**CCAFS- OBS Survey Report**

Officers involved in the interviews were contacted and sought for their time to participate in the interview. The objective of the survey was clarified. Interview was taken about the survey with the Organizational Chief, Planning Officer and Others who were well known about the program activities of that organization. The questionnaire was handed over to them at least a day earlier of interview. All the interviews were made at the district head quarter.

Conduction of Interview: We used the interview format as guideline to dig up the answers of the questions. We also took separate notes on them. We requested Annual Reports and other documents wherever possible to supplement the answers of the questions. The lists of organization are given below under their identification:

**Identification**

1. District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), Bharahawa, Rupandehi: Phone: 071-520917, 071-520201
2. District Development Committee (DDC), Bhairahawa, Rupandehi, Phone: 071-520160, 071-9847020417
3. District Forest Office (DFO), Bhairahawa, Rupandehi; Phone: 071-520222, 071-9847020417
4. District Live Stock Office (DLSO), Sddharthanagar- 12, Rupandehi; Phone: 071-520206, 071-526506
5. District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO), Bhairahawa, Rupandehi; Phone: 071-522968, 071-9847030056
6. International Food and Agriculture Development IFAD/CIMMYT, Yogikuti, Butwal, Rupandehi, Phone: 977-9747050504
7. Local Development Fund (LDF), Bhairahawa, Rupandehi, Phone: 071-526971, 071-9847032264
8. National Wheat Research Program (NWRP), Padsari-1, Rupandehi; Phone: 071-520226, 071-522196, 071-9847030227
9. Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), District Chapter, Bhairahawa, Rupandehi, Phone: 071-520163, 071-520161, 071-9847038609
10. Terai Development Forum (TDF), Siddharthanagar- 3, Rupandehi; Phone: 071-526160, 071-9847050916
11. Water Induced Disaster Division Office (WIDDO), Anchalpur, Siddharthanagar- 5, Rupandehi;

Phone: 071-527809; 071-526509

1. Western Irrigation Development Division- 6 (WIDD), Bhairahawa, Rupandehi; Phone: 071-521201, 071-520238

**Types of organization**

**DADO:** It is located at Burmeli Chauk, Bhairahawa at Rupandehi district. It works at district level as the district office of the Department of Agriculture and also represents/works at/with local government organizations.

**DDC:** is located at Siddharthanagar- 5 and works at district level. It is an organization of local governments.

**DFO:** is located at Basantapur, Siddharthanagar-8, Rupandehi. This organisation represents part of local governments and works at local level.

**DLSO**: is working locally in Rupandehi district and is an organization government.

**DSCO:** is located at Gargi Path, Siddharthanagar- 6, Rupandehi and is a part of local government and works at local level on the basis of watershed prioritization.

**IFAD**: is an international organization/INGO working through CIMMYT at local (Rupandehi, Palpa, Nawalparasi), regional, national and international levels. CIMMYT regional office is in Kathmandu with its (IFAD) local office at Yogikuti, Rupandehi.

**LDF**: is located at Bhairahawa, Rupandehi and is a part of local government.

**NWRP:** a government organization, is located at Padsari-1, Rupandehi and works at local, regional, national and international level.

**NRCS, District Chapter**: an INGO, is located at Siddharthanagar- 13, Rupandehi.

**TDF**: is a local NGO and located at Siddharthanagar and works at local level.

**WIDDO**: is a government organization located at Siddharthanagar and has been working regionally within the country.

**WIDD**: is a government organization located Siddharthanagar and has been working locally at Rupandehi district.

**Organization Information**

1. **Main areas of work**

**DADO**: It is involved in the technology transfer from research fields directly to farmers mainly providing new technologies for increasing production and productivity of agricultural crops. It also coordinates and cooperates with other institutions such as Go, NGOs, Donors and private sectors working in agriculture development in the district through district agriculture planning and implementation. It also regulates various acts at the district such as on pesticides, seeds, inorganic fertilizers, agriculture markets and is mainly a bridge between agriculture research and farmers.

**DDC, Rupandehi:** All the organisations launch their programs in the district in consultation with this organisation in the district or local level. Its main works are Development of infrastructures, Social welfare, Agricultural support including irrigation, Construction of agriculture road and others.

**District Forest Office (DFO):** Its main works are forest conservation, protection and management, extension of existing forest technologies, training and skill transfer to farmers and seedling/sapling distribution (free of cost).

**DLSO**: Livestock Health (Upachar): It works in the field of Livestock development such as fodder development, Livestock feed, training, workshop, others); Livestock extension (Rabies camp, FM radio, news paper etc.

**DSCO:** It works at the district and local level on the basis of watershed prioritization. Main works are Watershed conservation (management), Soil conservation, Degraded Land Management, Irrigation canal improvement. It has been working since 1997.

**IFAD (CIMMYT)**: It works in the area of appropriate maize and wheat varieties/technology improvement/ development to make the crop production systems sustainable and works on Conservation Tillage.

**LDF**: It works in local level on Social mobilization, Group formation, Poverty Alleviation.

**NWRP**: It does the research activities on wheat as the National Centre for wheat research such as Breeding high yielding, diseases, insects resistant/tolerant, weed suppressing, drought/heat/ water logging tolerant/resistant, input responsive/efficient wheat varieties; Evaluation of wheat genotypes for the above characters in the research station and farmers’ fields; Technology transfer to farmers’ fields (PVS, FAT, CFFT) through NWRP’s own programs and DADO, I/NGOs; Imparting trainings to SMS, JT, JTA and farmers/ farmers’ group on new and innovative agricultural technology; Resource Management through conservation tillage (zero/minimum/reduced); DSR substituting transplanted rice to reduce Methane emission; Maintenance breeding, breeders’ seed production of wheat varieties and foundation seed production of rice varieties.

**Nepal Red Cross Society, District Chapter**: is mainly involved in disaster relief management: First aid service- health and sanitation, Blood transfusion service, Community Development Program: drinking water, ambulance program.

**TDF**: It supports in Income generation activities: livelihood project/RPI; Nutrition (Maternal Child Health and Nutrition); Child, Women health Service; Small irrigation program

**WIDDO**: It works in the field of rehabilitation and protection works mainly by structural means- Protection of village/ houses/farm lands using infrastructures from the floods and landslides.

**WIDD**: It has IWRMP (World Bank), MIP (Medium Irrigation Program, Maintenance of irrigation canal, AMIS (Agencies Managed irrigation System), and Non-conventional irrigation technology- NITP (Rain water harvesting pond irrigation).

1. **Locality of working and working duration**

**DADO**: The District Agriculture Development Office works/covers 69 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 2 municipalities. It has been working since 1956.

**DDC: covers** all 69 VDCs and 2 municipalities of Rupandehi district. It has been working by the name of District Panchayat during Panchayat regime and DDC since 1991.

**DFO**: covers whole district and has been working since 1983.

**DLSO**: covers 69 VDCs and 2 municipalities of Rupandehi since it has been established in 1967.

**DSCO**: works at local level all over the district since its establishment in 1997.

**IFAD**: has been working in Rupandehi, Nawalparasi and Palpaand currently works in two projects with CIMMYT. These two projects have been launched since 2011 but CIMMYT has been working in Nepal since last 28 years.

**LDF**: covers 28 VDCs of Rupandehi district and has been working since 1996.

**NWRP**: has been working all over Nepal and internationally since 1972.

**NRCS**: works in health and sanitation in Jogada VDC, blood transfusion service, Community Development Program: drinking water, ambulance program in Rupandehi district since its establishment in 1970.

**TDF**: covers 21 VDCs in income generation activities, runs maternal child health and nutrition in 8 VDCs and has Child help line in the whole district since 2007.

**WIDDO**: covers six districts of Lumbini zone- Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Gulmi and Arghakhanchi. Such organization was established before 10 years. Prior to that, such works were carried out by irrigation office.

