SUSTAINABLE HOME GARDEN INITIATIVE PROJECT (SHIP), PYUTHAN

ANNUAL REPORT
JULY 2025 TO JUNE 2026

SUBMITTED BY

सहभागी SAHAVAGI
For Participation & partnership

RATNANAGAR -9 CHITWAN, NEPAL

JULY 31, 2026

SUBMITTED TO

THE CHARITABLE FOUNDATION, AUSTRALIA

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT GROUP, AUSTRALIA

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1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 NO. AND NAME OF PROJECT: TCF: - 245; GDG: - J1211, Sustainable Home Garden Initiative Project (SHIP), Pyuthan

1.2 LOCATION / COUNTRY: Gaumukhi Rural Municipality, Pyuthan, Lumbini Province, Nepal

1.3 PROJECT TIMEFRAME: START: 01/07/2024 FINISH: 30/06/2029

1.4 ANNUAL PLAN PERIOD: (01/07/2025 – 30/06/2026)

1.5 REPORTING PERIOD: 1st July 2025 to 30th June 2026

1.6 IP DETAILS:

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1.7 PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY:

GOAL(IMPACT)	Increased income of participating farmers in Gaumukhi Rural Municipality through agricultural activities
PURPOSE (OUTCOME)	Increase agriculture productivity, skill and knowledge through practice of home garden and related activities
OUTPUTS	1. Farmers understand the importance of diversifying natural food sources, implement at HH level and practice sustainable soil management. 2. Farmers capacity developed to sustain agricultural practices and improve knowledge of post-harvest technology and practices 3. Program management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of change at the local level

1.8 IP CONTACT DETAILS:

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2.0 COMPLETED ACTIVITIES

2.1 Completion of Audit for Fiscal Year 1

The financial audit for Fiscal Year 1 was successfully completed during 1st quarter in accordance with standard financial management and accountability procedures. The audit process thoroughly reviewed all financial transactions, documentation, and compliance aspects to ensure transparency, accuracy, and proper utilization of project funds. Upon completion, the audited financial report was finalized and shared with TCF and GDG for their review. This process reflects the project's strong commitment to maintaining financial integrity and accountability throughout its implementation.

2.2 Preparation of Annual Report for Year 1

The Annual Report for Year 1, covering the period from July 2024 to June 2025, was successfully prepared during 1st quarter. The report provides a comprehensive summary of all project activities implemented throughout the year, highlighting progress made toward key objectives and targets. It also captures important learnings, achievements, and challenges encountered during implementation, offering valuable insights for improving future project planning and execution. The finalized report was completed and officially shared with TCF and GDG for their review and reference.

2.3 LRP Mobilization at the Field Level

Local Resource Persons (LRPs) continued to play a key role in the implementation of the Sustainable Home Garden Initiative at the community level. During Year 2, LRPs were mobilized for a total of 1,658 person-days, supporting both newly enrolled and previously supported households. A total of 501 new households were added during the year, bringing the cumulative number of participating households to 899. With the Year 2 mobilization, cumulative LRP mobilization reached 2,788 person-days.

LRPs provided regular household-level technical support and follow-up to strengthen the adoption and quality of home garden practices. Their major responsibilities included supporting farmers in vegetable seed and fruit sapling distribution, preparation and use of Jholmol, proper plot separation, nursery raising, vegetable cultivation, and fruit sapling management. They also monitored crop conditions, seed germination, and fruit sapling survival and provided technical advice or additional support where required. LRPs played an important role in promoting improved technologies such as the Namaste Model, particularly for cucurbit and bean cultivation. They encouraged farmers to combine improved practices with locally suitable traditional methods and provided practical guidance through regular household visits and field demonstrations. They also

supported farmers in adopting better pest management practices, including the use of traps, and encouraged seed saving for the following season.

In coordination with SM and field staff, LRPs supported GPS data collection, household monitoring, production data collection, and field verification. They also assisted farmers in maintaining and improving vegetable plots, preparing nursery seedlings, and ensuring proper management of home gardens. The continuous mobilization of LRPs has strengthened farmer–project linkages, improved access to timely technical support, and increased the adoption of improved home gardening practices. Their regular presence at the community level has been particularly important in ensuring that project interventions are translated into practical and sustainable changes at the household level.

2.4 Distribution of Vegetable Seeds

During Year 2 of the project, vegetable seeds were distributed to participating households during two cropping seasons (August/September and February/March) to promote year-round vegetable production, improve household nutrition, and strengthen sustainable home gardening practices. Seed distribution was carried out through LRPs, who ensured the timely delivery of seeds and provided technical guidance to farmers.

A total of 820 households received vegetable seed support during the year. The seed packages included a wide range of seasonal vegetables suitable for local conditions. In addition to commonly grown vegetables, Pyuthane Red Radish, Turnip, and Long Beans were introduced as new crops in Gaumukhi Rural Municipality. These crops adapted well to the local environment and were successfully cultivated by farmers, creating opportunities for greater crop diversity. Farmers were encouraged to cultivate at least five different vegetable varieties in their home gardens to improve household nutrition and ensure continuous vegetable availability throughout the year. They were also trained to practice proper plot separation, combining both traditional knowledge and improved cultivation techniques to enhance crop management, reduce pest and disease incidence, and maximise productivity. To promote sustainability, farmers were encouraged to save seeds from healthy crops for use in the following planting season, reducing dependence on external seed supplies and strengthening local seed conservation practices.

During the rainy season, heavy rainfall damaged vegetable seedlings in some areas. Following field verification by project staff and LRPs, replacement seeds were promptly provided to affected households, enabling farmers to re-establish their home gardens and minimise production losses. This timely support helped maintain household participation and ensured the continuity of vegetable production throughout the year.

2.5 Distribution of Fruit Sapling

During reporting period, fruit saplings were distributed to participating households in two seasons to promote fruit production, improve household nutrition, and increase the diversity of fruit crops within home gardens. The distribution was carried out through LRPs, who supported farmers in selecting suitable sites and provided technical guidance on plantation and post-planting management.

During the winter season, a total of 605 fruit saplings were distributed, including 320 pear, 270 walnut, and 15 persimmon saplings. The distribution aimed to ensure that each participating household gradually established at least five different types of fruit plants. Walnut saplings were sourced locally from a nursery managed by Mr. Bijaya Oli in Lebang, contributing to the promotion of local nursery development. Pear and persimmon saplings were procured from areas with similar climatic conditions to improve their adaptability and survival in the project area. During the rainy season, additional 1,447 fruit saplings were distributed to 501 households. The distribution included lemon, orange, sweet orange, mango, pomegranate, avocado, grape, litchi, and guava. In addition, 800 guava saplings were distributed with support from Gaumukhi Rural Municipality, further strengthening fruit production and diversification among participating households.

Farmers were encouraged to prepare planting pits at least one month before plantation, and the required pits were prepared by the farmers in advance. LRPs were oriented on proper plantation techniques and post-planting management, including watering, mulching, manure application, protection from livestock, and regular monitoring of sapling growth. They subsequently guided farmers at the household level to ensure proper care and management after plantation. Overall, the fruit sapling distribution contributed to increasing the diversity of fruit plants in home gardens, strengthening household-level fruit production, and promoting long-term access to nutritious foods. The involvement of LRPs and the support of Gaumukhi Rural Municipality also helped strengthen local ownership and sustainability of the fruit development initiative.

2.6 Observation and Monitoring of Distributed Fruit Saplings

Regular observation and monitoring of fruit saplings distributed during both the winter season specifically walnut, pear, and persimmon and the monsoon season were carried out by Local Resource Persons (LRPs) and field staff through household visits and field supervision. During these visits, farmers were provided with practical guidance on proper manuring, pruning, watering, and overall care and management practices to ensure healthy plant growth. Field assessments indicate that the majority of the distributed saplings are in good condition and have successfully established in farmers' fields. However, a common challenge observed is damage to leaves caused by free-grazing goats, which may affect plant growth if not addressed in time. Farmers have therefore been advised to take protective measures, such as fencing and close supervision, to safeguard the saplings. Overall, the

monitoring process has been effective in ensuring proper establishment and management of fruit saplings, while also strengthening farmers' knowledge and practices for sustainable fruit sapling growth and development.

2.7 Distribution of Home Gardening Tools and Equipment

During Year 2, a range of home gardening tools and equipment was distributed to participating farmers to improve garden management, support nursery raising, promote organic farming practices, and facilitate the gradual transition towards more productive and semi-commercial home gardens. A total of 501 plastic drums and 501 watering cans were distributed to participating households. The drums were primarily used for the preparation of Jholmol (liquid bio-pesticide and organic manure), while the watering cans supported the application of Jholmol and regular watering of vegetable and fruit crops. This support helped farmers strengthen their use of locally available organic inputs and improve day-to-day home garden management.

In line with the project provision to support 20% of participating households with additional gardening tools, 100 farmers were selected through recommendations from LRPs, Social Mobilizers, and field-level verification. The selected farmers received useful equipment including garden pipes, rakes, sprinklers, sprayers, secateurs, knives, tray, cue lure and saws. These tools have helped farmers carry out gardening activities more efficiently and improve the management of their home gardens. To support nursery and seedling production, plastic trays, gumose/plastic materials, and polybags were also provided to LRPs for nursery raising. This enabled LRPs to support farmers in producing healthy seedlings of crops such as tomato, brinjal, capsicum, and chilli and in making seedlings available at the appropriate planting period. For improved pest management in cucurbit crops, pheromone traps were distributed to farmers for monitoring and reducing insect damage, contributing to more environmentally friendly crop protection practices.

As part of the project's gradual shift towards semi-commercial home gardening, tunnel materials were also provided to LRPs as an initial step towards protected cultivation. LRPs have been oriented on tunnel establishment and management, and the structures are planned to be established and expanded from Year 3 onwards based on farmers' readiness and local conditions. Overall, the distribution of tools and equipment has strengthened farmers' capacity to manage home gardens, produce organic inputs, raise healthy seedlings, manage pests, and adopt improved technologies for more productive and sustainable home gardening.

