

- Project:** Livestock and Fodder/Pasture Development Program in RPN/GTZ Project Area
- Project area:** Sankhuwasabha and Bhojpur districts
- Project Period:** March 2005 - December 2007
- Target group:** *Immediate target group:* 338 working groups covering 3857 households
Ultimate target group: Dalits, resource poor farmers and women of the project area
- Partners:** German Technical Cooperation (GTZ/RPN)
- Project goal:** To improve livestock productivity and production through clinical services, breeding system and other management practices

Key activities and implementation modalities

FORWARD Nepal conducted economic promotion component among four program components- social mobilization, physical infrastructure, economic promotion and strengthening of local service systems. The project adopted strategy of strengthening local organizations like Self-Help Groups (SHGs), main committees of the cooperatives for the management of resource centers and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of livestock development activities for better functioning and the sustainability of project interventions.

The main activities were training on livestock production management, input supports, clinic services, development of resource persons, and strengthening of self-help groups and cooperatives.

Major Achievements

- 1,425 farmers received training on 'Livestock Production Management'
- Provided 2,817 animals as subsidy to 1,822 households of target households
- Disseminated 539,044 grasses seedlings to 1,122 households
- Organized training on Livestock Management to the individuals of 2,113 households
- More than 32,000 livestock received health treatment from clinics each year and more than 18,700 livestock received services (castration, vaccination, de-worming, fecal examination and general surgery) in one mobile camp
- Resource person developed by enhancing the capacity of the community on technical and managerial aspects
- Establishment of Nucleus Breeding Units (NBUs) contributed significantly in improving local breeding stock of the area thus the communities gradually becoming independent in supplying improved breeds within and outside the working areas
- Progressive farmers established 234 fodder/forage nurseries as resource centers for multiplication of fodder/forage

Outcome/Impact

With the high market demand for livestock products in these districts, farmers started increasing the number of animals to generate income from sale of livestock and livestock products thus contributing in alleviating poverty by improving nutrition, income and employment opportunities for *dalits*, women and resource poor households through improved livestock interventions. Plantation of grasses showed significant implications in controlling soil erosion and saving time of women in collecting fodder/forage for their livestock.