**WIDD**: It covers whole district, IWRP: 3 ongoing project (Gonohia, Motipur Khadawas, Gagedi in more than 200 ha; MIP: 16-36 irrigation subproject, Anandaban; 4 Tapaha: completed project, Shankarnagar since its establishment in 2001 where as DIO was established in 1987.

1. ***Types of services and information providing to farmers/communities***

***3.1 Agriculture related decision making***

**DADO**: What, when, how to produce and where to sell, how to manage groups and group conflicts, how to manage soil and irrigation water, resource management, coordination and cooperation with other agriculture line agencies and promoting adaptation technologies to climate change scenario such as: expansion of low irrigation requiring crop varieties such as Radha- 4, promotion of stress tolerant resilient varieties of cereals, soil management (green manuring, mulching, legume crops, mix cropping etc), water management (planking after seeding, micro-irrigations technologies e.g. drip), reducing chemical fertilizers and pesticides use, promoting organic fertilizers, pesticides, IPM, FFS, plant clinic etc.

**DDC**: does need assessment during planning process, supports for irrigation, allocates budget for agriculture to DADO.

**DFO**: Private forest species, productivity of different species, bricket; technical knowledge, NTFP (Income generation activity)- livestock as well fuel word CIF (community initiation fund): Wash fund for community- *Asperagus*, medicines; Alternate energy- biogas, bricket distribution and install that will reduce the use of FYM as fuel and more FYM is applied to agriculture land to produce more food grain, Mixed cropping: Agro-forestry provides more wood to be used as fuel and thus save FYM which is applied to the field to increase production.

**DLSO**: Imparting training to farmers for improving knowledge and expertise in livestock service; Economic and social improvement of farmers by providing commercial livestock training, technology, Upachar (treatment), and distribution of seed of different grasses; Resource management/ conservation and Coordination and cooperation with other agriculture line agencies

**DSCO:** Cropping pattern on degraded land, Methods of land use (degraded land), Empowerment on community fisheries.

**IFAD (CIMMYT)**: What, when, how to produce and where to sell, how to manage crop production practices, how to manage soil and irrigation water, resource management- conservation agriculture, coordination and cooperation with other agriculture line agencies.

**LDF**: forms Farmers’ group for agricultural purposes and train farmers group on saving.

**NWRP**: What wheat varieties are to be grown, when and how to plant wheat to get optimal grain yield; what is the fertilizer amount and time of application to get optimal yield without polluting the environment; how and when to plant wheat using zero tillage to reduce cost of production and increase wheat yield; what rice varieties are to be grown, when to plant rice seed in the rice nursery and when to plant them in the field, what cultural methods are to be applied to get more yields; how DSR is done at what type of land to get yield equivalent the yield from transplanted rice and cooperation/ linkage with other agriculture line agencies to get the jobs done properly.

**NRCS**: has been working for capacity building- community farmers involve in skill development and decision making power, Income generation (indirect).

**TDF:** Progressive farmers’ trainings, Facilitating in business development, Provide technical knowledge to farmers about vegetable farming, Encourage progressive farmers to go for commercial agriculture.

**WIDDO**: works to protect farm lands develops area of effective coverage of protection so that farmers can plan farming.

WIDD: It does coordination with water users in every project from preliminary survey data and every activity is shared, Training on methods of irrigation, for different types of crops and information given about water availability in different time of the year.

* 1. ***Natural Resource Management***

**DADO**: The main activities now are: Soil and water management, conservation of disappearing/ genetic plants, legume crop cultivation, fish farming in natural ponds, integrated pest management, FFS and organic farming promotion.

**DDC:** provides funds mainly for small irrigation, river training.

**DFO**: Promotes Private forest management, community forest users, low cost timber, monitoring of legal and illegal harvest of private and public forest, pond and water resource protection, mixed farming around the bonds of the pond.

**DLSO**: Construction and deepening of pits; Construction of silos and compost pit, planting of improved grasses.

**DSCO**: Public pond management for ground water table increment, Public pond management for fodder and tree species plantation, Conservation plantation, Agro-forestry, IGA: Ginger, turmeric (resource: grant).

**IFAD (CIMMYT):** Soil and water management, conservation agriculture to sequester carbon dioxide, to improve physical, chemical and biological properties of soils, promoting legume crop cultivation to trap atmospheric Nitrogen.

**LDF**: constructs ponds and marketing sheds, maintains ponds, irrigation channels and is involved in transfer of technology.

**NWRP**: Technology generation for the management of soil and water, Conservation of disappearing genetic materials of wheat genotypes. Inclusion of Legumes in the crop cultivation, Conservation agriculture to sequester CO2 and increase carbon content in the soil, Integrated pest management, Use of DSR in rice establishment to reduce methane gas emission.

**NRCS**: mainly runs Wash Program (water unsuitable for drinking is diverted to kitchen garden), Sanitation program (waste management- Degradable, Non-degradable), and Compost manure preparation program.

**TDF**: provides Local natural resource management training in VDCs; DDC, DADO, DLSO, Women Development, and does coordination between these organization to provide services and knowledge about local resource management.

**WIDDO**: works mainly for Utilization of humus soil (Silt), Utilization and conservation of water resources.

**WIDD:** makes Structure for distribution of water, maintains amount of water available from each canal and provides Information to the farmers about the water delivery capacity of irrigation canal and its water management and distribution (managed by water users associations-WUAs), helps to prepare Guide lines, rules and laws for formation of WUA.

* 1. ***Food Security***

**DADO**: Dissemination of new crop varieties to increase productivity, technology transfer for increasing production and productivity, saving grains from pests, increasing cropping intensity, increasing irrigated areas by supplying small irrigation projects, utilization of available irrigation water, fertilizers and pesticides judiciously, and promoting high yielding/stress tolerant varieties.

**DDC**: does not involve directly in food security but supports through agriculture roads, irrigations.

**DFO**: does not have direct impact but provides seedlings of superior grasses which increase productivity of livestock milk and milk products improving food status of the farmers. It also works in planting of seedlings/saplings and conservation of soils and trees in the forest.

**DLSO**: It looks after livestock sector such as in vaccination, distribution of improved grass seed, control of parasites, and distribution of mineral block to the farmers.

**IFAD**: It helps in the dissemination of stress tolerant/resistant crop varieties.

**LDF** constructs vegetable collection centres.

**NWRP**: It is National Wheat Research Program and therefore is involved directly in the Wheat breeders’ seed and rice foundation seed production and distribution, crop management technology transfer to farmers’ fields, releasing input efficient wheat and rice varieties with their cultivation package of practices, utilization of available irrigation water judiciously without water logging in the wheat fields.

**NRCS** is a member of International Food Program and thus is involves in decision making about food security.

**TDF**: Vegetable farming (good work such as Rs. 60,000 income from vegetable-by growing broccoli by the farmers in one year); Food security to poor is their main objective; provides Training and technical knowledge on vegetable farming. Income from this can be utilized to buy other desired food materials.

**WIDD**: It works such as in water deficit area to increase crop productivity through water management to change food deficit into food surplus, provides surface irrigation for increasing food production, Food security is the main aim of this organization. Farmers get higher production in their crop through increased productivity due to better and timely irrigation.

* 1. ***Weather and climate related decision making***

**DADO**: Organic farming promotion, integrated pest management, integrated plant nutrient management, chemical fertilizer monitoring, pesticide monitoring, river belt farming, make World Environment day (5th June) functional. Also provides Irrigation information for sharing by farmers groups, communities, WUAs and promotes micro-irrigation technologies. It runs awareness campaigns, promotes stress tolerant/ resilient varieties and climate forecast whenever available.

**DDC**: awakes people through meetings, workshops and media (television, radio, news paper etc.).

**DFO**: works at district level on various climate change areas. Village Forest Coordination Committee (VFCC) has fund for work on climate change. It is helped by DFID Public Land Management Group (PLMG), Community Forest (CF). All these works are on climate change. It has Networking of fund mobilization for working on climate change such as bamboo plantation around river banks and Chure (outer hill) areas and other forestation activities.