2.8 Preparation and Application of Jholmol (Organic Liquid Manure and Bio-Pesticide)

All 899 participating households are actively preparing and using Jholmol under the project. This locally made solution, prepared from livestock urine, farmyard manure, green leaves, and other natural ingredients, is used both as organic liquid manure and as a bio-pesticide to control insect

pests and diseases. Farmers are regularly applying Jholmol in their vegetable plots, and positive results have been observed in improved plant growth, better soil health, and reduced pest and disease problems.

LRPs have been providing regular guidance and refresher support to farmers on the proper preparation and effective use of Jholmol. In addition, many households have improved their shed management practices and are properly using well-decomposed animal manure as fertilizer. These practices reflect the increasing adoption of low-cost, sustainable, and environmentally friendly farming methods, contributing to improved home garden management, productivity, and the promotion of organic farming practices.

2.9 Development and Printing of IEC Materials on Agricultural Issues

During the second quarter, Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials were developed, printed, and widely distributed to strengthen farmers' knowledge and awareness on key agricultural issues. A total of 500 copies each of illustrated leaflets on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and climate change-responsive agricultural practices were prepared and provided to LRPs for systematic distribution to farming households. These materials were designed in simple, local language with practical messages to support easy understanding and field-level application. In addition, 15 copies of common agriculture reference books were procured and distributed to LRPs and the field office to expand practical knowledge on home garden management and vegetable cultivation. These reference materials serve as a continuous learning resource for LRPs and field staff, helping them deepen their technical understanding and clarify field-level issues. Access to these books is expected to strengthen the confidence of LRPs in providing accurate and timely technical guidance to farmers, improve the quality of advisory services, and support more effective knowledge transfer at the community level.

2.10 Formation of Home Garden Groups

During the reporting period, Home Garden Groups were formed to support smooth implementation of project activities and improve coordination at the community level. A total of 59 Home Garden Groups have been established across the working areas. These groups have helped make it easier for LRPs to organize farmers, distribute seeds and equipment, and share important information in a timely and systematic way. The groups have also played an important role in promoting learning and knowledge sharing among farmers. LRPs have been provided with action plans to guide group activities and ensure that key practices and lessons are regularly shared within the group members.

2.11 Semi-Commercial Farming Training to Leader Farmers

A Semi-Commercial Farming Training was organized to enhance the knowledge and practical skills of local leader farmers, enabling them to adopt improved and market-oriented agricultural practices. The training was conducted in two parts - the first session held from August 20 to 22, and the second session from October 9 to 10. A total of 25 leader farmers participated actively in the program. The sessions focused on building farmers' capacity in modern production techniques, digital literacy, market oriented production and sustainable farm management. The training provided a platform for experience sharing and encouraged farmers to transition from subsistence to semi-commercial farming practices.

Training Objectives

The training was designed with the following objectives:

- To understand the SHIP project and the concept of home gardens.
- To understand and apply semi-commercial farming practices to enhance sustainable income generation.
- To design and manage productive and diversified home gardens.
- To apply techniques for soil, pest, and nutrient management using sustainable practices.
- To understand basic market dynamics, conduct economic analysis, and maintain farm records.

Main Topics Covered

- Concept of home garden – Design and its importance
- Concept of semi-commercial farming and its importance
- Nursery bed preparation, seedling care, and transplanting
- Off-season vegetable production: techniques and protected cultivation
- Organic farming and its importance
- Preparation of Jholmol (Bio-fertilizer and bio-pesticide)
- Integrated nutrient management (INM)
- Livestock integration: nutrient cycling, manure use, and income diversification
- Climate, weather and digital tools in agriculture
- Agriculture market and marketing strategies
- Importance of market information for pricing and planning
- Economic analysis of crops
- Agriculture insurance
- Crop calendar
- Importance of farm records for semi-commercial farming

- Benefit-cost ratio and financial performance review
- Cultivation practices and management of fruits
- Cultivation practices and management of vegetables

List of Farmers in the training

S.N.	Name of Farmer	Address
1	Dhaal Bahadur Malla	Gaumukhi-5, Khung
2	Top Bahadur K.C.	Gaumukhi-5, Khung
3	Nandi Khadka	Gaumukhi-5, Salibesauna
4	Manisha Neupane	Gaumukhi-4, Puja
5	Januka Sharma	Gaumukhi-4, Puja
6	Bishnnu Giri	Gaumukhi-4, Puja
7	Ram Bahadur Gharti	Gaumukhi-3, Rajbara
8	Chama Thapa	Gaumukhi-5, Dasmure
9	Prem G.M.	Gaumukhi-5, Dasmure
10	Bhim Bahadur Khatri	Gaumukhi-6, Lebang
11	Lodh Bahadur Khatri	Gaumukhi-6, Lebang
12	Dipa Sunar	Gaumukhi-4, Bhaglebang
13	Rima Sunar	Gaumukhi-4, Bhaglebang
14	Tansari Thapa	Gaumukhi-2, Souraha
15	Panchi Thapa	Gaumukhi-2, Thulachaur
16	Mangal Thapa	Gaumukhi-1, Arkha
17	Kushal Thapa	Gaumukhi-1, Arkha
18	Lal Bahadur Thapa	Gaumukhi-1, Arkha
19	Sunita Samat	Gaumukhi-7, Narikot
20	Radhika Kunwar	Gaumukhi-7, Narikot
21	Rajkumari G.C.	Gaumukhi-7, Narikot
22	Hukum Bahadur Thapa	Gaumukhi-7, Narikot
23	Bal Bahadur Khatri	Gaumukhi -7, Narikot
24	Punram Khatri	Gaumukhi-7, Lebang
25	Kaley Pun	Gaumukhi-7, Lebang

Male: Female = 13: 12

Trainer and Facillators

SAHAVAGI	**Gaumukhi RM**
Nishan Khatri, FC Ramkrishna Ghimire, Agriculture Expert Kashyap Puri, SM-Agriculture	1. Gehendra Yadav, Agriculture Technician 2. Bhimlal Sharma, Vetereniary Technician
Training Coordinator	**Logistics**
1.Nishan Khatri, FC-Agriculturist	1. Kashyap Puri, SM-Agriculture- SAHAVAGI 2. Tuklal Jaisi, Office helper- SAHAVAGI

The Semi-Commercial Farming Training effectively enhanced the knowledge and practical skills of leader farmers, preparing them to adopt improved and market-oriented agricultural practices. Participants appreciated the practical sessions, peer learning, and field demonstrations, which made the training more engaging and easier to understand. Feedback from farmers showed their strong interest and confidence in applying semi-commercial practices on their farms. They are now more motivated and keen to transition from traditional subsistence farming to semi-commercial and market-oriented production. Overall, the training strengthened local capacity and encouraged farmers to become change leaders in promoting sustainable and profitable agriculture within their communities.

2.12 LRP Development Capacity Enhancement Training

The LRP Development Capacity Enhancement Training was conducted in two phases from 13–15 August and 11–12 October 2025 at the Field Office and field in Gaumukhi Rural Municipality, Pyuthan. The training aimed to strengthen LRPs' leadership, communication, and facilitation skills while enhancing their technical knowledge in sustainable agriculture, market awareness, and the effective use of digital tools. Through a combination of theory sessions, group discussions, practical demonstrations, and digital applications, the program improved LRPs' capacity to support farming households in increasing productivity, diversifying incomes, and promoting sustainable home garden practices.

Training Objectives

a) To understand the concept and importance of capacity building and leadership in agriculture.
b) To apply practical techniques and skills in sustainable agriculture and home garden management.
c) To use digital tools for accessing and applying climate, weather, market, and pricing information for improved decision-making.
d) To manage resources such as soil, water, and nutrients more effectively.

e) To mobilize community groups, maintain accurate records, and analyze market dynamics.

f) To communicate and facilitate effectively at both farmer and community levels.

Main Topics Covered

- Capacity building and leadership roles of LRPs
- Role of LRPs as change agents in the community
- Role of information and communication in agriculture
- Climate change and its impact on local agriculture
- Use of digital tools in agriculture
- Introduction to Geo Krishi app
- Integration of livestock with crop systems: importance and benefits
- Soil, nutrient, pest, and water management
- Group formation: process, roles, and leadership within groups
- Understanding the agricultural market and marketing strategies
- Record keeping: cost, revenue, production, sales, and consumption
- Benefit–Cost ratio
- Institutional linkage and local governance

The training successfully enhanced the LRPs' technical and facilitation capacities, empowering them to provide improved support to farming households in the field. Participants expressed that the sessions were highly practical and relevant to their daily responsibilities, enabling them to better promote sustainable and climate-resilient home gardening practices within their communities.

Facilitators and Trainers

SAHAVAGI	**Gaumukhi RM**
1. Nishan Khatri, Field Coordinator 2. Hari Prasad Acharya, Program Officer 3. Ramkrishna Ghimire, Agriculture Expert	1. Rakesh Kumar Singh, Veterinary Technician
Training Coordinator	**Logistics**
1. Nishan Khatri, FC-Agriculturist	1. Kashyap Puri, SM-Agriculture- SAHAVAGI 2. Tuklal Jaisi, Office helper -SAHAVAGI

2.13 Capacity Enhancement Training for SHIP Staff

A four-day Capacity Enhancement Training was conducted from 18–21 November to strengthen the technical knowledge, practical skills, and field-level capacity of SHIP staff. The training focused on practical learning through field visits, interaction with farmers and Local Resource Persons (LRPs), exposure to the Plant Research Centre in Salyan, and learning about agricultural market systems in Surkhet.

