



Government of Nepal



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Nepal Agricultural Services Development Programme (NASDP)



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HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation

31 May 2016

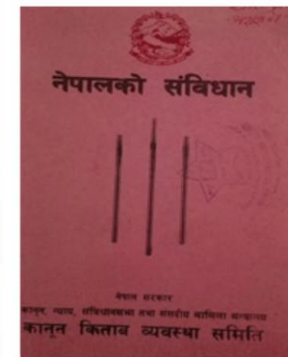
Agriculture Extension in South Asia



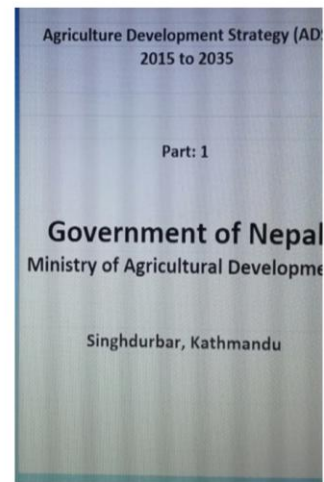
Celebrating 60 years towards a better NEPAL

Broader context

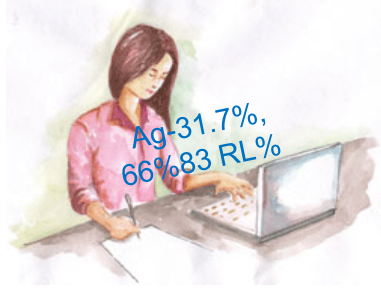
- Promulgation of new constitution –Food sovereignty
 - Agriculture Extension Service entrusted to Local Government
- Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS 2015-2035) – two flagship programmes
 - Decentralized Science, Technology, Education Programme (DESTEP)
 - Community Agricultural Extension Service Center (CAESC)
- PM Agriculture Modernization Programme
- Youth migration and feminization of agriculture
- Climate change
- **Global context- looking in to extension**



१६.	ज्येष्ठ नागरिक, अपांगता भएका व्यक्ति र अशक्तहरूको व्य
१७.	बेरोजगारको तथ्यांक संकलन
१८.	कृषि प्रसारको व्यवस्थापन, संचालन र नियन्त्रण
१९.	खानेपानी, साना जलविद्युत आयोजना, वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा
२०.	विपद व्यवस्थापन
२१.	जलाधार, वन्यजन्तु, खानी तथा खनिज पदार्थको संरक्षण
२२.	भाषा, संस्कृत र ललितकलाको संरक्षण र विकास



Context of agriculture extension



1. Public extension

Linear, centralized, target oriented and, less responsive



3. Neighborhood extension

Spontaneous, slow process , confined to one place only

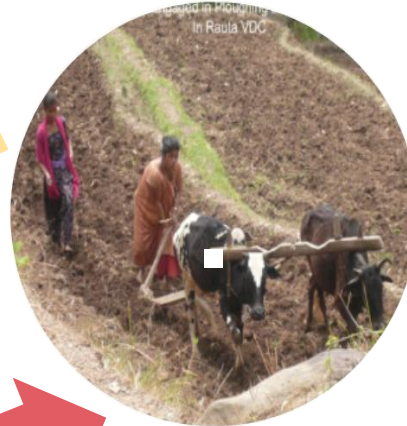


2. NGOs lead extension

Donor oriented, not sustainable, very limited coverage

3. Private Sector

Profit motive , Low investment, Less- competent , geographically limited



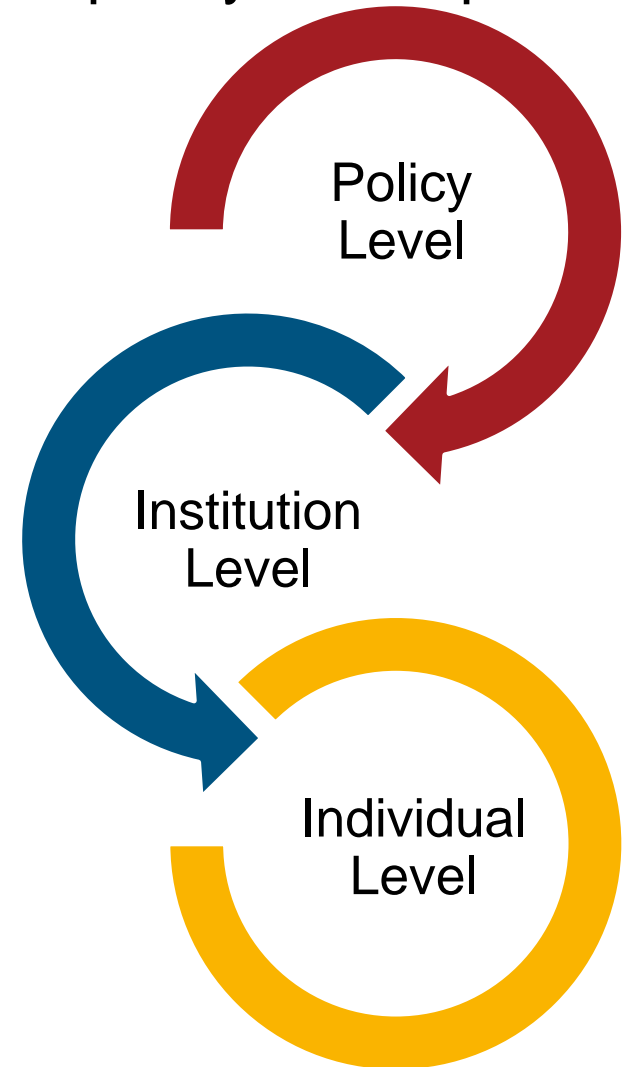
Need to reform Agri. extension- improve service delivery