**DLSO**: supports Construction of animal sheds (Khor) with scientific, sanitation and management friendly options, so that urine and dung would not pollute environment and fully utilized in crop production.

**DSCO**: provides training on climate change and mitigation for taking correct decision of rainfall, frost and summer season.

**IFAD (CIMMYT):** works in the Development of Climate resilience crop varieties, conservation tillage, carbon sequestration.

**LDF:** does not involve directly in food security but it does indirectly.

**NWRP:** works in areas such as Resource conservation technologies namely zero/minimum/reduced tillage, DSR (Direct Seeding Rice), LCC (Low Cost Cultivation)-for raising production/productivity and their dissemination. Also works in integrated pest management, integrated plant nutrient management- reducing N and P loss, amount, time and methods of application of inorganic fertilizers and their effects on soil and crops. NWRP now also works in the introduction of new climate resilient crop varieties such as flood/drought tolerant, input responsive crop varieties, dissemination of diseases/insects/weeds resistant/tolerant varieties to farmers’ fields.

**NRCS:** has no programs but is involved in climate change related workshop and awareness.

**TDF**: is involved in Training and awareness to farmers (Awareness about weather and climate; Training on adaptation of cultivation practices based on climatic condition).

**WIDDO**: looks after management issues such as Time of flooding, Extent of damage by flood.

**WIDD:** Hydrograph: dry flow data is needed for the prediction of rainfall. Water users do not benefit from such data. Information and guidelines are provided according to which farmers plant the type of crops based on crop water demand. At rainy season, farmers are instructed to open the door of the barrage.

* 1. ***Markets related decision making***

**DADO**: provides Market information (market price) collection and dissemination, what to produce, when to produce and where to sell, market management committee formation and market management with collection centres, market oriented production, planning high value low volume crop farming, promoting off-season vegetables and cooperative activities, collaboration with other organisations, field tours in coordination with other agencies, development of collection centres for marketing.

**DDC:** collects information from different sources and shares with the local representatives.

**DFO:** Creates awareness, networks for marketing; Facilitates for marketing of forest products. Small groups are formed for marketing of timber, fire woods and Pricing of forest product.

**DLSO**: is involved in the Construction of improved meat shop and slaughter house. Helps to construct basic needs required for livestock HAT BAZAR (marketing).

**DSCO:** involves inNTFP (Non timber forest product) promotion program.

**LDF**: helps in transporting agriculture production to nearby agriculture market, sharing information on market price of agriculture products and makes arrangement for local market

**IFAD (CIMMYT: s**hares information on market price so that farmers know how and when to sell the produce to get higher price.

**LDF:** collects information about commodity price and shares with the farmers.

**NWRP**: is involvedin market price information collection and dissemination such as which varieties are to be selected, where to grow and how to be grown based on market demand.

**TDF**: looks after 8 MPC (Market Planning Committee), runs training and information and has linkage to DADO, DDC; 5 MPC have been registered to cooperatives.

**WIDDO**: works for the rehabilitation and protection of road.

**WIDD**: (no direct involvement).

***3.6 Climate change mitigation***

**DADO**: is involved such as in Organic fertilizer production enhancement, subsidized organic farming activities and organic fertilizers and pesticides import, commercial orchard farming and plantation, expansion of low irrigation requiring crop varieties such as Radha- 4, a rice variety, promotion of stress tolerant/resilient varieties of cereals, kitchen gardening, bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, organic farming promotion, integrated pest management, integrated plant nutrient management, chemical fertilizer monitoring, pesticide monitoring.

**DDC:** organizes trainings to officers level but has not reached farmers’ level.

**DFO:** carries outRastrapati (President) Chure (outer hill) Samrakshan (Protection) Program such as control of soil erosion, forest firing, over grazing; forest conservation, afforestation, Uses FM radio for awareness and knowledge delivery about climate change. VFCC: fund mobilization, seeking fund as grant.

**DLSO:** Distributes seasonal improved grass seed to farmers, Imparts knowledge of construction of shed using good sanitation, clean, and scientific knowledge, Gives technical knowledge in the construction of compost pit and drainage system.

**DSCO**: provides trainings for focus groups. All activities conducted from this organization for watershed management are related to climate change, i.e. ground water table increment, plantation, river training works, degraded land management

**IFAD (CIMMYT):** works in the testing and evaluation of most promising released crop varieties against flood, drought and pests, use of Leaf Colour Chart to apply optimal amount of N so that the environment would not be polluted. It promotes conservation agriculture to sequester carbon.

**LDF:** works in awareness programs of climate change including how to mitigate its effect to some extent by using mulching, cultivating climate resilient/tolerant varieties.

**NWRP:** tests, evaluates and selects stress (heat/drought/flood/insect/diseases) tolerant/resistant wheat and rice varieties for general cultivation, Conservation agriculture, Use of leaf colour chart (LCC) for timely and adequate amount of N application and optimal/proper use of irrigation water.

**NRCS**: works on awareness programs and tree plantation in schools only.

**TDF**: Climate change mitigation program has just been started; Program from Oxford University is coming in May/Jun.

**WIDD**: Because of Climate Change natural calamities have been increasing. Being responsible to protect land from such calamities, this organization indirectly involves to activities related to Climate Change mitigation.

**WIDD:** No projects are implemented if they affect environment significantly. WIDD does Sensitive analysis of impact of development project on environment.

* 1. ***Other types***

**DADO:** promotes dissemination of technology on biogas to increase FYM application on the fields.

**DDC**: is involved in infrastructure development for trainings, agriculture road.

**DFO:** In case of forest protection, illegal traders, hunters are caught and punished according to the law. Protects forest environment- District Forest Product Supply Committee provides timber to farmers in lower prices than the market price/cost.

**IFAD (CIMMYT):** works in the conservation agriculture- using zero/minimum/reduced tillage, direct seeded rice in dry soil to reduce the production of Methane gas from puddle transplanted rice fields. Also works in Poverty alleviation programs such as vegetable production programs, bee keeping, and mushroom farming in poor societies; mainstreaming marginalized people. Muslims, Dalits (tribes) and backward class people are also involved in agriculture development activities to strengthen them economically.

 **LDF:** is also involved in new agricultural technology dissemination, Training farmers through awareness, Training on income generation, self employment, technology transfer and loan availability, Information on citizens’ right and sexual inclusion/equality, Training on bio-pesticides.

**NWRP:** works in areas such as Temperature control through mulching, conservation agriculture, variety selection using PVS methodologies, heat/ drought stress tolerant wheat varieties.

**NRCS:** works in human related works since the last 10 years of war, is involved in HIV and searching missing persons in disaster.

**WIDD:** imparts training to water users groups in project areas such as quality control training, Knowledge on type of raw material for construction of irrigation canal.

***4 and 5 List of objectives of organisation aiming to fulfil in the area of supporting farmer decision making by providing information and services with their priorities in the parenthesis***

**DADO:** Cereal crop production program by increasing productivity (legumes) (10), seed production programs to ensure seed supply (cereal and legumes) (8), fresh vegetable production and supply to ensure income generation and nutrient requirement into the society (9), fish production programs: making fish ponds in farmers’ fields by providing few economic support facilities (5), import substitution for onion- onion production programs in blocks/ at commercial scale and poverty alleviation (6), import substitution for maize- cattle feed grain production programs (4), plant clinic services at field level frequently (3), soil testing programs at field levels (7), market management (agricultural market management services) (2), district level and field level farmers’ training about the above subjects and oral suggestions about agriculture related problems: funds, technologies (10).

**DDC**: Commercialization of farming (7), increase income of the farmers (8), infrastructure development (8), increase productivity (7), irrigation and agriculture road (8).

