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Griha Laxmi Rice Mill
(GLRM)

'Facilitating For the Economic Creation of Self Reliant and Empowered Society'

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Foreword 3

Introduction 4
GLRMs VMG.....5

Organization Structure 6

Program Focus 7

Approach and Strategy 8

Programmes and Projects 9

Livelihood Support Project 10

Social mobilization and women
empowerment 11

Technical backstopping for
increasing food security.....14

Some of the glimpses of the program carried out in first
quarter……..……23

Capacity Building Trainings …….……....29

FOREWORD

I have every reason to belive that when I Completely deside Can GLRM do the better job? Frequently Asked Question by the many concerned. The answer simply is '**yes**', if the need is rationale on planning and achievable indicator shows positive change. If the case reverse, the answer simply is '**no**'. GLRM are just for the supportive facilitator of government program who likely close to the grass root beneficiaries and often terminated, if qualitative results have not achieved so far.

GLRM since its inception have been dedicating for the perfection of its program on need based to the needy areas with bottom led participatory mechanism in easy and smooth manner of joint venture with community based organization.

In this regard, in the year 2013/2014(2070/2071) GLRM carried out different program activities looking for the disadvantaged grass root needy people, which is reflected through this Annual Progress Report of the Organization. I am pleased to present this Annual Report of GLRM for the year 2013. This report provides information about the organization and summary of activities carried out during this year.
In this endeavor, I would like to thank to our dedicated field staff and centre staff because of their encouraging contribution to satisfy the mission of project and organization. My special thanks and appreciation goes to the community members and its organization, relevant agencies and stakeholders at all level and technical and financial partner organization because of their constructive feedback and suggestion to achieve qualitative output of the program and organization development.

Last but not least, I also like to thank to Program Coordinator Mr. Saroj Dhal for his contribution on this report preparation and electronic support.

Thanks to all,

Regards,
(Arjun Pande)

Chief Executive Officer

1. INTRODUCTION

GLRM is a nonprofit nongovernmental organization established by a forum of multi disciplinary professionals in 2000, although it started some pilot works in rural communities since 1995. At the inception it started working in the field of socio-economic development with its own funding and local support. Later on, GLRM has been able to expand its work with a support from other organization. With the passage of time it has been able to establish itself as a pioneer organization in the field of on farm technologies.

GLRM has twelve successful years of experience of working as a premier in the field of farm/off-farm agriculture, education, health, human rights, enterprise development for business promotion, and natural resources management organization through building and strengthening the social foundation of grass root level local organizations thus benefiting thousands of rural poor of the country.

GLRM is committed to raise the social and economic condition of the rural poor by promoting income generating activities (IGA), based on local situation and needs for capacity building, inputs and other necessary services. GLRM adopts the strategies such as participatory; inclusive development; human rights based approach to development, and community's Ownership for the effective implementation of the project and long-term sustainability. Judicious use and management of locally available natural and physical resources for sustainable livelihood and environmental protection within the program and project are the features.

GLRM adopts the approach of "Process Facilitation" to express and apply the latent potential of self-help of poor people and strengthening co-operative based on need and potential as an exit point of development intervention. In this regard, it helps in the process of enlarging the choices and options of people and then gaining control over the means to realize the choices. In the process of empowering and making capable to create self-reliant enterprising society, GLRM looks for excellence through synergy effects to make livelihoods of people more sustainable rather than for perfection.

GLRM has also been able to develop its own Agricultural Resource farm in Kaski District where high value crops including spices and livestock are incorporated. These resources are also used as live materials for applied training to commercial producer.

1.1 GLRM VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

VISION

GLRM envisions lasting improvement in quality of life of deprived communities in Nepal.

MISSION

GLRM is committed to involve a wide range of stakeholders at different levels for better livelihood opportunities and empowerment of deprived communities through group processes and organization.

