



CEAPRED
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ANNUAL **REPORT**

2024-2025

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE



OUR SINCERE GRATITUDE TO NEPAL GOVERNMENT, DONORS AND PARTNERS

ACRONYMS

ADH	Aktion Deutschland Hilft (Germany)
ADS	Agriculture Development Strategy
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AWO	Arbeiterwohlfahrt
ASDS	Agriculture Sector Development Strategy
AVCD	Agricultural Value Chain Development
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.
B2B	Business-to-Business
CEAPRED	Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development or sometimes named by Center
CHF	Swiss Franc
CLC	Community Learning Center
CRA	Climate Resilient Agriculture
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
ED	Executive Director
EU	European Union
FA	Field Action
FCDO	Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office
FFS	Farmers' Field School
FSNH	Food Security Nutrition and Health
FtF	Feed the Future
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
G2G	Government to Government
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRAPE	Green Resilient Agriculture productivity and Ecosystem
HHs	Households
HI-CAS	Integrated Climate Adaptation Solution for Hindu Kush Himalaya

HI-REAP	Himalayan Resilience Enabling Action Program
HKI	Helen Keller International
IASPs	Integrated Adaptation Solution Packages
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IR	Intermediate Result
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MoLMAC	Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives
MSNP	Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan
MSD	Market Systems Development
MWU	Mid-Western University
NAMDP	Nepal Agricultural Market Development Program
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPR	Nepali Rupee
NSA	Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture
PADS	Provincial Agriculture Development Strategy
PLNFSDC	Provincial Level Nutrition and Food Security Directive Committee
PMAMP	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project
RM	Rural Municipality
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SIP	Small Irrigation Program
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
TA	Technical Assistance
WHH	Welthungerhilfe

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

It is truly remarkable that more than three decades have passed since the **Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED)** began its journey to improve the lives of disadvantaged communities in Nepal. Over the decades, CEAPRED has grown in experience and impact, yet we continue to see ourselves as a learning organization - constantly evolving, innovating, and deepening our contributions to inclusive and sustainable development.



I am pleased to present CEAPRED's Annual Report for the year 2024–2025, which provides a comprehensive overview of our initiatives and achievements during the year. As in the past, our work remained focused on three core thematic areas:

- 1. Rural poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement*
- 2. Sustainable ecosystem and environmental management*
- 3. Action-oriented policy research*

During the reporting year, CEAPRED made significant progress in promoting private sector engagement, advancing climate-resilient agricultural technologies, strengthening agricultural value chains, supporting small and medium agro-based enterprises, and expanding vocational training opportunities for youth. Since its establishment, CEAPRED has worked with over 613,000 families, mostly from poor and marginalized communities, helping them combat poverty and hunger in collective and transformative ways. While we take pride in these achievements, we recognize that much remains to be done. Our aspiration to reach more people, deliver broader services, and generate deeper, lasting impacts continues to drive our mission forward.

Nepal's social and political landscape has evolved dramatically over the past three decades, bringing new challenges and expectations. Yet, two things remain constant: the urgent needs of the poor and disadvantaged, and CEAPRED's unwavering commitment to serve them. Empowering people to build dignified lives and strengthen their voices in society continues to be the foundation of our institutional mission and values.

We firmly believe that sustainable development is possible only through collaboration. I take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our donors, partners, and well-wishers for their continued trust and support. Your partnership has been the cornerstone of our progress, and we look forward to working together to create even greater, lasting positive change in the communities we serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hari Krishna Upadhyaya'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a white background.

Hari Krishna Upadhyaya, PhD

Chairperson
CEAPRED

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the remarkable journey of CEAPRED, which proudly celebrates 34 years of dedicated service to Nepal's development. Since its inception, CEAPRED has remained steadfast in its mission to reduce poverty, ensure food and nutritional security, and uplift the living standards of marginalized and disadvantaged families across the country. Over the years, we have pioneered and promoted a wide range of technological, social, and environmental innovations, which have brought meaningful and lasting improvements to the lives of our targeted communities.



Throughout this reporting year, CEAPRED continued to build on its legacy by implementing programs that focus on enhancing livelihoods, developing market systems, fostering climate adaptation, strengthening private sector engagement, and promoting agribusiness-led economic recovery. These efforts have become integral to our long-term development strategy, aimed at ensuring that communities are not only empowered today but are also better equipped to face future social, economic, and environmental challenges confidently and resiliently.

The achievements highlighted in this report reflect the collective dedication and collaboration of many individuals and institutions. I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to our dedicated staff members for their tireless commitment, professionalism, and passion for community service. Our sincere gratitude also goes to our development partners, donors, and stakeholders for their invaluable financial and technical support, and to the Executive Committee and the Government of Nepal for their continued guidance, encouragement, and trust in our work. Their partnership has been the cornerstone of CEAPRED's growth and success.

I would also like to extend special thanks to Ms. Neha Thapa and Mr. Ganesh Acharya for their commendable efforts in compiling and presenting this Annual Report in its present form.

As we look ahead, CEAPRED remains fully committed to serve excellently, transparently, and accountably. We will continue to strengthen our institutional capacity, refine our approaches, and enhance the quality and impact of our interventions - ensuring that our organization remains responsive to emerging challenges and continues to serve the people of Nepal with dedication and purpose.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jaya Mukunda Khanal'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

Jaya Mukunda Khanal
Executive Director
CEAPRED

1. OVERVIEW OF CEAPRED

Introduction

The Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization (NGO) established in 1991. CEAPRED's main focus is on empowerment of the poor and marginalized communities by strengthening the food security and livelihoods of disadvantaged groups, especially women and smallholder farmers.

Over time, CEAPRED has emerged as a significant contributor in the areas of rural poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, and sustainable environmental management. This has been made possible through strong partnerships with government agencies, the private sector, bilateral donors, and international organizations engaged in agricultural development, climate change adaptation, and environmental sustainability.

By sharing its expertise, knowledge, skills, and innovations with both public and private actors, CEAPRED has built a collaborative culture that defines its values and operations. This approach has positioned the organization as a trusted partner, increasingly recognized by the government and international agencies in the areas of agriculture development and climate change adaptation.

Vision

CEAPRED's vision is "High, inclusive and sustainable rural and agricultural growth capable of contributing to poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement of the poor in Nepal".

Mission

CEAPRED's mission is to widen improved, sustainable livelihood options for poor and the disadvantaged communities in a gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly manner.

Objectives

The overall objective of CEAPRED is to reduce poverty, improve food and nutrition security and empower women, deprived and disadvantaged communities, so that they can live a decent life -socially, politically and economically. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To promote commercial high-value agriculture, livestock and agro-processing activities based on local and natural comparative advantages.
2. To introduce production technologies that safeguard human health and the environment.
3. To design and deliver specialized package of development services to ensure active participation, decision-making and benefit sharing by the deprived and disadvantaged groups including women.
4. To organize, train and institutionalize local community groups so that the development process is locally owned, managed and sustained.

Target beneficiaries

CEAPRED primarily serves poor, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups, with a special focus on women, youth, Dalits, and ethnic minorities. Its secondary beneficiaries include private sector actors and business communities involved in value chain development, as well as local NGOs, community-based organizations, and cooperatives that act as channels for delivering development services at the grassroots level. In addition, CEAPRED works in close coordination with government agencies at the local, provincial, and federal levels to support policy development and program implementation.

Implementation Strategy

Poor and marginalized communities often face limitation in organization, skills, capacity, and confidence, making it harder for them to fully benefit from development initiatives. To address this, CEAPRED applies a comprehensive three-fold strategies:

- 1. Social Mobilization:** This approach builds confidence and collective strength among disadvantaged groups. By involving them in identifying their challenges, opportunities, and priorities, social mobilization lays the groundwork for planning and implementing activities that reflect their actual development needs.
- 2. Capacity Building:** CEAPRED emphasizes on strengthening the skills and abilities of women, poor, and marginalized groups. This ensures their preparedness to carry out identified priorities and make meaningful contributions to project results.
- 3. Local Institution Building:** This component focuses on creating community-based organizations that enable the poor to sustain and expand development initiatives. These institutions empower communities to manage their own development pathways, even beyond the life of external support.