**DFO:** Protect government forest through people’s participation (10), Commercialization of private forestry (7), Development of enterprise related to forestry (6), Technical guidelines and skill transfer to farmers for development of forestry (9), Awareness about forestry (8), Awareness about climate change (8).

**DLSO**: Improving farmers technical knowledge and expertise for their capacity build up (10); To increase livestock production, farmers have been encouraged to grow improved green grass cultivation (8); Dissemination of technical knowledge/information to/among the farmers for the construction of healthy, clean and scientific cow/buffalo/goat shed (9); Use of dung and urine properly so that a good compost could be made and applied to fields properly for improving production (9).

**DSCO:** Water table controlling mechanism (10), Methods of land use on the basis of slope of farming land and type of soil and soil composition (10).

**IFAD (CIMMYT):** Farm mechanization (10), Crop simulation and modelling (5), GIS and remote sensing (6), On-farm participatory research (10), Socio-economic studies (8) and Breeding (plant) and other disciplinary scientific research which involves from gene to the fields (4).

**LDF:** Training on smokeless stove ( Bhuse Chulo) and encourage to use them (9), Training on drinking water and sanitation, human health, midwife training (8).

**NWRP**: Developing/ breeding high yielding, diseases, insects resistant/tolerant, drought/heat/ waterlogging tolerant/resistant, input responsive/efficient wheat varieties (10); Evaluating of wheat genotypes for the above characters in the research station and farmers’ fields (8); Transferring technology to farmers’ fields (PVS, FAT, CFFT) through NWRP’s own programs and DADO, I/NGOs (9); Imparting trainings to SMS, JT, JTA and farmers/ farmers’ group on new and innovative agricultural technology (10), Resource Management through conservation tillage (zero/minimum/reduced) for timely planting of wheat (9), reducing cost of cultivation and sequestering CO2 (8), Maintenance breeding, breeders’ seed production of wheat varieties and foundation seed production of rice varieties (8), providing technical and logistic support to DADO, seed companies, agrovets etc. in wheat and rice seed production (8), Coordinating with international organizations such CIMMYT, IRRI, IARI/ICAR etc (8).

**NRCS:** Service to human humanity (10), Helping victims of war (8), Health and sanitation improvement (8), Emergency service during disaster (10), Mitigation of disaster (5).

**TDF:** Creating opportunities for self employment (8); Encourages access to services for health service by increasing capability of child & women (8); Providing sexual equality & social inclusion (7); Public awareness about climate change (6).

**WIDDO:** Flood fighting- by emergency temporary works, by permanent structural measures, by promoting indigenous technologies of the farmers (9); Flood proofing- Crop rotation, Flood resistant crops like paddy encouraging, Nursery in the high lands, Use of river protection dike as village and agricultural roads (10); Protection of farm lands so that farmers have full assurance of crops (10); Time of loading (8); Extent of damage by flooding (8).

**WIDD**: Making farmers independent on weather for water (8), Making food deficit area to food surplus (7), providing surface irrigation to farmers (9), Encouraging food production through improved farming and water availability (8).

1. ***View on priorities change of organisations over the next 5 years***

**DADO:** The production works will be based on foreign and local market demand; cooperative farming and cooperative marketing will flourish; floriculture farming will take important place; organic vegetable farming will accelerate its demand; urban agriculture farming (pot farming, roof farming etc.) will come in the society and adaptation of technologies to climate change will increase.

**DDC**: Irrigation, training, and commercialization issues will prevail.

**DFO**: will have main focus such as on Protection and development of forest, Private forest development {since government forest is handed over to CF (Community Forest)}, Integrated Chure (outer hill) Development Program, Climate change: massive distribution of seedlings/saplings, Income Generation: public land management.

**DLSO**: will have no vigorous change in the next 5 years. Rather the programs would be continued and up-scaled.

**DSCO**: These objectives priority will not change. The priorities are determined by GON.

**IFAD (CIMMYT):** At present new research areas such as climate change, conservation agriculture etc. are emerging and gaining popularity among the farmers, researchers and policy makers. Research on these issues will be intensified over the next 5 years.

**LDF**: will continue making awareness among the farmers and Transformation of farmers’ groups to cooperatives

**NWRP:** Conservation agriculture will get priorities over the next 5 years; Development of drought/heat/flood tolerant will be given due priorities within this period.

**NRCS**: Disaster management and service to victim will continue to be first priority like all other service oriented priority: first priority also includes Development oriented priority: School water, drinking water programs

**TDF**: Upcoming new conference/workshops will decide on priorities of working areas

**WIDDO**: will continue working for the utilization of reclaimed land, planned way of river basin management, Promotion of low cost technologies, Expansion of bio-engineering works.

**WIDD:** is operational level office. No strategies/decisions are made in this office. No feedback is received from policy level for decision and policy making.

1. ***In your geographical area of operation do you work directly with, or specifically target any of the following***

Most of the organisations have been working to target the followings: Individual farmers, community groups, other organisations working in the locality, local authorities, women in individual or in groups, and marginalized and poor. There are 6 women’ groups out of 85 groups in forestry. NRCS works at general level and helps only the natural victims / manmade calamities.

1. ***Main activities that WE are implementing NOW in relation to the provision of information and services that help farmers in decision making***

**DADO**: Crop calendar, plant and their pests, cropping pattern/system, method demonstration, result demonstration; fields level and district level farmers’ trainings; farmers’ competition in production sector; market price collection and dissemination; functioning field survey, world food day, world environment day; vegetable farming production demonstration; mushroom, bee keeping methodology transformation; market shed construction etc.

**DDC:** coordinates with DADO to implement the programs and budget gotten for agriculture development in the district.

**DFO**: Cutting of private forestry, provision and processing of task, Harvesting of community forest: monitoring, supervision, technical support, Private forest harvest: technical and legal support, Awareness and information provided about forest and its information to people through FM media, Rules and guideline for harvest of community forest provided.

**DLSO**: Monitoring and inspection on the services provided; Giving positive/informative answers when farmers are asking questions about live stocks; Attracting farmers towards their works and encouraging them to work when they feel difficulties in doing work and Counselling the farmers properly for increasing the source of income

**DSCO**: A lot of trainings are conducted, About 10 ha public pond is managed, River training work is conducting to prevent the cutting of agricultural land and to prevent from flooding (water logging), Fodder species plantation on public land and plants (seedlings/saplings) are also distributed to users for their private use on their demand.

**IFAD (CIMMYT):** Cropping systems experiments based on the principle of conservation agriculture Participatory crop research

**LDF:** provides technologies to produce vegetables in large scales in the farmers’ fields.

**NWRP:** Participatory Variety Selection (PVS); SMS, JT, JTAs, fields level and district level farmers’ trainings; Conservation agriculture; DSR in dry soil/WSR to cope with lack of agriculture labor and to reduce cost of cultivation; Reporting through annual report, technical paper writing.

**NRCS**: works in disaster relief, Blood transfusion, Ambulance services, Training for institutions and skill development, manpower development, Training to volunteers.

**TDF:** Mass access to small holder farmers for commercialization; Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN)- orientation training, height and weight measurement of child below 5 years, schooling program, collect pregnant women volunteers, Orientation of pregnant women to safe motherhood; IPM (integrated pest management): collaborative research support program; FM radio for safe motherhood program; Organize quiz contests on safe motherhood.

**WIDDO**: Provision of construction materials for emergency flood fighting like puc bags, Gabion boxes, Construction of structures like spurs, studs, embankments (dike), Revetments etc., Plantation of trees along river banks, Project planning (collecting demand, prioritization, submission to higher authority, approval, implementation.

**WIDD:** will continue Training on rain water harvesting and pond irrigation management, Gonahia ISP to Basantapur bagaha village, 16-36 irrigation sub-project (ISP) Anandaban, Gajedi village- IWRP, Training and information about methods of irrigation and utilization of non-polluted waste water to agricultural fields.

