



USAID Cooperative Agreement No. 367-A-00-06-00112-00

**CONFLICT RECONCILIATION AND REDUCTION IN NEPAL (CRRN):
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR LOCAL GOVERNANCE
AND AGRICULTURAL GROWTH**

SIMI SEWA KARYAKRAM

Final Project Report
October 2006 – September 2008



December 2008

In response to: APS No. M/OAA/DCHA/DOFDA-05-2009 Reconciliation Program
Submitted to: USAID/Nepal and the USAID Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation

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List of Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CRRN	Conflict Reconciliation and Reduction in Nepal
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DLGSP	Decentralized Local Governance Support Program
DLSO	District Livestock Services Office
DEO	District Education Office
DOA	Department of Agriculture
IDE	International Development Enterprises
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IGD	Institute of Governance and Development
LA	Line Agencies
LDF	Local Development Fund
MIT	Micro Irrigation Technology
MPC	Marketing and Planning Committee
MOLD	Ministry of Local Development
MOWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
SIMI	Smallholder Irrigation Market Initiative
SMS	Subject Matter Specialists
SSA	Sub-sector Analysis
SSP	SIMI Service Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WDO	Women Development Office

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Executive Summary

From October 2006 through September 2008, Winrock International and partners International Development Enterprises (IDE) and the Institute for Governance and Development implemented the Conflict Reconciliation and Reduction in Nepal (CRRN) program. The program aimed to reduce conflict in Nepal by improving governance and generating equitable economic opportunities. It created these economic opportunities through the promotion of high value agriculture including vegetables, goats and coffee.

The program included the following key components:

- Building government capacity to implement effective high-value agriculture programs targeted to the poor and marginalized
- Building government capacity to use participatory approaches in community outreach and implementation
- Developing the capacity of farmer, business, and community organizations to lobby the government to help secure local needs
- Developing the governance capacity of both government agencies and farmer/community organizations to address conflict and develop more effective local governance capacities.

Despite a late start and a difficult implementing environment that included political unrest associated with the elections as well as remote locations, CRRN exceeded its performance targets by an average of seven percent. On average, the program increased the income of 6,944 households by USD 169 resulting in a total income increase of USD 1.17 million.

The program's governance and peace building indicators also showed good progress. CRRN increased the organizational, conflict assessment, and advocacy skills of 1,041 farmers groups. As the examples from Annex 1 show, this resulted in many of these groups being able to access government funds and services to advance their causes. The program also improved the technical management capacity of 52 apex level organizations,¹ enabling these organizations to more effectively represent the interests of their local member organizations. CRRN also worked to strengthen the advocacy capacity of civil society groups at community and federation levels. Over the two year project period, 52 organizations the project worked with lobbied for policy and agricultural planning and 52 advocacy interactions were initiated by civil society groups.

One of the key drivers of conflict is government services not meeting people's expectations. CRRN worked to increase the capacity of government line agencies to manage participatory and responsive local development and as a result, government line agencies in CRRN areas undertook 28 participatory market-led, community-based development initiatives during the program. The project was also responsible for mitigating 32 conflicts

¹ Apex level organizations are typically located in district capitals that represent multiple local level organizations including Marketing and Planning Committees (MPCs).

CRRN aimed to promote inclusiveness in governance and economic development and worked to increase women's participation in organizational activities, including conflict assessment, advocacy and development decision-making. To this end, the program increased the number of organizations with women in 20% of the decision making roles by 32.

CRRN conducted a survey of participating household satisfaction levels with conflict drivers and program impacts identified in the startup conflict vulnerability assessment. These values were measured with a baseline survey, a mid-project survey and an end of project survey. The six indicators measured satisfaction with economic status, with government interest and involvement with community welfare as well as communities own cooperation in improving their welfare. The average of the six satisfaction level indicators increased by 116% over the course of the project, indicating that in its project areas CRRN reduced many of the key causes of conflict in Nepal by more than half.

1. Background

Winrock International and partners International Development Enterprises (IDE) and the Institute of Governance and Development (IGD) carried out the innovative Conflict Reconciliation and Reduction in Nepal (CRRN) program from 2006 to 2008. The program was implemented through an alliance that included government line agencies, local government, the Swiss-supported Decentralization Project for Inclusion and Peace Building, the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Decentralized Local Government Support Project, as well as apex representatives from local level farmer, business, and civil society organizations. The program addressed key underlying causes of conflict in Nepal including lack of economic opportunity, growing economic inequality and the poor performance of the government in delivering and allocating services and creating an enabling environment for economic development. A major cause of poor performance at various levels of government has been a lack of staff capacity, a deficit that has been matched by a lack of community-level representative organizations able to realistically articulate local development needs. The CRRN program built the capacities of stakeholders in various sectors of Nepali society to engage cooperatively in building community processes and economic institutions to support a more peaceful and prosperous future.

CRRN included the following core components: (1) building government capacity to implement effective high-value agriculture programs targeted to the poor and marginalized; (2) building government capacity to use participatory approaches in community outreach and implementation; (3) developing the capacity of farmer, business, and community organizations to lobby the government to help secure local needs; and (4) developing the governance capacity of both government agencies and farmer/community organizations to address conflict and develop more effective local governance capacities. In the process, the program facilitated dialogue between stakeholders in rural Nepal, creating communication and practical linkages that did not exist previously.

The program worked in the conflict-affected districts of Rupandehi, Palpa, Jumla and Nwalparasi and delivered impacts in peace building and conflict reduction, economic growth, and poverty reduction. It also contributed to improved governance and stability through locally managed development by strengthening institutional and community capacities.

The CRRN project began activities on September 26, 2006. In the field CRRN was referred to as the *SIMI Sewa Karyakram* or SIMI Service Program. This decision was made due to highly positive feeling that local government and communities had for the Smallholder Irrigation Market Initiative (SIMI) program.² This good will helped facilitate implementation of the program.

² SIMI is a high value agricultural value chain program implemented in Nepal from 2003-2009 by Winrock, IDE and partners.

1.1 CRRN Goals

CRRN has accomplished results in the following four core program areas.

A. Increased Government Capacity to Catalyze Market-led Agricultural Development

Government line agencies have gained capacity to implement Winrock and IDE's successful approach to high-value commodity value-chain income generation. The program accomplished this goal by achieving the following:

- Government staffs have acquired the skills to implement successful high-value agriculture value-chain programs based on Winrock and IDE other projects in Nepal.
- Operational resources were positioned for logistical support to implement a rapid-impact program.
- Short term experts and resource specialists drawn from the government's regional and national Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) were positioned to catalyze results in government-led development activities with a range of stakeholder groups.
- A team was positioned in each district to work with trainers and technical specialists to build the capacity of government staff to work towards long-term income generation and poverty reduction.
- The government gained the capacity to coordinate implementation of donor-funded projects in districts to ensure synergies and minimize duplication.

B. Increased Government Capacity to Work Responsively and Constructively with Community-based Groups and Other Development Stakeholders

CRRN increased government capacity to use participatory processes at the local level to design, prioritize and implement development programs. The team also strengthened the effectiveness and responsiveness of local government and line agencies to effectively use existing planning and implementation approaches. The program also:

- Positioned operational resources to effectively support program activities.
- Established a long-term governance or participatory development specialist positioned in each district with a supporting team of trainers and specialists to develop government capacity to implement participatory systems for development planning and implementation.

C. Increased Capacity of Farmer, Civil Society, and Business Organization to Participate in Development, Local Economic Governance, and Conflict Reconciliation and Reduction Activities

CRRN increased the capacity of farmer, business, and civil society organizations to participate in the design, prioritization, and implementation of local development programs. The program also increased the capacity of community groups to identify and mitigate conflict at the local level. The following were results of this objective:

- Marketing and Planning Committees (MPCs) were developed to serve the dual purpose of marketing production and providing a representative farmer organization to interact with government on development decisions.

- MPCs and existing farmer organizations gained the capacity to work closely with government in developing effective programs.
- Joint government and farmer groups were created and mechanisms were developed to support development program design and implementation, and to provide feedback on the impact of government policies on rural livelihoods.
- Local organizations gained the capacity to assess and mitigate causes of conflict through activities and advocacy including multi-stakeholder meetings and events at the local, district, and national level to address issues of conflict between diverse groups.

D. Effective Implementation of Government-led Income Generation Programs

Through the program, the government gained the ability to implement rapid and effective income generation activities. The following are some of the achievements of the income generation programs.

- Supply chains providing agro inputs and micro irrigation technologies have been developed or strengthened
- Marketing channels for increased local production were developed
- Small scale water sources were developed to support high-value agriculture.

