade
- Seek endorsement and commitment to participate in this action plan by interested parties on both sides of the border.

Participants in the meeting were wholesale traders from Gorakhpur (India), Butwal, Salylan, Kailali, (Nepal) Government officials from the Department of Agriculture, Customs Office, Quarantine Office, and the Agro-Enterprise Center of the National Chamber of Congress, the local Chamber of Commerce, The Asia Foundation, and SIMI staff. Key findings of the meeting included:

- The need to identify profitable commodities/products and their windows of opportunity in Indian markets
- The establishment of better linkages and expansion of the SIMI network of collection centers to regional markets to be able to rapidly aggregate volume for spot market opportunities in India.
- Support dissemination of market information and knowledge of markets, including radio programs and other activities with government and AEC
- Promote enabling policies for high-value agriculture development, including completion of pest risk assessments for Nepal products required by India and systems to meet phytosanitary requirements in Indian markets.

The cross border workshop has resulted in a working group to follow up on the action needs and to promote Nepal – India trade through the RPI project and including the participation of traders from Nepal and India, government officials, and development stakeholders.

### **3.6.7 Policy and Partnerships**

SIMI collaborated with the government to take advantage of existing government extension capacity and expand program impact while also increasing sustainability. The main objectives of SIMI's coordination efforts with the government were:

- Joint program planning for effective program implementation as well as to avoid duplication

- Resource sharing
- To develop a sense of ownership
- To encourage the adoption and internalization of the SIMI approach
- To ensure the SIMI approach is sustained and expanded after SIMI is has been phased out.

### **SIMI Advisory Committee and Policy**

SIMI had an Advisory Committee for policy, planning and project implementation with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC), the Ministry of Local Development (MLD), the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Affairs (MWCSW), NARC, DOA, the Department of Irrigation (DOI) and SIMI. Even though SIMI has been completed, the SIMI Advisory Committee decided to continue meeting to lend its experience and expertise to SIMI-type approaches in future. This is a reflection of the Government of Nepal's desire to internalize the success of SIMI.

### **Policy Changes to benefit Smallholders**

Through its 32 advisory committee meetings, the SIMI government advisory committee made many decisions that led to new policies and improved implementation of policies for promotion of micro-irrigation, smallholder agriculture and that supported the value-chain approach. The 16 policy changes are detailed below:

1. **Tax Reduction.** Through the efforts of the SIMI advisory committee and SIMI partner AEC the government followed up and was able to reduce the phytosanitary tax with India from NRs. 2500 to NRs. 1250 per shipment of vegetables.
2. **Prioritization of Micro-irrigation.** The Advisory committee and Department of Agriculture made the decision to allocate 50% of district irrigation funds to support investment in MIT and multiple use water systems in SIMI districts.
3. **Price Information.** The Advisory committee and Dept of agriculture decided to broadcast vegetable price information on Radio in Pokhara and Surkhet.
4. **Intra District Taxation.** The advisory committee and the Ministry of Local Development enforced decisions that call for a stop to intra district taxation.
5. **Training of Micro-irrigation Technicians.** The Dept of agriculture was facing problems while launching their smallholder irrigation programs due to lack of availability of technicians. SIMI provided, with partner IDE and CTEVT four trainings for Micro-irrigation technicians for Government staff for 89 people. The advisory committee decision recognized these trained staff to be certified to budget and implement for MIT projects up to NRs. 100,000.
6. **Expansion.** Government approved the replication and expansion of SIMI approaches from 7 to 28 districts, including 6 districts led by the department of agriculture with substantial matching investment.
7. **Partnership.** Decisions for strong collaboration with DADO and DOI on MIT, Multi Use water system, and agriculture marketing.
8. **Budget Guidelines.** Through the advisory committee small scale water development (MUS), collection centers, and MIT were included by MLD in the guidelines for VDC budgets.
9. **Jobs in Agriculture.** Through SIMI a High level permanent committee formed to address the issues related to Jobs in Agriculture. This committee has gone on to serve as the Advisory committee for the USAID Education for Income Generation Project.

10. **VAT Exclusion.** SIMI decision has put in process to exclude VAT on micro-irrigation equipment.
11. **Marketing Guidelines.** SIMI guidelines for marketing and collection centers were utilized for MOAC's road corridor program.
12. **Public Service Commission.** Inclusion of value-chain subject in the examination of Public Service Commission.
13. **Recognition of Private Sector for Extension.** The National Agriculture Extension workshop endorsed the SIMI approach of working with the private sector to provide embedded extension services.
14. **SIMI Advisory Committee.** The continuation of the SIMI Advisory Committee chaired by Agriculture Secretary to promote SIMI approach even after SIMI phase out.
15. **Registration Srijana Tomato Hybrid Variety.** Through SIMI support and field testing this variety has been approved for use.
16. **Tea Code of Conduct.** Building on past USAID projects SIMI finalized implementation of a formal code of conduct for tea that includes audited standards and systems for environmental and social responsibility and quality standards.

### **Collaboration with Government, NGOs and the Private Sector**

SIMI collaborated with the government on programs, including working with DADO and DOI on MUS and the New Technologies Irrigation Programs (NTIP). SIMI developed a partnership with the High Level Commission for Information Technology (HLCIT) to test the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in support of agricultural development. The commission provided computers and equipment to SIMI collection centers in two districts (Palpa and Kailali). The collection centers utilize the equipment for three purposes: (i) to earn revenue through providing information services, (ii) to support operation of the collection center by retaining data and producing documents, and (iii) to access agricultural technical and price information.

SIMI developed partnerships with several other internationally funded projects including the Finish-funded DoLIDAR project to build MUS in three districts. SIMI also developed partnerships with Water AID to introduce MUS in their programs and with Helvetas to introduce MUS in the Water Use Master Plan (WUMP). SIMI developed a joint partnership with the DOA and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to promote micro-irrigation. JICA has also provided volunteers to support SIMI in promoting micro-irrigation. SIMI formed numerous MOUs with the government, NGOs and other donors.

These include

- Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW) for a joint MIT and social mobilization program
- The Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) for a 45 days training on MIT for DOA Agricultural Technicians
- JICA/JAAN for an agriculture and community development program
- HCPCL for coffee production and marketing.
- NARC to develop and release a hybrid tomato variety called "SIRJANA" as well as to develop hail stone protection designed by both SIMI and NARC.

More information on this can be found in section 3.6.2 on adaptive research.

## **4. SIMI-OVC Achievements and Activities**

In October 2006, through the support of USAID, Winrock International, IDE and Save the Children Fund (US) the SIMI-OVC program was implemented in three districts of the Mid-Western region of Nepal. The program was expanded to 4 districts of the Western region from October 2007 through September 2009. The program focused on improving the health and nutrition of under-five vulnerable children. It worked with existing SIMI households involved in income generating activities and took a proactive role in assisting families to make best use of their income to improve the health, nutrition and education of their children.

SIMI-OVC was a unique approach to development, integrating income generation with increased family awareness of and access to education, health services and improved nutrition. The program had the following core strategies:

- Raise health and nutrition awareness of mothers of under five children through Group Discussion (GD) and Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) methodologies.
- Help families that grow high value crops to make best use of their increased income for health and nutrition.
- Reduce rates of child malnutrition, diarrhea and pneumonia.
- Increase production and consumption of nutritious foods and vegetables.
- Build the capacity of pharmacists, health workers and private health practitioners in integrated management of childhood illnesses.
- Raise health and nutrition awareness of Traditional Healers.

From 2006 to 2009 over 14,386 households were covered and 438 Group Discussion groups were formed with mothers of children under the age of five, from each household. It also benefited family members in those households (approximately 70,000 people).

### **4.1 Capacity Building Activities**

Through this component, the program built the capacity of local private sector health care providers including pharmacies, health clinics and health care workers in order to make available improved private sector health care services in the working areas. The SIMI-OVC program conducted 4 five-day long and 10 three-day long trainings to private health practitioners using the Community Based-Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (CB-IMCI) protocol developed by World Health Organization (WHO). Altogether, 125 private health practitioners received these trainings. The objectives of these trainings were to teach the private practitioners about rational use of drugs and to familiarize them with mainstream health services. Similarly, 7 refresher trainings were given to 212 Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHV). 15 refresher trainings were conducted for 333 FCHVs. The aim of the trainings was to update the knowledge level of FCHVs on health and nutrition.

The SIMI-OVC program, in collaboration with the District Health Office (DHO), organized orientations for traditional healers. In some rural areas, people still rely on traditional healers and make their medical choices based upon their advice; which can be dangerous. A total of 333

traditional healers were taught to identify the early symptoms of childhood illnesses and were motivated to provide referral services rather than treating the patients.

A total of 134 private health service providers were strengthened and received support from the program, including some medical equipment, such as weighing machines, timers, thermometers and useful drugs for pneumonia and diarrhea as suggested by the DHO.

#### **4.2 Awareness Raising Activities**

The SIMI-OVC program disseminated education, health, and nutrition messages using local media and events through social marketing campaigns. It disseminated 9 health and nutrition messages through local FM radio stations. SIMI-OVC also arranged 158 nutrition demonstrations which reached 4,357 people; educating them on how to prepare oral rehydration salts, super flour and other nutritious foods. 97 healthy baby competitions were organized in order to raise awareness on both pre and post natal health. Additionally, SIMI-OVC organized 45 school classes on health and nutrition for 3,481 students. In order to increase the outreach of its health and nutrition messages, SIMI-OVC created 50 wall paintings, 32 billboards and 20,301 posters and pamphlets.

A total of 242 hygiene and sanitation home village cleaning campaigns were held in different working VDCs of two regions. A total of 3,031 GD members participated in the program. Through these campaigns, communities increased their awareness of importance of hygiene and sanitation.

To increase public health awareness, the SIMI-OVC program, in collaboration with the District Public Health Office, arranged 55 celebrations of various international health days including Vitamin A Day, World Health Day, Environmental Health Day, Polio Immunization Day, Iodine Month, Breast Feeding Week and Nutrition Week.

#### **4.3 Participatory Learning and Action**

Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) is a non-formal education approach focusing on adult learning methodology which features micro-teaching using 12 different steps with both theoretical and motivational components, defined message dissemination tools and lesson planning. PLA sessions were 2 hours a day, 6 days per week. Altogether 87 PLA centers were established.

The SIMI-OVC program facilitated 3 seven-day trainings for 24 PLA facilitators. The main objective of these trainings was to develop the capacity of the participants by enhancing their knowledge on health and nutrition issues as well as their capability to deliver the knowledge on the PLA approach. Emphasizing the importance of home grown nutritious food, the program conducted a total of 10 homestead gardening trainings for PLA groups. Through these trainings, a total of 214 participants increased their knowledge on nutrient-rich vegetables so they could grow them in their own kitchen gardens.

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#### **Box 11: Success Story - Laxmi Chaudhary**

Laxmi Chaudhary, a 20 year-old woman living with her husband and 4 year-old daughter in a joint household of 13 family members, participated in SIMI programs for four years and spent two years in the OVC program.

Before SIMI, the family did not participate in any vegetable production. Her family now earns 10,000 NRs (USD 133) per year thanks to the use of drip irrigation kits, plastic houses, and trainings in integrated pest management providing through SIMI.

Before OVC, Laxmi admits that she did not know anything about basic sanitation and hygiene for children. This poor knowledge translated into poor family practices such as defecating in open space and using only water to wash hands. Not only did this translate to poor health outcomes for her daughter (they used to have to take her to the health post 5 times per year), but these trips also put a significant financial strain on the family because each visit cost them NRs 500 (USD 6.6), meaning that the family was spending NRs 2,500 (USD 33) per year on health visits. Because Laxmi learned the warning signs, prevention methods, and home treatment methods for common childhood illnesses as part of the OVC program, she has not had to visit the health post at all in the last year. Additionally, the family built a pit latrine after starting the OVC program and they all are now washing their hands with soap after using the latrine and before eating meals.



Although they are now less dependent on health services because of their increased knowledge, the services they receive have also improved because of the OVC program. Laxmi is now familiar with the services of the local Female Community Health Volunteer (FCHV) is able to provide and has used oral rehydration salts provided by the FCHV in the past year for home treatment of her daughter's diarrhea. Laxmi is also taking her daughter to the FCHV every 18 days for growth monitoring. The health post worker is now visiting homes in the community and giving advice, and Laxmi's family is no longer using the local traditional healers.

Their increased income has also gone to purchase more nutritious food because Laxmi used to be unaware that malnutrition was caused by the lack of nutritious food, and instead thought it was due to a spirit. After the OVC course, their family changed from eating only *daal* and *bhat* (lentils and rice) and very limited quantities of meat, fish or egg (about one time per month), to eating a diet rich in fruits, leafy green vegetables, and rich in animal source proteins (at least once serving of meat, fish, or egg per week).

Taking part in the OVC program has also empowered Laxmi and the women of her village. The women successfully worked together to demand 50,000 NRs (USD 666) from the Village Development Committee to improve the village road. Linking SIMI's income generation through vegetable production to OVC's health and nutrition education program has produced dramatic results for Laxmi's family.

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To ensure the effectiveness of PLA centers, 12 interaction meetings were held with a total of 305 PLA members' husbands or guardians. The husbands or guardians of the PLAs were made aware of the benefits the various PLA activities so that they would be supportive of their wife or daughter attending. This activity was successful and at the end of interaction meetings, many made commitments to support day-to-day operations of the PLA center and also recommended that the program be extended to other villages.

### **Group Discussion Activities**

Group Discussion (GD) activities are similar to PLA but are less intensive as they meet weekly for 2 hours instead daily and do not include literacy sessions such that they are open to both literate and illiterate women. Participants receive health and nutrition and sanitation education through discussion with community facilitator. Altogether 447 Group Discussion Centers were established.

To find out the existing level of knowledge of the participants, a pre-test of the GD members was conducted in all the GD centers prior to the operation of class. A total of 416 pre-tests were carried out where 10,947 participants were pre-tested. Through these tests, the health and nutrition aspects that need to be emphasized were identified. To gauge the progress of participants, 404 post tests were carried out for 12,078 participants. To raise families' awareness of the purpose of the activities, 84 interaction meetings with GD family husbands or guardians were held this year with 2,148 participants.

Three interaction meetings among private practitioners, GD members, and FCHVs were held. These interaction meetings had two primary outcomes:

- Weaknesses in the treatment provided by the various service providers identified
- Linkages between community members and service providers were strengthened.

#### **4.3.1 Meetings and Workshops**

Various meetings, orientations, workshops and interactions were conducted by the SIMI-OVC program. A total of 69 VDC level orientation and coordination meetings were held with 1,826 participants. The objectives of these meetings were:

- Provide information about the SIMI-OVC program to the stakeholders
- Create effective coordination among the stakeholders for achieving better results.

The program further facilitated a total of 7 district level orientation and coordination meetings to promote linkages and coordination among the stakeholders.

35 orientations were given to members of the Center Management Committee (CMC). These orientations were organized to ensure better management and mobilization of local resources in the GD centers and to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the people involved. SIMI-OVC conducted 3 experience sharing workshops with NGO staff to review the NGO program activities and obtain feedback and recommendations for future planning as well as 21 experience sharing visits with GD groups.

#### **4.3.2 Special Programs through MPCs**

3 Trainings of Trainers (TOT) on health and nutrition were held for to MPC and Apex body members. These members then carried out 99 trainings for production groups with a total of production group member trainees. The objectives of the trainings were to create awareness on health and nutrition and to bring change in dietary habits.

### **4.4 Impact of SIMI-OVC Program**

#### **SIMI-OVC Impact Study**

3 impact studies have been carried out for SIMI-OVC. In July 2007 the survey included 315 households; in July 2008, 588 households; and in July 2009, 444 households were surveyed. For the first survey, households were in all three project districts and in the second two surveys households were in all seven project districts. The survey focused on participants levels of knowledge on treatment of childhood illnesses such pneumonia and diarrhea.

**Key Results of Impact Study**

The following compares the results for key indicators by year.

**Table 7: Key SIMI OVC Impact Study Results**

<b>Health and Nutrition Indicator</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Sought professional for treatment for diarrhea	34%	61%	94%
Knows 3 danger signs of diarrhea.	64%	96%	100%
Knows how to treat diarrhea at home	15%	96%	99%
Sought professional for treatment of pneumonia	65%	57%	99%
Knows 3 danger signs of pneumonia	83%	99%	100%
Knows 3 preventive measures for pneumonia	34%	73%	99%
<b>Average</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>99%</b>

SIMI-OVC was universally successful in improving knowledge and practice with regard to diarrhea and pneumonia prevention and treatment. Five of the six indicators showed dramatic improvements each of the three years and all improved dramatically from year one to year three. In total, from its first year to final year, OVC increased its participants' knowledge and good behavioral practices on diarrhea and pneumonia from 49% to 99%.

**5. Status of Finance and Grants**  
**Table 8: Summary of Finances**

WINROCK INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
 Financial Status Report P5463  
 Nepal Smallholder Irrigation Market Initiative  
 USAID Cooperative Agreement 367-A-00-03-00116-00  
 BEGINNING June 1, 2003 COMPLETION September 30, 2009  
 FOR PERIOD October 1 - December 31, 2009  
 As of November 30, 2009

Line Items	Budget Amount	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Total Current	Total Cumulative	Amount Remaining
Salaries & Fringe Benefits	1,014,902	1,159 26	18,855 87		20,015.13	1,066,211.68	(51,309.68)
Consultants	36,384	-	1,875 00		1,875 00	39,500.93	(3,116.93)
Travel & Per Diem	207,906	1,143.76	10,945.76		12,089 52	228,160.22	(20,254.22)
Allowances	165,927	-			-	147,124.91	18,802.09
Procurement	9,430				-	9,503.54	(73.54)
Other Direct Costs	487,978	2,932 26	(16,586.16)		(13,653.90)	524,562.39	(36,584.39)
Subgrants	5,359,767	111,007 08	(3,062.47)		107,944 61	5,272,405.86	87,361.14
Intl WI Staff OVC	17,847	-			-	2,001.38	15,845.62
Home Office Support OVC	2,549	-		-	-	-	2,549.00
Local Tech Asst. OVC	6,706			-	-	5,746.83	959.17
Monitor, Eval & Doc OVC	8,313			-	-	8,217.53	95.47
Trng. Team OVC	3,618	-		-	-	4,038.28	(420.28)
Marketing Team OVC	9,948			-	-	9,673.60	274.40
Field Team Salaries and Benefits OVC	78,681		(558 60)		(558.60)	77,511.36	1,169.64
Airfare OVC	2,709				-	2,020.94	688.06
Per Diem OVC	5,346	-			-	7,117.89	(1,771.89)
Misc Travel Exp OVC	251	-		-	-	925.52	(674.52)
Allowances OVC	9,186	-			-	53.74	9,132.26
Procurement - OVC	70			-	-	47.60	22.40
Other Direct Costs OVC	63,592	597 53	(3,654.17)		(3,056.64)	67,580.64	(3,988.64)
Subgrants - OVC - IDE	231,357	5,462 00			5,462 00	281,032.43	(49,675.43)
Subgrants - OVC - Local NGOs	140,000				-	139,099.45	900.55
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>7,862,467</b>	<b>122,301 89</b>	<b>7,815 23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>130,117.12</b>	<b>7,892,536.72</b>	<b>(30,069.72)</b>
Indirect Costs							
Overhead 63.07%	734,403	731.16	12,722 65	-	13,453 81	742,709.97	(8,306.97)
General & Admin 11 33%	241,046	660 87	1,232.44	-	1,893 31	226,499.30	14,546.70
Subs 2.70%	188,122	3,144 67	(82.70)	-	3,061 97	164,292.72	23,829.28
	1,163,571	4,536 69	13,872.40	-	18,409 09	1,133,501.99	30,069.01
<b>TOTAL BILLABLE COSTS</b>	<b>9,026,038</b>	<b>126,838 58</b>	<b>21,687 63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>148,526 21</b>	<b>9,026,038.71</b>	<b>(0.71)</b>
<b>Obligated amount of funds remaining</b>		<b>0 29</b>					
Certified True and Correct:							

Shawn Cathey, Controller

SIMI COMPLETION REPORT (JUNE 2003 – SEPTEMBER 2009)

WINROCK INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
 Financial Status Report P5463  
 Nepal Smallholder Irrigation Market Initiative  
 USAID Cooperative Agreement 367-A-00-03-00116-00  
 BEGINNING June 1, 2003 COMPLETION September 30, 2006  
 FOR PERIOD October 1 - December 31, 2009  
 As of November 30, 2009

<b>Match Report</b>							
<b>Line Items</b>	<b>Budget Amount</b>	<b>Oct 09</b>	<b>Nov 09</b>	<b>Dec 09</b>	<b>Total Current</b>	<b>Total Cumulative</b>	<b>Amount Remaining</b>
Farmer Match	1,300,000				-	1,159,801.52	140,198.48
Drinking Water Projects	120,000		-	-	-	254,840.36	(134,840.36)
Winrock Match - Bimala Colavito					-	16,178.00	(16,178.00)
WI - GATES	145,125				-	146,629.16	(1,504.16)
WI - Government	135,000				-	183,972.06	(48,972.06)
WI Partners	55,000				-	71,029.52	(16,029.52)
<b>Total Winrock Match</b>	<b>1,755,125</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,832,450.62</b>	<b>(77,325.62)</b>
CEAPRED Non-USAID	10,000				-	10,000.00	-
Project Match - IDE	924,875			-	-	925,208.12	(333.12)
<b>Total Match</b>	<b>2,690,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,767,658.74</b>	<b>(77,658.74)</b>
<b>Total Billable and Match</b>	<b>11,716,038</b>	<b>126,838.58</b>	<b>21,687.63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>148,526.21</b>	<b>11,793,697.44</b>	<b>(77,659.44)</b>

## **6. SIMI Jobs in Agriculture Study**

### **6.1 Background**

In early 2009, SIMI began an extensive study to assess the employment situation in rural Nepal as well as the rural employment contributions made by SIMI through its value chain approach to high value agricultural development. The objective of this study was to examine the employment impact of developing high value agricultural value chains in rural areas. The study included a HH survey, an enterprise survey, qualitative studies of SIMI in several pocket areas, commodity desk studies to assess the potential of ginger, goat and citrus and an agricultural policy study.

