



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

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

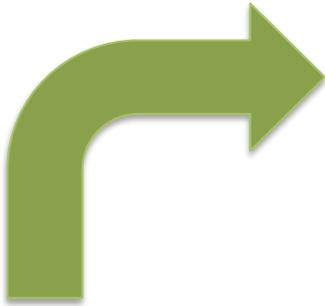
- Public sector extension under-staffed, under-resourced
- 1 service center: 14,300 households
- 1 extension worker: 2,900 households
- Nepal has little experience with private sector extension

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





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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.



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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.



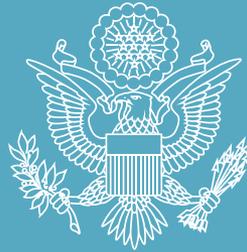
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CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

- 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.





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