1.2 CRRN Working Areas and Implementation Modalities

CRRN implemented its activities through three different modalities. In Palpa and Rupandehi, Winrock, IDE and IGD trained the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), the District Livestock Services Office (DLSO), the Women Development Office (WDO) and the District Development Committee/Local Development Fund (DDC/LDF) and they implemented field activities. In Jumla, Winrock, IDE and IGD trained DADO which then implemented field activities. In Nawalparasi, there were governance activities only and these were implemented by Winrock, IDE and IGD. The map on the following page shows where and how CRRN was implemented.

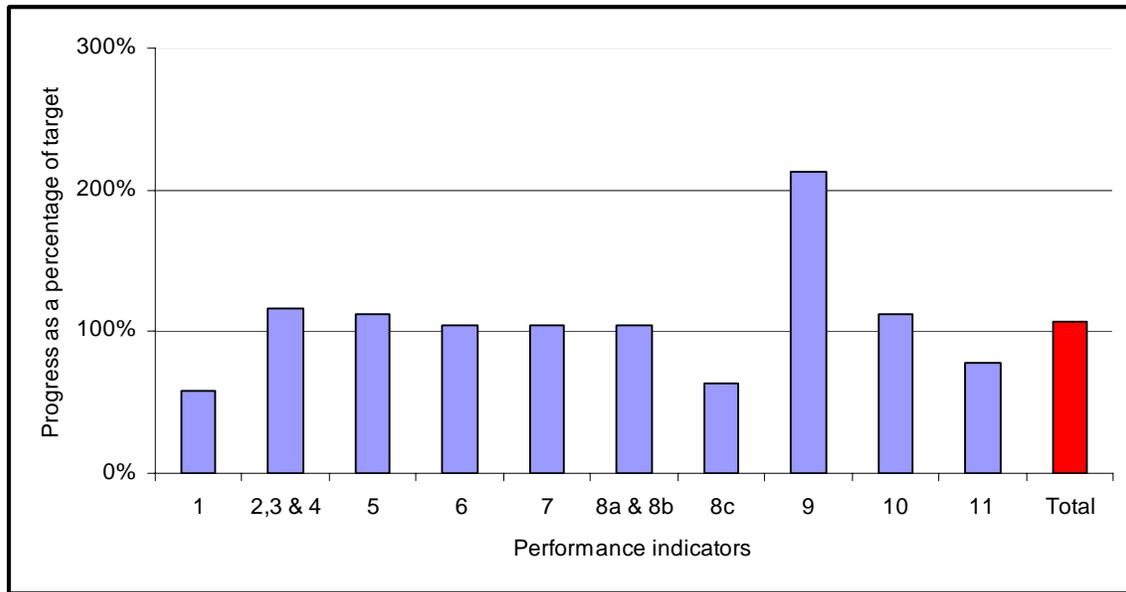
Map 1: CRRN Working Areas



2. Performance Results

CRRN exceeded all of its total project targets with the exception of annual sales of high value commodities, conflicts mitigated and household satisfaction level. On average, CRRN achieved 107% of its performance targets. This performance is shown in Chart 1 below. The performance results and targets as well as a description of the indicators are shown in Table 2 below.

Chart 1: CRRN Performance 2006-2008



2.1 Income Generation

For the project period, CRRN generated USD 1.17 million dollars of increased sales of high value agriculture, livestock and forest products. Increased income per household progress exceeded the target for the two year project period and CRRN increased household income by USD 169, compared the target of USD 150.

CRRN did not achieve the overall sales figure of USD 2 million because of the delay in project start up and additional delays in mobilization caused by political disturbances. In order to achieve the full sales figure CRRN needed to have indirect impacts caused by dissemination of results beyond project households. This was not possible because the project started at the end of September 2006 and therefore could not mobilize for the fall season. Furthermore, political disturbances over the next year did not permit rapid mobilization for the spring 2007 season. Because of this delay there was not time for neighboring households to adopt new technologies during the project period and so indirect income impacts were not measured. CRRN expects that targeted indirect benefits will occur after project completion.

Over the project period, CRRN exceeded its targets for number of households selling high value products in the target area, number of households adopting improved

technology and number of households receiving Business Development Services (BDS) support with a total of 6,944 compared with the target of 6,000. Due to the short period and the nature of the project, emphasis was placed on covering maximum number of households during the first year and as a result, less new households were added in the second year. The following table shows the breakdown of new project households this year disaggregated by social group, gender, sub-sector, district and implementer.

Table 1: CRRN Households

Category	Description	Total HH	Percentage
Social Group	Janjati	4,597	66
	Other	1,601	23
	Dalit	746	11
Gender	Male	3,840	45
	Female	3,104	55
Subsector	Vegetable	4,374	63
	Goat	1,570	23
	Coffee	1,000	14
District	Rupandehi	4,479	64
	Palpa	2,152	31
	Jumla	313	5
Implementer	DDC/LDF	2,422	35
	DADO	2,747	40
	WDO	1,054	15
	DLSO	721	10
Total	All	6,944	100

2.2 Good Governance

To promote good governance, CRRN implemented participatory planning, advocacy and lobbying for policy and agriculture planning, conflict mitigation, and effective service delivery. In total, the project exceeded its target and increased the organizational, conflict assessment, and advocacy skills of 1,041 farmer groups over the project period. CRRN also increased the technical, governance, conflict assessment and advocacy skills of 52 apex organizations.

2.3 Capacity Building

Over the project period, CRRN supported 52 organizations lobbying for policy and agriculture planning by increasing their advocacy capacity at both the community and federation levels. Likewise, the project facilitated 52 advocacy interactions initiated by civil society groups. CRRN increased the capacity of government line agencies (LAs) to manage participatory and responsive local development through a two year total of 28 participatory market-led, community-based development initiatives undertaken by government line agencies. The project was able to encourage women's participation as

executive members or board members in organizations resulting in them taking decision-making roles. For the project period, CRRN facilitated 32 organizations to have 20 percent or more women in their decision making roles.

2.4 Conflict Mitigation

CRRN mitigated a total to 32 conflicts over the project period. Qualitative accounts of some of the conflicts that were mitigated can be found in Annex II.

Success Story: Sambha Chaudhary

Sambha Chaudhary lives in Gangoliya VDC 3 Barauliya of Rupandehi district with her husband and two sons. Before her involvement with the CRRN project, she was a subsistence farmer who grew rice and wheat. Her family relied on daily labor wages to cover their household costs.

After CRRN started in Gangoliya, Sambha became a member of the Paropakar Mahila Samuha group which was formed by the WDO in Rupandehi. Through the WDO, CRRN gave trainings on nursery management, off season vegetable production, IPM and good governance to the members of the Paropakar Mahila Samuha group. Along with these capacity building activities, the project also facilitated interactions between input suppliers and output traders. By creating these linkages, the project provided an enabling environment for women like Sambha to become involved in income generating activities.

Before the project Sambha did not earn any money but through involvement in the group she started vegetable production



Farmers group formation in Gangoliya, Rupandehi

commercially. She now grows bottle gourd, sponge gourd, okra and onions on her 667 square meter plot of land. From vegetable production Sambha earns US\$ 187.5 (NRs.12,000) per season. She uses the increase in income to purchase daily household goods and to pay for the children's school fees and stationary. She also used it to construct a shed for poultry farming which she started after her involvement with CRRN. With enough income to cover her household costs, Sambha has even started saving in a group fund.