NEED of reform

Institutional reform and role clarity

- **Decentralized** (S +R)
- **Pluralistic : actors and funding**
 - Actors perspective
 - Fostering collaboration between private and public sector actors
 - Private and farmers organizations
 - Financing / Pluralistic financing
 - Private financing does not cover public interest
 - Ecological sustainability and inclusiveness is at risk

Capacity development



What & Why NASDP

- Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS 2015-2035) – two flagship programmes
 - Decentralized Science, Technology, Education Programme (DESTEP),
 - Innovation and Agro-entrepreneurship Programme (INAGEP)
- One of the major component of SDC's Agricultural Programme under Nepal Agricultural Growth Initiative (NAGI)
- Specifically designed for strengthening decentralized research and extension system in Nepal - a comprehensive, new extension and research programme
- Coordinate the direct delivery of quality rural advisory services and technology innovation to households

Programme synopsis

Name	Nepal Agricultural Services Development Programme (NASDP)
Duration	Envisioned Total : 12 years programme Phase 1: 4 years Preparatory period: Jan – Oct 2016 Implementation period: Nov 2016 – Dec 2019
Fund Commitment	Phase I : Government of Switzerland: CHF 9.1 Million Government of Nepal: CHF 2.1 Million (in kind)
Lead ministry	MoAD
Responsible ministries	MoLD, MoFALD
Implementing agency	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation
Coverage :Geography	9 districts
Beneficiaries	30,000 households (of this 18,000 disadvantaged households and 6,000 female-headed households)