The training covered three key areas: (1) field visits and interaction with LRPs and farmers, (2) exposure to the Plant Research Centre, Salyan, and (3) understanding agricultural market systems in Surkhet. These activities provided staff with practical insights into crop production, farmer support, problem-solving, improved technologies, research-based practices, and market-oriented agriculture. The training also provided an opportunity for SHIP field staff and the central team to exchange experiences and learn from each other. The practical exposure helped strengthen staff confidence in field supervision, technical guidance, farmer engagement, monitoring, and problem-solving, while enhancing their understanding of how technical production practices can be linked with markets and income opportunities.

Overall, the training contributed to strengthening the capacity of the SHIP team and provided valuable learning that can be applied directly in supporting farmers and improving the quality and sustainability of project implementation.

2.14 LRP Refresher Training

During 2nd quarter, a three-day LRP Refresher Training was conducted from 28 to 30 December to reinforce the technical, facilitation, and leadership capacity of Local Resource Persons at the community level. The refresher program combined classroom review with intensive field-based learning, focusing on sustainable home garden management, nursery techniques, integrated crop and pest management, fruit plant care, and climate-smart agricultural practices. Through hands-on demonstrations, group work, and practical establishment of the Namaste Model in farmer households, LRPs strengthened their confidence in field facilitation and problem solving. The training also refreshed their skills in communication, use of digital tools such as GeoKrishi, mapping, and action planning, enabling them to provide more effective, organized, and sustainable support to farming households.

Objectives of the Refresher Training

The 3-day LRP Refresher Training aims to:

1. Reinforce key technical and facilitation skills from previous training cycles.

2. Strengthen LRPs' ability to provide timely and accurate agriculture advisory services.
3. Refresh knowledge on sustainable home garden management, integrated nutrient management, pest/disease management, and climate-smart practices.
4. Improve the use of digital tools (e.g., GeoKrishi, weather) for decision-making and farmer support.
5. Enhance communication, leadership, and community mobilization skills.
6. Strengthen record-keeping, reporting, and coordination skills for effective engagement with farmers and local government.

Achievements of Training

- Strengthened technical knowledge and practical skills of LRPs on sustainable home garden establishment and management, including layout, bed preparation, crop selection, spacing, and integrated practices.
- Successful practical establishment of the Namaste Model at multiple farmer households, ensuring immediate field-level application of training and direct support to farming families.
- Enhanced hands-on capacity of LRPs in nursery management systems, including tray nursery, gumose nursery, and plastic poly bag nursery, enabling effective seedling production at the community level.
- Improved competence in crop protection and fruit plant management, including preparation and application of Bordeaux mixture and Bordeaux paste, pruning and training of fruit plants, and use of pest management traps.
- Strengthened capacity in method demonstration and farmer-level facilitation
- Increased understanding and practical application of organic and climate-smart practices, such as Jholmol preparation, vermicompost use, water management, and gap filling techniques.
- Strengthened skills in vegetable seed production, particularly for radish, carrot, and leafy vegetables, contributing to local seed availability and reduced dependency on external sources.
- Enhanced communication, facilitation, and method demonstration skills of LRPs through group work, farmer interaction, and focused communication skill sessions.
- Improved capacity in digital agriculture and spatial planning tools, including use of the GeoKrishi App, crop calendar, GPS tracking through Google Earth, and ward-level household mapping.
- Increased ability of LRPs to plan, monitor, and document field interventions effectively through action planning, map preparation, and systematic household identification.

- Fostered teamwork, peer learning, and leadership among LRPs, strengthening their role as effective change agents in community-based agricultural development.
- Overall contribution toward improved farmer support services, promotion of sustainable agriculture practices, enhanced household nutrition, and long-term resilience of local farming systems.

Trainers and Facilitators

Trainers

- Ramkrishna Ghimire, Agriculture Expert, SAHAVAGI
- Subharaj Sharma, Office in Charge, Central office, SAHAVAGI
- Nishan Khatri, Field Coordinator, SAHAVAGI

Training Coordinator

- Nishan Khatri, FC-Agriculturist

Logistics

- Kashyap Puri, SM-Agriculture
- Tuklal Jaisi, Office helper

2.15 Half-Yearly Review Meeting

Half-Yearly Review Meeting was successfully conducted on 31 December with the objective of reviewing overall project progress and strengthening coordination among key stakeholders. The meeting was attended by a total of 30 participants, including representatives from the Rural Municipality, Agriculture and Veterinary Section, ward representatives, Local Resource Persons (LRPs), central team members, and SHIP staff. The diverse participation ensured inclusive discussion and shared understanding of project implementation at different levels.

The meeting focused on a comprehensive review of activities implemented during the reporting period, assessing achievements against planned targets and identifying gaps and challenges. Constructive feedback and suggestions were provided by representatives from the municipality and wards, which will be valuable for improving implementation strategies in the upcoming period. The review meeting concluded successfully, reinforcing collaboration among stakeholders and providing clear direction for enhancing effectiveness and impact in the next phase of the project.

2.16 Change and Strengthening of Local Resource Persons (LRPs)

During the reporting period, necessary adjustments were made to ensure the continuity and effectiveness of field-level activities through the replacement of Local Resource Persons (LRPs). Ms.

Bijula Thapa, a progressive and active leader farmer from Dasmure, Khung, was selected as the new LRP, replacing Ms. Shanta Kunwar. This change was needed due to Ms. Kunwar's leg fracture, which limited her mobility and ability to carry out regular field visits and responsibilities. Similarly, Mr. Subash Budhathoki Magar was selected as the new LRP for Narikot, replacing Mr. Prakash Khadka, who left the role after receiving an opportunity closer to his residence. Both replacements were carried out in close coordination with the respective Ward Chairpersons, ensuring transparency and local ownership in the process.

Before final selection, field visits were conducted to their homes to verify their interest, capacity, and involvement in farming. After selection, both new LRPs were provided orientation and training by field staff on their roles and responsibilities, including supporting farmers, conducting regular follow-ups, and reporting. Regular support is being provided through frequent visits by the Social Mobilizer (SM), Field Coordinator (FC), and messenger. This continuous guidance helped them perform their roles effectively and strengthen field-level activities.

2.17 Transportation Support for Effective Field Monitoring

A motorbike was purchased and delivered to the field office to support field staff in carrying out regular monitoring and mobilization activities more efficiently. This has improved the ability of staff to travel across different locations and reach farmer households in a timely manner. The project is currently covering 899 households across 7 wards. The motorbike has made it easier for the Social Mobilizer to visit different wards and observe home garden practices closely. It has also helped in conducting regular follow-ups, providing timely support, and maintaining better coordination with farmers, which has strengthened overall field-level activities.

2.18 Vegetable Seed Production Training and Key Achievements

During the reporting year, a three-day Vegetable Seed Production and Management Training was successfully conducted in Gaumukhi Rural Municipality under the Sustainable Home Garden Initiative Project. The training was facilitated by Mr. Ramkrishna Ghimire, Agriculture Expert, along with Mr. Nishan Khatri, Field Coordinator, and Mr. Kashyap Puri, Social Mobilizer (SM–Agriculture). A total of 68 farmers from Wards 1, 2, and 3 participated in the program. The training was organized at the local level to ensure better participation and learning, and it followed a field-based and participatory approach, combining theoretical sessions with hands-on practical demonstrations in farmers' fields.

Training Objectives

- To enhance farmers' understanding of the importance and economic benefits of quality vegetable seed production.
- To build practical skills on improved seed production techniques of selected vegetable crops.
- To strengthen farmers' capacity in managing major pests and diseases in vegetable seed crops.
- To develop hands-on skills in seed harvesting, processing, grading, and safe storage.
- To enable farmers to produce local and improved vegetable seeds independently on their own farms.

The overall training approach was highly effective, as it focused on learning by doing. Farmers were engaged through practical demonstrations, visual materials, and interactive discussions. Key topics included the importance of quality seed production, seed selection, varietal purity, pest and disease management, and proper harvesting, processing, and storage techniques. Demonstrations such as the Namaste Model for seed production helped farmers clearly understand improved practices. The participatory methodology created a comfortable learning environment, encouraging farmers to actively share their experiences and apply new knowledge in real field conditions.

As a key achievement, farmers developed practical skills in producing seeds of various crops such as radish, beans, peas, onion, cucumber, chili, and leafy vegetables. They also learned to manage pests and diseases using locally suitable methods and improved their skills in seed handling and storage. Many farmers have shown interest in continuing seed production at the household level, which will help reduce dependency on external seed sources. The training also strengthened coordination with local stakeholders and increased awareness about the importance of local seed production and self-reliance. Overall, the training has contributed to improving farmers' capacity, motivation, and adoption of improved agricultural practices. Farmers are now planning to produce and expand seed production in the next season by allocating suitable land and adopting the learned techniques. The knowledge gained is also expected to support sustainable home garden management. Continued follow-up support and technical guidance will further strengthen these outcomes and help extend the benefits to more farmers in the project area.

2.19 Post-Harvest Management Training and Key Achievements

During this reporting period, a three-day Post-Harvest Management Training was successfully conducted in Gaumukhi Rural Municipality targeting farmers from Wards 5 and 7. The training was facilitated by Mr. Ramkrishna Ghimire, Agriculture Expert, along with Mr. Nishan Khatri, Field Coordinator, and Mr. Kashyap Puri, Social Mobilizer (SM–Agriculture). A total of 25 farmers participated in the training, which was conducted at the local level to ensure practical learning and

active participation. The training focused on improving farmers' knowledge and skills in post-harvest handling, loss reduction, and value addition of agricultural produce.

The training followed a practical and demonstration-based methodology, where farmers learned by doing activities in real field conditions. Sessions included both basic theoretical understanding and hands-on practice. Farmers were trained on proper harvesting, cleaning, grading, storage, and hygienic handling of vegetables and fruits. Practical sessions were conducted on preparing value-added products such as pickles, chutneys, gundruk, sinki, and other processed items using locally available materials. This approach helped farmers clearly understand the techniques and increased their confidence to apply them at the household level.

