

**STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES PROVIDED BY
GOS AND I/NGOS: A CASE OF SALYAN DISTRICT, NEPAL**

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this Research entitled “**STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES PROVIDED BY GOs AND I/NGOs: A CASE OF SALYAN DISTRICT, NEPAL**” has been prepared by me under the close guidance and supervision of Ramesh Neupane in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of master’s in arts in Rural Development. This research work has been entirely prepared by me under the close guidance and supervision of the supervisor. The findings of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or any other purpose. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

.....

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Date: 2074-12-15

2018-03-29

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES PROVIDED BY GOs AND I/NGOs: A CASE OF SALYAN DISTRICT, NEPAL**” was completed by **Surya Prakash Rijal** under my guidance and supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of master’s in arts in Rural Development. I hereby, recommend this thesis for examination by the Thesis Committee as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

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LETTER OF A APPROVAL

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES PROVIDED BY GOs AND I/NGOs: A CASE OF SALYAN DISTRICT, NEPAL**” written and submitted by **Surya Prakash Rijal** in the prescribed format of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, has been examined and acceptance as partial fulfillment of the academic requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled "Status of Agricultural Support Services Provided by GOs and I/NGOs" was conducted in Salyan District. This study assesses on status of agricultural support services provided by GOs and I/NGOs. The study was conducted in Sharada municipality of Salyan district of Nepal. Aim of this study is to know the delivery mechanism and challenges of agriculture support services to farmers.

Organizational mapping, key informant interviews, focused group discussions and household survey through questionnaires are the major methodologies for the study. Case study is also presented which can be replicated as best practiced in other areas. In the study best practices on agricultural support services, key issues and strategies for strengthening the existing agricultural support services are discussed in key informant interviews. As farmers joined the agriculture group with the purpose of getting credits, incentives such as seed extension services such as trainings. Farmers were found to get social as well as economic benefits from the group such as sharing ideas, acquiring new knowledge and increasing family income.

Focused group discussions with three farmers groups suggested that there is a need of demand driven projects rather than donor driven projects from I/NGOs. Findings from farmers groups also suggested need of community driven projects to increase the ownership and sustainable development. Those farmers participated in FGDs were more satisfied from the support services from DADO as compared to I/NGOs. FGDs participants suggested to I/NGOs focusing on not to scattered that much in terms of their activities, proper exit strategies and post implementation related activities.

Similarly, beneficiaries' household questionnaire interviews with the 48 farmers suggested that 70.83 % of them are receiving the services from both DADO and I/NGOs also 70.83 % of them mentioned that they are receiving similar kind of services. While 60.41 % respondents mentioned that the type of support services hasn't been improved over last five years. 91.66 % of respondents mentioned there is no any follow up from I/NGOs after termination of projects. Moreover, the study findings showed overall agriculture support services in the district were not adequate, duplication as well as overlapping is dominating that's why support services should be reformed to strengthen the small and marginal farmers. This study suggests that Planning of activities for I/NGOs program should be based on demand driven rather than donor approach.

This study emphasizes for creating collaborative and matching funds from related stakeholders to make support services effective and efficient through synergy. The government and the affiliated organizations should focus on policymaking, guidance, effective and efficient monitoring so that services extended by the private sector and NGOs can better reach the social optimum. From I/NGOs side focusing on the post implementation related activities proper exit strategies and hand over of schemes as well as programs to GOs after the termination of programs should be prioritized.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Serial	Page No
DECLARATION	II
LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION	III
LETTER OF APPROVAL	IV
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	V
ABSTRACT	VI
LIST OF TABLES	IX
LIST OF FIGURES	X
ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS	XI
CHAPTER-ONE	1-6
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Strengthening Agricultural Support Services	2
1.3 Statement of the Problem	4
1.4 Objectives of the Study	5
1.5 Significance of the Study	5
1.6 Limitation of the Study	5
1.7 Organization of the Study	6
CHAPTER-TWO	7-10
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Conceptual Review	7
2.2 Agriculture Support Services Delivery Mechanism in Nepal	9
2.3 Empirical Review and Review on Previous Studies	10
CHAPTER-THREE	14-16
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	14
3.1 Research Design	14
3.2 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Area	14
3.3 Population and Sampling	14
3.4 Nature and Sources of Data	15
3.4.1 Primary Sources of Data	15
3.4.2 Secondary Sources of Data	15
3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection	15
3.5.1 Interviews	16
3.5.2 Key Informants Interview	16

3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion	16
3.5.4 Case Study	16
3.6 Data Presentation and Analysis	16
CHAPTER- FOUR	17-34
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FIELD DATA	17
4.1 Study Area at a Glance	17
4.1.1 Geographical Location	17
4.1.2 Land use of Salyan District	17
4.1.3 Land under Agriculture and irrigation	18
4.2 Socioeconomic Information of the Respondents	19
4.2.1 Membership Status	19
4.2.2 Caste and Gender Structure	20
4.2.3 Educational Status of respondents	20
4.2.4 Benefits of Being in Agriculture Group	20
4.3 Current Status of Agriculture Support Services	21
4.3.1 Organizational Mapping and Working Mechanism	21
4.3.2 Ongoing Agricultural Support Services and Best Practices	25
4.4 Effectiveness of Agriculture Support Services	27
4.4.1 Results from Focused Group Discussions	27
4.4.2 Results from Interviews	28
4.5 Challenges of GOs and I/NGOs on Providing Agriculture Support Services	34
4.5.1 Results from Key Informant Interviews	34
CHAPTER -FIVE	37-41
SUMMARY,CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	37
5.1 Summary	37
5.2 Conclusion	40
5.3 Recommendations	41
REFERENCES	
ANNEXES	
Annex I: Household survey questionnaires	
Annex II: Key Informant Interview(KII) guidelines	
Annex III: Focused Group Discussion(FGD) guidelines	
Annex IV: Map of Salyan district (Source: DADO-Salyan,2017)	
Annex V: Photo Gallery	
Annex VI: Agriculture Service Centers in Salyan	
Annex VII: Major Market centers in Salyan District	

