



LI-BIRD, Pokhara based NGO

Established: Oct 1995

Governed by Executive Board headed by chairperson

Executed by Management Team headed by ED



Goal

We create and increase opportunities for sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity that reduce poverty and improve livelihoods of resource poor and marginal people across Nepal through participatory research and development



Objectives

- Capitalize on local initiatives in conserving and utilizing biodiversity through participatory research and development programme
- Improve the quality of life of the resource poor through income generation activities and increased food security with an emphasis on equity, gender and environmental issues
- Contribute to policy framework



Approaches

Participatory: In technology development, dissemination and scaling up. LI-BIRD encourages and values farmers initiatives, knowledge and innovation in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of programme and projects

Collaboration/networking: LI-BIRD fundamentally works through partnership and collaboration with diverse partners at different levels: grassroots, national and international, and through networking with them



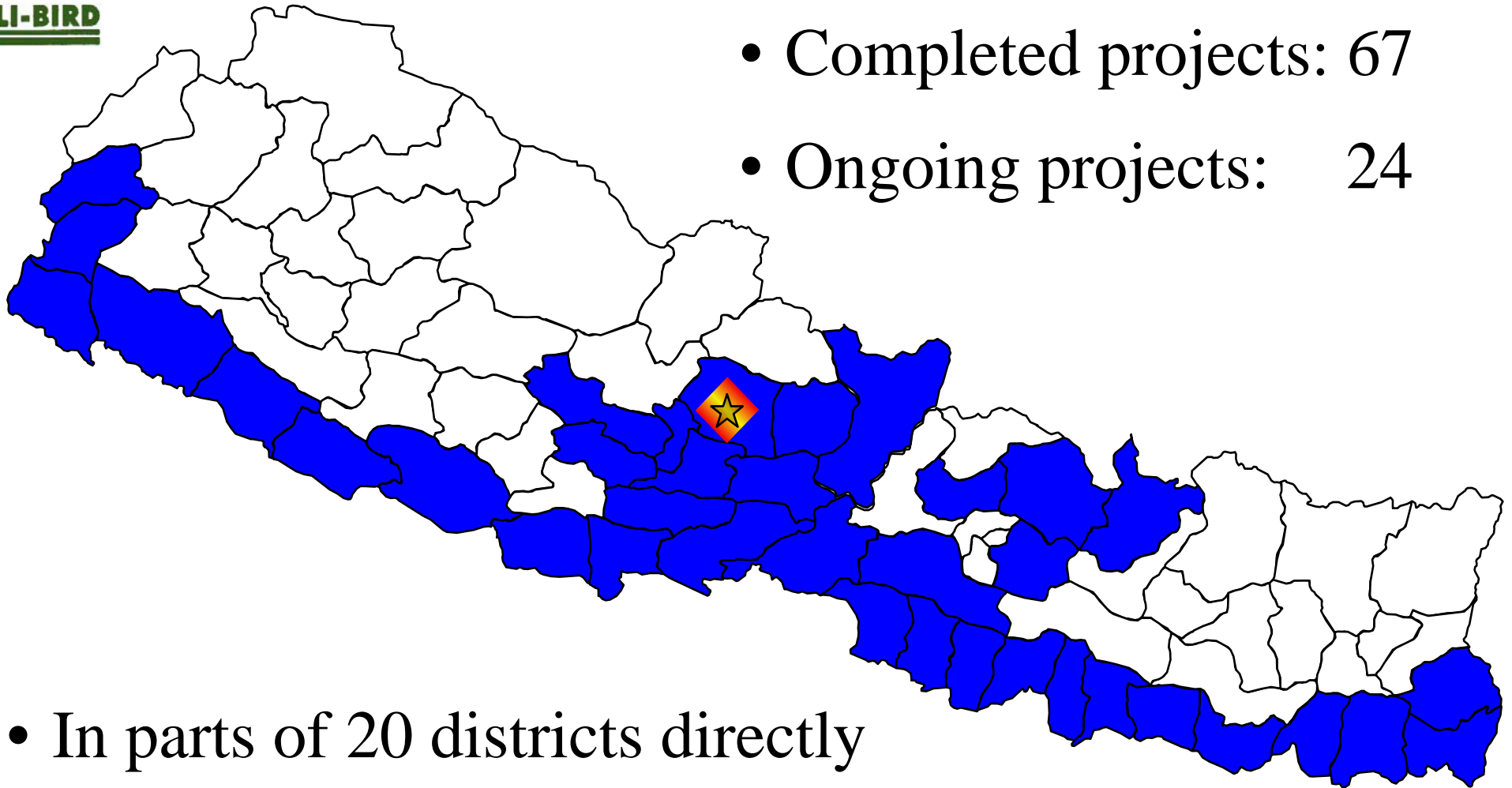
FOCUS AREAS

- Biodiversity and Natural Resources management
- Participatory Technology Development
- Livelihood, community development and Poverty reduction
- Dissemination, Awareness, Advocacy and Policy
- Training



Geographical Coverage

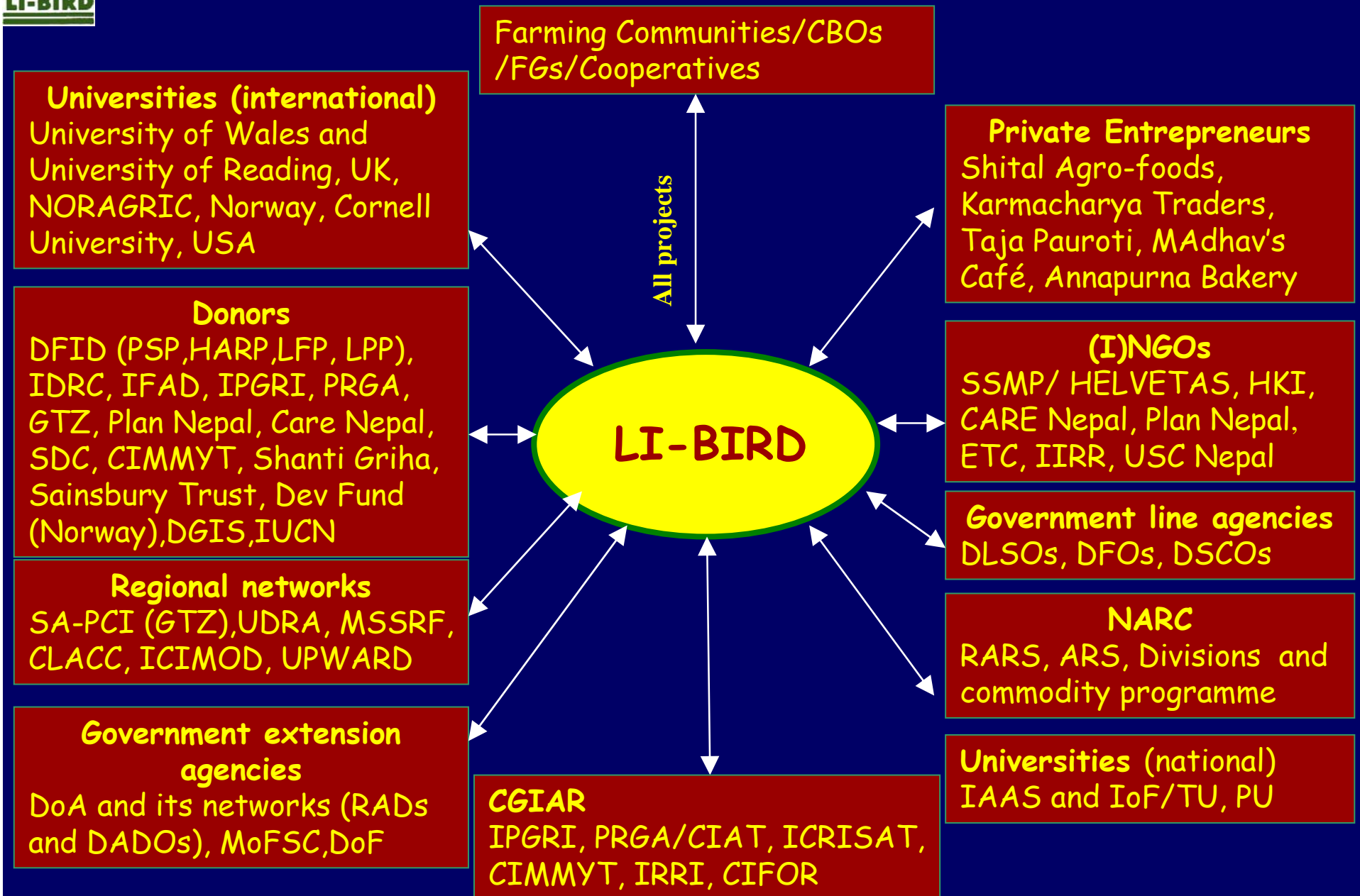
- Completed projects: 67
- Ongoing projects: 24