Objectives of the Post-Harvest Training

- ✓ To enhance farmers' understanding of the concept, importance, benefits, and processes of post-harvest management in vegetables and fruits.
- ✓ To strengthen knowledge on quality production standards and identify major causes and impacts of post-harvest losses.
- ✓ To build practical skills on improved post-harvest handling practices, including grading, cleaning, storage, and value addition techniques.
- ✓ To develop farmers' capacity in preparing value-added products such as pickles, chutneys, gundruk, sinki, and other processed items for household consumption and market sale
- ✓ To promote adoption of improved models and practices that reduce losses, increase product quality, and enhance income-generating opportunities.

List of Farmers in the training

S.N.	Name of farmers	Address
1	Kalpana G C	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
2	Rajkumari G C	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
3	Sunita Samat	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
4	Sushila Damai	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
5	Damanta Sunar	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
6	Kalpana G C	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
7	Lal Bahadur Roka	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
8	Gita G C	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
9	Basanta Damai	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
10	Gita Kunwar	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
11	Muna Thapa	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot

12	Hira Devi Sunar	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
13	Hira B K	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
14	Rem Bahadur G C	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
15	Prakash Khadka	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
16	Humkala Giri	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
17	Sindhu K C	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
18	Laxmi Pariyar	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
19	Chama Thapa	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
20	Radhika Bohora	Gaumukhi-7 Narikot
21	Prem G M	Gaumukhi-5 Khung
22	Bigyan Gharti Magar	Gaumukhi-5 Khung
23	Rajan Sunar	Gaumukhi-5 Khung
24	Rita G C	Gaumukhi-5 Khung
25	Bijula Thapa	Gaumukhi-5 Khung

Training Achievements (Post-Harvest Training)

The post-harvest training successfully strengthened the practical capacity of 25 farmers in improved handling, processing, and value addition of vegetables and fruits. Participants gained a clear understanding of the importance of post-harvest management, including how proper harvesting, grading, cleaning, and storage can reduce losses and improve product quality. The training also helped farmers understand how better quality products can lead to improved market value and increased household income.

Farmers developed hands-on skills in preparing different value-added products such as tomato pickle, tomato chutney, radish sinki, gundruk, amla pickle, lemon pickle, mixed vegetable pickle, and timur pickle. Through practical sessions, they learned about proper ingredient use, hygiene, and safe preservation methods to ensure quality and longer shelf life. The training also increased awareness on reducing post-harvest losses and encouraged the use of simple and effective techniques at the household level.

Overall, the training improved farmers' confidence to apply these practices independently and use local resources for year-round food availability and nutrition. It also promoted the idea of value addition as a way to reduce waste and increase income opportunities in the future. The program was successfully conducted in coordination with the Rural Municipality, ward representatives, agriculture technicians, and other stakeholders, strengthening collaboration at the local level.

2.20 Exposure Visit to Butwal for Agricultural Market System Learning

The SAHAVAGI Field Office organized a three-day exposure visit to Butwal (10–12 May 2026) for five lead farmers from Gaumukhi Rural Municipality to enhance their understanding of agricultural market systems. During the visit, participants visited the Butwal Vegetable and Fruit Wholesale Market, retail shops, Paicho Pasal, and Bhatbhateni, where they observed market operations and interacted with traders, wholesalers, retailers, and market managers. The visit provided practical knowledge on market systems, pricing mechanisms, demand and supply, quality standards, and the roles of different value chain actors. Farmers also gained insights into how agricultural products move from producers to consumers and the importance of producing quality products that meet market demand.

The exposure visit strengthened farmers' understanding of market-oriented agriculture and encouraged them to improve product quality, grading, packaging, and production planning. By observing real market practices and learning directly from market actors, participants gained the confidence and knowledge needed to adopt more commercial and market-driven farming practices. The experience motivated them to increase commercial production, respond to market demand, and explore new opportunities to enhance household income and improve their livelihoods.

2.21 Nursery Manager Refresher Training and Exposure Visit

A field-based refresher and exposure visit was organized for Nursery Managers Mr. Bishne Pun and Mr. Bijaya Oli to commercial nurseries and fruit orchards in Dang District. During the visit, they observed three commercial nurseries and a fruit orchard, focusing on practical aspects of nursery establishment, seedling production, nursery layout, grafting and propagation, plant care, and overall nursery management. The visit provided an opportunity for the nursery managers to learn directly through observation and interaction with experienced nursery operators and to understand practical approaches that can be adapted to the local context of Gaumukhi. The exposure also helped strengthen their knowledge, confidence, and professional linkages for improving the quality of seedlings and nursery management under the project.

2.22 SAHAVAGI M&E Department Team Visit to Program Site

On 1st April 2026, the SAHAVAGI M&E Department team, including Chairperson Mr. Shaligram Sharma, Board Member Dr. Eknarayan Paudel, and Dr. Keshav Raj Chalise, visited the field office and project sites in Narikot and Khung to assess the progress, quality, and adoption of project-

supported home gardening practices. During the field observation, farmers were found actively practicing the Namaste Model, proper plot separation, improved crop management, and fencing to protect their gardens. Vegetable crops were generally growing well, fruit saplings were established, and farmers were also preparing and applying Jholmol as an organic input. Minor crop damage caused by poultry was observed in some gardens, highlighting the need for continued protection and follow-up.

On 2 April 2026, the team held a coordination and review meeting with representatives of Gaumukhi Rural Municipality and LRPs to discuss field observations, achievements, challenges, and recommendations. The visit and discussion provided valuable feedback for strengthening field-level support, improving garden management, and ensuring the continued adoption of sustainable home gardening practices

2.23 Field Visit and Monitoring by TCF Leadership and Project Stakeholders

First Visit (October 9 -10)

Mr. Peder Nygaard Pedersen, Chief Executive Officer of The Charitable Foundation (TCF), accompanied by the Chairperson of SAHAVAGI and the Program Officer, visited the field office to review overall project progress and implementation quality. During the visit, Mr. Pedersen provided valuable technical feedback on the use of GPS coordinates, including the application of Google Earth for accurate field mapping, monitoring, and documentation. Following the office review, the team conducted a field visit to Gaumukhi–1, Arkha, where they observed the plots of LRP Muna Thapa and two associated farmers to assess ongoing activities and field-level performance.

The team then held an interaction meeting with the Chairperson of Gaumukhi Rural Municipality, RM officials, and ward representatives to discuss project progress, coordination, and local-level support. Subsequent field visits were conducted in Gaumukhi–4, Puja, where the fields of two farmers were observed associated with LRP Mohan Giri, and in Gaumukhi–5, Khung, where the team visited the fields of LRP Ujwala K.C. and two additional farmers' home gardens. Random sampling was used to observe home garden groups to assess overall activities and progress. The visit concluded with an observation of the agricultural tunnel of Mr. Dhal Bahadur Malla, a prominent farmer in the area, which was established following the training program, highlighting the practical impact and adoption of improved technologies promoted by the project.

Second Visit (9-10 June, 2026)

A second field monitoring visit was conducted on 9–10 June 2026 by Mr. Peder Nygaard Pedersen of TCF, together with the SAHAVAGI central team. On 9 June, the team visited the

Gaumukhi field office and interacted with field staff to review project progress, achievements, and field-level experiences. The team then conducted random field observations in Rajwara, Gaumukhi–3, visiting the home gardens of the LRP and participating farmers. The visit focused on the condition of home gardens, adoption of improved practices, and overall implementation progress. The team also held a short informal meeting with the Chairperson of Gaumukhi Rural Municipality to discuss project progress, coordination, and local-level support. During the same day, the team visited a semi-commercial farmer who had participated in the project-supported semi-commercial agriculture training, providing an opportunity to observe the practical application of the knowledge and skills gained through the training. On 10 June, the team first observed the home garden managed by the Agriculture Social Mobilizer (SM) and then proceeded to Narikot, Gaumukhi–7. There, the team visited the home garden of the LRP and selected participating farmers to assess the adoption and quality of project-supported practices.

Overall, both visits provided valuable opportunities for direct field observation, interaction with farmers and field staff, review of project progress, and sharing of practical feedback. The visits also strengthened coordination among TCF, SAHAVAGI, Gaumukhi Rural Municipality, field staff, LRPs, and farmers, while highlighting the progress made in adopting improved and sustainable home gardening practices.

2.24 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

A two-day Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) visit was conducted on 19–20 June 2026 under the leadership of the Vice Chairperson of Gaumukhi Rural Municipality. The monitoring team included representatives from the Planning Section, the Chief of the Agriculture Section, and project staff (Field Coordinator and Social Mobilizer). The objective of the visit was to assess the progress, quality, and effectiveness of project implementation through field observation and interaction with beneficiaries.

On 19 June, the team visited Rajwara (Ward 3), where they observed the home gardens of 10 randomly selected farmer households. The team interacted with the Local Resource Person (LRP) and participating farmers to understand the project's achievements, challenges, and adoption of improved agricultural practices. On 20 June, the team visited Narikot (Ward 7) and also observed home gardens of farmers from Khung (Ward 5). During the field visit, the monitoring team assessed the condition of vegetable gardens and fruit saplings established under the project. They found that the fruit saplings had been planted according to the project criteria and were generally well maintained.

The monitoring team observed that farmers were actively adopting improved technologies promoted by the project, including the Namaste Model for vegetable cultivation and proper plot separation for systematic crop management. Overall, the team expressed satisfaction with the

project's progress and acknowledged the positive efforts of both the farmers and the project team in promoting sustainable home garden practices.