The household (HH) survey had 2,307 respondents in 15 districts in which SIMI worked. Of these 2,307 HHs, 1,156 were SIMI participants including 900 vegetable producing HHs, 156 NTFP HHs and 100 HHs for goats. The remaining households in the survey were divided into indirect (603) and control (548) groups. Indirect households were in SIMI VDCs but did not participate in SIMI. They were used to estimate the impact that SIMI had in the communities it was working in through imitation of best practices and technologies, improved access to input and output markets and community economic upturn. Control households were located near to, but outside of SIMI VDCs. These households were used to estimate what SIMI households would be like if they did not participate in SIMI.

### **6.2 Methodology**

Analysis of household data utilized propensity score matching. The technique identifies households in the control group which had the same probability of participating in SIMI as SIMI households themselves and then compares differences in impact between the two. The purpose is to remove bias by controlling for differences between the two groups; for example differences in education and market access. This produces results that are comparable to results that would have been produced had the SIMI and control groups been selected randomly from the same population at program inception.

### **6.3 SIMI Impact**

This section presents the key findings from the SIMI impact component of the study. Results in all but the following section on participation were produced using propensity score matching that is described above. Tables show the results for treatment (either SIMI or indirect households) and control households. They also show the difference between the two values which are interpreted as the impact of SIMI. The t-scores indicate the statistical significances of the differences. The tables also list the sample size for each comparison.

#### **6.3.1 Participation**

The table below shows the percentage of SIMI vegetable producing households that were producing vegetables commercially, on a subsistence basis or not at all before SIMI intervention as well as the percentage of households in these same categories over the

survey period from April 2008 to March 2009. It also shows the vegetable income for each group over this period.

**Table 9: Commercialization and Income (USD) for SIMI Vegetable Producers before SIMI and in 2008/2009**

<b>Group</b>	<b>% before SIMI</b>	<b>Vegetable cash income 2008-2009</b>	<b>% in 2008-2009</b>	<b>Vegetable cash income 2008 - 2009</b>
Total	100	212	100	
Commercial and subsistence	14	301	87	212
Subsistence	22	178	10	
No vegetable production	64	190	3	

Table 9 shows that nearly two-thirds of SIMI households were not cultivating vegetables before joining SIMI. By 2008-2009 13 percent were no longer producing commercial vegetables. Those who were still producing were earning an average of 212 dollars. Producers with prior commercial vegetable experience had the highest earnings in 2008-2009 at 301 dollars. Those SIMI farmers who had subsistence vegetable experience earned 178 dollars and farmers without any experience in vegetable production earned 190 dollars.

### 6.3.2 Income

The following table shows the annual income (USD) increase that can be attributed to SIMI. Over the period from April 2008 to March 2009, SIMI increased the vegetable income of its vegetable producing households by an average of 148 dollars, from an average of 41 dollars per household to 189 dollars per household. Note that this income total is lower than in table 9 above because it includes the 13 percent of SIMI households that have stopped selling vegetables. SIMI increased the livestock incomes of goat producers by 74 dollars annually and increased the incomes from NTFP for its NTFP producers by 274 dollars in 2008/2009.

**Table 10: Income Increases for SIMI Producers (USD)**

<b>Comparison</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Control</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>T-Score</b>
SIMI – Control (Veg.)	189	41	148	722	15.11
SIMI – Control (Goat)	140	63	77	74	4.25
SIMI – Control (NTFP)	312	5	307	128	10.18

A common concern about commercialization of smallholder agriculture is that this can occur at the expense of smallholder food self sufficiency. However, this study found that SIMI households in fact consumed slightly more of their own grain production per person than did control households per person, SIMI vegetable households consumed 115 kilograms per year of the cereal they produced themselves. By comparison, the control group consumed 105 kilograms of their own cereal production per person. SIMI households however became more food self sufficient in terms of vegetables and

consumed 57 kilograms per person per year compared to 16 kilograms for people in the control group.

### 6.3.3 Input marketing

One of the objectives of SIMI was to make affordable, high quality and locally appropriate agricultural inputs available locally. The study found that this approach had merit and farmers that were able to purchase their inputs locally were able to earn more income, even after controlling for factors such as output market access. As the table below shows, SIMI vegetable farmers that had access to agricultural inputs within their VDC had income differences of 82 dollars or 52 percent higher than farmers without local agricultural input access.

**Table 11: Vegetable Income (USD) for SIMI Households with Input Provider in same VDC vs. not in same VDC**

Comparison	Treatment	Control	Difference	n	T-Score
SIMI inputs in VDC – SIMI inputs not in VDC	239	157	82	197	3.66

### 6.3.4 Output marketing

One of the most important findings of the study is the substantial effect of collection center use on vegetable incomes. Collection centers are locations where farmers can bring produce to sell to traders, either directly or through an MPC representative. As shown below, SIMI farmers who used collection centers for vegetable sales earned 300 in 2007/2008. By comparison, comparable farmers who did not use a collection center earned 155 USD, or 145 dollars less than collection center users. This is comparable to the income difference between SIMI and control households, illustrating the huge potential of improvements in output marketing in rural Nepal.

**Table 12: Vegetable Income (USD) for SIMI Households using Collection Centers vs. not using Collection Center**

Comparison	Treatment	Control	Difference	n	T-Score
SIMI CC – SIMI non-CC	300	155	145	175	5.47

The study also shows that SIMI farmers receive 20 percent higher prices for their vegetables than do farmers in the control group.

### 6.3.5 Impact on those with limited land

One of the beliefs of SIMI is that through high value commercial vegetable farming combined with the value chain approach, even farmers with small land holdings can increase their incomes significantly. The findings of this study support this theory, revealing that farmers with less than half a hectare of land can increase their incomes by 137 per year through vegetable production.

**Table 13: Vegetable Income (USD) for Households with less than 0.5 Hectares**

<b>Comparison</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Control</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>T-Score</b>
SIMI – Control	159	22	137	430	14.58

#### 6.4 Jobs in Agriculture

The following presents the key findings of the jobs in agriculture component of the study. This study was carried out to assess the employment impact of SIMI.

- The overall finding of the survey is that SIMI is providing employment opportunities to underemployed households and this is increasing aggregate demand dramatically and having a large secondary impact of generating jobs from the increased demand for goods and services from SIMI households.
- The direct employment effects of the SIMI program is divided into the impact on participating households, the impact on households nearby SIMI participants, and the impact on enterprises in the value chain which provide services to households. If one household is encouraged to grow vegetables for cash income there are 2.82 households involved in this activity; including those induced to join from observing their neighbors and allowing for those SIMI households that choose to stop producing vegetables. The SIMI program has powerful effects in recruiting households into cash production of vegetables.
- SIMI households increased their agricultural cash income by 210% in the *terai* and 96% in the hills. This is equivalent to an increase of 37 thousand jobs, or more than half of a job per SIMI household.
- Households near SIMI households increase their agricultural cash income by 125% in the *terai* and 73% in the hills. This generates the equivalent of 84 thousand jobs or 1.4 jobs per SIMI households. Thus within the agricultural sector one SIMI household generates approximately 2 jobs directly or indirectly. The SIMI project not only influences the participating households but has a powerful impact on nearby households.
- Value chain enterprises generate employment of 41 thousand directly from the expenditures of the SIMI influenced households [direct and indirect].
- The total direct employment impact of SIMI vegetable production programs is to increase employment by 162 thousand persons or 2.7 jobs per SIMI household. Including the indirect [multiplier] induced employment of the value chain enterprises adds 57 thousand jobs for a total of 219 thousand or 3.6 per SIMI household.

- The introduction of the SIMI program did not reduce subsistence production in either the SIMI participants or nearby households. Concerns that shift into cash production would reduce subsistence production proved wrong; instead extra labor was applied from other household activities.

### **6.5 Study conclusions**

The study made the following conclusions. The introduction of high value commercial agriculture to small holders was successfully achieved through a combination of identifying a market with unfilled demand, introducing new on farm technologies, training farmers on their use, supporting the emergence of enterprises to achieve and maintaining a competitive market for farm products and for purchased inputs and organizing farmers to strengthen their market power. All 5 of these steps are necessary and taken together are sufficient. As the SIMI program developed the implementation team learned how to achieve all of these steps for vegetable production based on small scale irrigation equipment. As the program matured it was found that the mechanisms in place enabled further development of farmer welfare introducing goals of improving maternal health and infant nutrition. The rising incomes of the participating households made possible changes in behavior to improve the long run welfare of the household. Households also began to accumulate assets providing firmer basis for continued economic emancipation from poverty.

The process of increasing employment in the rural areas with commercial agriculture is complex; it involves shifting labor effort from non-productive uses to production of goods and services. In a sense human beings find activities to fill the time available. When new opportunities present themselves these time allocations will shift. The increase in opportunities to produce commercial products draws more labor inputs from other non-productive activities into production. This shift of time allocations takes place in both rural households and in enterprises in the associated value chain. From this process it is possible for the labor inputs for agricultural production to increase [person days of efforts] while the number of persons involved may actually decline as labor migrates to domestic urban locations or abroad to seek employment opportunities. This process enables one to concentrate on raising yields [output/area] with simultaneously increasing the labor efforts [person days]. Eventually the development process will require increased output per person day but for at least a decade in Nepal increased labor inputs will emerge from implementation of SIMI-type projects. This is the link between the impact of SIMI in creating employment in agriculture within the overall process of development that is shifting labor out of rural to rural areas and from agriculture to industry and services.

## **7. Challenges and Constraints**

SIMI faced a variety of constraints and challenges in implementation and developed strategies to cope with those. The greatest of these was the political instability during the project period which resulted in frequent transportation closures, closures of enterprises related to the program, and periods of time when SIMI had to cease or reduce project activities. In designing and implementing SIMI we planned for this situation and were

able to achieve targets and goals. Due to these issues, there was a reduction in the impact of SIMI. These problems occurred during both the period of conflict 2003-2006 and during the current period where Nepal is working to develop a lasting peace. Problems were more intense during the conflict period. During the conflict period SIMI worked closely with our communities to ensure the security and continuity of SIMI activities. Communities informed SIMI staff when it was okay to conduct training and activities. Communities were also able to ensure SIMI continuing by making the case that SIMI was a highly effective project and was helping poor smallholders increase their incomes.

During the inception of SIMI there was feedback from Gulmi District that SIMI should only work in Gulmi District if the project could provide market guarantees. Since SIMI is not in a position to do that, the project did not initially work in Gulmi, but after the conflict period SIMI did expand to the Gulmi District. SIMI worked in all other districts throughout the conflict period, making only some adjustments about which VDCs to do work.

SIMI also faced initial challenges in developing government partnership. SIMI had not been institutionally developed in coordination with GON/ MOAC. SIMI was responding to the urgent need for programs to increase the incomes of poor smallholders to reduce support for the conflict and to create greater rural stability. It took SIMI an extended period of time to develop the deep partnership with government that characterized the project at the end. SIMI accomplished this close partnership over time through the project national advisory committee, monitoring visits by this committee and government agencies in the district, training programs for government, and by the effectiveness of the program. Over time government agencies came to see that partnership with SIMI would allow them to successfully invest resources to support smallholder commercialization.

## **8. Lessons Learned**

This section discusses the major lessons learned through experience with the SIMI project.

### **Establishment of Local Service Providers**

In following up on SIMI, there is a great need to establish service providers in local communities within close distance to produce to enable the full impact of embedded services. Currently most service providers are far from pocket areas in district capitals and major market towns. There is now an opportunity with increased demand for inputs and services to establish local service providers in the SIMI pocket areas.

### **Investment in Piped Water Systems Linked to Micro-irrigation**

SIMI has demonstrated tremendous returns and importance of piped water. Multiple Use Irrigation Systems linked to efficient micro-irrigation technologies including drip and micro sprinklers. Conventional surface water irrigation systems large or small are not suitable to support horticultural crops; they are far from households and cannot provide frequent and regular irrigation. Piped water systems are essential to establish pocket areas

that are consistently producing good quality and volumes of horticultural products needed to establish pocket areas. Currently there is a gap in funding these piped water systems.

### **Partnership with DDC/VDC**

There is a major opportunity to link project and government technical capacity to investment in agriculture from DDC/VDC block grants. SIMI has helped to develop this linkage and introduce policies that promote agricultural investment for local block grant funds. Investment in collection centers, piped irrigation systems, finance for micro-irrigation technologies and agricultural inputs can be supported by DDC/VDC resources.

### **Project and Government Coordination**

Closer integration of donor projects with government planning is essential. Government is open to partnership but planning cycles, agreements need closer coordination. Government support post project for disease and pest problems is very important.

### **Export and Market Potential**

Currently there is strong unmet demand for horticultural products in Nepal. There are also tremendous opportunities to export horticultural products to bordering areas of India and Bangladesh. Taking advantage of these export opportunities requires more work to meet phytosanitary regulations and to develop responsive trading systems that produce the appropriate products and can aggregate product to respond to market demands. There is an opportunity to brand healthy, mountain fresh Nepal produce.

### **Specialized Products (see respective sections for details)**

There are tremendous opportunities for specialized agricultural products including tea, coffee and essential oils for export markets. Improved branding, marketing and quality control, systems are required for the expansion of these opportunities.

### **Micro-irrigation Technologies**

There is a need for a new generation of micro-irrigation technologies needed for smallholders to expand their area of production to earn increased incomes. As water becomes scarcer with pending population pressures, urbanization, and climate change the use of efficient micro-irrigation technologies is essential to gain more productivity from given amounts of water.

### **Rural Collection Centers**

SIMI has developed a base of marketing and planning committees and collection centers. These collection centers need support to be strengthened and made more commercial. The collection center approach pioneered by SIMI needs to be dramatically expanded in order for smallholders to have access to commercial income earning opportunities.

### **Prioritize Smallholder Commercialization:**

SIMI has shown the potential of smallholder commercial agriculture to dramatically increase farmer incomes and to develop off-farm employment opportunities (see jobs study results) for a modest investment. Given the overall business environment it is crucial for Nepal to prioritize commercialization of smallholder producers.

The SIMI approach has also shown that in this process of smallholder commercialization is essential to develop local economic institutions including farmer groups, collection center marketing and planning committees, cooperatives, business and producer associations, that greatly improve local governance, resource allocation, inclusion, and social stability.

## 9. Sustainability

SIMI was designed to be sustainable. Through its value chain approach, it built farmer technical and organizational capacity, introduced affordable and locally appropriate technologies, strengthened input and output markets and created linkages between value chain actors. It also empowered women and other disadvantaged groups economically and socially, demonstrating the inclusive development needed for long-term sustainability. In addition, SIMI worked to create a policy environment more conducive to smallholder development and its success convinced government partners of the viability of the projects approach. Throughout, SIMI limited its direct financial support to beneficiaries, reducing market distortions, expectations of subsidy and the potentially debilitating effect of withdrawal of project support. The keys to SIMI's sustainability as well as new programs to continue the SIMI approach are described below.

### Establishing Value-Chains

The establishment of profitable farm and private sector enterprises for robust value-chains that provide appropriate inputs, equipment, and market access and that also provide embedded training and information services with the sale and purchase of inputs.

### Government partnerships

- **Local Level.** The development of strong linkages between the SIMI farmer groups and organizations including MPCs with local government the department of agriculture, and other line agencies so that SIMI farmers, enterprises, and pocket areas will continue to receive and be linked with government services. And in this process creating government ownership of the SIMI program results. Strong linkages developed with government and continuation of SIMI advisory committee to promote micro and small-scale irrigation.
- **National Level.** SIMI has helped to shift the paradigm of important government agencies to embrace public private partnership and to support the commercializing of smallholders and the specific packages and programs that SIMI has demonstrated. Government at the end of SIMI including at the senior levels of the Secretary of Agriculture and DGs of major departments has committed to utilizing the lessons and approach of SIMI. And has continued the SIMI government advisory committee chaired by the secretary of agriculture to support the promotion of micro-irrigations, MUS/ piped water systems, and developing value-chains to support smallholder commercialization.

### **New Programs and Projects**

New projects and programs being implemented by the SIMI partners are building upon the base established by SIMI:

- In the Midwestern region USAID Education for Income Generation (EIG) project (WI prime and including SIMI partners IDE, CEAPRED, and SAPPROS) is building on the multi subsector work established in all of the previous SIMI districts. SIMI establishment of government partnerships, input supply and micro-irrigation enterprise, and marketing systems is greatly facilitating EIG impact.
- In the Western development Region IDE is leading the implementation of the RPI supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates and the Research Into Use Project (RIU) supported by DFID including SIMI partners WI, CEAPRED, SAPPROS, and AEC that is building on SIMI impacts.
- Emphasis of these follow-up projects is to establish local service providers in former SIMI pocket areas to develop employment opportunities and to help make better access to embedded services contributing to sustainability.
- New projects supported by the government of Nepal and major donors including the Asian Development Bank, World Bank, and SDC are including micro-irrigation and the SIMI approach in their design.

## **Annex I—SIMI Progress**









S.No.	COMPONENT/Intervention/ Activities	Unit	Progress 2003/04				Progress 2004/05				Progress 2005/06				Progress 2006/07				Progress 2007/08				Progress 2008/09				Cumulative				Remarks				
			Annual Plan	No.	Participants		Annual Plan	No.	Participants		Annual Plan	No.	Participants		Annual Plan	No.	Participants		Annual Plan	No.	Participants		Annual Plan	No.	Participants		Annual Plan	No.	Participants						
					M	F			T	M			F	T			M	F			T	M			F	T			M	F		T	M	F	T
1.2.5.22	Review & experience sharing workshop of AT/MS/IT	No.															2	1	2	1	3	4	2	10	7	17	6	3	12	8	20				
1.2.5.23	Pocket level coordination meeting	No.															1	2	43	12	55	1	2	25	3	28	2	4	68	15	83				
1.2.5.24	Interaction workshop with master leader farmers	No.															2	2	23	21	44						2	2	23	21	44				
1.2.5.25	VDC and service center level coordination meeting and workshop	No.															1	1	42		42	1	1	31	1	32	2	2	73	1	74				
1.2.5.26	District level stakeholders coordination meeting	No.															1	1	25	1	26	2	1	32	2	34	3	2	57	3	60				
1.2.5.27	Technology & program feedback meeting and best mistri award	No.															1	1	12		12						1	1	12		12				
1.2.5.28	Dealer-manufacturer-distributor-linkage workshop & best dealer award	No.															2	1	20	3	23						2	1	20	3	23				
1.2.5.29	Orientation on SIMI strategy to NGO, LA and DADO staff	No.															1	3	92	60	152	1	1	13	8	21	2	4	105	68	173				
1.2.5.30	Progress review and experience sharing with NGO	No.															1	1	27	6	33	1	1	17	2	19	2	2	44	8	52				
1.2.5.34	Quarterly regional program review and meeting with DM PO and regional technical team	No.															1	3	36	27	63	6	2	32	10	42	7	5	68	37	105				
1.2.5.35	SIMI progress sharing, & monitoring visit by Government's district & regional officer	No.															2	1	21	4	25	3	2	60	4	64	5	3	81	8	89				
1.2.5.36	Feedback and sharing meeting with Irrigation technicians and stakeholders on MIT quality and performance	No.															1	1	40	6	46						1	1	40	6	46				
1.2.5.37	Account keeping training to revolving fund users and cooperatives	No.															1	1	4	11	15						1	1	4	11	15				
1.2.5.38	Economic literacy class to illiterate dalit revolving fund users and group (3 months)	No.															3	2		45	45						3	2		45	45				
1.2.5.39	Revolving fund management training to groups	No.															7	3	6	72	78						7	3	6	72	78				
1.2.5.40	Training to Input Service Providers/Output Service Providers on Business Planning and Business Promotion	No.															1	1	28	4	32						1	1	28	4	32				
1.2.5.41	Quarterly progress review meeting with DM,PO	No.															3	2	52	14	66	3	4	16	12	28	6	6	68	26	94				
1.2.5.42	Training on account keeping and management to revolving fund cooperatives	No.															1	1	10	3	13						1	1	10	3	13				
1.2.5.43	Value chain development training to staffs	No.															1	1	27	11	38						1	1	27	11	38				
1.2.5.44	Interaction workshop of MIT wholesaler, Dealer, Manufacturer and Assembler	No.															1	1									1	1							
1.2.5.45	Support to Revolving Fund groups for Cooperative Registration	No.															9	8	7	72	79	1					10	8	7	72	79				
1.2.5.46	Joint Monitoring	No.															2	2	36	2	38	2	2	45	5	50	4	4	81	7	88				
1.2.5.47	Interaction workshop of MIT wholesaler, Dealer, Manufacturer and Assembler	No.															1	1	23	4	27						1	1	23	4	27				
1.2.5.48	Training to Input Service Providers/Output Service Providers on Business Planning and Business Promotion	No.															1	1	10	5	15						1	1	10	5	15				
1.2.5.49	Experience Sharing of Input/out put service provider	No.															1	1									1	1							
1.2.5.50	Local Service Providers Training	No.															1	1	5	7	12	2	1	7	9	16	3	2	12	16	28				
1.2.5.51	Value chain Training to NGO,DADO,SIMI field staff	No.															1	2	21	16	37						1	2	21	16	37				
1.2.5.52	Quarterly Progress review meeting among	No.															3	3	17	8	25						3	3	17	8	25				
1.2.5.53	Capacity building of project, NGO and government staffs	No.															3	3	29	9	38	1					4	3	29	9	38				
1.2.5.54	Regional level quarterly progress review meeting with DADO/DLSO/Project/NGO Staffs	No.															4	2	25	9	34	2					6	2	25	9	34				
1.2.5.55	Observation tour for project/government/NGO staffs and farmers	No.															1	1	27	10	37	1					2	1	27	10	37				
1.2.5.56	Monitoring visit of government, project and NGO staffs to project districts	No.															2	1	16	13	29	1					3	1	16	13	29				
1.2.5.57	Technology & program feedback meeting and best mistri award	No.	9	9	67	4	71	13	10	108		108	1	1	27		27	1	1	20		20	4	4	3	1	4			28	25	225	5	230	
1.2.5.58	Fertilizer dealer selection & meeting	No.															3	3	54	12	66							39	58	87	34	121			

