

Annual Report



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2009-10



**Local Initiatives for Biodiversity,
Research and Development**

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FOREWORD

We proudly present the annual report of Local Initiatives for Biodiversity Research and Development (LI-BIRD) for the period from 16 July 2009 to 15 July 2010. The year was productive and successful in reaching out to our impact groups and achieving target goals through several projects under five programmes: i) Agricultural Innovations for Livelihood Security, ii) Biodiversity for Sustainable Livelihoods, iii) Ecosystem Health and Services, iv) Policy and Social Research for Wider and Inclusive Impacts, and v) Knowledge Management and Capacity Building. Through implementation of more than 25 projects under these programmes, we were able to enhance food security, increase household incomes, and improve livelihoods of more than 50 thousand households in our project sites.

Major achievements under the Agricultural Innovations for Livelihood Security programme include crop improvements in rice and maize leading to four pipeline rice varieties, identification of 12 promising lines of ricebean (*Vigna umbellata* Thunb.), increased income and reduced migration in landless communities, identification and promotion of local innovations and production, and marketing of seeds of rice, wheat and different legumes by community based seed production (CBSP) groups.

Achievements in the Biodiversity for Sustainable Livelihoods programme include the adoption of guidelines for home garden by the Department of Agriculture and the allocation of programme budget for home garden promotion in at least seven districts by respective District Agriculture Development Offices (DADOs). Through LI-BIRD's partnership, 10 DADO partners and four NGO partners are implementing community based biodiversity management (CBM) in Nepal as well as in Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka through the CBM South Asia regional programme. We commenced the integration of the animal genetic resources management in CBM, and six community seed banks were established in the Western Terai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP) sites.

Similarly, under the Ecosystem Health and Services programme, research on shifting cultivation practices identified root causes for the poor health of the Chepang people and their sloping land ecosystems, and made policy recommendations for secure land rights and alternative land use options. The programme mobilized a loose network of 110 civil society organizations to raise awareness and build capacity on climate change. LI-BIRD also contributed to the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) as a member

of the agriculture and food security thematic working group. The Policy and Social Research for Wider and Inclusive Impacts programme researched and lobbied to secure farmers' rights in implementing access to benefit sharing from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. The programme contributed to amending provisions that were in conflict with farmers' rights in Nepal's seed policy, act and regulations as well as Nepal's agricultural biodiversity policy.

The Knowledge Management and Capacity Building programme used participatory media and art forms to communicate various messages about biodiversity, climate change, agriculture, and food security. We successfully documented, published and shared knowledge products through various media, and organized several trainings and capacity building activities.

The achievements made during the year were the results of hard work and team effort. We thank all of our staff for their painstaking work in bringing quality outputs. We are indebted to donor partners for the generous support they have provided and we look forward to their continued support. We are grateful to our partners including government agencies, civil societies, academia, international research organizations, and grassroots communities for their unconditional help in this year's productive journey. Above all, we appreciate the tireless support and cooperation provided by farmers and farming communities who partnered with us throughout the year.

We have attempted to make the report simple yet effective and hope readers will find it useful.



Bhuwon R. Sthapit, PhD
Chairperson, Executive Board



Shreeram P. Neopane, PhD
Executive Director and
Secretary of the Executive Board

ACRONYMS

ABS	Access to and Benefit Sharing
BCDC	Biodiversity Conservation and Development Committee
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBM	Community based Biodiversity Management
CBS	Community based Seed Production
CFUG	Community Forest User Groups
CSB	Community Seed Bank
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DWO	Dalit Welfare Organization
Ecoscentre	Ecological Services Centre
EMiS	Environmental Movements in the South
FOSRIN	Food Security through Ricebean Research in India and Nepal
IAAS	Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
ILISSCON	Improving Livelihood Security of Socially-excluded Communities of Nepal
ITPGREA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
LI-BIRD	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NARC	Nepal Agricultural Research Council
NGO	Non Government Organization
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PPB	Participatory Plant Breeding
PROLINNOVA	PROMoting Local INNOVAtion
RiUP	Research into Use Programme
RPSC	Regional Project on Shifting Cultivation
SAS ²	Social Analysis System ²
VDC	Village Development Committee
WTLCP	Western Terai Landscape Complex Project

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF LI-BIRD*



*Districts with working sites during the reporting period.

INTRODUCTION



Photo: Mahesh Shrestha/LI-BIRD

Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD) is a non-profit making non-governmental organization established in 1995 in Nepal. LI-BIRD capitalises on local initiatives to sustainably manage renewable natural resources, and to improve livelihoods of resource-poor people.

We have contributed to the development of several innovative methodologies and approaches for participatory research and development, while also producing impacts that have enhanced livelihoods of resource-poor farmers through appropriate policy and technological changes. We are a pioneer organization that has strengthened methodologies on participatory plant breeding (PPB) and participatory variety selection

(PVS) for crop improvement and community based biodiversity management (CBM). We have also played an instrumental role in institutionalising these approaches in Nepal's national systems.

LI-BIRD has been recognised in national and international communities as a centre of excellence for its contribution in shaping national policy, and for developing and promoting good practices for *in situ* (on-farm) conservation of agricultural biodiversity. Because of its impact-oriented approach and professional accountability, LI-BIRD has become a partner of choice for farming communities and organizations engaged in agriculture and natural resource management.

VISION

LI-BIRD aspires for a society in which people are healthy, food secure and live in peace with dignity. LI-BIRD will be a partner of choice and be recognized for our commitments to ending poverty.

GOAL

Contribute to reducing poverty and improving social justice by empowering poor and marginalized people, and by creating opportunities to improve quality of life through partnership and participatory approaches to research and development on natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services.



AGRICULTURAL INNOVATIONS FOR LIVELIHOOD SECURITY



The goal of this programme is to improve the livelihoods of resource poor and marginalized people through increased food security, nutrition and income generation.

AGRICULTURAL INNOVATIONS FOR LIVELIHOOD SECURITY



The programme develops and promotes innovative technologies that are best suited for addressing the needs of resource poor farmers. These technologies play a vital role in enhancing farmer livelihoods, especially given the general lack of need-based solutions for farmers in Nepal.

Two Research into Use Programme (RiUP) projects enhanced farmers' capacity for quality seed production and marketing in 10 districts of Nepal. The associated community based seed production (CBSP) groups produced and sold over 300 tons of rice seeds, over 10 tons of maize seeds and over 10 tons of legume seeds this year. The programme continued its commitment to client oriented breeding and participatory plant breeding in rice, maize and legumes. Several varieties are in the release and registration pipeline in Nepal, while rice varieties like Barkhe 3004, Barkhe 2010, Sugandha 1 and Judi 582 are performing extremely well in Bangladesh and India.

The Food Security through Ricebean Research in India and Nepal (FOSRIN) project identified 12 best performing lines of ricebean (*Vigna umbellata* Thunb.) for further research, promotion and value addition.

Leasehold farming promoted by the Improving Livelihood Security of Socially-excluded Communities of Nepal (ILISSCON) project in Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Banke and Surkhet enabled landless people to become semi-commercial vegetable farmers helping them double incomes and reduce seasonal migration.

