

IMPORTANT:

Please summarize your project using the guide questions below. The Summary Sheet will be used in publications to describe the project, and in any information material to be provided to the jury, Reviewers, and other potential donors.

In describing your proposal, answer the questions clearly and directly. Please answer in English. The number of pages should not go beyond 30, including attachments. Long proposals run the risk of not being read thoroughly.

Nepal Development Marketplace 2008

SECTION I: YOUR PROJECT PROFILE

Project Details

Proposal Number (provided by Nepal Development Marketplace 2008): 84	
Title of your project proposal: Improving the living conditions of tribal communities through promotion of high value vegetables and introduction of drip irrigation schemes in Bhimtar VDC of Sindhupalchowk district.	
Proposed title for your project banner at the Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 (50 Characters or less. Please use CAPITAL letters) ² IMPROVING LIVING CONDITION OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES THROUGH PROMOTION OF ORGANIC VEGETABLES	
Region of Implementation in Nepal: Central Development Region of Nepal	
Total Project Cost: 1618050	
Amount requested from Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 (note: you cannot exceed the amount you have previously indicated in the concept paper):	In Words: Fourteen lacks eight thousands and fifty rupees only.
	In Numbers: 1408050
Primary Sector of your Proposed Project (please select only one):	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/> Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Health
<input type="checkbox"/> Information and Communication Technologies	<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure (Roads and Transportation)
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Business and Micro Enterprise Support	<input type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation
<input type="checkbox"/> Employment Creation	

¹ Your summary will be presented as you present to Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 team, hence any errors that would appear on the summary will be solely your responsibility.

² Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 team reserves the right to edit the title of your project banner to meet our space and design requirements.

SECTION II: YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION

Applicant's Details

Name Of Your Organization/Institution: Community Improvement Forum-Nepal	
Classification Of Your Organization/Institution: Kavre based national NGO	
Describe your Organization (Minimum 50 words): Community Improvement Forum (CIF)- Nepal is a pioneer non-governmental, non-profit making organization without religious, racial, political or governmental affiliation founded with the prime aim of community development. It is devoted towards holistic development of deprived sections of rural population. It was founded in the year 1999 having registered at District Administration Office (DAO), Kavre under the Ministry of Home affairs of Government of Nepal with registered number 469/056. The NGO is a full time operating organization with sufficient staffs. It is managed by a board of Executives, one of who acts as an NGO Director to run day-to-day affairs of the organization. The office is accessed by computer, phone, furniture and other accessories. The organization has been providing a number of benefits to its staff members such as provident fund, Dashain bonus, field and traveling allowance, fringe benefit packages, and paid home sick leave. Its accounts are audited by government-registered auditor and have double entry accounting system.	
Contact Person: Samundra Lal Shrestha Title: Chairperson cum Executive Director	
Address: Banepa-1, Kavre	
Office Phone #:011-661567	Mobile #:9841-238655
E-Mail:cif_nepal@yahoo.com	

Name Of Your Primary Partner Organization/Institution: Sustainable Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development Center-Nepal (SAERDeC-Nepal)	
Classification Of Your Partner Organization/Institution: Kavre based Local NGO	
Describe your Partner Organization's Role (Minimum 50 words): The role of our partner organization will be to implement the proposed activities jointly. It will also be responsible to jointly undertake make M & E of the project activities, carry out quarterly Review and Planning workshops, coordinating with different stakeholders including beneficiaries.	
Contact Person: Chan Bahadur Gurung Title: Chairperson cum Executive Director	
Address: Banepa-5, Chaitannya Campus Marg, Kavre	
Office Phone #:011-662770	Mobile #:9841-459184
E-Mail:saerdec_nepal@yahoo.com	

SECTION III: YOUR PROJECT DETAILS

Project Details

A. YOUR PROJECT SUMMARY

Please summarize your project. (Word limits 250). You may include any applicable drawing in separate sheet if applicable.

Majhis and Danuwars in the project area have been facing new challenge and threat posed by food insecurity, socio-economic insecurity and by livelihood earning options. In this context, the project tends to cope up these problems through promotion of organic vegetable production and marketing activities. The demand of organic products of the vegetables in the markets is high as well as the price of the organic vegetables is also comparatively high due to its organic values so that the organic promotion of vegetable production and marketing activities could be one of the best alternative options to them in improving their food security and livelihoods. The organic farming of the vegetable will be promoted through introduction of drip irrigation and vermi composting technologies in the project area. It is anticipated that the food security situation and livelihoods of 300 Majhi and Danuwar HHs will be sustainably improved in the project area. The methods like institutional development of marginalized farmers, capacity building; introduction of new technology, backstopping supports like input supply such as improved varieties of vegetable seeds, materials, equipments, earthworm etc, local infrastructure development and sustainable market linkage and development will be employed to meet the purpose of this project. The results anticipated from this project include: a) Institutional development of Majhis and Danuwars as grass root level viable institutions to explore their potentiality for organic vegetable production and marketing based economic growth, b) skill enhancement of beneficiaries in organic promotion of vegetables; c) promotion of organic vegetable production and marketing activities; d) expanded economic opportunities of project beneficiaries based on organic vegetable farming; e) Improvement in local degraded environment and health conditions of rural population through promotion of organic farming of vegetables; f) productivity enhancement of lands through introduction of drip irrigation schemes; g) introduction of vermi composting technology for organic promotion of high value vegetable and g) organic vegetable based sustainable market linkage development. These results will support the Government's focuses of increasing the productivity of high value cropping systems and generating additional household income by increasing inclusion of marginalized small and women farmers in self help development activities.