Through these strategies, CEAPRED has been successful to enable the poor and marginalized groups it worked with to overcome barriers, participate actively in the development process, and gain lasting benefits from development programs.

Governance

CEAPRED is governed by an Executive Committee elected every four years by the General Assembly. The committee is responsible for shaping policies and setting the organization's overall direction. The Chairperson of the Executive Committee also serves as CEAPRED's chief executive, with both the Chairperson and members serving voluntarily, reflecting their commitment to the organization's mission.

Day-to-day operations are led by the Executive Director (ED), who oversees planning, execution, and monitoring of programs to ensure that the activities remain aligned with CEAPRED's strategic objectives. The ED is supported by a team of professionals and staff who provide expertise across different areas, enabling effective implementation of programs. This governance and management structure ensures transparency, accountability, and a strong strategic focus in advancing CEAPRED's mission of sustainable development.

During the reporting period, the Executive Committee held five meetings to decide on key agendas. As per practice, the 36th Annual General Meeting (AGM) was conducted on Friday, October 4, 2024.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Dr. Hari Krishna Upadhyaya
Executive Chairperson



Dr. Munni Sharma
Vice Chairperson



Mr. Bharat Prasad Upadhyay
Treasurer



Mr. Indra Raj Pandey
Member



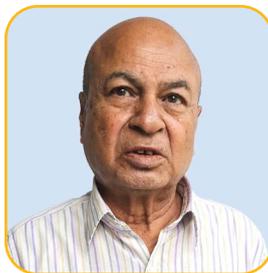
Ms. Sarala Sharma Poudel
Member



Dr. Ramchandra Lamichhane
Member



Mr. Bed Prasad Bhattarai
Member



Dr. Pius Raj Mishra
Advisor to the Executive Committee

CEAPRED's ORGANOGRAM



2. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACHIEVEMENTS

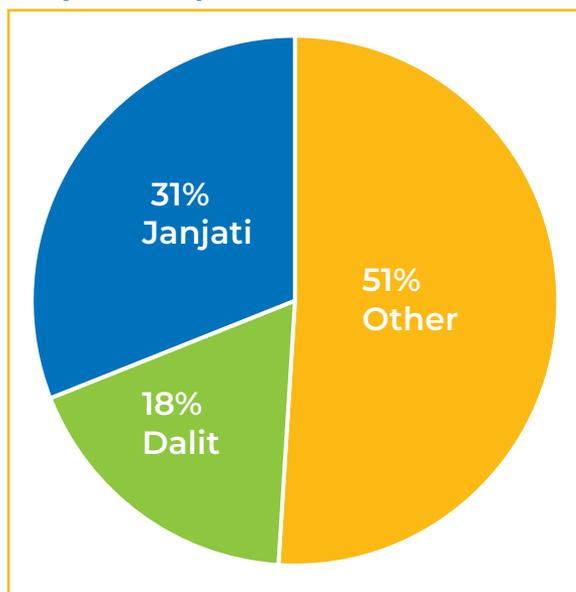
During the past 34 years of operation, CEAPRED has successfully concluded 116 projects, achieving notable progress across several key areas. Four projects are currently ongoing. The organization has reached 74 districts, benefiting 613,795 households organized in 27,594 groups, comprising 18% Dalit, 31% Janajati and 51% others. Two-thirds of the beneficiaries are women. CEAPRED helped organize 348 rural/farmer cooperatives with a nearly equal distribution of female and male members. A total of 197,070 training events were organized, cumulatively engaging 3,443,173 participants.

CEAPREDS's achievements as of June 2025

S.N	Indicators	Unit	Total	Remarks
1	Districts covered	No	74	Out of 77
2	Households Covered	No	613,795	
2.1	<i>Dalit</i>	No	110,877	18.1%
2.2	<i>Janjati</i>	No	187,857	30.6%
2.3	Other	No	315,061	51.3%
2.4	Female Member	No	406,518	66.2%
3	Groups formed	No	27,594	
3.1	Cooperatives Registered (<i>Ag and Multipurpose</i>)	No	348	
3.1.1	Female Member	No	15,997	47.1%
3.1.2	Male Member	No	17,971	52.9%
3.1.3	Total Member	No	33,968	
4	Training Organized	Events	197,070	
4.1	<i>Dalit</i> Female Participants	No	243,864	7.1%
4.2	<i>Janjati</i> Female Participants	No	985,392	28.6%
4.3	Other Female Participants	No	1,213,478	35.2%
4.4	<i>Dalit</i> Male Participants	No	88,906	2.6%
4.5	<i>Janjati</i> Male Participants	No	352,368	10.2%
4.6	Other Male Participants	No	559,165	16.2%
4.7	Total Participants	No	3,443,173	

S.N	Indicators	Unit	Total	Remarks
5	Total Infrastructures Developed	No	92,593	
5.1	Micro-Irrigation Support (<i>waste water collection pond, Treadle pumps, Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation</i>)	No	80,159	
5.1.1	HHs benefitted	No	90,534	
5.1.2	Command area	Ha	3,838	
5.2	Community Managed Small Irrigation Support (<i>Shallow tube well, Lift Irrigation, Surface irrigation etc.</i>)	No	7,417	
5.2.1	HHs benefitted	No	92,076	
5.2.2	Command area	Ha	72,361	
5.3	Culverts/Foot bridges	No	34	
5.4	Cooperative/Community/Collection Centers	No	614	
5.5	Micro-hydro power	No	10	
5.6	Drinking water schemes	No	1,352	
5.7	Animal sheds	No	3,007	

Graphical representation



3. KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF 2024-2025

In 2024–2025, CEAPRED continued to focus on improving the livelihoods of marginalized communities through agriculture-based interventions, with an emphasis on local capacity building, climate resilience and market development.

CEAPRED also played an instrumental role in reviewing Nepal's Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) and developing the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) with support from IFAD and MoALD. The revised strategy emphasizes resilience, inclusiveness, competitiveness, and climate adaptation, providing a strong framework for agricultural transformation. Meanwhile, CEAPRED contributed to USAID-funded projects such as Agricultural Inputs, Agricultural Transformation, and Integrated Nutrition, though these were prematurely

terminated in January 2025 following a U.S. government's directive. Despite this setback, the projects made some early contributions in the areas of policy support, market system strengthening, and nutrition-sensitive agriculture. Similarly, CEAPRED hosted a landscape journey for municipal authorities from five districts for scaling up the Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) as Nature-based Solution.

In summary, CEAPRED successfully implemented nine projects during the year. Unfortunately, the Center had to close three USAID funded projects after termination notice from USAID. Integrated Climate Adaptation Solution for Hindu Kush Himalaya Region (HI-CAS) project is scheduled to kick off in the coming fiscal year.

4. PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2024-2025

4.1 Skill Up! Empowering Vulnerable Youths Through Competencies and Decent Income for Sustainable Perspectives

The Skill Up! Project, **“Empowering Vulnerable Youths through Competencies and Decent Income for Sustainable Perspectives”** launched in October 2024 is a two and half year project funded by BMZ and implemented by CEAPRED in partnership with WHH, as the second phase of the Skill Up! “Strengthening Skills Development, Creating Future Perspective”. The project aims to promote inclusive economic development through promotion of green economy, employment creation, economic prosperity, environmental protection and inclusive development in Surkhet and Kanchanpur districts. The project focuses on promoting individual, social, and economic growth while enhancing participation by equipping youth with essential life skills. This approach involves

collaboration with local governments, private and non-profit sectors, and communities to create an enabling environment for economic growth. That seeks to foster employment and self-employment opportunities, empowering vulnerable groups such as youth marginalized group and women.