LIST OF TABLES

Table No	Title of Table	Page No
Table 2.1:	Area in 000' Ha	7
Table 4.1:	Land use of Salyan district	17
Table 4.2:	Agriculture related statistics of Salyan district	18
Table 4.3:	Membership Status of Farmer's group in FGD	19
Table 4.4:	Caste and Gender Structure of respondents	20
Table 4.5:	Educational status of respondents	20
Table 4.6:	Benefits of being in agriculture group	20
Table 4.7:	List of I/NGOs working in agriculture sectors of Salyan District	24
Table 4.8:	Level of Satisfaction from agricultural support services provided by DADO and I/NGOs	28
Table 4.9:	Satisfaction with the performances of service provided by DADO	30
Table 4.10:	Satisfaction with the performances of service provided by I/NGOs	30
Table 4.11:	Challenges and Gaps focusing on program activities in Salyan district	34
Table 4.12:	Key issues, problems and suggested stratus focusing on agricultural support services in Salyan district	35

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No	Title of Figure	Page No
Figure 2.1:	The Three Sectors (Public, Private and Third) for better linkages	8
Figure 2.2 :	Accountability framework based on World Bank (2004)	9
Figure: 2.3:	Organizational structure of agricultural support services delivery system in Nepal	10
Figure 4.1:	Proportion of irrigation facilities in agriculture land in Salyan	19
Figure 4.2 :	Organizational Structure of DADO, Salyan	22
Figure 4.3:	Receiving services from DADO and I/NGOs	29
Figure 4.4:	Similarities with the support	29
Figure 4.5:	Improvement in the services over last five years	31
Figure 4.6:	Follow up from I/NGOs after termination of the program	31
Figure 5.1 :	Conceptual framework to improve governance for agricultural support services	42
Figure 5.2:	Conceptual framework of Institutional arrangements for rural advisory services to strengthen agricultural support services	42

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ADB	Agriculture Development Bank
ADS	Agriculture Development Strategy
APP	Agriculture Perspective Plan
ASC	Agriculture Service Centre
CEAPRED	Center for Environment and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension & Development
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DOA	Department of Agriculture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
GO	Government Organization
Ha	Hectare
HHs	Households
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JTA	Junior Technical Assistant
JT	Junior Technician
LIBIRD	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research &Development
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative
MoAD	Ministry of Agriculture Development
Mt	Metric Ton
NGO	Non-Government organization
RRN	Rural Reconstruction Nepal
SADO	Senior Agriculture Development Officer

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Agriculture is the mainstay of Nepal's economy. It comprises one-third of the nation's GDP and provides employment for two thirds of the population. Nepalese agriculture has long been based on subsistence farming. Government efforts focusing on agriculture have proved inadequate and their delivery hampered by the geography. The number of International and National non-governmental organizations (I/NGOs) working in Nepal has grown significantly since the 1990s due to number of factors. A total of 39,759 NGOs and 189 international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) were registered in Nepal between 1977 and 2014 in various sectors, including health, agriculture, poverty alleviation, and good governance. Despite thousands of NGOs and significant amounts of foreign aid, Nepal remains one of the poorest countries in South Asia (Mahat, 2015). The case of Nepal indicates that aid and donor support alone are insufficient for sustained development. Low-income country like Nepal has weak governance; inadequate resources and high unemployment (Pradhanang, 2015).

Nepal has inadequate national budgets to support Agriculture and rely on the support of private organizations. Country becomes fertile land for the growth of I/NGOs. I/NGOs implement programs providing various services (for example education, microfinance, agricultural products, livelihood activities) or work as an advocate for empowerment, community participation, and democracy (for example gender equality, right-based approach, marginalization issues) .I/NGOs act as reliever, advocates and activists but they are more donor driven rather than demand driven .GOs should take the lead to improve agriculture and support services to achieve sustainable development (Mahat, 2015).Under these circumstances understanding the status of agriculture support services (Input, Extension/Training, Market and Credit) would be helpful to suggest both GOs and I/NGOs to improve their performances, avoid duplication and overlapping of activities as well beneficiaries. This can show the need of proper coordination and collaboration during implementation of projects/programs. This study aims to describe the status of agricultural support services provided by GOs and I/NGOs based on service receiver's perception, understanding and involvement in the projects/programs.

1.2 Strengthening Agricultural Support Services

Agriculture continues to be the engine of economic growth in Nepal. Small farmers in Nepal have several common features in being (1) seasonal producers, (2) fragmented buyers and suppliers unable to exploit economies of scale and (3) dominated by household economics where functions such as consumption, investment, work and social activities are undifferentiated and unspecialized. In contrast, buyers and service providers who operate in the market tend to be large-scale operators, commercially-driven, and able to exploit economies of scale. Small farmers, especially in the rainfed areas, are faced with constraints in the production process, in access to inputs and credit, marketing and value addition (Shrestha, 2011). Their production level is limited by the small size of their holdings, weaknesses in the land tenure system and unequal access to irrigation water. They often encounter difficulty in procurement and application of modern technologies because of the high cost and greater risk involved.

Agriculture is predominantly a private enterprise. Government can only play a catalytic role in ensuring that it becomes a remunerative and sustainable. The government endeavors to create a favorable economic environment for increasing capital formation and farmer's own investments in the priority sectors of agricultural growth (FAO, 2010).

