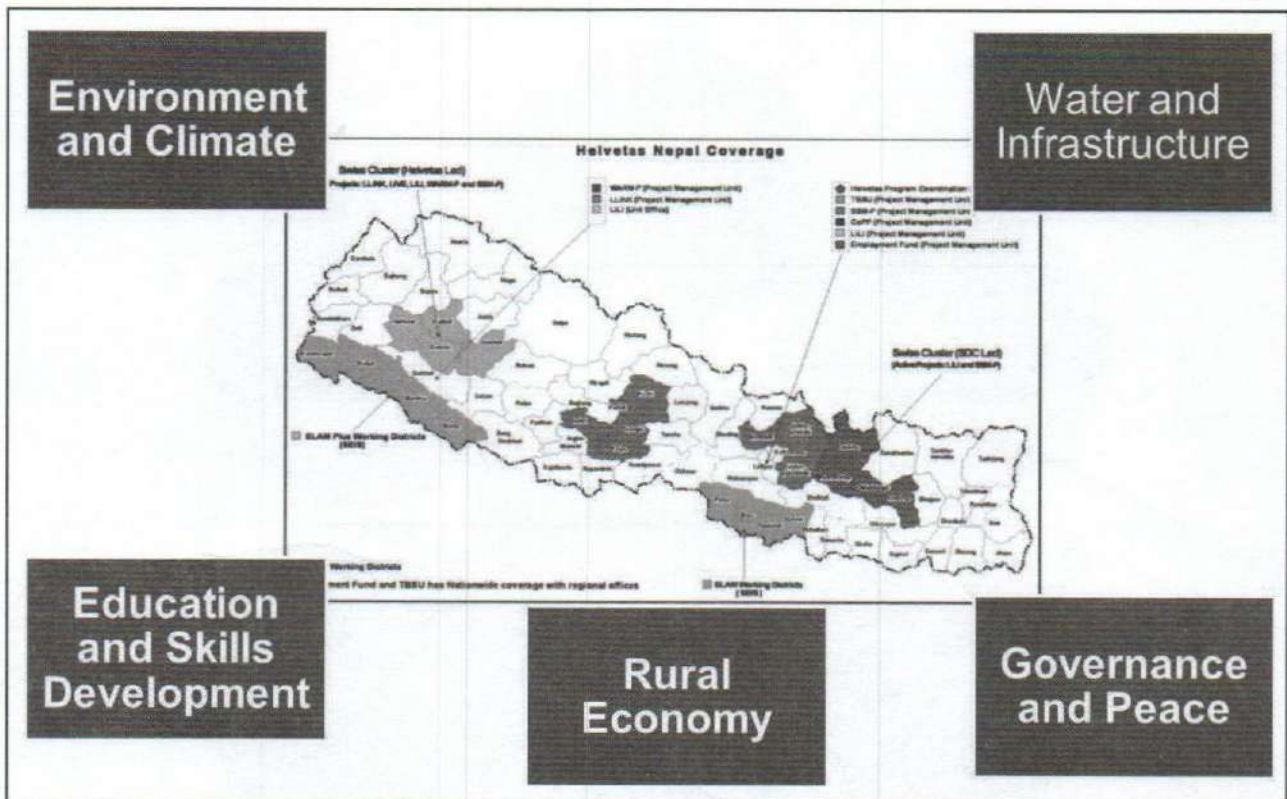


# CONTRIBUTION OF HELVETAS NEPAL TO HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

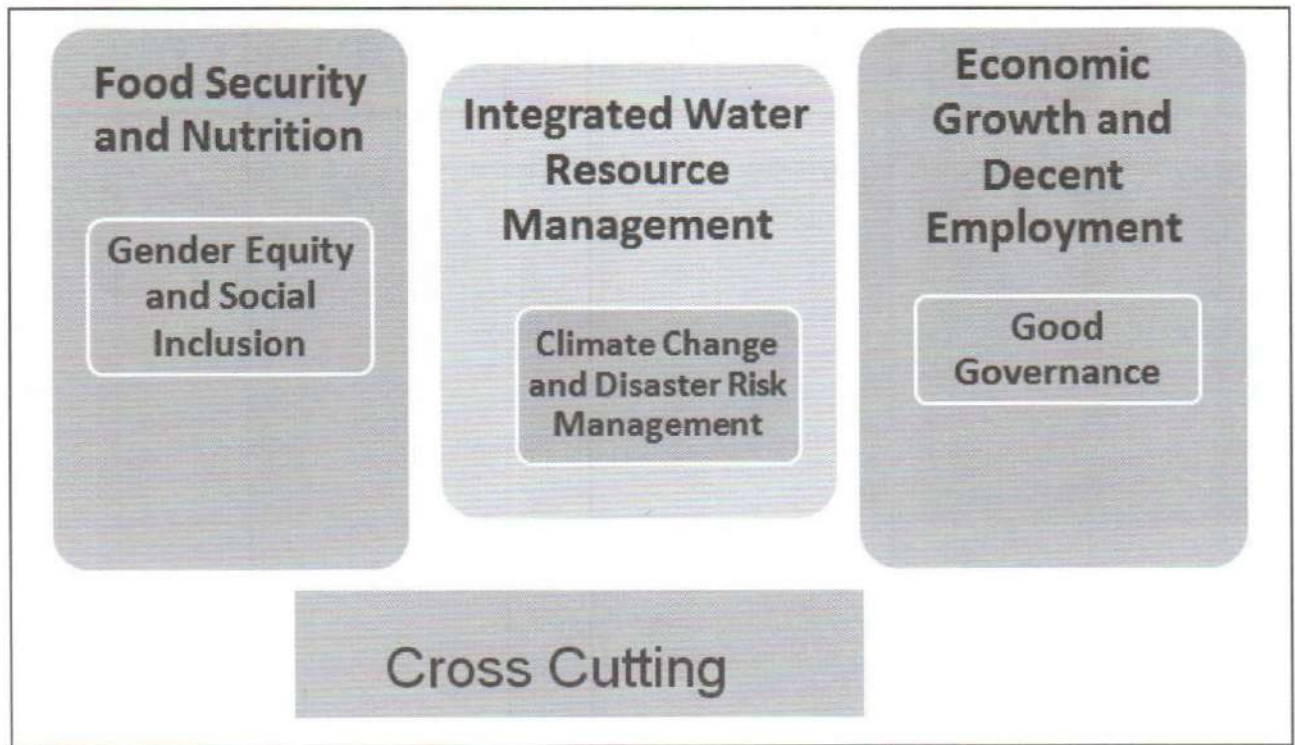


**Bhola K. Shrestha**, Team Leader  
*Coffee Promotion Programme*  