S.No.	COMPONENT/Intervention/ Activities	Unit	Progress 2003/04					Progress 2004/05					Progress 2005/06					Progress 2006/07					Progress 2007/08					Progress 2008/09					Cumulative					Remarks
			Annual Plan	No.	Participants			Annual Plan	No.	Participants			Annual Plan	No.	Participants			Annual Plan	No.	Participants			Annual Plan	No.	Participants			Annual Plan	No.	Participants			Annual Plan	No.	Participants			
					M	F	T			M	F	T			M	F	T			M	F	T			M	F	T			M	F	T			M	F	T	
1.2.5.59	Dealer manufacturer-distributor linkage workshop & best dealer award		3					8	5	71	1	72	5	5	51		51															16	10	122	1	123		
1.2.5.60	Best farmers awards	No.	8	7	64	9	73						3																		11	7	64	9	73			
1.2.5.61	Best plastic house award	No.																11	5	29	17	46									11	5	29	17	46			
1.2.6	<b>Technical capacity enhancement of SIMI staff</b>																																					
1.2.6.1	Orientation to CM about activities implementation	No.	7	7	61	62	123																36	31	115	47	162	46	40	175	90	265	89	78	351	199	550	
1.2.6.2	Orientation on SIMI strategy and social mobilization to SMs (at CEAPRED)		1	1	24	6	30		1	16	9	25											8	12	39	38	77					9	14	79	53	132		
1.2.6.3	Social mobilization training to social mobilizers		2	2	78	63	141																1	1		19	19				3	3	78	82	160			
1.2.6.4	Off-season Vegetables training to agritechnicians (at Khumaltar)		1	1	17	4	21																2	3	29	4	33				3	4	46	8	54			
1.2.6.5	Technical capacity building training to CM on Social Mobilization, Value chain and vegetable production technology	No.																					5	4	9	27	36	1	1	10	5	15	6	5	19	32	51	
1.2.6.6	Technical capacity building training to CM on Social Mobilization, Value chain and vegetable production technology	No.																					2	2	40	7	47	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	41	9	50	
1.2.6.7	Training observation visit of agri staffs specially to tunnel culture and cropping demonstration sites							1	1	4	1	5	1	1	3	2	5						1	1	16	9	25				3	3	23	12	35			
1.2.6.8	Experience sharing of SIMI (CEAPRED) staff with other CEAPRED implemented projects		1	1	17	2	19	1	1				1	1	19	2	21	1	1	18	3	21	1	1	5	2	7				5	5	59	9	68			
1.2.6.9	Review and experience sharing of social motivators		3	3	29	17	46	2	2	17	12	29	2	2	12	13	25														7	7	58	42	100			
1.2.6.9.1	Review and experience sharing of social motivators at regional level (NPI)							2	2														1	1							3	3						
1.2.6.10	Capacity building training to SM/CM on nursery raising (Butwal)							1	1	46	39	85											2	2	11	9	20				3	3	57	48	105			
1.2.6.11	Capacity building training to SM/CM on nursery raising (Nepalgunj)							1	1	25	6	31											1	1	9	11	20				2	2	34	17	51			
1.2.6.12	Capacity building training to SM/CM on IPM (Butwal)							1	1	46	39	85																			1	1	46	39	85			
1.2.6.13	Capacity building training to SM/CM on IPM (Nepalgunj)							1	1	25	6	31		1	10	3	13														1	2	35	9	44			
1.2.6.14	Orientation to SM/CM on activities implementation at the district head office (Bi-monthly)							26	28	268	219	487	35	28	231	194	425	64	61	541	348	889										125	117	1040	761	1801		
1.2.6.15	Leaflet/Brochures publication (for staffs)							1	1																						1	1						
1.2.6.18	Capacity building training to CM	No.																					2	2	20	7	27				2	2	20	7	27			
1.2.6.19	Value chain analysis training to Program officer, staffs, DADO staffs	No.																					22	26	150	56	206				22	26	150	56	206			
1.2.6.29	Value Chain/Review and refresher training on value chain analysis to DADO/DLSO staffs, MPC Staffs	No.																										2	2	47	2	49	2	2	47	2	49	
1.2.6.30	PRISM and its application orientation training to SIMI staffs (2 days)	No.																										1	1	11	3	14	1	1	11	3	14	
1.2.6.31	Capacity building on IPM/Bio pesticides technology/good governance	No.																										2	1	25	14	39	2	1	25	14	39	
1.2.6.32	Interaction workshop with master leader farmers												1	1	10	6	16	1	1	14	6	20									2	2	24	12	36			
1.2.6.33	Technical capacity building training to Agriculture technicians on recent technology on off-season vegetable production	No.											1	1	21	2	23	1	1	28	6	34									2	2	49	8	57			
1.2.6.34	Orientation/strengthening of agrovet association	No.											1	1	16	3	19														1	1	16	3	19			
1.2.6.36	Orientation and interaction with leader farmers	No.											3	4	50	24	74														3	4	50	24	74			
1.2.6.38	Review and experience sharing workshop of agri technician	No.											7	7	28	5	33	6	6	58	14	72									13	13	86	19	105			
1.2.6.39	Capacity building training to SM/CM on off-season vegetable production practices with special focus on integrated pest management	No.											7	7	71	36	107	1	1	18	10	28									8	8	89	46	135			
1.2.6.40	Capacity building of agri staff through training, visits reference materials	No.																1	1												1	1						
1.2.6.41	Soil Solarization training for AT/MS	No.						9	9	152	69	221																			9	9	152	69	221			
1.2.6.43	IPM phytosanitary meeting	No.						2	7	99	61	160																			2	7	99	61	160			























**Annex I: Goat**

S.No.	COMPONENT/ <i>Intervention</i> / Activities	Unit	Cumulative 2007/08					Cumulative 2008/09					Cumulative 2007/09				
			Target	Progres	Participants			Target	Progres	Participants			Target	Progres	Participants		
					M	F	T			M	F	T			M	F	T
<b>1</b>	<b>Input Marketing Intervention</b>																
1.1	Training to agrovet on improved goat rearing																
1.2	New VAHW selection and technical training to selected VAHW																
1.3	Refresher training to old VAHW trainee																
1.4	Supporting existing VAHW with burdizzo castrator																
1.5	Link VAHW with other line agencies for business establishment		2	2	6		6					2	2	6			6
1.6	Support on establishment agro-vet shop VAHW		2	1								2	1				
<b>1.7</b>	<b>R&amp;D</b>																
1.7.1	R&D of Dipping tank portable		1	1								1	1				
1.7.2	R&D of Dipping tank construction		1	1				1	1			2	2				
1.7.3	R&D of pasture and forage development		3	1	10	34	44					3	1	10	34	44	
1.7.4	Provision of Breeding buck		3	3				2	1			5	4				
1.7.5	Provision of She goat																
1.7.6	Selenium minneral block		50	50	50			100	1	23	37	60	150	51	73	37	60
1.8	Technical capacity building training on veterenary medicine to agrovet and HAHW		1										1				
1.9	Refresher and new production technology training to old VAHW		1	1	9		9					1	1	9			9
<b>2</b>	<b>Production intervention</b>																
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Farmers group formation and mobilization</b>																
2.1.1	Farmers group formation (10 farmers in 1 group)		30					2	19	101	197	298	32	19	101	197	298
2.1.2	Program orientation to farmers group (20 farmres in one orientation)		28	12	109	169	278	15	16	80	207	287	43	28	189	376	565
2.1.3	Group management training to farmer groups		1										1				
2.1.4	Leader farmer selection		10	10		10	10						10	10		10	10
2.1.5	Master leader farmers selection																
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Farmers training (20 farmers in one training)</b>																
2.2.1	Improved goat reaining training (problem specific for example-Disease, Feeding, vaccination, deworming,)		65	58	346	943	1289	23	23	119	440	559	88	81	465	1383	1848
2.2.2	Goat shed construction training		14	12	97	179	276	10	7	24	106	130	24	19	121	285	406



2.4.1	Revolving fund mobilization for goat exchange (only for very marginalized community)																	
2.4.2	Revolving fund management training to ultrapoor, dalit and women group																	
<b>3</b>	<b>Output Marketing Intervention</b>																	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Market study and analysis</b>																	
3.1.1	Local Market study																	
3.1.2	Regional market study																	
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Marketing committee formation and strengthening</b>																	
3.2.1	Marketing committee formation		3	3	49	47	96						3	3	49	47	96	
3.2.2	Marketing committee meeting		3	3	22	13	35						3	3	22	13	35	
3.2.3	Marketing committee management training		1	1	15	11	26						1	1	15	11	26	
3.2.4	Cooperative management training (Combine for all SPs)																	
3.2.5	Interaction meeting between marketing committee and output traders		1	1	12	26	38	2	1	11	2	13	3	2	23	28	51	
3.2.6	Interaction meeting between marketing committee and farmers group		3	3	25	72	97	6	5	73	19	92	9	8	98	91	189	
3.2.7	Marketing committee exposure visit to district market center																	
3.2.8	Marketing committee exposure visit to regional market center																	
3.2.9	Establishment of hat bazar/ collection center		1	1									1	1				
3.2.10	Establishment of fresh house																	
3.2.11	Demonstration of stall feeding		2	2	2		2	1	1		1	1	3	3	2	1	3	
3.2.12	Strengthening market out let		1	1				1	1				2	2				
3.2.13	Exposure visit for MPC and Group	No.						1					1					
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Market Information system (MIS) strengthening</b>																	
3.3.1	MIS information center establishment at local level (price display board)		1	2									1	2				
3.3.2	Technical information display board																	
3.3.3	Price information broadcast on local FM/Regional Television																	
3.3.4	MIS information center establishment at local level (model meat shop)																	
3.3.5	Award to farmers of the year (I,II,III)		1										1					
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Visit/Interaction/Workshop</b>																	
3.4.1	Traders visit to production area																	
3.4.2	Interaction between farmers and traders		1	2	26	10	36						1	2	26	10	36	

3.4.3	Coordination meeting between farmers and meat shops/ fresh house		1	1	5	5	10						1	1	5	5	10
3.4.4	Inter pocket farmers visit		2					1					3				
3.4.5	AT, MS program sharing meeting		3										3				
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Training</b>																
3.5.1	Training on hygienic meat production/processing training		1	1	10	2	12						1	1	10	2	12
<b>4</b>	<b>Coordination and linkage</b>																
4.1	Formulation and orientation of coordination committee (with DLSO, DADO, DDC, DFO, DSCO, VDC & banks, cooperatives )		3	2	25	12	37						3	2	25	12	37
4.2	Meeting of coordination committee		1										1				
4.3	Interaction meeting of all stakeholders for planning		1										1				
4.4	Interaction meeting of agrovet, VAHW, Farmers, Livestock sub center & DLSO		1	1	1	9	10						1	1	1	9	10
4.5	Linkage and coordination meeting among service providers and Gos		1	1	15	10	25						1	1	15	10	25
4.6	Linkage and coordination meeting between VAHW, DLSO, LSC, farmers and other vet input suppliers		1	1	9		9	1	1	15	6	21	2	2	24	6	30
4.7	Coordination and linkage meeting among farmers and VAHW		1										1				
4.8	District coordination committee meeting	No.						1	1	62	4	66	1	1	62	4	66
<b>5</b>	<b>Monitoring and supervision</b>																
5.1	Monitoring and supervision of on-going program activities by coordination committee																
5.2	Review meeting of SP with group leaders		1	1	5	7	12						1	1	5	7	12
5.3	Field staff meeting		10	10	70	29	99	8	4	19	10	29	18	14	89	39	128
5.4	Review meeting among SP, SP and project officer		12	10	49	11	60	9	6	52	6	58	21	16	101	17	118
5.5	Monthly staff meeting		9	1	4	2	6						9	1	4	2	6
5.6	Annual progress review and project completion sharing with stakeholders	No.						1	1	27	12	39	1	1	27	12	39

**Annex I: Tea and Coffee**

S.No.	COMPONENT/ <i>Intervention</i> / Activities	Unit	Cumulative 2007/08					Cumulative 2008/09					Cumulative 2007/09					
			Target	Progres s	Participants			Target	Progres s	Participants			Target	Progres s	Participants			
					M	F	T			M	F	T			M	F	T	
<b>A</b>	<b>TEA (Central level activities)</b>																	
<b>1.1</b>	<b><i>Compliance Committee capacity building meeting</i></b>	No.	4	3	4		4					4	3	4				4
1.1.1	CoC Certification of members Tea	No.	3	1								3	1					
1.1.2	CoC Logo Registration (national)	No.	1									1						
<b>1.2</b>	<b><i>CoC Market Promotion</i></b>		2									2						
1.2.1	Development of Data Base	No.	2									2						
1.2.2	(CoC) Website development and hosting	No.	1									1						
1.2.3	CoC market Linkage (sales)	No.	9	6								9	6					
<b>1.3</b>	<b><i>CoC Extension Program</i></b>	No.	2									2						
	CoC awareness program*			1									1					37
	Monotoring and followup of organic pesticides and record keeping*			546									546					580
	Monotoring and followup of organic pesticides and Internal Control System*			2									2					34
<b>2</b>	<b>Support AEC for conducting Tea Alliance Secretariat</b>	No.																
<b>2.1</b>	<b><i>Capacity Building</i></b>																	
2.1.1	Institutional Capacity Building	No.																
<b>2.2</b>	<b><i>CoC Implementation</i></b>																	
2.2.1	CoC Promotion	No.																
2.2.2	CoC Implementation and certification	No.																
<b>2.3</b>	<b><i>Training/Seminar/Workshop</i></b>																	
2.3.1	Marketing Development of tea	No.																
	National Seminar on CoC in Orthodox Tea Sector of Nepal	No.		1	3								1	3				3
	FAO/IGGT Forum Meeting, China	No.		1	1								1	1				1
	Tea Tasting Event	No.		1	3	1							1	3	1			4
	Tea technical committee meeting	No.		4	1								4	1				1
	Compliance committee meeting	No.		1	1								1	1				1
	Bio slurry management training to farmers*	No.		11									11					342
	ICS/CoC Training*	No.		2									2					41
	CoC awareness training*	No.		34									34					252
	CoC awareness and organic cultivation compost making technology training*	No.		3									3					13



4.1	Feasibility study/development	No.			1									1					
5	<b>Support AEC for conducting Coffee Alliance Secretariat</b>																		
5.1	<b>Capacity Building</b>																		
5.1.1	Skill tasting																		
5.1.2	Pulper distribution																		
5.2	<b>Training/Seminar/Workshop</b>																		
5.2.1	Seminar on findings of coffee white stem borer study				1	17	1	18						1	17	1	18		
5.2.2	Training on organic coffee				1	26	3	29						1	26	3	29		
5.3	<b>Coordination &amp; Linkage</b>																		
5.3.1	<b>Coffee Alliance Meeting &amp; Coordination</b>				2	5		5						2	5		5		
	Presentation on Organic Certification from One Cert Asia				1	11	1	12						1	11	1	12		
	Meeting with Folk Nepal				1	3		3						1	3		3		
	Meeting with Folk Nepal & Everest Coffee Mill				1	1		1						1	1		1		
	Meeting with Folk Nepal & Plantec Nepal				1	1		1						1	1		1		
	Meeting with HCPCL and Folk Nepal				1	1		1						1	1		1		
	Coffee sector working group/task force meeting				1	1		1						1	1		1		
	Meeting with One Cert Asia				1	9		9						1	9		9		
	Coffee strategic planning workshop				1	2		2						1	2		2		
	Meeting with Anup Singh and Coffee farmers at Syangja and Palpa DCPA				2	3		3						2	3		3		
	Fair Trade Certification training/meeting				1	9	1	10						1	9	1	10		
<b>Enterprise: Coffee (District level activities)</b>																			
1	<b>Input Marketing Intervention</b>																		
1.2	<b>Rain water harvesting for irrigation</b>																		
1.2.2	Leaflet publication				1	1								1	1				
2	<b>Production Intervention</b>																		
2.1	<b>Group formation and orientation</b>																		
2.1.1	Farmers group formation				4				33	25	260	278	538	37	25	260	278	538	
2.1.2	Program orientation to target group				7	11	92	15	107	5	14	134	118	252	12	25	226	133	359
2.2	<b>Training</b>																		
2.2.1	Training on coffee plantation				4	4	35	37	72	15	15	158	166	324	19	19	193	203	396
2.2.5	Training on wet processing (2days)						1	9	6	15					1	9	6	15	
2.2.6	Training on disease and pest management				5	5	51	36	87						5	5	51	36	87
2.2.8	Training & pruning of coffee plant				6	6	35	75	110	10	10	83	148	231	16	16	118	223	341
2.2.9	Training on inter-cropping practices				8	8	71	83	154	12	12	123	133	256	20	20	194	216	410
2.2.10	Field level agriculture mobile training based on problem				9	9	51	68	119	16	17	148	254	402	25	26	199	322	521

2.2.11	Shed management training																	
2.2.12	Shed Management and urine collection training		12	9	75	86	161	4	7	61	120	181	16	16	136	206	342	
2.2.13	Identification and Mother plant selection to Seed sourcing		1	1									1	1				
2.2.14	Training on organic farming/internal control system (ICS)							1					1					
2.2.15	Training on coffee brewing and cup tasting at group level							3	5	53	75	128	3	5	53	75	128	
<b>3</b>	<b>Marketing intervention</b>																	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Coffee quality management</b>																	
3.1.2	Training on improved grading and packaging technology at group level		6	6	68	67	135	1	1	12	5	17	7	7	80	72	152	
3.1.3	Training on washed/ semi washed processing technique		1	1	11	6	17	1					2	1	11	6	17	
3.1.4	Quality management training to pulper operators		1					2	1	17	4	21	3	1	17	4	21	
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Pulper center establishment</b>																	
3.2.1	Pulping center establishment		1	2	117	76	193						1	2	117	76	193	
3.2.2	Pulping operation training																	
3.2.4	Pulper repair and maintenance training		1	2	18	6	24						1	2	18	6	24	
3.2.5	Pulping center establishment							1	2	14	2	16	1	2	14	2	16	
3.2.6	Improved on pulping technology		1	1									1	1				
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Exhibition/ interaction</b>																	
3.3.2	Celebration of coffee day		1	1	11	5	16						1	1	11	5	16	
3.3.4	District level interaction meeting with traders, processor and exporter		1	1	11	2	13	1					2	1	11	2	13	
3.3.5	Interaction meeting with coffee nursery growers, LRPs and Pulper Operators							1					1					
<b>5</b>	<b>Monitoring, supervision and reporting</b>																	
5.3	Field staff meeting		11	6	24	19	43	8	8	35	28	63	19	14	59	47	106	
<b>6</b>	<b>Need based support program</b>								1	14	6	20		1	14	6	20	

**Annex I: NTFP**

S.No.	COMPONENT/Intervention / Activities	Unit	Cumulative 2007/08					Cumulative 2008/09					Cumulative 2007/09				
			Target	Progress	Participants			Target	Progress	Participants			Target	Progress	Participants		
					M	F	T			M	F	T			M	F	T
<b>1</b>	<b>Chamomile</b>																
1.1	Program Orientation & Crop Planning meeting in new area.		39	33	203	237	440	20	21	217	133	350	59	54	420	370	790
1.2	New Crop Support		13	17	45	11	56						13	17	45	11	56
1.3	Crop demonstration in new area		3	4	6	2	8	3	5	7	4	11	6	9	13	6	19
1.4	Seed Sowing, Sucker transplanting training		18	12	128	76	204	14	17	146	76	222	32	29	274	152	426
1.5	Disease & Pest management training		12	12	112	43	155	6	4	27	14	41	18	16	139	57	196
1.8	Harvesting and seed storage training		11	7	51	47	98	8	8	54	39	93	19	15	105	86	191
<b>2</b>	<b>Mentha</b>																
2.1	Nursery management training		38	21	150	113	263	9	7	112	12	124	47	28	262	125	387
2.2	Program Orientation & Crop Planning meeting		40	13	209	71	280	22	17	234	105	339	62	30	443	176	619
2.3	Sucker transplantation training		22	54	402	176	578	20	22	373	95	468	42	76	775	271	1046
2.4	Disease and pest management training		16	14	280	54	334	9	9	122	46	168	25	23	402	100	502
2.5	Crop demonstration in new area							2	2	6	2	8	2	2	6	2	8
<b>3</b>	<b>Lemongrass/ Citronella/ Palmarosa cultivation</b>																
3.1	New Crop Support																
3.2	Organic cultivation of perennial essential oil crops trainings, guideline preparation		9	9	272	138	410						9	9	272	138	410
3.3	Harvesting & Seed Storage training							2					2				
<b>4</b>	<b>Eucalyptus</b>																
4.1	Transportation for the Eucalyptus seedling		8	5	6	4	10	1	1				9	6	6	4	10
<b>5</b>	<b>Demonstration of New essential crops</b>																
5.1	Demonstration of new essential oil crops (french basil, european chamomile)		4	5	16	3	19						4	5	16	3	19
<b>6</b>	<b>Nursery for NTFP</b>																
6.1	Training for nursery manager							1					1				
6.2	Nursery management training to entrepreneurs (Ritha, Dalchini, Timur)		3	3	36	41	77	3	2	36	14	50	6	5	72	55	127
6.3	Seeds, poly bag support		3	3				5					8	3			
6.4	Seedling transportation one lot																
6.5	Seedling transplantation support		6	6				3					9	6			
6.6	Transplantation training		5	1	47	4	51	4					9	1	47	4	51
6.7	Support collector and traders for market linkage activities		3	3	6		6						3	3	6		6

<b>7</b>	<b>Distillation/ Processing</b>																
7.1	Post harvesting management training including distillation	10	9	141	37	178	3	4	49	34	83	13	13	190	71	261	
7.2	Trial distillation of Ginger, Sugandha kokila, timur, kachur, kush jara etc.	7	4	31	12	43						7	4	31	12	43	
7.3	DU management suppor	12	3	5	6	11	11	9	7	6	13	23	12	12	12	24	
7.4	Mou between DU management committee and farmers/CFUGs	10	10	178	77	255	7	6	74	26	100	17	16	252	103	355	
7.5	Support for establishment of new direct fire distillation units	5	3	54	10	64	5	3	14	4	18	10	6	68	14	82	
7.6	Harvesting and post harvesting management training to CFUGs and Individuals NTFP collectors	1					2					3					
<b>8</b>	<b>Exposure visit</b>																
8.1	Cross visit to DU management committee members (Esp. Bardiya & Kailali)	1	1	3	3	6	10	5	20	8	28	11	6	23	11	34	
8.2	Linkagebetween private entrepreneurs with DU manufacturer																
8.3	Exposure visit to DU members	2	1	1	4	5	1					3	1	1	4	5	
<b>9</b>	<b>Trainings</b>																
9.1	NTFP management training to DFO Staff and concerned other stake holders (2 participants)	1	1	2		2	1	2	33	20	53	2	3	35	20	55	
9.2	NTFP management training to DFO Staff and concerned other stake holders (4 participants)	3	3	14		14	3	4	22		22	6	7	36		36	
9.3	NTFP management training at pocket level						4	2	11	39	50	4	2	11	39	50	
<b>10</b>	<b>Others</b>																
10.1	Stake holders meeting at district level	7	4	54	13	67	5	4	41	10	51	12	8	95	23	118	
10.2	BDS Value chain training to staff	2	1	1		1	2	2	4	1	5	4	3	5	1	6	
10.3	Field monitoring and supervision by DADO, DFO, DDC, FECOFUN.		1	24	4	28	1	1	10	3	13	1	2	34	7	41	



