



To express interest in this assignment please email priyanka.subba@crs.org CRS Farmer to Farmer Program Volunteer Assignment Scope of Work

Summary Information			
Assignment Code	NE222		
Country	Nepal		
Country Project	Livestock Country Project		
Host Organization	Nilkamal Women Multipurpose cooperative		
Assignment Title	Training on Dairy Health Management and Clean Milk Production		
Assignment preferred dates	November 2019- June 2020		
Objectives of the assignment	Capacity building of dairy farmers on clean milk production		
Desired volunteer skill/expertise	Animal health experts having experience clean milk production		
	preferable working dairy farm management		
Type of Volunteer Assistance	Technology Transfer = T		
Type of Value Chain Activity	Extension services (S)		
PERSUAP Classification	PERSUAP Type II		

A. BACKGROUND

Nepal is predominantly agriculture economy. Animal rearing occupies major part of rural lives in Nepal. Buffaloes, cows and goats are part and parcel of their daily livelihoods of smallholders. The contribution of livestock in Nepal's AGDP is 31% and dairy shares more than half of it. The economic promises of livestock, focusing dairy, has united farmers in groups/cooperatives to be reliable milk source to their customer. Smallholders are transforming themselves from subsistence farmers to semi commercial farmers. The collective farming culture has significantly improved. In this socio-economic model, farmers are using similar type of breed, feed, disease and herd management practices. This practice has significantly boost volume of production and increase their bargaining power to fetch better price.

Nepal Government has also come forward to support farmers initiatives by developing extension services to strengthen these groups and cooperatives. However, the extension services are limited in number, skills and reliability. Very few extension workers, with limited knowledge, are providing services on veterinary care. The cooperatives like Nilkamal Women Multipurpose Cooperative, Dang are looking forward to Improve their livestock management practices.

Nilkamal Women Multipurpose Cooperative Limited, established in 2015, has 1107 members. It is one of the model women cooperative for agriculture marketing, livestock trading and dairy trading led with indigenous leadership. The members have at least one cow or a buffalo or few goats and chicken in their backyards. Cooperative members daily milk collecting is exceeding 600 lit from their 300 members. The income by selling

milk occupies significant amount in their annual income of the cooperative. In some cases, its share is around 40%. The cooperative has started established a dairy plant to process milk produced and collected daily from its members. Cooperative had agreement with dairy development corporation (DDC) for supplying daily collected milk.

B. ISSUE DESCRIPTION

The Cooperative farmers are with 2 to 5 cows/buffaloes per households (HHS). One can observe 15 cows with some commercial farmers. However, the traditional herd management practices are distancing farmers, cooperatives and the private sector to invest more on dairy farms. The struggle to make maximum out of dairy farming continuous with low milk production per cow (8-10 L/Cow).

The low productivity per cow or buffalo is attributed to sub clinical and clinical mastitis coupling with reproductive disorder. The disease started reducing milk production, increase unconsumable milk and treatment cost. All these three factors increase cost of milk production. Increase in number of sterile animals and higher productive life span of dairy animals are aspirations of dairy farmers.

On other hand, farmers have limited knowledge to maintain the good quality milk after milking especially, milk handling and chilling before it reaches the dairy plant. Also, farmers were unware hygiene of milking equipment and utensils for clean milk production. The accumulation of challenges in disease management and serving quality milk to the consumers or traders or process remained bottleneck to further commercialize the farms and farmers.

The losses due to poor husbandry practices and disease management is immense. The losses extend to 100%. Similarly, farmers are linking bad husbandry practices for poor quality milk and in such scenarios, the farms and farmers are helpless to recover their losses. The women farmers are fearing to lose their market and means of livelihoods.

C. OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The specific objective of this volunteer assignment is to improve the farmers with knowledge and skills on linking Dairy Health Management with ensuring of quality of milk. This will help farmers in understanding the especially Key Clean Milk Production Principles for Quality milk supply.

- The volunteer expert will spend significant time with the female dairy farmers conducting on farm trainings demonstration and on managing the animals at the farm for clean milk production.
- Feeding and housing dairy cows/buffalo for clean milk production
- Managing the hygiene of milking equipment and utensils for clean milk production at farm and collection point
- The volunteer will also develop practical guidelines to support in further dissemination of this assignment to farmers that cannot be reached during this assignment.

D. HOST CONTRIBUTION

Nilkamal women Multipurpose cooperative, will facilitate the volunteers to reach the targeted dairy farmers to ensure successful assignment completion. The host will also arrange training. Host will also provide the volunteer with office space, training hall and daily tea/snacks for participants.

