

DOWNLOAD PDF IMPACT OF THE SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ON SMALL FARMERS IN NAWALPARASI DISTRICT

Chapter 1 : Economic Wellbeing: Innovation Award | EIFL

Impact of Small Farmers Development Programme on development of small farmers in Nawalparasi District, Nepal: a micro analysis () Sah, J. Please fill the following information to request the publication in hardcopy.

The objective of this program was to ease the growing pressure in the jobs market, by helping skilled youths who cannot find jobs to self-employ and start their own business. The government had devised a mechanism to disburse this fund through commercial banks and local cooperatives. But the program has failed to live up to its objectives, and is actually breeding corruption at the local level. Swastik Savings and Loans Cooperative Ltd. In , Swastik received Rs 3 million from the fund, out of which it invested Rs 1. On paper, the money received from the fund has been disbursed to the shareholders. But many members are not aware they are collecting debts. In the name of the poor Mission Development Bank, whose central office is in Butwal, is another intermediary which took subsidized loan from the fund to invest in self-employment projects of youths in Nawalparasi and Rupandehi. But instead, it reached out to proprietors and established corporate business houses, making huge profits through difference in interest rates. We found, the banks were reluctant to provide loans to the unemployed youths and their new ventures due to fear of losing their investments, and preferred investing in established business or giving loans to people they knew. As a result, the fund has not reached who it was actually intended for. Pandey is the manager of the cooperative. Similarly, Mina Chhetri was also lucky to have received the subsidized loan. Although the fund is intended for unemployed youths, reviewing the list of current loanies suggests, those actually benefitting from it are people with established business and jobs. This means, youths who have innovative ideas and zeal for self-employment end up being excluded. This does not make business sense. So, the banks and other intermediary organizations are providing loans to those who already have jobs, influence, and reach. In return, they are raking huge profits abusing the subsidy. If the cooperatives and banks have done anything wrong, will be brought to books. Kafle is from Syangja and has been living in Palpa for the last 8 years. Khem Raj Gautam of Rampur â€” 10 also did not get the loan because he did not have anything to mortgage either. We would not be poor and needy if we had anything valuable to mortgage, would we? Dipendra Paudel, who runs a cooperative, claims they are forced to seek mortgages because they fear for their investments. Surya Prasad Pageni, 43 years, of Rampur â€” 5 asked for Rs , to run a meat shop and a poultry farm. He got only got Rs ,, that too after agreeing to mortgage his property. Official loan papers state that he took a loan of Rs ,, but Pageni was only given Rs. At the time his loan was sanctioned, he had no idea about the inflated amount. He has taken Rs , in , to buy new equipments for his television cable business, which he has been running along with his classmate Yubaraj Gaire. But records show, he has been a manager there for the last three years. The fund has also set up one volunteer for each district to track the progress and follow up on loan recovery, but there was little monitoring on how the money is being used. But like elsewhere, the program became ineffective due to weak monitoring. He also informed us that the program pays Rs every month to one volunteer in each district for monitoring progress and effectiveness of the program. The state has delegated us too for too little. But we have not spoken out, if we do, the entire program suffers. Forged audits We also found that the cooperatives have been forging audit reports in order to receive loans from the fund. The company also lied that it earned only Rs 5, in profits during the fiscal year. After being embroiled into forged audit scandal, Tinau has closed its office in Asantol. Its clients have lost their savings and are now left in the lurk. Among the 19 people who have taken loan from the cooperative, most are Maoist cadres who now belong to different factions. The cooperative has also yet to return Rs 1. Worryingly, in mid-June , accounts showed a loss of Rs 1 million which could have doubled by now. The total capital of the organization is Rs , Because its working capital is low, loans are high and the accounts are forged, Tinau is unlikely to get back on its feet. Its manager Dipak Giri says they cannot return money to their clients because the loan-takers have not paid back. Chairman Makbul Ali says, the company is working hard to get the money back to their clients. The Youth Self-Employment Program was established

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with much fanfare and fancy sloganeering, promising to create employment for the poor, resource-less and the unemployed. But it failed to live up to its purpose, funding the resourceful instead, who benefitted from subsidized loans. The program also failed miserably, falling in the hands of greedy rather than the needy. Loan defaulters who had no idea the company had issued loans in their name.

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Chapter 2 : Farmers adopt climate-smart agriculture to combat drought - My Republica

Development Program (EDP). Oxfam's 1 NAWALPARASI RICE ENTERPRISE The Small Farmer Food Industries small farmers' cooperatives (including.