3.1.1	Business plan training to farmers group and output treaders		1	1	12	4	16						1	1	12	4	16
<b>3.2</b>	<b><i>Visit/Interaction/Workshop</i></b>																
3.2.1	Inter-district visit to farmers group:		1	1	5	5	10						1	1	5	5	10
3.2.2	Coordination meeting with DADO, FG,Private fish farm and out put traders		1	1	7	16	23						1	1	7	16	23
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Training</b>																
3.3.1	Post harvest technolgey training to out put traders for Supplying to national and international market		1	1	10		10						1	1	10		10
<b>4</b>	<b>Coordination and linkage</b>																
4.1	Interaction meeting of all stakeholders for implemented fish farmining busines		1										1				
4.2	Coordination meeting with DADO and farmers group		1	1	1	12	13						1	1	1	12	13

Annex I: Summary of Nepal SIMI Humla District NTFP Progress, 2007/08

S.N.	COMPONENT/Intervention/ Activities	Unit	1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarter Target			Total Target	Humla District (Oct 2007 to Jun 2008) Progress												Remarks				
							1st Quarter Progress				2nd Quarter Progress				3rd Quarter Progress					Total			
							No	Participants			No	Participants			No	Participants				No	Participants		
								M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T			M	F	T
1	NGO assessment in Humla		1			1	1	21	2	23							1	21	2	23			
1 1	Identification of possible micro enterprises for pro-poor / women		45	15	60	25	290	96	386					22	286	130	416	47	576	226	802		
1 2	Awareness package focused to pro poor / women enterprise H/H level		17	17	17	51	17	375	107	482	17	3,637	3,709	7,346	17	3,637	3,709	7,346	51	7,649	7,525	15,174	ongoing process, benefit participants
1 3	Identification of group enterprises		10	3	13					7	257	81	338	5	138	56	194	12	395	137	532		
1 4	Detail Information collection for possible enterprises		2	1	3					4	724	152	876	2	71	28	99	6	795	180	975		
1 5	Business Planning Support to group and Network		4	2	6					1	27	12	39	4	48	12	60	5	75	24	99		
2	Physibility study of potential enterprise in Humla field		2		2	1	25	7	32									1	25	7	32		
2 1	Identification of CFUG and recruitment for project activities		2	1	3					1	81	13	94	1	464	456	920	2	545	469	1,014		
2 2	Review and improvement of CFUGs OP		4	4	8					2	307	286	593	7	1,124	866	1,990	9	1,431	1,152	2,583		
2 3	Technical and management support to CFUG		17	17	34					17	608	201	809	17	477	130	607	34	1,085	331	1,416		
2 4	Wel being ranking of Selected CFUG		1	5	6					1	7		7	2	60	30	90	3	67	30	97	Program sharing Quarterly Meeting	
2 5	Sustainable NTFPs harvesting training													3	35	6	41	3	35	6	41		
2 6	Incorporation of Yarsagumba in CF OP													1	11	1	12	1	11	1	12		
2 7	Incorporation of NTFPs in CF OP													2	38	10	48	2	38	10	48		
3	Project area selection clusterwise		1		1	1	7	2	9									1	7	2	9		
3 1	Identification and selection BDS (Provider) LRP		6	4	10					4	220	108	328	4	5		5	8	225	108	333		
4	Detail implementation (DIP) preparation and finalize support		1		1	1	12	1	13									1	12	1	13		
4 4	District level traders's meetings													1	17		17	1	17		17	with WUPAP and CCI	
5	Partner NGO selection and agreement		1		1	1	11	3	14									1	11	3	14		
5 1	District Level Programme inception and project coordination Committee formation meeting		1		1					1	21	2	23	1	31	1	32	2	52	3	55	Co-ordination committee formation	
5 2	Identification of primary clients collection of baseline information		17	4	21					8	688	284	972	2	91	35	126	10	779	319	1,098	9 FUG ongoing	
5 2	Market Information services (m/s)									on going process												District wise	
5 3	Meeting among CBFES, FUG and others market actors		8	9	17					5	111	38	149	12	146	51	197	17	257	89	346		
6	Staff hire and orientation		1		1	1	3	1	4									1	3	1	4		
6 1	District, Regional, National and International Trader Roaster prepared and distribution traders, DFO, DDC, WUPPA and other line agencies		1		1					Districtwise NTFPs collectors and local district trader distribution													
6 2	Leveraging of resources for CFUG activities													2	5	5	10	2	5	5	10		
7	CF OP gap analysis		8		8	4	23	11	34									4	23	11	34		
8	Project implementation strategy meeting with District Stakeholder		1		1	1	13	2	15									1	13	2	15		
10	Project implementation strategy meeting		1		1	1	7	2	9									1	7	2	9		
11	Micro enterprise creation and development (MECD) training		1		1	1	9	2	11									1	9	2	11		

S.N.	COMPONENT/Intervention/ Activities	Unit	1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarter Target		Total Target	Humla District (Oct 2007 to Jun 2008) Progress												Remarks				
						1st Quarter Progress				2nd Quarter Progress				3rd Quarter Progress					Total			
						No	Participants			No	Participants			No	Participants				No	Participants		
							M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T			M	F	T
12	Value chain analysis training		1	1	2	1	9	2	11	1	17	2	19				2	26	4	30		

Annex I: SIMI OVC

S.No.	COMPONENT/Intervention/ Activities	Unit	Compiled 2006/07					Compiled 2007/08					Compiled 2008/09					Cumulative 2006/09				
			Target	Progress	Participants			Target	Progress	Participants			Target	Progress	Participants			Target	Progress	Participants		
					M	F	T			M	F	T			M	F	T			M	F	T
HO 1	Monthly meetings (AC center)	No	3	1													3	1				
HO 2	Die development	No	1	1													1	1				
HO 3	Mud filter development and testing	No	30	30													30	30				
HO 4	Impact study of plastic filter	No	1														1					
HO 5	Sticker/packing box development	No	1														1					
HO 6	Safa filter demonstration	No	50														50					
HO 7	Filter water sample testing	No	1														1					
HO 8	Mud filter potter training	No	1														1					
HO 9	Filter operation manual	No	1000	1000													1000	1000				
HO 10	SIMI OVC folder preparation	No	1000	1000													1000	1000				
RO 1	Base line survey	No	1	1													1	1				
RO 2	Data analysis of base line survey	No	1	1													1	1				
RO 3	AWP workshop	No	1	1	26	11	37										1	1	26	11	37	
RO 4	Iron level testing	No	1	1													1	1				
RO 5	End line impact survey	No	1														1					
RO 6	Data analysis of impact survey	No	1														1					
RO 7	Monthly meetings (region)	No	7	7	48	27	75										7	7	48	27	75	
RO 8	Monthly report preparation & submission	No	8	8													8	8				
RO 9	Field visit & monitoring & supervision	No	8	8													8	8				
<b>A.</b>	<b>Capacity Building Activities</b>																					
A 1	Training to Private Practitioners using CB-IMCI Protocol (5 days)	No	1	1	10	4	14	3	3	25	3	28					4	4	35	7	42	
A 2	Training to Private Health Practitioners using CB-IMCI Protocol (3 days)	No						2	3	14	4	18	7	7	51	14	65	9	10	65	18	83
A 3	Refresher Training to FCHVs on CB-IMCI Model (2 days)	No	2	2		51	51	5	5	7	125	132	8	8		150	150	15	15	7	326	333
A 4	Private Health Practitioners (3 days)							2	2	9	9	18					2	2	9	9	18	
A 5	Refresher training to private health practitioners (2 days)	No						4	4	20	8	28					4	4	20	8	28	
A 6	Value chain analysis training to OVC staffs	No						3	3	3	11	14					3	3	3	11	14	
A 7	Health and Nutrition education training to GOs/NGOs/Teachers clubs	No						2	2	42	16	58					2	2	42	16	58	
A 8	Training to Traditional Healer on Health And Nutrition	No						5	6	126	8	134					5	6	126	8	134	
A 9	Key Health Message by Health Facility to GD Groups	No						90	90	1	1904	1905	6	5		80	80	96	95	1	1984	1985
A 10	Private Health Service Provider Strengthening	No						6	6	4		4					6	6	4		4	
A 11	BDS Approach Training	No						8	7	5	4	9					8	7	5	4	9	

A 12	Female community health volunteer (2 days)							2	2		73	73						2	2		73	73
A 13	Orientation to traditional healers (1 days)	No	6	6	128	11	139	2	1	27	5	32	7	5	87	2	89	15	12	242	18	260
A 14	Technical students mobilization in the field of intervention							1	1	4	36	40						1	1	4	36	40
A 15	Role play by GD member	No											15	17	9	429	438	15	17	9	429	438
A 16	Social mobilization training to staff	No	1	1		19	19						1	1	1	9	10	2	2	1	28	29
<b>B</b>	<b>Awareness Raising Activities</b>																					
B 1	Street Drama	No	17	17				31	20									48	37			
B 2	Health And Nutrition message relay through Local FM	No						4	9									4	9			
B 3	Nutritious Demonstrations (ORS, Super Flour, Nutritious Food)	No	6	6				21	22	22	504	526	128	130	113	3718	3831	155	158	135	4222	4357
B 4	Healthy Baby Competition	No	20	20	399	337	736	35	37	521	1126	1647	36	40	523	873	1396	91	97	1443	2336	3779
B 5	Lok Dohori Competition on health and nutrition and message	No						4	2		116	116	9	6	74	283	357	13	8	74	399	473
B 6	Health and Nutrition Class at School (Student Of class 6, 7 & 8)	No	20	20	92	135	227	25	25	1628	1626	3254						45	45	1720	1761	3481
B 7	Celebration of Health Events (Iodine Month, Vitamin A Day, World Health Day, Environmental Day, Nutritional Week)	No						38	29	18	448	466	35	26	18	416	434	73	55	36	864	900
B 8	Health rally with information plate (Tin plate)	No						15	18	38	562	600	18	22	3	777	780	33	40	41	1339	1380
B 9	Quiz contest among local schools on child health and nutrition							9	8	95	53	148						9	8	95	53	148
B 10	District level exposure visit with T-Shirt distribution (Nutritious food slogan)							1	3	10	118	128						1	3	10	118	128
B 11	Exposure visit	No						6	4	8	141	149	13	13	35	650	685	19	17	43	791	834
B 12	Referral Support to malnutrition child							5	63	42	1058	1100						5	63	42	1058	1100
B 13	Kitchen garden training	No						90	13	6	258	264	189	184	67	3452	3519	279	197	73	3710	3783
B 14	Cross Visit	VDC						15	57	151	1113	1264	7	7		204	204	22	64	151	1317	1468
B 15	Sanitation campaign	No						130	136	125	2627	2752	106	106	26	2676	2702	236	242	151	5303	5454
B 16	Health Leadership Training	times							5	4	96	100							5	4	96	100
B 17	Home Village cleaning program	Group						35	10	2	275	277						35	10	2	275	277
B 18	Interaction session with farmers/mothers	VDC						5	35	20	799	819						5	35	20	799	819
B 19	Inter member extra activities competition							30	2									30	2			
B 20	Celebration of Nutrition week, SH day, breast feeding week, Iodine							7	5	24	136	160						7	5	24	136	160
B 21	Exposure visit to GD member (out of district)	No						4										4				
B 22	Support for malnourished children	No											10	8	7	2	9	10	8	7	2	9
B 23	Follow-up and physical check up to under 5 children of GD groups	No											8	8	236	536	772	8	8	236	536	772

B 24	Deworming program for GD members in collaborayion with DPHO	No											1	1		733	733	1	1		733	733
B 25	Health and nutrition message relay through F M radios	No	2	2														2	2			
B 26	Publication of health and nutrition related messages through local newspaper	No	2	2														2	2			
B 27	Miking and advertisement	No	2	2														2	2			
B 28	Follow up and interaction sharing meeting with PLA member & stakeholders	No	14	15	196	239	435											14	15	196	239	435
B 29	Follow up meeting & interaction with the husbands of PLA participants	No	12	12	316	215	531											12	12	316	215	531
<b>C.</b>	<b>Meeting and Workshops</b>																					
C 2	District Level Orientation & Coordination meeting	No						3	3	45	27	72	7	6	78	68	146	10	9	123	95	218
C 3	District Level Stakeholder Meeting	No						6										6				
C 4	Coordination and feedback Meeting in Pocket Level	No						9	7	98	92	190						9	7	98	92	190
C 5	VDC level Orientation and Coordination	No						32	27	278	462	740	43	42	447	639	1086	75	69	725	1101	1826
C 6	Feedback Meeting in Pocket	No						13	12	248	147	395	2	2	9	40	49	15	14	257	187	444
C 7	Orientation and Feed Back Meeting in VDC Level	VDC						15	19	87	209	296						15	19	87	209	296
C 8	Establishment of local medicine shop							6	5	4	1	5						6	5	4	1	5
C 9	Interaction and feedback meeting with service providers							4	4	38	81	119						4	4	38	81	119
C 10	Health and nutrition message publication in local paper							2										2				
C 11	Establishment of local clinical practitioners							2	2									2	2			
C 12	Feedback and interaction with input suppliers like pharmacy, FCHV, traditional healers							2										2				
C 13	Referral to nutrition rehabilitation center							24										24				
C 14	Follow up and strengthening of medical/clinics at community							4	2									4	2			
C 15	Stakeholders meeting at district																					
C 16	Key health message delivery by health facility staff at GD centers	No						30	12		114	114	201	201	28	4173	4201	231	213	28	4287	4315
C 17	SIMI - OVC staff orientation on NGO selection	No						2										2				
C 18	Training to CF's/Supervisor's (6 day)	No						2	13	59	116	175	2	2	12	53	65	4	15	71	169	240
C 19	OVC - Bag Distribution to field staffs	No						77	78	9	15	24	51	1				128	79	9	15	24
C 20	Monthly staff meeting	Month						101	78	319	519	838	75	64	263	451	714	176	142	582	970	1552
C 21	Experience sharing workshop among OVC/NGO staffs (Region)	No						2	1	9	29	38	2	2	20	52	72	4	3	29	81	110
C 22	Orientation to CMC	VDC						19	14	71	202	273	21	21	109	393	502	40	35	180	595	775

C 23	Orientation to staff and Board members	Office						1	1	5	19	24	2	1	4	7	11	3	2	9	26	35
C 24	Monthly meeting with NGO partner							5	2	5	15	20						5	2	5	15	20
C 25	VDC level feedback meeting	No											12	12	82	179	261	12	12	82	179	261
C 27	Experience sharing visit of GD groups	No											15	21	39	506	545	15	21	39	506	545
C 28	Monthly review and planning meeting	No											8	7	22	49	71	8	7	22	49	71
C 29	Feedback meeting (district level)	No											3	46	60	106		3	46	60	106	
<b>D.</b>	<b>Market Reach Activity</b>																					
D 1	Wall Painting	No						25	28				25	22				50	50			
D 2	Bill Board	No						25	26				11	6				36	32			
D 3	Poster & Pamphlets	No						24000	17501				2800	2800				26800	20301			
D 4	Safa Filter Demonstration	No						2	2									2	2			
D 5	IEC material/Pamphlets							1	1									1	1			
D 6	Local level news paper publication on nutrition and child health							12	9									12	9			
D 7	Strengthening of organization/service delivery system	No											16	14	4	2	6	16	14	4	2	6
<b>E</b>	<b>Group Discussion Activities</b>																					
E 1	Staff selection	No						4	5				4	6	11	34	45	8	11	11	34	45
E 2	Target group GD formation and mobilization							69	96		2455	2455						69	96		2455	2455
E 3	Stationery support for GD group and member	No						19	18		6901	6901	13	11	164	10032	10196	32	29	164	16933	17097
E 4	Sign board for GD group	No						219	204		73	73	210	181		823	823	429	385		896	896
E 5	Teaching Material Development GD	No						570	700				25					595	700			
E 6	Reading Manual Development for GD Participants	No						5282	5482				4960	5130				10242	10612			
E 7	GD group cross exposure visit							15	15	31	566	597						15	15	31	566	597
E 8	Demonstration of nutritious food items in the GD center																					
E 9	Prize for best GD group	No						6	7	5	196	201	126	122		122	122	132	129	5	318	323
E 10	GD Center Formation	Group						150	96		2450	2450	210	210		5673	5673	360	306		8123	8123
E 11	Pre - Test of GD Members	Group						219	186		4726	4726	210	230		6221	6221	429	416		10947	10947
E 12	Post - Test of GD Members	Group						219	193	51	4613	4664	210	211	1952	5462	7414	429	404	2003	10075	12078
E 13	Black board support to GD Class	Group						219	144									219	144			
E 14	BCC quiz among GD members																					
E 15	Interaction meeting with GD family members (Husband, Guardians)	No						5	5	49	116	165	51	56	452	968	1420	56	61	501	1084	1585
E 16	Follow Up and Interaction Meeting with GD members (Husband, Guardians) and stakeholders							23	23	315	248	563						23	23	315	248	563
E 17	Interaction and feedback meeting among Input service providers, GD members and Stakeholders	No						2	2	16	27	43	10	10	83	177	260	12	12	99	204	303
E 18	Interaction Meeting among PP, GD Members & FCHV's	No						3	3	21	62	83						3	3	21	62	83



G 1	TOT on health & Nutrition to Member of MPC Apex Body for three Districts Three participants form each district (3 days)	No						3	3	17	30	47						3	3	17	30	47
G 2	Training By MPC member to producer group ( One Trainer Conduct 3 training)	No						99	97	175	2149	2324						99	97	175	2149	2324
<b>H</b>	<b>Monitoring and Supervision</b>																					
H 1	Monitoring and supervision by DHO	No						3	4	45	33	78	11	16	96	35	131	14	20	141	68	209
H 2	Monitoring and supervision by Government officers (DPHO)							2	2	10	12	22						2	2	10	12	22
H 3	Group monitoring and orientation by HP incharge in GD							80	84	28	861	889						80	84	28	861	889
H 4	Program supervision, monitoring							63	42	62	59	121						63	42	62	59	121
H 5	Monitoring by board	Group						11	5		2	2						11	5		2	2
H 6	Monitoring team formation and program orientation							4	4	38	10	48						4	4	38	10	48
H 7	Meeting with Monitoring team	No						15	7	52	38	90						15	7	52	38	90
H 8	Follow up of old GD group	No											168	143	146	2731	2877	168	143	146	2731	2877
H 10	Half yearly review meeting	No											3	4	18	48	66	3	4	18	48	66
H 11	Supervision by NGO board members	No											15	13	11	11	22	15	13	11	11	22
<b>I</b>	<b>Marketing and Agriculture Activities</b>	No																				
I 1	MIT sales	No	100	68														100	68			
I 2	Treadle pump and demo plot demonstration	No	7	7														7	7			
I 3	Capacity building training on off season vegetable production for PLA members	No	7	7	3	203	206											7	7	3	203	206
I 3 1	Off Season vegetable training to PLA facilitators/ community motivators	No	4	4	3	91	94											4	4	3	91	94
I 4	Interaction meeting for linkage between marketing & planning committee and PLA members	No	2	2	7	33	40											2	2	7	33	40
I 5	Observation tour and experience sharing with vegetable growers and farmers (Pocket Level)	No	2	2	5	46	51											2	2	5	46	51
I 6	Interaction meeting for motivation between out put treaders and PLA members (District level)	No	1	1	3	28	31											1	1	3	28	31
I 7	Linkage & interaction meeting among agrovet, PLA members and input traders (Pharmacy) - Pocket level	No	1	1	10	11	21											1	1	10	11	21
I 7 1	Linkage & interaction meeting among agrovet, PLA members and input traders (Pharmacy) - District level	No	1	1	1	9	10											1	1	1	9	10
I 8	Kitchen gardening training for PLA members and other stackholders (VDC level)	No	7	7	2	186	188											7	7	2	186	188

I 9	Kitchen gardening training for PLA members and Other stackholders (Mobile)	No	36	36	14	1015	1029											36	36	14	1015	1029	
I 10	Bill board	No	11	11														11	11				
I 11	Wall painting	No	9	9														9	9				
I 12	Marketing training to PLA representatives District Level	No	2	2	14	39	53											2	2	14	39	53	
I 13	Feedback meeting for PLA members	No	3	3	3	115	118											3	3	3	115	118	
I 14	Nursery raising training (one day)	No	20	20	202	507	709											20	20	202	507	709	
I 15	IPM (Intrigated pest management) (one day)	No	10	10	61	274	335											10	10	61	274	335	
I 16	Transplantation	No	10	10	6	310	316											10	10	6	310	316	
I 17	Off Season vegetable training to the farmers of the PLA	No	8	8	58	211	269											8	8	58	211	269	
I 18	Post harvest handling training (Mobile)	No	8	8	7	226	233											8	8	7	226	233	
I 19	Plant protection (Mobile)	No	16	16	15	454	469											16	16	15	454	469	
<b>J</b>	<b>Linkage and co-ordination</b>	No																					
J 1	District Level co-ordination meeting	No	1	1	16	1	17											1	1	16	1	17	
J 2	VDC Level co-ordination meeting (Pocket)	No	5	5	77	54	131											5	5	77	54	131	
J 3	Dealer selection and establishment	No	6	6														6	6				
J 4	Target group meeting (TGM)	No	58	58	502	1108	1610											58	58	502	1108	1610	
J 7	Treadle pump mistri training	No	1	1	10		10											1	1	10		10	
J 8	Safa filter demonstration	No	49	49														49	49				
J 8 1	Safa filter promotion	No	79	79														79	79				
J 9	MIT Promotion	No	100	100	25	75	100											100	100	25	75	100	
J 10	Supply chain and strengthening of private health services providers	No	5	5		9	9											5	5		9	9	
J 11	Interaction and feedback meeting with stakeholders and safa filter users	No	2	2	27	29	56											2	2	27	29	56	
J 12	Marketing planning committee formation	No																					
J 13	Interaction meeting for private practitioners, FCHVs and other stakeholders	No	5	5	22	107	129											5	5	22	107	129	
J 14	Input suppliers interaction/feedback meeting	No	2	2	29	29	58											2	2	29	29	58	
J 15	Output supplier interaction meeting and feedback	No	2	2	29	18	47											2	2	29	18	47	
<b>K</b>	<b>Others</b>	No																					
K 1	Staff meeting (quartely)	No	2	2	6	25	31											2	2	6	25	31	
<b>L</b>	<b>For PLA in Jarbuta and Latikoili VDC</b>	No																					
L 1	Day to day running of PLA class	No	5	5		564	564											5	5		564	564	
L 2	Village orientation for PLA Class	No	5	5														5	5				
L 3	Facilitators training (10 days) for 5 community facilitators	No	1	1	4	2	6											1	1	4	2	6	

L 4	Supervision training of community mobilizer (5 days) for on community mobilizer	No	1	1	1	1	2											1	1	1	1	2
L 5	Refresher training to community facilitators	No	1	1	1	6	7											1	1	1	6	7
L 6	Interaction session on key health messages by health facility	No	4	4														4	4			
<i>M</i>	<i>15 group session on Health and Nutrition using PLA approach</i>	No																				
M 1	Day to day running of group session (5 Group session in each VDC	No	6	6		1795	1795											6	6		1795	1795
M 2	Facilitators training (10 days) - for 3 community facilitators	No	1	1	3	1	4											1	1	3	1	4
M 3	Supervision training of community mobilizer (5 days) for 1 community mobilizer (MS)	No	1	1		1	1											1	1		1	1
M 4	Refresher training to community facilitators (3 days)	No	1	1		3	3											1	1		3	3
M 5	Interaction session on key health messages by health facility	No	4	2		104	104											4	2		104	104

**Annex II- Financial Summary  
And Information**

**Winrock International**

2101 Riverfront Drive  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72202-1748, USA

Phone: 501.280.3000  
Fax: 501.280.3090

information@winrock.org  
www.winrock.org



**WINROCK**  
INTERNATIONAL

Putting Ideas to Work

December 23, 2009

GDO Office  
USAID/Nepal  
PO Box No 5653  
Rabi Bhawan  
Katmandu Nepal  
Attn: Mr. Sribindu Bajracharya, CTO

RE: Small Irrigation market Initiative (SIMI)  
Cooperative Agreement # 367-A-00-03-00116-00

Dear Mr. Sribindu Bajracharya:

Enclosed are the Quarterly Financial Statements and the SF269A for the period September 1 – December 31, 2009.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at [lrech@winrock.org](mailto:lrech@winrock.org).