The PROMoting Local INNOVation (PROLINNOVA) programme documented more than 40 local innovations and eight farmer innovators were supported through the Local Innovation Support Fund.

PROMOTING LOCAL INNOVATION IN NEPAL

PROMoting Local INNOVation (PROLINNOVA) is an NGO-initiated programme to build a global learning network to promote local innovation in ecologically oriented agriculture and natural resource management. The focus is on recognizing the dynamics of indigenous knowledge and enhancing the capacities of farmers (including forest dwellers, pastoralists and fishermen) to adjust to change. PROLINNOVA focuses on building farmers' capacity to develop their own site-appropriate systems and institutions of resource management to increase food security, sustain their livelihoods and safeguard the environment.

PROLINNOVA builds on and scales up farmer-led approaches to development. The starting point is to map how farmers do informal experiments to develop and test new ideas for better use of natural resources.

Understanding the rationale behind local innovation transforms how research and extension agents view local people. This experience stimulates interest on both sides to work together for joint action.

The PROLINNOVA Nepal Programme aims at developing and institutionalizing partnership and methodologies that promote environmentally friendly local innovations. The initiative started in May 2004. The National Working Group, coordinated by LI-BIRD, supervises the day-to-day implementation of the programme. LI-BIRD acts as the country secretariat. Other members of the National Working Group are: District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) of Mustang, Ecological Services Centre (Ecoscentre) in Chitwan, Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (IAAS) in Chitwan, Practical Action in Kathmandu and TUKI Sunkoshi in Sindhupalchowk.

Mr. Krishna Bahadur Ban with his innovation for banana weevil control.



There is a National Steering Committee comprised of senior decision makers from partner organizations and representatives from government research and development organizations.

In 2009, PROLINNOVA organized a National Level Local Innovation Fair to put focus on and celebrate the creativity of Nepali farmer innovators. The fair was a forum to call attention to the importance of farmers' innovations in agricultural development and to recognize innovative farmers. This public event facilitated interaction between policymakers and local innovators. The fair also coincided with the Innovation Asia-Pacific Symposium, including 90 participants from 25 countries, in order to bring local innovators into contact with the symposium participants.

A press conference held before the fair publicized the event widely and attracted the attention of key stakeholders in agriculture research and development, such as the Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC), the

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, and international and national NGOs. Also, the opening received considerable media coverage including a live broadcast on Kantipur Television.

The fair was set up in the City Hall in Kathmandu and about 60 men and women innovators from all over Nepal participated, each with their own booth where they showed their innovations using models, drawings and photos. Students served as translators to help the innovators share their experiences with foreign visitors. In this way, foreigners and students were also introduced to local innovations.

After the inaugural session, the fair was open to the public. Despite political unrest in Kathmandu, the fair attracted more than 15,000 visitors.

The highlight of the fair was the recognition of two outstanding innovators – Mr. Chandra Prasad Adhikari and Ms. Tulasi Gyawali – who were selected by a committee set up by the fair organizers. Minister Jaya Prakash Prasad Gupta

The First National Local Innovation Fair in Kathmandu.
Photo: Mahesh Shrestha/LI-BIRD



Outstanding Innovator Award Winners



Mr. Chandra Prasad Adhikari of Phulbari VDC in Chitwan won the outstanding male innovator award at the National Innovation Fair of 2009. Some of his innovations include ring composting, vermi-composting, fish farming in paddy, safety net for keeping grains safe from birds, improved plough and rain water harvesting. Nowadays, he is often invited as a resource person for farmer trainings.



Ms. Tulasi Gyawali of Bharatpur, Chitwan won the outstanding female innovator award at the National Innovation Fair of 2009. She is recognized for making compost from household solid waste, which she uses for urban farming and roof top gardening. She had received financial and technical support from the PROLINNOVA Nepal Programme to develop her innovations. Bharatpur municipality is looking into further promoting her innovation for urban waste management.



from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives handed over cash awards of Rs. 50,000 to each. In addition, all farmer innovators who took part in the fair were recognized for their contributions and awarded certificates of merit.

The fair caught the attention of the government. Since the fair, representatives from the Department of Agriculture have been actively involved in the

PROLINNOVA Nepal Programme. In particular, the Director General from the Department of Agriculture in the National Steering Committee and the Deputy Director General from Technology Transfer in the Local Innovation Support Fund Committee have begun to serve as chairpersons. The Department of Agriculture has also assured that it will print PROLINNOVA Nepal's Innovation Catalogue on its own.

COMMUNITY BASED SEED PRODUCTION IN MORANG

In Nepal, only about 10% of the seed demand is fulfilled by the formal sector. For the rest, farmers have to rely on informal seed systems, i.e. farm saved seed and farmer to farmer seed exchange. Sometimes this leads to farmers growing dubious seeds with poor or no production.

Therefore, LI-BIRD promotes community based seed production (CBSP) as one of the approaches to increase farmers' access to quality seeds. The CBSP approach encourages production of large volumes of truthfully labeled seeds of crop varieties that are in demand, which are guaranteed for quality by the seller.

The CBSP approach works through farmers' groups, thus developing them into small scale seed enterprises. There are over 25 CBSP groups in LI-BIRD's network, in 12 districts, engaging more than thousand households. They produced over 300 tons of rice seeds, over 10 tons of maize seeds and over 10 tons of legume seeds in this reporting period. Collectively, their annual net profit exceeded Rs. 100,000.

The Sayapatri Seed Producer Farmers' Group of Morang is one of the CBSP¹ groups LI-BIRD has been working with since 2008, following the recommendation from DADO of Morang. The group, established in 2006, was facing

¹ CBSP promotion in Morang is supported by the Participatory Crop Improvement in South Asia (PCI-SA): South Asia 'Best Bets' Project: Promoting New Rice and Legume Varieties funded by RIUP-DFID.

Quality seeds of Barkhe 2014, a variety developed using client oriented breeding, are produced and sold by the CSBPs in LI-BIRD's network.
Photo: Mahesh Shrestha/LI-BIRD



technical, financial and group management challenges at the time. Only a few members were involved in seed production of only a few crops such as rice and wheat.

LI-BIRD helped to build the group's capacity through several trainings on techniques of quality seed production, business development skills (including value addition through processing, packaging, labeling and marketing) and accounting. Trainings were supplemented with exposure visits to different research stations and other CBSP groups. LI-BIRD also provided them with source seeds of new crops and ensured they followed standard procedures throughout the production chain for quality seed production.

In 2008, the group produced and marketed five tons of rice seeds. In 2009, they added 11 tons of wheat seeds and one ton of legume (Mung bean, Kidney bean and Lentil) seeds to the five tons of rice seeds produced and marketed. One of the most important changes observed in the group is that it is now adopting a business plan with a three years vision for seed production and marketing.

The group has a well established management structure with a working committee of nine members, led by the chairman of the group. They have subcommittees for technical monitoring and evaluation (five members), for accounting (three members) and for seeds marketing (three members). The technical team is fully responsible for assuring the quality of seeds to be marketed. The marketing committee collects market information and also takes the lead in setting the price of seeds.