SECTION-IV: PROJECT QUESTIONS

Project Question 1

What is the problem(s)/issue(s) your project is addressing? What are the causes of the problem? (maximum 500 words)

Overwhelming majority of the population groups in developing countries like ours have been facing new challenge and threat posed by food insecurity, socio-economic insecurity and by livelihood earning options. The overriding objective of development efforts in Nepal is poverty alleviation. In spite of the progress achieved in the past, the incidence of poverty is still alarming. Macro economic indicators exhibit Nepal's economic status as extremely vulnerable in terms of GDP per capita, commercial viability of available resources, the extent of poverty and human development prospects. The extremely small size of GDP, high extent of poverty, high level of underemployment, a poor purchasing power and extremely low 'minimum wage' with high degree of exploitation prove Nepal's economic vulnerability. Nepal's economic and social structure is largely characterized by semi feudal and subsistence agrarian regimes and high underemployment and low agricultural productivity. Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods for more than four fifths of the total population of the country and 69% of the agricultural holdings are less than one hectare in size. The degree of income based poverty is massive with about 32% of the population are living below the absolute poverty line.

Agriculture in Nepal is still subsistence in nature in spite of the fact that farming has always remained a private sector domain since the time immemorial. To bring a shift from subsistence farming to market oriented farming practices is the need of today. Further it is necessary to make the existing farming system more productive, sustainable and self-reliant to improve the living conditions of Nepalese people.

Agricultural production has occupied a prominent position in national economy i.e. the share of agriculture sector to GDP is 42%. There are extreme possibilities of agricultural development in Nepal due to prevalence of suitable climates, ecological variations and adequacy of bio-diversities. Sindhupalchwk is no an exception. It is highly potential for commercial promotion of high value vegetable crops including the program VDC. Horticulture is an important component of agriculture in Nepal. This sector contributes 31 percent to the agricultural GDP (AGDP) of which 7 percent belongs to vegetables (Sah et. al 2004). Vegetables are important components of Nepalese economy and rich sources for providing nutrients, food security, and livelihood of the people. There is greater scope of organic products of agricultural commodities including vegetables. The demand of organically produced vegetables is very high in present days due to its organic values, importance and consciousness of people. Elites and awakened people are more conscious about the value and importance of organic products of vegetables and they do not show their reluctance in paying more even if the price is high. Due to regular influx of tourists and over population of elites in Katmandu valley, the demand of organically produced vegetables at star hotels, restaurant and lodges is increasing day by day. Because of relatively extensive road net works and Sindhupalchowk being proximate to Dhulikhel, Banepa, Panauti, Dolalghat and Katmandu valley, it is easier for the district's agricultural products to find markets. The farmers especially the smallholders, marginal / poor resource based HHs in this regard, can increase better access to income generating opportunities thereby adopting the organic farming of commercial vegetables of high values as "*Window opportunities*". In this context, Majhis and Danuwars, as the intended project beneficiaries, can also better generate additional HH incomes for improving their food security and livelihoods through organic promotion of high value vegetable cops in the project area. It is because per unit productivity of vegetables is much higher than other crop species. It could be produced thrice a year and cash earning is 5-10 times greater than other crop products because of its higher price values. Though this occupation is more comparatively advantageous, farmers especially the small holders are deprived of grabbing the opportunities in lack of adoption of organic farming of vegetables, lack of technical know-how, lack of grass roots level viable institutions, lack of backstopping supports, lack of basic infrastructures like irrigational facilities in its promotion. More importantly they lack sustainable, efficient and equitable market linkages based on organic vegetable products for expanded economic opportunities of smallholder farmers including Majhis and Danuwars in the district. In this context, the organic promotion of high value organic vegetables like asparagus, cauliflowers, cabbage, radish, carrot and others more economic vegetables justifies the need of interventions in the project area. The proposed project area viz. Bhimtar VDC is highly potential for organic promotion of high value vegetable crop species. The spot visit made in the areas of Majhi and Danuwars villages in course of developing this project document revealed that it is a very attractive settlement located on the riverbanks of Indrawoti river; plenty of flat lands and moderate temperature endowed with diversified development potentialities. But in lack of technical know-how and skills and irrigational facilities, the entire Majhi and Danuwars HHs of Majhi and Danuwars HHs are not found to have adopted this though it could be highly professional vocation to them.

The interest of the project e is to improve the living conditions of Majhis and Danuwars through promotion of organic farming of high value vegetable crops and their marketing activities having established the sustainable market networks in the project area. For organic promotion of vegetables, the vermi-composting technologies will be introduced. It will also emphasis on grass roots level viable institutional development for exploring their potentialities for their self help development and economic growth. The production and marketing activities of organic vegetables will be carried out through the VDC level cooperatives as per the basic principles of the cooperative. Numbers of Drip irrigation schemes will be installed so as to enhance the productivity of lands and production of vegetable crop species. A collection center at the strategic location of the VDC will also be constructed as infrastructure development for local market development.

Project Question 2

How does your idea address the problem(s)/issue(s) described above in terms of securing peace through development, delivery of basic services and expanding livelihood opportunities to rural population?