GOAL

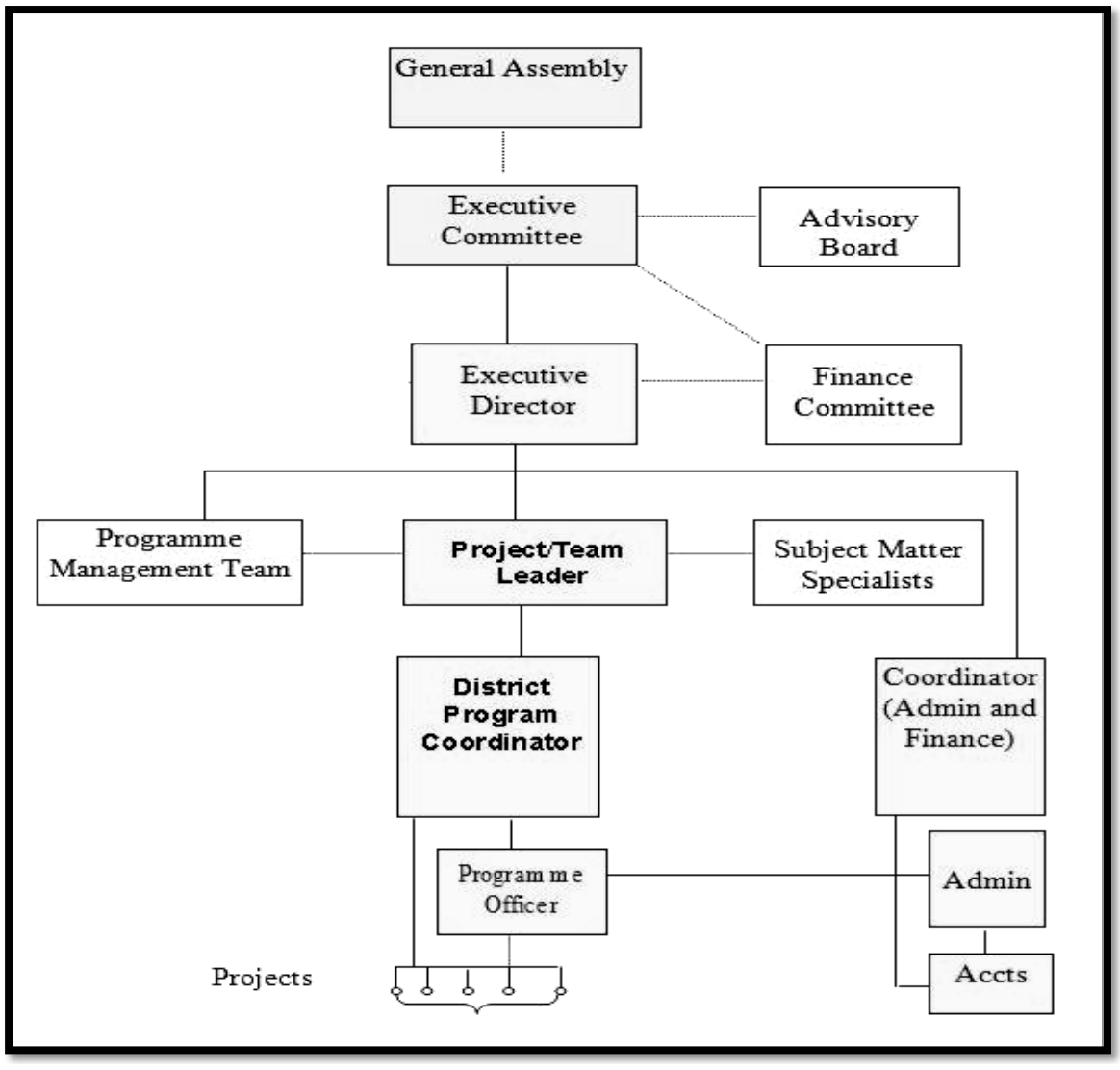
GLRM is dedicated to increase the social consciousness and economic status of the oppressed or deprived people, children and communities by creating self-employment opportunities through social capacity building and sustainable income generating enterprises.

OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of GLRM is to raise the socio-economic condition of the disadvantaged rural poor farmers through social mobilization, sustainable income generating enterprises and promotion of health and educational opportunities. However, the specific purposes are as follows:

- To facilitate the process of people-centered integrated development through people's organization, strengthening co-operatives and create awareness on development intervention.
- To promote local initiatives and participation for the development of local institution (self-help groups), local cadres (group mobilizes, and technical mobilizes) and establish saving, and its mobilization for sustainable income generating enterprises.
- To reduce poverty & hunger, improve human health and nutrition.
- To improve sustainable livelihood through potential income generation activities, enterprises and business promotion.
- To coordinate and tie up the production with marketing services and improve market information system for intervention into regional, national as well as foreign markets.
- To reduce the poverty of households by increasing their income in a sustainable way through the increased application of appropriate on-farm and off-farm agricultural enterprises and thereby upgrade their social and economic condition.
- To develop relation and linkages with all concerned organizations.