Table 2: Performance Indicator Targets and Progress

#	Results Statement	Indicator	Unit	Targets		Progress		
				Year 1	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
USAID Agriculture (SO1) Indicators								
1	Increased sustainable production and annual sales of high-value commodities	Annual sales of high-value agricultural, livestock and forest commodities	Millions US Dollar	0.5	2	0.19	0.98	1.17
2	Expanded market participation	Households selling high-value products in target area	Number of households	2,100	6,000	4,290	2,654	6,944
3	Increased adoption of improved technology	Households adopting improved technology	Number of households	2,100	6,000	4,290	2,654	6,944
4	Expanded access to business service and markets	Number of HH receiving BDS support	Number of households	2,100	6,000	4,290	2,654	6,944
5	Increased net income	Increased income per household	USD	75	150	45.1	141	169*
Governance / Peace Building Indicators								
6	Increased organizational, conflict assessment, and advocacy skills of farmer groups	# of groups with improved technical management capacity	# of groups	402	1,000	638	403	1,041
7	Increased technical, convening, conflict assessment and advocacy skills of apex organizations	# of organizations with improved technical management capacity	# of organizations	20	50	31	21	52
8	Increased advocacy capacity of selected civil society groups at community and federation levels	# of organizations lobbying for policy and agriculture planning	# of organizations	20	50	31	21	52
		# of advocacy interactions initiated by civil society groups	# of advocacy interactions	20	50	31	21	52
		Conflict mitigation	# of conflicts mitigated	10	50	12	20	32
9	Increased women's participation in organizational activities, including conflict assessment, advocacy and development decision-making	Organizations with 20% women in decision making roles	# of Organizations	5	15	17	15	32
10	Increased capacity of government line agencies to manage participatory and responsive local development	Number of participatory market-led, community-based development initiatives undertaken by gov. line agencies	# of community level. initiatives	10	25	16	12	28
11	Reduced intensity/scope of conflict drivers or impacts identified in startup conflict vulnerability assessment	The average of six household satisfaction indicators	Increase in satisfaction scale (1-7)	100%	150%	105%	12%	116%

* Two year weighted average

2.5 Household Satisfaction

An important indicator for CRRN is household level satisfaction with its economic status, linkages within communities, and most importantly positive relationships with government. The table below shows specific question results for the CRRN baseline and impact survey in regards to these indicators. Responders were asked to grade their satisfaction on a scale of 1-7. As per the project monitoring plan, the final result is an average of the different questions.

Table 3: Household Satisfaction Levels

Question	Baseline Values	1 st Year Change	2 nd Year Values	2 nd Year Change	Total Change
Change in economic status after CRRN program	4.2	33%	6.3	13%	49%
View of the country's status	3.7	-2%	5.9	63%	61%
Community working together for development	2.4	105%	4.6	-7%	91%
Community working with government in PPP	1.5	227%	4.7	-5%	211%
Level of general government interest in community welfare	1.9	135%	4.6	2%	140%
Government specifically working to assist communities	2.0	131%	4.9	7%	146%
Average value and change	2.6	105%	5.15	12%	116%

Notes: Baseline conducted April 2007

The baseline had 200 HH (with controls). The impact survey was targeted and was conducted with 60 CRRN HHs. These were HHs surveyed in the baseline. Results are directly compared.

In total, CRRN increased household satisfaction by 116% in less than two years. Year two progress was more modest than year one progress at 12% compared to 105% which likely reflects at least two factors. First, progress is more difficult from a higher starting point: the above table shows that total change for the indicators with higher baseline figures is lower than that for indicators with lower baseline figures. Additionally, the political turmoil involving the election interfered with overall project implementation as well as positive interactions between households and the government.

Over the project period households showed a 49% increase in their satisfaction with their economic status. This corresponds with a total increase of USD 169 over the same period. Peoples' opinions of the country's status increased by 61% in total with all of that progress occurring in year two which possibly reflects optimism about the elections that year. The indicator showing satisfaction with communities working together for development increased by 91% over the duration of the project.

The indicator with the greatest increase over the project period was communities working together with the government for public private partnerships. This increased by 211%, indicating CRRN's success in demonstrating the efficacy of such partnerships. People's perception of the government's interest in community welfare also increased dramatically

as did their perception of the government’s work to assist communities. These indicators showed a 140% and 146% increase respectively. On average the three indicators showing satisfaction with government-community relationships increased by an average of 166% over the two years of the project. These indicators are at the core objectives of CRRN and their robust increases reflect the project’s strong performance.

3. Activities

3.1 Increase Government Capacity to Catalyze Market-led Agricultural Development

In order to build the capacity of the government offices, the following activities were carried out. Over the project period, seven one-day technical trainings were conducted for 124 government staff on micro irrigation technologies (MITs) for high value off season vegetable production. To familiarize government staff with the value chain concept including sub-sector analysis and business development services, nine refresher trainings were held for 164 government staff. This progress met the project target. CRRN carried out seven social mobilization trainings that featured 144 participants. Two foundation trainings were conducted on topics such as leadership development and social change. These trainings featured 44 participants including 32 women.

3.2 Linkage and Coordination

Building linkages and coordination was an important part of the CRRN program to facilitate synergies throughout value chains. During the project period, CRRN organized 25 interactions with marketing committees for 682 participants, exceeding the target number of 20. CRRN also exceeded its target and organized 30 interaction meetings between MPCs, farmers groups and local traders to facilitate value chain linkages. Half of the 748 participants of these meetings were women. Sixteen capacity building trainings on market management were held for marketing and planning committees, nearly doubling the project target.

CRRN exceed its target for the year by carrying out thirty-eight alliance meetings with service providers, leader farmers and other concerned stakeholders that make up the District Coordination Committees. These meetings served as platforms for discussion of local issues of service delivery and establishing coordination between service providers and service seekers in rural areas.

3.3 Increase Government Capacity to Work More Responsively and Constructively with Community-based Groups and Other Development Stakeholders

CRRN built the capacity of the government to deliver appropriate services to rural development stakeholders. Over the project period, CRRN carried out seven participatory program planning and local resource mobilization trainings for 160 government staff. The project also provided eight trainings for the government on lobbying and advocacy for effective service delivery.

3.4 Increase Capacity of Farmer, Civil Society, and Business Organizations to Participate in Development and Conflict Reconciliation and Reduction Activities

This component was designed to increase the capacity of farmer, civil society and business organization to participate in development, conflict reconciliation and reduction activities. CRRN exceeded its target of 566 and built the capacity of 1,056 MPCs and farmer groups and enhanced their ability to mitigate conflict at a local level. In total, 17,717 participants were trained, including 13,888 women. Twenty-two regular alliance

meetings were held throughout the two years. These meetings were attended by 560 people, the majority of whom were women.

Fifty-two governance trainings were carried out to strengthen the capacity of apex organizations including marketing committees, farmer groups, civil society groups at community and federation level. In all, 830 people were directly benefited by the training, including 645 women. Staff of different government line agencies and IGD led civil society actors played the role of the trainers. The apex organizations governance trainings aimed to promote the governance system in functioning of apex organizations. These trainings increased the capacity of members of apex organizations in participatory planning, local resources mobilization through advocacy and lobbying, and assessment and mitigation of local conflict.

3.5 Implementation of SIMI-based Government-led income Generation Programs

Vegetables

CRRN carried out trainings in the vegetable sector on a host of production-related topics. Twenty-seven trainings and demonstrations on MIT use in off-season vegetable production were hosted with 378 participants. CRRN surpassed its target and carried out 83 trainings and demonstrations on vegetable production integrated with MIT use. Another type of training was on-site vegetable production training. Thirty-eight of these trainings were targeted for the project period but CRRN exceeded this target and carried out 50 for 741 participants including 386 women. Another production training type focused on off-season vegetable production. Forty-nine of these were carried out over the project period with 1,067 participants including 79% percent women. Within the high-value off-season vegetable subsector, CRRN identified onion production as having particularly high potential and carried out 24 trainings on off-season onion production for 381 participants including 282 women.

Thirty-one trainings on post harvest vegetable handling were also conducted to orientate farmers on ways to handle vegetables to minimize value loss from field to market. These trainings had 548 total participants including 348 women.

In order to ensure that supply of planting materials will be able to meet demand, CRRN facilitated 135 nursery raising trainings in which 2,696 people including 1,834 women were trained. Fifty-six seedling transplantation trainings were carried out for 997 participants, 83 percent of whom were women. Eighteen other transplanting trainings were held for 344 participants.

To mitigate the need for expensive and harmful pesticides, CRRN developed trainings on Integrated Pest Management (IPM). CRRN conducted 70 of these trainings over the project period with 1,528 participants. Thirty seven of these trainings focused on IPM in nursery management and seedling transplanting and 33 were on IPM and offseason vegetable production. In total, 62 percent of the IPM training participants were women. Additionally, sixteen soil solarization trainings including demonstrations were conducted for 299 participants including 200 women. These trainings provided participants with

practical knowledge on how to control weeds and pathogens without the use of chemicals.

Success Story: Narayan Bahadur Khatri

Narayan Bahadur Khatri lives in Chhahara VDC, Palpa with his family of six. Before Narayan entered the CRRN project, he depended on cereal crops and cultivated vegetables which were sufficient only for home consumption. With the initiative of the CRRN project, Narayan became a member of the Gorkh Nath Vegetable Production Farmers' group. This farmers' group was formed by the Palpa District Agriculture Development Office and has a total of 20 members.