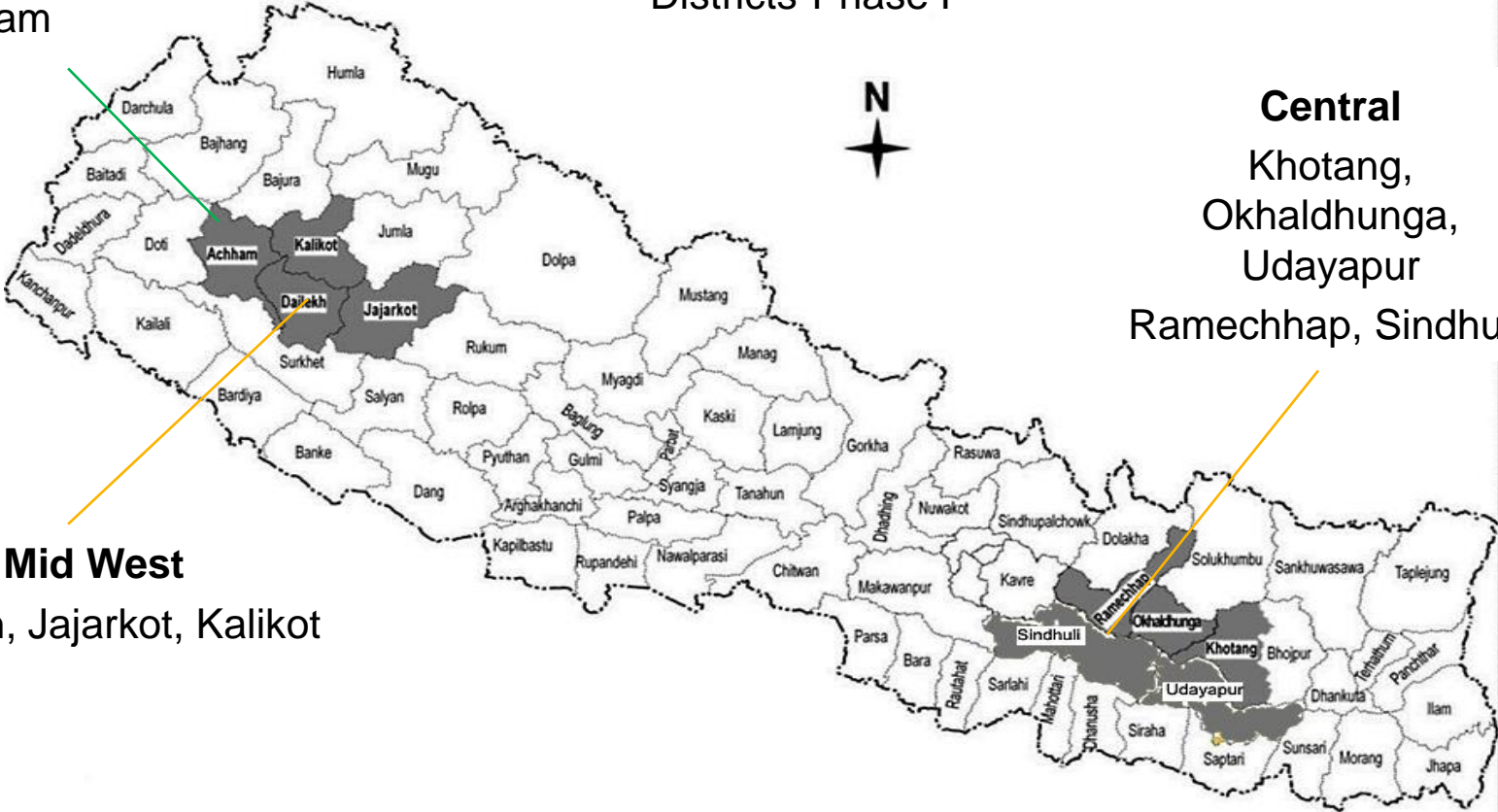
Coverage

NASDP Programme Districts-Phase I

Far- West
Achham

Central
Khotang,
Okhaldhunga,
Udayapur
Ramechhap, Sindhuli,

Mid West
Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kalikot

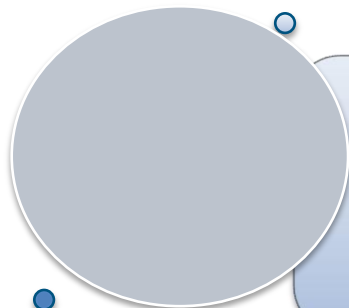


Goal, outcomes and outputs



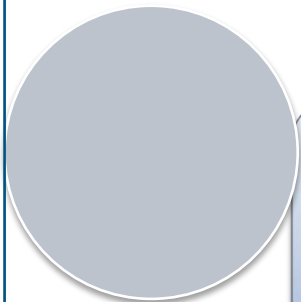
Goal:

Farming households, especially female-headed households and farmers from disadvantaged groups increase their farm income, food security, resilience and social inclusiveness



Outcome 1:

Farmers use relevant knowledge, information and technology to sustainably increase their productivity



Outcome 2:

A decentralized and pluralistic extension and research system provides technologies and services as demanded and needed by farmers.

Outputs related to outcome 1

Outcome 1:

Farmers use relevant knowledge, information and technology to sustainably increase their productivity

Output 1.1: Farmers have access to relevant knowledge, information and technology,

Output 1.2: Farmers have increased capacity to use relevant, modern technologies and practices,

Output 1.3: Farmers have increased capacity to participate and articulate their needs and demands in the planning and feedback processes at district and local levels,

Output 1.4: Relevant technologies are available in response to market, migration and climate change, and

Output 1.5: District Innovation Centers are established to foster collaboration between the public and private actors.

Outputs related to Outcome 2

Outcome 2:

A decentralized and pluralistic research and extension system provides technologies and services as demanded and needed by farmers.

Output 2.1: MoAD, MoFALD have increased capacity for extension and research policy implementation,

Output 2.2: DDCs/VDCs allocate adequate resources to support farmer-led innovations,

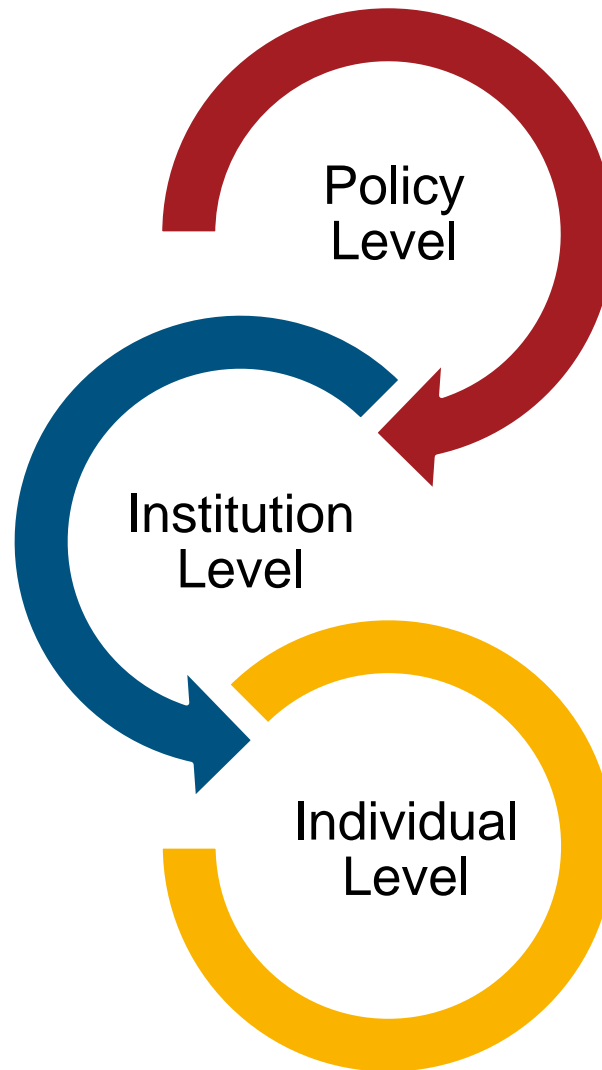
Output 2.3: DDCs/VDCs and DADOs/DLSOs have established partnerships with qualified private agricultural service providers,