It seeks to bestow on the agriculture sector in as many respects as possible, benefits similar to those obtained in the manufacturing sector, such as easy availability of credit and other inputs, and infrastructure facilities for development of agribusiness industries and development of effective delivery systems and freeing movement of agro-produce (Statistics, 2013). In a global perspective, it aims at exploiting its comparative advantages vis-à-vis other countries. While NGOs have been partners in such services, private sector participation through research, contract farming and land leasing arrangements to allow accelerated technology transfer, capital inflow and assured markets for crops such as oilseeds, cotton and horticultural crops is yet to take shape (Brüntrup-Seidemann, 2011).

There are three major agriculture sector objectives: (1) to stabilize food production to reach self-sufficiency; (2) to enhance export of agriculture products; and (3) to create job opportunities. Agricultural support as a part of national agricultural development involves a series of systematic communication with farmers. The policy on agricultural support services is based on some basic principles: (1) to optimize the use of local resources, i.e., natural resources, human resources, culture, and applied local technology; (2) economic efficiency; and (3) distribution which relates to competitive market mechanism. The objective of the support services is the creation of agricultural activity based on the optimal, efficient and sustainable use of national resources. The

mission is to enhance farmer empowerment to build food fortitude based on local resources, through system development and decentralized agri-business government has been playing a critical role in influencing both the production process by providing subsidized inputs, and marketing through procurement at minimum support prices. However, this places considerable financial burden on the exchequer which most can ill afford as it reduces their capacity for investment in capital assets and development infrastructure. To enable small farmers to reap the fruits of liberalization and globalization governments must play a proactive role in empowering them to take advantage of the opening of market opportunities. Government-provided agricultural support services need to be reformed to enable small farmers to take up commercial farming through sustainable practices. Empowerment of farmers implies undertaking land reforms, ensuring equitable access to irrigation water and its efficient management and promotion of watershed development with community participation in dryland rainfed areas.

Extension services will need to be radically restructured to make technology dissemination responsive to small farmers. Innovative institutional arrangements would need to be evolved to make the extension system farmer-driven and farmer accountable. Credit and thrift societies operating at farm level offer an effective mechanism of credit delivery to small farmer with low transaction costs. Private service providers will need to be encouraged by creating an enabling environment and a level playing field. Agricultural marketing will become the foremost challenge in the new dispensation. Several measures for marketing of agricultural produce are being promoted both by the government as well as on private and cooperative initiatives with varying degrees of success. Regulated agricultural produce marketing yards, producer-consumer markets and village weekly markets have provided reasonable outlets for farm produce. Cooperative marketing societies/farmers' associations are also demonstrating the success of group farming.

There is need for more linkages between farmer-producers and corporate/cooperative processors in contract farming arrangements. These arrangements will, however, need to be fair and competitive. To support agriculture, the role of governments must be to facilitate good/conducive conditions so that the community will be able to fulfil their responsibility. The government's role may be described as follows: (1) the implementation of macro and micro economic policy which benefits the farmers, rationalization of interest rates, exchange rates, taxes, infrastructures, law and regulations, and undertaking market operations when there is an emergency situation; (2) the improvement of national production capacity, through systematic development of agribusiness

optimizing resource use, efficient application of local technology, and developing economic infrastructure; (3) focusing attention on critical points of public services, such as product quality, market information, technology, credit, etc.; and (4) empowering farmers to enable them to take optimal decisions by improving farmers' institutions, transfer of technology, production facility and market access. However, in the emerging pluralistic scenario the role of public agencies would need to be redefined from being solely providers of services to graduate to an appropriate mix of provider, coordinator, facilitator, enabler and regulator (Baluku, 2010).

1.3 Statement of the Problem

In general, low-income countries like Nepal have weak governance; inadequate resources and high unemployment. These countries have become fertile land for the growth of NGOs. NGOs implement programs providing various services (for example, health care, education, microfinance, agricultural products, livelihood activities) or work as an advocate for empowerment, community participation, and democracy (for example gender equality, right-based approach, marginalization issues (Karkee, 2016). Study has found out that the NGOs led development model is constrained by funding, political environment, governance and dynamic between NGOs and government (Baluku, 2010). The need for the donor agencies to channel resources through NGOs does not only expose NGOs to donor dependence but puts the NGOs in a position of implementing donor agendas as evidenced in the study as NGOs struggle to be effective and accountable to the donor community. NGOs seem to be on crossroads to follow the social mission of delivering services or to engage in advocacy activities. By the mere fact that NGO funding, governance and relationship with government depends on the legal and administrative framework, increasingly NGOs have been constrained to deliver services. While on the other hand the GOs are not able to reach poor and still struggling for proper implementation of their planned activities. The points mentioned below describe the main problems:

- a) Considerable progress in number of I/NGOs and GOs are lacking good governance.
- b) Duplication and overlapping of activities as well as beneficiaries.
- c) Different procedures of implementation and different timing of fund release for both GOs and I/NGOs.
- d) More Absenteeism of GOs staffs.
- e) Less and near coverage of GOs.

- f) Piece Meal Approach (More donor driven rather than demand driven) of I/NGOs.
- g) I/NGOs are more processes oriented and less actions oriented.
- h) Lack of coordination, collaboration and matching funds between GOs and I/NGOs.
- i) Lack of clarity on a common vision amongst stakeholders on how to steer the agriculture sectors into a more sustainable growth path.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to assess status agricultural support services provided by of GOs and I/NGOs in Sharada municipality of Salyan district. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- a) To analyze the status of agricultural support services from government's side and I/NGOs side.
- b) To examine the effectiveness of agricultural support services of GOs and I/NGOs.
- c) To explore the challenges of GOs and I/NGOs in providing agricultural support services.