(maximum 500 words)

Nepal is a pluralistic society with diverse ethnic, caste, linguistic and religious communities with complex social structure and phenomena -the consequence of several waves of migration over 2000 years. It is the home to over 102 ethnic and caste groups and 92 languages. Though the country has a crux of socio-cultural harmony and rich in its natural heritage and humanity into the world image and international arena, however, such imagery boon is being downtrodden and has led to face complex hurdles due to geopolitical inequality, complex hierarchy and social structure, and deteriorating socio-economic condition. Though they constitute major proportion of the total population, Women, Dalits, Janajati and Madhesi are most deprived section of population in Nepal. The differential behavior, approaches and activities of the existing politico-administrative systems have greatly widened the gap in between different ethno-cultural and castes/groups within the local communities. Hence, the attitudinal beliefs, behavioral exploitation and discrimination towards them of the communities are becoming more and more prevalent. The state's bias towards the deprived groups and its failure to address the concerns of disadvantaged groups continues to have a strong influence on the way the Nepali state is governed. Janajati are socially most excluded groups in Nepal.

Throughout their history, Janajati including Majhis and Danuwars have been deprived, both economically and socially in Nepal including the project area. The country's all round development remains incomplete or silent if any segment of the community is ignored or left behinds including Majhis and Danuwars. They are facing exclusion in normal service delivery mechanisms on grounds such as accessibility, flaws in intervention processes and approaches based on gender, caste, race, ethnicity and region. Their lives have been very hard since no attention has been given to raise their living standards by the state. To date, development programme for these indigenous tribal ethnic groups is unknown. They are much far to receive any developmental fruits by the service providers though they are highly marginalized tribal ethnic groups in the country. Nepal's past conflict situation was mainly caused by the state's discriminatory practices over the deprived sections of population including Majhis and Danuwars. The living conditions of Majhis and Danuwars in the project area are so miserable that overwhelming majority of them are facing wide range of problems like food insecurity, socio-economic insecurity and by livelihood earning options. Nearly 90 percent of the Majhi and Danuwars population in the project area depends on agriculture. Off farming income sources are still very limited. As three quarters of population cannot meet their subsistence requirements from the output of their small size land holdings, large-scale circular migration of labor force has become an important strategy of survival for the poor majority in the project area. Other indications for mass poverty in the project area especially in Majhi and Danuwars communities are that more than 70 % of the population is illiterate and infant mortality is considerably higher than the national average. Among the major causing factors for increasing mass poverty are that farm sizes are decreasing per HHs, that is 70% of the households own less than 0.25 hac cultivated land. Only a comparatively low proportion of the cultivated land is irrigated in the VDC. Much of the cultivated land is not used in the most effective manner due to lack of access to improved inputs (seeds, breeds etc) and to the sales markets. Long distances, non accessibility of most villages by motorized means of transport and an ineffective, socially selective service delivery system have contributed to the exclusion of the majority from access to inputs and market outlets. On the other side, people has been discouraged to make full use of their self help capacities due to wrong expectations from 'development' provided from outside, due to indebtedness and dependence on exploitative patron-client relationship.

In this context, our idea described above would be helpful in securing the peace through addressing the socio-economic problems of marginalized groups like Majhis and Danuwars who are facing exclusion in normal service delivery mechanisms based on caste, gender and ethnicity. The project will play significant role in terms of delivery of basic services like provision of trainings on organic farming of vegetables and marketing activities, construction of collection center for local market development and networking, provision of backstopping supports like input supply such as improved varieties of seeds, materials and equipments and installation of drip irrigation schemes for productivity enhancement of the vegetable crops. More importantly, the project will be crucial to reduce poverty, to provide the rural communities especially to Majhis and Danuwars with competitive income generating opportunities, thereby expanding the livelihood opportunities to rural population in the project area on a self-sustained basis.

Project Question 3

How will you implement your idea? Describe in detail each of the activities/steps that your project will undertake to meet its objective(s). (Maximum 600 words). Please provide a corresponding timeline in a separate sheet.

So as to achieve the objectives of the project, the following activities have been proposed.

Component-1: Institutional development

1.1 Organization of women organic vegetable producer groups

At the outset of the project, a list of the entire Majhi and Danuwars HHs in the program VDC will be prepared and beneficiary HHs will be identified from among the poorest of the poor. The no of such beneficiary HHs will be 300 from among the Majhi and Danuwars communities in the project area. At least 300 beneficiary farmers one each from 300 beneficiaries HHs will be selected as the intended project beneficiary. Having done this, they will be organized into organic vegetable producer groups (OVPGs) each comprising 25 members.

1.2 Transformation of OVPGs

At the groups organized as mentioned above will be transformed into respective VDC level cooperative so as to handle the organic vegetable based production and marketing activities as per the basic principles of the cooperatives. The cooperative will be managed by a cooperative management committee (CMC) formed by the representatives of the groups in the VDC.

1.3 Federation of VDC level cooperative

By the end of the project, the VDC level cooperative will be federated with district cooperative office/ Farmers' Association for legitimacy and harnessing common efforts for the collaborative actions.

Component-2: Capacity building

2.1 Imparting trainings on vegetable nursery management (VNM)

At least 12 VNM trainings one each in 12 groups will be provided. The duration of such trainings will be one day each and they will be provided at group/hamlet/cluster levels. These trainings will be provided in the beginning phase of the project implementation. The numbers of group farmers to be benefited by this training will be 300.

2.2 Imparting training on organic vegetable production

At least 12 organic vegetable production trainings one each in 12 farmer groups will be provided. The duration of such trainings will be one day each and they will be provided at group/hamlet/cluster levels. The numbers of group farmers to be benefited by this training will be 300.