Sincerely,

Shawn Cathey  
Controller

LR/ar-5463

Enclosures  
CC: D. Gudahl

**Financial Status Report**  
(Short Form)  
(Follow instructions on the back)

1. Federal Agency and Organizational Element to Which Report is Submitted <b>USAID</b>		2. Federal Grant or Other Identifying Number Assigned By Federal Agency <b>367-A-00-03-00116-00</b>		OMB Approval No. <b>0348-0039</b>	Page <b>1</b>	of <b>1 Page</b>
3. Recipient Organization (Name and complete address, including ZIP code) <b>Winrock International 2101 Riverfront Drive Little Rock, AR 72202-1748</b>						
4. Employer Identification Number <b>71-0603560</b>		5. Recipient Account Number or Identifying Number <b>5463</b>		6. Final Report <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		7. Basis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Accrual
8. Funding/Grant Period (See instructions) From: June 1, 2003		To: September 30, 2009		9. Period Covered by this Report From: September 1, 2009		To: December 31, 2009
10. Transactions:				I Previously Reported	II This Period	III Cumulative
a. Total outlays				11,645,171.25	148,526.21	11,793,697.46
b. Recipient Share of outlays				2,767,658.74	0.00	2,767,658.74
c. Federal share of outlays				8,877,512.50	148,526.21	9,026,038.70
d. Total unliquidated obligations						
e. Recipient share of unliquidated obligations						
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations						
g. Total Federal share (Sum of lines c and f)						9,026,038.70
h. Total Federal funds authorized for this funding period						9,026,039.00
i. Unobligated balance of Federal Funds (line h minus line g)					0.30	
11. Indirect Expense						
a. Type of Rate (Place "X" in appropriate box)						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provisional <input type="checkbox"/> Predetermined <input type="checkbox"/> Final <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed						
b. Rate		c. Base		d. Total Amount		e. Federal Share
63.07%    11.33% 2.70%		See Attached		18,409.09		18,409.09
12. Remarks: Attach any explanations deemed necessary or information required by Federal sponsoring agency in compliance with governing legislation.						
13. Certification: I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that this report is correct and complete and that all outlays and unliquidated obligations are for the purposes set forth in the award documents.						
Typed or Printed Name and Title <b>Shawn Cathey Controller</b>				Telephone (Area code, number and extension) <b>(501) 280-3040</b>		
Signature of Authorized Certifying Official 				Date Report Submitted <b>December 23, 2009</b>		

WINROCK INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
 Financial Status Report P5463  
 Nepal Smallholder Irrigation Market Initiative  
 USAID Cooperative Agreement 367-A-00-03-00116-00  
 BEGINNING June 1, 2003 COMPLETION September 30, 2009  
 FOR PERIOD October 1 - December 31, 2009  
 As of November 30, 2009

Line Items	Budget	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Total	Total	Amount
	Amount				Current	Cumulative	Remaining
Salaries & Fringe Benefits	1,014,902	1,159,296	18,855.87	-	20,015.13	1,066,211.68	(51,309.68)
Consultants	36,384	-	1,875.00	-	1,875.00	39,500.93	(3,116.93)
Travel & Per Diem	207,906	1,143,766	10,945.76	-	12,089.52	228,160.22	(20,254.22)
Allowances	165,927	-	-	-	-	147,124.91	18,802.09
Procurement	9,430	-	-	-	-	9,503.54	(73.54)
Other Direct Costs	487,978	2,932,266	(16,586.16)	-	(13,653.90)	524,562.39	(36,584.39)
Subgrants	5,359,767	11,007,088	(3,062.47)	-	107,944.61	5,272,405.86	87,361.14
Intl W/ Staff OVC	17,847	-	-	-	-	2,001.38	15,845.62
Home Office Support OVC	2,549	-	-	-	-	-	2,549.00
Local Tech Asst. OVC	6,706	-	-	-	-	5,746.83	959.17
Monitor, Eval & Doc OVC	8,313	-	-	-	-	8,217.53	95.47
Trng. Team OVC	3,618	-	-	-	-	4,038.28	(420.28)
Marketing Team OVC	9,948	-	-	-	-	9,673.60	274.40
Field Team Salaries and Benefits OVC	78,681	-	(558.60)	-	(558.60)	77,511.36	1,169.64
Airfare OVC	2,709	-	-	-	-	2,020.94	688.06
Per Diem OVC	5,346	-	-	-	-	7,117.89	(1,771.89)
Misc Travel Exp OVC	251	-	-	-	-	925.52	(674.52)
Allowances OVC	9,186	-	-	-	-	53.74	9,132.26
Procurement - OVC	70	-	-	-	-	47.60	22.40
Other Direct Costs OVC	63,592	597.53	(3,654.17)	-	(3,056.64)	67,580.64	(3,988.64)
Subgrants - OVC - IDE	231,357	5,462.00	-	-	5,462.00	281,032.43	(49,675.43)
Subgrants - OVC - Local NGOs	140,000	-	-	-	-	139,099.45	900.55
Total Direct Costs	7,862,467	122,301.89	7,815.23	-	130,117.12	7,892,536.72	(30,069.72)
Indirect Costs							
Overhead 63.07%	734,403	731.16	12,722.65	-	13,453.81	742,709.97	(8,306.97)
General & Admin 11.33%	241,046	660.87	1,232.44	-	1,893.31	226,489.30	14,546.70
Subs 2.70%	188,122	3,144.67	(82.70)	-	3,061.97	164,292.72	23,829.28
	1,163,571	4,536.69	13,872.40	-	18,409.09	1,133,501.99	30,069.01
TOTAL BILLABLE COSTS	9,026,038	126,838.58	21,687.63	-	148,526.21	9,026,038.71	(0.71)
Obligated amount of funds remaining		0.29					

Certified True and Correct:

*Shawn Cathey*

Shawn Cathey, Controller

Date 12/23/09

WINROCK INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Financial Status Report P5463

Nepal Smallholder Irrigation Market Initiative

USAID Cooperative Agreement 367-A-00-03-00116-00

BEGINNING June 1, 2003 COMPLETION September 30, 2006

FOR PERIOD October 1 - December 31, 2009

As of November 30, 2009

Match Report Line Items	Budget Amount	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Total Current	Total Cumulative	Amount Remaining
Farmer Match	1,300,000				-	1,159,801.52	140,198.48
Drinking Water Projects	120,000		-	-	-	254,840.36	(134,840.36)
Winrock Match - Bimala Colavito	145,125				-	16,178.00	(16,178.00)
WI - GATES	136,000				-	146,629.16	(1,504.16)
WI - Government	55,000				-	183,972.06	(48,972.06)
WI Partners					-	71,029.52	(16,029.52)
Total Winrock Match	1,755,125	-	-	-	-	1,832,450.62	(77,325.62)
CEAPRED Non-USAID	10,000				-	10,000.00	-
Project Match - IDE	924,875				-	925,208.12	(333.12)
Total Match	2,590,000	-	-	-	-	2,767,658.74	(77,658.74)
Total Billable and Match	11,716,038	126,838.58	21,887.63	-	148,526.21	11,793,897.44	(77,659.44)

Annex III- Project Areas  
And Input

Annex III: Nepal SIMI Project Area, 2003-2009

District, Office Location	Pockets	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09		
1. Banke	Pocket A Khajura Hirmaniya	1 Sitapur	1 Sitapur	1 Sitapur	1 Sitapur	1 Hirmaniya	1 Hirmaniya		
		2 Bageswori	2 Bageswori	2 Bageswori	2 Bageswori	2 Piprahawa	2 Piprahawa		
		3 Khajurakhurda	3 Khajurakhurda	3 Khajurakhurda	3 Khajurakhurda	3 Holiya	3 Holiya		
		4 Udarapur	4 Udarapur	4 Udarapur	4 Udarapur		4 Titariya		
		5 Radhapur	5 Radhapur	5 Radhapur	5 Radhapur				
		6 Raniyapur*	6 Raniyapur*	6 Raniyapur*	6 Raniyapur*				
		7 Sonpur*	7 Shamshegunj*	7 Shamshegunj*	7 Shamshegunj*	7 Shamshegunj			
			8 Belbhari*	8 Belbhari*	8 Belbhari*				
			9 Sonpur*	9 Ganapur*	9 Ganapur*				
				10 Sonpur*	10 Sonpur*				
	Pocket B Nepalgunj Puraina	1 Paraspur	1 Paraspur	1 Paraspur	1 Paraspur	1 Basudevpur	1 Basudevpur		
		2 Indrapur*	2 Jaispur	2 Jaispur	2 Jaispur	2 Puraina	2 Puraina		
		3 Jaispur	3 Piprahawa	3 Piprahawa	3 Piprahawa	3 Puraini	3 Puraini		
		4 Piprahawa	4 Saigaun	4 Saigaun	4 Saigaun	4 Phattepur	4 Phattepur		
		5 Saigaun	5 Bhawaniyapur	5 Bhawaniyapur	5 Bhawaniyapur	5 Bankatti	5 Bankatti		
		6 Bhawaniyapur	6 Belbhar	6 Belbhar	6 Belbhar	6 Kanchanpur	6 Kanchanpur		
		7 Belbhar	7 Kamdi *	7 Kamdi *	7 Kamdi *		7 Bhawaniyapur		
			8 Basudevpur*	8 Basudevpur*	8 Basudevpur*				
			9 Khaskarkando*	9 Khaskarkando*	9 Khaskarkando*				
			10 Indrapur*	10 Indrapur*	10 Indrapur*				
	Pocket C Kohalpur	1 Bankatawa	1 Bankatawa	1 Bankatawa	1 Bankatawa	1 Bageshwori	1 Bageshwori		
		2 Titihiriya	2 Titihiriya	2 Titihiriya	2 Titihiriya	2 Khajurakhurda	2 Khajurakhurda		
		3 Belhari	# Sonpur	# Sonpur	3 Naubasta	3 Rajaina	3 Rajaina		
		4 Naubasta*	# Samserpur	# Samserpur	4 Chisapani	4 Bankatawa	4 Bankatawa		
		5 Sonapur	3 Naubasta*	3 Naubasta*	5 Kohalpur	5 Naubasta	5 Naubasta		
		6 Chisapani	4 Chisapani*	4 Chisapani*	6 Rajaina	6 Kohalpur	6 Kohalpur		
		7 Kohalpur*	5 Kohalpur*	5 Kohalpur*	7 Manikapur	7 Jaispur	7 Jaispur		
		8 Rajaina*	6 Rajaina*	6 Rajaina*	8 Mahadevpuri	8 Kamdi	8 Kamdi		
		9 Samserpur*	7 Manikapur*	7 Manikapur*	9 Kanchanpur	9 Mahadevpuri	9 Mahadevpuri		
		10 Khaskarkando*	8 Mahadevpuri*	8 Mahadevpuri*	# Sonpur	10 Chisapani	10 Chisapani		
		11 Basudevpur*	9 Kanchanpur*	9 Kanchanpur*	# Samserpur		11 Odharapur		
		2. Bardiya	Pocket A Gularia	1. Gulariya Municipality	Gulariya Municipality	1. Gulariya Municipality	1. Gulariya Municipality	1. Gulariya Municipality	1. Gulariya Municipality
				2 Sanashree	# Sanashree	# Sanashree	2 Mainapokhar	2 Mainapokhar	2 Mainapokhar
3 Taratal	# Tratal			# Tratal	3 Kalika	3 Kalika	3 Kalika		
4 Mainapokhar	1 Mainapokhar			2 Mainapokhar	4 Jamuni	4 Jamuni	4 Jamuni		
5 Kalika	2 Kalika			3 Kalika	5 Sorhawa (ward No 6-9)	5 Sorhawa (ward No 6-9)	5 Sorhawa (ward No 6-9)		
6 Jamuni	3 Jamuni			4 Jamuni	6 Mahamadpur	6 Mahamadpur	6 Mahamadpur		
7 Sorhawa(ward No 6-9)	# Sorhawa (ward No.6-9)			5 Sorhawa (ward No 6-9)	# Sanashree				
8 Mahamadpur	4 Mahamadpur*			6 Mahamadpur	# Tratal				
Pocket B Bhurigaun	1 Neulapur		1 Neulapur	1 Neulapur	1 Neulapur	1 Neulapur	1 Neulapur		
	2 Shivapur		# Shivapur	2 Shivapur*	2 Shivapur	2 Shivapur	2 Shivapur		
	3 Thakurdwara		2 Thakurdwara	3 Thakurdwara	3 Thakurdwara	3 Thakurdwara	3 Thakurdwara		
	4 Suryapatuwa		3 Suryapatuwa	4 Suryapatuwa	4 Suryapatuwa	4 Suryapatuwa	4 Suryapatuwa		
	5 Dhodhari		4 Dhodhari	5 Dhodhari	5 Dhodhari	5 Dhodhari	5 Dhodhari		
	6 Bagnaha		5 Bagnaha	6 Bagnaha	6 Bagnaha	6 Bagnaha	6 Bagnaha		
Pocket C Bansgadi	1 Baniyabhar		1 Baniyabhar	1 Baniyabhar	1 Baniyabhar	1 Baniyabhar	1 Baniyabhar		
	2 Padnaha		2 Padnaha	2 Padnaha	2 Padnaha	2 Padnaha	2 Padnaha		
	3 Magragadi		3 Dhadhawar	3 Dhadhawar	3 Dhadhawar	3 Dhadhawar	3 Dhadhawar		
	4 Dhadhawar		4 Deudakala	4 Deudakala	4 Deudakala	4 Deudakala	4 Deudakala		
	5 Deudakala		5 Motipur	5 Motipur	5 Motipur	5 Motipur	5 Motipur		
	6 Motipur		6 Belawa	6 Belawa	6 Belawa	6 Magragadi	6 Magragadi		
	7 Belawa		7 Magragadi	7 Magragadi	7 Magragadi				
	8 Sorhawa(ward No 1-5)		# Sorhawa (ward No. 1-5)	8 Sorhawa (ward No 1-5)*	# Sorhawa (ward No.1-5)				

District, Office Location	Pockets	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	
3. Surkhet	Pocket A Birendranagar	1. Birendranagar Municipality	1 Uttarganga	1. Birendranagar Municipality	1. Birendranagar Municipality	1. Birendranagar Municipality	1. Birendranagar Municipality	
		2 Uttarganga	2 Gadi	2 Uttarganga	2 Uttarganga	2 Uttarganga	2 Uttarganga	
		3 Gadi	3 Jarbuta	3 Gadi	3 Gadi	3 Latikoili	3 Latikoili	
		4 Jarbuta	4 Latikoili	4 Jarbuta	4 Jarbuta	4 Jarbuta	4 Satakhani	
		5 Latikoili	5 Satakhani*	5 Latikoili	5 Latikoili	5.Salkot	5.Salkot	
			6 Ratu*	6 Satakhani*	6 Satakhani	6. Hariharpur	6. Hariharpur	
			7 Lekhgaun*	7 Ratu*	7 Ratu	7 Kunathari	7 Kunathari	
				8 Lekhgaun*	8 Lekhgaun			
				9 Kunathari*	# Kunathari			
	Pocket B Chhinchu	1 Chhinchu	1 Chhinchu	1 Chhinchu	1 Chhinchu	1 Chhinchu	1 Chhinchu	
		2 Lekhparajul	2 Lekhparajul	2 Lekhparajul	2 Lekhparajul	2 Lekhparajul	2 Lekhparajul	
		3 Ramghat	3 Ramghat	3 Ramghat	3 Ramghat	3 Ramghat	3 Ramghat	
		4 Dasarathpur	4 Dasarathpur	4 Dasarathpur	4 Dasarathpur	4 Kalyan	4 Kalyan	
		5 Mainatada	5 Mainatada	5 Mainatada	5 Kalyan			
			6 Kalyan*	6 Kalyan*	6 Mainthada			
					7 Kunathari			
					8 Babiyachour			
					9 Pokharikanda			
	Pocket C Mehelkuna	1 Mehalikuna	1 Mehalikuna	1 Mehalikuna	1 Mehalikuna	1 Mehalikuna	1 Mehalikuna	
		2 Lekhparsa	2 Lekhparsa	2 Lekhparsa	2 Lekhparsa	2 Gumi	2 Gumi	
		3 Gumi	3 Gumi	3 Gumi	3 Gumi	3 Dahachaur	3 Dahachaur	
		4 Dahachaur	# Dahachaur	4 Dahachaur*	4 Dahachaur	4 Sahare	4 Sahare	
		5 Sahare	4 Sahare	5 Sahare	5 Sahare			
			5 Malarani*	6 Malarani*	6 Malarani			
			# Ghumkharka*	7 Ghumkharka*	7 Ghumkharka			
				8 Rakam*	8 Rakam			
				9 Dharapani*	9 Dharapani			
4. Dailekh	Pocket A. Dailekh					1. Dandaparajul		
						2 Belapta		
						3 Baraha		
						4 Seri		
						5. Narayan Municipality		
5. Salyan	Pocket A. Marke					1 Marke		
						2 Sijuwaltakura		
						3 Hiwalcha		
						4 Khalanga		
6. Dadeldhura	Pocket A. Koteli					1 Koteli	1 Koteli	
						2 Samijee	2 Samijee	
						3 Mailek	3 Mailek	
						4 Belapur	4 Belapur	
	Pocket B . Amargadhi						1 Kailpalmandu	1 Kailpalmandu
							2 Matmandu	2 Matmandu
						3. Amargadhi Municipality	3. Amargadhi Municipality	
7. Kailali	Pocket A. Dhangadi					1 Dhangadhi	1 Dhangadhi	
						2 Urma	2 Urma	
						3 Phoolbari	3 Phoolbari	
						4 Godariya	4 Godariya	
						5 Hasuliya	5 Hasuliya	
	Pocket B. Attariya						1 Geta	1 Geta
							2 Godawari	2 Godawari
							3 Beladaipur	3 Beladaipur
							4 Chaumala	4 Chaumala
							5 Shreepur	5 Shreepur
	Pocket C. Tikapur						1 Tikapur	1 Tikapur
							2 Pratappur	2 Pratappur
							3 Manuwa	3 Manuwa
					4 Bauniya	4 Bauniya		
					5 Durgauli	5 Durgauli		