1.2 ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



1.3 PROGRAMME FOCUS

GLRM focuses its developmental work in following areas;

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

GLRM carries various activities to the disadvantaged and marginal members of the community in such a way that they will be able to achieve their daily needs using resources of the community sustainably. A sustainable livelihood activity encompasses various activities like entrepreneurship promotion, saving/credit mobilization, etc enabling them to meet their short term and long term needs.

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Education and awareness is the most integral part for the development. Unlike food, clothes and shelter, people also have the right to education. Similarly, awareness is carried out to provide information. Education and awareness program also helps in eradication of extreme poverty and make people aware of their human rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Human right encompasses activities strengthening the communities giving them the knowledge about their rights. Especially, human right activities are focused in behalf of violence against women and for the betterment of indigenous communities.

HEALTH

GLRM carries health activities taking into account of preparing a healthy community for prosperous development. Health activities cover water and sanitation, nutrition, maternal health activities and awareness raising program against epidemic diseases.

1.4 APPROACH AND STRATEGY

For effective implementation of the program GLRM has developed following approaches and strategies.

COMMUNITY BASED

Every project is implemented as per the need, interest and demand of the community.

PARTICIPATORY

People's participation on project planning, user's group formation and mobilization, action plan preparation, implementation, monitoring, follow-up and in the phase over process is mandatory. Participation on financial contribution and involvement on resource collection and mobilisation promotes the ownership filling towards the project and enhance the sustainability.

INCLUSIVE

GLRM intends for the inclusion of women, minor castes and ethnic groups for the implementation of the community development activities.

RIGHT BASED

Public awareness is needed for empowering the community people and involving in the mainstream of development. GLRM believes that it is possible only from public awareness campaign during project preparation, development and implementation by means of media advertising, community sensitization, non- formal education, trainings, meetings and personal communication.

SUSTAINABILITY

It involves mobilization of local resources and innovations, development of local technical cadre, social mobilization and institutional development and long run technical support.

ANTI CORRUPTION AND ANTI FRAUD

Corruption and fraud creates conflicts in the community and they are illegal. GLRM will maintain transparency on financial, information and planning of the project. We believe, on the anti fraud approach.

GROUP

Group approach have been proved as the best working approach where self help groups are formed including women and ethnic groups. Groups are strengthened, and mobilized to carry the messages of the programs to the community.

2. PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

2.1 Livelihood Support Project (LSP)

Background and rationale

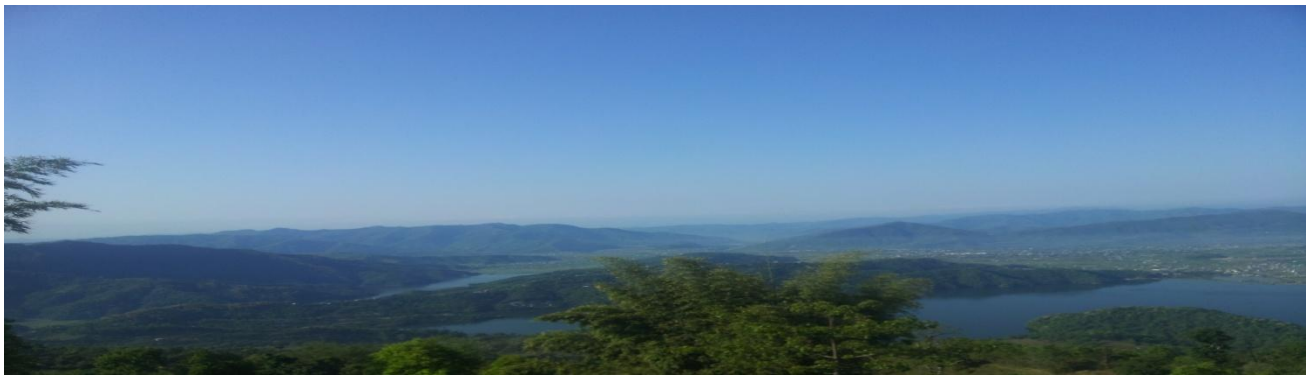
Nepal relies heavily on its agriculture sector for its economic growth. Almost 68 percent of the total population is engaged in agriculture. The sector therefore plays a vital role in providing income and employment for over 80 percent of the rural population and generating a substantial livelihood. The livelihood support project is designed and implemented as a base of commercial agricultural production thereby raising the income of the targeted beneficiaries.