 e-mail: [bhola.shrestha@helvetas.org.np](mailto:bhola.shrestha@helvetas.org.np)

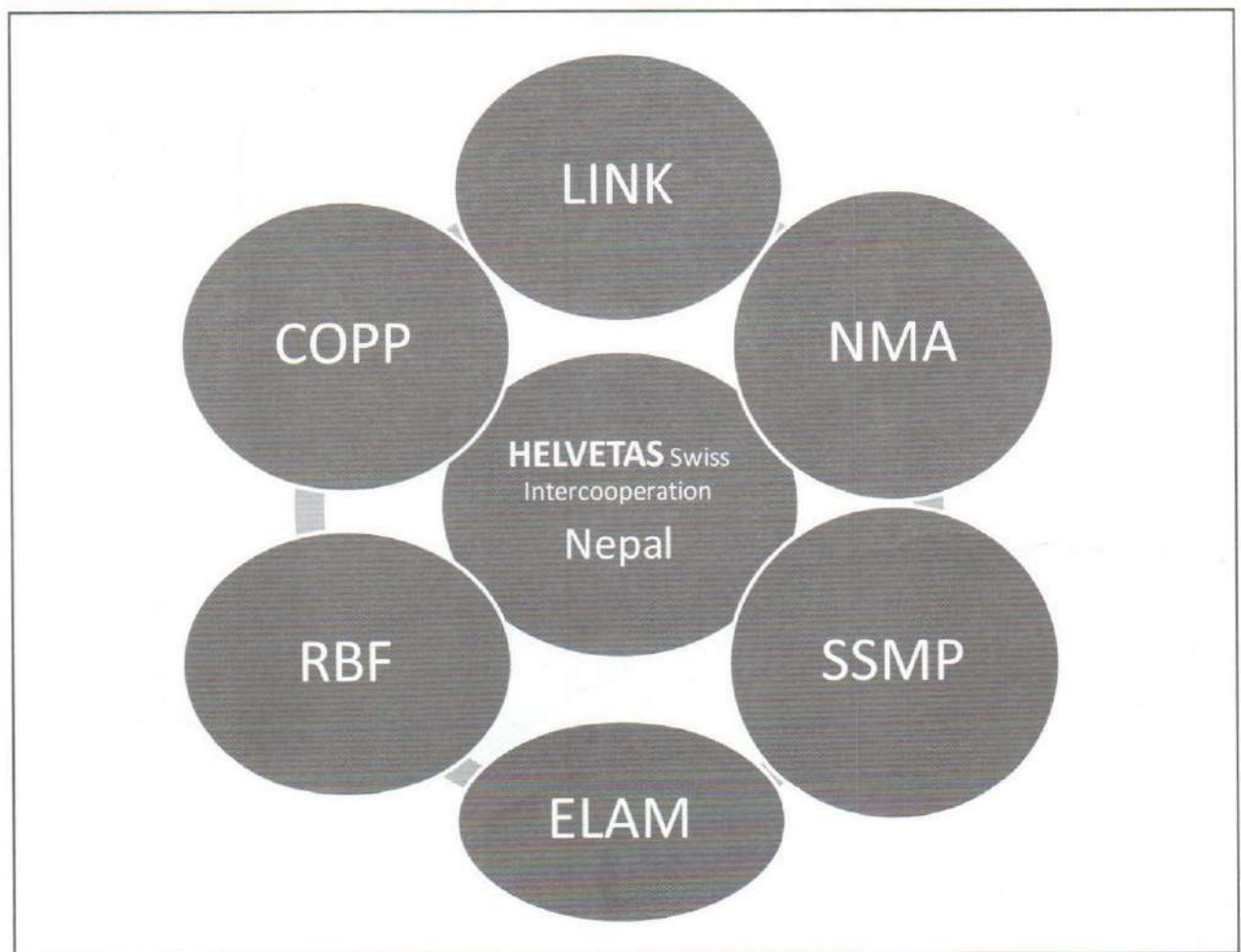
## HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal



## 2016 - 2020 Country Strategy



## Projects Contributing to Horticulture





## River Bed Farming (RbF)

- **Objective:** to develop a system through which landless and land-poor people gain legally assured access to riverbed land during dry season

Pilot Initiative in 2006/07 in the Far Western Terai

- Reached to 20 District with > 9000 family
- Average income 30,000
- Riverbed Farming Policy

- **Elam:** Promoting resource based enterprises

Create jobs for disadvantaged groups, through enterprise development by utilizing local resources.

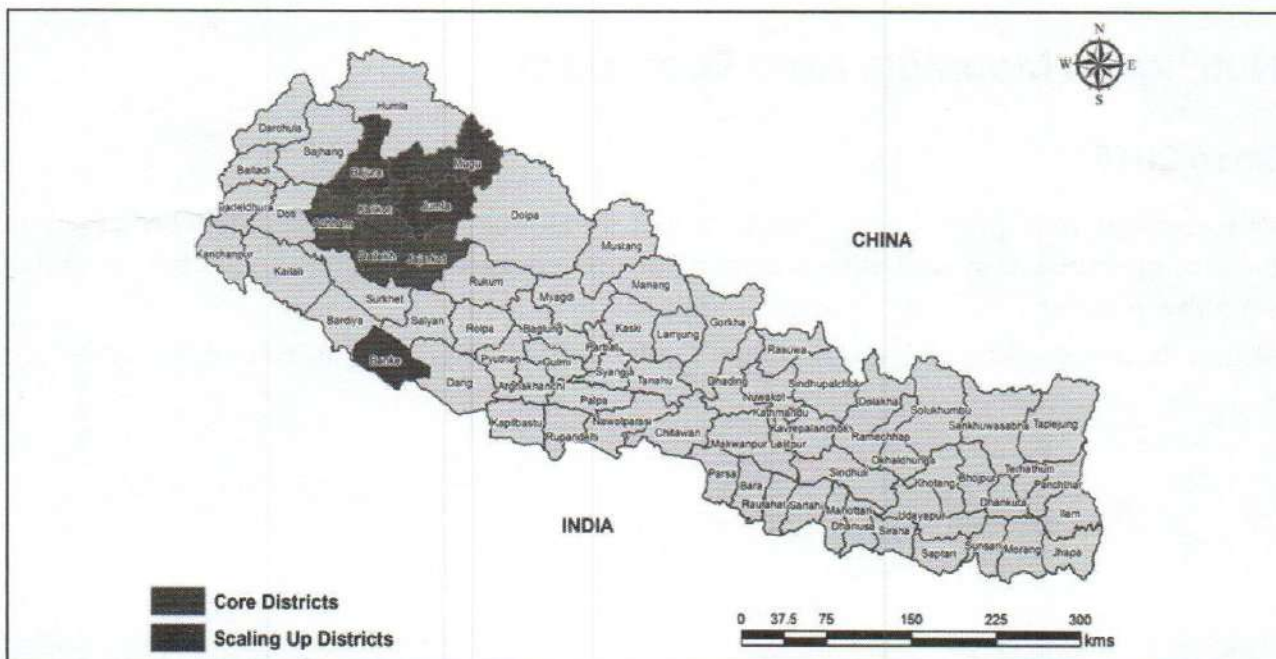
Banana, Citrus, Herbs

Kailali, Kanchanpur, Chitwan, Shyangja, Sindhuli,  
Bara Parsa

- 511 hector with 4550 households,
- 20 banana nurseries
- 2 tissue cultural lab
- Crop Insurance -210 Ha. banana
- Processing based enterprises established (paper, fiber, cloth weaving)

