

7. ANNEXES

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Annex 1 : Participatory assessment of the Value addition activities of Begnas Cooperative (Kaski, Nepal)

	Taro	Rice	Medinical plants	Leaf-plate
When did the activity start ?	2000	2000	2006	2000
Types of products	Taro + processed products : mashiora, gava, khasaura, tandra, koreso	Rice, siraula, chiura (beaten rice)	6-7 remedies	2 types of plates, leaf itself
Number of varieties used	9 varieties : khari, hattipau, dudhe karkalo, panchamulche, kalo karkalo, ratamukhe, khujure, aachhame, lahure	Rato Anadi, Seto Anadi, Jethobudho (J. less widely used) – Anadi grown only on swampy land	121 plants	2 types of trees : sal and katus
Number of people involved (men/women)	25 women producing and processing taro (members in cooperative : 77)	200 HH (125 women and 75 men bringing the rice to the Coop). Rice purchased by the Cooperative, dehusked and sold	4 women and 1 man (he buys raw material from them) – The man collects material from the forest in addition to Diversity Block	9 women 1 man
Marketing strategy	4-5 wholesalers in Pokhara Fairs, exhibitions, individual buyers *one woman is responsible for marketing, she sells for the Cooperative	4-5 wholesalers in Pokhara Fairs, exhibitions, individual buyers *one woman is responsible for marketing	Fair, exhibition, direct sale, contact point in Pokhara (shop specialised in worship items, healer)	Delivered to 2 shops
Monetary returns – collective	Rs 5000 from raw taro grown on small land owned by Coop. No monetary returns from processed products (marketing has been handed over to one person)	Rs. 12.000 goes to the cooperative		Activity was done at cooperative level earlier, now done individually

Monetary returns - individual	10.000 to 12.000 per HH on a yearly basis Cooperative <i>buys</i> at 5 Rs per kg less than the market price	Rs 5000 per individual on a yearly basis Price of Anadi paddy is double compared to other rice varieties	50-60.000 RS per year (the man) 15.000 Rs for the women (buy raw materials and prepare the remedies) One woman also selling outside	Rs. 5000- 6000 individually
Other benefits to the group and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - « If we grow taro, it helps to improve soil fertility b/c we have to cover with mulch » - Self-sufficient in taro products - Essential to food security : stem and pickle in summer, tuber and processed products during winter) - Easy to find seed - Area under taro has doubled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anadi rice has medicinal properties (back pain) - People can sell Anadi and then buy double the amount of rice for HH consumption. - Cultivation conditioned by land type (needs marshy land) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - « Curing people » - No need to go to town for treatment if it's not so serious - People don't need to go hospital if they suffer from jaundice - Diversity Block is a place of learning (people come from distant places). - Many Cooperatives for Medicinal plants learn from him 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It keeps people busy : « can earn money in their free people ». - Old people are more involved
Contribution to conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People are growing these varieties, so they won't be lost. - 3 varieties grown mostly. - Dudhe only used for making pickle - Along with taro, they grow rice bean, cowpea, maize, ginger, turmeric. Ginger most widely grown with taro (2 varieties) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anadi rice can be grown in marshy land (where other varieties don't grow : expanding the area under rice – still land where they can grow anadi, but people not confident thave used up all possible land) - Jethobudho is an aromatic rice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People can use these plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No contribution
Support received from LI-Bird	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market linkage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market linkage - Milling machine - Shared fund for small farmers - Payment of rent for small area of land (to grow and sell rice) - Training on IGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signboards for DB block - Promotion of MAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market linkage
Challenges faced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Late rains in Setp-Oct create an obstacle for producing mashiora - Change in rainfall pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anadi straw not liked by animals : this is one reason why people don't like to grow Anadi paddy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of awareness on how to use traditional remedies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determining a remunerative price

Source : FGD with 2 women and 3 men farmers and one field staff. March 1st, 2012.

Annex 2. PRA on Animal Genetic Resources and Craft Revival in Andhra Pradesh : Analysis of the value chain/livelihood system