2.3 Providing vermi-composting trainings

So as to promote the organic farming of vegetables, at least 12 vermi composting trainings one each to 12 farmer groups will be provided. The duration of such trainings will be one day each and they will be provided at group/hamlet/cluster levels. The numbers of group farmers to be benefited by this training will be 300.

2.4 Imparting cooperative management training

At least one cooperative management training to the VDC level cooperative management committee will be provided. The duration of this training will be 3 days and it will be provided at VDC level.

2.5 Market development and networking training

At least 12 market development and networking trainings one each in 12 farmer groups will be provided. The duration of such trainings will be one day each and they will be provided at group/hamlet/cluster levels. The numbers of group farmers to be benefited by this training will be 300.

2.6 Provision of backstopping supports

All the groups will be provided backstopping supports like input supply such as improved varieties of seeds, agricultural tools and materials and earth worms for promotion of organic farming of vegetables at commercial levels.

2.7 Exposure visit

At least one exposure visit to different vegetable research farms and stations throughout the country will be provided.

Component-3: Infrastructure development

3.1 Installation of drip irrigation schemes

At least 300 drip irrigation schemes one each in 300 Majhi and Danuwar HHs in the project area will be established so as to enhance the productivity of lands and production of vegetable crops in the project area.

3.2 Construction of collection center

At least one VDC level and vegetable based collection center will be constructed for market promotion in the program VDC.

Work plan/Gantt chart of the project has been presented below.

Proposed activities	2008						2009					
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
Component-1: Institutional development												
1.1 Organization of women organic vegetable producer groups	█											
1.2 Transformation of OVPGs							█					
1.3 Federation of VDC level cooperative											█	
Component-2: Capacity building												
2.1 Imparting trainings on vegetable nursery management (VNM)	█	█										
2.2 Imparting training on organic vegetable production		█	█									
2.3 Providing vermi-composting trainings			█	█								
2.4 Imparting cooperative management training								█				
2.5 Market development and networking training						█						
2.6 Provision of backstopping supports				█	█	█	█	█				
2.7 Exposure visit												█
Component-3: Infrastructure development												
3.1 Installation of drip irrigation schemes		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█			
3.2 Construction of collection center							█	█	█	█	█	█

Project Question 4

How is your idea innovative or different from existing approaches that are addressing the problem(s)/issue(s) you have described in question one? Why did you choose this particular approach? To your knowledge, what on-going efforts exist in this area that addresses this problem? Has your idea been implemented elsewhere or in a different context? If so, where? What specific characteristics of your project idea demonstrate that you are applying a novel/pioneering approach? (maximum 700 word)

Our idea is innovative or different from the existing approaches owing to following reasons.

- a) Organic promotion of high value vegetables is one of the recent and innovative approaches as it could be one of the best livelihood earning options for deprived sections of populations like Majhis and Danuwar in terms of alleviating poverty, increasing rural employment and generating additional rural income in the project area. There is greater scope of organic products of vegetables. The demand of organically produced vegetables is very high in present days due to its organic values, importance and consciousness of people. The price of organically produced vegetables are many times greater than others. The switch to organics from traditional cultivation methods tends to increase labor costs but has positive consequences in terms of yields and provides better incomes for traditional producers. While switching from intensive forms of agriculture to organics, labor costs are higher, input costs are lower, yields may be reduced but overall income is higher due to higher prices of the products. The per unit productivity of vegetables is much higher than other crop species. It could be produced thrice a year and cash earning is 5-10 times greater than other crop products because of its higher price values. Thus, the project beneficiaries can increase better access to income generating opportunities

thereby adopting the organic farming of commercial vegetables of high values as "Window opportunities".

- b) The introduction of drip irrigation schemes is highly feasible technologies in water prone areas and in dry seasons for all the year round production and marketing of organic vegetables in the project area. These schemes are cost effective and they can be easily handled by the farmers. A single scheme can irrigate at least a ropani of land for enhancing the productivity through out the year in course of promoting organic vegetable farming in the project area.
- c) The introduction of vermi-composting technology is recent and innovative approach for enhancing the productivity of lands and for desired production of organic vegetables in the project area. It cuts off the additional supply of chemical fertilizers and additional supplementation of Farm Yard Manures including composts. Due to which the cost of the production will be minimized to the farmers. Similarly, it is an ecofriendly intervention in the implementation process in order that the environment is not disturbed.
- d) Social inclusion or mainstreaming of excluded groups like Majhis and Danuwars in their self help development like socio-economic development for improving their food security and livelihoods in a self sustained way is another innovation of the project
- e) For gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment, the issue regarding women will be tackled by the project having necessary safeguards and promotional elements in every activity and with compulsory participation by women in groups and other development activities. More importantly, the entire beneficiary farmers will be women and th groups will be homogenous women groups. The planning framework of the project will demand the promotion of women at all levels of project implementation. The rationale for increasing the women's participation is more far reaching than just a numerical expression of female participation. The active participation of women in all facets of development would gradually lead them to a state of empowerment through their economic growth and path of social transformation.

We chose this particular idea because the project area is highly potential for promotion of commercial vegetable farming due to suitable climate, conducive topography, accessibility of extensive road networks, accessibility of near by markets and higher demands of organic vegetable products in the markets. Other reason of choosing this idea is that the project area is dominated by deprived sections of population like Majhis and Danuwars who are facing exclusion by the developmental efforts. To our knowledge, there is no any on-going efforts exist in this area that addresses this problem which justifies the need of intervening this project. Further, our idea has not been implemented elsewhere or in different context.