Monthly savings and membership fees are collected in a group fund to which other organizations can also contribute through grants and awards. They have used the group fund to get matching funds from LI-BIRD and DADO to invest in infrastructure for seed production, processing and marketing. The group has bought a two-storey building for office and storage capacity for 25 tons of cereal seeds. They are in the process of acquiring a seed grader machine and establishing a new threshing floor.

The group is eager to do more than just produce quality seeds. The members are encouraged to participate in trainings and seminars to learn new skills and ideas. The group is seeking support from different service providers to establish and promote bio-gas plants, vegetable and fruit nurseries, vermi-composting, etc. They plan to include more women and members from socially excluded groups. They are also looking into securing more funds from other sources such as DADOs, NGOs and local government. Eventually, they plan to register as a co-operative.



A farmer cleaning rice seeds at a CBSP.
Photo: Chandra Gurung/LI-BIRD

जैविक विविधता प्रदर्शनी स्थल
बाली पिडाँलु

स्थापना मिति-२०६३/१०/२८

सहयोगी संस्था
ली-वर्ड
साइट अफिस
शिवगंज, भापा

संरक्षक
श्री सरस्वती जैविक विविधता
व्यवस्थापन कृषक समुह
शिवगंज-३ तिपनिया



BIODIVERSITY FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



Photo: Krishna Lamsal/LI-BIRD

The goal of this programme is to secure livelihoods of marginal and resource poor farmers through sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity.

BIODIVERSITY FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



The programme promotes integrated home gardening to improve dietary diversity and nutritional security in rural households. Integrated home gardening is especially well suited for the women of resource poor and socially marginalized households. This year, more than 2,200 families in the home garden project improved the quality and diversity of their year round food consumption. LI-BIRD and the Department of Agriculture collaborated to develop guidelines for home garden management. The Department of Agriculture has adopted the guidelines and at least seven districts are promoting home gardening through the regular budgeted programme of the respective District Agriculture Development Offices (DADOs).

The programme improved farmers' access to seeds by strengthening 14 community seed banks (CSBs) across Nepal. Over 1,185 households accessed seeds from the CSBs. Community based biodiversity management (CBM) funds increased farmers' access to financing and supported income generating activities that are based on sustainable biodiversity management. Communities managed Rs. 6,555,873 through various CBM funds. The CBM approach and its good practices such as CSBs, CBM fund and biodiversity fairs were further expanded in Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka through the CBM South Asia regional programme.

The programme managed the agrobiodiversity component for the multi-stakeholder Western Terai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP). The focus was on enhancement (through selection, grassroots breeding and quality seed management) and value addition of local genetic resources. By strengthening sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, the WTLCP seeks to reduce human pressure on the wild biodiversity in the buffer zones of protected areas.

VALUE ADDITION IN LOCAL CROPS: SEABUCKTHORN JUICE FROM MUSTANG

Processing locally available crops and establishing market linkages can provide incentives for conservation through use. This is happening in Kunjo VDC of Mustang district¹.

Seabuckthorn (*Hippophae spp.* L.) is widespread in dry semi-desert sites and in sunny areas, such as river banks, where other plants cannot survive the dry conditions. Seabuckthorn is indigenous to Kunjo village in Mustang District (1,800-4,200 masl), where it grows in high hills and mountains. It has a citrus like taste and is high in vitamin C. However, the community was yet to fully capture its potential. They made juice and chuk² but it was of inconsistent quality.

In 2009, LI-BIRD provided value addition training to 20-25 farmers, mostly women, of the village Biodiversity Conservation and Development Committee (BCDC)

in Mustang. Women have greater say in decision making in Mustang. Hence, 94% of CBM-Nepal's project participants in Mustang are women compared to around 30-40% in rest of the project districts.

The trainees augmented their existing skills with knowledge on processing for uniform quality. They also learned the importance of branding their products and negotiating for better prices.

Forty-five households are now involved in Seabuckthorn juice preparation. One bottle of raw juice yields six bottles of processed juice, which are sold at Rs. 200 per 650mL bottle. The farmers make a profit of Rs. 625 per bottle of raw juice.

In the first year the group sold 225 bottles of juice branded with labels. In 2010 they prepared more than 75 bottles of juice and 300 bottles of chuk (paste/vinegar).

1 Kunjo VDC in Mustang is the working site of the CBM-Nepal project funded by the Development Fund of Norway.

2 A dark and viscous traditional vinegar with both culinary and antiseptic use.

Seabuckthorn.

Photo: Guru Datta Dahal/LI-BIRD





In Mustang, women have greater say in decision making. Hence, 94% of CBM-Nepal's project participants in Mustang are women compared to around 30-40% in rest of the project districts.

Photo: Guru Datta Dahal/LI-BIRD

These have been sold in Jomsom, Lete and in agricultural fairs in Mustang. The group members use the income for household expenditures such as school fees.

There is an opportunity for the group to increase production as the local demand in Mustang remains high. But harvesting remains a challenge because of the thorns on the plants. The members also need training on preservation to extend shelf life of the juice.

INVESTING IN LOCAL ENTERPRISE FOR INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

Nepali handmade paper is made from the inner bark of the wild shrubs lokta (*Daphne bholua* Buch/Ham ex. D. Don or *D. papyracea* Wall ex. Stud) and argheli (*Edgeworthia gardenieri* Wall ex. Meisn). They grow at altitudes of 2,100-2,800 masl. The lokta bush exhibits characteristic re-growth after pruning. Hence lokta paper is a more sustainable form of paper.

Lokta handmade paper has been crafted in Nepal for at least 800 years. Lokta paper is prized for its texture, durability, strength and its resistance to insects. In Nepal lokta paper is still used for official government documents, due to its durability, as wrapping paper to retain the potency of incense, spices and medicine and in various gift items such as greeting cards, calendars and lamp shades. Until the Chinese

occupation in 1959, Tibet imported lokta paper to use for sacred texts in their monasteries.

At the Tinjure Handmade Paper Factory situated in Tute Deurali in Tamaphok VDC¹ in Sankhuwasabha district, the BCDC gathers lokta and argheli from Community Forest User Groups (CFUG), processes them, produces and sells handmade paper. Furthermore, 12 CFUGs have shares in the factory together with some individual investors.

The BCDC in Tamaphok was established with the objective to conserve and sustainably use local genetic resources, and to equitably distribute benefits generated from the use of these resources. The conservation orientation has been anticipated with the rules and regulations

¹ Tamaphok VDC of Sankhuwasabha is the working site of the Promoting Innovative Mechanisms for Implementing Farmers' Rights through Fair Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing Regime in Nepal project funded by IDRC Canada.

of the CFUGs. The BCDC urges CFUGs to adopt sustainable harvesting practices. In this way, this model provides longer term revenue for the rural institution to be sustainable at the same time as it supports the sustainable use of the local genetic resources.

LI-BIRD provided Rs. 50,000 to the BCDC to purchase shares in the factory. The factory used the capital to improve their facilities and storage capacity. In 2009/10 THPF processed about 1,723 kg of lokta and 4,771 kg of argheli to sell 966 kori (one kori = 200 sheets) of handmade paper, making a net profit of Rs. 126,577.