Prashant Kumar 2 Abstract The objective of the paper is to review the existing microinsurance regulatory framework and practices in Nepal and suggest appropriate delivery model of agriculture insurance in the context of Nepal on the basis of existing resources and structure. Furthermore, it discusses on potential agriculture products and opportunities and challenges to implement the agriculture insurance in Nepal. This paper, further gives snapshot of agriculture economy of Nepal and risk associated in agriculture sector. Agriculture is backbone of Nepalese economy. The sector provides employment to almost two third population. Agriculture is becoming subsistence rather than commercial since two third portion of total household have less than 1 hectare area of land. The share of agriculture in GDP is almost one third. Most of the farmers are poor and the intensity and severity of poverty is much higher in rural area. The history of Nepalese insurance industry is almost seven decade long but agricultural insurance still has not introduced in massive scale with systematic and organized way. Government agency in cooperation with international donor agency, NGOs, cooperatives and financial institutions have been practicing health, crops, livestock and credit linked life insurance in limited area as a pilot project. These schemes are either mutual or voluntary in nature and they are not regulated by regulatory body. The objective of such insurance is to support the poor and vulnerable community but there is lack of reinsurance back up and these schemes do not follow insurance principles. Agricultural insurance is a complex line of business that requires highly technical expertise from beginning to end of insurance cycle. There are two basic approach of agriculture insurance: Activity base approach allows to all commercial and non commercial insurers to sell the agriculture insurance products along with other products. But, separate institution to be established only to sell agricultural insurance products is called institution base approach. In Nepalese context, institutional base approach would be better in different grounds. First, Nepalese commercial insurers have not financial and technical capabilities to cover the large agriculture sector. They have focused their institutional network in cities and semi urban area. Lack of reinsurance support discourages them to enter the agriculture insurance. A separate entity need to establish to provide agricultural insurance nationwide. The entity can establish as joint venture of government and private sector which can be said "Public Private Partnership Model". The new mechanism delivers the insurance services in cooperation with government line agencies and institutional agents. Subsidy is essential to marginalized and poor farmers. On behalf of government, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative provides technical expertise, subsidy fund and guidance. Cooperation from international organizations related to microinsurance also essential in establishment phase. The amount of subsidies may be varied farmers to farmers based on their level of income and risk associated with insured property. There is immense market possibility of crop insurance in Nepal since more than 3. Farmers are eagerly waiting insurance service since long period. Financial inclusion is gradually increasing through the massive activities of Microfinance institutions, cooperatives and multiple of NGOs. Experience of neighboring countries can be replicated in local context. Obviously, challenges are ahead but these can be minimized through strong regulatory framework, clear vision and policies, government commitment and strong motivation of insurer. Basically challenges can be pointed out as institutional challenge, technical challenge, operational challenge, geo-climatic challenge, diversity in risk exposure, lack of trustworthiness, high operating cost are some challenges may face by the all stakeholders of the agriculture insurance industry. Nepal is situated in the lap of the Himalayan ranges spreading in , sq. It has three broad ecological belts: Mountain, Hill and Terai running from East to West. Poverty is concentrated in rural area specially Western- Northern belt and the urban rural poverty gap is 14 percent. Agriculture is the mainstay of the Nepalese economy and source of livelihood of the two third population of the country. Traditional way of agriculture, rain fed irrigation system, weather based

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cultivation system, lack of infrastructure and small landholdings are major hindrance of growth of agriculture sector. The net cultivated area is approximately 4. Three fourth of total farmers have less than 1 hector of landholding, 24 percent farmers holdings between 1 to 5 hectare of land and only 1. The land of Terai is more productive than Hill and Mountain land Annex 2. About 82 percent of cropped area is planted with cereal crops, but basic staple grains contribute only about 30 percent of agricultural GDP, while export crops contribute about 50 percent. Since the share of high-value crops in total cultivated area is still small, the desired process of agricultural diversification is hardly noticeable at the aggregate level Annex 3. Livestock is a part of agriculture of rural economy and its contribution accounted 40 per cent on total agricultural GDP. Cattle are the most popular class of animal owned by 68 percent of households, goats owned by 50 percent of households, buffalo owned by 47 percent of households. According to Census, , there are more than The objective of the paper is delineate the existing agriculture insurance practices and products in Nepal, explore the risk in agriculture sector and suitable insurance products, discuss the appropriate insurance modality for Nepalese context. The paper sheds light on prospect and challenges while implementing the agriculture insurance in Nepal. The paper is organized into five sections. After this introductory section, section two summarizes the relevant literature on agriculture insurance, section three outlines methodology adopted in this research while section four discuss the current practices of agriculture insurance, proposed model and the paper concludes in section five. To make accessible for low-income population different entities run microinsurance program in accordance with generally accepted insurance practices. Risk insured under a microinsurance policy is managed based on insurance principles and funded by premiums. The microinsurance activity itself should therefore fall within the purview of the relevant domestic insurance regulator or any other competent body under the national laws of any jurisdiction. IAIS, Agricultural insurance is a complex line of business that requires highly technical expertise, both in development and operational phases. Private insurance markets have proved to be efficient, without public intervention, for dealing with non systemic risk and large farmers, but purely commercial insurance may not be viable for systemic risks or smaller farmers. The primary role of governments should be to address market and regulatory imperfections in order to encourage participation by the private insurance and reinsurance industry. Crop insurance enables farmers to remain creditworthy even in years of major crop loss and to avoid falling into the poverty trap. More importantly, it may enable them to pursue riskier, but potentially much more profitable farming activities which usually centre on the use of credit to purchase new production enhancing technology IFAD and WFP, A recent study conducted by the World Bank shows that agricultural insurance is currently available in more than countries either as well-developed programs or pilots. While the vast majority of high-income countries have well-established agricultural insurance markets, only one-third of middle- and low-income countries currently offer such products and programs. First, they usually cover only yield variation and not price variation, which limits their contribution to income stability. Second, writing insurance contracts for large numbers of small farms and carrying out inspections is very costly. However, agricultural production can increase if the vagaries of nature and the risks associated with it can be better managed. One third of agriculture land is under irrigation and therefore the majority of the Nepali farmers are exposed to adverse weather events. Given the scarcity of affordable and suitable risk management tools, when exposed to adverse shocks, low income households may be forced to reduce food consumption, take their children out of school, and sell productive assets, which then jeopardize their economic and human development prospects. WB, There are number of agriculture insurance products in practice. However, all are not equally suitable to each country. Some products need more technical expertise however some other are simple to design and implement. The share of North America was 55 percent, the second big market was Europe In Asia and Pacific region, agricultural insurance is implementing in different models. India and the Philippines follow public sector model, in China and the Republic of Korea are adopting public-private partnerships PPPs , Australia and New Zealand are practicing purely private markets model and the non-formal private mutual and community-based crop and livestock initiatives are popular in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. Within the region,