The specific characteristics of our idea are as follows.

- a) Promotion of organic vegetable production and marketing activities as an alternative access to income generating opportunities to the poor majority.
- b) Introduction of drip irrigation schemes for irrigation purposes
- c) Introduction of vermi composting technologies for promotion of organic farming of vegetables
- d) Implementation of the project among Majhi and Danuwar communities who are the most deprived groups of Janajati
- e) Implementation of the project through homogenous women group

Project Question 5

What is your/your organization's role in implementing the project idea? Provide a brief description of your;/your organization's activities and experience in the area/sector of the project. What is the particular capacity of your organization in implementing the project idea? (Maximum 300 words).

The project coordinator will have full-fledged responsibility for the overall management of the project. The leading implementing agency namely Community Improvement Forum-Nepal (CIF-Nepal) will implement the project in collaboration with Sustainable Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development Center-Nepal. Participatory planning technique methods will be adopted however, the lead implementing agency will play

key role in planning, monitoring and reporting having collaborated with the collaborator. The lead implementing agency will be fully responsible for all the logistic arrangements. It will also be responsible in overall management of the project activities like internal reviews, assessments, input supplies, linkages and coordination with different relevant stakeholders. The project will also coordinate with different NGOs, INGOs and so forth for harnessing common efforts for the collaborative actions.

It has been running multidisciplinary community development programs. More specifically, the activities include primary health care camps in remote areas, advocacy on child rights, child education, skill development, income generation, human rights, transparency, conflict management, peace building, good governance, democracy, environment, and sustainable agriculture development and so forth. It has already accomplished large numbers of important projects since its establishment. In recent years, it has endeavor to create a home to professional and dedicated people to cater various specialized services. CIF-Nepal has been platform for the committed and dedicated professionals in providing consulting services in various fields of national development tasks such as project identification, project formulation and appraisal, survey and investigation, feasibility study, implementation of multidisciplinary projects, M & E, socio-economic studies including participatory analysis, environmental studies, operation and maintenance, data management and analysis, management improvement, construction supervision under consultancy services. Recently CIF-Nepal has been implementing various agriculture development programs at remote VDCs of Kavre district especially the organic vegetable production and marketing activities and coffee production and marketing activities. Similarly, its collaborating agency namely SAERDeC-Nepal has been implementing a research project namely "Improving the food security of marginalized farmers by productivity enhancement of barilands and bari based cropping systems through introduction of Integrated Plant Nutrient Management systems in Kavre district" in financial support of National Agricultural Research & Development Fund (NARDF). It has also carried out M & E of various projects undertaken by DADO, Kavre and others Kavre based NGOs.

While fulfilling the demand of any program, CIF-Nepal, as far as possible, tries to meet the requirements through its in-house facilities but to assure its donor agencies and provide best quality services and excellent outputs, it does not hesitate to seek outside expertise. The organization has numbers of agriculturists and engineers in implementing the project idea in regards to organic farming of vegetables and promotion of drip irrigation schemes.

Project Question 6

Who will be proposed project team leader? This person will be the key contact person between Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 team and your project team. Describe the experience/background of the project team leader with regard to implementing the above mentioned project idea. Please enclose curriculum vitae of the proposed project team leader. (Maximum 200 words).

Mr. Chan Bahadur Gurung, who is post graduate in Rural Sociology and graduate in Agriculture and has more than 14 years experiences of working in renowned NGOs and INGOs will be the team leader of the project team. His experience and background has been duly mentioned in his personal biodata attached herewith.

ATTACHMENT

Yes

No

Project Question 7

What is the role of your primary partner organization in implementing the project idea? Please provide a brief description of your primary partner organization's activities in the area/sector of the project. What is the history of collaboration between your organization and your partner(s)? Is there a formal agreement for partnership on this project? Please enclose a copy of your agreement. (Maximum 200 words)

The primary partner organization will play key role in implementing the project idea in the project area. while the roles of collaborator will be in field implementation such as undertaking reconnaissance and baseline

surveys, facilitating in group formation, transformation of groups with respective VDC level cooperatives, linking with service providers, and other actors for market linkages and service demands respectively and other field operations. It will also be responsible in providing supports to the lead implementing agency in input supplies, constructing collection centers and installing drip irrigation schemes as outlined in the activity plan of this program document (proposal). SAERDeC-Nepal is a pioneer non-governmental, non-profit making organization without religious, racial, political or governmental affiliation founded with the prime aim of innovative agriculture, environment and rural development. It is devoted towards holistic development of deprived sections of people (Women, Children, Dalits and Janajati) who are facing exclusion from normal service delivery mechanisms on grounds like inaccessibility, flaws in the intervention processes and approaches based on gender, caste, ethnicity and region. It was founded in the year 2062 BS (2005) having registered at District Administration Office (DAO), Kavre under the Ministry of Home affairs of Government of Nepal with registered number 891. It has also taken its affiliation with Social Welfare Council (SWC) with the affiliation number 19424. The NGO is a full time operating organization with its 5 full time staff members from multidisciplinary sectors and 5 volunteer staffs. It is managed by a board of Executives, one of who acts as an NGO Director to run day-to-day affairs of the organization. While fulfilling the demand of any program, SAERDeC-Nepal, as far as possible, tries to meet the requirements through its in-house facilities but to assure its donor agencies and provide best quality services and excellent outputs, it does not hesitate to seek outside expertise. The office is accessed by computer, phone, furniture and other accessories. The organization has been providing a number of benefits to its staff members such as provident fund, Dashain bonus, field and traveling allowance, fringe benefit packages, and paid home sick leave. Its accounts are audited by government-registered auditor and have double entry accounting system.