District, Office Location	Pockets	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	
8. Pyuthan	Pocket A					1 Bhingri		
						2 Gothibhang		
						3 Khalanga		
						4 Majkot		
9. Humla	Pocket A					1 Thali		
						2 Mauri		
						3 Takafuk		
						4 Torpahutic		
						5 Gorakhto		
	Pocket B						1 Dhaulapani	
							2 Paksi Bada	
							3 Rahadev	
							4 Rip	
							5 Majh Patal	
	Pocket C						6 Himali	
							1 Rocha	
							2 Lapchedungside	
							3 Jadekausi	
							4 Bage dhunga	
						5 Raniswara women		
10. Doti	Pocket A Gauwaghat					6 Salikichani		
						1 Banles	1 Banles	
	Pocket B Kalikasthan					2 Latamadu	2 Latamadu	
						1 Kalikasthan	1 Kalikasthan	
					2 BajhaKakni	2 BajhaKakni		
<b>10 District</b>	<b>22 Pocket</b>	<b>62 VDC</b>	<b>18 VDC</b>	<b>73 VDC</b>	<b>74 DVC</b>	<b>108 DVC</b>	<b>81 DVC</b>	
1. Palpa, Tansen	Pocket A Tanhu	1 Tanhu	1 Tanhu	1 Tanhu	1 Tanhu	1 Tanhu	1 Tanhu	
		2 Heklang	2 Heklang	2 Heklang	2 Heklang	2 Heklang	2 Devinagar	
		3 Devinagar	3 Devinagar	3 Devinagar	3 Devinagar	3 Devinagar	3 Rigneraha	
		4 Rigneraha	4 Rigneraha	4 Rigneraha	4 Rigneraha	4 Rigneraha	3 Rigneraha	
		5 Jalpa	5 Jalpa	5 Jalpa	5 Jalpa	5 Jalpa	4 Jalpa	
		6 Siluwa	6 Siluwa	6 Siluwa	6 Siluwa	6 Siluwa	5 Phoskingkot	
		7 Hamin*	7 Hamin*	7 Hamin*	7 Hamin*	7 Hamin	5 Phoskingkot	
			8 Khaliban*	8 Khaliban*	8 Khaliban*	8 Khaliban		
			9 Phoskingkot*	9 Phoskingkot*	9 Phoskingkot*	9 Phoskingkot		
					10 Archale*	10 Archale		
					11 Jhadewa*	11 Jhadewa		
	Pocket B Aryabhanjyang Kaseni	1 Pipaldanda	1 Pipaldanda	1 Pipaldanda	1 Pipaldanda	1 Pipaldanda	1 Kaseni	1 Kaseni
		2 Khanichhap	2 Khanichhap	2 Khanichhap	2 Khanichhap	2 Khanichhap	2 Rupse	2 Rupse
		3 Chappani	3 Chappani	3 Chappani	3 Chappani	3 Chappani	3 Koldanda	3 Koldanda
		4 Nayarnamtalesh	4 Nayarnamtalesh	4 Nayarnamtalesh	4 Nayarnamtalesh	4 Nayarnamtalesh	4 Chirtungdhara	4 Chirtungdhara
		5 Yamgha	5 Yamgha	5 Yamgha	5 Yamgha	5 Yamgha	5 Chindipani	5 Chindipani
		6 Barangdi	6 Barangdi	6 Barangdi	6 Barangdi	6 Barangdi	6 Gothadi	6 Gothadi
		7 Chindipani*	7 Chindipani*	7 Chindipani*	7 Chindipani*	7 Chindipani		
		8 Khanigau*	8 Khanigau*	8 Khanigau*	8 Khanigau*	8 Khanigau		
			9 Pokharathok*	9 Pokharathok*	9 Pokharathok*	9 Pokharathok		
			10 Drlam Danda*	10 Drlam Danda*	10 Drlam Danda*	10 Drlam Danda		
					11 Chirtungdhara*	11 Chirtungdhara		
					12 Rupse*	12 Rupse		

District, Office Location	Pockets	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	Pocket C Harthok	1 Khasauli	1 Khasauli	1 Khasauli	1 Khasauli	1 Khasauli	1 Khasauli
		2 Bhairavsthan	2 Bhairavsthan	2 Bhairavsthan	2 Bhairavsthan	2 Bougha Gumba	2 Bougha Gumba
		3 Kusumkhola	3 Kusumkhola	3 Kusumkhola	3 Kusumkhola	3 Seddiheswar	3 Seddiheswar
		4 Khyaha	4 Khyaha	4 Khyaha	4 Khyaha	4 Mujung	4 Mujung
		5 Bandipokhari	5 Bandipokhari	5 Bandipokhari	5 Bandipokhari	5 Bhuwanpokhari	5 Bhuwanpokhari
		6 Bodha pokhrathok	6 Bodha pokhrathok	6 Bodha pokhrathok	6 Bodha pokhrathok	6 Somadi	6 Somadi
			7 Bougha Gumba*	7 Bougha Gumba*	7 Bougha Gumba		
				8 Deurali*	8 Deurali		
				9 Palung Mainadi*	9 Palung Mainadi		
				10 Mujung*	10 Mujung		
				11 Telgha*	11 Somadhi		
				12 Thimure*	12 Thimure		
				13 Somadhi*	# Telgha		
				14 Bhuwan pokhari*	# Bhuwan pokhari		
2. Syangja	Pocket A Putalibazar	<b>1. Putalibazar Municipality</b>	<b>1. Putalibazar Municipality</b>	<b>1. Putalibazar Municipality</b>	<b>1. Putalibazar Municipality</b>		
		2 Setidobhan	1 Setidobhan	2 Setidobhan	2 Setidobhan		
		3 Wangsing	2 Wangsing	3 Wangsing	3 Wangsing		
		4 Pidikhola	3 Pidikhola	4 Pidikhola	4 Pidikhola		
		5 Bhatkhola	4 Bhatkhola	5 Bhatkhola	5 Bhatkhola		
		6 Kichanas*	5 Kichanas*	6 Kichanas*	6 Kichanas		
			6 Phapharthum*	7 Phapharthum*	7 Phapharthum		
			7 Chilaunebas*	8 Chilaunebas*	8 Chilaunebas		
			8 Oreste*	9 Oreste*	9 Oreste		
			9 Pouwegound*	10 Pouwegounde*	10 Pouwegounde		
			11 Aarukharka*	11 Aarukhark*	11 Aarukhark		
			11 Thuladi*	12 Thuladi*	12 Thuladi		
			12 Kolmada Chor*	13 Kolmada Chor*	13 Bahakot		
			13 Bahakot*	14 Bahakot*	14 Rangbhang		
				15 Rangbhang*	15 Bagefadke		
					16 Biruwa Archale		
					17 Manakamana		
				# Kolmada, Chor			
	Pocket B Waling Bazar	<b>1. Waling Municipality</b>	<b>1. Waling Municipality</b>	<b>1. Waling Municipality</b>	<b>1. Waling Municipality</b>	<b>1. Waling Municipality</b>	<b>1. Waling Municipality</b>
		2 Sorek	1 Sorek	2 Sorek	2 Sorek	2 Sorek	2 Sorek
		3 Chhangchhangdi	2 Chhangchhangdi	3 Chhangchhangdi	3 Chhangchhangdi	3 Chhangchhangdi	3 Chhangchhangdi
		4 Jagatbhanjyang	3 Jagatbhanjyang	4 Jagatbhanjyang	4 Jagatbhanjyang	4 Jagatbhanjyang	4 Jagatbhanjyang
		5 Tindobate	4 Tindobate	5 Tindobate	5 Tindobate	5 Tindobate	5 Tindobate
			5 Khilung deurali*	6 Khilung Deurali*	6 Khilung Deurali	6 Khilung Deurali	6 Khilung Deurali
			6 Dahathum*	7 Dahathum*	7 Dahathum	7 Dahathum	7 Dahathum
			7 Thumpokhara*	8 Thumpokhara*	8 Thumpokhara	8 Thumpokhara	8 Thumpokhara
			8 Arjun Choupari*	9 Arjun Choupari*	9 Arjun Choupari	9 Arjun Choupari	9 Arjun Choupari
				10 Eladi*	10 Eladi	10 Eladi	10 Eladi
				11 Kalika kot*	11 Kalika kot	11 Kalika kot	11 Kalika kot
					12 Banethok Deurali	12 Banethok Deurali	12 Banethok Deurali
					13 Majhakot Shivalaya	13 Majhakot Shivalaya	13 Majhakot Shivalaya
					14 Dhapuksimal Bhanjyang	14 Dhapuksimal Bhanjyang	14 Dhapuksimal Bhanjyang
					15 Pakwadi	15 Pakwadi	15 Pakwadi
Pocket C Galeng bazar		1 Jagatradevi	1 Jagatradevi	1 Jagatradevi	1 Jagatradevi	1 Jagatradevi	1 Jagatradevi
	2 Pelakot	2 Pelakot	2 Pelakot	2 Pelakot	2 Pelakot	2 Pelakot	
	3 Malunga	3 Malunga	3 Malunga	3 Malunga	3 Malunga	3 Malunga	
	4 Tulsibhanjyang	4 Tulsibhanjyang	4 Tulsibhanjyang	4 Tulsibhanjyang	4 Tulsibhanjyang	4 Tulsibhanjyang	
	5 Shrikrishna Gandaki	5 Shrikrishna Gandaki	5 Shrikrishna Gandaki	5 Shrikrishna Gandaki	5 Shrikrishna Gandaki	5 Shrikrishna Gandaki	
		6 Nibuwa Kharka*	6 Nibuwa Kharka*	6 Nibuwa Kharka	6 Nibuwa Kharka	6 Nibuwa Kharka	
		7 Pakwadi*	7 Pakwadi*	7 Pidikhola	7 Pidikhola	7 Pidikhola	
		8 Birgha Archale*	8 Birgha Archale*	8 Birgha Archale	8 Birgha Archale	8 Birgha Archale	
		9 Alamdevi*	9 Alamdevi*	9 Alamdevi	9 Alamdevi	9 Alamdevi	
			10 Chandibhanjyang*	10 Chandibhanjyang	10 Chandi Bhanjyang	10 Chandi Bhanjyang	
		11 Chapakot*	# Chapakot				
			# Kuwakot				
			# Ratanpur				

District, Office Location	Pockets	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	
3. Rupendehi	Pocket A Kanchibazar	1 Karahiya	1 Karahiya	1 Karahiya	1 Karahiya	1 Makrahar	1 Makrahar	
		2 Makrahar	2 Makrahar	2 Makrahar	2 Makrahar	2 Gongaliya	2 Gongaliya	
		3 Madhawaliya	3 Madhawaliya	3 Madhawaliya	3 Madhawaliya	3 Siktahan	3 Siktahan	
		4 Gongaliya	4 Gongaliya	4 Gongaliya	4 Gongaliya	4 Hatti Pharsatikor	4 Hatti Pharsatikor	
		5 Siktahan	5 Siktahan	5 Siktahan	5 Siktahan	5 Kerwani	5 Kerwani	
		6 Hatti Pharsatikor	6 Hatti Pharsatikor	6 Hatti Pharsatikor	6 Hatti Pharsatikor	6 Basantpur	6 Basantpur	
		7 Chhotkiramnagr	# Chhotkiramnagar	# Chhotkiramnagar	# Chhotkiramnagar	7 Padsari	7 Chhipagadh	7 Chhipagadh
		8 Anadaban***	# Anadaban	# Anadaban	# Anadaban	8 Tikuligadh		
			7 Padsari*	7 Padsari*	7 Padsari*	9 Kerwani		
			8 Tikuligadh*	8 Tikuligadh*	8 Tikuligadh*	10 Khudabaha		
			9 Kerwani*	9 Kerwani*	9 Kerwani*	11 Sakrampakadi		
			10 Khudabaha*	10 Khudabaha*	10 Khudabaha*	12 Sipuwa		
			11 Sakrampakadi*	11 Sakrampakadi*	11 Sakrampakadi*	13 Madhuwani		
			12 Sipuwa*	12 Sipuwa*	12 Sipuwa*	14 Bethkuiya		
		13 Madhuwani*	13 Madhuwani*	13 Madhuwani*	# Chhotkiramnagar			
		14 Bethkuiya*	14 Bethkuiya*	14 Bethkuiya*	# Anadaban			
		1 Dhakdhahi	1 Dhakdhahi	1 Dhakdhahi	1 Dhakdhahi	1 Ashuraina	1 Ashuraina	
	Pocket B Dhakdhahi, Majhgau	2 Bodbar	2 Bodbar	2 Bodbar	2 Bodbar	2 Raypur	2 Raypur	
		3 Pajarkatti	3 Pajarkatti	3 Pajarkatti	3 Pajarkatti	3 Silautiya	3 Silautiya	
		4 Pokharbhindi	4 Pokharbhindi	4 Pokharbhindi	4 Pokharbhindi	4 Gonaha	4 Gonaha	
		5 Bagaha	5 Bagaha	5 Bagaha	5 Bagaha	5 Hati Bangi	5 Hati Bangi	
		6 Basantpur	6 Basantpur	6 Basantpur	6 Basantpur	6 Bairghat	6 Bairghat	
		7 Chhipgada	7 Chhipgada	7 Chhipgadadh	7 Chhipgadadh	7 Bagauli	7 Bagauli	
		8 Patkhoul	# Patkhoul	# Patkhoul	8 Hati-Bangai	8 Majhgawa	8 Majhgawa	
			8 Hati-Bangai*	8 Hati-Bangai*	9 Mainihawa			
			9 Mainihawa*	9 Mainihawa*	10 Gonaha			
			10 Gonaha*	10 Gonaha*	11 Bairghat			
			11 Bairghat*	11 Bairghat*	12 Silautiya			
			12 Silautiya*	12 Silautiya*	13 Raypur			
			13 Raypur*	13 Raypur*	14 Majhgawa			
			14 Majhgawa*	14 Majhgawa*	15 Ashuraina			
				# Patkhoul				
	Pocket C Suryapura	1 Suryapura	1 Suryapura	1 Suryapura	1 Suryapura	1 Suryapura	1 Suryapura	
		2 Man Materiya	2 Man Materiya	2 Man Materiya	2 Man Materiya	2 Bisunpura	2 Bisunpura	
		3 Bisunpura	3 Bisunpura	3 Bisunpura	3 Bisunpura	3 Manpakadi	3 Manpakadi	
		4 Khadawabangai	4 Khadawabangai	4 Khadawabangai	4 Khadawabangai	4 Lumbini	4 Lumbini	
		5 Sadi	5 Sadi	5 Sadi	5 Sadi	5 Ekala	5 Ekala	
		6 Jogada	6 Jogada	6 Jogada	6 Jogada	6 Khudabagar	6 Khudabagar	
		7 Manpakadi	7 Manpakadi	7 Manpakadi	7 Manpakadi		7 Rudrapura	
		8 Parroha*	8 Parroha*	8 Parroha*	8 Parroha*			
			9 Simlar*	9 Simlar*	9 Simlar*			
			10 Lumbini*	10 Lumbini*	10 Lumbini*			
			11 Aama*	11 Aama*	11 Aama*			
			12 Bhagwanpur*	12 Bhagwanpur*	12 Bhagwanpur*			
			13 Tenuhawa*	13 Tenuhawa*	13 Tenuhawa*	13 Dudhrakshya		
			14 Ekala*	14 Ekala*	14 Ekala*	14 Thumuwa		
						15 Tenuhawa		
						16 Ekala		

District, Office Location	Pockets	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
4. Kapilvastu	Pocket A Pakadi	1. Taulihawa Municipality				1 Pakadi	1 Pakadi
		2 Pakadi	1 Pakadi	1 Pakadi	1 Pakadi	2 Fulika	2 Fulika
		3 Fulika	2 Fulika	2 Fulika	2 Fulika	3 Labani	3 Labani
		4 Baskhaor	3 Baskhaor	3 Baskhaor	3 Baskhaor	4 Patariya	4 Patariya
		5 Labani	4 Labani	4 Labani	4 Labani	5 Bithuwa	5 Bithuwa
		6 Nandanagar	5 Nandanagar	5 Nandanagar	5 Nandanagar	6 Dharampaniya	6 Dharampaniya
		7 Patariya	6 Patariya	6 Patariya	6 Patariya	7 Hathausa	7 Hathausa
		8 Dohani	7 Dohani*	7 Dohani*	7 Dohani	8 Baskhaor	8 Baskhaor
		9 Pipara*	8 Pipara*	8. Taulihawa Municipality	8. Taulihawa Municipality	9 Nandanagar	9 Nandanagar
		10 Bijuwa*	9 Bijuwa*	9 Pipara*	9 Bijuwa		
		11 Bithuwa*	10 Hathihawa*	10 Bijuwa*	10 Dumra		
		12 Halhihawa*	# Trikheti	11 Hathihawa*	11 Patana		
		13 Trikheti*	11 Dumra*	12 Dumra	12 Bithuwa		
			12 Gotihawa*	# Trikheti	13 Dharampaniya		
			13 Baidhauri*	# Gotihawa*	# Hathihawa		
	14 Basantapur*	# Baidhauri*	# Trikheti				
		# Basantapur*	# Gotihawa				
		13 Patana*	# Baidhauri				
		14 Bithuwa*	# Basantapur				
		15 Dharampaniya*	# Pipara				
	Pocket B Bahadurganj, Saurahawa	1 Purushottampur	1 Purushottampur	1 Purushottampur	1 Purushottampur	1 Bishnupura	1 Bishnupura
		2 Shivnagar	2 Shivnagar	2 Shivnagar	2 Shivnagar	2 Baraipur	2 Baraipur
		3 Bhilmi	3 Bhilmi	3 Bhilmi	3 Bhilmi	3 Udayapur	3 Udayapur
		4 Ajigara	4 Ajigara	4 Ajigara	4 Ajigara	4 Lalpur	4 Lalpur
		5 Bhalubari	5 Bhalwari	5 Bhalwari	5 Bhalwari	5 Pathardehiya	5 Pathardehiya
		6 Bahadurganj	6 Bahadurganj	6 Bahadurganj	6 Bahadurganj	6 Jawabhari	6 Jawabhari
		7 Jawabhari	7 Jawabhari	7 Jawabhari	7 Jawabhari	7 Bhalwari	7 Bhalwari
		8 Bishunpur	8 Bishunpur	8 Bishunpura	8 Bishunpura		8 Bhadurganj Motipur
		9 Shivpur*	9 Shivpur*	# Shivpur*	9 Pathardehiya		
		10 Pathardehiya*	10 Pathardehiya*	9 Pathardehiya*	10 Birpur		
		11 Kusahawa*	11 Kusahawa*	# Kusahawa*	11 Baraipur		
		12 Sisahawa*	12 Sisahawa*	# Sisahawa*	12 Udayapur		
		13 Birpur*	13 Birpur*	10 Birpur*	13 Lalpur		
		14 Baraipur*	14 Baraipur*	11 Baraipur*	14 Bidhyanagar		
			15 Udayapur*	12 Udayapur*	# Sisahawa		
			16 Lalpur*	13 Lalpur*	# Shivpur		
			17 Bidhyanagar*	14 Bidhyanagar*	# Kusahawa		

District, Office Location	Pockets	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	Pocket C Imiliya	1 Buddhi	1 Buddhi	1 Buddhi	1 Buddhi	<b>1. Taulihawa Municipality</b>	<b>1. Taulihawa Municipality</b>
		2 Rajpur	2 Rajpur	2 Rajpur	2 Rajpur	2 Sihkohor	2 Sihkohor
		3 Mahuwa	3 Mahuwa	# Mahuwa	3 Barkalpur	3 Kajarhawa	3 Kajarhawa
		4 Barkulpur	4 Barkalpur	3 Barkalpur	4 Hariharpur	4 Jahadi	4 Jahadi
		5 Hariharpur	5 Hariharpur	4 Hariharpur	5 Balrampur	5 Sauraha	5 Sauraha
		6 Balramwapur	6 Balrampur	5 Balrampur	6 Jayanagar	6 Kusahawa	6 Kusahawa
		7 Jaynagar	7 Jaynagar	6 Jayanagar	7 Maharajgunj	7 Maharajgunj	7 Maharajgunj
		8 Maharajgunj	8 Maharajgunj	7 Maharajgunj	8 Kajarhawa		
		9 Lalpur*	9 Manpur*	8 Kajarhawa*	9 Thuniya		
		10 Manpur*	10 Kajarhawa*	# Hardauna*	10 Dubiya		
		11 Kajrahawa*	11 Hardauna*	9 Thuniya*	11 Sauraha		
		12 Hardahauwa*	12 Thuniya*	10 Dubiya*	12 Gothihawa		
			13 Dubiya*	11 Somadi*	13 Baidhali		
				12 Sauraha*	14 Tilaurakot		
				13 Gothihawa*	15 Simhakhori		
				14 Baidhali*	16 Manpur		
				15 Tilakpur*	17 Basantput		
				16 Niglihawa*	# Mahuwa		
				17 Simhakhori*	# Hardauna		
				18 Manpur*	# Tilakpur		
		19 Basantput*	# Niglihawa				
			# Somadi				
5.Nawalparasi	Pocket A PARASI		<b>Ramgram Municipality*</b>	<b>Ramgram Municipality*</b>	<b>Ramgram Municipality*</b>	<b>1. Ramgram Municipality</b>	<b>1. Ramgram Municipality</b>
		1 Kusma*	1 Kusma*	1 Kusma*	1 Kusma	2 Devgaun	2 Devgaun
		2 Sanai*	2 Sanai*	2 Sanai*	2 Sanai	3 Jamuniya	3 Jamuniya
		3 Surkhali*	3 Surkhali*	3 Surkhali*	3 Surkhali	4 Manahari	4 Thulokhairatwa
		4 Hekui*	4 Hekui*	4 Hekui*	4 Hekui	5 Kusma	5 Harpur
		5 Pathi*	5 Palhi*	5 Palhi*	5 Palhi	6 Guthi parsauini	6 Guthi parsauini
		6 Swathi*	6 Swathi*	6 Swathi*	6 Swathi	7 Sanai	7 Sanai
		7 Amrot*	7 Amrot*	7 Amrot*	7 Amrot	8 Hekui	8 Hekui
		8 Sunwal*	8 Sunwal*	8 Sunwal*	8 Sunwal	9 Surkhali	9 Surkhali
		9 Banjariya*	9 Banjariya*	9 Banjariya*	9 Banjariya	10 Rampurwa	10 Rampurwa
						12 Swathi	12 Swathi
						13 Palhi	13 Palhi
					14 Bhujawa	14 Bhujawa	
					15 Banjariya	15 Banjariya	
					16 Sarawal	16 Kudia	
					17 Trivenisusta	17 Paklihawa	
					18 Rupauliya	18 Pratappur	
					19 Sunwal	19 Germi	
					20 Palhi	20 Palhi	
						21 Rampurkhadauna	
						22 Pithauli	
						23 Pithauli	
		Pocket B TIKAPUR	1 Tilakpur*	1 Tilakpur*	1 Tilakpur*	1 Tilakpur	
2 Manari*	2 Manari*		2 Manari*	2 Manari			
3 Devgau*	3 Devgau*		3 Devgau*	3 Devgau			
4 Sarawal*	4 Sarawal*		4 Sarawal*	4 Sarawal			
5 Badaharadabauli*	5 Badaharadabauli*		5 Badaharadabauli*	5 Badaharadabauli			
6 Harpur*	6 Harpur*		6 Harpur*	6 Harpur			