The business provides employment to 1,920 people. It has also provided Rs. 29,544 in educational support for the children of dalits and landless families. The collection of raw material employs 1,258 seasonal labourers. The group also distributed Rs 28,564 as dividend to the shareholders.

In addition to individual shareholders earning dividends, the BCDC in Tamaphok also receives about Rs 7,500 annually. This is a significant amount of money for the BCDC, which can help them run necessary managerial operations for conservation. They plan to use it to continue their work on diversity blocks and to support the newly established seed bank in the village.



Members of the Tamaphok BCDC at a training.
Photo: Bir Bahadur Tamang/LI-BIRD

Lokta shrub.
Photo: Kit Logan/Flickr Commons



RESOURCE HOME GARDENERS OF NEPAL

Women, especially from disadvantaged groups, usually have limited or no agricultural land holdings and low investment capacity. Most agriculture-based interventions cannot fit into their resource base. As home gardens can be managed on small pieces of land, and the monetary investments are low to non-existent, it is one of the few agricultural interventions that can uniquely target women from disadvantaged groups.

These three women have used their home gardens¹ to change their lives.



¹ The home garden project is currently in its third phase and under implementation in 16 districts. The home garden project is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.



Indradevi Oli of Doti

In the patriarchal societies that exist in Nepal, the status of widows is especially low. In this context, Ms. Indradevi Oli, a widow with five daughters, has become a resource home gardener that her community looks up to.

She is an active member of a 375 household BCDC in Ghanteshwor-3, Doti. She has a vital role to play in her village as a custodian of indigenous knowledge and she is a champion of biodiversity conservation. She is involved in value addition of local citrus and taro crops. Beyond her village, she participates in exhibitions and fairs.

Ms. Oli has been conserving indigenous varieties of several crops, many of which are locally endangered. Among these are taro, yam, air potato, pomegranate, local beans, maize, and pear.



In the past three years, she has increased the number of varieties in her home garden from 13 to 75. In 2010, she sold fresh radishes, beans, broad leaf mustard and cilantro for Rs. 13,925. She runs a vegetable nursery and last year she sold seedlings worth Rs. 1,700 to her neighbours. This income has helped Ms. Oli to send her daughters to school and meet her household expenses.



Shyam Kumari of Okhaldhunga

Ms. Shyam Kumari is a 29 year old single woman from Tekenpur village in Okhaldhunga. Her mother died when she was a child and her only sister left the village after getting married. Ms. Kumari did not have the opportunity to go to school, but learned to read and write on her own.

She has a small piece of pakho land (rainfed upland) and a few cows for milk and manure. She manages her home garden on one ropani¹ of land, where she cultivates vegetables, fruits and other plants required for livelihood. She uses organic pesticides and collects kitchen waste water to irrigate vegetables.

She has started growing vegetables in the off-season and is producing cucumber, gourds and cauliflower. She also manages various other seasonal vegetables like radish, broad leaf mustard, brinjal, cowpea, coriander, onion and garlic in her home garden. She is now able to earn some money by selling the surplus vegetables in the local market.



Ms. Kumari inspires and shares her knowledge with her neighbours very generously. Despite her hardships, she has become an exemplary home gardener. She is strong, independent and taking care of herself and her 92 year old father.

¹ Ropani is a unit used to measure land area in Nepal. One ropani is equal to 508 square metres.

Photo: Lal Kumar Jirel/LI-BIRD



Ujela Kumal of Gulmi



Pottery is the traditional occupation of the Kumal community. However, the demand for their traditional craft has declined in recent years. Hence, this ethnic minority are in need of alternative sources of livelihood to complement their traditional craft. Despite not being farmers in the traditional sense, home gardens have made a difference to them.

Through the home garden project, LI-BIRD has provided technical as well as material support to improve the nutritional as well as the economic status of the Kumal people. This has enabled them to grow their own fresh vegetables, fruits

and livestock. They can earn money by selling the surplus and compensate for the declining sales of their traditional crafts. This has made a direct contribution to their food security, their children's education and family well-being.

Ms. Ujela Kumal is an active member of a 32 member Shree Chandeshwori Home Garden Farmers' Group in Amarpur-1, Gulmi. She embodies the values of conservation and sustainability by making and using bio-pesticides from locally available materials to control pests and diseases. She is conserving several local varieties and species of crops, including 14 varieties of yam (*Dioscorea alata* L.).

She has managed to improve the group's income by setting up a home garden shop to market the vegetables and fruits produced by the group. As a resource home gardener Ms. Kumal manages one of the four resource home gardens in her village. She and her home gardens are going to be sources of both knowledge and seeds for her neighbours in the years to come.