The approach taken in the design of the project is premised on achieving economic growth, especially agricultural, through greater and more efficient market-oriented outputs while ensuring the sustainability of the natural resource base. It helped in increasing household incomes, in a sustainable and equitable manner by improving resource utilization while enhancing its conditions, and sustaining livelihoods.

Harnessing local by empowering communities to work cohesively and cooperatively for their own development is a key operating approach of the project. The project works with local user groups, coordinating closely with other local stakeholders such as local government entities, cooperatives, CBOs and other line agencies.

Objectives:

- the specific objective of the project is to improve sustainable livelihoods and food security through improved agricultural productivity and marketing through skill enhancement on Modern agriculture method.

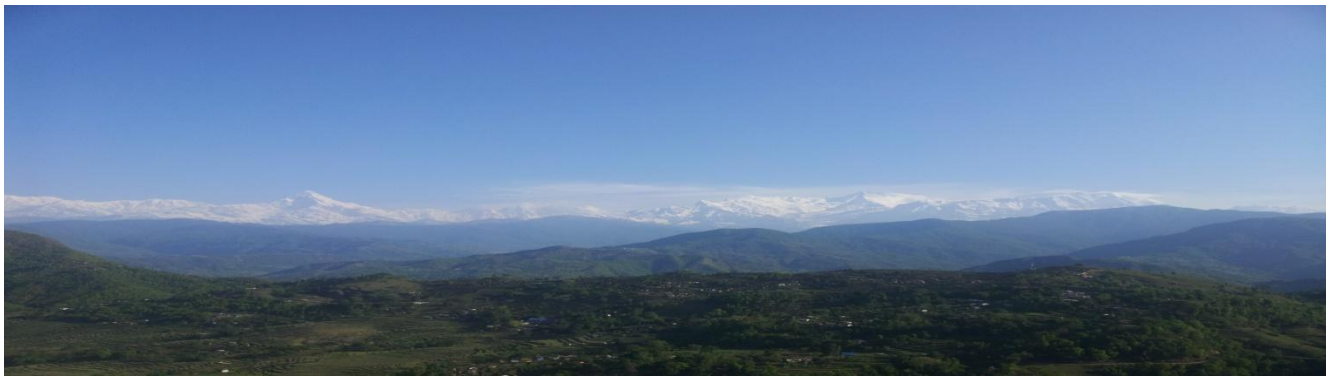


Location:Kaski,Begnsa

Beneficiaries:

- Total Number : 700(Male: 43%, Female: 57%)
- Categories: Women, Dalit, Ethnic, marginalized and minorities groups

Activities and Achievements:



Since the inception of project in Dec 2013 a total number of 700 beneficiaries were served by the project. The projects raised the awareness level of the vulnerable communities and have been capacitated by creating an appropriate environment for effective involvement in modern farming methodologies. The best achievement of the project is the introduction of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in sustainable agricultural practices. IPM was introduced through an approach known as Farmer Field School (FFS). This FFS helped the local farmers practice IPM in their agro ecological condition. The FFS provided all the necessary information from planting to harvest to the farmers which helped them develop expertise that enable them to manage their own crop management strategies. Moreover, farmer became able to know the harmful aspects of the pesticides.

Next, agricultural training and demonstration was carried out to diversify agricultural activities, improved crop yield, enrich the soil through agro forestry and prevent soil erosion. Conservation education increased the understanding among the target population of the negative impact of unsustainable resource use on their livelihoods, and opportunities for improved livelihoods and environmental security.