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China holds maximum market 50 percent of total premium , followed by Japan 31 percent and India 11 percent Stutley, Currently 8 life insurers, 16 non life insurers and 1 composite insurer are providing commercial insurance service. The insurance market is supervised and regulated by the Insurance Board established under Insurance Act Many Financial Institutions, NGOs, Cooperatives, Multilateral development organization and Government line agencies involve to in microinsurance promotion in three distinct sectors life, health and property targeting the farmers and low income group. The sector is beyond the regulatory regime and activities are performing without following the minimum standards of underwriting norms and rules, lacking of reinsurance supports and absence of insurance fundamental principles. Formal insurance sector comprising of 25 commercial insurers have held Rs. The penetration of insurance is 1. Around 3, staffs and 1,00, agents provides insurance services through branches established in 67 districts IB, This is the first time agricultural insurance policy has been introduced in the country. Commercial insurers can sale cereals, vegetables, fruits, livestock cattle, poultry, fish insurance products. Some distinct features of directive are: Maximum and minimum sum insured, age limit and amount of premium and commission is specified clearly. Claim settlement process should be wrapped up within 30 days of first reporting the event. These risk are shown in Annex 7 in brief. Directive silences on different issues minimum obligation of commercial insurers, procedures of implementation, role of government, amount of subsidies etc. Further supports and guidelines for the effective implementation of these schemes have been sought by the commercial insurers, farmers and potential stakeholders of the agriculture insurance. Large body of scientific research articles, Books, Reports, Working Papers and journals were consulted while preparing this paper. Policies issued by Government of Nepal, research reports prepared on microinsurance are reviewed and analyzed. On the basis of the analysis conclusion has been drawn. Neighboring countries China and India had started agriculture insurance in and respectively. Nepal formally announced Crops and Livestock Insurance program to be launched from January which is milestone in agriculture insurance. Before introduce of Crop and Livestock Directive, schemes are currently in practiced and some run short span of time in past through NGOs, Cooperatives, Financial Institutions and government projects under the technical and financial assistance of international development agencies. Most of the livestock insurance program had linked with the bank credit for livestock purchase. Deposit and Credit Guarantee Corporation: The Corporation was established in aiming to insure deposit and lending of bank and financial institutions. Currently, deposit up to Rs. The insurance of deposit, loan and cattle has not followed scientific underwriting principles.

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Chapter 3 : Completed Programs | SAHAMATI

Small-scale farmers are resource-poor and big pond (> m²) may face input limitation, causing low productivity (Bhujel et al., a,b; Bhujel et al., ; Bhujel and Shrestha,). The majority of rural farmers of Nepal are small.

It has established on in Nawalparasi district of Nepal. It aims to empower the vulnerable groups, such as the poor, disabled and socially excluded men, women and children, through participatory activities. Initially, it focused on the northern areas of Nawalparasi district, but has already worked into six further districts. HICODEF envisages a society where everyone can lead their lives in dignity, free of discrimination, exploitation, and poverty. It aims to work towards this through community empowerment. The organisation also undertakes social research and advocacy based on its participatory work, and provides various training programmes for the community and for local institutions. It has also give huge emphasis on economic empowerment so that it is partnering with various donors for livelihood development of poor and marginalised communities which altimately support for peacebuilding. It began with the creation of groups, and in each group members decided how they wanted to improve their economic situation “ for example, through animal husbandry, vegetable farming etc. It has also focused to create the working environment for women as it work with family members simultaneously. The ultimate goal of the project is to create social capital and develop the small farmers to entrepreneurs so that they fulfill their basic need and invest for health and education for themselves and for their children. Most of the population in the Nepal depend on agriculture. And their day to day life is depend on forest as all their daily needs like fodder, firewood, herbs, timbers comes from forest. Likewise the agriculture work also depends on climate as most of the people doing traditional firming depend on natural rainfall. The project is designed to create awareness on climate change, its impact and the adaptations needed. At the same time the project also focuses on developing forest-based enterprises to improved their livelihoods. December How to make a donation Contact Mr. Surbir Sthapit at hicodef yahoo. How you can participate Anyone can participate in community initiatives as observers or volunteers and also in social media campaigns. The leading online resource on local peacebuilding in conflict zones. If you continue using the website, we will assume you are happy to receive our cookies. Find out more about our use of cookies.