The primary partner organization namely SAERDeC-Nepal has been undertaking various community development activities since its establishment. It has been involving in various community and social mobilization processes. It is committed in enhancement of social, educational and economic development of rural population and strengthening the democracy. It has also the experiences of conducting various trainings to enhance skills and to increase incomes of the rural people in solving the problems associated with acute poverty. To date, the organization has successfully completed many development projects in higher degree of professional success.

So far as the history of collaboration between CIF-Nepal and SAERDeC-Nepal is concerned, it has been implementing the research project namely "Improving food availability situation of marginal farmers by productivity enhancement of barilands and baribased cropping systems through intervention of IPNS in Kavre district "since last year. Certainly, there is a formal agreement for partnership on this project.

Project Question 8

Who are the principal beneficiaries of the project activity? Please describe the degree of acceptance that the project has among beneficiaries and the level of participation, if any, of the beneficiaries in the project.

(Maximum 300 words)

Majhi and Danuwar women are the principal beneficiaries of the project activities.

This project was developed by the concentrated efforts of the concerted efforts of the IA, collaborating organization and the beneficiary communities in the project area. It is based on demand driven by the beneficiary farmers in the project area and this project was devised in bottom up approach in active participation of the project beneficiaries themselves. In course of developing the project at least one each Focus Group discussion (FGD) and PRA surveys were organized in the respective program VDC. The PRA surveys were undertaken so as to identify the project beneficiaries like Majhis and Danuwar HHs and FGDs were conducted for need identification, existing soil management practices, cropping pattern, geo-climatic situation, identification of potential high value crop species for commercial promotion, feasibility of introducing drip irrigation schemes and so forth. The project beneficiaries will be involved in all phases of the project cycle i.e. in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Project Question 9

What are the expected outcomes/results of your project? How are they measurable? How do these results/outcomes help your targeted beneficiaries? If possible, indicate how many beneficiaries your project expects to reach. How should Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 measure project success after implementation is complete? (Maximum 300 words)

Expected outcomes/results of the project

a) Institutional development of Majhis and Danuwars as grass root level viable institutions to explore their potentiality for organic vegetable production and marketing based economic growth, b) skill enhancement of beneficiaries in organic promotion of vegetables; c) promotion of organic vegetable production and marketing activities; d) expanded economic opportunities of project beneficiaries based on organic vegetable farming; e) Improvement in local degraded environment and health conditions of rural population through promotion of organic farming of vegetables; f) productivity enhancement of lands through introduction of drip irrigation schemes; g) introduction of vermi composting technology for organic promotion of high value vegetable and g) organic vegetable based sustainable market linkage development.

Beneficiaries of the project

In general, the intended beneficiaries of the project are the poorer rural households in the project area. Because of geographical variations and due to economic stratification of the rural households in the district, the project considers the following categories of people as its main intended beneficiaries.

a. Poorer agricultural Majhi and Danuwar HHs owning less than 0.5 hectares of cultivated lands and who are in the grip of acute underemployment

b. Majhi and Danuwar women who comprise the more deprived section of the population

At least 1800 Majhi and Danuwar population attributing to 300 HHs in Bhimtar VDC of Sindhupalchowk district will be directly benefited by the project intervention. Likewise, the consumers, middlemen, porters and so forth will also be indirectly benefited by the project.

Measurement of the results/ Objectively Verifiable indicators

a) By the end of the project period, at least 300 Majhi and Danuwar HHs organized into 12 organic vegetable producer groups for promotion of organic vegetable production and marketing activities by the project in the project area as compared to baseline (2008).

b) By the end of the project period, the entire organic vegetable producer groups transformed into one VDC level cooperatives by the effort of the project for undertaking the production and marketing activities through cooperatives in the project area.

c) By the end of the project, the VDC level cooperative federated with district based cooperative office/FA for legitimacy and harnessing common efforts for the collaborative actions by the project in the project area.

d) Through out the project period, at least 24 trainings 12 each on vegetable nursery management and organic vegetable production technologies to 12 OVPGs for skill enhancement provided by the project in the project area.

e) At least 2 trainings one each on cooperative management and market linkage & development trainings to the VDC level cooperative provided by the project in the project area.

f) By the end of the project, at least 12 vermi composting trainings one each to 12 groups provided by the project in the project area.

g) Through out the project period, at least 300 beneficiary HHs of Majhis and Danuwars provided back stopping supports like input supply such as improved varieties of seeds, poly bags, plastic sheets, and agricultural tools for organic promotion of vegetable production and marketing by the project in the project area.

h) By the end of the project. at least one exposure visit to the beneficiary farmers to different vegetable development farms and research centers through out the country organized by the project.

i) Through out the project period, at least 300 drip irrigation schemes one each among 300 Majhi and Danuwar HHs for productivity enhancement of lands installed by the project in the project area.

j) By the end of the project, at least one VDC level collection center for local market development

constructed by the project in the project area.

Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 should make impact assessment based on aforesaid objectively verifiable indicators for measuring its success after the implementation is complete.