Output 2.4: Partnerships for innovation have been established to address specific constraints related to research and extension in selected value chains and cross cutting issues as identified in NAGI

Output 2.5: NARC provides adapted solutions for female-headed households and addressing climate change.

Strategic intervention

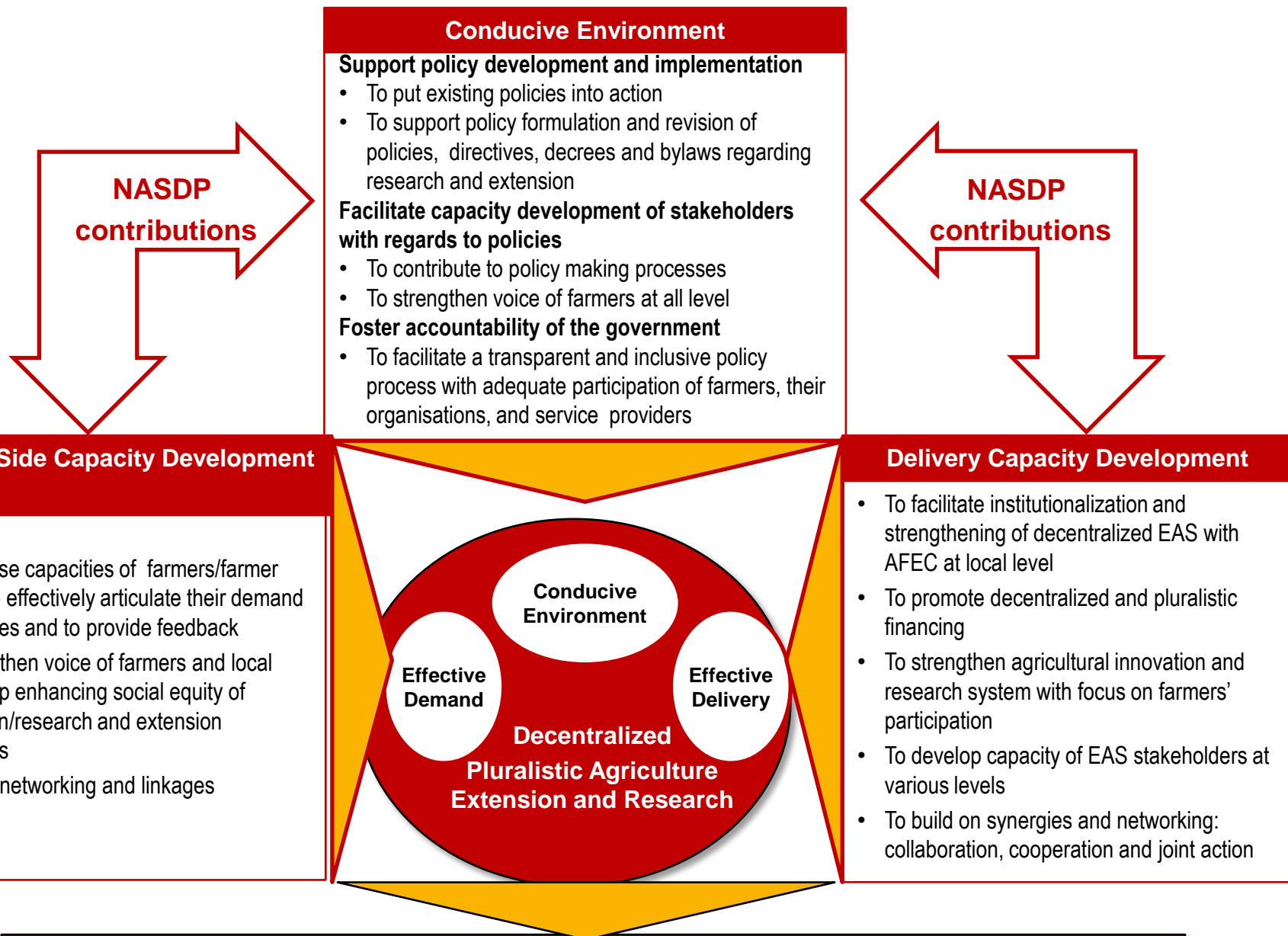
Support for capacity development of public and private agricultural research and extension institutions/organisations from national to local levels



Support to MoAD, MoLD, MoFALD and NARC to institutional and financial requirements

