GLOBAL LEARNING AND EVIDENCE EXCHANGE

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

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Extension and Advisory Services for CSA

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OVERVIEW

Goal: *Sustainable* poverty and hunger reductions; inclusive agriculture growth; participation of private sectors

**Focus crops:** Vegetables, rice, maize and lentil
**Target:** 160,000 households

**KISAN**
- Budget: $20.4 M
- Feb 2013 to Aug 2017
- 100 K households
- Facilitative and market system approach

**Nepal Seed & Fertilizer Development Projects**
- Budget: $15 M
- 2016 to 2021

**Policy Reform Initiative**
- Budget: $5 M
- 2014 to 2019
EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SYSTEM

System adopted in the past
• Training and visit system
• Integrated Rural Development approach
• Tuki approach
• Farming system Research and Extension approach
• Block Production Program

System at present
• Agriculture Extension Strategy, 2006 approved Pluralistic Approach in Ag Extn
• Pocket package approach
• PPP-Partnership Approach

ADS - 2015
• Establish CAESC in each VDC
• Owned by farmers, cooperatives and agro-enterprises
• Co-financed by VDC, GON (seed funding) and community

- Public sector extension under-staffed, under-resourced
- 1 service center: 14,300 households
- 1 extension worker: 2,900 households
- Nepal has little experience with private sector extension

KISAN seeks to increase private sector-provided extension services
EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SERVICES

- Develop out grower mgmt system
- Strengthen financial management systems
- Improve rice processing system
- Deploy extension team

- Access to correct seed, other inputs
- Credit
- Production training, demonstrations
- Aggregation/transportation
- Assured market, premium
EXTENSION AND ADVISORY CHALLENGES FOR CSA

• Public sector model under-resourced, and although the intention is to improve it, this has been the case for many years with little success.

• In a private sector model, CSA technologies and practices need to be commercially viable for farmers and the private sector provider.
EXTENSION AND ADVISORY OPPORTUNITIES FOR CSA

• Rice millers invest in extension services to get farmers to grow medium fine varieties – and there are varieties of flood-tolerant (i.e., Ciherang) and drought-resistant (i.e., DRR 44) seed.

• Increasing interest from agrovets in providing extension services results in increasing adoption of CSA technologies—plastic houses, drip, IPM.

• Additional potential private sector partners in the ZOI.
CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

• There is more work to be done for the private sector to see investing in farmers—extension—as an integral and ultimately profitable activity to undertake.

• Donor-funded activities such as KISAN can help introduce low-cost, high-adoption models that help make the case.

• KISAN recently brought in Digital Green to work with eight private sector partners and to build the capacity of a local private sectors on technical services.