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Chapter 4 : PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE: For Rural Farmers | New Spotlight Magazine

Small farmers having less than two Katthas (sq meters) of orchard size faced acute marketing problem than commercial farmers. It was realized that there has a paradox situation of plenty with.

December 18, The village has been using climate-smart agriculture CSA practices to cope with the impact of climate change. In her twilight years, year-old Pabitra Tiwari of Kuleni Rajahar still remembers how it used to be like living in the village during her youthful days. The yields were good. As Tiwari witnessed over the years, things gradually changed for the small village of Devchuli Municipality, of Nawalparasi. As time passed, rainfall became irregular and uncertain thereby converting the once burgeoning arable farmlands of the village into dry and almost barren lands. The uncertainties of rainfall increasingly turned into drought, often for prolonged period. The problem got so severe that it crippled the very base of once-flourishing agriculture sector of the village. As stakeholders realized the obvious impact of climate change in the agriculture-dependent settlement, they scrambled for solution. They needed to find innovative ways to assimilate and try to prevent climate-induced crisis. But only few villagers hoped for finding such a solution. The much-needed solution came their way about two years ago when some NGOs collaborated with the locals to initiate a pilot project on adopting climate-smart agriculture CSA. The dependency on rainfall was reduced with the introduction of solar-based agriculture. It benefitted farmers by delivering better crop yields by using methods, which included precision water management, precision nutrition, no-till farming methods, among other CSA practices, and technologies that empowered the farming community. With the investment of Rs 2. It has enabled the local farmers to use solar-based irrigation system for its 6. Local communities contributed about 20 percent of the cost of solar pumps while the project covered the remaining costs. However, boring water is not always reliable for irrigation in the village. Ranabhat said underground water is not as good as rainwater for irrigation. Few other farmers also shared the same viewpoint on the matter. Under precision water management, farmers are able to utilize available water efficiently without wastage. The project also recommends using government-approved dosage and types of fertilizers. While once farming was limited to only seasonal crops like usual paddy, wheat and maize, they are now farming vegetables like potatoes, cabbage, spinach and cauliflowers among others. Agriculture sector, which contributes to about one-third of gross domestic product in Nepal, is the major source of livelihood for the village. However, Kuleni Rajar village is still largely into substantive agriculture. Despite efforts to modernize their agricultural practices, they are yet to get into commercial farming. Now survived by her extended family of nine members, Tiwari said she feels the good old days returning. Many of our problems are gradually solved. Arun Khatri Chhetri, science officer of CCAFS, said adopting public-private partnership model like the one in Kuleni Rajahar is very important to combat the impact of climate change at the local level. Being resilient to climate change is the way forward.

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Chapter 5 : Himalayan Community Development Forum (HICODEF) | Peace Insight

Community need. Most people in Nawalparasi district in Western Nepal are small-scale farmers, many of them women who cannot read or write. With limited access to information, farmers still use traditional agricultural methods, and yields barely cover household needs.

Fight Hunger and Improve Nutrition The Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project, funded by the European Union started in December and is having a catalytic, long term impact on the income, food security and nutritional status of 20, poor households living in the lowlands of Nepal. It should be considered as best practice based on its incredible impact: Its mission to create income and livelihood opportunities for the rural poor. Over the last fifteen years iDE has used its market-based experience to develop water, sanitation and hygiene WASH innovations that have helped prevent disease and illness for poor rural customers in Asia and increasingly in Africa, enabling them to lead healthier, more productive lives. In Cambodia in two years iDE facilitated the sale of over , affordable and unsubsidised latrines to poor rural customers using the private sector as the exclusive channel for delivery and facilitated the sale of , water purifying filters through the market. CGIAR is a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future. CGIAR research is dedicated to reducing rural poverty, increasing food security, improving human health and nutrition, and ensuring more sustainable management of natural resources. It is carried out by the 15 centers who are members of the CGIAR Consortium in close collaboration with hundreds of partner organizations, including national and regional research institutes, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector. WorldFish is committed to meeting two key development challenges: With more than scientists and staff based in 8 countries across Asia, Africa and the Pacific we work in more than 19 countries around the world. WF are proud of their role in reducing poverty and increasing food and nutrition security through fisheries and aquaculture. From its headquarters in Mexico and offices throughout the developing world, the center works with partners worldwide to reduce poverty and hunger by sustainably increasing the productivity of maize and wheat cropping systems. Norman Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. CIMMYT exists to deliver the best seed, agronomy, and agricultural research to farmers in the developing world. The collection centres develop detailed crop calendars for members with a value-chain group including the private sector and government experts. The centres are playing a catalytic role in enabling thousands of smallholder farmers to access a range of environmentally friendly, productivity-enhancing technologies such as micro-irrigation equipment, safe bio products for plant protection, and high quality seeds and fertiliser, close to their small farm communities. The collection centres are developed with community and government support. Rural Collection Centres At collection centers synergy and collaboration between different groups creates profitable opportunities for them all. Vegetable Transport from ANEP Collection Centre A key aspect of ANEP is developing sufficient volume of production to establish rural collection centres creating economies of scale in transportation and creating competition among traders to increase farmer returns. Volume is crucial for traders to bring their trucks to purchase smallholder production. How do they work? By listening to the voices of poor rural farmers and the people managing collection centres we learn how collection centres work and, ultimately, what their impact has been. Background and context Growing food in the hills and terai flat lands of Nepal can be extremely difficult. Geographically remote, isolated from markets and subject to floods, drought, and other climate extremes – these areas provide a tough reality for local rural people. In Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Surkhet and Rukum areas targeted in ANEP , around two out of three families are engaged in agriculture, growing crops on small plots of land using basic farming methods. Poverty, food insecurity, and a lack of a nutritious diet in these areas has a disproportionate impact on women and children. In addition, malnutrition denies children the food and nutrition they need to reach their cognitive and development potential. The failure of children to reach their potential has long-term, often irreversible, social consequences. Basic Tools Farmers use basic tools like this hoe to produce crops - this is slow,