	Sheep-rearing	Shearing	Separation of wool	Carding	Spinning	Weaving gongadi (blanket)	Kada-making	Marketing
In how many villages ? How many farmers ?	Kurma caste 23 villages 5 dropped out	23 villages	18 villages only. In remaining 5 villages, wool is being collected because lots of mixtures with hairy sheep (put on land for soil fertility)	Done by machine in Jogipet and Narankhed (100 to 200 kg per day)	9 villages : Darkhod, Ramchandrapur, Sikindalapur, pedda mokkal, Saipat, Gangapur, Bangdal	5 villages : Saipet, Dakuru, Gongapur, Khadirabad ; Bangdal	6 villages : Pedda, Gumarigala, Nawabpet, Sikindalapur Chenapur, Ramchandrapur	Narankhed, Narsapur, Jogipur, Hyderabad
By whom ?		Done by Kurmas (self) with occasional help	Shepherds ; while shearing, separate by quality and colour – women help in final stages	Machines Women do manual carding when they get the wool just before spinning	Women mostly (75%) For Kada, men do their on spinning (25 %)	18 weavers	6 kada-makers (one per village) Men with women as skilled helpers	Weavers (men)
Benefits	- Sale of lambs (2000 to 3500 Rs) - Sale of wool (10 Rs per kg for black in Narsapur area, 40 Rs in Narankhed, white wool = 50 Rs) - Sale of manure - Manure application on own land - Sale of skin (100 Rs per piece)	Saving 10 Rs per animal by doing it on their own	Separation is necessary in order to get higher price for white wool	Removing dust and thorns Bow-type carding Raw wool is difficult to card Payment : Rs. 20 per kg. Anthra investment	For 3 kg of spun yarn, earn 550 Rs	750 Rs for sada (simple) and 800 Rs for designed as weaving charges in case of Anthra- facilitated process 5 days to make one gongadi Average : 3 gongadi per month	Charge 250 Rs to 350 Rs per piece depending on design	Final product : for 1800 to 2000 Rs for shepherds Outsiders : 2500 to 6000 Rs (depending on design and colour)

Roles of <i>Sanghams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessing vaccinations and deworming from Govt department - Breed : discarding of red nellore - conflict-resolution - protection of fodder trees on common land and safeguarding grazing rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collective mechanism for sharing work of shearing amongst shepherd HH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sangham reminds shepherds to do wool separation (at monthly meeting) 	No involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spinners decide collectively how much wool they want for spinning at sangham level 	No involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No involvement Where there are kada-makers, it gets discussed (how many kadas need to be prepared...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No involvement so far – but there is a plan for sangham to ake up this role
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fodder, water, health, access to common lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific sciszers not available in the market (those who used to make these scisors died) - Youth don't have that skill 	No challenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only two machines in the area - High transportation cost - One machine costs 16.000 Rs : requires skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For waged labour : 150 Rs per days Here earn 183 Rs for 1 kg, which takes 5 days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low diversity in colour : need white yarn for bane (all black is not a gongadi) - Instrument for applying tamarind pulp : not available easily - Few young people involved - Wool supplied by 18 villages only : how to increase genetic purity is these villages - lack of human and financial resources – for transportation of people and wool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only 6 old men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low diversity in colour - Competition from synthetic cotton blankets (600 Rs to 2000 Rs) - Difficulty to strengthen the local market - Urban exhibition very costly (3 more planned)
Role of Anthra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discussion with Govt sector : why don't you give options to shepherds - we are building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitates discussion about collective shearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -give reminders in leaders' meeting, women's leaders meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collection of wool - transportation to the carding machines - overseeing the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 training programmes form elders/skilled women to youth (12 and 8 young 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - distribution of yarn to the weavers (needs to be transferred to the sangam) - youth apprenticeship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of kada-makers - linking weavers and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bringing gongadi tp the city - publications, brochures, campaigning on

	<p>confidence about the Deccani sheep</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encouraging shepherds with D. breed to produce black rams - building linkages between sanghams and Govt to access services - promotion of ethnoveterinary medicine - monitoring of flock dynamics and breed purity - creation of platforms for sangham to raise their voice - orientation of youth towards sheep-rearing - promotion of organica agriculture practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Helps in finding solutions - encouraging youth to manage sheep, learn shearing, etc... - trying to address challenges : eg finding suppliers of scissors 		<p>carding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - distribution of carded wool to the spinners - plan to get a machine and install it in the village 	<p>women respectively).</p> <p>Target for this season : 30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - got spindles made from a carpenter (50) and distribution to the women - identificaiton of the artisan for making the carding instrument : 50 tendon-thing made and distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new designs proposed - working with the weavers (Elana) : heritage, revival of old gongadi, new sizes : increase the diversity to meet wider urban market demand - spreading the breed via campaigning and use of media - supporting identity around Deccani breed - Village-level : Biodiversity Management Committee can be used to pass resolution 'no introduction of exotic sheep breeds' 	<p>kada-makers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - teaching the youth 	<p>gongadi (facebook, email)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing a common platform for shepherds, spinnrs, kada-makers, shepherds : supporting the creation of the Unni Sangham
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Source: PRA with a mixed group of spinners (women), weavers and kada-makers and Anthra staff, Narsapur, Medak, AP. March 2012.