2.25 Support from Gaumukhi Rural Municipality

1. Guava Fruit Sapling Support

The Agriculture Section of Gaumukhi RM provided 800 guava saplings to enrich local home gardens. LRPs collected the saplings directly from the local nursery and distributed them to targeted farmers across the wards. This support helps improve fruit diversity and household nutrition while strengthening local government coordination.

2. Fodder Support

The Veterinary Section of Gaumukhi Rural Municipality provided a total of 3,000 Napier and Rye grass fodder plants to support livestock management. Local Resource Persons (LRPs) collected and distributed these fodder plants to target farmers across the ward 4, 5, 6 and 7. This initiative helps farmers improve local fodder availability, boosting both livestock health and household income.

3. Fruit Cultivation and Management Training

With the objective of enhancing farmers' knowledge and skills on proper fruit plantation and management techniques, and with the financial support of Gaumukhi Rural Municipality, Fruit Plantation and Management Training was conducted in all wards (Ward No. 1–7) of Gaumukhi Rural Municipality from June 21 to June 25, 2026. The training mainly focused on the importance of fruit cultivation, site selection, pit preparation, fruit planting procedures, and post-plantation care and management practices. The training was conducted at the local community level to ensure greater accessibility and participation of farmers. Although the initial target was 140 farmers, a total of 174 farmers participated in the training, demonstrating the strong interest and active engagement of local farmers in the training program.

2.26 Program Officer Visits to Field Office and Project Sites

During Year 2, Mr. Hari Prasad Acharya, Program Officer from the SAHAVAGI Central Office, conducted several visits to the Gaumukhi project area to provide technical backstopping, monitor field activities, and strengthen coordination between the central office, field staff, LRPs, farmers, and Gaumukhi Rural Municipality. During his visits in August 2025, November–December 2025, February 2026, and June 2026, he participated in LRP capacity enhancement and monthly review meetings, provided technical sessions and guidance, reviewed survey and data collection practices, and supported LRPs in preparing action plans. He also visited numerous farmer home gardens across different wards and provided practical recommendations on vegetable production, fruit sapling management, nursery raising, organic inputs, and the Namaste Model.

Field observations showed that farmers were increasingly applying the knowledge and skills gained through project training. Home gardens were generally well established, with farmers practicing plot separation, Namaste Model, Jholmol and compost preparation, fruit cultivation, nursery management, and improved vegetable production. LRPs were actively supporting farmers through regular follow-up, while several farmers were producing vegetables for household consumption and selling surplus in local markets. During the February visit, the project motorcycle was also handed over to the field office to facilitate regular field monitoring and service delivery.

During the June 2026 visit, the Program Officer participated in the annual review meeting with LRPs and concerned representatives of Gaumukhi Rural Municipality and reviewed progress and learning from the year. He also visited Lebang, where he observed farmers' home gardens and interacted with nursery manager Bishnu Pun regarding nursery management and seedling production. Overall, the visits provided continuous technical backstopping, strengthened field-level coordination, and helped ensure quality implementation and improvement of SHIP activities.

2.27 Monthly Review and Planning Meetings at Field Level

Monthly review and planning meetings were conducted in a timely and regular manner at the field level. During this year, a total of 12 monthly meetings were organized with the active participation of Local Resource Persons (LRPs) and field staff The meetings provided an important platform to review monthly progress, discuss achievements and challenges, share field-level feedback, and assess farmers' performance and adoption of project practices. Based on the review, monthly action plans were prepared with clear activities and responsibilities for the following month. LRPs submitted their monthly reports, which were reviewed and documented at the field office. The meetings also supported timely planning and coordination for the distribution of vegetable seeds and other project inputs to farmers. All meetings were well-documented with proper minutes, contributing to transparency, accountability, and effective field-level implementation Overall, the regular meetings strengthened field-level coordination, monitoring, learning, and effective implementation of project activities.

2.28 Field Engagement of Staffs

Field Engagement of Field Coordinator (FC – Agriculture)

During Year 2, the Field Coordinator (FC – Agriculture) maintained regular field engagement across all project areas to ensure the effective implementation, monitoring, and quality of SHIP activities. Regular field visits were conducted to observe home gardens, monitor LRP performance, interact directly with farmers, and provide practical technical guidance. Key areas of support included plot separation, the Namaste Model, overhead trellis for climbing crops, vegetable production, fruit sapling management, nursery raising, Jholmol preparation, and overall garden

management. The FC also followed up on field-level challenges and provided timely recommendations to improve crop growth, productivity, and sustainability.

The FC also facilitated and supported farmer trainings, demonstrations, monitoring visits, and review meetings, while maintaining regular coordination with LRPs, Social Mobilizers, Gaumukhi Rural Municipality, and other stakeholders. Regular visits to the RM Agriculture Section helped strengthen coordination and information sharing on agricultural activities and local priorities. The FC also monitored the nursery site at Lebang, interacting with the nursery manager and providing guidance on nursery management and seedling preparation. Overall, continuous field engagement and technical support by the FC contributed to stronger farmer participation, improved adoption of project-supported practices, and effective implementation of SHIP activities throughout Year 2.

Field Engagement of Social Mobilizer (SM – Agriculture)

During Year 2, the Social Mobilizer (SM – Agriculture), Mr. Kashyap Puri, remained actively engaged in field-level implementation, monitoring, and coordination with farmers and LRPs. He regularly visited newly enrolled and previously supported households, completed GPS data collection for 501 new households, and contributed to a total of 899 households covered by the project. He monitored LRP performance, reviewed their action plans, and provided regular guidance to improve the quality of field-level support.

The SM regularly facilitated group discussions with farmers to identify field-level issues, share experiences, and promote improved agricultural practices. He provided practical guidance on nursery seedling raising, fruit pit preparation, fruit plantation and post-plantation management, including proper spacing, manure application, watering, mulching, and protection of young plants. He also supported farmers in Namaste Model preparation, plot separation, Jholmol preparation and application, vegetable production, seed management, and home garden maintenance. In addition, he supported seed and sapling distribution, field-based training, demonstrations, monitoring, and identification of active farmers for equipment support. His regular interaction with farmers and LRPs helped strengthen technical knowledge, improve adoption of sustainable practices, and ensure better management and productivity of home gardens throughout the project area.

Field Engagement of Messenger

Messenger visited field sites, particularly in Wards 4 and 6, to observe whether planned activities were being carried out at the household level. His role focused on checking overall progress rather than providing technical support, including monitoring plot separation, establishment of the Namaste Model, and general care of fruit saplings. He also observed the condition of

vegetable crops during field visits. In addition, he visited the nursery at Lebang, collected walnut saplings, and supported their distribution to LRPs for further distribution to farmers. His regular field visits helped ensure that activities were being implemented properly and on time.

2.29 Adoption and Dissemination of Improved Home Garden Practices

During Year 2, the project continued to promote improved and practical home garden practices through training, field demonstrations, and regular technical support from Local Resource Persons (LRPs). Farmers increasingly adopted the Namaste Model and overhead trellis systems for crops such as cucumber, beans, and other cucurbits. These practices have gradually spread among participating households, improving the use of available space and supporting better crop growth and management. A key improvement observed during the year was the increasing practice of separating vegetable plots instead of mixing different crops in the same area. Farmers are now allocating separate plots for different vegetables, making it easier to manage crops, apply manure and other inputs, monitor pests and diseases, and maintain the garden systematically. This represents a clear improvement in home garden management compared with the previous year.

Farmers also adopted improved nursery raising techniques for tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, and cucurbits using trays, polybags, leaf cones, recycled materials, and raised nursery beds with protective plastic covering. Similarly, farmers were encouraged to use the ring-basin method for applying manure to fruit plants, which is gradually becoming more common. Overall, the increasing adoption and dissemination of these practices demonstrate improved farmer knowledge, better garden management, and a gradual shift towards more systematic, productive, and sustainable home gardening.

2.30 Vegetable Production and Sales Performance

The winter season production data shows strong progress in vegetable production and market sales during Year 2 compared with the previous year. A total of 584 households were included in the assessment. Overall vegetable production increased from 158,930 kg in the previous year to 227,267.5 kg in Year 2, representing an increase of approximately 43%. Similarly, the quantity of vegetables sold increased from 11,492 kg to 17,967 kg, an increase of approximately 56%, while income from vegetable sales increased from NPR 486,650 to NPR 791,145.

The increase in production and sales reflects farmers' growing adoption of improved cultivation practices, better plot management, crop diversification, and increased use of available home garden space. Farmers cultivated a diverse range of vegetables, with several households growing more than five varieties. Pyuthane red radish, turnip, and beetroot were successfully introduced and adopted in the project area, while broccoli was also adopted by some farmers. This

increased crop diversity has improved the availability of nutritious vegetables for household consumption while also creating greater opportunities for surplus production and market sales.

Overall, the results demonstrate positive progress towards increased household vegetable production, improved dietary diversity, and enhanced income opportunities. The growing volume of vegetables entering local markets also indicates gradual movement from subsistence-oriented home gardening towards more productive and market-oriented home garden systems.

2.31 Annual Review Meeting

The Annual Review Meeting for Year 2 of the Sustainable Home Garden Initiative Project (SHIP) was successfully conducted on June 30, 2026 under the chairmanship of Mr. Hari Prasad Acharya, Program Officer from the Central Office. The event served as a platform to review key achievements, assess project impact, discuss challenges, and outline strategic directions for the upcoming third year of implementation. The meeting was attended by key local stakeholders, including Mr. Mahabir Pun (Vice Chairperson of Gaumukhi RM), the Chief Administrative Officer, Ward Chairpersons and their representatives , representatives from the Agriculture and Veterinary sections, LRPs, Resource Nursery Manager Mr. Bishnu Pun, local leader farmer, and project field staff.

During the session, Field Coordinator Mr. Nishan Khatri presented a comprehensive summary of the major activities, key project achievements, challenges, and field-level learnings from the past year. He also presented the proposed work plan and budget allocation for Year 3. Additionally, a representative from the Planning Section of Gaumukhi Rural Municipality presented the findings of the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) report, highlighting positive community feedback and areas for further growth.