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backbreaking work. Our target was to increase food secure months by one month. ANEP has increased the number of food secure months from 4. ANEP has decreased the prevalence of underweight children from He is from a disadvantaged ethnic group. He is also has a physical handicap. Before ANEP he was unable to meet his families basic needs. After one year Ram increased his income by Euro and has been able to meet his family needs, send his children to school, and save some money. Ram is utilizing an ANEP established collection centre for marketing and crop calendar and is purchasing inputs locally from ANEP established local service providers who also give him training. Chitra after returning from Bangladesh established two fish ponds for fingerling production and is providing fingerlings to over ANEP smallholder producers. She also provides training and information to smallholders. She is earning a substantial and increasing income. In ANEP we focused on helping farmers grow healthy and nutritious vegetables, both for sale in the market and for home consumption. By listening to the voices of the farmers in this video you can get a first-hand perspective into their lives, and how they have been changed through ANEP. Main beneficiaries and needs addressed The primary group benefiting from ANEP are 20, of the poorest, most vulnerable, socially excluded households HHs in both rural and urban communities in Nepal. ANEP benefits households in areas with high rates of poverty and food insecurity, primarily from the disadvantaged Dalit, Muslim, Tharu and Madeshi communities. Women and children benefit most, recognising the crucial role of women in nutrition: In addition to these households, comprised mainly of smallholder farming families, many other groups benefit from collection centres: He owns around 6. Find out how he has benefited from ANEP, by clicking on the photo! She lives with her mother-in-law, brother-in-law, her husband and two sons. There are eight members in her family. Human resources involved in the project The main person leading the effort on-the-ground is the Field Team Leader Khadga Gurung. He works with a committed field team 3 women, 8 men to implement ANEP, including: Similarly, there are 11 Community Mobilisers 9 female working at grass-root level, who are selected from local community and trained to work directly with farmers. Bharat Mahato - Junior marketing officer Input and output market promotion and training to farmers group and private sector service providers Boeye Lal Yadav - Agriculture Officer Boeye recommends vegetable production technology promotion and training in the farmer groups. Mohan Bahadur Bhandari - Junior Agriculture Officer Recommended vegetable production technology promotion and training in the farmers group Ms. Sudha Mishra - Agriculture coordinator Guiding the agriculture technician to implement activities in the field. Sulochana Pariyar - Junior Agriculture Officer Recommended vegetable production technology promotion and training in the farmer groups. Shankar Prasad Gaire - Junior marketing officer Input and output market promotion and training to farmer groups and private-sector service providers The A Team This organogram shows the key members of ANEP that were responsible for delivering fantastic results on the ground. It is important to recognise both their individual contributions, and their ability to focus their skills and experience as part of a small, dedicated team. Main difficulty or obstacle Key obstacles: Farmers were growing small amounts of vegetables for subsistence: We overcame this by organising farmers into groups linked to collection centres, and training them in innovative techniques needed to grow large yields of high-quality vegetables for sale. Private-sector retailers did not sell technologies and farm inputs in remote, local communities: We created rural collection centres in public private partnership, built demand, and extended private sector input suppliers to rural areas. Farmers did not have access to markets to sell their produce close to their homes; they had to struggle to transport produce to towns. We created local markets for farmers through rural collection centres, which are focal points for sharing market information. The collection centres working with the private sector and government develop detailed crop calendars for members that include recommendations for crops, plant protection, conservation agriculture, and safe bio products. They receive a commission from their agro input supplier. Local service providers are based in the rural communities and are earning an additional income, they represent a key tool to provide sustainable long term technical assistance to smallholder farmers. Environmental impact Establishing rural collection centres provides a key mechanism to enable environmentally friendly technologies to reach remote, difficult-to-access rural areas. Including individual and