- In parts of 20 districts directly
- In parts of 37 districts indirectly



LI-BIRD's Sphere of Collaboration





Human Resources

Professionals and Officers	26
Support staff	38
Facilitator/Motivators	25
Interns	1
TOTAL	90

- 29% professional, 40% female and 55% field based
- Representing 12 ethnic groups from allover Nepal

Food Security through ricebean
research in India and Nepal

Roles and responsibilities of LI-
BIRD

FOSRIN..

- Documentation of national distribution of rice bean
- Analysis of local knowledge of rice bean diversity and uses from selected study areas
- Field evaluations for agro-morphological traits of rice bean diversity

Rice bean project activities by LI-BIRD in Nepal



Germplasm collection summary

SN	Organization	Districts	Total
1	Support Foundation	Achham, Bajura, Baitadi, Bajhang, Dadeldhura, Doti, Darchula, Surkhet	8
2	LI-BIRD	Kaski, Palpa, Gulmi	3
3	RAS-Nepal	Dang, Salyan, Pyuthan	3
4	NARC	Nuwakot, Kavre	2
	Total		16

About trial site

- Darbar Devasthan VDC-2 of Gulmi
- Located at Western development region of Nepal
- The area is dry and is dominated by slopping *Bari* land
- Rice bean is common as intercrop with maize in the area
- Altitude 1300 masl



Trial summary

Activities	Details
No. of varieties	153 (by farmers name)
Land preparation	as per farmers practice (2 plowing)
Date of seeding	15 th and 16 th of June, 2006 (2063/3/1,2)
Design and plot size	Non-replicated OBN; 2 rows of 2 M length (16 plants/plot)
Spacing	RR 1 m and PP 50 cm
Weeding and stacking	3 times; and staking by Bamboo poles for indeterminate vars.
Manure and fertilizer	FYM as per farmers (7.5 tons/ha) No chemical fertilizer applied
Name of collaborating farmers groups	Resunga Multipurpose <i>Sirjanshi</i> Farmers Group (Mr. Prithvi Bdr. Karki)

Data collection

1. Date of planting
2. Date of flowering
3. Date of Maturity
4. Plant height at Maturity
5. Growth habit
(Determinate/Indeterminate)
6. Flower colour
7. Pod length
8. No. of pods per plant
9. No. of seeds per pod
10. 100 grain weight
11. Seed colour
12. Total grain yield per plant
13. Insect/pest occurrence



Preliminary observation

- Among 156 samples collected, some early maturing landraces found to be like cowpea or blackgram (Determinate growth habit)
- 40 landraces have either no germination or poor growth
- Date of flowering ranged from 66 to 112 days
- Majority of Rice bean landraces are now at Pod filling to maturity stage



Constraints

- Timing of project initiation: Limited collection of germplasm from across the country
- Inconsistency in farmers naming and mixing up of species (e.g., black gram, cowpea)

Constraints..

- Germination

- 40 landraces were either not germinated or had poor growth

- Insect:

- Blister beetle (*Mylabris* spp) incidence at flowering stage (2nd week of Sept.) of rice bean crop (flower bud damage)
- Paradol@2ml/lit (Mithyle parathion) is applied to control the pest after 84 days of seeding (13th Sept.)





Thank you