With a view to promote agriculture production , the project provided seeds of improved varieties of maize, paddy, mustard, ginger, beans and other vegetables to the vulnerable, marginal small farmers based on their demands and potentials to produce. With this seed support program the farmers are able to get the improved seed which they can use further for next cycle by preserving the certain amounts of their products.

Collaborative forest management was carried out to improve forest management and regulation by engaging area residents in resource governance and building bridges between them and national forest authorities.

Also, the irrigation support was provided by introducing the technologies like plastic pond, rain water harvesting, treadle pump and also providing an improved irrigation system in some places.

2.2 Social mobilization and Women empowerment through human right lobbying and policy advocacy

Background and Rationale

Nepal is a patriarchal society, where families tend to value boy children over girl children. As a result, gender inequity is a major problem. Women and girls are discriminated in many ways especially in rural areas. In project district Kaski there was biasness among men and women. Even there was number of crime against women which ranges from domestic violence to sexual exploitation. Also they were denied access to education, given smaller/nutritious foods and are expected to do more household works.

The poverty combined with traditional suppression, discrimination and exploitation of women has resulted in sexual exploitation. Because of these situations most of the girls have became the victim of trafficking. Sometimes here trafficking has become a lucrative business. Many Nepali women and girls are trafficked for the sexual acts in intra-country and inter-country (mainly with India). Most often it is poor rural girls who are lured away with promises of better jobs, money, marriage and better lives.

Severe poverty, illiteracy and lack of alternative income generation activities are the main reason that they are bound to be trafficked. So to empower women various activities such as social preparation, awareness/ education and income generation activities (sustainable livelihood) along with other support services such as women right, lobbying/counseling and

advocacy are carried out during the execution of project. Hence to address these problems GLRM carried out the project in 6 VDCs of Kaski district benefiting more than women and girls since November 2000.

Objectives:

- To empower women through promoting social awareness, right, advocacy and alternative Income Generation Activities
- Institutional development to form local CBOs

Location:

Mazathan,

Beneficiaries:

- Total Number: 600
- Categories: Women, girls , ethnic minorities

Activities and Achievements

From the starting of the project, it was carried out with intent to reduce violence against women empowering them and address trafficking. The whole activities were carried out by forming homogeneous (activities based) group approach for the establishment of community based organization. Firma institutional frame was de veloped to run the activities sustainably for the maximization of empowerment sustainably. Initially awareness and education activities helped to increase the awareness level and it helped to socially prepare and motivate the community people to participate in the program intensively.

As stated major problem for this cause is poverty. So, income generating activities (on farm and off farm) were also carried out for the sustainable livelihood. This is the strong and major activities for empowering women. For this group based high value crop produced where initial seed support along with technical backstopping was provided. High value crops and off season vegetable production was introduced among them. To the poor producer having less area of land this scheme has been and model for increasing their incomes.

Livestock support was also provided to the women where goat, pig and chicken were supplied viewing their interests. Also demonstration visit were made for the poor producer that helped them to become a professional producer.

Especially for girls sewing and cutting, embroidery and beauty parlor/beautician training were provided. Also agro food preparation like Jam, Jelly, Ketchup, Chips, Pickle, etc. helped them to earn their livelihood. With the different exposure and support their knowledge and confident level is so increased that they are capable to make their own decisions.

The saving credit mobilization activities provided with the seed money also helped them to increase their activities. With the loan some of the member even enlarged their activities thus by making greater incomes. Some of the member established a mobile shop selling their vegetables and fruits.

Thus formed community groups were strengthened by coordinating and linking with the relevant stakeholders and line agencies for policy lobbying and advocacy which is an essence for the holistic development is an important measure.

2.3 Technical backstopping for increasing food security and family income

Background and Rationale

With average GDP per capita of US$ 322 in 2006, Nepal remains the poorest in South Asia and twelfth poorest in the world. Thirty one percent of population in Nepal is still below poverty line. The incidence of poverty is much higher (35%) in rural areas than the urban centers (10%) and evidences shows that inequalities and regional disparities are ever increasing. The poor live predominantly in rural areas and engage in traditional and subsistence far ming on small plots of low quality land, have limited access to credit, infrastructure, market and basic social services, often because of remoteness and rely heavily on seasonal migration and remittance.