An important aspect of the CRRN project is the promotion of micro irrigation technologies (MIT). With the support of CRRN and the DADO, Narayan began using drip irrigation for vegetable production in the dry season. He has also received various agriculture related trainings and is now able to produce off-season commercial vegetables as well as high value crops. By selling his vegetables including cauliflower, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans and bitter gourd, Narayan earns an annual income of US\$ 228 (NRs. 15,500).



Cucumber production in Chhahara, Palpa

Narayan has used his increased income to pay for the education expenses of his children along with their medical expenses. The positive change that CRRN has brought in his life has increased his social status and he is now viewed as a successful commercial farmer. Narayan hopes to continue and increase his vegetable production in the years to come. He also aspires to provide technical advice to other people in the community on off-season vegetable production.

Goats

Goats were CRRN's second largest subsector behind vegetables. Within this component a particularly strong emphasis was placed on empowering women. Sixteen trainings for 348 women were conducted on gender awareness, leadership development and women's rights. Six three-day livestock cornerstone trainings were carried out with 155 participants including 137 women.

Sixteen on-site fodder plant cultivation trainings were conducted with 245 participants, all but four of whom were women. CRRN carried out fourteen onsite trainings on napier grass cultivation for 288 participants including 255 women. Twenty-one feeding management trainings were also conducted with 387 participants and 77 percent female participation.

CRRN met its target by carrying out twenty-two trainings on selenium mineral block preparation with 602 total participants including 497 women. CRRN exceeded its target by conducting out 38 goat shed management trainings with 901 trainees including 64 percent women. The project conducted twenty-three disease management trainings 559 total participants and 88% female participation.

CRRN also distributed parasite controls. All told, 10,716 parasite controls were distributed of which 6,011 were internal and 4,705 external. These were distributed to 1,927 recipients, 72% of whom were women.

Coffee

CRRN conducted two trainings on the semi-washed coffee processing, two breed improvement trainings, one training on how to control the white stem borer. There were 112 participants at these trainings. Additionally, CRRN hosted a celebration of Coffee Day in Palpa which was attended by 103 people.

CRRN focused on helping coffee producers get access to the higher yielding organic and fair trade markets. To this end, CRRN conducted one training on organic and fair-trade practices including how to maintain documentation to meet certification requirements. Another training was carried out on the production of organic inputs such as vermicompost, biopesticides and biofertilizers. CRRN also conducted a coffee production cycle training that included organic production methods.

3.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

For the project duration, monitoring and evaluation activities were held as per the work plan. These include monthly staff meetings, monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports as well as monitoring visits including those with senior staff from the SIMI head office and representatives from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Other activities not included in the work plan include district and project level coordination meetings as well as experience sharing and review workshops.

4. CRRN Lessons Learned

Expectations

In development programs, it is critical to match service expectations with service capacity. If the gap between expectations and government capacity to meet those expectations is too large, apathy increases and it becomes difficult to mobilize the public to work with the government for development. Additionally, high unmet expectations lead to dissatisfaction with the government and the increasing likelihood of conflict. CRRN learned through experience that the most effective way to minimize this gap is to help the government to provide specific, cost effective interventions that provide fast and tangible benefits. CRRN also worked with communities to mobilize their own resources and to develop realistic expectations of government services.

Economic Development

The investment climate is difficult in Nepal due to political instability and poor infrastructure, to name a few factors. There are however tremendous opportunities for economic development through high value agriculture, a sector in which smallholder farmers have a comparative advantage. Agriculture development can help meet rural expectations for incomes and jobs and reduce the key causes of conflict.

Another cause of conflict is bias in economic development by region, gender, ethnic group and socio economic group. CRRN addressed this by working in remote areas of districts and prioritized inclusion of women and minority groups in its programs and the organizations it developed.

Synergies

The synergies created by CRRN's collaborative approach are crucial because they multiply program impacts and increase its sustainability. They also create channels for cooperation across government agencies so that government resources can be utilized more efficiently. Specifically, district coordination committee meetings create synergies by becoming a platform for experience and best practice sharing between partner line agencies. Additionally, the governance training model introduced by CRRN has inspired replication by LDFs. In the future, there is a strong need to link the technical capacities of line agencies with the block grants given to DDCs/VDCs so that the country's technical capacity can be directed to address local needs.

Governance Strengthening

Governance strengthening components are most effective when linked to development programs and the institutions needed for agricultural development. Delivery of these components by the government is very effective and through delivery, good governance practices are internalized. CRRN learned that there is particular need for governance training at the farmer group level to strengthen the capacity of these groups to effectively represent the interests of their members.

Success Story: Jagalal Thapa

Jagalal Thapa is a farmer living in Chilhiya Ward-3, Kailashnagar in Rupandehi district with his wife, son, daughter-in-law, three grandchildren and sister. When he and his wife arrived in Kailashnagar, Jagalal in 1962 after migrating from Baglung, they purchased an unregistered piece of land. In 1972, he registered the land under his name and he adopted agriculture as his primary occupation.

Jagalal is now a member of the Shree Manakamana Unique Fish Farming Group. He cultivates vegetables in his 169 square meters of land and also maintains a 200 square meter fish pond. His major source of income is farming and labor. Previously, Jagalal only grew rice in his land. Now with the help from CRRN, he grows tomatoes, chilies and maintains a fishery.

With initial help from CRRN and Unique Nepal, Jagalal started fish farming. He received technical trainings on fish farming, vegetable farming and good governance from CRRN, the Fishery Development Center and DADO. These trainings have enhanced his knowledge and



Jagalal Thapa with his wife and grandchild

consequently increased his production and income.

Jagalal is grateful to the program and believes that the success he received is due to the support of the program. By introducing integrated methods of income generation, the project provided the farmers like Jagalal with multiple options to raise their standard of living. Likewise the governance program provide to farmer groups like the Shree Manakamana Unique Fish Farming Group helped these groups better serve their members.

Government Services

The government has underutilized capacity and resources that can be mobilized through technical capacity building, training on governance and participatory planning, and public-private partnerships. This capacity to deliver services can also be enhanced through synergies between different government agencies and different levels of government. CRRN found delivery of services through the government to be very effective, particularly governance trainings carried out by government staff.

Increasing Public Awareness of Government Services

Smallholder farmers in Nepal are hesitant to seek services from the government. However, if government agencies work with them and make them aware of the services available from the government, they become more active as service seekers. That happened in CRRN after the group governance training.

Local Government Funds

It is crucial that DDC and VDC funds be utilized for productive investments that support agricultural and livestock-based income generation. This increases their stake in local development and therefore their incentive for positive outcomes. Additionally, local governments are best positioned to respond to local needs and be held accountable by stakeholders.

Marketing and Planning Committees

The development of MPCs is crucial to improve the voice of smallholder producers and influence government resource allocation in favor of smallholder agriculture and to mobilize communities. Through their local branches and the apex level MPCs located in district capitals, MPCs are able represent the common interests of smallholders whose voice would otherwise not be heard. They can also serve as liaisons for the government to raise awareness about its programs, to multiply the effectiveness of extension programs and to create more realistic expectations of government services.

MPCs also improve the economic status of smallholder farmers by aggregating their production, linking with buyers and providing other marketing and production related services including market-led production planning. They are able mobilize local resources for investment in smallholder agriculture. In order to be sustainable, these organizations must eventually be run more like businesses, charging for services and not relying on volunteers.

Annex I: Governance and Peace Building Narrative

1. Results Statement: Increased organizational, conflict assessment, and advocacy skills of farmers groups.

Indicator: Number of group with improved technical Management.

Qualitative Examples:

- The Hariyali Goat Raising Group of Siktahan lobbied for an elder literacy class for illiterate women members. The District Education Office (DEO), Rupandehi granted a package of 3 months literacy class to the group with collaboration from the Women Development Office (WDO). Now the members of groups can sign, read and write simple sentences.
- The Pashupati Women's Development Cooperative was able to raise money to purchase land for a multipurpose building. Money for the building was received from VDC, DDC and WDO through lobbying efforts.

2. Results Statement: Increased technical, convening, conflict assessment and advocacy skills of apex organizations.

Indicator: Number of organizations with improved technical management capacity.

Qualitative Examples:

- The Mankamana Women Development Apex Committee of Gangoliaya acquired pickle-making training through WDO in order to prepare various types of pickle professionally. The committee lobbied for a piece of land to construct its own building from Gangoliya Hatbazer Management Committee which has made a commitment to provide the land to the committee.
- The apex body of different groups constituted by WDO received NRs. 6000 from Chhahara Village Development Committee (VDC) to organize VDC-level basic health trainings to the members of different groups.
- The Marketing Committee of Hatipharsatikar mobilized local resources from the LDF to purchase a building for establishing a collection center. The Hatipharsatikar VDC contributed to prepare an area of land to create a vegetable market.