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community biogas technologies, solar PV for water pumping and processing, the hydraulic ram pump, and efficient cook stoves. For the private sector to become interested in providing products and services to rural, smallholder farming communities, there needs to be both sufficient volume of production to establish demand, and easy market access. The approach stimulates the private-sector to sell a range of climate-smart, environmentally friendly technologies by providing production, demand and market access. Solar PV has tremendous potential to replace the use of diesel for pumping irrigation water for vegetable crops, saving farmers money and mitigating climate change. Conservation Agriculture ANEP partner CIMMYT working with the Nepal research system is introducing conservation agriculture to Nepal including the first use of mechanized seed drills that allow crop seeding without disturbing soil structure. Conservation agriculture reduces soil erosion, water requirements, is climate change resilient, and increases farmer profits IPM for Vegetable Production ANEP farmers utilizing a pheromone trap to detect insect populations. ANEP trained farmers and developed the supply chain for safe bio pesticides for smallholders to use reducing the use of chemical pesticides. Smallholders in Nepal are poorly equipped to safely use pesticides, ANEP has promoted a full range of IPM solutions using safe bio products and practices. Sustainability, transferability and duplicability ANEP has sustainability and scale at multiple levels. ANEP has developed the capacity of management committees of the collection centres to advocate and access government services and represent smallholder communities to the private sector and development programs. The collection Centre received the award for its service to smallholder farmers and the active involvement of women in the collection Centre management. This is a highly significant increase for Nepal and means that farmers will continue and expand their production to increase incomes. There is strong and unmet demand for high value and other crops in Nepal. The collection Centres are profitably run by cooperatives on behalf of members. The profitability for collection centres, market actors, and smallholder producers ensures sustainability and expansion of ANEP impacts. Government provided considerable resources in public private partnership to construct collection centres and demonstrate technologies. This innovation, as well as many others used in ANEP have been shared between Nepal and Bangladesh, so that farmers can benefit from new transferable ideas that can improve their lives.

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Chapter 6 : Pocket full of fund - CIJ Nepal

Oxfam in Nepal, as part of a global EDP programme, has started to support rice enterprise established by the Federation of Small Farmers' Cooperative Limited (SFCL) in Nawalparasi district. The project focuses on quality milling and marketing of rice operated by the federation and supports for quality paddy production at farmers level through.

It was found that these drought tolerant varieties can perform better than locally adopted resident varieties in drought condition while in normal years with good rainfall in monsoon , Plants receive these nutrients from soil during their primary growth stages. Green manure is found to be helpful in providing these nutrients to the plants. Method of preparation A mixture of above mentioned seeds are sown in the field soon after harvesting the previous crop and allow the green manure c Preparation Take 1kg linseed cake, 1kg sesame cake, g dry egg shells, 2kg cow dung, g ash, 1kg mustard cake and mix properly with 25l water. Cover with a cotton cloth and keep in the shade for 4 days. It has been one of the most populat organic practiced during the SAF-BIN project and was used with a variety of crop types. Preparation Take 50g jaggery, 2kg cow dung, 2l cow urine, 10l water and mix it properly in an earthen pot. Cover it tightly with a clean cotton cloth. The solution needs to be stirr The pot is covered with a clean cotton cloth. The solution needs to stire 2 times in a day morning and evening ho It is rich in soil micro-organism and nutrients. It helps to increase the soil fertility, increases the moisture holding capacity of soils and improved the soil structure to achieve better soil aeration. It contains dry leaves, straw, kitchen waste, 15 days old cow dung and water Preparation Dry leaves, straw and kitchen waste are mixed properly with 15 days Preparation Take g fish waste, g old jaggery and 1l water. Mix all ingredients properly in an earthen pot. Cover th pot tightly with a clean I contains bitter and pungent leaves according to local availability, cow urine, cow dung and water. Preparation Collect any 10 leave of plants that a bitter and pungent characteristic and are available locally e. Farmers usully apply it to control the prevelence of pests and insects. Preparation The components are gound, mixed together properly and kept in an earthen pot for 24 hours. The pot needs to be covered with a clean co Preparation All ingredients are mixed together properly and put in a earthen pot for 24 hours. The pot should be closed with a clean cotton cloth. Read more Response of rainfed rice *Oryza sativa* L. Summary Warm weather during node stage of rice is an increasing problem in rice production in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh. Read more Effect of sowing date and varietal selection on the growth and yield of blackgram *Vigna mungo* L. Summary Blackgram is an important crop in India in terms of quantity highly consumed and quality good protein and mineral source. There are, however, growing constraints for the yield of black Read more Evaluation of different cultivars and methods of planting for rain fed rice *Oryza sativa* L. Summary Rain fed ecosystems reflect the majority of the total rice growing area in India. Due to lack of water supply, these production systems are vulnerable to floods and droughts. Read more Productivity and economic feasibility of rain fed rice *Oryza sativa* L. Read more Response of indigenious cultivars of blackgram *Vigna mungo* L. Hence, appropriate adaption strategies are requi Summary Onion *Allium cepa* is an important spice crop in Bangladesh ranking first in production and second in area among the cultivated spices. At present, the need for a local increase of onion seed Summary Organic matter affects chemical and physical properties including soil structure, moisture holding capacity, diversity and activity of soil organisms and overall soil health. It influences nutrient availability and uptake of chemical fertilizers, pesticides Summary The performance of rice is related to cultivation practices like the method selected to transplant rice seedlings. In the context of climate change, resource effective rice production is essential. Line transplanting can reduce the cultivation costs, pests Summary The potential of wheat can only be exploited through proper inputs, plant protection and irrigation. The interest in manure has reemerged due to high prices of inorganic fertilizers. Green, farmyard and organic manure provide long term soil produc Read more Effectiveness of different plant parts Bio-pesticides on preservation of wheat seed *Triticum aestivum* L. Summary In Bangladesh total loss due to poor post-harvest processing and preservation of agricultural products represents a tremendous loss to the economy. There is an urgent need introduce proper