**Information about Service Activities**

1. ***Activity name***

**DADO**: Programs planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluations for the above and marketing management (for increased agriculture production and productivity).

**DDC**- Agriculture road, irrigation, development of collection centre.

**DFO**: Nursery establishment, Seedling production and distribution with technical support, field based forest management practice.

**DLSO:** Livestock health, development and technology dissemination.

**DSCO**: Watershed management, Conservation plantation, Natural hazards prevention, Water resource management, Seedlings/saplings production and distribution.

**IFAD (CIMMYT)** International: Sustainable intensification of smallholder maize-livestock farming systems in the hill and rice-wheat cropping systems in the Terai of Nepal and programs planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluations for the above objectives required activities are to perform;

**LDF**: Uniting farmers from different walks of life, sharing information among the groups, formation of farmers’ groups, making the most disadvantaged group of our society aware about the programs.

**NWRP**: Breeding high yielding, diseases, insects resistant/tolerant, weed suppressing, drought/heat/ water logging tolerant/resistant, input responsive/efficient wheat varieties; Evaluation of wheat genotypes for the above characters in the research station and farmers’ fields; Technology transfer to farmers’ fields (PVS, FAT, CFFT) through NWRP’s own programs and DADO, I/NGOs; Imparting trainings to SMS, JT, JTA and farmers/ farmers’ group on new and innovative agricultural technology; Resource Management through conservation tillage (zero/minimum/reduced); DSR substituting transplanted rice to reduce Methane emission; Maintenance breeding, breeders’ seed production of wheat varieties and foundation seed production of rice varieties; Programs planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluations for performing/completing above activities; Market management also for increased agriculture production and productivity.

**NRCS:** has been involved in Ambulance service, Malaria program, Global food (PSI Nepal- 10 VDC, 100,000 malaria net distributions), Disaster relief and management, Blood transfusion.

**TDF**: Awareness for safe motherhood, MCHN (maternal child health nutrition), Data collection by FCHV (female community health volunteers), Income generation activities, Kitchen garden promotion (livelihood project).

**WIDDO**: Construction of structures, Public awareness programs by roaming/travelling seminars, Disaster information systems.

**WIDD:** Preliminary survey, detailed survey, Appraisal and detail project preparation, System development/ construction of irrigation channels.

1. ***What are you doing (Responsibility of an organization)?***

**DADO**- Planning- farmers’ interview, DDC level planning workshop, PC/PS etc, coordination with GO (DDC), I/NGOs; implementation- market shed construction, market price collection and dissemination through radio, pamphlets, booklets; monitoring- monitoring of Programs, inputs, process and impact; evaluation- monthly, quarterly, and annually reporting of progresses.

**DDC:** Budget allocation to various development works, various trainings/workshops for studying development needs, road construction and black topping of road, small irrigation special programs- boring tube wells and repair of irrigation canal.

**DFO**: Seed collection and purchasing, Seed sowing, Contact to users’ groups and involvement of group members, demonstration of thinning, pruning, singling.

**DLSO**: Livestock health: treatment, drenching, vaccination, inspection of dung etc; Livestock development: distribution of improved seed of grass for livestock fodder, genetic improvement in livestock by providing improved breed of he-goat, artificial insemination for cow and buffaloes; Providing training, workshops, group formation, Protection of local germplasm of livestock; Extension/dissemination: livestock health camp, sterility control camp, broadcasting different programs on livestock on FM radio, pamphlets, news papers etc; Evaluation: Monthly, quarterly, and annually reporting of progresses.

**DSCO**: River reclaim land, Public land and natural forest management, Torrent control, Landslide treatment, Bio-engineering, Pond management, Irrigation management

**IFAD (CIMMYT)**: Smallholders farm mechanization, Good agronomy and conservation agriculture in maize based cropping systems in the hill and rice based cropping systems in the Terai, Cropping system intensification, Efficient and site specific nutrient management (SSNM), Evaluation and promotion of modern high yielding varieties of the above mentioned crops in Palpa, Nawalparasi and Rupandehi districts.

**LDF**: Group formation, Establishing saving habit among the poor/marginalized/ disadvantaged people, Training to improve/provide different agricultural knowledge/technology Imparting basic training on loan availability, Development of social fund.

**NWRP**: Breeding high yielding, diseases, insects resistant/tolerant, weed suppressing, drought/ heat/water logging tolerant/resistant, input responsive/efficient wheat varieties; Evaluation of wheat genotypes for the above characters in the research station and farmers’ fields; Technology transfer to farmers’ fields (PVS, FAT, CFFT) through NWRP’s own programs and DADO, I/NGOs; Imparting trainings to SMS, JT, JTA and farmers/ farmers’ group on new and innovative agricultural technology; Resource Management through conservation tillage (zero/minimum/reduced); DSR substituting transplanted rice to reduce Methane emission; Maintenance breeding, breeders’ seed production of wheat varieties and foundation seed production of rice varieties; Planning farmers’ interview, local/regional level planning workshop, coordination with DADOs, I/NGOs, farmers’ groups/ cooperatives; Monitoring of wheat varieties planted in farms/stations/farmers’ fields; Writing monthly, quarterly, annual reports and technical reports.

**NRCS**: is a volunteer organization and imparts trainings to volunteers for the mobilization of its works /activities.

**TDF**: Training to volunteers (FCHV), Behaviour change communication, Collection and update of data, Training on vegetable farming, organize training for MCHW/CHW as immunization.

**WIDDO**: Construction of spurs/studs/revetments/bio-engineering, Mobilization of users’ committee, Prioritization of work places, Collection of information and project demand.

**WIDD**: is collecting lot of information about availability of water and land to irrigate in different community, Based on data, need of irrigation is determined and project is planned, Trainings on irrigation water management are conducted, Full construction of irrigation system

1. ***Where is it happening (include area coverage, if possible identify it on a map of the area)?***

**DADO**: 69 VDCs (village development committees) and 2 municipalities in the district Rupandehi with 82122 ha cultivable land.

**DDC:** covers all over district with special emphasis on villages such as Marchawar, Raipur, Pharsatikar, Basantpur, Rohinihawa and Suryapura. In these areas, collection centres and agricultural roads are made.

**DFO**: covers 5 Government and 7 Community nurseries (30 Users’ Groups) in the district: 12000 ha forest as community forests according to need, demand and working plan.

**DLSO**: covers 69 VDC and 2 municipalities in the district Rupandehi through 19 livestock service centres/livestock service sub-centres and several contact points.

**DSCO**: covers Kanchan river (upper), Rohini river (upper), Tinau river (upper), Inguria river (upper middle), Laukeshwor river, Raipur, Khunaha river, Ashuriana, Bhaluhi river.

**IFAD (CIMMYT**): covers villages such asLaguwa, Harthok, Madanpokhara, Tansen municipality, Chhandibhanjyang villages of Palpa, Sunuwal village of Nawalparasi, Through collaboration with DOA and NARC in few other villages as well.

**LDF:** covers different VDCs of Rupandehi district: Tikuligarh, Madhauliya, Chiliya, Gangoliya, Dhamauli, Mainaiya, Hathi Bangai, Bisanpura, Jogada, Basantapur, Bagaha, Motipur, Hathi Farsatikar, Sau. Farsatikar, West Amuwa, Dudharaksha, Maryadpur, Bhagawanpur, Madhuwani, Ekala,**NWRP:** works in local (outreach research programs at Nawalparasi, Rupandehi and Kapilvastu), regional, national and international levels.

**NWRP:** works locally, regionally, nationally and internationally.

**NRCS**: works all over Rupandehi district.

**TDF**: covers villages like Gangolia, Marchawar, Khabangai, Manpakadi, West Amuwa, Harnaiya, Bainia, Motipur, Kerwani, Semara, Tenuhawa in Rupandehi district.