District, Office Location	Pockets	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	
	Pocket C PRATAPPUR		1 Somani*	1. Somani*	1. Somani			
			2 Pratappur*	2. Pratappur*	2. Pratappur			
			3 Jahada*	3. Jahada*	3. Jahada			
			4 Rupauliya*	4. Rupauliya*	4. Rupauliya			
			5 Rampur-Khadauna*	5. Rampur-Khadauna*	5. Rampur-Khadauna			
			6 Jamuniya*	6. Jamuniya*	6. Jamuniya			
			7 Khadauna*	7. Khadauna*	7. Khadauna			
				1 Banjariya*	1 Banjariya			
				2 Jamuniya*	2 Jamuniya			
				3 Hakui*	3 Hakui			
				4 Surkhauli*	4 Surkhauli			
				5 Triveni-susta*	5 Triveni-susta			
				6 Manahari*	6 Manahari			
				7 Rupauliya*	7 Rupauliya			
				8 Harpur*	8 Harpur			
				9 Kushma*	9 Kushma			
				10 Sarawal*	10 Sarawal			
				11 Sunwal*	11 Sunwal			
		12 Amrot*	12 Amrot					
		13 Palhi*	13 Palhi					
		14 Devgaun*	14 Devgaun					
		15 Rampurwa*	15 Rampurwa					
		16 Tilakpur*	16 Tilakpur					
			17 Sanai					
			18 Guthi Parsani					
6. Gulmi	Pocket A					1 Turang	1 Turang	
						2 Santipur	2 Santipur	
						3 Harewa	3 Harewa	
						4 Rупakot	4 Rупakot	
	Pocket B						1 Ruru	1 Ruru
							2 Aslewa	2 Aslewa
							3 Gwadi	3 Gwadi
							4 Remuwa	4 Remuwa
							5 Limgha	5 Limgha
							6 Jasithok	6 Jasithok
							7 Hardeneta	7 Hardeneta
							8 Thanapati	8 Thanapati
							9 Gaudakot	9 Gaudakot
					10 Digam	10 Digam		
					11 Baletaksar	11 Baletaksar		
					12 Hunga	12 Hunga		
					13 Arkhale	13 Arkhale		
7. Arghakhanchi	Pocket A					1 Bhagawati	1 Bhagawati	
						2 Chhatragunj	2 Chhatragunj	
						3 Thulapokhara	3 Thulapokhara	
						4 Kerunga	4 Kerunga	
						5 Balkot	5 Balkot	
						6 Wangle	6 Wangle	
						7 Patuti	7 Patuti	
						8 Maidan	8 Maidan	
							9 Divarna	

District, Office Location	Pockets	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	
	Pocket B					1 Kimdanda	1 Kimdanda	
						2 Argha	2 Argha	
						3 Dharapani	3 Dharapani	
						4 Khanchikot	4 Khanchikot	
						5 Dhikura	5 Dhikura	
						6 Thada	6 Thada	
						7 Jukena	7 Jukena	
						8 Sandhikharka	8 Sandhikharka	
						9 Narpani	9 Narpani	
							10 Dhakabang	
							11 Asurkot	
<b>7 District</b>	<b>19 Pocket</b>	<b>62 VDC</b>	<b>155 VDC</b>	<b>180 VDC</b>	<b>198 DVC</b>	<b>130 DVC</b>	<b>149 DVC</b>	
1.Kaski	Pocket A Begnas		<b>1. Lekhnath Municipality</b>	<b>1. Lekhnath Municipality</b>	<b>1. Lekhnath Municipality</b>	<b>1. Lekhnath Municipality</b>	<b>1. Lekhnath Municipality</b>	
			1 Rupakot*	2 Rupakot*	2 Rupakot	2 Rupakot	2 Rupakot	
			2 Deurali*	3 Deurali*	3 Deurali	3 Deurali	3 Deurali	
			3 Majh Thana*	4 Majh Thana*	4 Majh Thana	4 Majh Thana	4 Majh Thana	
		4 Hansapur*	5 Hansapur*	5 Hansapur	5 Hansapur	5 Hansapur		
			6 Thumki*	6 Thumki	6 Thumki	6 Thumki	6 Thumki	
		Pocket B Dhikurpokhari		1 Dhikurpokhari*	1 Dhikurpokhari*	1 Dhikurpokhari	1 Dhikurpokhari	1 Dhikurpokhari
			2 Bhadaura*	2 Bhadaura*	2 Bhadaura	2 Bhadaura	2 Bhadaura	
			3 Chapkot*	# Chapkot*	3 Sarankot	3 Sarankot	3 Sarankot	
			4 Sarankot*	3 Sarankot*	4 Kaskikot	4 Kaskikot	4 Kaskikot	
			5 Kaskikot*	4 Kaskikot*	5 Dhamphus	5 Dhamphus	5 Dhamphus	
			6 Dhamphus*	5 Dhamphus*	# Chapkot			
		Pocket C Lumle		1 Lumle*	1 Lumle	1 Lumle	1 Lumle	1 Lumle
			2 Dangsing*	2 Dangsing*	2 Dangsing	2 Dangsing	2 Dangsing	2 Dangsing
			3 Ghandruk*	3 Ghandruk*	3 Ghandruk	3 Ghandruk	3 Ghandruk	3 Ghandruk
			4 Bhukatangle-Prabat*	4 Bhukatangle-Prabat*	4 Bhukatangle-Prabat	4 Bhukatangle-Prabat	4 Bhukatangle-Prabat	4 Bhukatangle-Prabat
			5 Deupur-Parbat*	4 Bhukatangle-Prabat*	5 Deupur-Parbat	5 Deupur-Parbat	5 Deupur-Parbat	
			6 Salyan*	5 Deupur-Parbat*	6 Shivalaya(Parbat)	6 Shivalaya(Parbat)	6 Shivalaya(Parbat)	
				6 Shivalaya(Parbat)*	7 Salyan	7 Salyan	7 Salyan	7 Salyan
					(Syangja)	<b>1. Putalibazar Municipality</b>	<b>1. Putalibazar Municipality</b>	
					<b>Shifted to Pokhara Region</b>	2 Setidovan	2 Setidovan	
						3 Wangsing	3 Wangsing	
						4 Phedikhola	4 Phedikhola	
						5 Bhatkhola	5 Bhatkhola	
						6 Kichanas	6 Kichanas	
						7 Phapharthum	7 Phapharthum	
						8 Chilaunebas	8 Chilaunebas	
						9 Oreste	9 Oreste	
						10 Pouwegounde	10 Pouwegounde	
					11 Aasukhark	11 Aasukhark		
					12 Thuladi	12 Thuladi		
					13 Bahakot	13 Bahakot		
					14 Rangbhang	14 Rangbhang		
					15 Bagefadke	15 Bagefadke		
					16 Ruwa Archale	16 Ruwa Archale		
					17 Manakamana	17 Manakamana		



District, Office Location	Pockets	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
2. Kavre				1 Panchkhal*	1 Panchkhal	1 Sankhu	1 Sankhu
				2 Baluwa*	2 Baluwa	2 Sarada Batase	2 Sarada Batase
				3 Hokse*	3 Hokse	3 Chalalganeshthan	<i># Chalalganeshthan</i>
				4 Anekot*	4 Anekot	4 Ryale	3 Mahendrajyoti
				5 Sathighar*	5 Sathighar	5 Chuamrangbisi	<i># Baluwapati Deupur</i>
				6 Jyandi*	6 Jyandi	6 Phulbari	4 Phulbari
				7 Jaisithok*	7 Jaisithok	7 Khahrepangu	5 Dhunkharka
				8 Phulbari*	8 Phulbari	8 Banepa	6 Banepa
				9 Sanga*	9 Sanga	<b>9. Dhulikhel Municipality</b>	<b>7. Dhulikhel Municipality</b>
				10 Khanalthok*	10 Khanalthok	<b>10. Panauti Municipality</b>	<i># Panauti Municipality</i>
				11 Daraunepokhari*	11 Daraunepokhari	11 Anekot	11 Anekot
				12 Kavre*	12 Kavre	12 Panchkhal	<i># Panchkhal</i>
				13 Methinkot*	13 Methinkot	13 Nala	12 Rabiopi
				<b>14. Panauti Municipality</b>	14 Sanga	<i># Hokse</i>	
				15 BaluwapatiDeupur	15 Kavre	13 Kavre	
				16 Bhumlutar	16 Patakhhet	<i># Baluwa</i>	
					17 Methinkot	<i># Methinkot</i>	
3. Saptari	Pocket A					1 Khoksar Parwaha	
						2 Shambhunath	
						3 Bhaga	
						4 Khojpur	
						5 Pansera	
						6 Tikuliya	
						7 Malhanama	
						8 Kushaha	
						9 Madhupati	
						10 Haripur	
						11 Paterwa	
						12 Kalyanpur	
<b>3 District</b>	<b>3 Pocket</b>			<b>13 VDC</b>	<b>16 DVC</b>	<b>41 DVC</b>	<b>27 DVC</b>
1. Ilam							
2. Panchthar							
3. Jhapa							
4. Terathum							
5. Dhankuta							
<b>Grand total: 28 Districts</b>	<b>50 Pockets</b>	<b>124 VDCs &amp; 5 Municipalities</b>	<b>173 VDCs &amp; 4 Municipalities</b>	<b>296 VDCs &amp; 8 Municipalities</b>	<b>324 VDCs &amp; 9 Municipalities</b>	<b>332 VDCs &amp; 12 Municipalities</b>	<b>322 VDCs &amp; 10 Municipalities</b>

Note: \*VDCs added, #VDCs in italics have been phased out

**Annex III: Nepal SIMI OVC Project Areas**

<b>Nepalgunj Area Office</b>	
<b>District, Office Location</b>	<b>VDCs/Municipalities</b>
<b>1. Banke</b>	1. Bankatuwa 2. Titeriya 3. Rajhena 4. Kajurakhurda 5. Belhari 6. Raniyapur 7. Bageshwory 8. Kohalpur 9. Shitapur 10. Piprahawa 11.Saigoun
<b>2. Bardiya</b>	1. Dhadhwar 2. Magaragadhi 3. Motipur 4. Shorahawa 5. Mohamadpur 6. Padnaha 7. Baniyabar 8. Dhodari 9.Gulariya Municipality
<b>3. Surkhet</b>	1. Maintada 2. Gumi 3. Dahachour 4. Kunathari 5. Ramghat 6. Lekhparsa 7. Latikoyali 8. Chhinchu 9. Uttarganga 10.Birendranaga municipality
<b>Total: 3 Districts</b>	<b>28 VDCs, 2 Municipality</b>
<b>Butwal Area Office</b>	
<b>District/ Office Location</b>	<b>VDCs/Municipalities</b>
<b>1. Palpa</b>	1. Bandipokhara 2. Bhairabsthan 3. khiya 4. Barangdi 5. Kahaanigaun 6. Yamgaha 7. Khanichhapa
<b>2. Rupendehi</b>	1. Basantapur 2. Dhakdhahi 3. Pokharvindi 4. Chhipagadh 5. Siktahan 6. Majgawa 7. Bagaha
<b>3. Kapilvastu</b>	1. Sauraha 2. Dumraha 3. Gotihawa 4.Fulika 5. Shingkhori 6.Taulihawa MP 7. Tilaurakot 8. Patari
<b>4. Syangja</b>	1. Waling Municipality 2. Sirsaket 3. Pelakott 4. Tulsibhanjyang 5.Jagatradevi 6.Shree Krishana gandaki 7.Malunga
<b>Total: 4 Districts</b>	<b>28 VDCs, 1 Municipality</b>
<b>Grand Total: 7 Districts</b>	<b>56 VDCs and 3 Municipality</b>

**Annex IV- SIMI Program  
Staff**

**Annex IV: Nepal SIMI Project Staff**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>
<b><u>Kathmandu Staff</u></b>			
Dr. Luke A. Colavito	Team Leader	2003	Sep.2009
Binod Kumar Mishra	Deputy Team Leader	2008	Sep.2009
Dr. Binod Kumar Sharma	Partner and Government Program Coordinator	1-Jul-03	Sep.2009
Chandra Bhushan Subba	Tea & Coffee Program Coordinator	2006	Sep.2009
Ratna Bhuvan Shrestha	NAPC/Socio-Economic Research Coordinator	19-May-03	Sep.2009
Bhuvan R. Bhatta	Agriculture Expert	2003	Sep.2009
Narendra Rasaily	Training Program Coordinator	2006	Sep.2009
Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal	Agriculture Research Program Coordinator	28-Jan-03	Sep.2009
Ambika Kumari Rai	GDG Program Coordinator	2006	Sep.2009
Khim Bahadur Karki	Grants Manager	2006	Sep.2009
Raju Limbu	Finance and Administration Manager	2003	Sep.2009
Sanjaya Darshan	M & E , Field Information Coordinator	19-Aug-03	Sep.2009
Saroj Shakya	ICT & GIS Specialist	1-Feb-04	Sep.2009
Kailash Sharma	Head Of Engineering	2007	Sep.2009
Vijay Sthapit	NTFP Specialist	2007	Sep.2009
Rakesh Kothari	ICT & GIS Officer	14-May-04	Sep.2009
Deepak Bajracharya	Admin/Account Officer	2006	Sep.2009
Gyan Bahadur Rai	Admin/Account Officer	28-Oct-03	Sep.2009
Bimala R. Colavito*	Volunteer	2003	Sep.2009
Sumita Paudel	Admin/Account Assistant	1-Jan-08	Sep.2009
Arun Limbu	Monitoring and Planning Assistant	1-Dec-04	Sep.2009
Anil Rai	Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant	2006	Sep.2009
Prasanna Bajracharya	Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant	2006	Sep.2009
Jyoti Upadhyaya	M & E, Program Assistant	15-May-08	Sep.2009
Ganga Kumari Rai	Office Assistant/Receptionist	1-May-08	Sep.2009
Ramesh Man Maharjan	Driver	3-Jul-03	Sep.2009
Kamal Rai	Driver	1-Jul-07	Sep.2009
Duruba Paudel	Driver	1-Jan-07	Sep.2009
Hom Bahadur Gurung	Office Assistant	1-Jul-07	Sep.2009
Geeta Bhudhathoki	Cook	1-Jul-07	Sep.2009
Sita Mahato	Cook	2006	Sep.2009
Lil Bahadur Gurung	Guard	3-Jul-03	Sep.2009
<b><u>Central Staff</u></b>			
Niki Maskey	Gender & Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2004	2005
Sangita Rai	Office Assistant	2003	6-May-05
Deepak L. Adhikari	Senior Engineer	2003	2006
Pema Lhaki	Documentation & Communication Officer	3-Feb-05	1-Mar-06
Kamal Kunwar	Engineer	2003	6-Mar-06
Narayan Sing Khawas	Junior Engineer	2003	1-Mar-06
Rekha Pradhan	Office Assistant	9-Mar-05	27-Jan-06
Kumar Shrestha	Kumar Shrestha	24-Jul-03	2-Aug-07
Pradip Maharjan	MTL	2007	7-Feb-08
Surendra Chaudhary	Marketing Officer	2007	22-Feb-08
Niyama Rai	Documentation & Communication Assistant	25-Sep-06	24-Sep-08
Ajaya N Bajracharya	MTL	1-Aug-03	2-Aug-07
Bhimsen Gurung	DTL	2003	
Sanu Magarati	Office Assistant	26-Jan-06	4-May-08
Rabina Rasaily	Documentation & Communication Officer	2007	31-Mar-08
Dr. Bijaya Bajracharya	Monitoring and Evaluation Director	26-Aug-08	22-Oct-09

Name	Designation	From	To
<b>Central Region</b>			
Jai Prakash Narayan Singh	Saptari	14-May-07	31-Jul-08
Shambhu Narayan Mahato	Saptari	1-Apr-07	30-Sep-08
Sakuntala Malla	AT-Lalitpur	2005	2006
Ambika K Yadav	PO-Saptari	30-Sep-07	2008
<b>Nepalgunj Region</b>			
Arun Shrestha	RAM	2003	2009
Jagadish Chaudhary	Driver	2003	2009
Pradeep Rokya	DM	2003	2009
Lokendra Thapa	DM	2003	2009
Parmananda Jha	DM	2003	2009
Tanka Khatiwada	AT		4-Jul-04
Kendra Gurung	CM		3-Oct-04
Govinda Dahal	MS		4-Jan-04
Arjun Devkota	SM		4-Jul-04
Bishweshwor Shah,	Bardiya		
Binod Mishra AC	Nepalgunj,	1-Jan-05	2006
Pramila Bhattarai, Surkhet	DM		2005
Niranjana Dangol	RMS	17-Nov-04	15-Apr-05
Sujan Piya	RMS	2006	2007
Min Pd. Bhudhathoki	AC	2005	2006
Ms.Radhika Shrestha	OfficeAssist/Receptionist	2003	2006
Badri Prasad Yadav	DM	2005	14-Mar-06
Shreekantha Sapkota	Marketing Supervisor		
Mrs Geeta Chaudhry	Community Mobilizer		
Mrs. Khagisara Acharya	Community Mobilizer		
Badri Nara, an Chaudhar,	RMS	12-Nov-06	1-Dec-07
Rajendra Shahu,	RMS	15-Apr-05	31-Aug-08
Gita Vam	Program Assistant	1-Jan-07	31-Dec-08
Sudip Khatiwada	RAO		2009
Bishan Dev Joshi	RMO		2009
Deepak Malla	HNPO	14-Sep-08	13-Sep-09
Rabikiran Adhikari	HNDO		2009
Deepak Malla	HNDO		2009
Gita Kumari Shah	HNPO		2009
<b>Pokhara Region</b>			
Resham Babu Shrestha	MS	2003	2009
Rachya Bdr. Gurung	AT	2003	2009
Jivan Jung Thapa	DM	2006	2009
<b>Butwal Region</b>			
Khadga Jung Gurung	PM	2003	2009
Shailendra Shrestha	MPFC	2003	2009
Bhawana Rijal	OA	2003	2009
Den Chhiring Lopchan	Driver	2003	2009

Name	Designation	From	To
Hari Budhathoki	SM	2003	28-Sep-03
Damodar Basnet	AT	2003	18-Oct-03
Ram Sharan Shapkota	SM	2003	Nov, 03
Chet Narayan Chaudhary	Sr. MS	2003	Oct, 03
Tanka Adhikari	AT	2003	Aug, 03
Komal Pd. Pradharn	AC		Dec, 04
Om Praksh Rai	SM		10-Sep-04
Tika Rai	AT		1-Oct-04
Parwati Chaudhary	CM		Aug, 04
Tek Bdr. Rai	MS		8-Mar-04
Durga Dhungana	SM		Jan, 04
Nawaraj Thapa	AT		Jan, 04
Bhim Moktan	DM		Jun, 04
Hare Ram Lohar	AT		Jan, 04
Rita Dhimal	SM		Jan, 04
Rakesh K. Shah	AT		Jun, 04
Jay Narayan Bishwas	DM		14-Jun-04
Dhaka ram Adhikari	CM		Mar, 04
Bishnu Maya Ranabhat	CM		July, 04
Sabita Bhattarai	CM		July, 04
Hari Kala Kharel	CM		July, 04
Chet Narayan Chaudhari	Sr.MS		8-Mar-04
Dharmendra Khanal	CM		14-Mar-04
Bimala Bhattarai	CM		15-Mar-04
Tika Bahadur Khatri	AT		Aug, 04
Sanjeev Tamrakar	SM		1 Jan, 05
Nalini Lamichane	AT		Jan, 05
Krishna Bdr. Rai	MS		Jan, 05
Dhak Ram Paudel	CM		July, 05
Durga Dhungana	CM		11-Feb-05
Sargam Subba	RM		Jan, 05
Kalpna Darlami	CM		Oct, 05
Krishna Maya Rakhali	CM		Nov, 05
Rumi Sara Sinjali	CM		Oct, 05
Jagat Pd. Bhusal	CM		Oct, 05
Tmeshwar Gupta	CM		Oct, 05
Ram Bdr. Rai	IT		28-Nov-05
Ragini Mani Tripathi	CM		Oct, 05
Padma Khatri	CM		Oct, 05
Shanti Adikarai	CM		Oct, 05
Saraswati Subedi	CM		Oct, 05
Krishna Rai	MCO		Jun, 05
Khamba Bahadur Khadka	DM Nawalparasi July 2005		Jun, 05
Ram Sharan Sapkota	SM		July, 05
Durga Thapa	SM		Oct, 05
Dev Raj Bhatta	SM		1-Nov-06
Guddu Mishra	SMS		1-Oct-06
Mati Lal Dhakal	AT		Oct, 06
Arjun Bashyal	IT		1-Dec-06
Jung Bdr. Gurung	SMS		1-Dec-06
Kalpna Dhital	AT		11-Dec-06
Him Bdr. DC	IT		Dec, 06
Kamal Thapa	SMS		Dec, 06
Dil Basnet	SMS		1-Dec-06

Name	Designation	From	To
Anand Dahal	IT		1-Dec-06
Dinesh Sapkota	AO		1-Dec-06
Prakash c. Bhatta	MCO		15-Dec-06
Phal Man Gurung	SMS		May, 06
Deepak Pandey	AO		Jul, 06
Lok Shatra Shrestha	DM		12-Feb-06

Raj Kumar Yadav	HNDO-Kapilvastu		16-Nov-08
Dhiraj Sharma	HNDO-Palpa		22-Mar-08
Bir Bahadur Rawat		1-Oct-05	3-Jun-08

**Consultant 03-08**

Dr. A. John De Boer	Consultant	21-Mar-04	
Dr. A. John De Boer	ConsultantFor new project	13-Jun-04	18-Jun-04
Bishnu Gyanwali	IPM Consultant	5-Feb-04	15-Feb-04
Bishnu Gyanwali	IPM Consultant	24-Feb-04	3-Mar-04
Dr. Kedar Budhathoki	Technical Training to Agro-vet	Oct-03	Dec, 2003
Rashmi Shrestha	Master Gender Trainer	3-Oct	Nov, 2003
Allison Brown	International Marketing Consultant	30-Jan-04	
M. A. Rahim	Account Trainer	22-Nov-03	3 Dec, 2003
M. A. Rahim	Account Trainer	31-Jan-04	7 Feb, 2004
Janak Bahadur Bom,	Micro-credit Consultant	April, 04	June, 2004
Chandra Mani Mainali,	Micro-credit Consultant	April,04	June, 2004
Bal Krishna Thapa Magar	Field Supervisor	14-May-04	14-Jun-04
Ganesh Ghale	Consultant	July,04	Aug,2004
Roshan Karmacharya	Database Designer	14-May-04	Aug,2004
Janak Bahadur Bom,	Micro-credit Consultant	Aug, 04	Oct, 2004
Chandra Mani Mainali,	Micro-credit Consultant	Aug, 04	Oct, 2004
Ganesh Ghale	Consultant	Aug, 04	Sep,2004
Chris Johansen	Micro nutrient	11-Sep-04	16-Sep-04
Ganesh Ghale	Consultant	Sep, 04	Oct,2004
Janak Bahadur Bom,	Micro-credit Consultant	Nov, 04	Jan,2005
Chandra Mani Mainali	Micro-credit Consultant	Nov, 04	Jan,2005
Brian Greenberg	Senior Winrock Program Officers	Jan-8-06	28-Jan-06
Core_ Oha_a	Intern	1-May-06	
Dr. K B Shrestha	Consultant	14-Apr-04	
Cory Ohara	Consultant	25-May-07	18-Jun-07
Christopher Root	Consultant	16-Mar-08	
Dr. Forrest Cookson	Consultant	1-Jul-09	14-Jul-09
		1-Aug-09	22-Sep-09
Niraj Nepali	Consultant	16-Feb-09	15-May-09
		10-Jun-09	14-Dec-09
Bhairab Rak Kaini	Consultant	Jan, 09	Jun,09
Ganesh KC	Consultant	Jan, 09	Jun,09
Bed Kumar Shrestha	Consultant	16-Feb-09	30-Sep-09
Siva Sundar Shrestha	Consultant	22-Jun-09	22-Aug-09
Madan Pariyar	Consultant	6-Apr-04	30-May-09
Mark Arnoldy	Volunteer	23-Mar-09	30-Jun-09

**Intern-03-09**

Manasi Nagar	Intern	18-May-07	31-May-07
Justina Nanes	Intern	21-May-07	June,07
Shital Shrestha	Intern	1-Jul-07	1-Nov-07
Shaili Pradhan	Intern	16-Jun-08	30-Jun-08

\* Thanks to Bimala R. Colavito for serving as volunteer for photography, videography, documentation, and producing the SIMI video.