Photo: Gyan Bandhu Sharma/LI-BIRD

ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND SERVICES

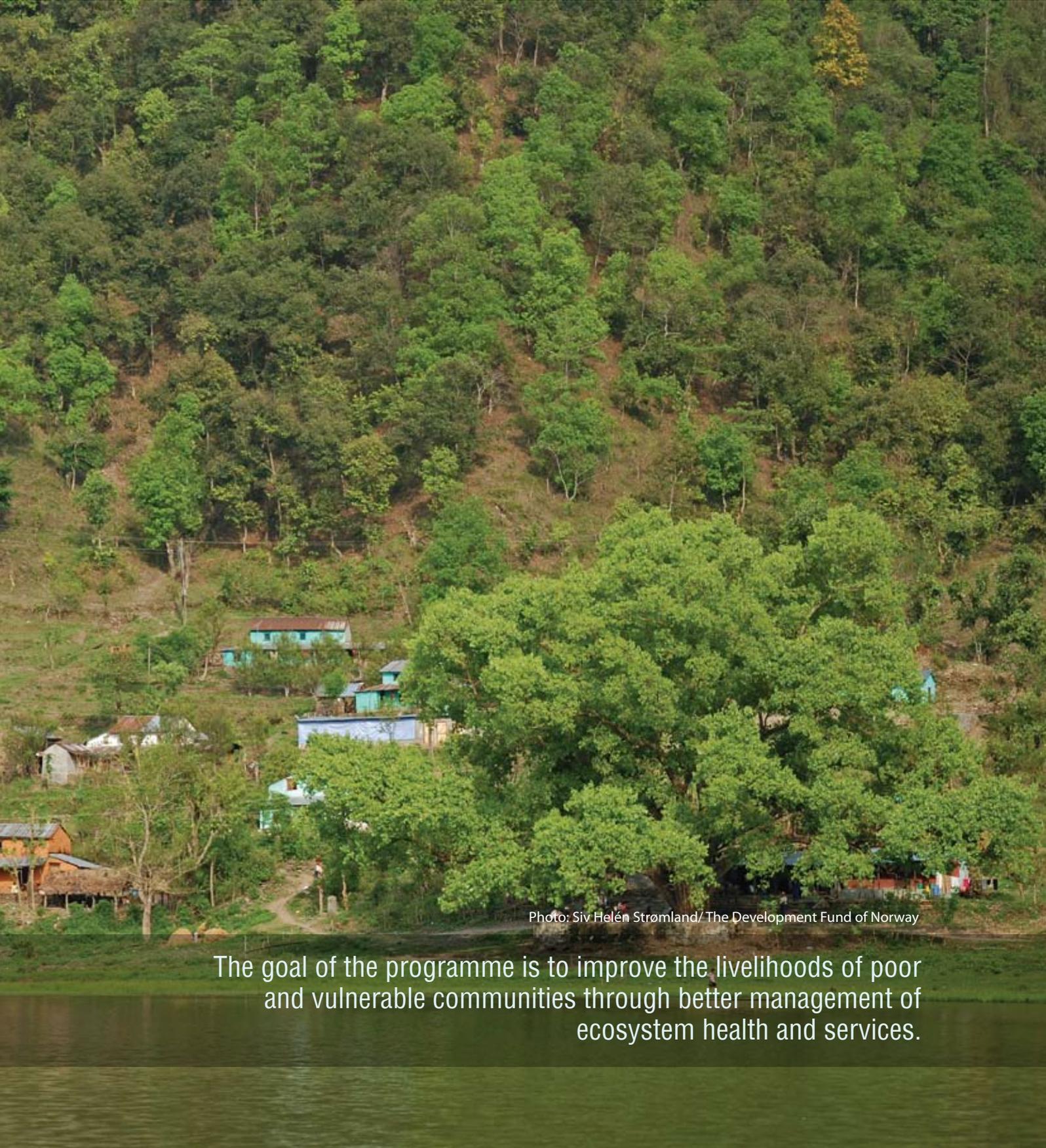


Photo: Siv Helén Strömmland/The Development Fund of Norway

The goal of the programme is to improve the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable communities through better management of ecosystem health and services.

ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND SERVICES



The programme has achieved a breakthrough in raising awareness on climate change through the NGO Network on Climate Change, a loose network of non governmental organizations. This year the network reached 110 NGO members with six climate change information and resource centres representing all development regions of Nepal. It has become a platform for knowledge sharing and for joint activities for advocacy, raising awareness and piloting adaptation options.

The programme contributed to the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) for climate change. LI-BIRD provided technical inputs by exploring field realities as a member of the agriculture and food security thematic working group for the NAPA preparation.

The Regional Project on Shifting Cultivation (RPSC) conducted research on identifying constructive land use options in the shifting cultivation system of Nepal in seven districts with intensive shifting cultivation. In addition, the Land Use Transition and Human Health in the Eastern Himalayas: An Adaptive Ecosystem Approach project piloted an ecosystem and human health approach in Gorkha and Tanahun to better manage the sloping and shifting cultivation lands and thus improve the well-being of the resident Chepong communities. The project found that shortened fallow and frequent cultivation are decreasing soil fertility, production as well as availability of wild foods in sloping lands. This along with poor sanitation, heavy workload of women and inadequate access to information contribute to the malnutrition of Chepong people. The project's interventions are addressing the root causes identified by the research to improve community livelihoods and ecosystem services.

STRENGTHENING CLIMATE NETWORK IN NEPAL

LI-BIRD has been implementing the project Strengthening Climate-Network in Nepal since July 2008 as part of the Environmental Movements in the South (EMiS) programme funded by The Development Fund of Norway.

The project aims to create a network of Nepali NGOs in order to increase knowledge about climate change issues. As of mid 2010, the project had brought 110 NGOs into a loose network, called the NGO Network on Climate Change, coordinated by LI-BIRD. It has also been successful in creating five regional networks, with their own secretariats. In addition, there are six climate change information and resource centres that cover all development regions of Nepal.

After participating in trainings, workshops, information sharing and meetings, these NGOs are able to organize climate change

awareness activities in their villages and also to contribute to and influence national policies, such as the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA).

The member organizations of this network are varied in terms of their expertise and working areas. However, there are many cross-cutting issues they can work together on. Many of the member organizations are also members of the Right to Food Network. Some of the common problems identified in their network meetings have been flood and landslide, deforestation, drought, irregular rainfall, cholera and new diseases, decreasing food and fruit production, delay in the start of the monsoon, bad roads, lack of access to markets and food crisis. Joint efforts for climate change are easier to carry out when there is coordination and collaboration between organizations.

Mr. Kul Chandra Adhikari, a member of the PPB Farmers' Group in Begnas, presenting his group work at a training.
Photo: Sajal Sthapit/LI-BIRD



The network is also a platform for learning about climate change issues and for transferring this knowledge to the communities. The NGO members have learned more about climate change as a global issue and how to provide communities with knowledge on climate change. As an example of joint efforts, the network members have organized and celebrated environment days

together. After understanding the issues of climate change in general and the challenges they face in their communities, the network has discussed these issues with government offices for inclusion in government's plans and strategies. Some NGOs, such as the Dalit Welfare Organization (DWO), have integrated climate change activities into their projects.

MARKET EXPOSURE HELPS IMPROVE INCOME, NUTRITION AND SANITATION FOR THE CHEPANG COMMUNITY

EcoHealth is an integrated ecosystem approach that takes into consideration the complexity of causes, processes and links between changes in ecosystems and human health. LI-BIRD has partnered with the Institute of Medicine of Tribhuvan University to implement the Nepal component of the regional EcoHealth project coordinated by ICIMOD.

In Nepal, intensification of agriculture has gradually shifted land use from subsistence and traditional farming systems to semi-commercial and market-based systems. Land use transitions and environmental degradation can have detrimental effects on human health, including inadequate production of nutritious and diverse food and greater incidence of diseases.

Mr. Imansingh Chepang and his family with vegetables from their farm.
Photo: Keshab Thapa/LI-BIRD.



The shifting cultivation areas in Gorkha and Tanahun districts are inhabited by people from the Chepang community. They live in extreme poverty, are dependent on quickly degrading ecosystems and remain largely isolated from other communities. They lack basic sanitation and suffer from malnutrition. It is also a challenge to cure simple diseases.

One of the project's approaches has been to start income generating activities such as bee-keeping, mushroom cultivation and bio-briquette production.

Many villagers are now involved in bee-keeping. The project supported them with five modern and 20 traditional bee hives. One of the beneficiaries of bee-keeping is Ms. Ujelimaya Chepang of Kholagaun village of Chhimkeshwori VDC, Tanahun. She had tragically lost her son in a stone quarry accident. From the support of the project, she received one modern bee hive and constructed five traditional bee hives. Now she has a total of 15 hives. From her first harvest, she sold honey worth Rs. 4,000 and in four months made an income of Rs. 18,600.

The project trained 20 villagers in mushroom production and overcame the locals' fear of poisoning from mushrooms. "Now our families consume a lot of mushrooms and often share them with relatives and neighbours," says one of the farmers. Even people from nearby villages have started buying and consuming mushrooms. Thus this has become an important source of seasonal income as well as a source of nutrition.