**WIDDO**: Protection of infrastructures, farm lands of six districts in Lumbini zone, mainly Kerunge, Arun, Binai, Turia of Nawalparasi; Rohini, Kanchan, Ghamaha of Rupandehi; Banaganga of Kapilvasu; Badigad of Gulmi; Tinau of Palpa and Damanberi of Arghakhanchi.

**WIDD**: For implementing any project, more than 200 ha land should be available to irrigate in the district.

1. ***Describe the way it is implemented (find out: who implements, mechanism for delivery, frequency, what capacity is built, what is the role of individuals/groups/community)***

**DADO**: The overall programs of approximate 1250 million of the program budget is developed through 7 Agriculture Sub-centres and 4 service centres; the main responsibility goes to DADO (District Agriculture Development Officer) for the planning and implementation of all the agricultural activities in the district; Annual Plans are finalized with the stakeholders at the DDC (District Development Council); This is based on the potentials and prospects of the program activities that are demand based; The priority given is based on the funds available and the best potentials of the programs; DADO Office is also the implementer of the program activities; It implements through its district-wide support branches “service centers” that have technical teams based locally; The service delivery is made at the FGs and community level transparently and as agreed previously; Most of the inputs are subsidized. Demands are collected jointly after the meetings; Technical supports are free; Frequency is as per the crop cycle (annual); Various trainings are provided during the crop season as required; It includes theoretical, practical, field visits, Qs/As etc; The roles of the individuals, groups and communities in the program activities will be to actively participate and implement it successfully; The success program activities are up scaled with the support of the groups and the communities; Eventually economy of scale can be reached on the district level; This makes them easier access to the market for their income generation; The overall programs are implemented with targets of, such as crop productions that includes stake holders, number of beneficiaries and so on and is to discuss about the program and make decisions about the production to market.

**DDC:** At first need assessment during planning, then based on priority, the program is implemented. Farmers/Farmers’ Groups are also involved during the construction and maintenance of irrigation canals.

**DFO**: DFO-> Area-Branch (Ilaka) office (2) -> Range post- 12 (ranger/AFO), Ranger/AFO implements the task: frequency of programs depends upon annual programs in case of financial support, There is daily service delivery

**DLSO:** Discussion of programs in staff meeting in each month in the district; Circulating annual programs to Livestock centres/ livestock sub-centres/contact points about their jobs to be performed in their respective locality; DLSO informs farmer/groups of any work/programs to be performed in the district by inviting proposals from respective stakeholders.

**DSCO**: All programs are implemented by local users’ groups, No other activities are conducted by office itself except training and seedling/sapling production and distribution

**IFAD (CIMMYT)**: On-farm experiments and delivery of technologies through participatory and partnership approaches, CIMMYT implements through the farmers’ groups. Also for the core scientific experiments collaboration through NARC, Capacity build up of service providers, private sectors, farmers’ groups, NARC scientists, DOA personals in various aspects of conservation agriculture practices, Role of individual/group/community- decision support, implementation (joint), feedback, active participation in the innovation process, providing and participating land, labour, and inputs for joint experimentation, validation and demonstration and rolling out process.

**LDF**: After identification of projects and its approval detailed is prepared at consultation with Users’ Committee and Stakeholders, modality of execution is decided. Mainly Users’ Committee involves in construction works. Some labour intensive are carried out through participation like earth work and plantation of trees. The extent of coverage of structures is based on allocated budget and site requirements. The role of individual/groups is to facilitate project extension and maintenance of structures after completion.

**NWRP**: Research starts from village level planning workshop in coordination with farmers, DADOs, problems are identified, prioritized and projects are written that are to be approved by NARC Central Research Panel. Researches are carried out in the farms/stations. First, the most promising technologies (wheat/rice varieties or management technologies) are transferred to farmers’ fields directly or through DADOs/I/NGOs. Based on the performance of the technologies in the farmers’ fields, the technologies are ready to be recommended to the farmers. NARC central office-> National commodity programs/regional agricultural research station/agriculture farms (for various activities)-> management by official staff and its programs are carried out to farmers’ fields through DADOs and other concerned offices.

**NRCS**: European Board (members)-> Committee (for various activities)-> management by official staff; As per needed and capacity daily service: ambulance and blood transfusion; People from all category get membership to work for Nepal Red Cross.

**TDF**: As per DIP (Detail Implementation Plan), activities are implemented according to organizational plan, activities are implemented at grass root level in coordination with local people and other line agencies.

**WIDDO**: After identification of projects and its approval detailed is prepared at consultation with Users’ Committee and Stakeholders, modality of execution is decided. Mainly Users’ Committee involves in construction works. Some labour intensive are carried out through participation like earth work and plantation of trees. The extent of coverage of structures is based on allocated budget and site requirements. The role of individuals/groups is to facilitate project extension and maintenance of structures after completion.

**WIDD**: request form comes from farmers having more than 200 ha, The area where irrigation system exists but deformed, Survey, detailed survey, feasibility study appraisal done, The PIC done from division-6, then go for construction begins, The need and demand, cost and fund decide the frequency of construction of irrigation system

* 1. ***Describe the target population and the population being reached (characteristics, size)***

**DADO**: The District Agriculture Development Office works/covers 69 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 2 municipalities; Farmers’ Group comprises of 20-25 farmers in each groups. There are 650 groups in the district to date; cooperatives- each cooperative has a minimum of 25 members or more. There are about 50 cooperatives in the district and seed growers- there are 5 groups and 3 seed growers companies in the district, groups identified by the government, poor and disadvantaged groups.

**DDC**: works in the whole districts and includes people from every walk of life through groups, cooperatives and is linked with all offices in the district.

**DFO:** works with Women’s Group, CF Users’ Groups- Disadvantage group, Women group, Private forest land owners; Special programs to these groups with fund support; Low price to these targeted groups and sometimes free also

**DLSO**: works with Landless disadvantaged farmers/groups/committees, particularly women are provided programs as per their demand and they are improving their livelihood by involving in our programs; Rotational Pig Development Programs: Dalit (backward class), Janajati (tribes) are benefited from this programs.

**DSCO**: A good linkage of upstream and downstream community: A small conservation program conducted in upstream area plays a vital/good role in community of downstream. VDC community around river stream are being reached priority.

**IFAD (CIMMYT):** works withEthnic and women group-> 5 groups-> 250 farmers families, Other farmers group-> 5 groups-> 150 farmers, Scientific community, Extension agents, Private service providers and agro-vets, Private machinery suppliers and importers.

**LDF:** The targeted population differs from project to project according to its size. Indigenous groups, low caste, socially deprived caste/group get priority

**NWRP:** chooses/selects farmers without discrimination. Farmers that are interested in the programs are included from all walks of life. However, women and disadvantaged groups are in prime lists. Private seed companies/agrovets are encouraged to take part in quality seed production programs. Farmers with lowland/marginal fields are advised to go conservation agriculture. NWRP works with farmers, extension agents, scientists in local, regional, national and international levels with core objective of improving farmers’ living status.

**NRCS:** works with Target people for specific project/program- WASH (905 households covered), IFP covers Nine School of Tikuligadh village; No target people for regular service

**TDF**: works with Poor, Women, Dalit, Janajati, Children below 5 years, Pregnant women. All these groups are targeted for providing services.

**WIDDO**: The targeted population differs from project to project according to its size. These are Indigenous groups, low caste, socially deprived caste/group get priority.

**WIDD**: Community people (people from all walk of life), people are not discriminated.

Are you targeting a particular group? Yes (6)/No (6)

* 1. ***Describe the targeted group in operations***

**DADO**: We are targeting mainly men and women with young, adults and elderly. There are specific ethnicities, type of households (female headed) or specific socio-economic/ vulnerable/marginalized groups that have been currently targeted in our operations are Female Farmers’ Groups and cooperatives, scheduled casts (Dalits) that are vulnerable/marginalized groups, Muslims, Adibashi, Madesi, a marginalized group in Nepal, farmers below poverty line, landless, poor people and children.