Certain caste, ethnic groups/marginal people, women and those living in river bank, road side, vicinity of the forest and remote areas are socially and economically excluded and lag seriously behind in terms of income, assets and most human development indicators.

The target beneficiaries are in piloting for initiation of development. The majority of the targeted people are living in river bank and forest vicinity in hut. With a miserable life full of hunger and poverty, the main basis of livelihood is seasonal migration, labors and firewood collection. Because of severe poverty and each year threat of flooding, the social status of the targeted beneficiaries is very low and imaginary.Health and sanitation, nutritious food, education for the children, good clothing, social ceremonies, etc. all are imaginary for them. The project, therefore, aims at reducing the poverty and improving the quality of life of socially excluded and marginalized people in a gender sensitive and environmentally sustainable way. The project mainly works with a priority concerns to strengthen the livelihood support mechanism through an effective support with sustainable rural livelihood alternatives.

Objectives:

- Improve the socio economic status of targeted people through social and economic development activities
- Organize the woman and disadvantaged marginal people in group and strengthen group as a local organization (CO/CBO/LSO) in an institutional manner

Location:

- Maki Khola ,madhi Khola(back Side of Begnas Lake so Far)
-

Beneficiaries:

- Total Number: 400
- Categories: Poor, Women, girls , ethnic minorities

Activities and Achievements

Awareness and skill Enhancement

The project was started with the awareness and motivation of the community members along with upgrading their skills and capacities. These activities enhanced basic and functional literacy and numeracy skills as well as awareness level on some important aspects such as community health, personal sanitation and hygiene. With the awareness activities, beneficiaries became familiar with the contemporary Nepali laws, human rights and gender issues. From this numbers of target beneficiaries have not only been rendered legally literate but also they were capable to transform that knowledge to others in the community forum. For the awareness raising five excursions were made which helped them to build confidence in them and they have developed habits of learning while being in the groups.

Institutional Development

The project mainly comprised establishment and strengthening of the local Self Help Groups (SHGs) and run in a sustainable manner. For this, the project run various kind of skill development trainings like saving/credit, institutional development, leadership development, book-keeping and group management to the SHG members. These SHGs has been continuously getting support from the organization in its development until it is transformed to cooperatives and get official status from the concerned agencies. These SHGs now have been able to make their own decision and are able to invest in developmental activities and to start any new business with their collected funds.

Health and sanitation

Health and sanitation is another major aspect to be addressed in this area. Within the period of project implementation several health camps and checkups were carried. This helped to find the diseases in them and to make a timely treatment. Also the awareness programs on health related issues helped them to be informed about the different diseases like water borne diseases, etc. With their own initiation GLRM supported from this project on safe drinking water. Also the sanitation programs at the school helped children to get more information and changed their habits to be clean. In this program children have to brush their tooth in the school when they arrive and each of them were supplied with handkerchiefs and nail cutter to keep them clean.

Income generation

With the view of enhancing the farmers' skill and knowledge on improved crop cultivation and production, farmers' field school have been accomplished, thus benefiting numerous of farmers. Knowledge of IPM in FFS changed their farming methodologies and reduced the use of pesticides in their crops. With the organization support and the investment from SHGs income generating activities like livestock, commercial farming, intensive crop farming, seasonal and off seasonal vegetable production are promoted. With the credit borrowed, many women households' members have also undertaken income generation activities such as candle making, goats and pigs raising, vegetable farming, etc. These activities helped members to improve their food security status and nutritional condition.

2.4 Water Supply
Project Title:
"Save the disadvantaged marginal people of far rural remote areas people for Water supply in Dharapani Begnas -9,kaski District."

Background

Objective
The overall objective of the project is to eliminate water Supply. However the specific objectives are enlisted as:

- To mobilize and empower the marginal community people socially and motivate them for strengthening local organization institutionally at least five in each VDC to cater all preventive water issue through various level of awareness program using different communication media in given time period.
- To capacitate community members through various level of capacity building training at VDC level to ensure timely problem of water shortage diagnosis and treatment as fresh water .
- To support Community through treatment of water and technical backstopping at VDC level periodically and to coordinate and collaborate among government and nongovernment institution.
- To provide the drinking water for marginal people to Survive healthy life.