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storage and processing. A main aim during storage is to minimize the grow Summary Climate change leads to a climatic variability, an increase of drought events and a shift of rainy seasons in Bangladesh. These factors have a negative effect on rice cultivation. Different duration varieties are adapted to differ Summary Climate change lead to reduced annual rainfall and increased temperatures. Such conditions stimulate the expansion of rice stem borers, insects that damage rice plants leading to reduced productivity of the crop. Summary Climate change leads to reduced rainfall and increasing temperatures. This environment favors the spread of the rice bug *Leptocorisa* sp. Rice bug causes reduced growth or deformation of rice grains which reduced productivity Summary Cracking top-soil in rice fields can cause cultivation problems. It influences the capillary rise of water, nutrient uptake by rice plants, vegetative growth and yields negatively. An increase of organic matter in the s Read more Comparative test of varieties of wheat *Triticum aestivum* L. Summary Wheat is the second most important cereal crop in Bangladesh and can be cultivated in a wide range of environments. Average yield remains low in comparison to other countries. So far very little work has been done within Bangladesh to develop a pack Summary Rice sheath blight disease, caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*, is a major problem for rice production in North-western Bangladesh. The disease thrives in warm and wet conditions. Climate change leads to increasing temperat Read more Comparative field performance analysis of three varieties of mung bean *Vigna radiata* L. Summary Mung bean *Vigna radiata* L. Wilczek is an economically and nutritionally significant pulse for Bangladesh. The pulse combines excellent protein quality and high digestibility with the ability to Summary Fertilization management of rice is becoming increasingly difficult due to climate change. At the same time it is important to manage nitrogen fertilization more effectively to ensure acceptable rice yields in the Read more Performance assessment of honey bee on pollination of onion flower *Allium cepa* L. Summary Onion is one of the most common and important spice crop of Bangladesh and an integral part of the Bangladeshi diet. Insect pollination is necessary for this cross pollinated crop, especially in the case of hybrid seed production. The role of ma Mustard is currently the most important oil seed in the country. In the climate change context an The increase of rice yields and reduction of losses due to pests and diseases are important for national security. Read more Simulation on various agronomic management and climate change scenarios for increasing productivity of spring maize genotypes with staggered planting under rain-fed upland situation in Central Terai using DSSAT ver 4. Summary Spring maize is a dominant crop in the upland terrain of Nepal. However, changing weather conditions experienced in the growing season negatively influence the productivity. Crop simulation models help to investigate the impact of Her research focused on learning processes and gender aspects. The full text in English is available from [http:](http://) Summary Wheat production in Nepal is constrained by rainfall variability and increasing drought periods, due the changing climate. Sowing time is a critical influencing factor to achieve optimal yield of the wheat varieties. Read more Growth, productivity and climate change assessments of drought tolerant rice cultivars under different crop management practices: Summary Rice is a staple food in Nepal, but its production is restricted due to rising erratic rainfall patterns, and fluctuating temperatures caused by climate change. Appropriate crop management practice and dr Read more Efficacy of mulching and farm yard manure on okra *Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Summary Chemical fertilizers and pesticides are often applied to counteract yield loss and to increase plant growth. These materials are, however, costly and have hazardous effects on human health and the environment. Mulching and farm yard Summary Increased temperatures, reduced availability of irrigation water, flooding and soil salinity are limiting factors of vegetable production. Hence, tools to adapt and mitigate these adverse climate change effects on agricultural producti Summary Nepal is an agro-economic country and its agricultural system is dependent on climatic factors.

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Chapter 7 : Running Programs | SAHAMATI

Development of community based forest and farm enterprises through sustainable management of forest and farm resources can be a bridge toward increasing the economic status of the poor, women and disadvantaged groups at the local level.

Communication[edit] The local dialing code of Gaidakot Municipality which is shared from Nawalparasi District. Transportation[edit] Bharatpur Airport located in Chitwan, not in Gaidakot is located on the south of Gaidakot and is the nearest airport connecting to Kathmandu. Four domestic airlines and one government airline make 7 to 11 flights a day. Mahendra East West Highway connects Gaidakot to Kankarbhitta in the east to Bhimdatta formerly Mahendranagar in the west of the country while another highway connects Gaidakot with Kathmandu and Pokhara via Narayangadh. Transportation facilities within Gaidakot has developed a lot over the past few years. Now most of the roads are pitched especially the areas nearby Mahendra Highway. Large number of people use motor bikes, bicycles, few use private car. Public transportation are regularly available across the highway and from Pulchowk to Maula Kalika hill base. The airport, a few kilometers away from Lumbini , is expected to be operational from second half of once upgrade work has been completed. Drinking water[edit] There are two projects that extract and process drinking water supply for households. Underground and brook water from Jay Shree Khola is used processed and supplied through different distribution channels. The water drinking supply in Jaluke is located in Ward no. Gaidakot pumping scheme water supply and sanitation user organization supplies underground water in wards no. It has been working in the community development sector since with a vision of equitable, peaceful, affluent and self-reliant society. VDRC is now recognized as a national level NGO with multidisciplinary human resources and good infrastructure facilities. It has successfully completed a number of community development projects across the country and has made a significant contribution in bringing positive changes through a people-centered development approach. It works for equitable development with community-centered approach, focusing on social justice and social transformation, human rights development and self-help promotion in cooperation with similar international organizations. Archived from the original PDF on 31 July Archived from the original on 18 June Retrieved 10 June Archived from the original on 12 October Retrieved 18 December

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Chapter 8 : Agriculture Insurance Products in Nepal | Rabindra Ghimire - calendrierdelascience.com

Introduction Krishi Sahakari Sangh Ltd Nawalparasi was established in December by 10 Small Farmers' agriculture Cooperatives Ltd to strengthen cooperative promoted agro-enterprises in Nawalparasi District.