The project aims to directly benefit 1080 individuals through skill transfer activities for employment generation. The project has successfully kicked off its activities in Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces by bringing together provincial ministers, municipal leaders, government officials, media, and stakeholders to formalize the project’s objectives and implementation modality. Similarly, several coordination meetings



FIGURE 1: Advance tailoring training in Birendranagar, Surkhet

were held with municipalities in Surkhet and Kanchanpur, aligning project priorities with local development agendas.

The tangible outputs during the period include the completion of a comprehensive labor market study to identify viable self-employment and wage-employment opportunities for youth. In addition, a baseline survey was carried out using digital tools, focus group discussions (FGDs), and key informant interviews (KIs).

In coordination with the provincial government, the project further raised awareness of climate-smart practices through three major campaigns, namely the National Biodiversity Day Celebration, Local Food Festival and Demonstration, and Pesticide-Free Week Campaign. In terms of capacity-building, 41 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were formed, engaging 772 participants, 96 percent of whom were women, who were trained in climate smart and organic farming practices. Additionally, four orientation sessions were organized for 84 FFS leaders and co-leaders to strengthen facilitation and enterprise skills. The project also initiated short vocational courses in commercial vegetable production and poultry farming, goat raising, nature guiding, and tailoring. Similarly, a 65-day garment fabrication

training was conducted at Birendranagar in Surkhet with 20 participants.

The project has envisioned its outcomes through improved knowledge and practical skills among youth and women in both agricultural practices and vocational trades, laying the foundation for future self-employment and enterprise development. The high participation of women (96 percent in FFS) highlighted the project's contribution to women's empowerment and gender-inclusive skill development. Awareness events fostered community-level understanding of sustainable, climate-smart agricultural practices, while the involvement of municipalities through regular coordination meetings enhanced collaboration and encouraged integration of project activities into local planning processes.

The labor market study and baseline survey provided evidence for more targeted interventions and support systems for the future. Despite these achievements, the project faced several challenges, including low awareness and motivation among beneficiaries, high rates of youth migration for foreign employment, low education level limiting the uptake of training, inadequate post-training support mechanisms, and resource constraints.



FIGURE 2: Pesticide Free Week awareness rally, Birendranagar, Surkhet.

4.2 Food Security, Nutrition and Health (FSNH)

The Food Security, Nutrition and Health (FSNH) project, funded by Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH Germany) and implemented by CEAPRED in collaboration with Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) International, is dedicated to fostering inclusive economic development in Buddhahumi Municipality of Kapilvastu district. Launched on 1 May 2024, this 18-month initiative seeks to promote environmentally sustainable agriculture while ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups such as women, Dalits, and ethnic minorities. The project aims to strengthen food security and household income by increasing the production of nutritious foods through climate-resilient technologies and diversified farming systems, including the cultivation of cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, and poultry. Alongside agriculture, the project prioritizes health improvements by enhancing reproductive healthcare and upgrading WASH facilities. These objectives are being pursued in partnership with local health posts, schools, and the municipality, supported by mobile health camps to expand access to quality services.

The project has contributed to significant outcomes in improving the resilience, health, and socio-economic well-being of vulnerable women and adolescent girls. By forming 15 women's groups covering 330 HHs and 15 adolescent girls' groups covering 161 adolescent girls with members from diverse social backgrounds, the project enhanced community organization, participation, and empowerment. Through the promotion of climate-smart and diversified agriculture, including home gardens, integrated vegetable and fruit plots, and the distribution of resilient technologies like drip irrigation and poly-houses, households were able to improve food production, diversify diets, and strengthen food security. A notable result was that 80% of beneficiaries adopted diversified

diets, while nearly half of the households were linked to local markets, boosting income and economic resilience. Improved irrigation systems also enhanced access to water for farming, further contributing to agricultural sustainability.

On the health front, the project made tangible improvements in reproductive and sexual health by reaching nearly 1,000 women and girls through mobile health camps and conducting numerous awareness sessions on menstrual hygiene, reproductive care, and safe water practices. The distribution and training on reusable sanitary pads provided a sustainable solution to menstrual hygiene needs, while school-based WASH initiatives and nutrition education reached hundreds of students, fostering healthier practices in younger generations. The project has strengthened the capacity of Female Community Health Volunteers and upgraded local health posts with equipment, thereby improving the availability and quality of reproductive health services at the community level.

Overall, the FSNH project demonstrated the effectiveness of integrating food security, nutrition, WASH, and healthcare interventions. By linking households to markets, strengthening agricultural resilience, promoting sustainable hygiene practices, and improving reproductive healthcare services, the project not only enhanced livelihoods but also contributed to long-term well-being and empowerment of women and adolescents. Despite initial challenges in irrigation and health camp implementation, adaptive strategies and strong coordination with government and local institutions ensured successful outcomes, leaving behind valuable lessons on flexibility, sustainability, and integrated programming.

4.3 The Himalayan Resilience Enabling Action Programme (HI-REAP)

The Himalayan Resilience Enabling Action Programme (HI-REAP), funded by the UK's FCDO and implemented in partnership with ICIMOD, aims to strengthen the resilience of mountain communities in Nepal through GESI-responsive agro-ecological solutions and springshed management as Nature-based Solutions (NbS). In its first phase from July 2024 to March 2025, the project strengthened climate resilience in six districts, Dailekh, Surkhet, Salyan, Rasuwa, Khotang, and Kavre, and the project has been extended until December 2026 with a focus on four districts: Surkhet, Salyan, Khotang, and Kavre. By March 2025, the project established 13 Community Learning Centers (CLCs) as hubs for climate resilient agriculture, leading to the widespread adoption of organic practices and technologies by farmers, with over 60% women participating in trainings. The lessons from the project's first phase have been expanded and strengthened in the second phase. In addition to the project's own efforts, local governments are now actively

promoting the scaling of GESI-responsive and nature-based solutions in agro- ecological and springshed management.

Capacity building activities reached hundreds of farmers and water user groups, strengthening their technical skills, governance, and confidence to adopt NbS. Springshed management in Namobuddha Municipality demonstrated tangible impact, with the construction of 1,636 trenches, 24 recharge ponds, and 37 check dams, alongside planting 1,700 seedlings, which improved water flow, retention, and biodiversity. Communities showed strong ownership by initiating local fundraising mechanisms, while municipalities like Namobuddha and Halesi Tuwachung allocated budgets for springshed and agroecology interventions. Local governments also began mainstreaming NbS into their annual plans and some of them have independently established new CLCs for long-term sustainability.



FIGURE 3: : Mid-West University students trained on the preparation of Jhol mol 1, 2 & 3

Key outcomes included 62% women's participation with wider adoption of climate-resilient farming, women's leadership in community practices, enhanced water security, stronger municipal ownership, improved food and nutrition security, and vibrant multi-stakeholder learning platforms. Overall, HI-REAP interventions have brought measurable improvements in food security, water availability, gender inclusion, and institutional ownership, providing a strong foundation for the project's extension until 2026 and wider scaling across the Himalayan region.



FIGURE 4: Lead farmer from Surkhet imparting training to bachelor level students of MWU for the preparation of vermi-wash.

4.4 Nepal Agricultural Market Development Program (NAMDP- Sahaj) Phase II

The Nepal Agricultural Market Development Program II (NAMDP), locally known as Sahaj, is a bilateral initiative between the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Nepal, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). Managed by Swisscontact in partnership with CEAPRED, the project has generated employment and income for Nepal's rural population, especially women and disadvantaged groups.

Currently in its second phase, Sahaj focuses on Koshi Province entirely, enhancing value chains of vegetables, maize, dairy, and large cardamom. The program applies the Market System Development (MSD) approach, emphasizing facilitation, adaptive management, and systemic change to stimulate private sector investment, accelerate SME growth, and create sustainable jobs.