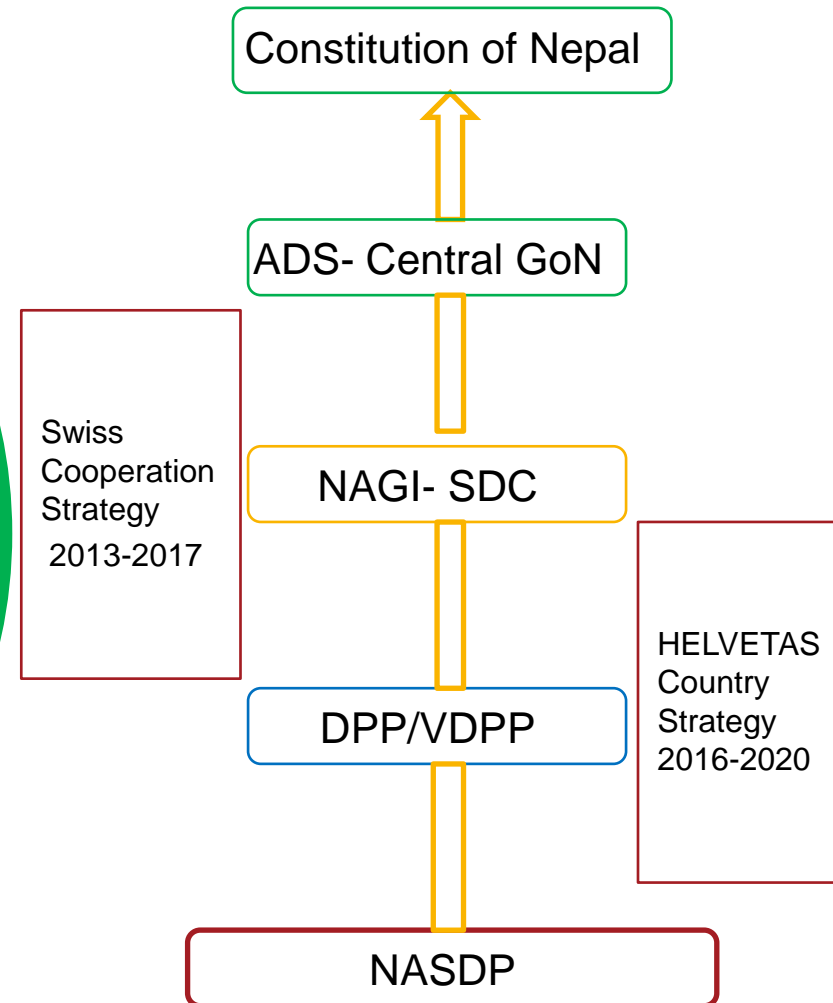
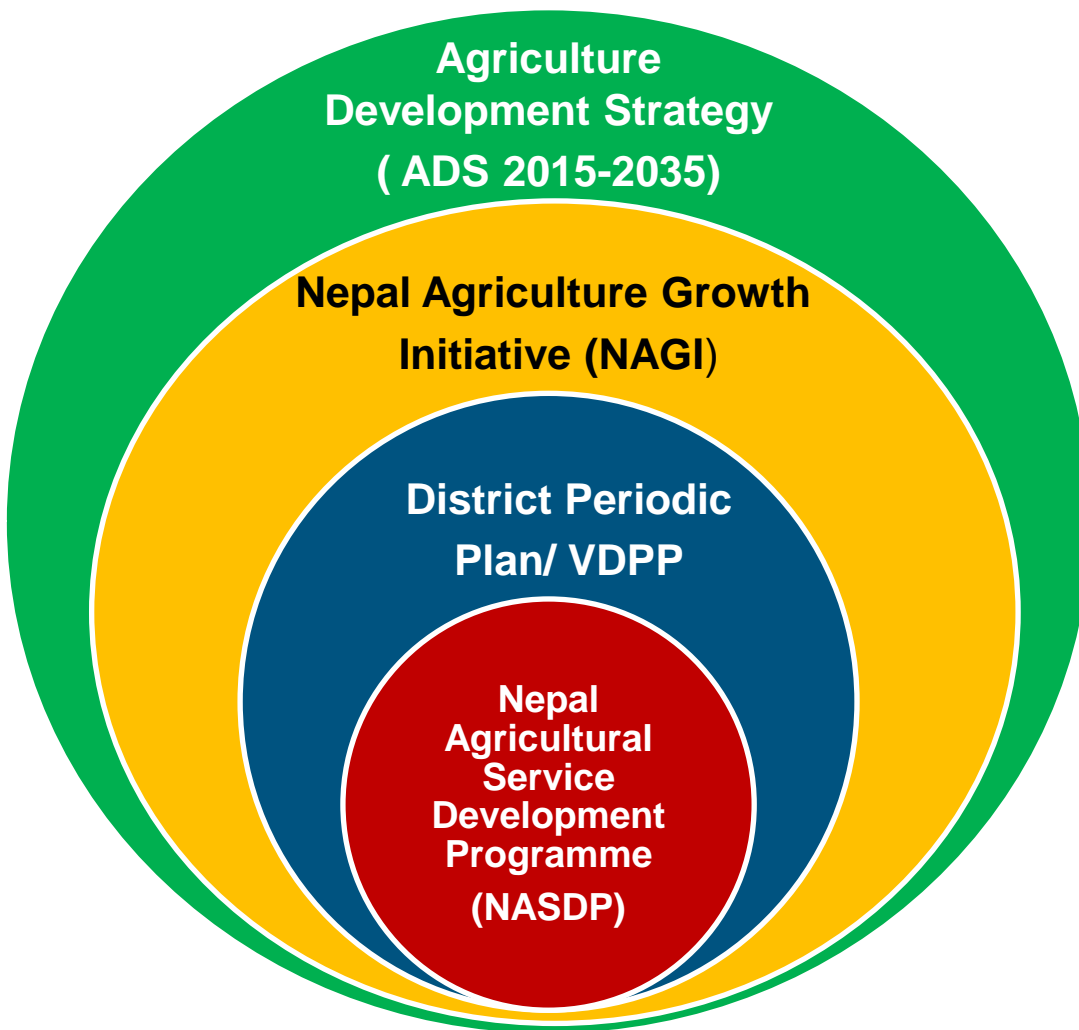
Support to build new skills and capacities at individual level of civil servants, farmers, youth, returnee migrants, and private actors as demanded by institutional changes