Key Feedback, Stakeholder Reviews, and Suggestions

1. Stakeholder Reviews & Feedback

Gaumukhi Rural Municipality Leadership:

Mr. Mahabir Pun (Vice Chairperson): Highly appreciated the tangible ground-level impact, expressing admiration for the innovative technical interventions introduced to farmers, such as localized vegetable cultivation techniques and non-chemical pest management like pheromone traps. He reaffirmed the Rural Municipality's commitment to providing joint funding and resource support wherever feasible.

Ward Chairpersons: Commended the project's visible success and strongly recommended expanding the coverage to include more households so broader community members can benefit from home garden inputs, technical skills, and nutrition support.

Municipal Technical Sections (Agriculture & Veterinary):

Expressed strong satisfaction with ground-level implementation and highlighted the need for closer joint coordination, specifically in quality seed supply and shared technical assistance moving forward.

Resource Nursery Manager:

Mr. Bishnu Pun (Resource Nursery Manager): Shared his satisfaction with the training and hands-on capacity building received, expressing strong enthusiasm and readiness to expand nursery capacity to meet growing community demand.

Local Resource Persons (LRPs):

Confirmed that field activities and household-level support are being executed efficiently according to the project design.

2. Key Challenges & Recommendations Shared by Participants

Climatic Risks in Nursery Raising: Unseasonal and heavy rainfall damaged seedlings during early growth stages.

Recommendation: Conduct targeted, practical training on nursery seed raising, including the adoption of protective structures (e.g., simple plastic tunnels/hothouses) to safeguard seedlings from extreme rain.

Market Linkage & Surplus Handling: Farmers are experiencing seasonal production surpluses and require organized market access.

Recommendation: Develop structured market linkage strategies, post-harvest handling, and local collection mechanisms to help farmers systematically market their excess vegetables.

Way Forward

Based on the recommendations from the Annual Review Meeting, the project will work closely with Gaumukhi Rural Municipality, the Agriculture and Veterinary Sections, and other local stakeholders to strengthen coordination and expand support to more households. Priority will be given to improving the supply of quality seeds and technical assistance, enhancing the capacity of the community resource nursery, and providing practical training on climate-resilient nursery management, including the use of simple protective structures to reduce seedling losses caused by unseasonal rainfall. Continuous technical backstopping and capacity building of LRPs will also be emphasized to ensure quality service delivery at the household level.

To strengthen sustainability and improve marketing opportunities, the project will gradually organize farmers into small producer groups and support them to work collectively in production, input procurement, and marketing. As production increases, these groups will be linked with

cooperatives, local traders, collection centres, and other market actors to improve market access and the sale of surplus vegetables. The project will also promote collective marketing, post-harvest handling, and value addition, enabling interested households to gradually transition from subsistence home gardening to small-scale commercial vegetable production. Successful practices such as home gardening, integrated pest management, and the use of pheromone traps will continue to be promoted and scaled up. Regular joint monitoring, review meetings, and feedback from stakeholders will be used to track progress, address emerging challenges, and continuously improve project implementation.

3.0 CHALLENGES AND WAY OUTS

Challenges	Way Outs
Unfavourable weather conditions such as heavy rain and hailstorms affected vegetable seedlings and crop performance.	Additional seeds were provided to affected farmers, along with guidance on re-sowing and proper nursery management to minimize losses.
Changes in Local Resource Persons (LRPs) created gaps in continuity and field-level support.	New LRPs were selected based on their capacity, interest, and active involvement in farming. Orientation and regular field guidance were provided to strengthen their performance.
Low care of fruit saplings, with damage caused by free-grazing livestock such as goats.	Farmers were guided to protect saplings by making simple barriers/fencing around plants and improving regular care practices to increase survival rates.
Farmers giving more priority to staple crops like maize, resulting in limited space and attention for home gardens.	Farmers were encouraged to allocate small, separate plots for home gardens and made aware of the nutritional and economic benefits of vegetable production.
Difficulty in regular follow-up due to scattered settlements and distance between households.	Field staff and LRPs planned visits efficiently by covering nearby households together and prioritizing key activities during each visit.
Irregular preparation and use of Jholmol by some households.	LRPs provided repeated guidance and practical demonstrations on preparation and proper use to encourage regular application.
Variation in land size, garden layout, and household conditions limited standardized application of recommended practices.	Context-specific technical guidance: Recommendations were adapted to household conditions rather than enforcing uniform models, improving practicality and adoption.

4.0 LEARNING

Timely Weather Information is Essential for Crop Stages

Providing farmers with timely and localized climate information during seedling raising and early crop growth is critical. It helps them plan, protect seedlings, and reduce losses caused by unexpected weather changes.

Field-Based Training Encourages Participation and Improves Learning

Training conducted at the community level with practical demonstrations increased farmer participation and helped them better understand and apply the practices in their own fields.

Continuous Field Support Strengthens Adoption of Practices

Regular visits and on-site guidance by field staff and LRPs helped farmers adopt improved practices more effectively and correct mistakes in real time.

Identification of Progressive Farmers Supports Expansion

Farmers who are willing to expand should be identified and supported with technical guidance and seeds for scaling up activities.

Digital Capacity Building Needs Time

Continuous guidance and practice are vital for effective use of new digital tools like the GeoKrishi app.

Integration of Organic Practices Enhances Acceptance and Resilience

Promoting low-cost, locally available organic practices such as Jholmol strengthens farmer confidence, improves soil health, and reduces reliance on external chemical inputs.

Use of Plastic Tunnels Improves Nursery Management

Using plastic (gumose) tunnels or covers for raising vegetable seedlings helps protect them from heavy rain and adverse weather. This reduces seedling damage, improves germination rates, and ensures healthier plant establishment.

Strong Coordination with Local Government Strengthens Program Legitimacy

Regular interaction with Rural Municipality officials, ward representatives, and technical sections enhances institutional support, alignment, and long-term continuity.

Market Linkages Motivate Farmers to Scale Production

Before encouraging farmers to increase production beyond household needs, it is important to establish market linkages and engage relevant market stakeholders. When farmers see clear opportunities to sell surplus produce and earn income, their motivation to adopt and expand improved practices increases significantly.

Continuous Review and Reflection Improve Program Performance

Monthly reviews, half-yearly meetings, yearly review meeting and internal reflection mechanisms allow timely problem solving, adaptive management, and evidence-based decision making.

5.0 TARGET VS ACHIEVEMENT (AS PER THE ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)

ACTIVITY/OUTPUTS	ANNUAL TARGET	ACHIEVED	REMARKS
ACTIVITY/OUTPUTS			
OUTPUT 1: Farmers understand the importance of diversifying natural food sources, implement at HH level and practice sustainable soil management			
Activity 1.1 Home Garden establishment and management support (seed and technical)	500	501	Technical support provided and is ongoing. 820 HHs supported with seed this year
Activity 1.2 Fruit sapling purchase and distribution	300	501	Fruit Sapling Provided as per demand.
Activity 1.3 Fodder and cash crops purchase and distribution	300	300	Supported the Household through financial support of RM.
Activity 1.4 Home Garden tools and equipment support for 20% of covered HHs	100	100	Completed
Activity 1.5 LRP development capacity enhancement training 5 days	1	1	Completed
Activity 1.6 LRP Refresher training (3 days)	1	1	Completed
Activity 1.7 LRP mobilization at community level	1728	1658	96 % days mobilized
Activity 1.8. Development , printing and distribution of IEC materials on agricultural issues	500	500	12 Agriculture book given to LRPs and IEC materials distributed to farmers
OUTPUT 2: Farmers capacity developed to sustain agricultural practices and improve knowledge of post-harvest technology and practices	-	-	
Activity 2.1 Nursery management refresher trainings	1	1	Field based exposure and learning
Activity 2.2 Vegetable seed production and processing training	1	1	Completed
Activity 2.3 Fruit and vegetable post- harvest technology training to leader farmers	1	1	Completed
Activity 2.4 Semi commercial farming training to leader farmers	1	1	Completed
Activity 2.5 Capacitate/develop private agro-vet service centre	1	-	Not Completed as one agro-vet service provider already trained
OUTPUT 3: Program management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of change at local level	-	-	
Activity 3.1 SWC program renewal exercise in Kathmandu	1	1	Completed
Activity 3.2 Monthly field office review meeting to track project progress	12	12	Held regularly each month

Activity 3.3 Capacity enhancement training to SHIP Staffs	1	1	Completed
Activity 3.4 Participatory program M&E	1	1	Completed
Activity 3.5 SAHAVAGI M&E department Monitoring	1	2	TCF and Central Team visited field
Activity 3.6 Half yearly review meeting with RM	1	1	Completed in presence of RM, ward officials
Activity 3.7 Annual review meeting with RM	1	1	Completed
Activity 3.8 Central staff program meeting, monitoring, coordination and financial evaluation	4	4	PO and office in charge visited the field