Project Question 10

What characteristics of your project would you highlight to suggest that it is sustainable beyond the phase funded by Nepal Development Marketplace 2008? Please describe both organizational sustainability and financial sustainability, and indicate specific details (agreements from other donors, projected revenue flows) that can be verified to suggest that your project is sustainable and can leverage Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 funding. (Maximum 400 words)

The implementing agency including the collaborating partner has wide range of human resources from various disciplines. While fulfilling the manpower demand of any program including this, the organization, as far as possible, attempts to meet the requirement of the personnel through its in-house resources. In order to assure and satisfy its clients in offering the best quality services and for excellent performances, it does not show its reluctance in seeking the out door expertise. So as to sustain the outputs of the project, the intended beneficiaries of the project will be organized into different functional groups (farmer groups and cooperatives) as grass roots level viable institutions to explore their potentiality for economic growth and self help development of their own that will facilitate in longer run sustainability of the project. The cost sharing mechanism of the beneficiaries in input supplies and construction of local infrastructures (drip irrigations and collection center) will generate the local ownership for the sustainability of the project.

The value of self-reliance, local ownership and genuine participation of beneficiary people are the main basis and test for sustainability of any programme and benefits. In this endeavor, the project beneficiaries will be well trained and empowered to control the resources and make their own decisions, undertake the responsibilities and supervise the developmental works of their own that will facilitate the sustainability of the project even after the termination of Donor Agency's assistance. The capacity building endeavors of the project will help the beneficiaries acquire life skills and knowledge on various components which will last life long in a self sustained way in continuation of the project in the project area. Again, farmers will be linked with various service providing agencies like local government bodies (VDC, DDC), government line agencies, I/NGOs and other relevant actors for quality service delivery in the project area for further continuation of the project activities. All the infrastructures (drip irrigation schemes and collection center) constructed under the project will be handed over to the respective community for local ownership, repair and maintenance for longer run sustainability of the project. The economic development activities of the project will be the core sources of incomes for financial sustainability of the project. To achieve self-sustained development of the project beneficiaries in the project area, the implementing agency will look beyond the targets to community/institutional building and to the improvement of the scope and quality of socio-economic transaction.

There will be active and genuine participation of beneficiaries towards all phases of the project cycle i.e. in planning, monitoring and implementation processes. Their involvement in all phases of the project cycle would be crucial especially to ensure local ownership over the programme sustainability. The internalization of groups will be generated to develop mechanism for local ownership and continuation of the project even after the termination of the project funds. Further, the in house human resources of the implementing agency and its collaborating organization will make regular follow up, supervision and monitoring of the implemented activities even after the completion of the project for continuation of the project in a self sustained basis.

Project Question 11

What is the possibility of implementing your idea/project elsewhere (in different parts of the county)? (Maximum 200 words)

promotion of high value vegetables is one of the recent and innovative approaches as it could be one of the best livelihood earning options for deprived sections of populations like Majhis and Danuwars in terms of alleviating poverty, increasing rural employment and generating additional rural income in the project area. There is greater scope of organic products of vegetables. The demand of organically produced vegetables is very high in present days due to its organic values, importance and consciousness of people. The price of organically produced vegetables are many times greater than others. Hence this project can be replicated to many other parts of the country for improved food security and livelihoods of the deprived sections of the population through out the country. Similarly, the introduction of drip irrigation schemes is highly feasible technologies in water prone areas and in dry seasons. It is very cost effective in installing it. Large portion of the cultivable lands in Nepal is not accessed by the irrigational facilities for enhancing the productivity of the land and cropping systems. In this context, drip irrigation could be one of the best alternatives for irrigating the crop lands. It can be widely replicated to many other parts of the country. Introduction of vermi-composting technology is recent and innovative approach for enhancing the productivity of lands and for desired production of organic vegetables in the project area. It cuts off the additional supply of chemical fertilizers and additional supplementation of Farm Yard Manures including composts. Due to which the cost of the production will be minimized to the farmers. Similarly, it is an ecofriendly intervention in the implementation process in order that the environment is not disturbed. This technology could be disseminated to many parts of the country for enhancing the production and productivity of lands and cropping systems for enhanced food security and livelihoods of the poor majority through out the country. The active participation of deprived sections of population like women, Majhis and Danuwars in socio-economic development activities like commercial promotion of organic vegetable production and marketing activities would gradually lead them to a state of empowerment through their economic growth and path of social transformation. Mainstreaming of excluded groups like women, Majhis and Danuwars in their self help development like socio-economic development for improving their food security and livelihoods is another innovation of the project which could be replicated to many parts of the country so as to improve the living conditions of deprived sections of the population like Majhis and Danuwars. The active participation of women in all facets of development would gradually lead them to a state of empowerment through their economic growth and path of social transformation. This type of the project could be replicated to many other parts of the country for empowering the women and other category of communities like Dalits and Janajati.

SECTION V: PROJECT COST QUESTIONS

Project Cost Question 1							
Sn	Budget category	Unit	Qty.	Rate/u nit	Cost sharing		Total Amount (NRs)
					NDM	Comm unity	
1	Personnel						
1.1	Project Team Leader cum Horticulturist	No-Months	1x 12 (50% input)	20000	120000	0	120000
1.2	Overseer	No-Months	1x 12 (50% input)	15000	90000	0	90000
2	Materials and Equipment						
2.1	Seeds & materials	HHs	300	300	67500	22500	90000
2.2	Agricultural tools	Groups	12	1500	18000	0	18000
2.3	Equipments & materials for Drip irrigation scheme	No-HHs	1x300	1500	337500	11250 0	450000
2.4	Equipment & materials for collection center	No	1	30000 0	225000	75000	300000
3.	Trainings						

