A short Presentation

On

Himalica Pilot intervention GB in partnership with AKRSP

By Ghulam Ali

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

Kathmandu, Nepal
Objectives of the pilot intervention:

The pilot is expected to contribute to the overall outcome of Rural Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation in the Himalayas (Himalica) initiative funded by European Union (EU) with the focus on results:

1) Reduced Poverty among mountain men and women in the HKH region,
2) increased resilience
3) and the unlocked of new livelihood opportunities through the promotion of more equitable approaches.
Himalica Pilot site location

**Figure 1. Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan, (Map by GeoID Btitc)**
## Value chains selection process

### Site selection criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecology &amp; Livelihoods</th>
<th>Programmatic Relevance and</th>
<th>Climatic Conditions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Value chain selection Criteria

- Potential of the value chains to improve livelihoods of the people
- Comparative advantages
- Market potential
- Organizational factors
- Ecological factors

### Value Chains screened and selected

**Started with:**

1. Eco-tourism  
2. Trout fish  
3. Yak value chain  
4. Medicinal herbs  
5. Seabuckthorn

**Selected one:**

- Yak value chain  
- Seabuckthorn
Objectives of the Value Chain Analysis

- To conduct detailed diagnosis of the value chain around the actors, functions, products, market conditions, support services, business constraints and opportunities
- To assess end markets and value adding opportunities for the value chain with basic financial analysis for recommended products
- To devise a comprehensive up-gradation plan for the short and the long run underpinned by innovation, competitiveness and environmental sustainability leading to income and employment generation
- To develop a package of practices for local communities that
Over the last ten years, people in the area believe that the amount of snowfall when taken in feet has decreased to a greater extent (43%, n=4) almost 65% people believe that temperatures during summer has increased followed.
Contd…. the context…..

Figure 3.3: Shows annual month wise change in temperature in different valleys across study area.
Contd…. the context…..

• Subsistent agriculture despite limited land for agriculture in mountains
• Limited ownership of small assets
• Energy scarcity despite having big water resource
• Limited markets, technology, innovation capabilities
• Limited income, employment and growth opportunities
A case in review

Food Security

A key indicator of the current level of poverty in Gojal is food security. The following table shows community estimated food security figures for 2013 expressed in the number of months the food that people grow, or are able to purchase, lasts before they need to get food aid in order to survive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Months of Food Security</th>
<th>MASO Households</th>
<th>GRSO Households</th>
<th>CLSO Households</th>
<th>Food Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4 months</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>Basic survival (low nutritional levels)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-7 months</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>Some variety of food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-12 months</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>Relatively balanced nutrition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similar figures were collected for 2011-2012 through a participatory research methodology.
Findings from Yak value chain Analysis…

- **Consumption**: All meat recovered from the animals is sold to Households, Hotels & Restaurants
- **Processing**: 27% (432) Yaks are consumed locally
- **Trading**: 100% are sold to butchers outside the valley
- **Production**: 73% (1168 yaks) go outside the village through traders
- **20% (1600 Yaks) of the total stock is harvested**
Strengthening yak Value Chain

- **Consuming**
- **Distributing**
- **Processing**
- **Assembling**
- **Production**

**Consumers**

- **Meat Distributors/Retail Chains**
  - **Hotels & Restaurants (Regional/National) (10)**

**Butchers in City Markets**

- **Slaughter House**
  - **Traders (30) Individuals**
  - **Village Butchers (20)**
  - **Farmer**

**Legend:** Black Arrow = Live Yak and Fresh Meat, Red Arrow = Live Yak and processed meat

**Target and position niche market**

**Add processing options**

**Improve farming**

Health, breed, food, better pastures management
Enabling environment for yak…
Finding of Seabuckthon VC Analysis

From Village Collector to Processors:
- Price Received: PKR/KG
  - Village Collector: 150
  - Village Agents: 172
  - Commission Agents: 215
  - Trader: 400
  - Processors (Local): 480

Share of Value (as %):
- Village Collector: 37%
- Village Agents: 6%
- Commission Agents: 11%
- Trader: 46%
- Processors (Local): 68%

Value Chain:
- Importer/Local Processor:
  - 90% (10.4 ton) is exported
  - 07% (01 ton) comes directly at household level
- Wholesale Trader:
  - 95% (11.5 ton) comes to wholesale trader/exporters
- Commission Agent:
  - 100% (12 ton) is sold to commission agent by village agents
- Village Agent:
  - 80% (12 ton) of harvest comes to the village agents
- Collectors:
  - 0.004% (14 ton) of the production is harvested

Another 01 ton comes to processor from collector.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upgradation of yak</th>
<th>Upgradation of Seabuckthorn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Increase farmers capacity in herd, pasture, fodder and breed management</td>
<td>• Increased capacities and organize farmers for better production, yield and harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Introduce quality processing units</td>
<td>• Productivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• targeting customers with new product, penetration markets</td>
<td>• Improve quality, technology and practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Linking the local traders to processors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conduct research and develop new products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Facilitate potential privates sector players and increase entrepreneurial capacities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support launch of new products through private sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Promotion and marketing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environment for Strengthening Seabuckthorn VC:
### Expected attributes in select value chains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Energy smart** | - Which energy technologies are currently in use?  
- What are opportunities to promote energy efficient technology (e.g. improved stove, solar drier, etc)  
- Who can provide energy technology and services |
| **Water smart**  | - What are the effects of water in selected value chain?  
- How to ensure availability of water?  
- Which technologies (e.g. for water retention, control of water run-off and irrigation etc) can be provided? |
| **Soil/ Nutrient smart** | - What are current practices?  
- What interventions can be made to maintain soil health/land management?  
- How service provisioning can be strengthened? |
| **Weather smart** | - What changes are taking place in crop phenology and crop cycle?  
- What interventions can be made to cope with weather/climate change trend? |
| **Knowledge smart** | - Do VC actors share information and knowledge? If yes, which mechanism exist?  
- What is the governance structure, relationship/ Itrust between actors?  
- How can we facilitate learning, networking and VC linkages (e.g. buyer-seller meet, market information, A2F and other BDS)? |

Adapted with modification from CCAFS
Thank you

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

Kathmandu, Nepal