6.0 RESULT CHAIN YEAR II

1: Project Training Record										
S.N.	Training Title	Year	Date	Venue	Trainer			Participants			Remarks
					M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	LRP Capacity Enhancement Training Part I	2025	Aug 13-15	LRP Hall, Field Office	3	0	3	4	8	12	Completed
2	Semi Commercial Farming Training to Leader Farmers Part I	2025	Aug 20-22	Seminar Hall, Gaumukhi RM	3	0	3	13	12	25	Completed
3	LRP Capacity Enhancement Training Part II	2025	Oct 11-12	LRP Hall, Field - Khung	3	0	3	4	8	12	Completed
4	Semi Commercial Farming Training to Leader Farmers Part II	2025	Oct 9-10	Seminar Hall, Gaumukhi RM , Farmer Field - Puja	3	0	3	13	12	25	Completed
5	Capacity Enhancement Training to SHIP staffs	2025	Nov 18-21	Farmer's Field, Salyan, Surkhet				4	1	5	Completed
6	LRP Refresher Training	2025	Dec 28-30	LRP Hall, Field Office, Farmer Field	3	0	3	4	8	12	Completed
7	Vegetable Seed Production Training to Farmers	2026	Jan 26-28	Gaumukhi 1,2,3 – Farmer's Field	3	0	3	10	58	68	Completed
8	Post-Harvest Training to Farmers	2026	Jan30-Feb 1	Gaumukhi-7, Farmer's Field	3	0	3	7	18	25	Completed
9	Exposure Visit to Butwal for Agricultural Market System Learning	2026	May 10-12	Butwal	-	-	-	2	3	5	Completed
10	Nursery Management Refresher Training	2026	June 3-5	Dang	-	-	-	2	-	2	Field Based Learning
11	Fruit Cultivation and Management Training	2026	June 21-25	All wards of Gaumukhi	3	-	-	-	-	174	Financial support from RM

2: Year I LRP Mobilization Record

LRP Code/Ward No	Q1 Days	Q2 Days	Q3 Days	Q4 Days	Year II Total
1	34	34	36	38	142
2	33	34	36	38	141
3A	34	34	36	38	142
3B	34	34	36	38	142
4A	34	34	34	38	140
4B	34	34	36	38	142
5A	34	34	36	38	142
5B	33	7	36	38	114
6A	34	34	36	38	142
6B	34	33	34	38	139
7A	34	34	36	38	142
7B	34	34	24	38	130
Total	406	380	416	456	1658

3: Year II Home Garden Development Record

Ward	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	Grand Total
1	5	9	14	2	12	14	-	4	4	-	7	7	39
2	4	10	14	1	13	14	-	4	4	3	5	8	40
3	6	23	29	10	18	28	3	11	14	1	14	15	86
4	9	20	29	7	21	28	3	11	14	4	13	17	88
5	6	21	27	8	11	19	3	14	17	6	11	17	80
6	14	15	29	14	14	28	5	10	15	6	8	14	86
7	5	24	29	5	23	28	4	4	8	8	9	17	82
Total	49	122	171	47	112	159	18	58	76	28	67	95	501

4: Compost Pit/ Improved Shed Establishment Record

Ward	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	Grand Total
1	5	9	14	2	12	14	-	4	4	-	7	7	39
2	4	10	14	1	13	14	-	4	4	3	5	8	40
3	6	23	29	10	18	28	3	11	14	1	14	15	86
4	9	20	29	7	21	28	3	11	14	4	13	17	88
5	6	21	27	8	11	19	3	14	17	6	11	17	80
6	14	15	29	14	14	28	5	10	15	6	8	14	86
7	5	24	29	5	23	28	4	4	8	8	9	17	82
Total	49	122	171	47	112	159	18	58	76	28	67	95	501

5: Jholmol Use Record

Ward	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	Grand Total
1	5	9	14	2	12	14	-	3	3	0	8	8	39
2	4	10	14	1	13	14	-	3	3	3	6	9	40
3	6	23	29	10	18	28	1	8	9	3	17	20	86
4	9	20	29	7	21	28	2	8	10	5	16	21	88
5	6	21	27	8	11	19	2	9	11	7	16	23	80
6	14	15	29	14	14	28	3	8	11	8	10	18	86
7	5	24	29	5	23	28	3	2	5	9	11	20	82
Total	49	122	171	47	112	159	11	41	52	35	84	119	501

6: Seed Distribution Record

Ward	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Year II Total HH
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	18	31	2	2	20	47	-	-	67
2	18	32	1	3	19	49	1	1	70
3	28	46	3	5	41	75	1	2	119
4	48	48	2	6	58	80	2	1	141
5	39	62	1	4	49	87	2	2	140
6	67	36	3	5	86	60	1	3	150
7	36	60	2	6	40	89	1	3	133
Total	254	315	14	31	313	487	8	12	820
First Round Seed list (Current Year): cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli, leafy vegetables, radish, turnip, beans, peas, carrot, coriander, and beetroot									
Second Round Seed List (Current Year): bitter gourd, brinjal, cucumber, okra, beans, capsicum, tomato, cowpea, sponge gourd, bottle gourd, snake gourd, pumpkin, chilli (Akbare)									

7: Fruit Sapling Distribution Record

Ward	**Q1**		**Q2**		**Q3**		**Q4**		**Year II Total HH**	**Year I Total HH**
	HH	**Plant**	**HH**	**Plant**	**HH**	**Plant**	**HH**	**Plant**		
1	-	-	-	-	25	38	39	102	39	4
2	-	-	-	-	42	51	40	111	40	20
3	-	-	-	-	43	77	86	210	86	13
4	23	23	-	-	65	98	88	186	88	23
5	62	92	-	-	71	82	80	323	80	62
6	-	-	-	-	112	196	86	302	86	53
7	-	-	-	-	46	63	82	223	82	7
Total	85	115	0	0	404	605	501	1447	501	182
Fruits list : Papaya, Ground Apple, walnut, pear, Orange, Lime, Sweet Orange, Mango, Avocado, Guava, Litchi, Grapes, Pomegranate										

8. Ward Wise Winter Season Vegetable Production and Sales

Ward	Total HH	Current Year (2026)			Previous Year (2025)		
		Production (Kg)	Sold (Kg)	Income (NPR)	Production (Kg)	Sold (Kg)	Income (NPR)
1	49	9546	30	1800	5632	20	1200
2	65	24520	4077	201040	14581	2032	96500
3	101	29925.5	888	36720	23025	391	14590
4	100	43378	3500	161910	28477	2244	76900
5	99	34802	4039	172070	28496	3300	137290
6	61	20532	4738	178830	15238	3130	139455
7	109	64564	695	38775	43481	375	20715
Total	584	227267.5	17967	791145	158930	11492	486650
Average		389.16	30.77	1354.7	272.14	19.68	833.3

7.0 COLLECTION OF STORIES

Date: September 28 2025
Venue: Khung, Gaumukhi

Inspired to Build a Plastic Tunnel

I am Dhal Bahadur Malla, a farmer from Khung, Gaumukhi. I recently participated in a three-day training organized by SAHAVAGI for leader farmers on semi-commercial farming. The training was highly informative and provided me with valuable knowledge and new ideas to enhance my agricultural practices.

During the group discussions, I was particularly inspired by the experience shared by Mr. Bhim Bahadur Khatri from Lebang, who explained in detail how he constructed a tunnel and successfully cultivated tomatoes inside it. His story motivated me to try tunnel farming myself.

After returning home, I decided to build a tunnel start vegetable cultivation, including tomatoes, and prepare for tomato cultivation in the upcoming suitable season. I am now planning to gradually move towards semi-commercial agriculture after selling my produce.

I am sincerely thankful to SAHAVAGI for organizing such a practical and motivating training and to all the participants for sharing their experiences, which encouraged me to take this new step in my farming journey.

— Dhal Bahadur Malla, Farmer, Khung, Gaumukhi

Name: Hari Bahadur Sunar (LRP)
Location: Puja, Gaumukhi
Event: LRP Capacity Enhancement Training

I am Hari Bahadur Sunar, a Local Resource Person (LRP) from Puja, Gaumukhi. During the LRP capacity enhancement training, I learned about the GeoKrishi app for the very first time. I have just started using it, but even in this short time, I can see how it will be a valuable tool for farmers.

The app provides important information on cultivation practices and pest management, which can help me guide farmers more effectively. Farmers can also directly ask agriculture technicians for advice through the app whenever there is a problem in the field. Additionally, the weather forecast feature will help plan farming activities more carefully, and knowing the market prices in nearby areas will support better decision-making for selling vegetables.

Although I am new to using GeoKrishi, I am confident that it will empower me and the local farmers by improving knowledge, reducing risks, and helping us make informed decisions. I feel proud to be part of this initiative and am excited to continue learning and applying what the app offers for the benefit of our community.

— Hari Bahadur Sunar, LRP, Gaumukhi-4

I Had Never Seen Broccoli, Turnip, and Pyuthane Red Radish

I had never seen broccoli, turnip, or Pyuthane red radish growing in our village before. These vegetables were completely new to us, especially in our area. Through the establishment of sustainable home gardens in 65 households of Ward No. 7, Narikot, these unfamiliar vegetables are now being grown successfully along with other seasonal crops. Each household cultivates vegetables on land ranging from half a ropani to one ropani and has also received five fruit saplings. Organic vegetable production practices, including pesticide-free farming, new cultivation techniques, and the use of liquid organic fertilizer (jholmol), were promoted by all LRPs.

This season, seeing broccoli, turnip, and Pyuthane red radish growing in our own fields has been a new and proud experience for farmers. Vegetable production has increased across households, and families are happily consuming vegetables grown in their own gardens, sharing them with neighbors and relatives, and sending them to sons and daughters studying in Butwal and Dang. Some households have also sold surplus produce. Today, visiting any household and seeing these once-unfamiliar vegetables growing well clearly shows how much the farmers plot has changed compared to the past.

Kalpana G.C., LRP
Gaumukhi–7, Narikot

Growing Diversity at Home: Strengthening Local Food Systems through Sustainable Home Gardens

Through the Sustainable Home Garden Initiative Project, farmers in the ward have begun cultivating a wide diversity of vegetables and planting fruit trees in their home gardens. Vegetables that were rarely grown before are now commonly seen across households, contributing to increased availability of fresh and nutritious food within the community. By promoting organic production practices, including the use of local seeds and natural inputs, the project has supported farmers in adopting environmentally friendly and sustainable farming methods.