A notable achievement of Phase II has been the collaboration between NAMDP and the

Small Irrigation Program (SIP). At the outset, the two SDC-funded projects, with different mandates, agreed to collaborate: SIP ensuring year-round irrigation and NAMDP connecting Water User Group farmers to markets. Despite initial uncertainties, the partnership has delivered impressive results. Over 2,500 farmers sold vegetables commercially through B2B meetings, generating sales of more than 1,900 MT worth NPR 72 million. Additionally, 134 farmers became local collectors, strengthening aggregation and supply chains, while over 9,000 farmers accessed the provincial market price information system, improving their negotiation capacity.

The collaboration between NAMDP and SIP illustrates how aligning distinct interventions can amplify impact. It shows the value of starting joint planning early, building one team with shared goals, fostering open communication, and ensuring committed leadership. These lessons highlight how

project synergy can transform systemic constraints into opportunities for farmers and agribusinesses.

Additionally, NAMDP II has significantly expanded its outreach and impact in Koshi Province. More than 1,565 jobs were created, including 167 directly through partners, while over 36,300 farmers experienced an increase in income. The program also strengthened agribusinesses, with 616 Agri-SMEs using paid services and 25 new innovative services introduced to the province, further diversifying market opportunities. Importantly, NAMDP mobilized substantial investment, with the private sector contributing NPR 313.32 million (CHF 2.08 million, 61%) and the government investing NPR 148.34 million (CHF 0.99 million, 65%) through PPP modalities. These results highlight the program's success in leveraging partnerships and investment to stimulate systemic change, enhance market access, and generate sustainable livelihoods for farming communities.

Swiss-Nepal Collaboration Boosts Koshi's Dairy Sector

Through the Sahaj project, a bilateral initiative of the Governments of Switzerland and Nepal implemented by Swisscontact and CEAPRED, Koshi Province has emerged as Nepal's dairy powerhouse. With nearly 14,700 families engaged in dairy farming and producing up to 600,000 tons of milk annually, the sector is now seeing transformative growth. The project's Challenge Fund has supported innovations such as premium cheese, flavored milk, and milk powder, reducing reliance on imports while enhancing farmers' income. Success stories like Adhunik Nepal Dairy and Ritika Dairy showcase how technical support and market linkages are enabling local enterprises to scale production. Backed by government and industry, this partnership is paving the way for self-reliance, quality assurance, and sustainable growth in Nepal's dairy sector.



FIGURE 5: Vegetable Sector Learning Exchange, Biratnagar, 22 July 2025, highlighting progress in Koshi Province.

4.5 Technical Assistance (TA) for review and revision of Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS)

The Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) serves as Nepal's key framework for transforming the agriculture sector. Following the country's shift to federalism after 2015, the mid-term review and revision has been done as planned in the main document to align with the federalized governance and the priorities of Provincial Agriculture Development. In this context, CEAPRED, with support of IFAD and at the request of MOALD, has provided technical assistance (TA) on agribusiness, agricultural value chains, and trade, covering both agroecological and non-agroecological commodities. The TA involved developing revised ADS text using primary and secondary data, with inputs from field studies, consultations, and reviews at federal, provincial, and local levels.

This study, as submitted to IFAD, presents a comprehensive review and proposed revision of Nepal's Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS 2015–2035) to strengthen multi-sectoral ownership, enhance effectiveness, and respond to emerging challenges faced by the provincial and local level governments. The review assessed the performance of ADS in key thematic areas; agribusiness, agricultural value chain development (AVCD), agricultural trade, and agro-ecological production, while identifying gaps, constraints, and lessons learned. Agricultural trade, however, remained persistently in deficit, with imports far exceeding exports, while agro-ecological and organic production showed only modest expansion despite supportive policies and initiatives.

The study further highlighted external and structural challenges affecting ADS implementation, including Nepal's transition to federalism, global shocks such as COVID-19 and the Ukraine war, the impacts of climate change, and socio-economic changes like youth outmigration and feminization of agriculture. Building on these insights, the proposed ADS introduces a revised vision of a self-reliant, competitive, inclusive, sustainable, and resilient agricultural sector. The proposed revised strategy also emphasizes broader outputs to address agribusiness growth, trade competitiveness, Agriculture Value Chain Development's (AVCD) bottlenecks, and agroecological production potential. Implementation is designed under an umbrella framework that aligns federal, provincial, and local governments with private sector, NGOs, academia, and development partners. The ADS includes a costed action plan projecting an annual budget increase of NPR 137.8 billion for the next decade, alongside a robust seven-tier monitoring and evaluation mechanism and a strong focus on knowledge management. Nepal's agricultural transformation requires a more integrated, resilient, and inclusive approach through the ADS to ensure food security, poverty reduction, and sustainable economic growth.

4.6 USAID Agricultural Inputs

The USAID Agricultural Inputs project, launched in November 2023 and implemented by Winrock International in partnership with CEAPRED, has made substantial progress toward its goal of transforming Nepal's agricultural sector. Designed to increase the availability, accessibility, and use of modern agricultural inputs for 200,000 smallholder farmers, particularly women, youth, and marginalized groups, across 16 districts in Sudurpaschim, Karnali, Lumbini, Bagmati and Madhesh provinces.

The project achieved meaningful early outcomes by focusing on systemic change and capacity building. The project strategically engaged in multi-stakeholder platforms, including District Agriculture Alliances and provincial workshops, to foster synergies and enhance collaboration with complementary USAID initiatives such as the Lentil Strengthening Activity and the Agricultural Direct Financing Activity (G2G), as well as government programs like the Prime Minister's Agriculture Modernization Project (PMAMP). This coordinated approach amplified program reach, improved resource efficiency, and minimized duplication.

Through strategic engagement with all levels of government, the project supported the development of key policies such as Karnali Province's Seed Act and Lumbini Province's Five-Year Agricultural Action Plan. Additionally, the project has trained over 4,000 farmers and service providers, conducted hundreds of technology demonstrations,

including on the 4R nutrient management principle (a framework for efficient fertilizer use that includes applying the **Right Source** at the **Right Rate**, at the **Right Time**, and in the **Right Place**), and established a network of local technicians, creating new livelihoods and improving access to efficient farming techniques.

The project has also driven systemic improvements across the four core result areas; seeds, fertilizer, irrigation, and mechanization. By fostering public-private-community partnerships, it has strengthened fertilizer distribution to remote areas, initiated the digitization of irrigation inventories, and improved water management planning. Training programs for municipal officials on digital soil mapping have enhanced fertilizer forecasting, while partnerships with agrovets and local suppliers have increased the availability of climate-resilient inputs and machinery. Entrepreneurial models, such as women-led equipment rental services have demonstrated the potential for scalable income generation and reduced labor burden. These efforts collectively contributed to a more competitive, inclusive, and sustainable agricultural market system that supports economic growth, job creation, and resilience among rural communities in Nepal.

In January 25, 2025 following a stop order from the US government, the project was halted and permanently closed, ending all ongoing implementation activities.

4.7 USAID Agriculture Transformation

The Feed the Future Nepal USAID Agricultural Transformation Project was launched as a five-year USAID-funded initiative to catalyze the transformation of Nepal's agricultural sector for inclusive economic growth. Implemented by a consortium led by Winrock International with CEAPRED and other partners, the project was aligned with the Government of Nepal's Agriculture Development Strategy (2015–2035). It aimed to strengthen governance, improve productivity, enhance competitiveness, and promote profitable commercialization. Its four objectives focused on increasing agricultural productivity and diversification, improving the enabling environment for private sector investment and equitable market access, enhancing the climate and economic resilience of women, youth, and marginalized groups, and strengthening the capacity of national agricultural research and extension systems. The project had targeted 500,000 households, of which 400,000 were planned through direct interventions and 100,000 through technical assistance and scaling of market system models.