## Annex V- SIMI Photos

SIMI COMPLETION REPORT

**Annex V: SIMI Photos**



**MUS Group, Dadeldhura District.**



**Treadle pump user, Banke District.**



**Drip User, Doti District.**



**Drip/MUS farmers, Dadeldhura District.**



**Bag culture adaptive research, Lalitpur District.**



**Drip/tomato farmer, Lalitpur District**

SIMI COMPLETION REPORT



Advisory Committee, Central Office.



USAID evaluation team meeting, central Office.



USAID Mission Director, Beth Paige visits a Vegetable Collection Center, Hartock, Palpa District.



Shrijana tomato variety Observation SSQC team .



USAID's Flynn Fuller visiting a drip user, Kaski District.



Nepal SIMI regional review meeting, Nepalgunj.

SIMI COMPLETION REPORT



Lemon Grass farmer, Banke District.



Nursery transplanting, Lalitpur District.



National closing workshop.



National Closing Workshop, Winrock and IDE team.



Jobs in Agriculture Study, Naubasta, Banke District



Treadle Pump user, Rupendehi, District

SIMI COMPLETION REPORT



Advisory Committee Meeting, current and former Secretary of Agriculture, Central Office.



Nursery Training conducted by DOA, Lalitpur District.



Construction of Market, Dadeldhura District.



Collection center, Kaski, Pokhara.



Drip User, Kaski District.



Tomato Farmer, Lalitpur District.

Nepal SIMI Closing Workshop Glance:

WINROCK INTERNATIONAL • IDE • CEAPRED • SAPPROS • AEC • ANSAB

## SIMI COMPLETION REPORT



**Special thanks to IDE Volunteer, Bimala Rai Colavito for the above photos and for SIMI photography, videography, and documentation (2003-2009).**

## Annex VI- SIMI Publications

## **Annex VI—Nepal Simi Publications**

## Annex VI: Nepal SIMI Publications and Reports

S.N.	Title
<b>A.</b>	<b>Planning Reports</b>
1	NEPAL SIMI PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN, <i>Nepal SIMI Planning Report No. 1</i> , November 2003
2	NEPAL SIMI FIRST ANNUAL WORKPLAN , June 1, 2003 - June 30, 2004, <i>Nepal SIMI Planning Report No. 2</i> , November 2003
3	NEPAL SIMI SECOND ANNUAL WORKPLAN , July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2005, <i>Nepal SIMI Planning Report No. 3</i> , July 2004
4	NEPAL SIMI THIRD ANNUAL WORKPLAN , JuLY 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006, <i>Nepal SIMI Planning Report No.4</i> , July 2005
5	NEPAL SIMI FORTH ANNUAL (Extension Year) WORKPLAN , Oct 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007, <i>Nepal SIMI Planning Report No.5</i> , Nov 2006
6	NEPAL SIMI ANNUAL WORKPLAN , 2007/2008, <i>Nepal SIMI Planning Report No.6</i> , Oct 2007
7	NEPAL SIMI ANNUAL WORKPLAN , 2008/2009, <i>Nepal SIMI Planning Report No.7</i> , Oct 2008
<b>B.</b>	<b>Performance Reports</b>
1	Nepal SIMI First Quarterly Performance Report, 2003, June 1 - September 30, 2003 (F.Y. 2003/2004), <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 1</i> , October 2003
2	Nepal SIMI Second Quarterly Performance Report, 2003, October 1 - December 31, 2003 (F.Y. 2003/2004), <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 2</i> , January 2004
3	Nepal SIMI Third Quarterly Performance Report, 2004, January 1 - March 31, 2004 (F.Y. 2003/2004), <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 3</i> , April 2004
4	Nepal SIMI Forth Quarterly Performance Report, 2004, (F.Y. 2003/2004), <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No.4</i> , July 2004
5	Nepal SIMI 2 <sup>nd</sup> year First Quarterly Performance Report, 2004, <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No.5</i> , October 2004
6	Nepal SIMI 2 <sup>nd</sup> year Second Quarterly Performance Report, 2004, <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No.6</i> , January 2005
7	Nepal SIMI 2 <sup>nd</sup> year Third Quarterly Performance Report, 2005, <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No.7</i> , April 2005
8	Nepal SIMI 2 <sup>nd</sup> year Forth Quarterly Performance Report, 2005, <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No.8</i> , July 2005
9	Nepal SIMI Forth Quarterly Performance Report, 2005 (F.Y. 2004/2005) <i>Nepal Simi Performance Report No. 9</i> , July 2005
10	Nepal SIMI 3 <sup>rd</sup> year first Quarterly Performance Report, 2005 (F.Y. 2004/2005) <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 10</i> , October 2005
11	Nepal SIMI Extension year first Quarterly Performance Report, 2005 (F.Y. 2004/2005) <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 11</i> , January 2006
12	Nepal SIMI Extension year Second Quarterly Performance Report, 2006 (F.Y. 2005/2006) <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 12</i> , April 2006
13	Nepal SIMI Extension year Annual Performance Report, 2006 (F.Y. 2005/2006) <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 13</i> , Oct 2006

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14	Nepal SIMI First quarter(Extension Year) Performance Report, 2006 <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 14, Jan 2007</i>
15	Nepal SIMI Second Quarter (Extension Year) Performance Report, 2007 <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 15, April 2007</i>
16	Nepal SIMI Third Quarterly(Extension Year) Performance Report, 2007, <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No.16 , June 2007</i>
17	Nepal SIMI Nepal SIMI Annual Performance Report, October 1, 2006 September 30, 2007 <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No.17, November 2007</i>
18	Nepal SIMI First quarter Performance Report, 2007 <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 18, Jan 2008</i>
19	Nepal SIMI Second Quarter Performance Report, 2008 <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 19, April 2008</i>
20	Nepal SIMI Third Quarter Performance Report, 2008 <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 20, July 2008</i>
21	Nepal SIMI Nepal SIMI Annual Performance Report, October 1, 2007 September 30, 2008 <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No.21, November 2008</i>
22	Nepal SIMI First quarterly Performance Report, 2008 <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 22, Jan 2009</i>
23	Nepal SIMI Second quarterly Performance Report, 2009 <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 23, Mar 2009</i>
24	Nepal SIMI Third quarterly Performance Report, 2009 <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 24, June 2009</i>
25	Nepal SIMI District Completion Reports, 2009 <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 25., June 2009</i>
26	Nepal SIMI Partners Completion Reports, 2009, <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No. 26., June 2009</i>
27	Nepal SIMI Nepal SIMI Annual Performance Report, October 1, 2007 September 30, 2008 <i>Nepal SIMI Performance Report No.27, Oct 2009</i>
28	Nepal SIMI Completion Report, July, 2003 to September, 2009, <i>Nepal SIMI Report No.28, Dec 2009</i>
C.	<b>Technical Reports (case study, benchmark, consultancy, annual survey reports)</b>
1	Bamekhola Irrigation Scheme, Latikoili VDC-5, Surkhet, Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report, <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 1, November 2003</i>
2	Beruwa Kalpokhari Micro Irrigation Scheme, Bauwapokhathok VDC-4, Palpa, Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report, <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 2, November 2003</i>
3	Chhis Khola Hybrid Scheme, Tahun VDC-7, Palpa, Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report , <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 3, December 2003</i>
4	Priority Research to Support The Nepal Smallholder Irrigation Market Initiative (SIMI), <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 4, January 2004</i>
5	Rangethati MI Scheme, Seti Dovan VDC-5, Syangja, Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report, <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.5, January, 2004</i>
6	Malewabasne Drinking Water & Micro Irrigation Scheme (Hybrid) Sworek

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	VDC-7, Syangja, Detail Design and Cost Estimate <i>Report, Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 6, January, 2004</i>
7	Dibindada Dadthok Micro Irrigation & Drinking Water Scheme, (Hybrid) Chappani VDC-9, Palpa, Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report, <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 7, February, 2004</i>
8	Karre Khola Community Water harvesting Scheme for Micro Irrigation, Jarbuta VDC-2,4, Surkhet, Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report, Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.8, March, 2004
9	Piple Micro Irrigation & Drinking Water Scheme (Hybrid) Dahachaur VDC-5, Surkhet, Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report, <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.9, March, 2004</i>
10	Senapuk Micro Irrigation & Drinking Water Scheme (Hibrid) Pelakot VDC-9, Syangja, Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report, <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.10, March, 2004</i>
12	Bhalebass Micro Irrigation & Drinking Water Scheme (Hybrid) Khanichhap VDC-5, Palpa, Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report, <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.12, April, 2004</i>
13	Simple water harvesting for Micro Irrigation Scheme (Hybrid), Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report, <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.13, May, 2004</i>
14	Banskot Micro Irrigation Scheme (Hybrid), Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report, <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.14, May, 2004</i>
15	Report on Indian Market Survey Study Adjoining Bhairahawa Region Office <i>Nepal SIMI Survey Report No.15, February, 2004</i>
16	Report on Indian Market Survey Study Adjoining Nepalgunj Reision Office <i>Nepal SIMI Survey Report No.16, February, 2004</i>
19	Bhandarakhola Micro Irrigation Scheme (MI) Phedikhola VDC -2 Syangja Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report,(Scheme Code: 01-04/05) <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.19, December, 2004</i>
20	KHAJURA COLLECTION CENTER CUM HAAT BAZAAR, Detail Design and Cost Estimate
21	TALLO GHONGSINGH Micro Irrigation Scheme (MI) PIPAL DADA vdc-5 PALPA Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report,(Scheme Code: 02-04/05) <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.21, December, 2004</i>
22	Input/Out put Traders Profiles, Nepal–SIMI Area Office Butwal , <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.22, December 29, 2004</i>
23	Kumal Gaon (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme (Hybrid) Putali bazaar-5 Syangja Detail Design and Cost Estimate Report,(Scheme Code: 04-04/05) <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.23, January 2005</i>
24	Mehelkuna Kereni Micro Irrigation Scheme(MI) Mehelkuna VDC-8 Surkhet Detail Design & Cost Esmate Report (Scheme Code:03-04/05) <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.24, January 2005</i>
25	Pakhapani Multi Use System (MUS) Scheme Jarbuta VDC-5 Surkget Detail Design & Cost Esmate Report (Scheme <b>Code:05-04/05</b> ) <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.25, February 2005</i>
26	Senathukma (MUS)Multiple Use Scheme Pelakot VDC-9 Syangja <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.26, Detail Design &amp; Cost Esmate Report (Scheme</i>

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	<b>Code:07-04/05</b> March 2004
27	Maredada (MUS)Multiple Use Scheme Kusumkhola VDC-9 Palpa Detail Design & Cost Esmate Report (Scheme <b>Code:06-04/05</b> ) <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.27</i> , March 2004
28	Kaure (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme Hansapur VDC-9 Kaski <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 28</i> (Partnership with SORUP Nepal, Kaski) Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report(Scheme <b>Code:08-04/05</b> ) May 2004
29	Augbhang (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme Dansingh VDC-4 Kaski <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 29</i> (Partnership with TOLI Office, Kaski) Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report(Scheme <b>Code:11-04/05</b> ) May 2004
30	Lakurbot (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme Dhikurpokhari VDC-4 Kaski <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.30</i> (Partneship with DCDO,Kaski) Detail Design & Cost Esmate Report (Scheme <b>Code:09-04/05</b> ) May 2004
31	Jhokedi (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme Phoksingkot VDC-1 Palpa <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 31</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report(Scheme <b>Code:10-04/05</b> ) June 2005
32	Kiureni (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme Ramghat VDC-1 Surkhet <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 32</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report(Scheme <b>Code:13-04/05</b> ) June 2005
33	Support Price Of Simple Drip Irrigation Systems For the Year 2005-2006 <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 33</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report October 2005
34	Phulbari (MUS)Multiple Use Scheme Putalibazar-6 Syangja <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 34</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 01-05/06) February 2006
35	Bhirmuni & Jhodhane (MUS)Multiple Use Scheme Dhikurpokhari-5 Kaski <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 35</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 02-05/06) February 2006
36	Jhanebas (MUS)Multiple Use Scheme Lumle VDC-4 Kaski <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 36</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 03-05/06) February 2006
37	Takura Gaira (MUS)Multiple Use Scheme Bhairavsthan VDC-1 Palpa <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 37</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 06-05/06) March 2006
38	Khalte (MUS)Multiple Use Scheme Devinagar VDC-2 Palpa <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 38</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 04-05/06) March 2006
39	Pachabale (MUS)Multiple Use Scheme Jarbuta VDC-6 Surkhet <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No. 39</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 08-05/06) March 2006
40	Chanauta (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme Mehalkuna VDC-6 Surkhet <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.40</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 09-05/06) March 2006
41	Katauje (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme Pelakot VDC-5 Syangja <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.41</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 10-05/06) April 2006
42	Juneli Danda (MUS))Multiple Use Scheme Kalikakot VDC-5 Syangja <i>Nepal</i>

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	<i>SIMI Technical Report No.42</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 07-05/06) April 2006
43	Maseri (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme Birendra Nagar Municipality-1 Surkhet <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.43</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 11-05/06) May 2006
44	Odare MUS Multiple Use Scheme Lekhnath Municipality-1 Kaski <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.44</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 12-05/06) May 2006
45	Dharegaira MUS Scheme (Rehabilitation) Bhairabsthan VDC-1 Palpa <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.45</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 05-05/06) July 2006
46	Report on Study of the Effectiveness of Marketing Information Broadcast, <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.43</i> , April 2006
48	Boksadi MUS Scheme (Rehabilitation), Rupse VDC-9 Palpa
49	Ganeshpur MUS Scheme (Rehabilitation), Pallo Fulbari VDC-6 Syangja
50	Dharapani MUS Scheme (Rehabilitation), Dhikurpokhari VDC-6 Kaski
51	Mulibas (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme, Pelakot VDC-9 Syangja
52	Somdip (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme Devinagar VDC-8 Palpa <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.52</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 07-06/07) March 2007
54	Kholi Gaon (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme Kalyan VDC-5 Surkhet <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.54</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 09-06/07) May 2007
58	Bhattechaur (MUS) Multiple Use Scheme Dahachaour VDC-3 Surkhet <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.58</i> Detail Design & Cost Estimate Report (Scheme Code: 08-06/07) March 2007
59	Collection of Technologies Adopted by the Farmers in SIMI Area, 2008/9
60	The Jobs in Agriculture and SIMI Impact Study, <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Report No.60</i> , September 2009
<b>D.</b>	<b>Field Trip/Tour Reports</b>
1	Cross Border Indian Market Tour Butwal Region Office <i>Nepal SIMI Tour Report No.1</i> , April, 2003
2	Cross Border Indian Market Tour Nepalgunj Region Office <i>Nepal SIMI Tour Report No.2</i> , May, 2004
<b>E.</b>	<b>Training/Orientation (completion) Reports</b>
1	Nepal SIMI Orientation Program For ACs, DCs and Partners <i>Nepal SIMI Orientation Report No.1</i>
2	Field Level Staff Orientation with SSA/BDS and Marketing Training <i>Nepal SIMI Training Report No.2</i>
3	Gravity Water Supply & Irrigation Scheme Construction <i>Nepal SIMI Orientation Report No.3</i>
4	Technical Report on Off-season Vegetable Production <i>Nepal SIMI Training Report No.4</i>
5	Training Report on Social Mobilization for Community & Social Motivators at

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	Nepalgunj, Palpa and Bhairahawa(Oct 20-22, Nov 5-7, Nov 10-12), <i>Nepal SIMI Training Report No 5</i> , December 8, 2003
6	Training on Output Marketing Management, Butwal Area Office <i>SIMI Training Report No. 6</i> , October, 2003
7	Training on Output Marketing Management, Nepalgunj Area Office <i>Nepal SIMI Training Report No.7</i> November 2003
8	Training Report on Eco-Friendly Approaches of Pest Management <i>Nepal SIMI Training Report No.8</i> March,2004
9	Training for the SIMI District Manager and Marketing Supervisors of Western Region on Trading Practices of Vegetables, Butwal Area Office, <i>SIMI Training Report No 9</i> , December, 2003
10	Training for the SIMI District Manager and Marketing Supervisors of Western Region on Trading Practices of Vegetables, Nepalgunj Area Office, <i>SIMI Training Report No 10</i> , December, 2003
12	Training Report on Training & Demonstration of Biological Tools used in pest management on off-season Summer vegetables Banke, Bardiya, and Surkhet March 18-25, 2005 Palpa, Syangja, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi and Kaski April 19-May 1, 2005 <i>Nepal SIMI Training Report No.12</i> May 2005
F.	<b>Workshop/Seminar Reports</b>
1	Annual Planning and Budgeting Workshop <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No.1</i>
2	Program Orientation and Progress Review Workshop <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No.2</i>
3	Half Yearly Progress Review Workshop Pokhara <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No.3</i> , Jan 22-23, 04
4	Proceedings of Nepal SIMI First Quarter Progress Review Workshop, October 17, 2003, Kathmandu, <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No. 4</i> , November 2003
5	Proceedings of Nepal SIMI Third Quarter Progress Review and Fourth Quarter Planning Workshop, April 13-14, 2004, Pokhara, <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No. 5</i> , April 2004
6	Proceedings of out put Market workshop Nepal SIMI Area Office, Butwal <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No.6</i> December 19, 2004
7	Proceedings of out put Market workshop Nepal SIMI Area Office, Nepalgunj <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No.7</i> , December, 2004
8	Proceedings of Awareness Programme on Plant Quarantine and Finding of the Market Visit of Indian Border Market (Gorakhpur) Siddhartha Nagar, <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No.8</i> , December, 2004
9	District Managers Orientation Workshop (Kathmandu) <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No.9</i> July 12, 2003
10	Proceedings of Nepal SIMI First Year Progress Review and Second Annual Planning workshop (Kathmandu) <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No.10</i> , June 14-15, 2004
11	Proceedings of Nepal SIMI Year II, First Quarter Progress Review workshop (Kathmandu) <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No.11</i> , October 13-14, 2004
12	Proceedings of Nepal SIMI Year II, third Quarterly Progress Review workshop (Kathmandu) <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No.12</i> , April 19-20, 2005

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13	Proceedings of Nepal SIMI Year II, Annual Progress Review workshop (Kathmandu) <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No.13</i> , July 9-10, 2005
14	Nepal SIMI Extension year progress review and planning workshop sep-11-12-06
15	Proceedings of the workshop on Domestic and Export Market Promotion of Vegetables in Nepal <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No.15</i> May 20, 2005
16	Proceedings of Nepal SIMI Closing Workshops, <i>Nepal SIMI Workshop Report No. 16</i> , September 2009
<b>G.</b>	<b>Agriculture/Other Manuals/ Technical Guidelines</b>
1	Memorandum of Understanding between Farmer Group and Nepal SIMI For Revolving Fund, <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Guideline report No.1</i> , December, 2004
2	<i>Nepal SIMI Report No. 2</i> , April, 2005 (Nepal SIMI Project Implementation Guideline 2061)
3	Socioal Mobilization and off-season Vegetable Production Technology Training Manual, 2064)
4	Marketing and Planning Committee Guidelines and Training Manual – Nepal SIMI)
5	Leader Farmers Training Manual
6	Business Development/Sub sector Analysis/Value Chain Analysis
7	Training Document On Value Chain Concept & Experience for Officers & Subject Matter Specialist GoN/Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperative
8	Statistical Packages for the Social Science (SPSS) Training
9	TOT Value Chain, Marketing and Micro-irrigation Approach
10	Excel Training
11	Good Governance and Lobbying Training
12	Group Marketing and Marketing Committee Management Guideline
13	Concept Paper (Paper-1) Gender and Disadvantaged Group, 2007
14	Coffee Quality Standard Management, 2064
15	Marketing and Planning Committee Guidelines, Nepal SIMI, June 2009
<b>H.</b>	<b>Water/Irrigation, Manuals/ Technical Guidelines</b>
1	Technical Guidelines on the Installation of a Bamboo Treadle Pump(in Nepali),2003/2004, Water/Irrigation Manuals/ <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Guideline report No,1</i> October 2003
2	Technical Guidelines on the Installation & Use of the Simple Drip Irrigation(in Nepali) 2003/2004, Water/Irrigation Manuals/ <i>Nepal SIMI Technical Guideline report No.2</i> , October 2003

Note: Missing serial numbers indicate reports for internal use not listed.