3. Results Statement: Increased advocacy capacity of selected civil society groups at community and federation levels

Indicators: a) Number of organizations lobbying for policy and agriculture planning; b) Number of advocacy interactions initiated by civil society groups; c) Number of conflicts mitigated.

Qualitative Examples:

- An MPC in Hatipharsatikar, Rupandehi was able to acquire matching fund of NRs.50,000 from LDF to purchase a building and the VDC decided to provide a 0.4 hector piece of land to MPC for operating a Hatbazar.
- A civil society group working at Bhagawanpur VDC received NRs. 10,000 from Bhagawanpur VDC to organize a disabled children welfare

program. Mrs. Kalawati Mishra, the trainer of group governance facilitated the process of lobbying.

- The Prativa Community Organization of Kachal VDC of Palpa District succeeded in receiving NRs. 5000 from their VDC for planting Amrisho (herbs utilized for making brooms) and this year the organization earned NRs. 4000 by selling the brooms.
- Lobbying the Office of Cottage and Small Industries, Palpa, the Mahila Jagaran Community Organization of Kachal VDC received a training package that included stitching and cutting, carpentry and house wiring.
- Janpriya Community Bank, Naya Bihani Community Bank, Dumkibas Community Bank and Dhurbatara Community Bank acquired an emergency fund and a ambulance motorcycle from Save Motherhood Project. The fund is being utilized for emergency treatment of community members. The ambulance motorcycle is being utilized to carry patients to health care centers and hospitals.

4. Results Statement: Increased women’s participation in organizational activities, including conflict assessment, advocacy and development decision-making.

Indicator: Organizations with 20% women in decision making roles.

Qualitative Examples:

- A civil society women group of Bhagawanpur VDC, Rupandehi acquired NRs. 30,000 from the Village Development Fund through advocacy and lobbying. The funds were used for women empowerment.
- The Pashupati Women Development Cooperative of Pharsaticar VDC, Rupandehi purchased a piece of land in Pharsatikar by mobilizing local resources from VDC, DDC and other institutions and is in the process of trying to obtain funds for the construction of a multipurpose building.
- The Women’s Group of Basantapur has initiated a movement to receive the allocated funds for women empowerment by local VDCs.
- A civil society group comprised by Dalit women namely Basantapur Dalit Community Bank of Tamsariya-2 of Nawalparasi District obtained NRs. 30,000 from Tamsariya VDC for vegetable farming training and leadership training. Twenty-two Dalit women are the members of the Community Bank.
- Different women groups of Chhahara VDC of Palpa District have received NRs. 46,000 from Chhahara VDC for operating income generation activities through a goat exchange program.
- A civil society women’s group called Sanjok Women Group led by Mrs. Malati Shrivastava was able to receive 50,000 NRs. From Bhagawanpur VDC to organize women’s empowerment training programs including leadership training and literacy training for illiterate elder women.
- As a result of the campaign initiated by Dalit Women Community Organization with the slogan “one household one toilet”, the Bhairav Community Forest User Group provided NRs. 3,500 per household to construct toilets to improve sanitation at the Dalit slums in Chhahara VDC Ward No. 1 to altogether 9 households.

5. Results Statement: Increased capacity of government line agencies to manage participatory and responsive local development.

Indicator: Number of participatory market-led, community-based development initiatives undertaken by government line agencies.

Qualitative Examples:

- At a regular alliance meeting in Gongoliya VDC in Rupandehi, the VDC made the commitment to allocate NRs. 5000 to repair the area Post Office building. Additionally, the VDC has promised to allocate up to Rs. 30,000 for organizing skill development and income generation training programs for poor and marginalized community. During the meeting the VDC shared its plan to provide financial assistance to poor and marginalized women patients for medical treatment.
- Chandica Farmer Multipurpose Cooperative Ltd, Chandibhanjang Palpa has constructed its own building at the cost of NRs 205,000 by channeling external resources from different institutions like local VDCs, DDC/LDF, DADO and Nepal SIMI. The DDC/LDF contributed NR. 78000 for constructing the building. Three local VDCs including Boughagumba, Boughapokharthok and Bandipokara provided altogether NRs. 78000 (NRs. 26,000 from each VDC). Similarly, DADO contributed NRs. 20,000 and Nepal SIMI granted NRs. 10,000 for logistical support. The remaining amount was collected from members of cooperative. Now, the building construction has been completed and cooperative is functioning smoothly.
- Replicating the success story of fishery initiated by CRRN at Chilhiya and Makrahar VDCs local farmers composing fish farming groups acquired the support from Fish Mission Program launched by Government of Nepal through Fish Development Center and DADO Rupandehi. Through the support of the Mission a total of six ponds were constructed in Chilhiya and Makrahar VDCs.
- In Chhahara, a village information center with internet access was established with the support of LDF Palpa to provide agriculture market information.

6. Results Statement: Reduced intensity/scope of conflict drivers or impacts identified in startup conflict vulnerability assessment.

Indicator: To be determined as a set of indicators or index based on participatory conflict vulnerability assessment.

Qualitative Examples:

- One national workshop was conducted in Kathmandu jointly organized by Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and CRRN with the goal of sharing the experiences of the Ministry for Peace and Reconstruction and the CRRN program and to learn about different approaches to peace building and improving rural stability from different organizations. Such an opportunity for sharing can improve the design and implementation of programs working for peace, reconciliation, and rural stability during this critical period of transition in Nepal.

Annex II: Dispute Resolution Program

Activities: Group and apex organization governance training

Results Statement: Increased conflict assessment capacity of farmer groups and apex organizations. Assisted in the settlements of conflicts and differences.

Indicator: Three groups of Nawalparasi, five groups of Rupandehi and four groups of Palpa District succeed to reduce and settle the disputes and conflicts of different nature

- In a goat raising group at Kachal, Palpa the group members did not return the goats to DLSO due to inter-group conflict. After governance training the 30 goats were returned and misused saving fund was recovered. The group meeting removed the wrongdoers from leadership and trust has been restored.
- The Chhahari Community Bank of Naya Belhani VDC of Nawalparasi District resolved a dispute started between two families of the village on the issue of love affair between a girl and a boy. The proposal of love by boy led the dispute. The dispute was settled by members of the Bank by creating a compromise letter between disputant parties.
- A disagreement between mother in law and daughter in law over the daughter in law's participation in a political campaign was resolved by the members of Madhubani Women Group. The group members convinced the mother in law to appreciate the historical importance of the election of constituent assembly and ultimately the dispute was resolved amicably.
- The Budhhamaya Community Organization formed by DDC/LDF was nearly dissolved due lack of transparency. The group governance training organized by civil society organization sensitized the members on the issues of group governance and ultimately the disagreement originating from the lack of transparency was minimized and now the group is functioning well and total balance of the group has exceeded NRs. 300,000.
- A campaign to penalize drunkenness initiated by the Kachal Community Organization minimized the root cause of disputes and quarrels in Kachal VDC in Palpa. Before the intervention people quarreled over even in minor issues because of excessive drinking.
- A dispute caused by allegation that a woman was a witch in Kachal VDC was settled with the initiation taken by Priwartanshil Women Community Organization.
- A campaign for the rehabilitation of an irrigation channel was organized at Ranitar, Nawalparasi. Participation was mandatory for all households. Most of the participants were males with only three women. The male group did not listen to the women in the rehabilitation campaign, claiming they were incapable of contributing as much as males. The disrespected women strongly opposed the project which led to a dispute. With the moral support of members of different community banks, these women advocated for their rights and dispute was settled peacefully. Women partners previously rejected in the campaign participated again and were treated with respect.