During the reporting period of November 2024 to January 2025, key progress was made in both technical and administrative areas. At the technical level, province-level co-design workshops were organized in Dang (Lumbini Province) and Dhangadhi (Sudurpaschim

Province), where stakeholders from MOLMAC, Agriculture Knowledge Centers, Veterinary Services, cooperatives, private sector actors, and chambers of commerce participated. A federal-level launch workshop was also conducted in Kathmandu, engaging representatives from MOALD, NARC, universities, and the private sector. These consultations generated valuable feedback, which was incorporated into the finalization of the Year One Annual Work Plan and the Detailed Implementation Plan.

On the administrative side, the Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) was recruited in December 2024 after USAID approval, while job descriptions for 42 staff were finalized and vacancy announcements were rolled out in December 2024 and January 2025. Regional office spaces were identified in Nepalgunj and Dhangadhi, and lease agreements were prepared, though not signed owing to stop orders.

Despite this strong foundation, the project was terminated on January 25, 2025, following a stop-work order issued by US government. Consequently, implementation activities were halted, and the project got closed prematurely, despite having achieved early milestones that positioned it for impactful delivery.



FIGURE 6: Figure 6: Inception meeting between USAID representatives, USAID Agriculture Transformation team and CEAPRED team at CEAPRED Headquarters.

4.8 USAID Integrated Nutrition

USAID Integrated Nutrition Project was launched on July 1, 2024, led by Helen Keller International (HKI) with CEAPRED as a consortium partner focusing on Intermediate Result (IR) 3; i.e. Improved access to safe, diverse, and nutritious foods. The project successfully laid a robust foundation for its multi-sectoral approach through extensive stakeholder engagement and strategic planning. A major achievement was the completion of co-creation workshops in all seven provinces, engaging representatives from all 48 target districts and 498 municipalities. Using an innovative, data-informed Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Program Design Decision Tool, these workshops systematically identified local priorities and tailored interventions to address the specific needs of women, adolescents, and children, ensuring community ownership and alignment with the Government of Nepal's Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) III.

Significant progress was made in building the project's operational capacity and establishing critical partnerships. The project recruited and onboarded key federal and provincial staff, including technical leads

for nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA) and value chain development. Furthermore, CEAPRED successfully recruited 12 Food and Agriculture Coordinators and support staff stationed across the provinces to lead field-level activities. Strategic engagements were initiated with the private sector, including meetings with companies like Muktinath Krishi, Mandala AgriFresh, and Muna Krishi Ltd., to explore collaborations on reducing post-harvest loss, improving food safety through packaging technology, and enhancing market access for nutritious local foods.

The project actively began integrating its work into government systems and policies. A notable contribution was providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) for the ongoing revision of the Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS 2015-2035) to ensure incorporation of nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems approaches. This high-level engagement was complemented by a well-attended federal NSA coordination meeting in December 2024, with participation from 59 government,



FIGURE 7: Province level inception workshop of USAID Integrated Nutrition project

private sector, and development partner representatives. Concurrently, at the provincial level, the project participated in the Provincial Level Nutrition and Food Security Directive Committee (PLNFSDC) in Madhesh Pradesh, supporting strategies to utilize a special grant for food security and advocating for detailed MSNP-III planning.

Despite the early stage of implementation, the USAID Integrated Nutrition Activity successfully established foundational systems,

partnerships, and strategic plans to advance nutrition security in Nepal. CEAPRED's role in agriculture-focused interventions and local stakeholder engagement has been critical to these efforts. All the activities were well-positioned to scale impact in the coming years through continued collaboration with government, private sector, and community stakeholders; however, the stop work order from the US government brought an end to the project activities in January 2025.

4.9 Green Resilient Agriculture Productive Ecosystem (GRAPE)

The Green Resilient Agricultural Productive Ecosystems (GRAPE) project, funded by the European Union, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, and BMZ, and led by GIZ, promotes green and inclusive development in Nepal's Sudurpaschim and Karnali provinces. Under Field Action 2 (FA-2), CEAPRED in partnership with ICIMOD implemented activities in Surkhet, Dailekh, and Humla districts from March 2022 to July 2024. The initiative aimed to develop, test, and scale-up climate-resilient agricultural technologies and solutions while supporting municipalities in integrating climate change interventions into their planning processes.

FA-2 directly benefited 1,253 households across 51 farmer groups in three municipalities and six rural municipalities of Karnali Province. Through the establishment of Community Learning Centers (CLCs) in each working municipality, the project created local hubs for knowledge sharing on climate-resilient agriculture (CRA). Over 40 lead farmers and beneficiary households received technical training, equipping them with the skills to adopt improved practices. In addition, agricultural intermediaries and technicians were capacitated to ensure the sustainability of CRA practices beyond the project's lifetime.

During implementation, the project demonstrated 17 CRA solutions such as Jholmal, Tricho-compost, Vermi-compost, Bio-char, 3G cutting, soil solarization, and vermi-wash. These practices were adopted by farmers across 758 hectares of land, with notable success in potato varietal trials, ginger disease management, and vegetable productivity improvement using vermi-wash. Farmers also gained improved access to digital agro-advisories and market information platforms, enhancing decision-making and market linkages.

A key achievement of GRAPE FA-2 was the collaboration with municipalities to integrate CRA activities into local plans and programs. Joint monitoring and learning workshops showcased project outcomes to local authorities, building ownership and support for wider replication. Overall, the project has contributed to establishing a climate-resilient food production system in Karnali Province, empowering smallholder farmers and strengthening institutional capacity to address climate challenges sustainably.

5. UPCOMING PROJECTS

5.1 Integrated Climate Adaptation Solution for Hindu Kush Himalaya region (HI-CAS)

The Integrated Climate Adaptation Solution for the Hindu Kush Himalaya Region (HI-CAS) project, to be implemented by CEAPRED in partnership with ICIMOD, is a four-year initiative (August 2025–December 2028). The initiative will be piloted in Roshi Rural Municipality of Kavre and Dhankuta Municipality of Dhankuta districts, with the broader goal of building climate-resilient and nature-positive livelihoods. It is funded under ICIMOD’s regional program with support from Global Affairs Canada, and emphasizes partnerships to address pressing climate and environmental challenges in the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) region.

The project directly targets around 2,000 poor, marginalized, and vulnerable individuals as direct primary beneficiaries (of which 60% will be women), while an additional 2,000 direct secondary beneficiaries will benefit through improved food security, water access, and economic opportunities. Indirectly, over 10,000 community members are expected to benefit from enhanced ecosystem services, springshed restoration, and biodiversity conservation, making the overall coverage approximately 14,000 people. This inclusive approach ensures that Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), particularly women, are placed at the center of adaptation solutions.

The primary focus of HI-CAS is to promote gender-responsive Integrated Adaptation Solution Packages (IASPs) that combine springshed management, renewable energy-based irrigation, and agrobiodiversity conservation. Alongside piloting these solutions, the project seeks to strengthen community institutions, build women’s leadership, and integrate GESI principles into adaptation planning. It also works to enhance sub-national policy frameworks and financing mechanisms that enable sustainable scaling of these practices, while fostering collaboration between communities, local governments, and national stakeholders.

Through participatory co-design, capacity building, and cross-learning platforms, HI-CAS emphasizes knowledge generation and policy advocacy. By linking grassroots actions with institutional and policy reforms, the project aims not only to build resilience at the household and community levels but also to create an enabling environment for sustainable, inclusive, and climate-smart development. This has positioned CEAPRED as a key partner in driving integrated, scalable adaptation models that support both livelihoods and ecosystem health in Nepal.

6. OTHER ACTIVITIES

6.1 Landscape Journey of Municipal Authorities and Stakeholders

On January 17, 2025, CEAPRED/HI-REAP organized a landscape journey to a Climate Learning Center (CLC) in Bheriganga-11, Surkhet. The event brought together 44 key participants, including mayors, municipal chairpersons, vice-chairpersons, agricultural technicians, and officials from MOLMAC Karnali and other agricultural institutions. The primary goal was to highlight the importance of agro-ecological and nature-based solutions (NbS) in advancing climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) and to encourage local municipalities to endorse and support these sustainable practices.