## Linking Smallholders with Local Institutions and Markets (LINK)

- Since 1997
- Fresh Vegetable, Apple, Citrus
- Mid and far Wester hill
- 8800 Disadvantage HH
- Farmers Business School.
- Market System Development Approach

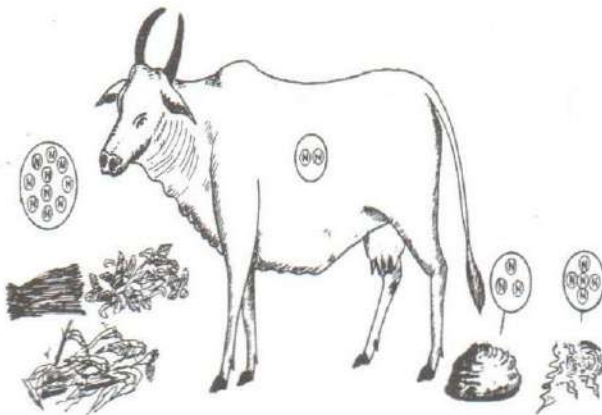


## Sustainable Soil Management Programme (SSMP)

- From 1999 to 2015
- Improved food security and livelihoods of small holders.

- Farmer to Farmer (FtF) agricultural extension approach
- AFEC lead decentralized extension approach
- Cattle shade improvement programme in 60 districts
- Vegetable production

- 50,000 HHs (60% from Dalits, janajati, ethnic minorities, women with income less than 1\$/day)