- A clash between co-wives caused by one wife using the mortar and pestle owned by the other wife without asking permission was settled by members of community organizations in the presence of their husband.
- One of the community members at Chilhiya VDC of Rupandehi encroached on small piece of public land located near to a road. Despite all efforts made by his neighbors he did not listen. A group from the community strongly advised him not to hold such public land illegally. After a long discussion, he was finally convinced to end his illegal occupancy.
- A loafer inhabitant of Chilhiya VDC, Rupandehi usually came home drunk and scolded his mother and brother in law. This frequently disturbed his neighbors sleep. The neighboring women called a meeting and the guilty person committed in written form not to repeat his misconduct again.
- The Salleri Community Organization of Chhahara VDC settled a dispute over the issue of stolen utensils of a neighboring house by Dalit children. The organization resolved the issue by recovering the cost of the utensils from the guardian of the children.
- Phulbari Goat Raising Group of Chhahara VDC helped to maintain good relations between a husband and wife. Previously, the husband frequently scolded and beat his wife after drinking too much liquor. As a result of the intervention of group members, the husband promised not to drink liquor. Now a good relation has been established between the husband and wife.
- A dispute caused by diverting the gravitational water spring by Kanigaoun without consensus of Chandibhanjang community was settled through dialogue between two communities. Several rounds of talks were held and ultimately both communities agreed to share the water resource on an equitable basis.
- A dispute between two community forest user groups at Baughapokhrathok VDC of Palpa District emerged due to one group cutting down some pine trees without the permission of the other group. This unauthorized cutting of trees created a serious dispute between two user groups. After intense discussion, a compromise was reached between two groups. The individuals involved on cutting down the trees paid the price of wood at the rate of NRs. 40 per cubic feet.
- The Naulo Shrijanshil Women Group settled an issue of domestic violence of Khasauli VDC Ward No. 9. A married pregnant woman was frequently oppressed by her family members in the indirect support of her husband who was abroad for work. The family members were compelling her to abort fetus against her will. Then upon her request, the members of the Naulo Shrijansheel Women Group took up the issue and ultimately succeeded to resolve the issue and maintain a harmonious family relation.
- In Khasauli VDC Ward No. 3 of Palpa a disagreement between two co-wives frequently led to quarrels in a family that disturbed the peace in the neighborhood. The Sirupate Women Group initiated to make compromise between them.

Annex IV: Photos



Participants on a leader farmer and MPC exposure visit



SSA/BDS training to government line agency staff in Palpa



Tomato nursery in Rupandehi



Wall painting promoting MITs in Satyawati, Palpa



The Hariyali Goat Raising Committee, Rupandehi



Governance training in Satyawati, Palpa

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Deputy General Dr. Deep Bahadur Swar attending inauguration at Harthok, Palpa



Ms. Alexis Leila (USAID), advisory committee and CRRN Team in Rupandehi



Fish farmer Dan Bahadur Sunar, Rupandehi



Center Peace Workshop in Kathmandu



CTO Anita Mahat on a field visit in Rupandehi



Tomato farmers, Rupandehi

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USAID team observation, OTI Training, Rupandehi



Sub Sector Analysis-Business Development Service (SSA-BDS) training, Tansen, Palpa



Central team monitoring CRRN baseline survey, Chirtungdhara, Palpa



Farmer group formation, DLSSO at Siktan, Rupandehi



Drying Coffee Parchment at the Coffee Collection Center in Banstari



The advisory committee at the CRRN closing workshop in Bhairahawa

Annex V: Summary of CRRN Progress, Oct 06 - Sep 08

S.N.	COMPONENT/Intervention/ Activities	Annual Target 1st Year	Annual Target 2nd Year	Total Target	1st Year Progress 2007			2nd Year Progress 2008			Cumulative					
					No.	Participants		No.	Participants		No.	Participants				
						M	F		T	M		F	T			
1	Mobilization															
1.1	Office establishment and recruiting				1	7	1	8				1	7	1	8	
1.2	National level apex conflict/governance workshop		2	2	1	16		16	2	31	43	74	3	47	43	90
1.3	Value chain training to LAs staff															
	Area office Butwal		1	1					1	17	15	32	1	17	15	32
1.4	Orientation meeting to project staff in Kathmandu				1	13	2	15					1	13	2	15
1.5	Briefing of project in Nepal SIMI Advisory committee and approval of its implementation in SIMI districts				2	16	4	20					2	16	4	20
1.7	Project PMP plan				1								1			
1.8	Project orientation in district level, Palpa				1	32	3	35					1	32	3	35
1.8.1	Project orientation at district level, Rupandehi				1	33	3	36					1	33	3	36
1.9	Meeting for DCC formation & selected pocket/ares/VDCs, Palpa				1	17	2	19					1	17	2	19
1.9.1	Meeting for DCC formation & selected pocket/ares/VDCs, Rupandehi				1	15	2	17					1	15	2	17
1.9.2	Pocket selection meeting, Palpa				1	12	2	14					1	12	2	14
1.10	BDS approach and SSA training				1	28	11	39					1	28	11	39
1.13	AWP Finalization meeting/ workshop															
	Rupandehi															
	Palpa															
1.14	Project annual workplan preparation															
	Rupandehi															
	Palpa															
2	Increase Government Capacity to Catalyze Market-led Agricultural Development															
2.1	Training for government staff				1	18	10	28					1	18	10	28
2.2	Technical Training (MIT off season and hybrid vegetable cultivation) 1day	5	5	10	2	28	10	38	5	59	27	86	7	87	37	124
	Palpa	2	2	4	1	20		20	2	24	9	33	3	44	9	53
	Rupandehi	3		3	1	8	10	18					1	8	10	18
	Jumla		3	3					3	35	18	53	3	35	18	53
2.3	SSA/BDS (refresher) training	8	1	9	8	98	59	157	1	1	6	7	9	99	65	164
	Palpa	4	1	5	4	48	28	76	1	1	6	7	5	49	34	83
	Rupandehi	4		4	4	50	31	81					4	50	31	81

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S.N.	COMPONENT/Intervention/ Activities	Annual Target 1st Year	Annual Target 2nd Year	Total Target	1st Year Progress 2007			2nd Year Progress 2008			Cumulative					
					No.	Participants		No.	Participants		No.	Participants				
						M	F		T	M		F	T			
2.4	Social mobilization training	6	1	7	5	66	42	108	2	36		36	7	102	42	144
	Palpa	2	1	3	3	55	12	67	2	36		36	5	91	12	103
	Rupandehi	4		4	2	11	30	41					2	11	30	41
2.5	Technical training (sample collection, slide preparation, stool and urine test, mastitis test, skin craping test, internal organ preservation test etc) 3 days															
	Rupandehi		1	1					1	24		24	1	24		24
2.6	Foundation training for change 3 days (leadership development, social change, attitude change, positive thinking etc)		2	2					2	12	32	44	2	12	32	44
	Palpa		1	1					1	3	22	25	1	3	22	25
	Rupandehi		1	1					1	9	10	19	1	9	10	19
2.6.1	Institutional management training															
	Palpa		1	1					1	3	22	25	1	3	22	25
	Linkage and Coordination															
2.7.1	Interaction with marketing committee	18	2	20	18	346	215	561	7	58	63	121	25	404	278	682
	Palpa	11	2	13	11	240	109	349	7	58	63	121	18	298	172	470
	Rupandehi	7		7	7	106	106	212					7	106	106	212
2.7.2	Interaction between MC, farmers group and local traders	16	7	23	21	266	271	537	9	106	105	211	30	372	376	748
	Rupandehi	8	5	13	15	170	217	387	6	68	49	117	21	238	266	504
	Palpa	8	2	10	6	96	54	150	3	38	56	94	9	134	110	244
2.7.3	Capacity building training on market management for marketing committee	3	6	9	5	41	51	92	11	155	125	280	16	196	176	372
	Rupandehi	2	4	6	5	41	51	92	5	89	63	152	10	130	114	244
	Palpa	1	2	3					6	66	62	128	6	66	62	128

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S.N.	COMPONENT/Intervention/ Activities	Annual Target 1st Year	Annual Target 2nd Year	Total Target	1st Year Progress 2007			2nd Year Progress 2008			Cumulative					
					No.	Participants		No.	Participants		No.	Participants				
						M	F		T	M		F	T			
2.7.4	Regular alliance meeting/district coordination committee (DCC) meeting	21	12	33	18	242	49	291	20	234	98	332	38	476	147	623
	Rupandehi	9	9	18	8	101	24	125	12	144	66	210	20	245	90	335
	Palpa	12	2	14	9	124	24	148	8	90	32	122	17	214	56	270
	Jumla		1	1	1	17	1	18					1	17	1	18
2.7.7	Interaction input service provider and farmer groups															
	Rupandehi	8	1	9	5	62	48	110	1	7	17	24	6	69	65	134
	Interaction between MC, output traders and wholesalers															
	Rupandehi				2	28	6	34					2	28	6	34
	Interaction/workshop between MC output traders and farmer groups															
	Rupandehi	2		2	2	24	33	57					2	24	33	57
	Interaction/workshop between input service provider and farmer groups															
	Rupandehi	5		5	2	27	37	64					2	27	37	64
	Leader farmers exposure visit within pocket															
	Rupandehi	2		2	2	9	31	40					2	9	31	40
2.7.8	Interaction visit for fish farmers within district															
	Rupandehi		1	1					1	12	5	17	1	12	5	17
2.7.9	Exposure visit to marketing and planning committee within district															
	Palpa		1	1					1	6	3	9	1	6	3	9
2.7.10	Collection center support (gangoliya+hati Farsatikar+Basantpur)															
	Rupandehi		3	3					4				4			
2.7.11	Leader farmers and MPC visit at regional market center and production area															
	Rupandehi	1	1	2	1	9	17	26	1	17	13	30	2	26	30	56
2.7.12	Experience sharing between cooperatives and woman groups															
	Rupandehi		1	1					1		24	24	1		24	24
2.7.13	Cooperative management training															
	Rupandehi		2	2					2		41	41	2		41	41
	Goat raising training on market management for marketing															
	Rupandehi				1	9	28	37					1	9	28	37