E. ANTICIPATED RESULTS (Outcome/impact) FROM THE ASSIGNMENT

It is anticipated that this volunteer assignment will equip farmers with new knowledge and skills on prevention, control and management practices for animal disease in dairy which will directly contribute to the following;

- Increased incomes by applying the clean milk production principles
- Adopting new knowledge and technologies

F. DELIVERABLES

The anticipated deliverables accomplished by the volunteer also include:

- Clean milk production principles will be shared
- Handbook on mastitis prevention and control will be shared
- Outreach Activity
- Host recommendations action plan developed
- Trip Report should be submitted before exit meeting

G. SCHEDULE OF VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES IN COUNTRY (DRAFT)

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Day	Activity	
Days 1	Arrival Nepal, Trivubhan international Airport. The volunteer will be picked by Greenwich Hotel with a placard bearing "CRS logo and volunteer name".	
Day 2	Introduction and meeting with CRS management, and briefing meeting (security, general orientation, logistic, reporting formats, etc) at CRS office. Discuss anticipated outcomes and work plan.	
Day 3	Travel to assignment site. Introduction and assignment briefing with host representatives	
Days 4 – 11	Complete assignment related activities at the host location	
Day 12-13	Activity close out, host action plan preparation for implementing recommendations	
Day 14	Travel back to Kathmandu	
Day 15-16	Report revision, submission	
Day 17	Debriefing including CRS country Office and Local mission	
Day 18	Departure to the US	

H. DESIRABLE VOLUNTEERS SKILLS

The volunteer will have the following qualifications and competencies:

- Animal health experts having experience on reproductive disease management, preferable working dairy production
- Communication and training skills for adult audience

I. ACCOMMODATION AND OTHER IN-COUNTRY LOGISTICS

- Before travelling to the assignment place, the volunteer will stay in Kathmandu at one of the CRS's client hotels, Hotel Kutumba (https://www.hotels.com/ho1081978144/hotel-kutumba-lalitpur-nepaln Kathmandu, the hotel usually has rooms that include services such as airport pickup and drop-off, breakfast, wireless internet, etc. The hotel or CRS will arrange a vehicle for short travel from the hotel to CRS and vice versa while in Kathmandu.
- All required materials will be prepared ahead of time and will be provided to the volunteer. CRS Nepal will provide the volunteer with a laptop computer (if s/he needs), local internet dongle (modem/EVDO) and mobile phone with charged local SIM-card. Any other required logistics and facilities can also be requested by the volunteer during her/his stay in Kathmandu. CRS will provide a vehicle and accompany the volunteer to the place of assignment. Wherever the hosts cannot contribute vehicle, CRS will provide transport services to volunteer.
- During the assignment period, the volunteer will be booked in a hotel at the project site, to be confirmed prior
 to volunteer arrival. CRS Nepal will arrange hotel accommodation and cover the lodging bills against receipts.
 CRS HQ will provide the volunteer with a per-diem advance to cater meals and incidences.
- Security information will be provided by CRS Nepal Security focal person at Kathmandu CRS Country office.

J. RECOMMENDED ASSIGNMENT PREPARATIONS

- Prior to travel, the volunteer is advised to prepare necessary training and demonstration aids and written handouts. Electronic copies of these handouts and any other printed materials can be printed for immediate use at the CRS office in Kathmandu on request by the volunteer.
- If the volunteer requires use of simple training aids like flip charts, markers or tape s/he should make the request and collect from the CRS office in Kathmandu prior to travel to the assignment place.
- Translation of handouts to the local language can be done at the assignment location if required.
- Depending on the meeting places and availability of electric power and LCD projector, the volunteer may use a laptop and projector for power point presentations.
- Weather Appropriate Clothing: http://www.mfd.gov.np/city?id=27
- In June, the summer monsoon arrives, characterized by heavy rains, in the form of downpours and thunderstorms. The monsoon arrives first in the east, in early June, while in the west it comes in the middle of the month or so. The temperature decreases, with the maximum dropping to around 32 °C (90 °F) in July and August, but the humidity increases, making the heat muggy. The rains are intense especially in July and August, when they exceed 300 millimeters (12 inches) per month, but in certain areas at the foot of the mountains, especially in the east of the country, they can exceed 600 mm (23.5 in) per month.
- The monsoon starts to withdraw by early October in the west, and about a week later in the east. The weather returns to be sunny, and even though October is still a hot month, the humidity decreases and the night temperature becomes a bit cooler. In the easternmost part of the flat area the increase in temperature in the period from March to June is limited, in fact, the average maximum temperature does not go above 33/34 °C (91/93 °F) in April and May.

K. KEY CONTACTS

CRS Baltimore, US	CRS Nepal Country Program

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