Annex 3. Final schedule for the evaluation (field work phase in 4 countries)

Day	Date	From	To	Night Stay	Mode of Travel	Travel Duration	Programme
1	14-2-2012	France	KTM	KTM			Arrival
2	15-2-2012	KTM	Pokhara	Pokhara	Plane	25 Minutes	Meeting with Kyrre and Elisa Meeting with CBM SA and CBM Nepal project leaders, PD (?)
3	16-2-2012	Pokhara	KTM Dhangadhi Doti	Budar	Plane and Car	4 hours drive from Dhangadhi to Budhar	Travel
4	17-2-2012	Doti	Doti	Budar	Car	1 hour (to and from hotel)	Observation and discussion about CBM Fund, CBR, Value Addition in citrus
5	18-2-2012	Doti	Doti	Budar	Car	1 hour (to and from hotel)	Continue discussion
6	19-2-2012	Doti	Dang	Ghorahi, Dang	Car	9 hour drive	Travel
7	20-2-2012	Dang	Dang	Ghorahi, Dang	Car	1hour (to and from hotel)	Observation and discussion about CBM Fund, CBR, Value Addition in legumes, Tapari industry, Tilki rice improvement
8	21-2-2012	Dang	Dang	Ghorahi, Dang	Car	1hour (to and from hotel)	Continue discussion
9	22-2-2012	Ghorahi, Dang	Birgunj	Birgunj	Car	8 hours drive	Travel
10	23-2-2012	Birgunj	Kachorwa, Bara	Birgunj	Car	3 hour (to and from hotel)	Observation and discussion about community seed bank, CBM Fund, PPB, CBR
11	24-2-2012	Birgunj	Jhapa	Damak	Car	8 hours drive	Travel
12	25-2-2012	Jhapa	Shivagunj, Jhapa	Damak	Plane		Observation and discussion about community seed bank, CBM Fund, PPB, CBR, Value Addition
13	26-2-2012	Jhapa	Shivagunj, Jhapa	KTM	Car and		Continue discussion and travel to

					Plane		Kathmandu
14	27-2-2012	Jhapa (KTM)	Pokhara				Travel
15	28-2-2012						Break
16	29-2-2012	Pokhara	Begnas	Begnas/Pokhara	Car	1 hour	Observation and discussion about CBM Fund, PPB, CBR, Value Addition
17	1-3-2012	Begnas	Begnas	Pokhara	Car		Continue discussion and travel back to Pokhara
18	2-3-2012	Pokhara	Kunjo, Mustang	Kunjo	Plane and Car and on foot	4 hour (includes 25 min flight)	Observation and discussion about CBM Fund, CBR, Value Addition in seabuckthorn, Landrace enhancement in barley
19	3-3-2012	Kunjo, Mustang	Jomsom	Jomsom	Car		Continue discussion and travel back to Jomsom
20	4-3-2012	Mustang	Kathmandu/Pokhara	Kathmandu/Pokhara	Plane	1 hour	Travel
	5-10 March	-	-	-	-	-	Break
21	11-3-2012	Pokhara	KTM Dhaka Tangail	Dhaka-Tangail	Plane	30 min	Meeting at UBINIG office or guest house
22	12-3-2012	Dhaka	Tangail	Tangail	Microbus	3 hours for both way from UBINIG Tangail center to CBM site	Observation and discussion about Community Seed Wealth Center, Seed Hut, Farmers crop field, Homestead gardening, Suitable livestock breed for this site
23	13-3-2012	Tangail	Sirajgonj	Sirajgonj	Boat and Microbus	4 hours (includes 2:30 hours drive and 1:30 hours boat from Tangail to Sirajgonj)	Observation and discussion about Bamboo binding, Biodiversity schools, Nursery, Seed Hut
24	14-3-2012	Sirajgonj	Dhaka	Dhaka	Boat and Microbus	6 hour including 1:30 boat and 4:30 hour microbus	Observe farmers crop field and return to Dhaka