1.5 Significance of the Study

As government organization is a key and leading institution for providing agriculture support services to farmers and I/NGOs are also providing these kinds of services. In this context, understanding the status of agricultural support services would very important for prioritizing the strategies to strengthen the agricultural support services system. This study provides the status focusing on agricultural support services in terms of inputs, extension, training, market and credit provided by GOs and I/NGOs which can be helpful to prepare a conceptual framework to increase the performances as well as efficiencies. The best practices and lesson learned in the study area can be a best example for other areas of the country. The scenario and findings of this study can be linked to other area's context of the district as well as country. It would be useful as a guideline for further researchers in the similar fields.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

Basically, the study has been done in Sharada municipality of Salyan district. This study was mostly based on the agricultural component not for the livestock component. Therefore, activities bias might be there. The study was confined on three wards of sharada municipality

however there are 15 wards in the municipality and 47 VDCs in the whole district. During the field visit and report writing the following topics were concluded here which can be bounded the study in some sense that the emphasis was given only on qualitative information rather than quantitative.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This thesis has been presented into five different chapters with different heading. The chapter one gives background of study, statement of problem, objectives, significance of the study and limitation of study. The chapter two deals about the literature review. The chapter three is organized on methodology of the study. Methodology includes the study area, sample population, selection procedure, and questionnaire design as well as data analysis procedure. The chapter four deals with the interpretations of results and discussions while the chapter five provides the summary, major findings, conclusion and recommendation of this study.

CHAPTER-TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Review

A small hilly country situated between two larger economies of the World- China and India. Three distinct physiographic regions (Mountain, Mid-hills and Terai) with high climatic variability. Its topography determines that only less than 20% of its land is cultivable yet about 33.1 % of its GDP and more than 50 % of its export depend on agriculture main source of food, income and employment for the great Majority (65.7% of the population). Nepalese agriculture is monsoon dependent, under developed subsistence and mixed farming system with domination of small holder farmers (About 60% farmers). Agriculture accounted for 36.64% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2005/06 and, despite falling to 33.1% by 2014/15, remains by far the largest sector of the economy. Agriculture Growth rate averaged 2.9 % during the last decade (MoAD, 2016). Area details in hectare is mentioned in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Area in 000' Ha

Categories	Area in 000' Ha
Agriculture Land Cultivated	2620
Agriculture Land Uncultivated	1030
Forest	5828
Water	383
Other	2620

Source: MoAD, 2016

Based on MoAD, 2016 Agricultural Priorities of Nepal can be summarized as mentioned below

- a) Increasing production and productivity of key agricultural crops
- b) Promoting agriculture commercialization and modernization for increased efficiency and farm income
- c) Addressing both food and nutrition security
- d) Local economic development through agribusiness cluster development
- e) Alleviating poverty through smallholder agriculture development.

There is need to take a closer look at the present situation of the agricultural support services provided by the government, NGOs or the private sector, particularly to the small farmers. None of development program can be successfully implemented by any single agency on its own. There must be coordination and complementarity in the approach of government, NGOs and private sector.

The study is based on the conceptual framework of effective linkages need to be developed between farmers and service providers and purchasers of agricultural produce to strengthen support services for small farmers. At present such linkages are either nonexistent or very weak. The proper linkages between the three sectors (i.e. public, private and third) can increase the efficiency and provide solution to the challenges. Also, the accountability framework can increase the participation through collaboration (World Bank, 2004). The conceptual framework for three sectors (Public, Private and Third) for better linkages and accountability framework is mentioned in Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2 respectively.

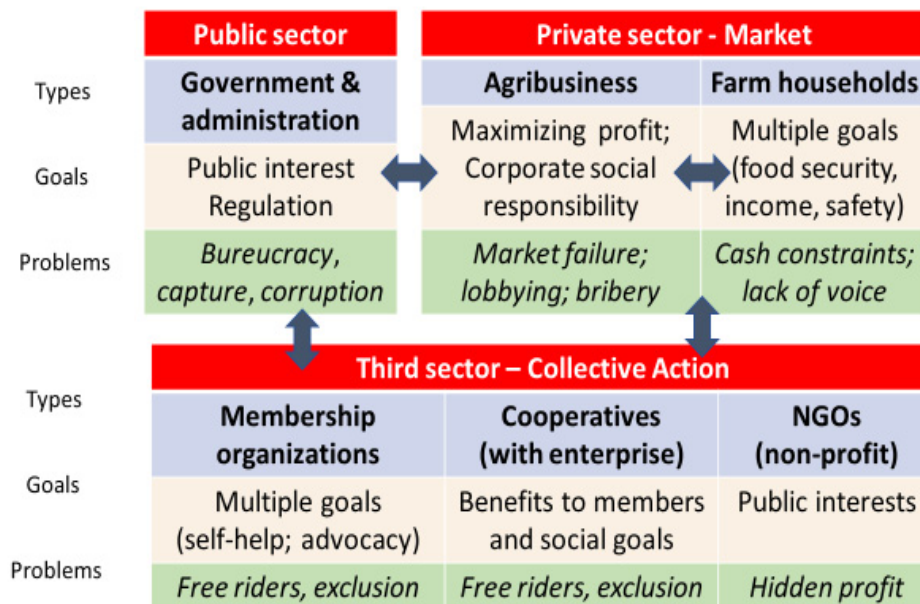


Figure 2.1: The Three Sectors (Public, Private and Third) for better linkages (Source: World Bank,2004)