Implementation strategies

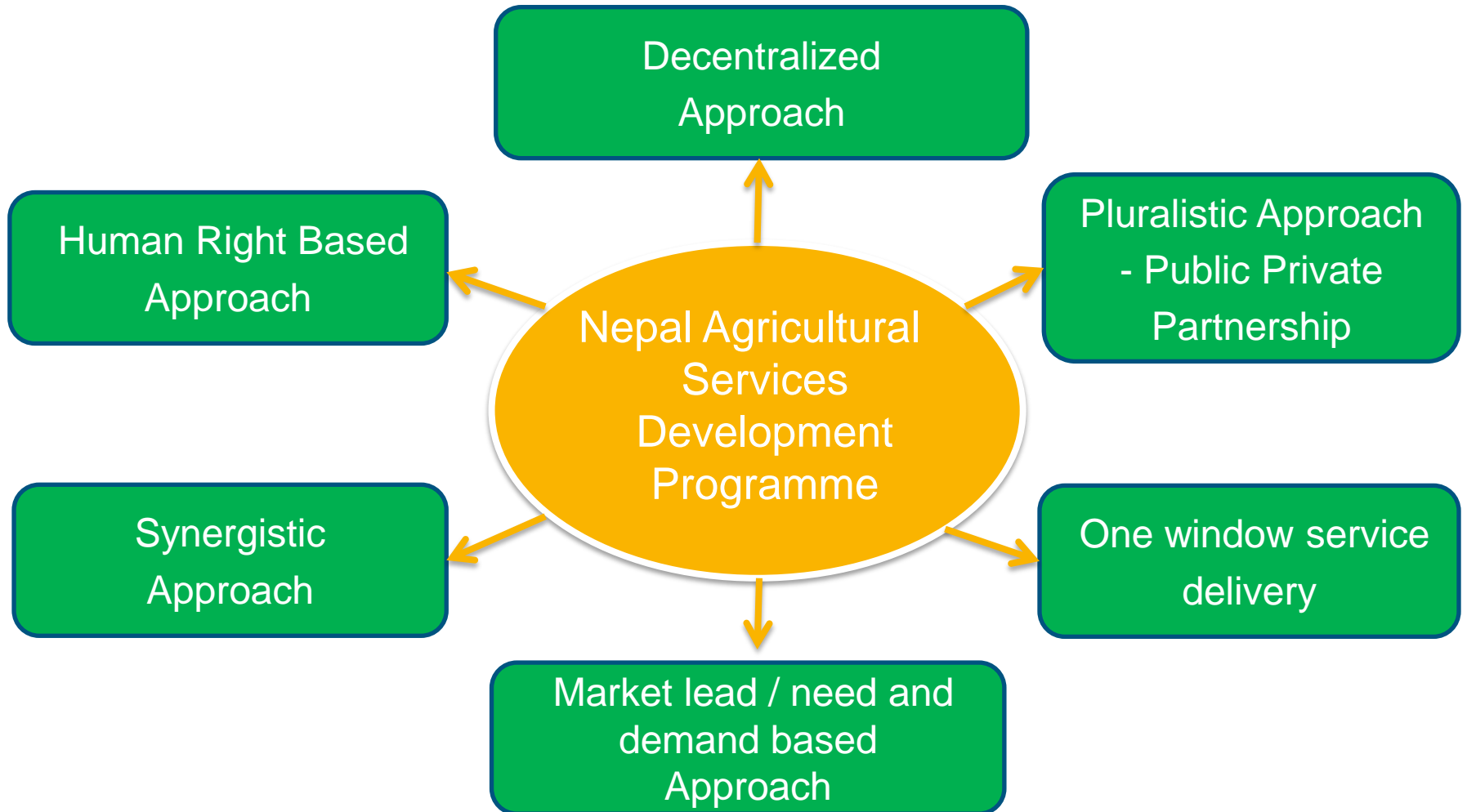


Female-headed and disadvantaged farming households have increased access to agriculture extension services and applied research, which results in an increase of farm income, food security, resilience and social inclusiveness.