As a result, households are becoming less dependent on external markets for daily vegetables and salads. Families now prioritize consuming what they grow at home and are gradually planning to sell surplus produce in nearby markets. The visible increase in vegetable diversity across the ward has encouraged more households to adopt home gardening practices. This shift toward local production has not only improved household nutrition but has also strengthened confidence among farmers in building a more self-reliant and resilient food system.

Chandra Bahadur Khatri
Ward Chairperson
Gaumukhi-6, Lebang

Reviving Traditional Farming: Building Sustainable Home Gardens in Gaumukhi

It is encouraging to see a plan being introduced that emphasizes returning to nature. Through the SAHAVAGI, a Sustainable Home Garden Initiative has been implemented in Gaumukhi Rural Municipality, Pyuthan. This is not something new it builds upon the techniques our ancestors used but we had abandoned. The plan rightly encourages a return to natural and traditional practices.

The challenge, however, is that local production cannot meet market demand in sufficient quantities according to seasonal requirements. With no nearby markets, transporting produce to distant markets increases costs. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure supply during times of market shortage. The initiative also promotes the conservation of local crops and the production of organic vegetables. In the community, there has been a shift away from traditional crops toward higher-yielding varieties that rely on chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Despite this trend, the organization has worked to raise awareness about sustainable farming practices, which is an extremely valuable approach that must be preserved.

While the Rural Municipality can support the transportation of vegetables, it requires a full load of produce to make it viable. However, this logistical support is only temporary. For long-term sustainability, it is essential to build a stable network of farmers. The organization and local authorities can provide guidance and demonstrate the way, but ultimately, farmers themselves must maintain the system for it to be truly sustainable.

Ghanshyam Aryal
Chief Administrative Officer
Gaumukhi Rural Municipality

From Learning to Expansion: A Farmer's Journey Towards Semi-Commercial Vegetable Farming

I am Manisha Neupane, a participant in the semi-commercial vegetable farming training conducted under the project. The training was very useful and gave me confidence to improve my farming practices. I had been involved in vegetable farming before, but through this training, I learned new approaches, improved models, and better ways of managing my crops. The practical sessions and regular guidance from the SHIP team helped me understand how to apply these techniques in my own field.

With this knowledge and support, I have expanded my vegetable farming. I am now focusing more on crops like cucumber and capsicum for selling in the market, along with cauliflower and cabbage which I was already growing before. I also received seeds and necessary tools, which supported me in improving my production. Now, I am more confident in my work and motivated to continue expanding my farming as a source of income.

Manisha Neupane
Gaumukji- 4, Gaufatha, Puja

Benefits of Namaste Model in Improving Production and Farming Practices

I am Lal Bahadur Roka. After returning from abroad, I was planning to start something in agriculture. During that time, I came in contact with LRP Kalpana G.C. and learned about the program. Initially, I used to grow vegetables in a small area, but after joining the program, I gained knowledge and confidence to expand my home garden. I started with one Namaste Model for cucumber and was able to sell a small amount of produce. Later, I also grew and sold bitter gourd and tomato. Through training and regular guidance from the SHIP team, I also learned about nursery management and improved cultivation practices.

The Namaste Model has helped increase my production and made farming easier. It is easy to manage, harvesting is simple, and there are fewer problems with insect pests and diseases. Due to these benefits, I have expanded the model and now established three Namaste Models. I am using it for cucumber, beans, and other cucurbits, and I have also applied similar practices for tomato cultivation inside a tunnel. This program has given me a good opportunity to move towards semi-commercial farming, and I am motivated to continue expanding my vegetable production.

Lal Bahadur Roka
Gaumukhi -7, Narikot

Growing Confidence, Growing Income

Bimala K.C., a farmer from Ward No. 7 of Gaumukhi Rural Municipality, has been involved in vegetable farming for many years, continuing the practice started by her father-in-law, who used to grow vegetables for household consumption and sell a small surplus. However, farming was not always successful, as crops were often affected by pests and diseases, and due to household responsibilities, she could not always give enough time to her garden. Initially, she had limited trust in the project and thought the support might be short-term. But over time, her perception changed as she received regular support from the program.

Through the Sustainable Home Garden Initiative Project, she received timely seeds and continuous technical guidance from agriculture technicians, who regularly visited her field to monitor crop growth and provide solutions to problems. This support encouraged her to invest more time and effort in farming, resulting in improved vegetable production. She successfully cultivated crops such as cucumber, bitter gourd, beans, capsicum cabbage, and cauliflower, earning around NPR 40000 to 45000 from vegetable sales. She also learned and adopted the "Namaste Model" for climbing vegetables, which made farming easier, improved crop management, and increased productivity. This positive experience has motivated her to continue vegetable farming with greater confidence and interest.

Bimala K.C.
Gaumukhi-7, Rampani

8.0 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIP	Annual Implementation Plan
F	Female
FC	Field Coordinator
GDG	Global Development Group
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	Household
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IP	Implementing Partner
LRP	Local Resource Person
M	Male
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PO	Program Officer
Q	Quarter
RM	Rural Municipality
SM	Social Mobilizer
T	Total
TCF	The Charitable Foundation
SWC	Social Welfare Council

9.0 REPORTING PERSONNELS INFORMATION

Name, Designation, Office	**Roles**
Hari Prasad Acharya, PO, Central Office	Compilation and finalization
Nishan Khatri, FC-Agriculturist, Branch Office (Pyuthan)	Data/Information , write up and provide Constructive feedback

10.0 PHOTO PLATES



Field Monitoring: Technical Assistance for Overhead Trellis Construction at Narikot



LRP Kalpana G.C. visiting a farmer's home garden plot



FC and SM at one of the leader farmer's plots, observing the nursery and vegetables crops



Preparation of a home garden plot for seasonal vegetable cultivation



LRP Rabina K.C. delivering practical training on nursery seedling and Jholmol techniques to the farmer.



Preparation of bamboo support structure for cucurbits



Raising vegetable nursery seedlings



Program Officer and Field Coordinator monitoring a farmer household of LRP Bijula Thapa in Khung Dasmure



Vegetable Seed Production Training Successfully Conducted with Gaumukhi 1,2 Arkha Farmers.



Vegetable Seed Production Training Successfully Conducted with Gaumukhi–3, Rajwara Farmers.



Post-training expansion of cucumber and other vegetable cultivation



Management of grafted plants with fruit inspection



Alternative method of raising seedlings using bamboo shoots



Farmer Home Garden Plot



Vegetable seedling nursery in polybags under Gumose



Field Visit by SM at Farmer Home Garden



Proper Care and Management of Fruit Saplings









Sharing knowledge and information through farmer group discussion



Successful pea production under the Namaste Model



Distribution of seeds to farmers



Distribution of Fruits Sapling in Presence of ward Chairperson



Vegetable data collection and farmer interaction by LRP



Half Yearly Review Meeting with RM, ward representative



Tomato cultivation under tunnel – leader farmer



Capacity Enhancement Training to SHIP staff



Semi-Commercial Training to Leader Farmers



Farmers receiving technical guidance on the Namaste Model from SM–Agriculture and new LRP Subash Budhathoki.



Distribution of equipment's to 20% Farmer HHs



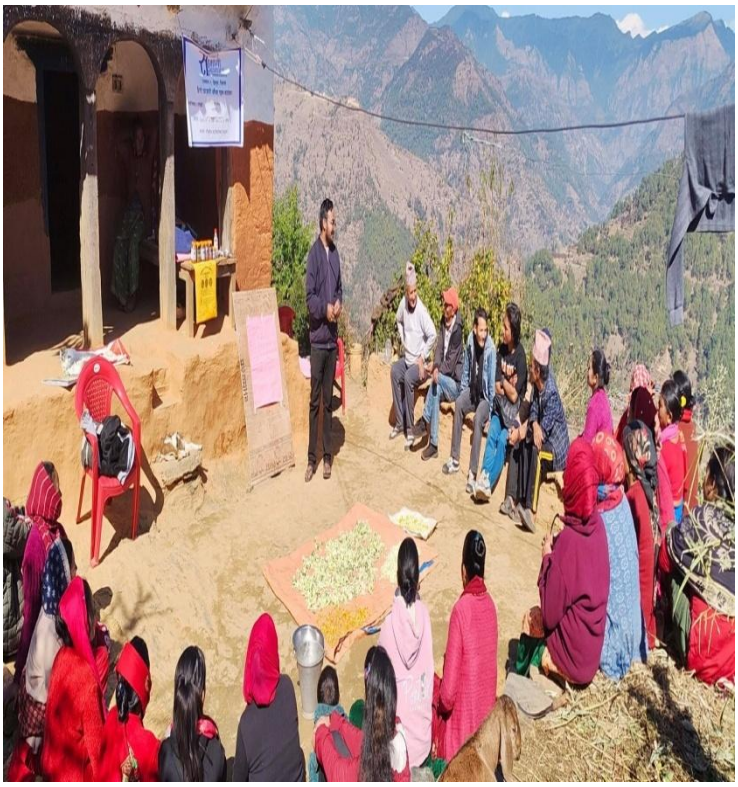
Distribution of fruit saplings (walnut and pear) to LRPs for home garden development.



Monthly meeting with LRPs along with seed and equipment distribution



Hands-on training for Amala pickle preparation.



Session conducted by the FC with training participants.



Hands-on training on cutting and drying of vegetables and fruits for further post-harvest method



Preparation of mix pickles (Raddish, cauliflower, cabbage, carrot, tomato)









Fruit Plantation and Management Training across all wards









Vegetable Produce at Farmer's Home Garden









Field Visit and Monitoring by TCF Leadership and Project Stakeholders









Distribution of fruit saplings to farmers through LRPs





Distribution of tools and equipments to farmer





Preparation of Jholmol at Farmer's Home







Market observation and gaining insights from traders at the Butwal Agriculture Produce Wholesale Market Center







Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of Farmers' Field Home Gardens





Annual Review Meeting with RM