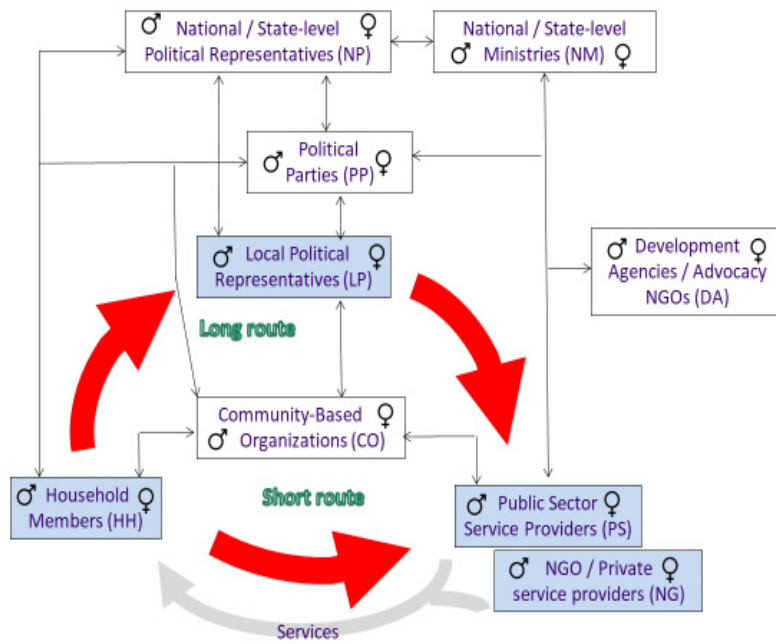


Figure 2.2: Accountability Framework Based on World Bank, (2004).

Above mentioned frameworks prioritize the proper coordination with the related stakeholders and likeminded agencies which can increase the effectiveness and efficiency through synergy.

2.2 Agriculture Support Services Delivery Mechanism in Nepal

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) is the national level governmental organization who makes agriculture related national plan, policy and strategies. Department of Agriculture (DOA) is its one branch which provides extension services for the crop development. It consists of different Program Directorates such as-Agriculture Extension, Crop Development, Fruit Development, Vegetable development etcetera. There are five regional directorates at different regions for the supervision and technical support to district agriculture development offices (DADOs). But DADOs are controlled by District Development Committee for administrative matter according to Local Self Governance Act 1999 after devolution of agriculture extension. DADOs are responsible for delivering extension services to farmers in the districts. 75 DADOs are established in the country for the governmental agriculture extension services delivery. Field level extension offices are also established by DADOs in the name of Agriculture Service Center. Extension workers in the ASC form the farmers groups, deliver technical guidance and make close contacts with the farmers. Organization structure of agricultural extension service delivery is mentioned in Figure 2.3.

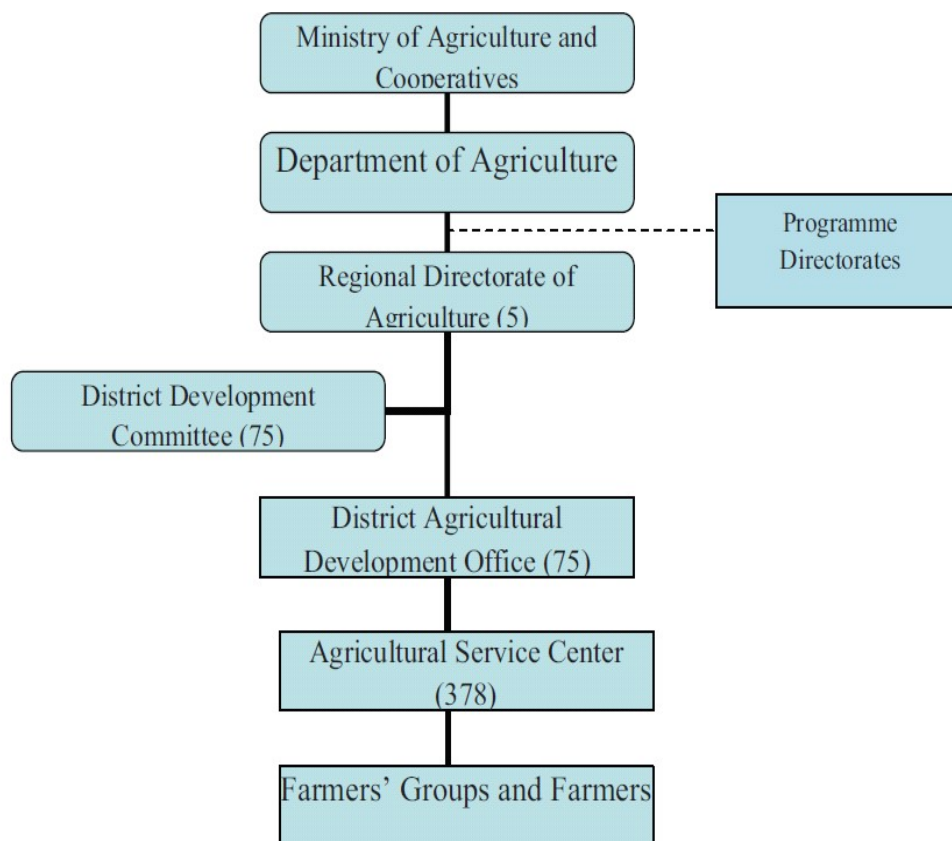


Figure 2.3: Organizational structure of agricultural support services delivery system in Nepal (Source: FAO,2010).

2.3 Empirical Review and Review on Previous Studies

When the long-term agricultural strategic plan known as the Agriculture Perspective Plan (APP) was launched in 1995-96, Nepal agricultural sector was in a worse situation than today. The current low development status of Nepal agriculture tends to make us forget that over the past two decades, improvement in living standards has occurred and that the agricultural sector overall is performing better today than in the past. Productivity, infrastructure, food security, and poverty have improved. However, some indicators such as food and agricultural trade deficit and land per capita have shown regress(MoAD,2015).