During the journey, attendees were introduced to various chemical-free farming techniques, such as preparation and use of Jholmal (organic liquid fertilizer), vermi-compost, bio-pesticides, and innovative pest management strategies. These methods not only helped reduce production costs and enhance food quality but also supported the vision of establishing Karnali as an organic agriculture hub. However, participants also recognized the challenges related to maintaining competitive market prices for organic produce, indicating an area that requires further attention and strategy.



FIGURE 8: The officials with farmers after visiting field

The event concluded with strong commitments from all stakeholders. Municipal leaders and technical experts expressed their support and pledged to replicate these sustainable agricultural practices in their respective jurisdictions. MOLMAC reinforced its dedication by allocating funds

to establish 10 additional CLCs across Karnali in collaboration with CEAPRED. The collective agreement emphasized the development of actionable plans for promoting gender-responsive, nature-based solutions to ensure the long-term sustainability and resilience of agriculture in the region.



FIGURE 9: The officials visiting NbS field site at Bheriganga, Surkhet

7. SIGNIFICANT OUTCOMES

7.1 Seeds of Resilience: How Community Learning Centers are Transforming Climate-Resilient Farming in Halesi

Empowering farmers through low-cost, climate-smart solutions, CEAPRED and ICIMOD's Community Learning Centres in Halesi are transforming agriculture—one innovation at a time—driven by local ownership, practical learning, and visible, lasting impact.

Climate Resilience Starts at the Community Level

Under the Himalayan Resilience Enabling Action Programme (HI-REAP), the Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED) in collaboration with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) is collaborating with Halesi Tuwachung Municipality to promote inclusive, low-cost, climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) technologies. Central to this effort is the establishment of Community Learning Centers (CLCs), farmer-led hubs that demonstrate and promote sustainable farming practices adapted to local conditions.



FIGURE 10: Healthy seedling grown in elevated nursery at Halesi Tuwachung Municipality

These centers offer hands-on learning opportunities and foster farmer-to-farmer exchange. To date, more than 20 proven CRA technologies have been demonstrated, with strong farmer adoption and growing interest from local authorities.

Affordable Innovation in Action

The CLC model thrives on simplicity, affordability, and participation. Among the technologies demonstrated are Jholmal (organic liquid fertilizer), mulching, drip irrigation, vermicomposting, elevated nursery, and biological pest management. These techniques are not only cost-effective but also accessible to smallholders, including women and marginalized groups.

Sukra Maya Rai, a local farmer from Halesi, said, "With the elevated nursery, my seedlings stayed safe from floods and rain. They grew healthier, and I finally got strong, disease-free plants for my farm."



FIGURE 11: Sukra Maya Rai a farmer from Halesi Tuwachung Municipality transplanting vegetable seedling.

Community Resource Persons Leading the Change

The success of the CLCs is also due to the active role of local resource persons, many of whom are women. These trained facilitators support peer learning and demonstrate technologies in a practical and easy-to-replicate manner. Shova Rai, one such resource person, reflected, *“I learn new and innovative farming practices every day at the CLC. I also share them with other farmers. Almost half of the group has adopted at least one solution because it’s low-cost and easy to replicate.”* Their leadership is helping expand adoption and build confidence among community members.

Local Government Ownership and Replication

Inspired by the model’s success, the Mayor of Halesi Municipality is now replicating the approach at two other additional sites using local resources.

Bimala Rai, Mayor Halesi Tuwaching Municipality remarked, “Establishing a Community Learning Centre is very affordable. It’s a practical platform for farmers to learn and adopt climate-resilient technologies. We are replicating the CLC model at two additional sites ourselves because of its impact.” This kind of political will and local investment signals the model’s scalability and long-term sustainability.



FIGURE 12: Bimala Rai, Mayor of Halesi Tuwaching Municipality observing the cabbage production in the CLC

Why the CLC Model Works?

The CLC approach is proving effective for several reasons. It is a low-cost solution that relies on locally available materials and knowledge. It creates space for farmers to experiment, ask questions, and witness results first-hand. The participatory learning process builds trust and encourages faster adoption. Importantly, it is inclusive, ensuring meaningful involvement of women and marginalized farmers in both learning and leadership roles. As observed in Halesi, this model empowers communities to scale up climate resilient agriculture with minimal external input.

Early Impact and Future Potential

Initial outcomes from Halesi are highly encouraging. Over 50% of farmers involved in the CLC have adopted at least one demonstrated practice. Local ownership is growing, and community interest is substantial. These early signs suggest that CLCs can be effectively integrated into local development plans, serving as a platform for ongoing innovation and capacity building. Lessons from Halesi are now being documented for replication in other municipalities across Nepal and the wider Hindu Kush Himalayan region.

Planting the Future of Resilient Farming

The CLC model, under the HI-REAP project, is more than a training platform, it is a transformative, community-led approach to agricultural resilience. By focusing on affordability, inclusiveness, and evidence-based learning, it creates opportunities for farmers to adopt practices that not only improve yields but also protect soil health, biodiversity, and livelihoods in the face of climate change. The story of Halesi is a powerful example of what is possible when innovation combines with local ownership. As the CLC model takes root across more communities, it is helping farmers sow the seeds of a more resilient, sustainable, and self-reliant future.

7.2 Building a Healthier Future with FSNH Project: Empowering Families through Knowledge and Practice

Pratibha Tharu, a 27-year-old mother and secretary of the Puraina Women’s Group, has become a champion for health in her family and community. Her journey began when she joined a program run by CEAPRED, which opened her eyes to a new world of well-being.

Before the project intervention, she was unaware of the health hazards of drinking impure water. Now, she makes sure her family drinks boiled and purified water only. She also learned crucial lessons about hygiene. “I used to wear one sanitary pad all day while working,” she shared. “Now I change it regularly and make sure to bathe and change my clothes daily.” She even taught her family the proper seven-step handwashing technique, and they now brush their teeth twice a day and keep their home flawlessly clean.

Her learning extended to her role as a mother. Looking back, she regrets not feeding her daughter the first mother’s milk, known as colostrum, or exclusively breastfeeding for six months. Now, she understands how vital this is for a child’s health. She is also aware of the importance of vaccinations and regular health check-ups.

Nutrition was another area of change. Pratibha’s family used to eat meat and fruits all at once, then go without for weeks. Now, she understands the value of a consistent and balanced diet. She serves her daughter nutritious meals like *jaulo*—a mix of rice, grains, eggs, and vegetables—instead of junk food. “We eat smaller amounts of good food, but we eat it regularly three to four times a week,” she said.

Pratibha’s new knowledge has made her a role model. She teaches her family and her community about healthy living, from

reproductive health to cleaning their public spaces. “Living a healthy and hygienic life with a balanced diet is key to happiness,” Pratibha says.

She is deeply grateful to CEAPRED for the knowledge and support. Through this project, Pratibha Tharu has not just built a healthier future for her daughter; she has also inspired an entire community to live better.