## Nutrition in Mountain Agro Ecosystem

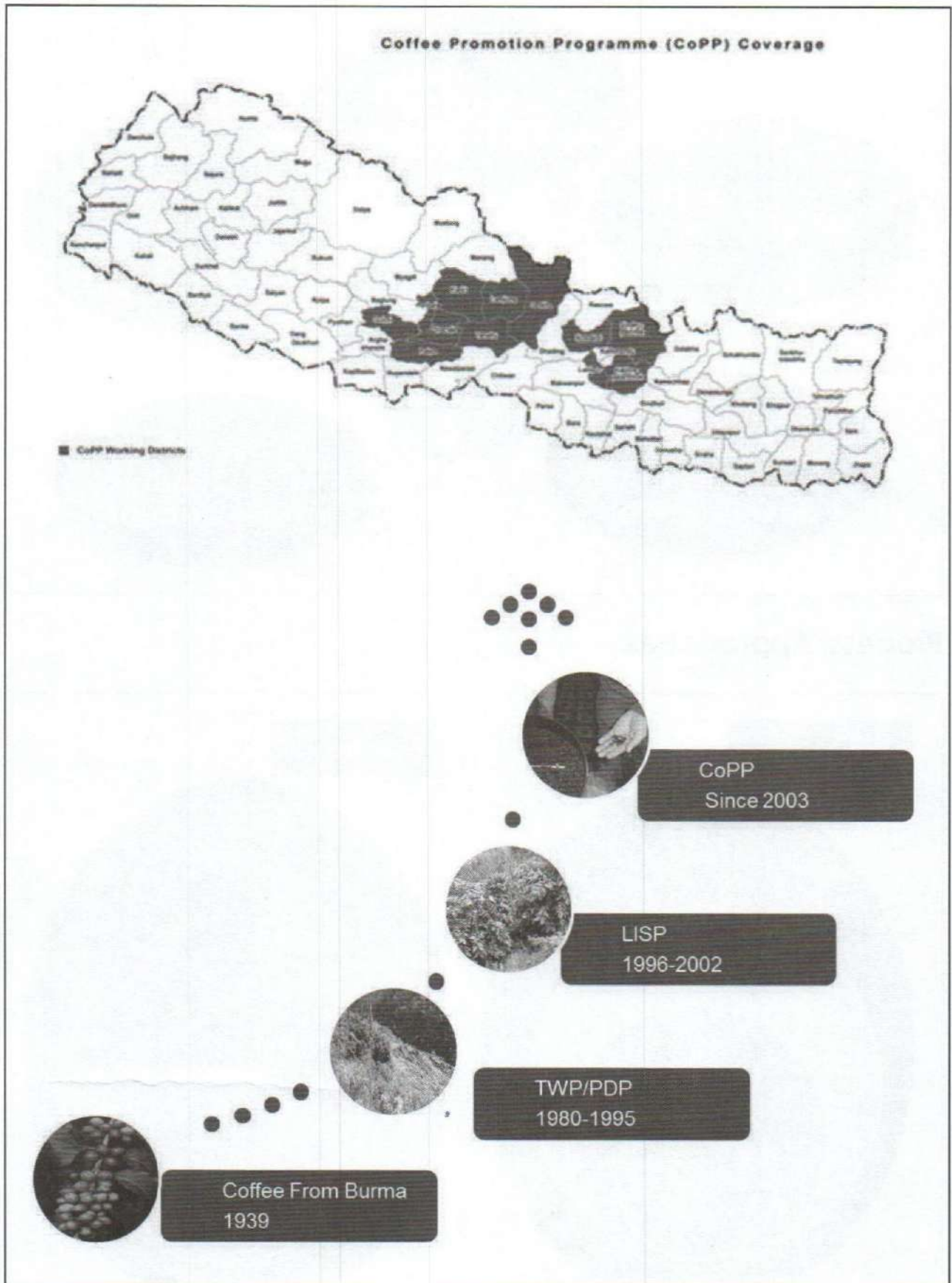
Since 2015

To contribute to improved access to sufficient nutritious food through a network of actors facilitating innovation and diversification of proven agro-ecological and other nutrition sensitive practices.

Mugu, Jumla, Kalikot, Bajura, Achham, Dailekh, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Banke, Bardiya