Inability to achieve the anticipated growth. Despite progress relatively to the past, agricultural sector in Nepal is still in a low development stage. Nepal has improved but the improvement has been too little, and the change has been too slow, both in terms of what the country had planned to achieve and relatively to the progress made by its neighbors over the same period. Nepal's

growth, both in agriculture and in the rest of economy, has been slow. In the case of agriculture, Nepal agricultural growth has been not only slow (about 3%), but also highly variable. Nepal's youth and some of its most productive labor force have looked for job elsewhere. About 300,000 migrants have left Nepal in 2010 and this has been a growing trend for the past 10 years. The migrants have sent home huge amount of remittances, estimated at over \$3 billion per year (representing more than 20% of GDP), but most of these resources have gone into consumption and loan repayment rather than capital formation and investment.

Rapidly growing urbanization implied that large tracts of peri-urban fertile agricultural land have been converted to residential uses. Political instability has resulted in the lack of stable government and leaders who could make a continued effort to implement policies, plans, and programs. Policies have proliferated, allegedly in favor of agriculture, but in many cases, policies have been left at the draft stage, and lacked the supporting legislation and resources for implementation. Plans have been formulated, but sometimes the formulation was poor, the targets ambitious, and the institutional capacity for implementation inadequate. Furthermore, both public and private investment has been limited. During the first 10 years of the APP investment in agriculture by government and development partners has declined and not much private investment has taken place. Finally, human resources capacity was limited. Incentives for civil servants have been few and skilled professionals and labor have often looked for better opportunities abroad. The lessons learned from the APP experience have been incorporated in the formulation of the agriculture development strategies(ADS). Among these lessons are the need of ensuring governance, promoting effective participation of stakeholders, addressing land issues, effective support to decentralized research and extension, and promoting commercialization and competitiveness(MoAD,2016).

In Nepal, NGOs started to emerge as early as 1950, and the number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in Nepal has grown significantly since the 1990s due to a range of factors. A total of 39,759 NGOs and 189 international non-governmental organizations were registered in Nepal between 1977 and 2014 in various sectors, including health, agriculture, poverty alleviation, and good governance (Mahat, 2014).

Despite thousands of NGOs and significant amounts of foreign aid, Nepal remains one of the poorest countries in South Asia. The case of Nepal indicates that aid and donor support alone are insufficient for sustained development. The rapid increase in the number might have been favored by the restoration of a multi-party democracy in 1990 from the one-party Panchyat

government in Nepal (Kobek, 2004). The political ideology of a country needs to favor the functioning of NGOs, if they are to flourish. An NGO needs to be registered at the District Administration Office with necessary information that includes name and address, objectives of the organization, source of funding, and names of any management committee members. The organization needs to be affiliated with the Social Welfare Council of the Government of Nepal, and its programme and any foreign aid needs the approval of the Council. According to the Social Welfare Council, there were 39,759 NGOs registered between 1977 and 2014 in Nepal. The diversity and nature of NGOs working in low-income countries makes them difficult to categorize and define. However, the basic characteristics of an NGO established in any low-income country are that it should be not-for-profit and not be directly managed by and accountable to the state. An NGO is often self-governing and private in nature (Karkee, 2016). If an NGO works in several countries, such an NGO is commonly referred as INGO.

Non-governmental organizations bring material and human resources to a country. There is expectation that these resources can help public institutions and contribute to social development and poverty alleviation. However, donor support, resources, and technical interventions alone are insufficient for sustained development. It is imperative that development should be initiated and sustained by the host country itself and its institutions. There is a need for good governance and a work culture in the public institutions of the host country. Further, a clear framework and guidelines from the government are needed to maximize the fit and output from NGOs. The public system in Nepal has been criticized as being poorly managed, inefficient, poorly resourced, and corrupt with an unstable government. In the absence of good governance and efficient institutions, there is a risk that effort of NGOs and foreign aid is being wasted and not incorporated into a country's priority developmental plan (Akhi, 2015). The current development debates pushed by the World Bank and the North NGOs recommend participation of beneficiaries in project development since they argue that if the poor participate in development planning they own the results, become accountable and services reach the deserving (World Bank, 1995).

Small holder farmers largely undertake subsistence farming owing to several constraints, viz., lack of access to inputs, credit, technology and other resources, lack of organization and above all lack of education. Small farmers, by and large, remain the most vulnerable to various risks involved in agriculture (Mandal, 2017). The FAO (1990) have described small farmers as: (i) seasonal producers; (ii) fragmented buyers and suppliers unable to exploit economies of scale;

and (iii) dominated by household economics where functions such as consumption, investment, work and social activities are undifferentiated and unspecialized.

Although modern agricultural technology is supposed to be scale-neutral, in practice, several factors like the community's power structure, uneven access to agricultural extension and information services, inability to obtain adequate irrigation water (without which the biotechnology package generally cannot succeed) and unavailability of credit act as deterrents, giving large farmers a clear edge over small farmers. Small farmers' constraints stem mainly from their limited land area, low levels of farm output and income, very little net surplus, and consequently, extremely limited possibility for farm investment out of their own resources. Fragmentation of landholdings, in some countries, have accentuated the above problems (Baluku, 2010). The rural markets in these countries are also functioning in a way unfavorable to small farmers. They do not receive timely market information and experience considerable difficulties in obtaining access to government services such as extension. Constraints faced by small farmers may be broadly classified in (i) production, (ii) input supply, (iii) credit, (iv) marketing, and (v) value addition.

