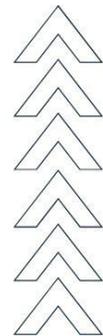


Rotary



2023

GOAT FARMING Proposal

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Empowering Women Through Goat Farming Project

Background

Women are the most important segment of human resources who need attention for their development. The important indicator of female development is the work force participation of females in economic activities. In recent census, women considered as workers making significant contribution in the agricultural operations like sowing, harvesting, transplantation, tending cattle and other miscellaneous works leading to increase in work force participation rate in agricultural and related works. One of the study revealed that most of the difficult, non-cash generating activities like care & management of pregnant animals & new born kids, collection and sale of manure, fodder carrying, cutting & chopping and taking animals for grazing were actively performed by 80, 76.66, 63.33 and 60 percent of rural farm women. Goat Farming is the best way to empower women as it helps to empower them economically and eventually empower in other ways. With more control of their finances, women not only improve their status within the homes, but they also have greater ability to make decisions and have greater power over their own lives.

Goat is a multi-use animal which is commonly reared for its meat. In many parts of the world, goat is raised for the meat, milk, wool and leather. As per the data source of Department of livestock services, Fiscal year 2073/74, there are 10,986,114 goats in Nepal that accounts for 45.3% of the national ruminant population and the population has increased by 3.52% per annum. Similarly 65,583 metric tons of goat meat is produced which is 20% of the total meat produced in our country which ranks second after buffalo meat. Also, it has share of 12% in total livestock GDP.

Goat is also called the Poor's man cow. In Nepal, Goat can be raised in different parts so it is becoming a growing enterprise and a living bank account for farmers. Goat and sheep belong to the different species, but their management is similar. Goat meat is accepted by all the caste and ethnic people; day by day; goat farming has become a popular business. Livestock farming consist of one third share of total agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) in Nepal thus it contributes a major share in agricultural

system. Similarly, the amount of feed and feeder necessary for one cow can be similar as rearing of 5-6 goats and farmers having less and easily raise 2-4 goats. Many farmers are using indigenous breed of goats while some of the young entrepreneurs have started to have cross hybrid of boar goat and the indigenous breed (I.e. native breed according to the climate of that farm area). The incubation period of goat is 150 days i.e in one year one goat can give 2-4 kids per year.

Nepal after Nepal Earthquake 2015 added 700,000 more poor people and added one million during corona virus (Covid-19). People are struggling to resume their normal livelihood but due to loss of livelihood source it might take longer time for people. So it very urgent we initiate sustainable project to promote livelihood of people and goat farming is the best way to address the problem.

Objectives:

- To generate income and employment opportunity for economically poor women.
- To help in women empowerment through economic empowerment of women.

Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this project are 300 members of 60 poor families of Mandandepur-10, Kavre, Nepal living below poverty line.

Project Activities

1. Goat farming training for proper goat farming technique.
2. Construction of 60 goat sheds, feeders and forage (Nepal Government Model)
3. Distribution of 120 improved goats and 6 improve bucks
4. Insurance of 120 goats and 6 improve buck
5. Medication & vaccination of the goats
6. Monitoring & Evaluation
7. Reporting of the project

Budget

| Budget For Empowering Women Through Goat Farming | | | | |
|---|--|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Sn | Particular | Qty | Rate | Total |
| 1 | Purchase of Boer Goat (50%) | 120 | 15000 | 1800000 |
| 2 | Purchase of Boer Buck (80%) | 6 | 45000 | 270000 |
| 3 | Construction of Goat Sheds (Nepal Government Model) | 60 | 30000 | 1800000 |
| 4 | Fodder Forage | 60 | 1500 | 90000 |
| 5 | Feeders | 60 | 5000 | 300000 |
| 6 | Training for 10 days | 10 | 10000 | 100000 |
| 7 | Medicine (Per goat including buck NRs.1200 per year) | 126 | 1200 | 151200 |
| 8 | 3 Vaccine (Per goat NRs.1200 for 100 goats & 4 bucks) | 126 | 1200 | 151200 |
| 9 | Parasite Control 3 times (700 per year for 100 goats & 4 buck) | 126 | 700 | 88200 |
| 10 | Transportation (for 100 goats & 4 bucks from farm & construction materials for sheds 4 trips | 6 | 15000 | 90000 |
| 11 | Monitoring/evaluation | 10 | 10000 | 100000 |
| 12 | contingency cost | 1 | 300000 | 300000 |
| | Total | | | 5240600 |
| | Total In USD (1 USD-NPR.130) | | | 40312.30769 |

Sustainability

With pair of goat with good breed, the business plan shows that in 3 years one family can earn up to USD.10,000-USD.15,000. In one year, one goat can give 2-4 kids and go on increasing every year as incubation period of goat is 150 days. Sustainability will be added by proper goat training which our project will include. Boer buck helps to produce better breed of kids and grows fastly than any other breed. Better breeds are the key for better success. In case, goat die insurance company will cover 90% of total cost while USD.2000 if recipient dies.

Every recipient has to return the pair of goats to other needy people for one time along with the knowledge they get from the training. And process continues for second recipient as well. In this we can help more people for long time.