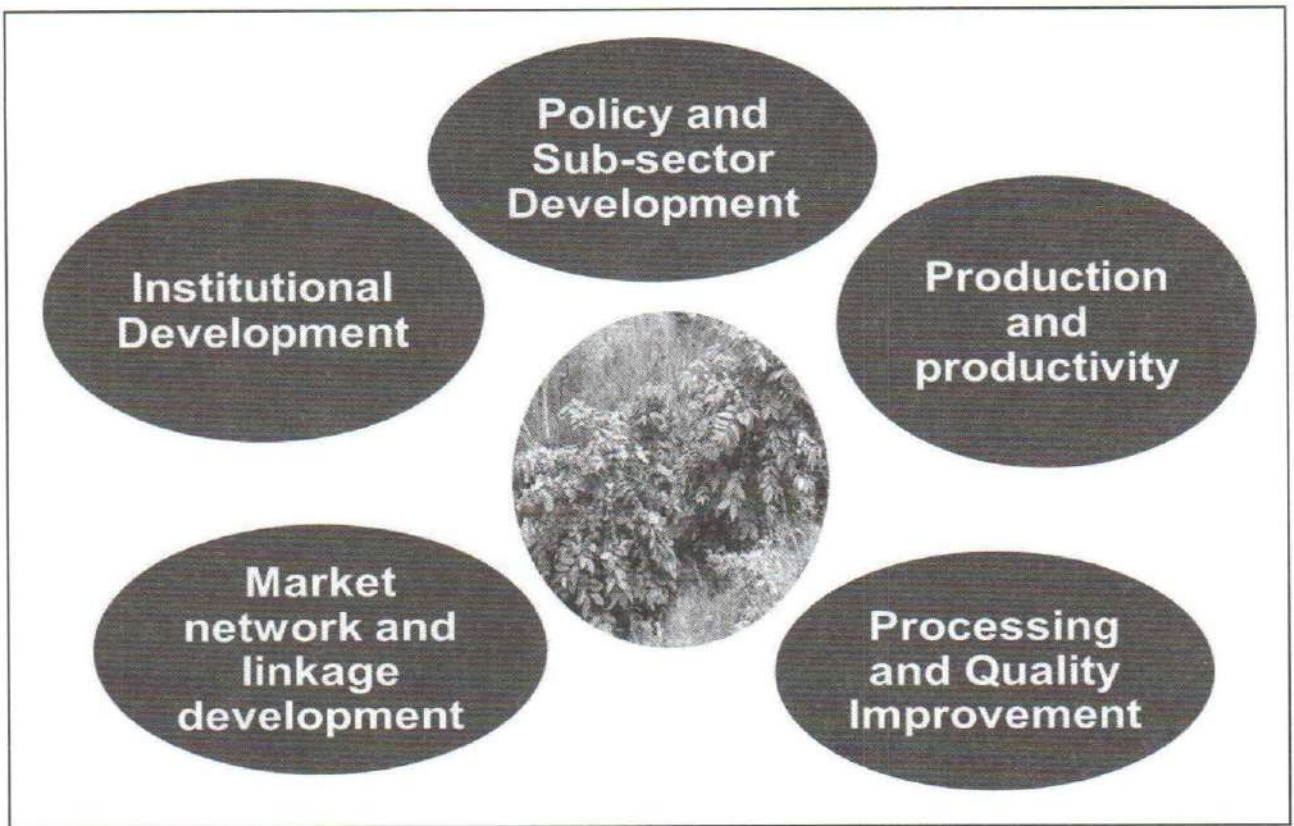


# Coffee Promotion Programme

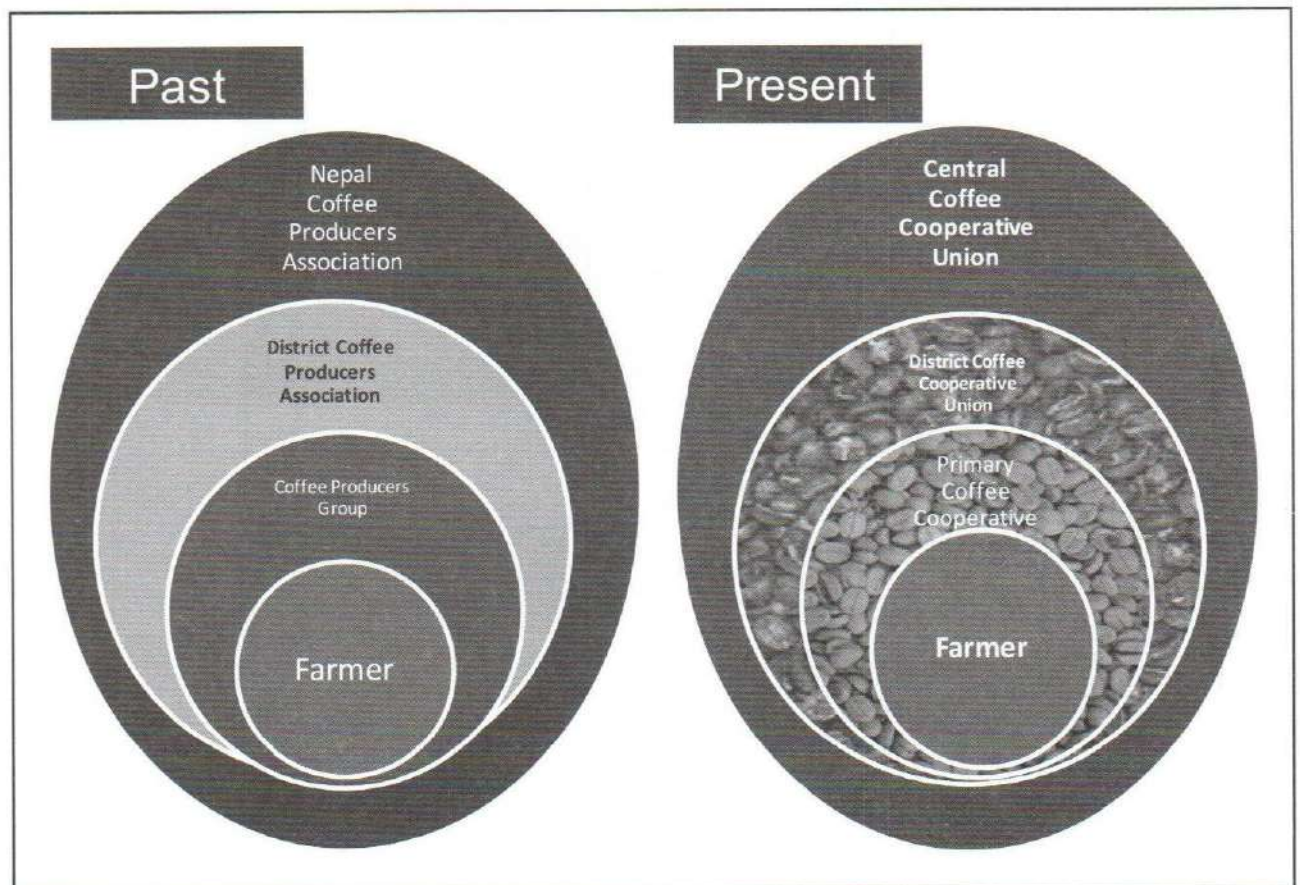


TWP = Tinau Watershed Project, PDP = Palpa Dev. Program, LISP = Local Initiative support program

## Intervention Areas



## Process/Approaches



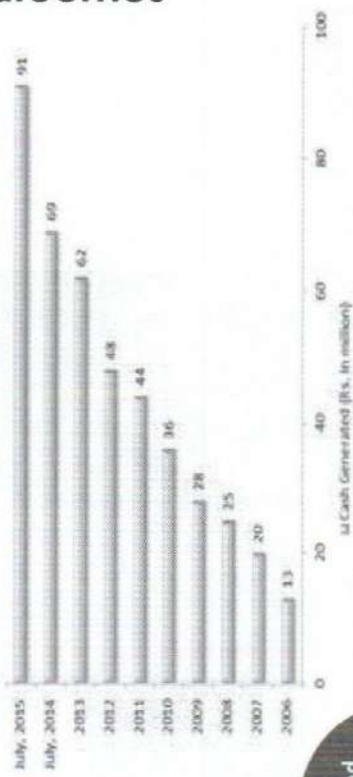


# Outcomes

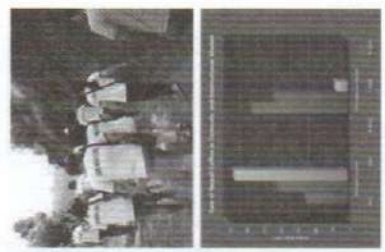
- Coffee recognised and included into the national policies, plan and programmes of Govt.
- Coffee Policy 2004 : Revised 2014
- Quality Standard and Coffee Logo
- Base for coffee projects: PACT, TPSD



Cash Generated from Coffee by Coffee Producers



- Coffee Cooperative Union at district and Central level formed and active
- LRP Network registered and providing fee based services.