The present thrust is therefore, on evolving strategies to improve the status of small farmers through diversification and commercialization of their agricultural activities. This will imply implementation of agricultural policy reforms, optimizing input efficiency, introducing sustainable agricultural practices, bringing about institutional change and improving institutional capacity, developing human resources and encouraging greater participation of the non-governmental sector in agriculture (Mandal, 2017).

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

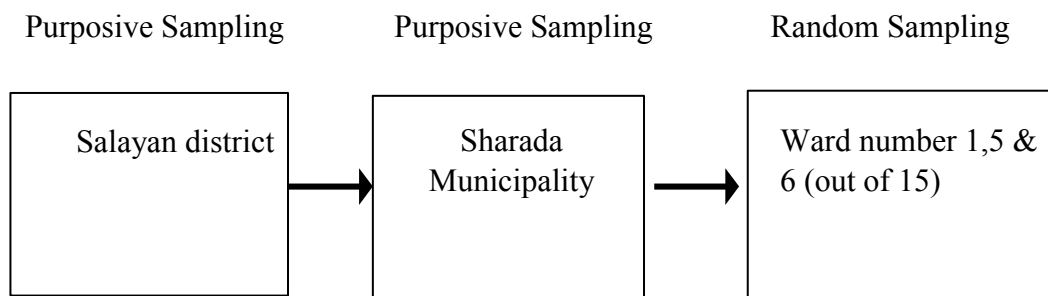
This study is mainly micro level study deals with the status and challenges focusing on agricultural support services in the specific areas. It prioritizes the recent scenario, challenges and further strategies focusing on strengthening agricultural support services. So, the research design is based on exploratory and analytical research design.

3.2 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Area

The study area for the research was Salyan district of Nepal. The specific study area for the research is Sharada municipality of the Salyan district which was suggested by DADO-Salyan. So many program activities focusing on agricultural support services provided by DADO and I/NGOs are concentrated in the area which justify the rationale of the study. In case of ward level ward number 1,5 and 6 were selected based on random sampling.As number of agricultural projects are ongoing in the Sharada municipality which can help to link with the purpose of the study.

3.3 Population and Sampling

There were 520 farmer groups registered in the DADO-Salyan(DADO-Salyan,2017).3 farmers groups of Sharada municipality were considered for focused group discussion(FGD).5 professionals were considered for key informant interviews.48 farmers households receiving agricultural support services from DADO and I/NGOs were considered. The data have been generated by using purposive sampling techniques. The study was descriptive in nature.



3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

In this study the nature of data is based on both qualitative and quantitative. This study is based on both primary and secondary data. All primary data are derived from field survey with the help of structured interview schedule, which is the main component of the study. And secondary data are obtained from various sources such as books, journals, research reports, magazines, newspapers and other reliable sources.

3.4.1 Primary Sources of Data

Without firsthand information any study cannot perform properly. Therefore, in this study primary information has been collected through face to face questionnaire survey with the beneficiaries of the DADO and I/NGOS. Field survey and observation is one of the most important and popular method of data collection. In this study primary information were collected from field survey and observation. The question used here is structured question i.e. closed questions. The questions were asked directly to the beneficiaries of the program to get information focusing on several aspects of support services. The study also examined view of key informants for the challenges and future strategies to strengthen the support services delivery mechanisms.

3.4.2 Secondary Sources of Data

Secondary data have been collected out of the published and unpublished literatures relevant to study. Policies, progresses and detailed report along with the along with the relevant data of that district and program were collected from DADO, DDS-Salyan (USAID-SUAAHARA II), RRN, LIBIRD, CEAPRED.

3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. The primary sources of information were collected from field sites. Relevant indicators were developed and Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) methods consisting of observation, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key informant Interviews (KII) and beneficiaries' household interviews through questionnaires survey. KII and FGD were conducted with groups, DADO staffs, I/NGOs focal person of the program.

3.5.1 Interviews

Interview is a psychosocial and sociological tool in any study. So, in this study interviews were conducted in different components of agricultural program farmers household beneficiaries through structured and opened questionnaires. Those farmers (48 households) who were the beneficiaries of DADO as well as I/NGOs actively participated. Interviews questionnaires are mentioned in Annex I.

3.5.2 Key Informants Interview(KII)

As outsider and insider view methodologies, process, opportunities, benefit, weaknesses and strengths of the program were discussed and valuable comments focusing on exit strategy, coordination and sustainability were gathered. After discussion a group work exercise was done focusing on the challenges and future strategies for strengthening the agricultural support services. 5 professionals were considered as key informants. Key informants were Senior Agriculture Development Officer(SADO), Planning Officer of DADO, DDS program coordinator, SUAHARA-II District Coordinator, NGO federation district unit president. Key Informant Interview(KII) guidelines are mentioned in Annex II.

3.5.3 Focused Group Discussion(FGD)

Different focus group from different farmers groups registered in DADO were considered. 3 FGDs were conducted (for each FGDs 12 farmers). Discussions were based on support from DADO and I/NGOs focusing on Inputs, Markets, Credits, Extension and Trainings. Focused Group Discussion(FGD) guidelines are mentioned in Annex III.

3.5.4 Case Study

Case study focusing on different completed program was assessed for explaining the positive impact of the program activities. 2 case studies were presented which can be linked to explain the status of agricultural support services in the study area. One case study is related to benefits of being in agriculture group and another case study is about impact Farmers 'Field School(FFS).

3.6 Data Presentation and Analysis

The data collected in this study were analyzed descriptively. Those collected information had been gathered and quantitative information has been analyzed by data analysis techniques such as percentage, tabulation. More qualitative information were collected, listed, tabulated and elaborated.