Contribution of NASDP

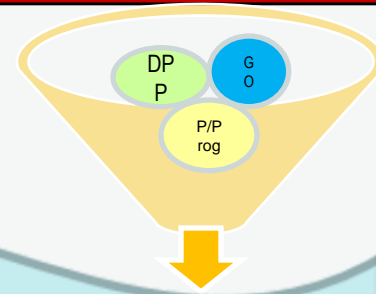


Working approaches



Decentralized FtF Extension system- a potential solution for effective service delivery

Transparency,
Duplication, and
sustainability



Establishment of Agricultural
development funds and its utilization

Local Employment/
entrepreneur
DAG and remote responsive,
effective, accountable and
efficient service

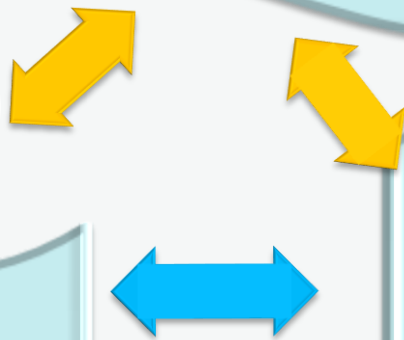
Local participation
Ownership
Accountability



Formation of AFECs and run
agriculture development programme



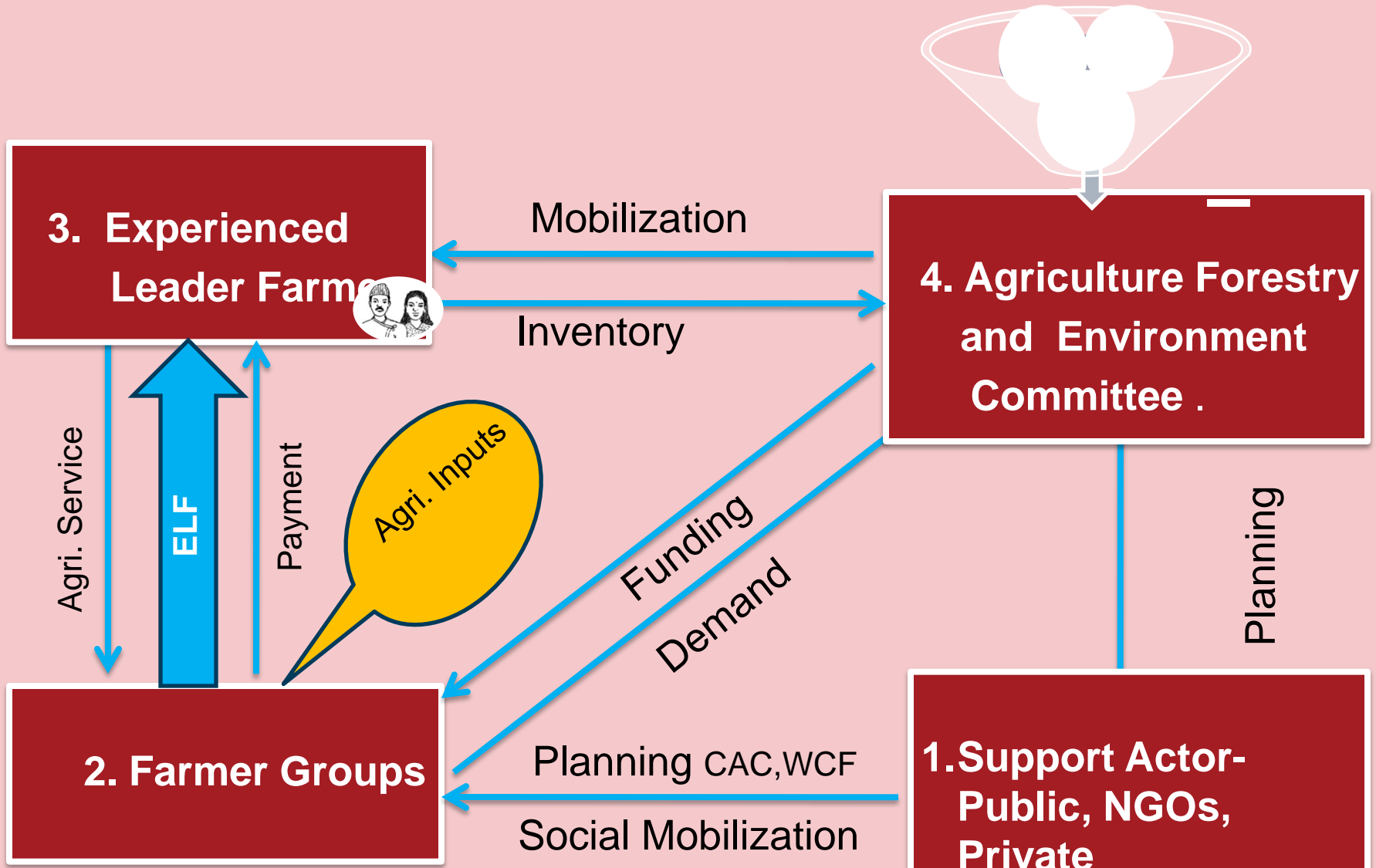
Development and mobilization of
Local resource person through
AFECs