Farmers were also trained in producing bio-briquettes using the invasive crofton weed (*Ageratina adenophora* (Spreng.) King & H. Rob.) found in the forests, shrub lands

and fallow shifting cultivation areas. Bio-briquettes are both an income source and a source of energy that is renewable and locally produced. Mr. Imansingh Chepang of Kaudiphat village of Bhumlingchowk VDC, Gorkha is glad that he can make bio-briquettes close to his home, wife and five children. He recalls that there were no other options for making money in the village before. With the help of the project, Mr. Chepang has been linked with a businessman in Kathmandu and has received better equipment to increase production.

In addition to earning money by selling honey, mushroom and bio-briquettes, the villagers are interacting with people outside their communities. This exposure has raised their awareness on health and sanitation. Now they use the money they earn to buy soap and nutritious food.



Due to the project's interventions, Chepang families have started producing and eating mushrooms.
Photo: Prakash Limbu/LI-BIRD.



POLICY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOR WIDER AND INCLUSIVE IMPACTS



The goal of the programme is to safeguard the rights and livelihoods of resource-poor farmers and farming communities through advocacy and formulation of appropriate policy and legal instruments.

POLICY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOR WIDER AND INCLUSIVE IMPACT



Photo: Sajal Sthapit/LI-BIRD

The programme continued policy engagement to ensure farmers' rights on genetic resources, including access to and benefit sharing (ABS) from the use of genetic resources. The programme also advocated adoption of a *sui generis* system of plant variety protection in Nepal.

The Promoting Innovative Mechanisms for Implementing Farmers' Rights through Fair Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing Regime in Nepal project contributed to building national consensus to ensure farmers' rights and find out what aspects of the policy and legal gaps need to be changed.

The project identified the Community based Biodiversity Management (CBM) framework as an effective tool to bring the benefits of implementing the international regime of ABS into the custodian communities. Advocacy for appropriate changes in policy, and legal instruments for inclusion of verified practices that support farmers' rights, have been the main focus. These include ABS, promotion of identified best practices for on farm agricultural biodiversity conservation, linking on farm conservation with *ex situ* conservation, and issues of production and marketing of seeds by farmers.

The programme also evaluated the economic implications of Nepal's NAPA and provided recommendations. Likewise, building on LI-BIRD's prior work on testing of Social Analysis System² (SAS²), a new initiative was launched to consolidate regional leadership and capacity for training on participatory action research using SAS² concepts and tools.

COMMUNITY SEED BANK AS A LOCAL AUTHORITY TO GRANT PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT TO ENSURE FARMERS' RIGHTS

The Agrobiodiversity Policy of 2007 states that the government will ensure the practice of prior informed consent (PIC) on implementing the international regime on access to and benefit sharing (ABS). The draft ABS law of 2003 has proposed a system of granting PIC by a “public hearing” called by the VDC.

The principle of PIC is an important element of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) provisions on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. It is generally described as an agreement to provide access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. This agreement is provided by the holders of the genetic resource or associated traditional knowledge (for instance a village farmer) to bio-prospectors, who are

the persons, organizations, or government institutions that are seeking access to the genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. This is done through some consultative processes whereby the bio-prospectors take consent by providing true and fully available information about what they will use the resources for.

After consultations with policy experts and farming communities, the project designed an alternative mechanism for the effective management of PIC. The project developed and piloted a form that bio-prospectors could fill to seek PIC from communities. These forms were provided to more than 10 CSBs to pilot test¹ their potential as legitimate local institutions to provide PIC on behalf of the communities.

¹ This activity was supported by the Promoting Innovative Mechanisms for Implementing Farmers' Rights through Fair Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing Regime in Nepal project funded by IDRC Canada.

Photo: Sajal Sthapit/LI-BIRD



The CSB in Kachorwa, Bara is one of the pilot CSBs where scientists from the National Rice Research Programme wanted to access germplasm of the local varieties that farmers were conserving in the seed bank. As the farmers were aware of their rights, they requested the scientists to fill the PIC form. Although PIC is not yet mandatory as the ABS law does not exist yet in Nepal, the scientists agreed. CSB in Kachorwa then piloted two contracts to provide access to five local landraces to National Rice Research Centre. The contracts declare that the communities have given consent to use the genetic resources for research and development.

As the National Rice Research Centre is a Nepali public institute, there will not be any contractual benefit sharing even after ABS law is passed. However, every national organization should nevertheless ensure that the PIC process takes place.

The mechanism of providing access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge by negotiating an access contract and providing PIC certification by CSB is believed to be easy, less time consuming, cost effective and more protective of community rights compared to the provision of public hearings. When the process is institutionalized in CSBs, the risk of bio-piracy will be reduced. The mechanism will be refined and recommended to the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation to be observed in the draft ABS Law – 2003.



NATIONAL FARMERS' COMMITTEE FOR FARMERS' RIGHTS, AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION

As subsistence farmers are not strongly organized in Nepal, many governmental or non-governmental sectors of society are speaking on their behalf and guiding them. This situation is also valid for custodian farmers – farmers who are, for instance, conserving biodiversity and are holders of associated traditional knowledge.

Custodian farmers are scattered and only in a few cases, the entitlement of specific genetic resources is demarcated to certain groups of farmers. The best way to decide who the custodians of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are is to give the decision-making power to the local farmers. This way, the process becomes more participatory.

In general, Nepal needs to find a mechanism to ensure effective farmers' participation, especially after committing to ensure farmers' rights through the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). Article 9.b.3 of the treaty, which entrusts the state with “ensuring their effective participation in decision-making related to conservation, use, access and benefit sharing in the local and national level,” is especially important.

In order to implement the ABS mechanism in Nepal and to provide PIC and distribute the benefits, a farmers' institution is needed. Therefore, LI-BIRD initiated a national level network of farmers involved in the management of rich biodiversity and natural resources.



Agriculture Development and Conservation Farmers' Committee

A Biodiversity Conservation and Development Committee (BCDC) mechanism was already established in over 36 VDCs of 17 districts in Nepal as a farmers' and custodians' institution at the Village Development Committee (VDC) level. LI-BIRD supported farmers involved in community biodiversity management to organize a national level workshop of these BCDCs and to establish a national level umbrella ad hoc committee, the Agriculture Development and Conservation Farmers' Committee.

The committee has prepared their annual plan and LI-BIRD has facilitated in its implementation. The committee has also taken support from other institutions, such as USC Canada Asia.

LI-BIRD is ensuring that representatives of the committee are participating in different national and international forums including the farmers' rights consultation meeting in Ethiopia

and Tanzania and cross site and cross country visits in Nepal and South Asia. The representatives have given presentations and talked about farmers' rights in at least four national policy interactions and forums. In addition, they have started lobbying and advocating for their rights in the Constitutional Assembly and in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

In addition, the national workshop held in Pokhara on 3-4 March 2010 issued the Pokhara Declaration, which covers their demands and requests with the goal to ensure farmers' rights including the right to participate in fair and equitable benefit sharing from use of plant genetic resources.

The way forward

There are two major areas of work for the farmers' institution. First, to gain more legitimacy at the national level, the farmers' institutions need to scale up by linking with the District Agricultural Development Offices (DADOs) and NGOs. Second, LI-BIRD and like-minded institutions need to continue helping farmers to lobby and advocate for the provision of a national level farmers' organization in ABS law and agrobiodiversity policy.