The agriculture in the terai region of Nepal faces various climatic extremes such as heat stress, prolonged drought, reduced water availability and flood in rainy season. The number of dry days has led to scarcity of water for the winter crops; which has ultimately led to fallow land and limited the crops especially after wheat cultivation in various parts of the country. The preparation of rice nursery is also delayed due to late monsoon. Hence, year round irrigation is essential in order to increase the intensification of cropping system and reduce climate related vulnerability of the farmers. The farmers from terai region of Nepal pump water from underground source either through electricity or diesel pump. However, both electricity and diesel pumps are expensive, with electricity being unreliable due to frequent power cuts in Nepal and diesel pumps require high effort to operate and have several negative environmental effects. The solar based irrigation system is one of the climate smart technologies being introduced by LI-BIRD directly benefiting households of the aforementioned districts. This has helped farmers build resilience in anticipation to the impacts of climate change. Among many activities introduced and supported by Climate Smart Village and Climate Smart Agriculture project of LI-BIRD, this system has become one of the successful interventions for increasing cropping intensity, ultimately enhancing the livelihood, resilience and adaptive capacities of the farmers. Dil Kumari Thanet 51 of Kawasoti municipality is one of the women benefited from solar based irrigation system. After the installation of solar based irrigation system, Mrs. Thanet has started cultivating vegetables after rice season. In earlier days, it was not possible to grow vegetables as it required plenty of water and there was no water available. Also, it was a tedious job and required high physical exertion to operate the diesel pump and the farmers needed to stay and wait as long as it was operating. In the first year, she cultivated maize and pumpkin as a mixed crop. I distributed pumpkins to my relatives as it was in higher return. Similarly, in the second year, she earned eighteen thousand rupees solely from the vegetable sales. In addition to that, due to late monsoon in those years, they were having problem in timely preparation of the rice nursery, but now, due to availability of water, it has been easy for them as they are able to prepare rice nursery on time and do not need to depend on rainfall. There are many farmers in CSV and CSA project municipalities who are very much eager to share their success stories of solar based irrigation system and thank the organization for the wonderful support. Tara Prasad Bhattarai 56 of Madhyabindu municipality is another farmer who has been benefited from this irrigation system. He has become a source of inspiration for other farmers nearby. There has been a drastic change in the cropping pattern. In the last two years, he has been able to earn twenty five thousand rupees by selling the fresh vegetables. The solar based irrigation system has been a boon to the farmers through which they have been able to increase crop production and productivity. The project team considers this as one of the successful interventions and is further looking for the pathway for scaling it up. This irrigation system has the capacity to lift , liters of water per day provided that there is good sunshine and can be operated up to six hours continuously. With the water availability, farmers are able to establish rice nursery in time and transplant earlier, which minimizes the risk. Fallow land is now filled with winter season vegetables and are expected to fetch a good market price. It has also increased the cropping intensity by percent to percent. Prior to the introduction of solar based irrigation system, the cropping pattern of the farmers was confined to Rice-Mustard-Fallow, Maize- Mustard-Fallow, Rice-Fallow, Maize-Fallow system. But now they have switched on to high value crops. They have also started cultivating vegetables in a group. The group members are able to increase their income from 35 percent to 90 percent in the first year of installation. The farmers uplifting water with diesel pump have started to use solar based irrigation thus reducing emission of the carbon and contributing to decrease of greenhouse gases emission. From the preliminary judgment, it is expected to contribute to their livelihood improvement to a larger extent and

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provide an option to adapt to the negative impact of climate change. Because of the solar based irrigation system, the women farmers are more involved in vegetable cultivation and hence they are more empowered with knowledge on various cultivation practices and way on efficient use of water through drip irrigation. Januka Ramjeli 32 , who has started cultivating vegetables after the installation of this system, has been able to earn good income from selling the surplus vegetables and also aware other women farmers about its benefits and efficient utilization. Solar based Irrigation system at Agyauli Village, Nawalparasi. The solar irrigation system is very attractive alternative to diesel powered pumping and supports sustainable agriculture. It requires less operating cost, is hassle-free, good at day time usability, and supports environmental and health benefits. However, it is quite expensive for the farmers to install it by themselves. Hence, to make this irrigation system easily accessible to the farmers, there should be subsidy provision. It should be made available in an affordable cost to the farmers. The government should allocate certain programmes for its deployment and provide it in an affordable price so as to support the small household farmers.

Chapter 9 : Consultant for Baseline study, Development, Oxfam in Nepal Kathmandu: Jobs Nepal

The Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project, funded by the European Union started in December and is having a catalytic, long term impact on the income, food security and nutritional status of 20, poor households living in the lowlands of Nepal.