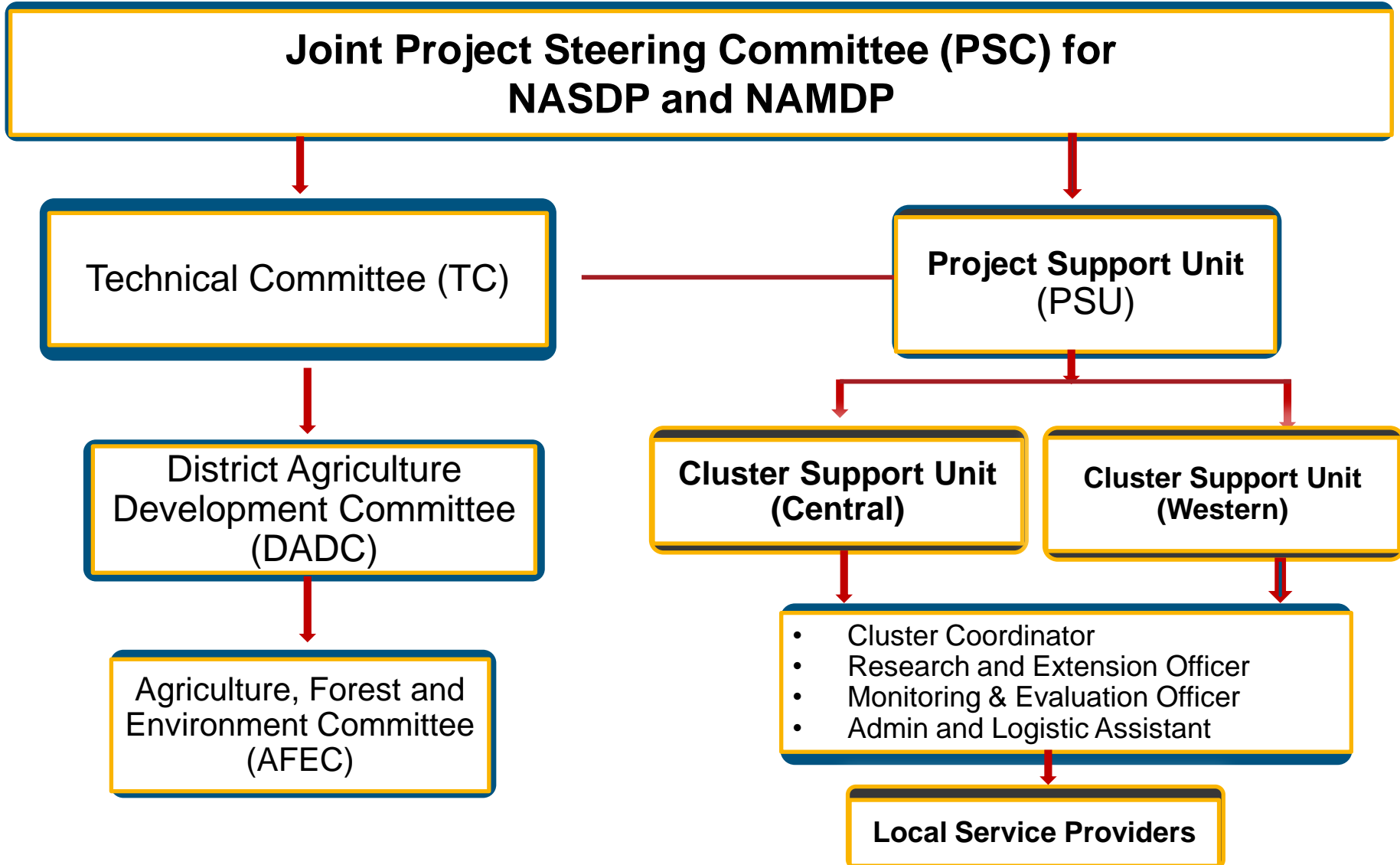
Operations of FtF extension approach

Village Development Committee

- **Agriculture development Funds**



Programme structure



Implementation support



All Round
“Support”

SDC/Nepal Agricultural Growth Initiative (NAGI) - Technical Backstopping Team



HELVETAS Advisory Services

Experts on EAS- conceptual matters

HAFL: experts provide support to NASDP on matters related to research and the linkage between research and extension.

THANK YOU!!