Moreover, building capacity of the newly formed organization is again another challenge, as the organization has to work out how to raise funds to continue their activities.

Pokhara Declaration

We, the participants attending the "National workshop of farmers' groups involved in biodiversity management" initiated by farmers' groups, LI-BIRD and SAWTEE in Pokhara, Nepal on 2066/Falgun/19 to 20, came from 16 districts, comprising 40 farmers representing various biodiversity conservation and development committees, issue the "Pokhara Declaration" to request necessary actions from the Government of Nepal.

1. Take urgent policy and legal actions to develop institutional structures representing farmers.
2. Scale out community-based biodiversity management (CBM) approaches such as community biodiversity register (CBR), participatory plant breeding (PPB) and farmer-owned community seed bank (CSB) in all districts.
3. Ensure farmers' right to meaningful representation and participation in the formulation and implementation of policies and laws, and in development of institutions related to biodiversity conservation and development.
4. Allocate enough resources for biodiversity conservation, research and development as well as provide subsidies through local government authorities for farmers' group and institutions involved in biodiversity conservation and management.
5. Inform and educate farmers about Nepal's involvement and membership and national implementation status of international treaties and conventions on biodiversity and farmers' rights and take policy, legal and institutional measures with farmer participation to protect farmers' rights.
6. Organize national, regional and local level workshops for farmers on the issues of structure of farmers' organization and rights.
7. Provide interest free loans to farmer seed producers' groups to promote seed collection, processing and marketing and ensure easy access to source seeds.
8. Protect and promote farmers' rights to traditional practices to save, exchange, reuse and sell seeds and right to free registration of farmer developed varieties to ensure ownership in policies, rules and laws on seed and agricultural biodiversity.
9. Keep local crop varieties under farmer ownership in the national gene bank for long term conservation.
10. Promote farmers and farmers' groups involved in biodiversity conservation and development and local innovations at the national level.

Support and cooperate with the nine member national level committee of farmers formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Surya Prasad Adhikari to take the aforementioned actions and promote coordination at the national, regional and local levels to conserve biodiversity, ensure farmers' rights.



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KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING



Photo: Durga Narayan Shrestha/LI-BIRD

The goal of the programme is to generate wider and inclusive impacts through knowledge sharing and innovative approaches to capacity development.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING



Photo: Mahesh Shrestha/LI-BIRD

The knowledge management and capacity building programme supports the documenting, publishing (selected publications listed on page 43) and sharing of knowledge products through multiple media such as print, audio, video and websites. It coordinates LI-BIRD's training and capacity building activities.

This programme houses key support services that benefit not only LI-BIRD's projects and programmes, but also the general public. The LI-BIRD library provides access to magazines, newspapers as well as technical publications to LI-BIRD's staff and the public. Our soil and plant analysis laboratory is equipped to analyze and quantify a variety of soil and plant properties, and provides services to LI-BIRD's projects, researchers and students. The geographic information systems laboratory is also available for project use.

This year, the programme used participatory media and different art forms to communicate various messages on biodiversity, climate change and agriculture. Collaboration with media and local and national artists was found to be effective in spreading knowledge and information to a wide range of audiences.

USING ART TO SPEAK ON SCIENCE: RAISING AWARENESS THROUGH FORUM THEATRE

Forum theatre is also known as the 'Theatre of the Oppressed' created by the innovative and influential practitioner Augusto Boal from Brazil. After initial character building and context setting, the performance stops at a juncture where a character was being oppressed. The audience then suggests actions for the oppressed character to perform on-stage in an attempt to address his oppression. The actors or audience members enact the suggestions one at a time to see if it will really resolve the oppression or conflict. By having the audience provide ideas, this participatory theatre actively engages the audience to think through the solutions for difficult social issues.

LI-BIRD celebrated the International Day for Biological Diversity 2010 on May 22 and 23 in Pokhara by performing forum

theatre. T-shirts and flyers were printed to promote the theme of biodiversity, development and poverty alleviation.

The forum theatre drama entitled '*Jaibik Dhunharu*' (Bio-Tunes) was prepared by Mandapika Art Group, Kathmandu with technical and financial support from LI-BIRD. The main objective of the theatre was to increase the awareness of the general public on the issues of biodiversity and climate change. In total, four shows of 45 minutes were held.

Around 2,000 people observed the theatre. The audience felt the importance of conserving biodiversity including the valuable and endangered species. People realized that development needs to go hand in hand with conservation and management of natural resources and their

Mandapika Art Group performing forum theatre titled '*Jaibik Dhunharu*' (Bio-Tunes) in Pokhara on the International Day for Biological Diversity.



habitats. After seeing her in the shoes of the oppressed, Ms. Raj Maya Thakali, an audience member in Begnas realized, “In the face of climate change, we need to unite and mobilize together for conservation of our local products.”

The theatre has created an understanding of biodiversity and climate change among the artists of the Mandapika Art Group as well. “Previously, we had almost no concern about climate change. After we participated in the theatre, we have felt the responsibility of raising awareness of these issues.” said Ms. Ranju Shrestha, who played the oppressed character.

Similarly, the theatre has increased the curiosity of artists on the issues of biodiversity. Another artist, Ms. Durga B.K. expressed that now she is more curious to learn about biodiversity and raise awareness about it through art.

Raj Maya Thakali, Audience

"In the face of climate change, we need to unite and mobilize together for conservation of our local products."



Ranju Shrestha, Artist

"Previously, we had almost no concern about climate change. After we participated in the theatre, we have felt the responsibility of raising awareness of these issues."



Durga B.K., Artist

"Now I am more curious to learn about biodiversity and raise awareness about it through the medium of arts. Its our responsibility as well to make people aware on this kind of issue."



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- पौडेल, विकास वि. सं. २०६७, आनुवंसिक स्रोतमा पूर्व सूच्यत सहमती (PIC) र समुदायको अधिकार, निती सार, सावती
- प्रोलिन्नोभा नेपाल खबर पत्रिका : अङ्क ५ साउन २०६६
- बहुउपयोगी स्थानीय बाली धेरै थरी, संरक्षण गरौं घरबगैचा भरी ! (पोष्टर)
- मल्लिक, विजय कुमार, आनन्द रत्न बज्राचार्य, विष्णु प्रसाद अर्याल र शिद्धी गणेश श्रेष्ठ वि.सं. २०६७, छानिएका स्थानीय अन्वेषणहरू, ली-बर्ड, कृषि विभाग, नेपाल
- रानाभाट, बसन्त, राजन घिमिरे, पुष्पराज तिवारी र अनुजा श्रेष्ठ वि.सं. २०६७, सहभागितामूलक अन्वेषण विकास : तालिम स्रोत पुस्तिका, ली-बर्ड, पोखरा
- समुदायमा आधारित जैविक विविधता व्यवस्थापन (सिबीएम) परियोजना (ब्रोसर)
- श्रेष्ठ, पीताम्बर, आविस्कार सुवेदी, विकास पौडेल र भरत भण्डारी वि. सं. २०६७, सामुदायिक बीउ बैंक: स्रोत पुस्तिका, ली-बर्ड, पोखरा