S.N.	COMPONENT/Intervention/ Activities	Annual Target 1st Year	Annual Target 2nd Year	Total Target	1st Year Progress 2007			2nd Year Progress 2008			Cumulative					
					No.	Participants		No.	Participants		No.	Participants				
						M	F		T	M		F	T			
3	Increase Government Capacity to Work More responsively and Constructively with Community-based Groups and Other Development Stakeholders															
3.1	Participatory program planning and local resource mobilization training	7		7	7	106	54	160					7	106	54	160
	Rupandehi	4		4	4	61	32	93					4	61	32	93
	Palpa	3		3	3	45	22	67					3	45	22	67
	Effective service delivery system training															
	Participatory program planning training															
	Palpa	1		1												
	Lobbying and advocacy for effective service delivery system training(1 day)	8		8	8	119	63	182					8	119	63	182
	Rupandehi	4		4	4	68	34	102					4	68	34	102
	Palpa	4		4	4	51	29	80					4	51	29	80
4	Increase the capacity of farmer, civil society, and business organization to participate in development and conflict reconciliation and reduction activities															
4.1	Strengthen apex organizations (marketing committees, farmers groups, civil society groups at community and federation level)	31	21	52	31	128	355	483	21	57	290	347	52	185	645	830
	Rupandehi	18	8	26	18	22	211	233	8	10	64	74	26	32	275	307
	Palpa	12	8	20	12	102	135	237	8	47	89	136	20	149	224	373
	Nawalparasi	1	3	4	1	4	9	13	4		125	125	5	4	134	138
	Jumla		2	2					1		12	12	1		12	12

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S.N.	COMPONENT/Intervention/ Activities	Annual Target 1st Year	Annual Target 2nd Year	Total Target	1st Year Progress 2007			2nd Year Progress 2008			Cumulative					
					No.	Participants		No.	Participants		No.	Participants				
						M	F		T	M		F	T			
4.2	Capacity building of the marketing committees and existing farmer group and enhanced their capacity for conflict mitigation at local level	304	262	566	665	2528	8703	11231	391	1301	5185	6486	1056	3829	13888	17717
	Rupandehi	180	105	285	385	1138	4781	5919	184	490	2015	2505	569	1628	6796	8424
	Palpa	100	72	172	240	1283	3025	4308	129	430	1788	2218	369	1713	4813	6526
	Nawalparasi	24	48	72	40	107	897	1004	48	241	960	1201	88	348	1857	2205
	Jumla		37	37					30	140	422	562	30	140	422	562
4.2.1	Capacity building of the marketing committees and existing farmer group and enhanced their capacity for conflict mitigation at local level															
	Palpa		2	2					2		20	20	2		20	20
4.3	Regular alliance meeting	22	13	35	9	139	169	308	13	115	137	252	22	254	306	560
	Rupandehi		5	5	6	66	130	196	5	35	37	72	11	101	167	268
	Palpa	22	4	26	3	73	39	112	5	65	87	152	8	138	126	264
	Nawalparasi		2	2					2	9	4	13	2	9	4	13
	Jumla		2	2					1	6	9	15	1	6	9	15
4.4	District level apex conflict/governance workshops															
	Area office Butwal	8	10	18	8	125	99	224	11	174	152	326	19	299	251	550
4.6	Training material preparation and distribution															
	Palpa				1								1			
4.7	Refresher training on governance to staff of LAs															
	Area office Butwal		1	1	1	20	16	36	1	16	16	32	2	36	32	68
5	Implementation of SIMI based Goovernment-led income Generation programs															
5.2	Vegetables															
	VDC Coverage								46				46			
	Household Coverage								150				150			
	Additional average income increment (50%)															
	Social empowerment training															
	Rupandehi	12		12	3		78	78					3		78	78
5.2.1	Micro irrigation for off season veg. Production training/MIT demonstration	24	15	39	18	142	136	278	9	50	50	100	27	192	186	378
	Palpa	20	7	27	18	142	136	278	7	33	49	82	25	175	185	360
	Rupandehi	4	4	8												
	Jumla		4	4					2	17	1	18	2	17	1	18
5.2.2	On site vegetable production training		38	38					50	355	386	741	50	355	386	741

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					No.	Participants		No.	Participants		No.	Participants				
						M	F		T	M		F	T			
	Rupandehi		9	9				17	138	35	173	17	138	35	173	
	Palpa		29	29				33	217	351	568	33	217	351	568	
5.2.3	Nursery raising training	76	41	117	74	529	998	1527	61	333	836	1169	135	862	1834	2696
	Rupandehi	40	11	51	40	176	641	817	27	92	384	476	67	268	1025	1293
	Palpa	32	26	58	32	296	349	645	26	191	366	557	58	487	715	1202
	Jumla	4	4	8	2	57	8	65	8	50	86	136	10	107	94	201
	Nursary growing training															
	Rupandehi	1		1	1	6	11	17					1	6	11	17
	Transplanting training															
	Palpa	25		25	25	233	253	486					25	233	253	486
	IPM training	42		42	37	370	510	880					37	370	510	880
	Rupandehi	22		22	18	175	287	462					18	175	287	462
	Palpa	20		20	19	195	223	418					19	195	223	418
5.2.4	Off season vegetable production training	24	27	51	24	127	426	553	25	94	420	514	49	221	846	1067
	Rupandehi	23	25	48	23	86	419	505	24	89	402	491	47	175	821	996
	Jumla	1	2	3	1	41	7	48	1	5	18	23	2	46	25	71
5.2.5	Seedling transplanting training				12	27	171	198	44	146	653	799	56	173	824	997
	Rupandehi	10	43	53	10		163	163	44	146	653	799	54	146	816	962
	Palpa				2	27	8	35					2	27	8	35
	Co-operative management training															
	Rupandehi	4		4	4	33	76	109					4	33	76	109
5.2.6	Off season onion production training															
	Rupandehi		11	11					24	99	282	381	24	99	282	381
5.2.7	Integrated pest management training (IPM)		36	36					33	214	434	648	33	214	434	648
	Rupandehi		23	23					23	130	292	422	23	130	292	422
	Palpa		9	9					9	74	125	199	9	74	125	199
	Jumla		4	4					1	10	17	27	1	10	17	27

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S.N.	COMPONENT/Intervention/ Activities	Annual Target 1st Year	Annual Target 2nd Year	Total Target	1st Year Progress 2007			2nd Year Progress 2008			Cumulative					
					No.	Participants		No.	Participants		No.	Participants				
						M	F		T	M		F	T			
5.2.8	Post harvest handling training	14	16	30	15	124	181	305	16	76	167	243	31	200	348	548
	Rupandehi	4	9	13	4	10	79	89	9	20	97	117	13	30	176	206
	Palpa	10	7	17	11	114	102	216	7	56	70	126	18	170	172	342
5.2.9	Integrated plant nutrient system(IPNS) training with demonstration	21	13	34	19	206	264	470	13	74	183	257	32	280	447	727
	Rupandehi	16	13	29	14	130	241	371	13	74	183	257	27	204	424	628
	Palpa	5		5	5	76	23	99					5	76	23	99
5.2.10	Soil solarization training with demonstration	8	10	18	6	84	50	134	10	15	150	165	16	99	200	299
	Rupandehi	4	10	14	4	52	38	90	10	15	150	165	14	67	188	255
	Palpa	4		4	2	32	12	44					2	32	12	44
5.2.11	Training to leader farmers (crop calender, market development concept, IPM, off-season vegetable production) 2 days	3	2	5												
	Rupandehi	2	1	3	2	23	26	49	1	6	15	21	3	29	41	70
	Palpa	1	1	2												
5.2.12	Social empowerment training (gender awareness, leadership development, women rights)															
	Palpa		3	3					7		136	136	7		136	136
5.2.13	Training and demonstration of vegetable production integrated with MIT	81		81	82	536	852	1388	1		18	18	83	536	870	1406
	Rupandehi	60		60	60	282	658	940					60	282	658	940
	Palpa	20		20	20	187	186	373	1		18	18	21	187	204	391
	Jumla	1		1	2	67	8	75					2	67	8	75
	On site vegetable production training	52		52	54	368	467	835					54	368	467	835
	Rupandehi	20		20	17	68	19	87					17	68	19	87
	Palpa	32		32	37	300	448	748					37	300	448	748
5.2.17	Organizational development training															
	Rupandehi		3	3					3		73	73	3		73	73
5.2.18	Awareness training about citizen charter for apex body															
	Rupandehi		4	4					4	31	105	136	4	31	105	136
5.2.19	Audio video show															
	Rupandehi	10	8	18	10	42	178	220	8	56	100	156	18	98	278	376
	Audio video preparation															
	Rupandehi	1		1	1	8	2	10					1	8	2	10
***	Target group meeting				41	636	488	1124					41	636	488	1124
	Rupandehi				20	202	321	523					20	202	321	523