**DDC:** targets women, Dalit, Adibashi, Children and Madhesi without discrimination in age**.**

**DFO**: Women’s Group; CF Users’ Groups- Disadvantage group, Women group, Private forest land owners; Special programs to these groups with fund support; Low price to these targeted groups. Sometimes free also

**DLSO**: includes young, adults and elderly men and women without discrimination. Landless Disadvantaged Programs: are conducted to include the women of Dalit and Janajati who are socially and economically backward; Dalit and Janajati are benefited from Rotational Pig Development Programs.

**DSCO**: Poor and pro-poor people are identified on the basis of socio-economic survey and they are organized in a group for pond management, public land management and water resource management programs.

**IFAD (CIMMYT):** works with ethnic groups and women groups including young, adults and elderly

**LDF**: In project prioritization, vulnerable groups get priority but not specifically targeted

**NWRP (NARC)**: works for all the people irrespective of social classification/casts/Dalits/women/ disadvantaged groups and female farmers’ groups /cooperatives/private seed companies/agrovets.

**NRCS**: works for all the people irrespective of social classification/casts/Dalits/women/ disadvantaged groups. Classifies people to whom service is rendered

**TDF**: includes all walks of live- Pregnant Women, Dalits, Woman, Children below 5 years.

**WIDD**: includes men and women including young, adults and elderly. In project prioritization, vulnerable groups get priority but not specifically targeted. WIDD covers men and women with young, adults and elderly but within Water Users Association (33% women, Dalit, others according to policy and laws).

1. **Organizations working with**

All the offices are involved with GON, I/NGOs, local NGOs, CGIARs, farmers and farmers groups, cooperatives, agrovets, private seed/companies/dealers etc to make their program success. We have been working together with IDE Nepal, MASF, Terai Development Forum, all GON (DDC, NARC, 600 farmers’ groups, 50 farmers’ cooperatives, 250 Agrovets (private enterprises) and 20 farmers’ different companies etc. DDC (LDO)- DADO, DLSO, DFO, TDF. DFO is working together with LFP (Livelihood Forestry Programs) an INGO, IFP (Intensive Forestry Program focuses on climate change), NECOS, Nidreni (all NGOs). DSCO has been working since 1987 and its activities are dependent upon donors and its activities are ongoing. LDF: Main sources of fund are GON, Indian government and JICA (GI wire). NRCS works with DDC, Japanese Red Cross (International) and Santi Bikash Samiti (Peace Development Comittee). Ambulance service, blood donation regular/disaster services have been started since 1983, 1986 and 1970 respectively. It services have been continued with self generated funding source. TDF also works with Nirbhar Krisak Cooperative, Jhilimili Cooperative, Praghat Krisi (Agriculture) Cooperative.

***10-11. Duration of activities***

Most of the activities have been started since the establishment of offices with varieties of activities and duration some of which were/have been related with “Climate Change” knowingly or unknowingly. The programs/activities differ greatly with different organizations and many of them are still going on. TDF has been implementing the activities since 2007 and will be continued. WIDDO has been working since 2008 and would be expected to continue. WIDD has been working since 2001.

***12. Source of funding***

GON (Government of Nepal) is an internal and national donor. International donors/organizations are INGOs, CIMMYT, IRRI, IRCISAT, DFID (LFP, FFP), World Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Union, IARCs, MASF (Mass Access for Smallholder Farmers from DFID (UK) etc. in the form of projects. WIDDO gets its funding from GON, Japanese Government (wire), Indian Government (Banaganga river lower belts), GON (MIP).

***13. Sources and process of getting information***

Sources and process of getting information are more or less similar among the organizations and are being listed below:

1. The sources of information used are from village/regional/national level planning workshops, farmers’ group discussions, regional workshops and seminars, different publications; DADOs, DDC, seminars, orientation, different publications, agriculture/forestry specialist, technical staff, service centres/sub-centres, VDC, FCHW, Child Club, Health Post, local staff, radio and television, local concerned farmers, self data collection, direct observation, direct contact with water users’ groups.
2. Information is gotten by participating, cooperating and coordinating with all line agencies all together and direct contact, identification of problems/need of farmers by technical staff/surveys.
3. Reformatting, reframing and re-analysis of the information are used to make information appropriate our target audience.
4. If required, the information are processed without deviating the information obtained, such as translations in the local languages for better understanding by the local people, staffs, stakeholders, farmers and the communities etc.
5. Information is passed through personal/group meetings, workshops, seminars, field visits, trainings and demonstrations etc, local staff.
6. We have to disseminate the new technologies of agriculture/forestry and whatsoever got from different sources such as NARC, e-nets and books etc. To pass the information to target groups, we use Farmers’ group coordination committee, ASCs/ASSCs/contact points, telephone, pamphlets, booklets, radio broadcasting using personnel contact, group mobilization, and mass media. So the methods of communication are all the extension tools are used to communicate them such as demonstrations, mini-kits, teaching/training in groups, tours, workshops, seminars, radio broadcasting, telephone etc. All the extension tools used in agriculture, forestry, irrigation etc. extension are fruitful in extension work. NWRP generates/innovates new agriculture technologies that are to be disseminated to the clients/farmers/users. Management plan (action plan) prepared by the expertise with group discussion, Target groups/focus groups are highly prioritized during implementation. DLSO distributes improved breeds of cow/buffalo/goat/pig/ poultry, seed, fertilizers etc.

**Main Challenges/Difficulties**

**DADO:** Seventy five percent cultivated lands is rain fed. Purpose of extension is to change the behaviour of the farmers so that they may accept the technologies but change in skill and behaviour will lead the agricultural development. Madhesi/Terai (Plane) women do not participate freely but they hesitate to discuss openly. The cultivable lands are being converted to residential plots. One JT/JTA has to look after 5-12 VDCs (over stretched) where as in health sector each VDC has got 3-4 staff. Agriculture sector has not yet received priority. One door entry system is to be opened for NGOs within the district. Resources are scarce and unavailable and thus may not reach to target groups due to unfair advantage taken by cleaver/cunning people.

**DFO**: Forest encroachment, Forest theft of timber, Land captures- landless people, CBO, political parties, Low skilled man power but development of new technology.

**NARC**: Lack of technical manpower particularly the scientists/senior scientists and other lower staff retired are not fulfilled; Land is not suitable for wheat cultivation, lentil/mustard cultivation; Old vehicles hinder free movement to farmers fields for monitoring and evaluation of the projects/wheat/rice genotypes/varieties; Only limited areas is included to test the technologies, Low linkage with I/NGOs. NRCS: Economic and funding problems, less trained manpower, unavailable of material support. LDF: last year, Rohini river in Rupandehi district (Kanpara VDC) several ended the land. The erosion was continued with rainfall and nearby village (Gangolia) was placed in danger. Radio Lumbini gave the news in this regard and launched an awareness program to facilitate the flood fighting. We observed the site and realized the emergency works to be implemented. Office managed the program approval and implemented by Users’ Committee. The Users’ Committee mainly includes indigenous caste and marginal groups. The work was successfully completed and in next monsoon season there would not be any danger. Radio Lumbini honoured the office. DLSO has insufficient vehicles and insufficient budget. TDF: Lack of education in Madhesi community to teach/train in their local language, Bandha and Strikes.

WIDD: time and budget constraints.

***14. Aware of other organizations working on this theme***

CSISA (Cereal System Improvement in South Asia) by IRRI/CIMMYT has been implemented in Rupandehi, Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts with good cooperation with NARC and respective DADOs. In lesser extent and inside fence of NARC’s a few commodity research programs and divisions are being continued. I/NGOs have to inform concerned organization to have their technical support. TDF: World Vision- works in livelihood, MCHN and ECD centre. WIDDO: Department of Watershed Management and Soil Conservation. WIDD: Small irrigation- DADO and DDC with communication gaps with these organizations.