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- ♦ Man Kumari Mahato, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Man Maya Gurung, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Nabin Dhital, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Narayani Acharya, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Paltan Maya Rai, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Pashupati Khaniya, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Ram Chandra Pandit, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Ratna Chandra Upadhyaya, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Renuka Rai, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Roshana Rai, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Samjhana Sunuwar, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Shirmala Yonjan, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Srijana Shrestha, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Tara Sunuwar, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Tulasa Limbu, Technical Assistant
- ♦ Yadav Raj Thapa, Technical Assistant

* Left LI-BIRD during the reporting period.
Changed position during the reporting period.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW 2009-10

Local Initiative for Bio-diversity Research and Development

Pokhara

Balance Sheet as at 16 July 2010

Particulars	Annexures	Current year Rs	Previous year Rs
Capital and Liabilities			
Capital and Reserve Fund			
Unrestricted Fund	1	29,107,113.03	38,021,545.11
Restricted Fund	2	2,899,906.31	2,779,703.26
Fixed Assets Capital Fund	3	5,994,272.88	5,314,838.24
Long term liability			
Gratuity Fund		10,330,644.41	8,320,923.11
Grand Total		48,331,936.63	54,437,009.72
Assets			
Fixed Assets	4	16,977,291.51	17,237,541.78
Earmarked Fund	5	23,768,788.13	29,181,973.03
Current Assets			
Cash and Bank Balances	6	20,454,633.82	15,023,523.63
Sundry Debtors	7	9,748,610.36	17,699,090.76
Advances and Deposit	8	1,320,820.57	470,340.52
Grants Receivable from Donor	10	23,198,528.16	19,979,698.81
Receivable from Core Fund	11	789,439.92	119,525.94
Total Current Assets		55,512,032.83	53,292,179.66
Less : Current Liabilities and Provisions			
Sundry Creditors	9	15,350,452.95	18,244,431.95
Staff Provident Fund		186,945.67	7,998,086.46
Grants Received in Advance	10	32,388,777.22	19,032,166.34
Total Current Liabilities and Provisions		47,926,175.84	45,274,684.75
Net Current Assets		7,585,856.99	8,017,494.91
Grand Total		48,331,936.63	54,437,009.72

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Account 14

(Chairperson : Dr. Bhuwon Ratna Sthapin)

(Executive Director : Dr. Shreeram Pnd. Neopane)

(Member/Treasurer : Mr. Krishna Prasad Baral)

(Admin. & Finance Officer :- Arjun Kumar Purja Pun)

As per our report of
even date attached

Shashisatyal
Shashi Satyal
Partner

For: T.R. Upadhyaya & Co
Chartered Accountants
Kathmandu

29 DEC 2010

DONORS AND PARTNERS

Donors

Asian Development Bank (ADB)
 British Council, Nepal
 Carleton University, Canada
 Department for International Development (DFID), UK
 Development Fund, Norway
 International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal
 International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
 International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Nepal
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Nepal

Partners

Agriculture Development and Conservation Farmers' Committee, Nepal
 Annapurna Conservation Area Programme (ACAP), Nepal
 Anthra, India
 Biodiversity Conservation Development Committee (BCDC), Nepal
 Bioversity International, Italy
 CARIAD, Nepal
 Department of Agriculture (DoA), Nepal
 District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), Nepal
 District Livestock Services Office (DLSO), Nepal
 District Public Health Office (DPHO), Nepal
 District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO), Nepal
 ETC, The Netherlands
 Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED), Nepal
 Forum for Rural Welfare and Agricultural Reform for Development (FORWARD), Nepal
 Support Foundation, Nepal
 Genetic Resource Energy Environment Nutrition (GREEN) Foundation, India
 Global Environment Facility (GEF), Nepal
 Green Movement of Sri Lanka (GMSL), Sri Lanka
 International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), Philippines
 Ecological Services Centre (Ecoscentre), Nepal
 Institute of Agriculture Animal Science (IAAS), Nepal
 Ministry of Agricultural and Co-operatives (MoAC), Nepal
 Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC), Nepal
 Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC), Nepal
 Nepal Chepang Association (NCA), Nepal
 NGO Network on Climate Change, Nepal
 Practical Action, Nepal
 Radio Taranga 107.6 MHZ, Nepal

Regional Agricultural Research Station (RARS), Nepal
Self Help Initiative Promotion (SHIP), Nepal
SNV - Netherlands Development Organisation, Nepal
South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment (SAWTEE), Nepal
Seed Quality Control Centre (SQCC), Nepal
TUKI, Nepal
UBINIG (Policy Research for Development Alternative), Bangladesh
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Nepal
World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Nepal

PROJECTS 2009-10

- Capacity Strengthening of Least Developed Countries for Adaptation to Climate Change (CLACC)
- Client Oriented Breeding in Rice
- Climate Change Oriented Participatory Action Research for High Mountain Agribusiness for Livelihood Improvement
- Climate Generation: Selection and Mentoring of Climate Champions
- Community based Biodiversity Management - Nepal Programme (CBM-Nepal)
- Community based Biodiversity Management - South Asia Programme (CBM-SA)
- Economic Analysis of Nepalese NAPA and Stakeholder Engagement
- Enhancing Family Nutrition and Income for Improved Livelihoods of Resource Poor and Disadvantaged Groups through Integrated Home Gardens in Nepal
- Enhancing Livelihoods through Local Efforts Project (ELLEP)
- Environmental Movements in the South: Strengthening Climate Network Nepal (EMiS)
- Facilitation to NAPA for Transect Appraisal Exercise in Gandak River Basin
- Farmers' Access to Innovation Resources (FAIR) 2008
- Food Security through Ricebean Research in India and Nepal (FOSRIN)
- Global study on Community Empowerment for in situ Conservation of Plant Genetic Resource for Food and Agriculture
- High Altitude Rice Monitoring
- Impact Assessment of Client Oriented Breeding and Participatory Variety Selection Varieties
- Improving Livelihood Security of Socially excluded community in Nepal (ILLISCON)
- In situ Participatory Plant Breeding
- Land Use Transition and Human Health in the Eastern Himalayas: An Adaptive Ecosystem Approach (second phase)
- Participatory Crop Improvement in South Asia (PCI-SA): South Asia 'Best Bets' Project: Promoting New Rice and Legume Varieties
- Participatory Crop Improvement in South Asia (PCI-SA): Rainfed Rabi Cropping
- Participatory Plant Breeding in Ghaiya
- Promoting Innovative Mechanisms for Implementing Farmers' Rights through Fair Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing Regime in Nepal
- PROMoting Local INNOVation (PROLINNOVA) in Ecologically Oriented Agriculture and Natural Resource Management
- Radio Magazine 'LI-BIRDko Chautari'
- Regional Project on Shifting Cultivation (RPSC)
- Scaling-up the International Impact of SAS2 Participatory Action Research
- Western Terai Landscape Complex Project

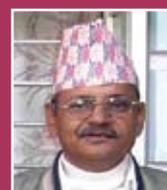
EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Shreeram P. Neopane, PhD
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Surya P. Adhikari
Member



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