

Total Budget: \$5.99 million, funded by KOICA and co-financed by GGGI and GNI

Project areas: 10 municipalities from Dhanusha and Mahottari districts

Duration: June 2022 – December 2025 (43 months)

Project Beneficiaries: Directly benefit 7,800 people including 60 local government officials, 5,300 farmers, 1,100 public labors and 1,340 new jobs for women, youth and migrant workers. Indirect beneficiaries will be 430,638 farming family members in the participating municipalities, including 6,432 family members of selected agribusinesses.

ALIGNMENT WITH **GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES**

In line with the Government of Nepal's 15th periodic plan, the project contributes to increase the economic value of the agricultural sector as a result of increased production, investments, and rural infrastructure.

In line with the Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), the project intends to boost agricultural land production by enhancing farmers' and extension personnel's skills in climate-smart agriculture methods.

The project contributes to the achievement of Nepal's second Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which aims to develop 200 climate-smart villages and 500 climate-smart farms by 2030 and attain 3.95 percent soil organic matter content on agricultural land.













PROJECT

The project aims to support widespread adoption of climate smart agriculture (CSA) to reduce vulnerability and improve food and job security, especially for women, youth and returned migrant workers.

RATIONALE

Nepal's Terai flood plain is hard hit by recurrent climate emergencies and a humanitarian crisis induced by returning economically displaced migrant workers due to COVID-19. To address the double crisis, this project aims to significantly increase the resilience of farmers and migrant workers by identifying, demonstrating, incubating and investing in sustainable, climate smart agriculture practices.

FACTSHEET

- Terai accounts for about 56% of Nepal's arable land¹
- Agriculture suffered a loss of Rs. 2.36 billion due to floods, landslides, and drought in the year 2015. The loss was more than 10% of the total budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Developmen for that year²
- Nine districts in Nepal fall into very high-risk categories in climate change, six of which are from Madesh Province³
- Extreme climate events can erode about 1.5% to 2% of GDP per year in the water management and agricultural sectors, and higher (about 5%) in extreme years4

OBJECTIVES

Therefore, this project aims to support widespread adoption of CSA by

- Improving emergency management in the agriculture sector to protect lives and livelihoods
- Strengthening resilient agriculture planning and implementation
- Building and financing climate smart agriculture businesses for job creation and long-term resilient green growth.

WHAT IS CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE (CSA)?

CSA is being promoted for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change and variability in many places. CSA aims to simultaneously achieve three outcomes: improve farm productivity; increase resilience to climate change; and decrease greenhouse gas emissions wherever possible.

CSA interventions are context-specific. A pre-set, fixed package of CSA interventions does not exist. Interventions need to be location-specific and to reflect climate risks, agriculture production systems, and other bio-physical/socioeconomic conditions. In Nepal, where farming systems and farm typology are very diverse, and involvement of women in agriculture is very high, location-specific climate smart interventions including gender and social inclusion are essential. Examples of CSA technologies are introduction of new crops, seeds, varieties, seedlings, home gardens; mixed farming (legume integration); community seed banks; information and communications technology-based agro-advisory; drip irrigation; solar-based irrigation; agriculture insurance, etc.

- ¹Central Bureau of Statistics, 2013
- Status of crops and weather report, Agriculture Extension Directorates, Lalitpur, 2015
- ³ Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Report, Ministry of Environment and Forest, 2021
- ⁴ Global Climate Adaptation Partnership, 2014

THEORY OF CHANGE

IMPACT	Widespread adoption of climate smart agriculture technologies and approaches in 10 local governments reduces vulnerability and improves economic security for 5,300 farmers and workers, creates 1,100 public works and 1,340 new jobs for returned migrant workers and youth, and unlocks green investment of USD 20M.										
OUTCOMES	10 local governments are prepared to respond to climate emergencies, particularly flood and drought, protecting the livelihoods of community members and creating 1,100 public labors for women, returned migrant workers and youth					Local farming communities adobt market-oriented climate smart agriculture, spurring investment of USD 1.56 million into 112 agribusinesses, creating 1,340 new jobs for women, re- turned migrant workers and youth and leveraging an additional USD 20 million in scale-up financing					
OUTPUT	Capacity and systems of local government plans, adopts, and implements cultural climate risk improved climate smart agriculture					Enabling a conductive business and knowledge environment for climate smart agriculture created			Investment in climate smart agriculture increased for job creation and competitiveness		
ACTIVITIES	Capacity building in DRM data and infor- mation	Establish mu- nicipal system for information sharing and man- agement (early warning system and weather information)	Vulnerabil- ity and risk assessment in agricul- ture	Climate smart agriculture plans	Implement climate smart agriculture measures (cash for work)	Business manage- ment training to farming groups	Technical training on CSA to farming groups	Establish- ment of model CSA farms	Set up and operation- alize Terai Agribusi- ness and enterprise Challenge Fund	Disburse funds and technical support to the winning agribusi- ness	Mobilize climate finance to scale up and repli- cation
CHALLENGES	Local emergency management centers lack capacity for agriculture sector risk response Local govenments are not informed of climate risks, are not planning or implementing climate resilience the agriculture sector			e risks, and or imple- esilience in	Local farmers groups lack the know-how and support to develop commercially viable climate smart agribusiness			Agribusiness struggle to obtain seed and working capital, leading to depressed growth			

PARTNERS









The Government of Nepal (GON)

Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative, Madhesh Province is focal ministry of agricultural development, promotion, technology enhancement, farmer support scheme, livestock support, land management and agri cooperative related policy planning and budgeting ministry in Madhesh Province.

KOICA

KOICA, Korea international Cooperation Agency, as a leading development cooperation agency of Korea, contributes to the common prosperity and the promotion of world peace through inclusive, mutual development cooperation, and leaving no one behind.

About GGGI

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), headquartered in Seoul, Republic of Korea, is a treaty based inter-governmental organization dedicated to promoting and encourage strong, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth in emerging and developing economies.