**Perception**

1. ***Relative importance in the portfolio of the organisations that are placed on climate or weather related activities:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | None | Low | Medium | High | Very high |
| Allocation of time | 1+1 | 1+1+1 | 1+1+1 | 1+1+1+1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allocation of staff | 1+1+1 | 1+1+1 | 1+1+1 | 1+1+1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allocation of budget | 1+1+1 | 1+1+1 | 1+1 | 1+1+1+1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others- biogas/environment protection | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1+1 |

1. ***Driving agenda for climate related services and information***

Some of the international organisations, our head quarters, local offices, out working policy, individual farmer, community based organisations and others are the main driving force for raising climate related services and information at this point of time.

1. ***Starting time of implementing Climate Change related activities on the ground***

NWRP have started developing stress tolerant/resistant high yielding wheat varieties from its establishment in 1972. Relay/surface seeding in wheat has been started since 1990. Soil and water conservation activities (DSR in dry soil/WSR) have been started since 1988. Several organizations have started implementing climate change related activities after establishment at different time knowingly/unknowingly. Soil and water conservation activities have been started since the establishment of office in 1956. IMP program has been started since 1998, organic farming has been in existence since 2009. DDC people do climate change related activities through several programs. DFO did not have programs directly related to climate change before 2008. DSCO started to implement on ground climate change related activities since its establishment in 1987. In LDF, the nature of works is to mitigate disaster occurred due to climate change. Some organizations are not involved directly in climate change activity yet. TDF: started IPM and Collective Research Support Program (CRSP). WIDDO: does not directly involved in Climate Change resilience activities but the nature of works are to mitigate disaster occurred due to climate change.

Climate change and its impact on environment is a new term for most of the people due to poor flow of knowledge and information to the grass root level. However, there is a big potential of working together in this area in the future as many people and farmers even do talk about the effects of climate change knowingly or unknowingly. Actually information on climate change is unknown and there exists lack of awareness about climate among the Nepalese people/farmers.

1. ***Gaps in the areas of Climate related activity perceived in the organizations***

The climate related activities many organizations have stared are organic farming, IPM-FFS programs, conservation agriculture (zero/minimum/reduced tillage wheat rice/wheat farming, DSR/WSR in rice), promoting stress tolerant resilient varieties of cereals and promoting micro-irrigation technologies, supporting biogas, improved Chulo (Stove). DFO: VFU- grant for VFU, District Climate Adoption Fund, LFP (Livelihood Forestry Program: Networking at village level about climate change. VFCC: Fund implement locally initiated program. DSCO: awareness and public land management. In LDF: flood forecasting, nature of flash floods estimated, quantity and debris of flow, plantation campaign in river belts, use of reclaimed land by commercial flood resilience crops and development of input efficient wheat and maize varieties. NWRP- Combine made harvesting of rice and wheat easier but encouraged rice/wheat straw burning common that could have adverse effect on environment; Adverse effect of combine on soil due to compaction; Increasing chances of eutrophication/increased concentration of soil nutrients particularly N, P2O5 and K2O in the water sources. Some organizations do not have programs municipality area, industrial area and around the periphery of high way. WIDDO: Flood forecasting, nature of flash floods estimated, Quantity of debris of flow because of such floods, Plantation campaign in river belts, Use of reclaimed land by commercial flood resilience crops. WIDD: Fixed cost frame given for work and it could not include all things at one program.

1. **Innovative work/activities in the areas of Climate related activities today where others can learn**

Use of Conservation Agriculture in rice and wheat cultivation; Use of DSR in dry soil of rice establishment to reduce methane gas emission; Evaluation of flood tolerant/resistant rice varieties obtained from Nepal Rice Research Program, IPM, organic farming, bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, flood control, forest conservation, maintenance of soil fertility, recycling of organic matter, use of gobar (cow dung) bio gas, developing stress (heat/drought/water logging) tolerant/resistant wheat varieties etc. NRCS- a forestation at school level is done. Programs/activities of DLSO should not leave any bad/ill impact on climate. Improved grass production reduces erosion, deforestation and even landslides in sloppy areas. Use of FYM to the field would decrease the amount of inorganic fertilizers application and thus reduces N volatilization, nitrification to the environments. TDF: Vegetable production for food security, 25 Households (50% farmers have gone for commercialization). WIDDO: River basin management (Construction of structures), Roaming seminars to aware people from water induced disaster

1. ***Decisions for the next year***

If we were the persons making decisions on the agenda for next year, the following climate related activities would have potential to be included in our work: River bank farming in Tinau river for poor/vulnerable women groups, almond like tree plantation in river banks (MPTS), pockets of bee keeping development in “Chiuri (butter tree)” areas of foot hills for landless women and vulnerable groups, Gobre variety of mushroom cultivation for landless women, vulnerable groups and poor farmers, micro-irrigation, encouraging stress tolerant resilient crop varieties, seed multiplication and community seed banking program of climate resilient crop varieties, and climate forecasting services, social awareness, forest conservation, aforestation, biogas, information flow to grass root level about Climate Change, river basin management (Construction of structures), roaming seminars to aware people from water induced disaster, adaptation and mitigation, flood fighting, protection of farm lands, research on time of flooding. NWRP- will work minimizing burning of rice/wheat straw, emphasis on legume incorporation between wheat and rice, brown manuring before rice. NRCS- will work on forestry awareness programs if fund is available from donors. DLSO: The continuation of existing environment friendly programs and development of programs suitable for climate change; More Gobar-gas programs be disseminated to the farmers fields so that dung would not be burnt for fuel and more FYM be recycled to the cultivated fields. TDF: Food security: research on climate change and its impact on crops, irrigation and the health of the people. WIDDO: Flood fighting, Protection of farm lands, Time of flooding. At national and international levels, any development activity should be environment friendly.

1. ***Comments/additional ideas to record***

Institution like NWRP should play an important role in each and every field of agriculture and thus burning crop residue after crop harvest does carry a good massage to the farmers. Such activity should not be done despite of any difficulties the institution has been facing. The sale of cultivable land should produce a fund named” District Irrigation Development Fund”. The seller and buyer must pay/compensate of destroying irrigation land for residential purpose. The fund should be used to irrigate other areas, blocking of fragmented lands, basic price policy for agriculture products, one VDC one technician policy to make the technologies easy access to farmers, agriculture dependent country like our should give due priority to agriculture, should focus on climate change programs, and should coordinate and cooperate with I/NGO etc to mitigate the effect of climate change.

Climate change is a new topic and I am still learning. DSCO: Forestry, soil conservation, agriculture and livestock and other related line agencies must be working in one landscape for good output in favour of climate change and mitigation. As we are working on conservation agriculture practices, most of the agronomic practices differ with conventional practices and it further may vary under the context of climate change. So, most of the agronomic and breeding related activities need to be synchronized in the context of conservation agriculture under climate change scenarios as well. NRCS- Humanitarian service gets first priority followed by climate change, developing awareness, information and skill. DLSO: Awareness programs about “Climate Change” should be intensely carried out to the farmers; the activities that adversely affect climate should not be included in the farmers’ programs; climate friendly business is to be identified and launched. TDF: All our works are satisfactory and targeted to audience (farmers) are benefited, TDF is committed to serve farmers and provide all relevant service and information. WIDD: Limited water source but land is more for cultivation and irrigation programs are less due to cost problems. We are unable to reach farmers at grass root level. Our office will have to focus on climate change. Consideration about climate change is a global need.

**Suggestions**:

* **National Wheat Research Program (NWRP), DADO, DFO, DSCO, DLSO could be potential partners in Climate related research activities.**
* **CEAPRED (Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development) is a strong NGO, potential partner, doing this OBS and also working on Climate Change areas in this district and on National and South Asian Regional level. Phone: 977-1-5520272 (ext 203, 204), Fax 977-1-552415, Email: contact@ceapred.org.np**