Achievement

S.N.	Activity	Planned Output	Output achieved	Variance
1	Village Selection	5Village (Dharapani,Audabari,kandel thur, Baspani ,Dada Pari)	5 Village as per recommendation of team member each house taps of water.	
2	Program Orientation	(Municipality level)	Village Level – 5 Village Level – 5 In total of 13	In Village one and one at Central Regional Directorate Water tank Office. Due to scattered program location in some Village performed two orientation programs
3	Community Group Formation (Groups are responsible to carry out the fresh water messages as a grass root level motivator and messenger and act as a bridge between community people and service provider)	Five station groups at each Village in total of 40 house hold groups	40 House hold groups have been formed.	In Kandel thur because of interested people one more groups have been formed. Demands from other community are also coming up to involve in the group so from the given resources or from the organization resources to some extent group will be formed in second quarter.
4	Awareness raising (street drama, speech, group meeting and visit)	Awareness level of the participating community members against Fresh Clean increased	60% of the house hold members are aware about the water Clean and 40% of community people aware of Water save	Increasing day by day.
5	Water testing and treatment (as suggested by	At least one from each group per month	2 house hold water tested where found Clean water.	Group of house hold formation has recently completed and case

	household group members)			finding initiated by some of the groups.
6	Capacity Building Training	Community house hold members=40 Health water Technician=1	CM=40 H W T=1	
7	Coordination, Linkage and networking at various level with different stakeholders	Regular 1 technician for motor of water pump on and off every schedule per day	Regular	From Community
8	Monitoring	At activities and output level	As per need	From GLRM

Monitoring

During this quarter mainly the activities carried out in the grass root level were monitored by GLRM. Monitoring was carried out for successfully implementing the activities to bring qualitative output and to make necessary suggestions at grass root level.

Problems encountered

Being awarded from GLRM is the organization to carry out the program to the grass root level in the far rural remote areas. It is found that to carry out the task is really challenging. This is the first initiation with innovative approach to make groups to carry out the healthy water related activities. Majority of the people are involved in agriculture and being the period of farming people were unable to attend the meeting at the given time. So, repeatedly the time has to be fixed.

Recommendation/Suggestion

Program to the needy people of needy area is felt rationale for addressing the serious issues of shortage of drink water for the deprived community of far rural remote areas of hilly district. So it is recommended to include such beneficiaries who really in need of healthy water supply services.

Message from the Community

On behalf of strengthened group from the community expressed warm thanks to GLRM partnership team for providing support on the move of drinking water in the remote hilly

areasof Begnas kaski , Nepal which is so rationale for providing new life to the Needy Communityas well as marginal community.

Recent Case Finding

"A Case Study"

A 50 year old Mr. Kamal Raj kandel a resident of Lekhnath ward no 10, expressed his gratitude to GLRM because of Technical resource provider

Mr. Kamalraj & Kandel community have been suffering drinking water Past decade but treated as a simple water pump moter had taken an active member of the kandel Thur Group strengthened by GLRM .

Mr and Mrs Kamalraj now exclaimed with pleasure that existence of GLRM in the Village has gifted us a new life.

"Just one week before (Nov may, 2013) when I went to the Dharapai for the case study of Clean drinking water .

Mr Kamal raj Kandel is resident of Kandel thur ward no 9, belonging minority of deprived Clean drinking water community. His family (wife and three children) express to GLRM so many thanks for Cooperation of technical Resource provider, past year the house hould conflit of shortage drinking water in Kandel thur in addition they are very happy to get drinkig water.

Mr Kalkata priwar in his own word expressed sincere thanks to GLRM for a suggestion to visit the Water tank station and motivating to get drinking water Deprived Dalit Communities Healthy new life. He also added the commitment for the regular use of clean water and devoid of alcohol habit in their traditional societies.