- DCCU linked with 3 International Fair Trade Buyers
- National consumption increasing
- Growing market : Demand exceeds production

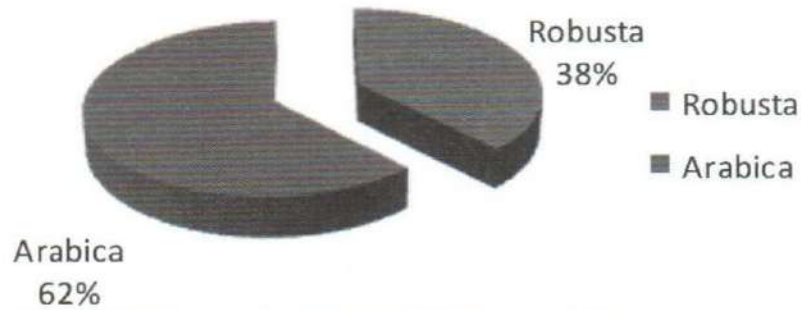
## Opportunity

- Global Coffee Production
  - 143.4 million Bag (60 Kg)
  - 86.4 lakh ton
- Global Coffee Consumption
  - 150.2 million bag (60Kg)
  - 90.4 lakh ton
- Average annual consumption growth - 2.5%



## Species

### Production by type

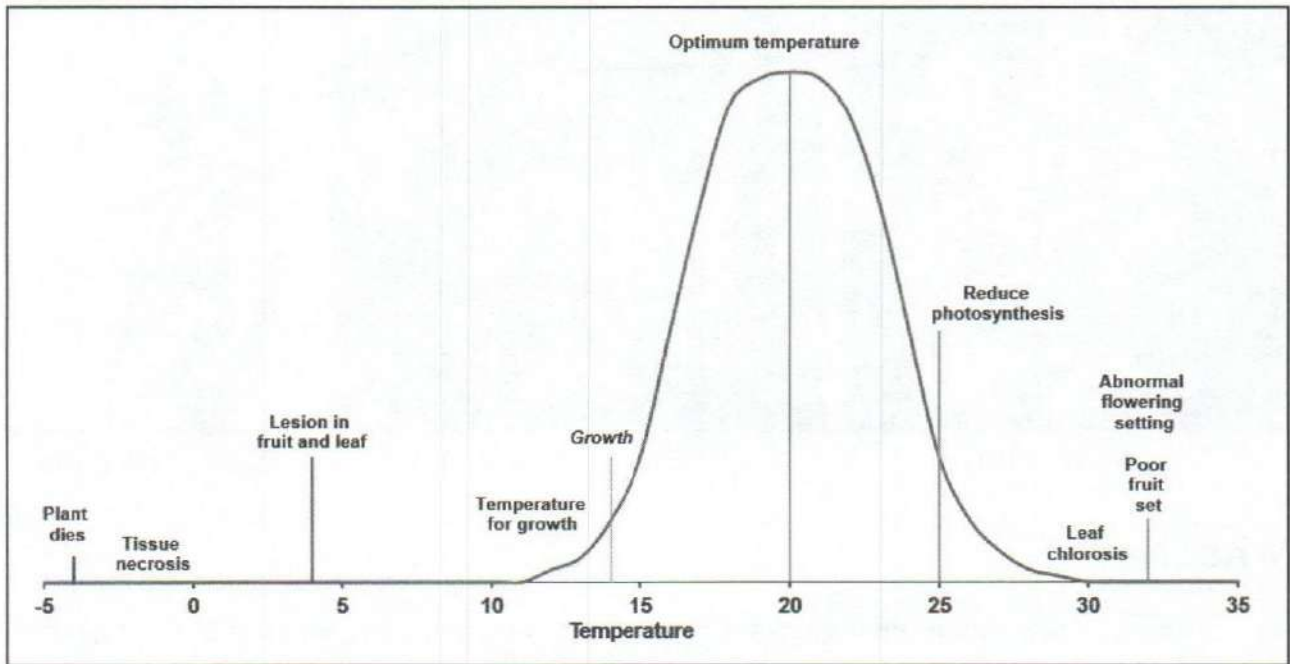


## Special Zone for Specialty Coffee



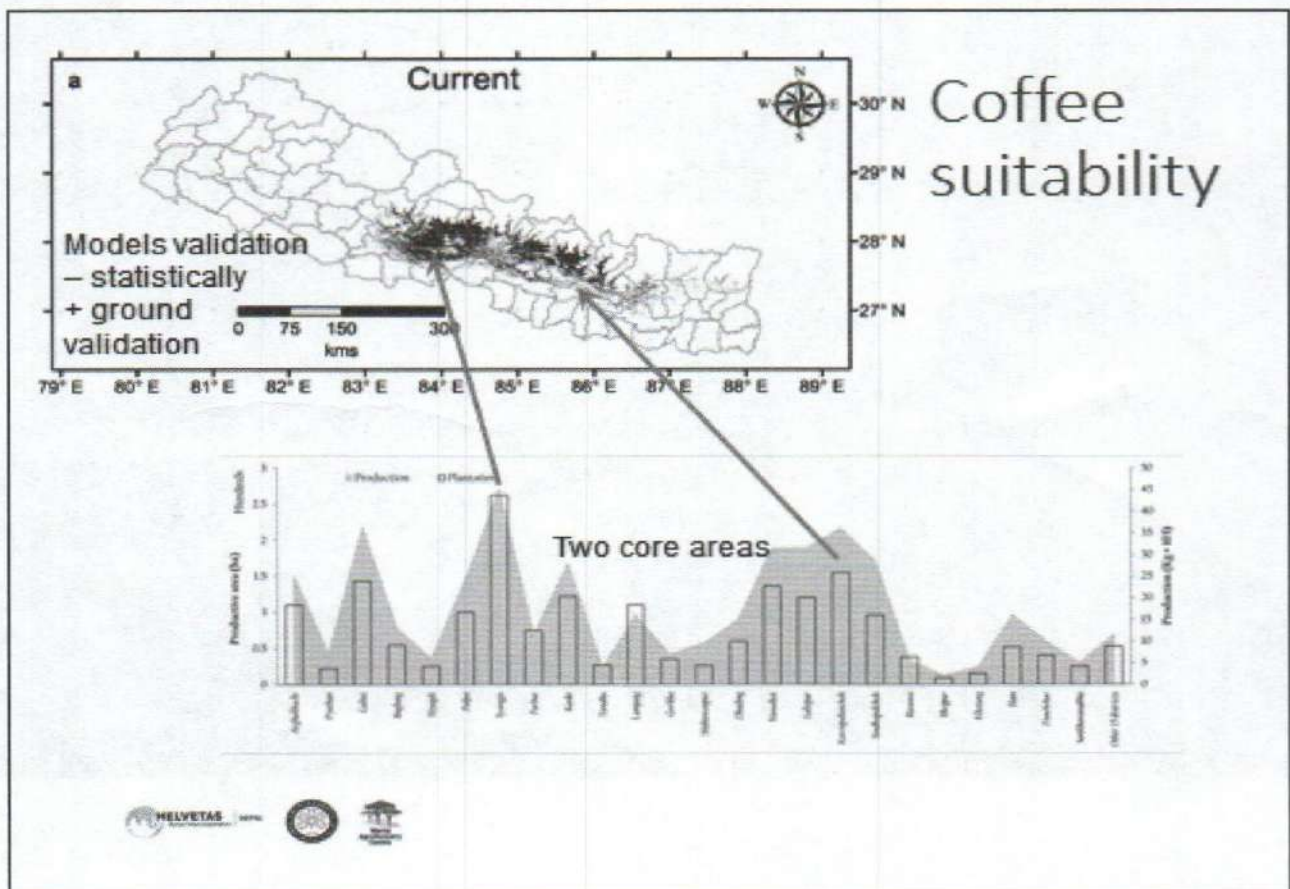


## Challenges



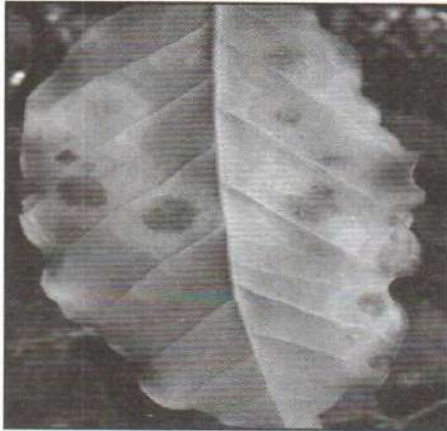
*Growing phase of coffee and role of temperature (Bittenbender and Smith 1914; Descroix and Snoeck 2004; Rodriguez et al. 2011).*

## Climate Change Effect





## Disease and Insects



Coffee Leaf Rust



Fusarium Wilt



White Stem Borer

## What Next ?

- Support Government line agencies for promulgation of strong policy, human resource development, create environment for retention of youth from migration.
- Increase support in organic and fair trade system.
- Increase coordination and collaboration for synergy.