3.1	Vegetable Nursery Management	No-Groups	1x12	6000	72000	0	72000
3.2	Organic Vegetable Production	No-Groups	1x12	6000	72000	0	72000
3.3	Vermi compost making	No-Groups	1x12	6000	72000	0	72000
3.4	Cooperative Management Training	No	1	20000	20000	0	20000
3.5	Market Linkage Development Training	No	1	20000	20000	0	20000
4.	Travel						
4.1	Team Leader/Horticulturist	No-Months	1x12 (50%)	3000	18000	0	18000
4.2	Overseer	No-Months	1x12 (50%)	3000	18000	0	18000
4.3	Exposure visit to farmers	No	1	15000 0	150000	0	150000
5	Others						
5.1	Evaluation/Information Dissemination						
a.	Monthly M & E	No-months	1x12	1000	12000	0	12000
b	Quarterly Review & Planning	No-Quarters	1x4	4000	16000	0	16000
c	Preparation & Dissemination of Extension materials	LS		13000	13000	0	13000
	Total				1341000	21000	1551000
	GA/Overhead 55 of total				67050	0	67050
	Grand total				1408050	21000	1618050

Total cost of the project	NRs 1618050
Total Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 funding requested	NRs 1408050
Other funding sources/Community	NRs 210000
Estimated Project Revenue (if applicable)	Non applicable

Project Cost Question 2

Please explain clearly any non-Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 funding that your project is receiving or will receive and indicate their contributions. To the extent possible, please indicate the names of the other donors and the amount they will be contributing to your project and what the funds would be used for. Please mention all fund sources that are anticipated but NOT confirmed as yet too. (maximum 250 words)

Our project is not receiving any non-Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 funding

Project Cost Question 3

If your project is generating any revenue from its activities, please describe. (maximum 150 words)

No, our project is not generating any revenue from its activities.

Project Cost Question 4

Please enclose your organization's audited current and a one-year projected income statement and balance sheet.

The current year's audit report of the organization has been presented below.

Income			Expenditures		
Sn	Particulars	Budget	Sn	Particulars	Budget
1	Bank Deposit		1	Non Formal Education	53305
	Himalayan Bank Ltd	165716.72	2	ICS Training	17775
	Nepal Bank Ltd	3874.39	3	Renewal of the organization	1730
2	Budget received from NRCS, Kavre	47600	4	Monitoring	11750
3	Budget received from RUCODUS	64600	5	Procurement of Computer	26600
4	UNODC	308000	6	Auditing of the organization	1000
5	NGOCC	5000	7	Stationary supplies	6140
6	Embassy of Republic of Germany	425174	8	Transportation	12998
7	Miscellaneous income	5480	9	Repair and maintenance	1125
8	Bank Interest	2346.30	10	Communication	2373
			11	Construction of Biogas plants	169000
			12	Installation of ICSs	18740
			13	HIV/AIDS Awareness program	435097
			14	Miscellaneous expenditures	7106.86
			15	Bank Deposit	
				Himalayan Bank Ltd	259061.81
				Nepal Bank Ltd	3989.74
	Total	1027791.41		Total	1027791.41

One -year projected income statement and balance sheet is presented below.

Sn	Projected incomes	Budget	Sn	Projected expenditures	Budget
1	ENPHO/UEIP (Agreement recently made)	675840	1	Staff salary, office rent	675840
2	NGOCC, Kavre	66000	2	Remuneration of the staffs, communication and stationery supplies	66000
3	REMREC/ESAP	700000	3	Remuneration, trainings and stationeries, ICS construction, M & E	700000
4	NECS, Kavre	54000	4	Training, salary and stationeries	54000
5	Embassy of German Embassy (Agreement recently made)	696675	5	Biogas, beekeeping, vermin composting trainings	696675
6	Ministry of Home /GoN	50000	6	Motor cycle workshop trainings to ex-drug users	50000
7	NDM	1408050	7	Salary, training, drip irrigation, material and equipment supports	1408050
	Total	2242515		Total	2242515

SECTION VI: ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Administrative Information Question 1

NEPAL DEVELOPMENT MARKETPLACE 2008 will only accept applications in English for review. If your proposal is in Nepali, please enclose the original version for reference. The Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 team will only review this to clarify any potential ambiguities in the English version.
ATTACHMENT Yes No

Administrative Information Question 2

Have you ever received a grant from any Word Bank grant program?

No Yes

If Yes, indicate which one? The Word Bank has a number of grant funding programs that work with small organizations (Small Grants Programs, Post Conflict Fund, Info Dev, Development Marketplace Global Competition, Country Innovation Days, etc.). If you have previously received funding from any of these programs for a different project, it will not prevent you from competing in the Nepal Development Marketplace 2008.

Administrative Information Question 3

How did you find out about the Nepal Development Marketplace 2008? (maximum 50 words)

We found out about the Nepal Development Marketplace 2008 by the advertisement published in Kantipur daily.


SECTION VII: REQUIRED ATTACHMENT

Attachments to be included

1. Applicable drawing.
2. Corresponding timeline.
3. Curriculum vitae of proposed project team available.
4. List of Project Management Team/Staff.
5. List of Board of Members of your organization.
6. Copy of formal partnership agreement
7. Audited current and a one-year projected income statement and balance sheet.
8. Your organization's and your partner's registration certificates.
9. Original version of your proposal (if written in Nepali). X

I certify that the information provided is true and correct. By signing this document, I confirm our organization's participation to the Nepal Development Marketplace on May 05, 2005.

S. Shrestha
Signature



Date: 13 June, 2008