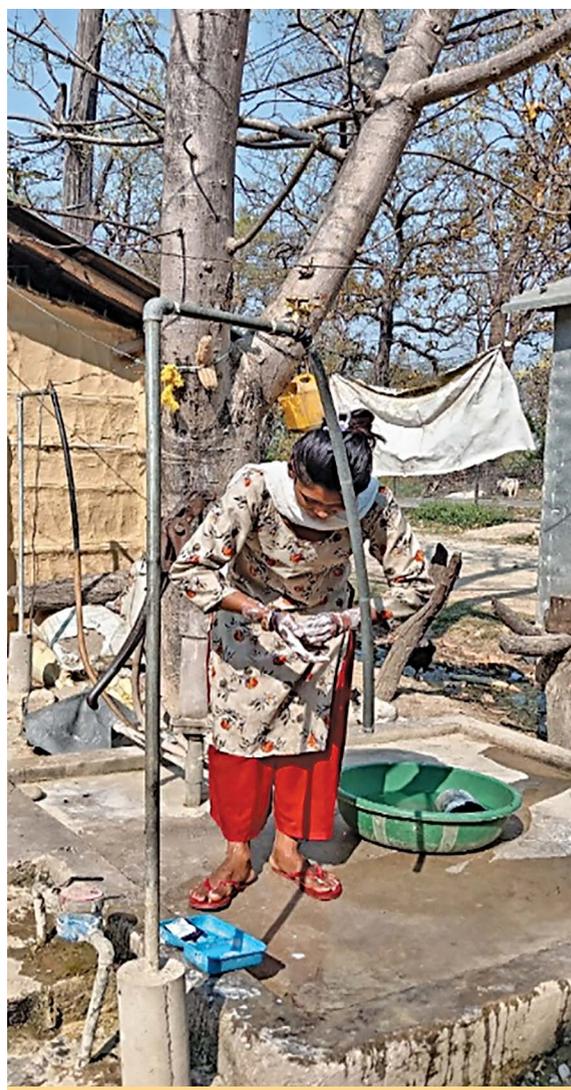


FIGURE 13: Pratibha adopting proper hand washing techniques to stay healthy.

7.3 From Struggle to Harvest: How One Farmer Sowed the Seeds of a Sustainable Future

For Dhan Bahadur Rawat of Surkhet, farming was a story of hard work without reward. Despite leasing seven ropani of land, building a tomato tunnel, and cultivating a variety of vegetables, his returns were minimal. The more he toiled using traditional methods, the more he struggled to provide for his wife, son, and sister. “Despite cultivating such a large area, the profit was almost nonexistent,” Dhan Bahadur recalls. “It was a constant challenge to sustain my family.”

The turning point in his agricultural journey began with his engagement in Farmer Field School (FFS) initiated by the Skill Up! Project. Selected as the chairperson of the Sundari FFS, Dhan Bahadur’s perspective on farming was transformed. He participated in a specialized orientation that opened up his eyes to climate-resilient and organic agricultural practices.

This wasn’t just theory; it was a practical toolkit for success. Dhan Bahadur enthusiastically adopted a suite of modern, sustainable techniques:

- **Natural Inputs:** He learned to prepare organic fertilizers like Bokasi Mal and Jholmal, eliminating costly chemical inputs.
- **Water & Resource Management:** He constructed a waste-water collection pond to optimize irrigation.
- **Improved Techniques:** He implemented raised bed systems, improved staking, and appropriate spacing to maximize yield and plant health.
- **Strategic Planning:** He gained knowledge on off-season production and selecting the most suitable crop varieties for higher market value.



FIGURE 14: Dhan Bahadur Rawat demonstrating his skills in farm

Armed with this new knowledge, Dhan Bahadur transformed his land into a model of modern, commercial organic farming. His hard work started bearing fruit; in a single recent rainy season, he generated approximately NPR 70,000 from vegetable sales. This was a level of income and satisfaction previously unimaginable.

Today, he is a beacon of confidence and success. No longer just struggling to survive, he is flourishing. His story is a powerful testament that how knowledge, empowerment, and a commitment to sustainability can break the cycle of struggle and cultivate a prosperous, resilient future.

“I am grateful for the support from the Skill Up project,” says Dhan Bahadur. “I now practice organic farming with confidence and am committed to continuing this as a sustainable source of income for my family”.

His journey from struggle to sustainability proves that with the right skills and support, the seeds of success can grow anywhere.

8. WORK FORCE DIVERSITY

Till January 2025, CEAPRED had 111 full-time staff (79 men and 32 women) representing diverse caste and ethnic backgrounds. However, after three major USAID projects ended, 73 employees had to be released. As of July 2025, the organization continued its core activities with 31 remaining staff members including 22 men and 9 women.

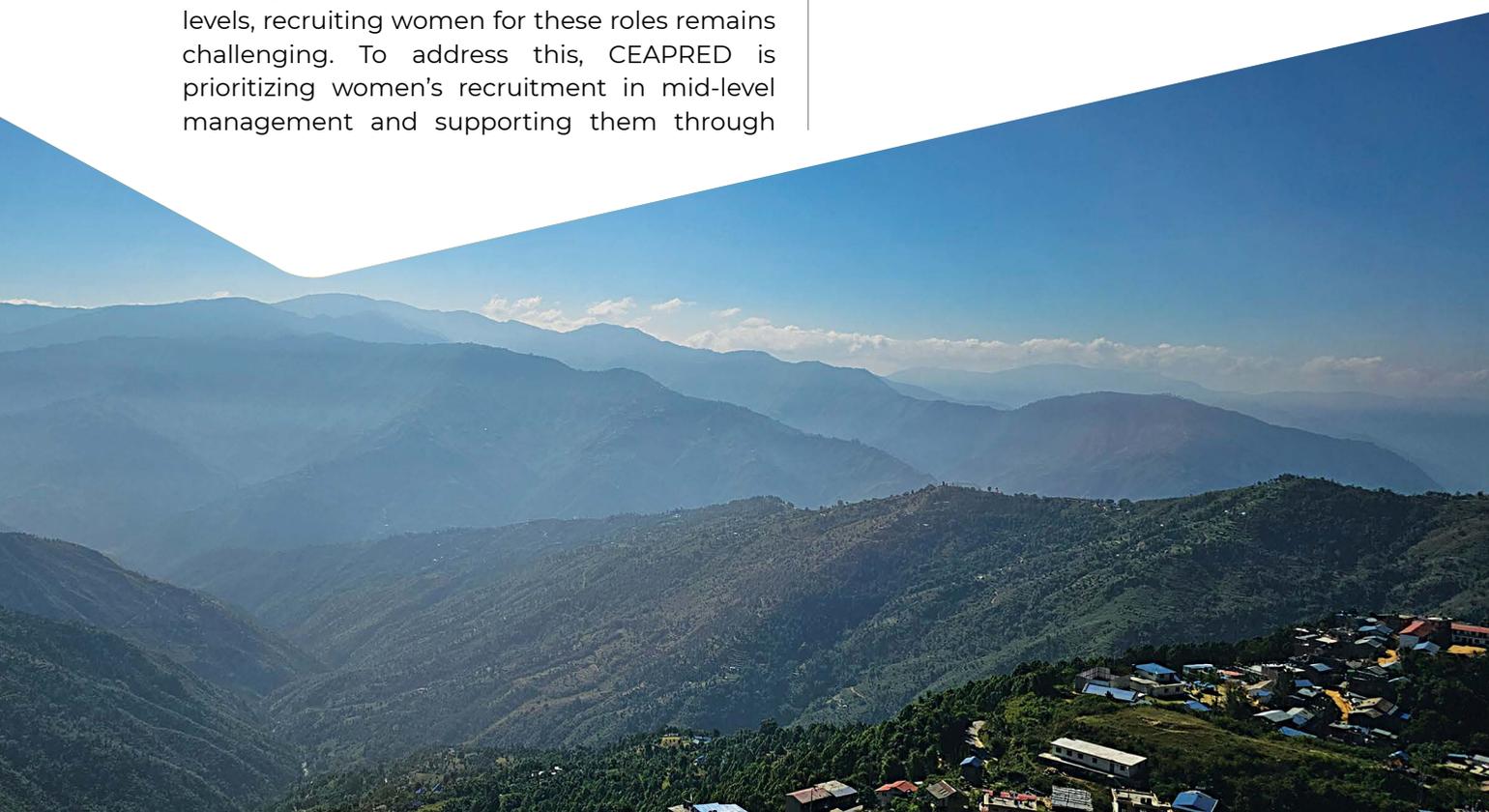
To strengthen field operations, CEAPRED engaged 11 local/community resource persons and four training facilitators on a part-time basis, creating opportunities for local youth to enhance their skills.