Group Details

S.N.	House Holder Leader Name	Location	House Member
1.	Kamal Raj Kandel	Kandel Thur	4
2.	Krishna kandel	Kandel Thur	8
3.	Prakash Chandra Kandel	Kandel Thur	7
4.	Bishu Raj Kandel	Kandel Thur	7
5.	Manahari Kandel	Kandel Thur	6
6.	Shankar kandel	Kandel Thur	4
7.	Shiva Kandel	Kandel Thur	3
8.	Satya Raj kandel	Kandel Thur	4
9.	Dharma raj kandel	Kandel Thur	3
10.	Krishna kandel	Kandel Thur	5
11.	Chabi Raman Kandel	Kandel Thur	8
12.	Narayan Tripathi	Audhayabari	6
13.	Narayan Ranabhat	Audhayabari	8
14.	Surya ranabhat	Audhayabari	5
15.	Avayamunu Tripathi	Audhayabari	6
16.	Rajkumar Tirpathi	Audhayabari	3
17.	Deveraj Ranabhat	Audhayabari	4
18.	Laxchu Ranabhat	Audhayabari	7
19.	Teka ranabhat	Audhayabari	4
20.	Bhanu kandel	Kandel Thur	5
21.	Basanta kandel	Kande Thur	5
22.	Shree Bhadra Kandel	Kandel Thur	4
23.	Ghanath Pande	Dharapani	5
24.	Krishna Prasad kandel	Dharapani	7
25.	Bishnu Tiwari	Dharapani	5
26.	Megraj Paudel	Dharapani	6
27.	Santi paudel	Dharapani	5
28.	Parsuram paudel	Dharapani	5
29.	Mabira Sunar	Sunar Thur	5
30.	Kala Sunar	Sunar Thur	7
31.	Sana Kancha Sunar	Sunar Thur	4
32.	Ranbadhur sunar	Sunar thur	5
33.	Ratan pariwar	Pariwar thur	4
34.	Kalkata pariwar	Pariwar thur	8
35.	Joga pariwar	Pariwar thur	4

36.	Ganash pariwar	Pariwar thur	3
37.	Bikash pariwar	Pariwar thur	4
38.	Marija pariwar	Pariwar thur	3
39.	Jutha Sunar	Dada pari	5
40.	Gambira Sunar	Dada pari	5
	Total Beneficiary of Drinking Water		206

*Group Contains at least of 40members to 206 members.

Figure :- Drinking Water &Road Construction in Begnas Through Water pump& Excavator by Coordination of GLRM & Financial Support by Annual Budget Government of Nepal.

Some of the glimpses of the program carried out in first quarter

Figure: Transplantation

Figure: Negotiation for Seed bank with peer (NGO) Leader, Nepalese traditional seed Collection and demonstration as well as exchange east to west of Nepal

National level Coordination and linkage of agriculture and food energy seminar participation with Government higher authorities'.

Figure: Agriculture promotion & rewarded by Communities.

Figure:Training Participation for financial and Management Software (FAMAS)

Figure: Rural remote working community.

2.5 Capacity building training on off farm, on farm IG activities and Management

With the long and varied experiences in different sectors, GLRM carried out capacity building training of different duration to different level audience involving in various development interventions with the partnership support from various organization. They were as follows:

SN	Title of the training	Duration	Target audience	No. of events	Participants per event	Method used
1	Homestead Ecological Gardening	3-4 days	Development facilitator and commercial producer	8	22-30	Group work and practical in Agriculture Resource Farm
2	Off season vegetable production and marketing	3-4 days	Semi and commercial producer	23	20-25	Group work and practical in Agriculture Resource Farm
3	Improved Goat husbandry	3days	Producer farmer	15	21-25	Group work and practical in Agriculture Resource Farm
4	Vegetable production and marketing	8 days	Semi and commercial producer	6	28-32	Theoretical followed by practical and market observation
5	Cooperative strengthening	3days	Cooperative and group leader	13	22-26	Theoretical, plenary, group discussion and presentation
6	Organic vegetable production	3days	Vegetable producer farmer	9	19-26	Group work and practical in Agriculture Resource Farm
7	Leadership development	3days	Community group and cooperative leader	12	21-23	Theoretical, plenary, group discussion and presentation
8	Project Proposal Writing	3 days	Community group and cooperative leader	7	20-25	Theoretical, plenary, group discussion and presentation
9	Professional Report Writing	3 days	Project manager and coordinator	6	17-22	Theoretical, plenary, group discussion and presentation
10	Institutional Development	3 days	Community group members	9	25-30	Theoretical, plenary, group discussion and presentation

THANK YOU VERY MUCH