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S.N.	COMPONENT/Intervention/ Activities	Annual Target 1st Year	Annual Target 2nd Year	Total Target	1st Year Progress 2007			2nd Year Progress 2008			Cumulative					
					No.	Participants		No.	Participants		No.	Participants				
						M	F		T	M		F	T			
	Palpa				16	205	125	330					16	205	125	330
	Jumla		10	10	5	229	42	271					5	229	42	271
5.2.20	Transplanting Training															
	Palpa		18	18					18	165	179	344	18	165	179	344
5.4	Coffee															
5.4.1	Training on semi-wash process (as a refresher)															
	Palpa	1	1	2	1	14	3	17	1	16		16	2	30	3	33
5.4.2	Hire a coffee field processing technical from HCPCL															
	Palpa	3	3	6					3				3			
5.4.3	Training on organic agriculture (to be covered the subject matter, organic agriculture, ICS, fairtrade, data recording documentation)															
	Palpa		1	1					1	12		12	1	12		12
	Training on controlling white stem borer to JT/JTAs and farmers															
	Palpa	1		1	1	30		30					1	30		30
	Breed improvement training															
	Rupandehi				2		49	49					2		49	49
	Coffee production cycle training (organic as well as integrated production methods) to JT/JTAs															
	Palpa	1		1	1	18	1	19					1	18	1	19
	Provide technical advice and monitor in field															
	Palpa	8		8	4								4			
	Coffee collection center management (Palpa)				2								2			
	Procure moisture meters (Palpa)				5								5			
	Arrange district level coordination meeting				1	26	1	27					1	26	1	27
	Coffee data base															
	Palpa	4		4	2								2			
	Exposure visit to farmers															
	Palpa	1		1	1	17	5	22					1	17	5	22
5.4.4	Inspection done by inspector															
	Palpa		1	1					1				1			
5.4.5	Celebrating coffee day															
	Palpa								1	76	27	103	1	76	27	103

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					No.	Participants		No.	Participants		No.	Participants				
						M	F		T	M		F	T			
5.4.6	Training on production of organic inputs/biomass(to be covered the subject matter, FYM, vermicompost , biopesticides and biofertilizers)															
	Palpa		1	1				1	12	4	16	1	12	4	16	
5.6	Goat															
	Household Coverage															
	Social empowerment training (gender awarness, leadership development, women rights)															
	Rupandehi	4		4	16		348	348				16		348	348	
5.6.4	Livestock cornerstone training (3 days)		6	6					6	18	137	155	6	18	137	155
	Rupandehi		2	2					2		63	63	2		63	63
	Palpa		4	4					4	18	74	92	4	18	74	92
5.6.5	Forage and pasture development training															
	Rupandehi		2	2	3		31	31	2		52	52	5		83	83
5.6.7	On-site napier cultivation training	14	3	17	11	29	227	256	3	4	28	32	14	33	255	288
	Palpa	9	3	12	6	29	85	114	3	4	28	32	9	33	113	146
	Rupandehi	5			5		142	142					5		142	142
5.6.8	On-site fodder plant cultivation training	8	5	13	7	4	146	150	9		95	95	16	4	241	245
	Rupandehi	4	2	6	4		98	98	6		35	35	10		133	133
	Palpa	4	3	7	3	4	48	52	3		60	60	6	4	108	112
5.6.9	On-site prennial grass cultivation training															
	Palpa	11	3	14	7	64	113	177	3		66	66	10	64	179	243
5.6.10	Selenium mineral block preparation	13	9	22	13	75	232	307	9	30	265	295	22	105	497	602
	Rupandehi	8	6	14	6		130	130	6		226	226	12		356	356
	Palpa	5	3	8	7	75	102	177	3	30	39	69	10	105	141	246
5.6.11	Goat shed management training	20	14	34	20	254	231	485	18	73	343	416	38	327	574	901
	Rupandehi	2	2	4	2		46	46	2		48	48	4		94	94
	Palpa	18	12	30	18	254	185	439	16	73	295	368	34	327	480	807
	Revolving fund magement training to ultrapoor, dalit and women groups															
	Rupandehi	4			4		88	88					4		88	88
5.6.12	Disease management training	12	9	21	12	46	251	297	11	21	241	262	23	67	492	559
	Rupandehi	6	5	11	6		167	167	5		117	117	11		284	284
	Palpa	6	4	10	6	46	84	130	6	21	124	145	12	67	208	275
5.6.13	Feeding management training	12	13	25	7	54	111	165	14	59	263	322	21	113	374	487
	Rupandehi	4	1	5	1		26	26	3		72	72	4		98	98

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					No.	Participants		No.	Participants		No.	Participants				
						M	F		T	M		F	T			
	Palpa	8	12	20	6	54	85	139	11	59	191	250	17	113	276	389
	Feeding management training for fish farmers															
	Rupandehi				4	62	14	76					4	62	14	76
	Livestock cornerstone training															
	Palpa	11			17	183	212	395					17	183	212	395
5.6.14	Internal parasite control	3000	3111	6111	2690	167	277	444	3321	124	512	636	6011	291	789	1080
	Rupandehi	1400	1926	3326	344		97	97	250		81	81	594		178	178
	Palpa	1600	1185	2785	2346	167	180	347	3071	124	431	555	5417	291	611	902
5.6.15	External Parasite control	3000	1435	4435	2859	176	290	466	1846	77	304	381	4705	253	594	847
	Rupandehi	1400	250	1650	344		88	88	250		81	81	594		169	169
	Palpa	1600	1185	2785	2515	176	202	378	1596	77	223	300	4111	253	425	678
5.6.16	Establishment of breeding (buck)															
	Palpa	5	4	9	1		24	24					1		24	24
5.13.1	Water quality control and disease management training															
	Rupandehi		5	5					13	90	30	120	13	90	30	120
5.13.2	Cast net for training groups															
	Rupandehi		5	5					5				5			
5.13.3	Spring balance for trianing groups															
	Rupandehi		5	5					5				5			
5.13.7	Deeping tank construction															
	Palpa		1	1					1		70	70	1		70	70
	Epidemic control with vaccination/dipping tank protable															
	Rupandehi	200			3								3			

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					No.	Participants		No.	Participants		No.	Participants				
						M	F		T	M		F	T			
5.20.1	Program orientation planning sharing with line agency															
	Jumla		1	1	1	48	7	55	1	19	3	22	2	67	10	77
6	Monitoring and Evaluation															
6.1	M&E Orientation				1								1			
6.4	Monthly staff meetings															
	Central		9	9					9				9			
	Rupandehi	32	12	44	14				12				26			
	Palpa	33			8								8			
6.6.1	Monthly progress report															
	Central		9	9					24				24			
	Rupandehi	20	30	50	32				29				61			
	Palpa	20	19	39	32				24				56			
	Jumla		3	3					3				3			
6.6.2	Quarterly/Annual progress report															
	Central		3	3					3				3			
	Rupandehi		15	15					15				15			
	Palpa		12	12					12				12			
6.7	Monitoring visits including partners								36	10	2	12	36	10	2	12
	Rupandehi		2	2					1	7	4	11	1	7	4	11
	Target Group Meeting															
	Jumla								8	54	88	142	8	54	88	142
	Fish pond management training															
	Rupandehi	5		5	5	64	21	85	8	54	88	142	13	118	109	227

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