The organization continues to adopt strategies to attract and retain a diverse workforce. While diversity is maintained at senior and executive levels, recruiting women for these roles remains challenging. To address this, CEAPRED is prioritizing women's recruitment in mid-level management and supporting them through

coaching and professional development to prepare them for leadership positions.

It also promotes inclusiveness by offering internships to fresh graduates and marginalized groups. In the reporting year, one female intern supported admin and logistics work and an independent consultant was hired to upgrade the GIS database at the central office.

Through these efforts, CEAPRED reaffirms its commitment to equity and inclusion by promoting workforce diversity and investing in the professional growth of individuals from varied backgrounds.



सप्तरीको राधाधाम
बेथाञ्चोक
BETHANCHOK WEEKLY
त्राटाह्रिक

जलवायु अनुकूलन समाधान कार्यक्रम
नमोबुद्ध नगरपालिकामा कृषि सिकाइ केन्द्र सञ्चालन

कृषिसेवी संस्था अन्तर्गतका ४ वटा वडामा कृषि सिकाइ केन्द्र सञ्चालन गरिएको छ। कार्यक्रममा किसानहरूलाई जलवायु अनुकूलनका विभिन्न तरिकाहरूको बारेमा जानकारी गराइएको छ।

tagaronews

राइनास नगरपालिकाका ३ वडामा 'कृषि नलेज पार्क'

उत्पादन र आपत्पानी बढेपछि कृषक खुशी

राइनास - लमजुङको राइनास नगरपालिकाका ३ वटा वडामा कृषि सिकाइ केन्द्र (नलेज पार्क) सञ्चालनमा ल्याइएको छ। वातावरण तथा कृषि नीति अनुसन्धान प्रसार एवं विकास केन्द्र (सिमिड), अन्तराष्ट्रिय एभिक्युल पर्वतीय विकास केन्द्र (इसिमोड)को आर्थिक तथा प्राविधिक सहायतामा राइनास नगरपालिकाले सञ्चालन गरेको जलवायु अनुकूलन समाधान कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत वडा नं. ४, ५, ६ र ७ मा कृषि सिकाइ केन्द्र (नलेज पार्क) सञ्चालन गरिएको हो।

राइनासको वडा नं. ४ अन्तर्गत सौभाग्यपदय मावि, वडा नं. ५ स्थित बिरौटा टोल दलित बस्ती र वडा नं. ६ अन्तर्गत कुवापानी टोल राइनास कोटमा कृषि सिकाइ केन्द्र (नलेज पार्क) सञ्चालनमा आएको हो।

नौलो समाचार

नमोबुद्ध नगरपालिकाका ४ वडामा 'कृषि नलेज पार्क'

उत्पादन र आपत्पानी बढेपछि कृषक खुशी, क्रमशः सके सडामा ब्यापारमा गरीने

नमोबुद्ध नगरपालिकाका ४ वटा वडामा कृषि सिकाइ केन्द्र (नलेज पार्क) सञ्चालन गरिएको छ। कार्यक्रममा किसानहरूलाई जलवायु अनुकूलनका विभिन्न तरिकाहरूको बारेमा जानकारी गराइएको छ।

गोरखापत्र

तरकारी खेतिले रोक्न बसाइँसराइ

तरकारी खेतिले रोक्न बसाइँसराइ

10. AUDIT REPORT



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Management of Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED)

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of CEAPRED which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 Ashadh, 2082 (16 July 2025), Income and Expenditure Account, Statement of Cash Flow, Statement of Changes in Reserves and a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects the financial position of CEAPRED at 31 Ashadh, 2082 (16 July 2025), and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Accounting Standard for Not-for-Profit Organizations.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements* section of our Report. We are independent of CEAPRED in accordance with the *ICAN's Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Nepal Accounting Standard for Not-for-Profit Organizations and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities of the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with NSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risk and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from



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error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to the events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting polices used and reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management,
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably by thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on the requirements of Income Tax Act 2058

To the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, in the course of our audit, CEAPRED has performed its functions in accordance with its objective and we did not come across cases of where income tax has not been withheld as required by Income Tax Act 2058.



Aman Uprety
Partner

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal
Date: August 15, 2025

UDIN: 250902CA00451H7Nx4

Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED)

Statement of Financial Position
As at 32 Ashadh 2082 (16 July 2025)

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Notes	Current Year	Previous Year
		NPR	NPR
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4.1	33,689,923	29,264,176
Intangible Assets	4.2	1,087,023	625,597
Long Term Investments	4.3	16,870,377	16,870,377
Other Non-Current Assets	4.4	43,468	43,468
Total Non-Current Assets		51,690,791	46,803,618
Current Assets			
Short Term Investments	4.5	201,500,000	161,500,000
Inventories		-	-
Account Receivable/ Advances	4.6	29,883,308	41,317,981
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.7	51,863,100	60,875,004
Total Current Assets		283,246,408	263,692,984
Total Assets		334,937,200	310,496,602
Liabilities and Reserves			
Accumulated Reserves			
Accumulated Surplus	4.8	251,751,936	253,065,513
Restricted Fund	4.9	(5,326,426)	(29,555,539)
Designated Fund	4.10	17,067,253	15,933,258
Capital Reserves	4.11	34,776,949	29,889,775
Total Accumulated Reserves		298,269,712	269,333,006
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee Benefit Liabilities		-	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
Current Liabilities			
Account Payable	4.12	36,397,746	41,163,596
Employee Benefit Liabilities	4.13	269,742	-
Provisions		-	-
Total Current Liabilities		36,667,488	41,163,596
Total Liabilities		334,937,200	310,496,603
Total Liabilities and Reserves		334,937,200	310,496,603

Significant accounting policies and notes to account 4.20

Schedules 1 to 19 form an integral part of the Financial Statements


Naresh Joshi
Finance Manager


Basu Upadhyaya
Senior Manager (Admin. & Finance)


Jaya Mukunda Khanal
Executive Director


Bharat Prasad Upadhyay
Treasurer


Dr. Munni Sharma
Chairman
Center for Environmental
and
Agricultural Policy Research,
Extension and Development
(CEAPRED)

As per our report of even date


Aman Uprety
Partner
S.A.R. Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date: August 15, 2025
Place: Lalitpur, Nepal

Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED)

Statement of Income and Expenditure
For the year ended on 32 Ashadh 2082 (16 July 2025)

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Notes	Current Year	Previous Year
		NPR	NPR
Income			
Incoming Resources	4.14	186,817,428	441,327,741
Finance Income	4.15	13,848,633	16,291,856
Other Income	4.16	192,121	139,450
Total Income		200,858,182	457,759,047
Expenditure			
Staff cost	4.17	111,649,304	200,358,305
Program Expenses	4.18	72,919,001	213,653,689
General Administrative Expenditure	4.19	5,762,288	5,661,897
Depreciation and Amortization		1,813,408	2,083,568
Other Expenses		-	-
Total Expenditure		192,144,001	421,757,459
Net Surplus/(Deficit) Before Tax		8,714,181	36,001,588
Income Tax Expenses- Previous Year		103,126	1,917,343.86
Income Tax Expenses- Current Year		3,224,051	3,574,292.45
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		5,387,004	30,509,951
Appropriation of Surplus			
Allocation to Accumulated Surplus		5,387,004	30,509,951
Allocation to Endowment Fund		-	-

Significant accounting policies and notes to account 4.20

Schedules 1 to 20 form an integral part of the Financial Statements


Naresh Joshi
Finance Manager


Basu Upadhyaya
Senior Manager (Admin. & Finance)


Jaya Mukunda Khanal
Executive Director

As per our report of even date


Bharat Prasad Upadhyay
Treasurer


Dr. Munni Sharma
Chairman a.i.
Center for Environmental
and
Agricultural Policy Research,
Extension and Development
(CEAPRED)


Aman Uprety
Partner
S.A.R. Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date: August 15, 2025
Place: Lalitpur, Nepal



**Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research,
Extension and Development (CEAPRED)**

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