25	15-3-2012	Dhaka	Hyderabad	India			Travel
26	16-3-2012	Hyderabad	Sainikpuri	Hyderabad	Car	30min	Meeting at Anthra
27	17-3-2012	Sainikpuri (Hyderabad)	Sikindlapur	Hyderabad	Car	1.20 hour	Discuss about Deccani sheep management, Women role in conservation of breeds and seeds etc.
28	18-3-2012	Sainikpuri	Ramchandrapur	Hyderabad	Car	1.20 hour	Discuss about Deccani sheep management, Women role in conservation of breeds, seeds and value addition of wool etc.
29	19-3-2012	Hyderabad	Hubli	Belgaum	Plane and care	6 hours	By plane towards GF site
30	20-3-2012	Belgaum	Gundenatti	Kittur	Car	1.30 hour	Discuss about Community Seed Bank and organic farming
31	21-3-2012	Kittur	Kadkod	Sirsi	Car	1 hour	Visit home gardens, organic farm Discuss Seed bank
32	22-3-2012	Bangalore	Banglore	-			Meeting at Green Foundation
33	23-3-2012	Bangalore	Colombo	Colombo	Flight and Van	3 hours and 30 min	Arrival and meeting at GMSL with CBM team
34	24-3-2012	Colombo	Athungoda, Puttalam	Puttalam	Van	4 hours	Observation and discussion about Seed Bank, Agro-well, PPB, CBR, CBM Fund, Value Addition
35	25-3-2012	Athungoda	Kantale	Kantale	Van	3 hours and 30 min	Discussion at Athungoda and travel to Kantale
36	26-3-2012	Kanthale	Kanthale	Dambulla			Observation and discussion about Seed Bank, PPB, CBR, Home gardens
37	27-3-2012	Raja ala, Kanthale	Colombo	Colombo	Van	6 hours	Travel back to Colombo
	28/29-3-2012		Colombo	Colombo			Break
38	30-3-2012	Sri Lanka	France/Nepal				Travel back to France/Nepal

Annex 4. Key research questions for the CBMSA Evaluation

Questions on Community Seed Bank

1. Number of crops covered ? How was this decided ?
2. Any important local crops that are not covered ? Any other crops you are planning to include ?
3. Number of varieties for each crop ?
4. Process for collecting varieties ? One-time or on-going?
5. Process for deciding which crops to focus on ?
6. Who can access seeds from the seed bank ? At what cost ? Under what conditions ?
7. Which seed varieties are women/ Adivasi men and women more likely to borrow ?
8. Who is growing which variety (on a yearly basis) ? (Only farmers taking a loan under CBM Fund ? All group members ? Which other farmers ? More men or women?)
9. How often are seed samples renewed ? By whom ? What is the mechanism for renewing seed samples ? (whose land ? which labour ? seed quality control?)
10. Who is managing the seed bank (receiving and giving seed samples?)
11. How is the seed bank linked to Seed production and marketing initiatives ? Who is benefiting from this ?
12. Are there any training on seed production ? If yes, for which crops ?

Questions on CBR

1. Who took part in preparing the CBR ?
2. Have women been interviewed while preparing the CBR ?
3. Have women taking an active part in conducting HH survey ?
4. If no to above 2 questions, how can you improve this in the future ?
5. How many CBR's have been done so far ? Are you planning to do it again ?
6. Can you use CBR to monitor the extent of cultivation of local varieties of different crops in the village ?
7. How can you link CBR more closely with CSBk ? Or with climate change adaptation work ? Or with Diversity Block ?

Questions on Participatory Plant Breeding

1. What have been the aims of your PPB initiative, and how were these objectives set ?
2. What have been the outcomes (varieties, acquisition of technical skills, ...) ?
3. Degree of women's involvement in the programme ?
4. To what extent have women's selection criteria been taken on board ?
5. Nature of the relation with researchers ? With breeders ? With LI-BIRD ? With formal institutions ? Challenges encountered in establishing and maintaining these relationships ?
6. Have you receiving sufficient and adequate support from LI-BIRD ?
7. Future development and how to make the project more relevant to your needs ?

Questions for assessing other CBM practices

1. Which benefits did you obtain from this practice ? (new knowledge, income, scope for market development...)
2. What are the weaknesses of this practice ? (eg : « needs access to land but we don't have land », « is labour-intensive but we don't have time », requires high investment, not relevant for women?)
3. What are the strengths of this practice ? (eg.: builds intergenerational dialogue, very useful for poor farmers, has been taken up by women in a big way, generates income, improves group cohesion)
4. Which challenge did you face in implementing it ?
5. How could this practice be improved ?

Questions for understanding group dynamics, leadership structure, level of ownership

A. Organisational structure/ strategy for group formation and maturation

1. What challenges did you face in organising the groups at wada level and at VCDC level ?
2. What convinced you to take part in the project ?
3. How did you build up your organisational capacity ?
4. Did you receive any assistance from LI-BIRD/supporting partner to build your organisational skills, financial management and so on ?
5. How have your relationship with DADO and VDC (and other stakeholders) evolved after formation of groups ?

B. Leadership (Executive Committee)

1. How is the leadership managing the group ?
2. Why only few women at leadership level ?
3. What challenges do women face in joining ?
4. Do women have the same knowledge of project/activities as men ?

C. Project ownership

1. Have you been able to set your own agenda ? To prioritise certain activities based on local context and local needs?
2. Who has control over main activities ?
3. Have you faced a situation where your group proposed an idea, and the supporting organisation (LI-BIRD....) said 'no'? Why?