CHAPTER- FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FIELD DATA

4.1 Study area at a glance

4.1.1 Geographical Location

Salyan is one of the five districts of Rapti zone in mid-western development region of Nepal. It is the second smallest district of Rapti zone located in the north of Mahabharat Hill range. Physio graphically, the district lies in the mid hill region of the country and is bordered by Rolpa in the east, Surkhet and Bardiya in the west, Rukum and Jajarkot in the North and Dang and Banke in the South. The district lies between 27053" to 28031" northern latitude and 82000" to 82049" longitude. Altitude wise, the district's topography ranges from a low of 326 meter (Kaprechaur) from the sea level to 2827 meter (Jathaklek) comprising hill slopes, forest lands of different types, small valleys, ravines, streams and rivers. Geographically, the district can be divided into three categories of land settings viz. lowlands and riverain floodplains, siwalik regions and high hills. The district headquarters, Khalanga bazar, located at the altitude of 1536 m above asl is 20 Kosh far from the Zonal headquarter Tulsipur and 500 km far from capital Kathmandu. There are 47 VDCs with "Khalanga Bazaar" as district headquarters.

4.1.2 Land Use of Salyan District

Salyan District spreads over 195178 ha land out of which 65.69% is forest, 23.34% is cultivable land, 0.51% is pasture, 0.77% is bushes and barren land and 9.69% is other lands. The land use pattern of the district is depicted in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Land Use of Salyan district

S. N.	Type of Land	Area (Ha)	Percentage
1	Forest	128204	65.69
2	Cultivable land	45567	23.34
3	Pasture	998	0.51
4	Bushes and Barren lands	1496.20	0.77
5	Others	18912.80	9.69
	Total	195178.00	100.0

Source: District profile Salyan,2016

4.1.3 Land Under Agriculture and Irrigation

As agriculture is the main occupation of the people in Salyan district, about 93.2% of the total people are involved in agriculture. According to the land use data of the district, about 23.34% of the land (45567 ha) is cultivable, among which 38944 ha is cultivated land in the district. Another data of the DDC of Salyan shows that out of the total agriculture land in the district, 83% is non-irrigated, 6% is partially irrigated and the rest 11% is irrigated throughout the year (Figure 4.1). The irrigation in the district is mainly of traditional type using local canals. The major source of irrigation water is supplied from the Sharada and its assistant rivers.

Table 4.2: Agriculture related Statistics of Salyan District

S. N.	Description	Unit	Indicator
1	Number of Farmers	Households	33650.00
2	Population dependent on Agriculture	Number	191805 .00
3	Cultivable land	Hectare	45567.00
4	Cultivated Land	Hectare	38896.00
5	Lowlands (Khet)	Hectare	6957.00
6	Uplands (Pakho)	Hectare	31969.00
7	Irrigated land	Hectare	7069.00
8	Non-Irrigated land	Hectare	31875.00

Source: DADO-Salyan, 2016

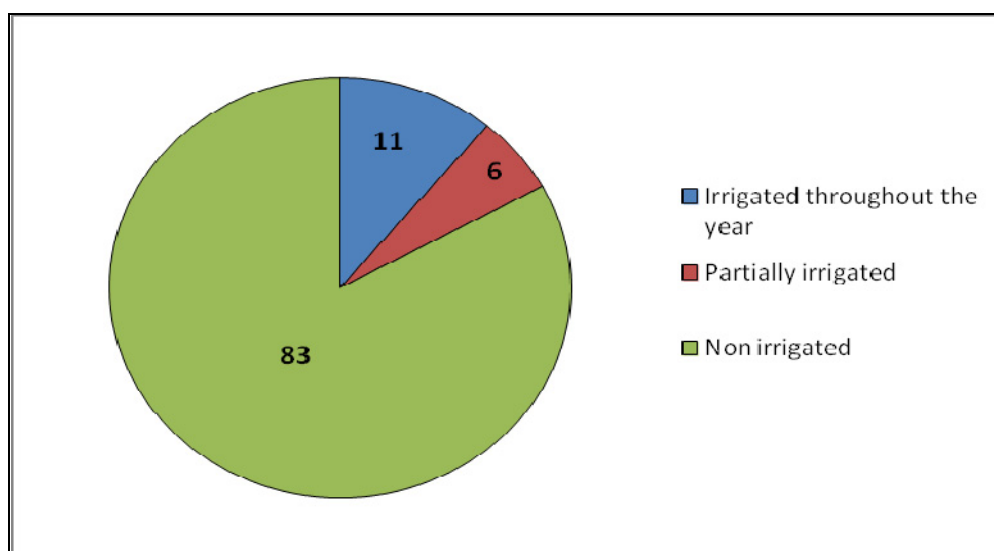


Figure 4.1: Proportion of irrigation facilities in agriculture land in Salyan (Source: DADO-Salyan, 2016)

4.2 Socioeconomic Information of the Respondents

4.2.1 Membership Status

Different focus group from different farmers groups registered in DADO were considered. 3 FGDs were conducted (for each FGDs 12 farmers). Discussions were based on support from DADO and I/NGOs focusing on Inputs, Markets, Credits, Extension and Trainings. Details of farmer's group in FGDs are mentioned in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Membership Status of Farmer's group in FGD

Name of farmers groups and agricultural cooperative	Address	Member details		Participated in FGD	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Sri Sharada krisak samuha	Kahalanga-1, Srinagar, Salyan	12	15	5	7
Sri Saraswoti mahila krisak samuha	Khalanga-5, Salyan	0	18	0	12
Barala Agri-cooperative krisak group	Sharadanagar-6, salyan	30	5	9	3
Total		42	38	14	22

Source: Field Survey,2018

4.2.2 Caste and Gender Structure

Among 48 farmers there were different gender and caste categories which are mentioned in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Caste and Gender Structure of respondents

Caste	Female	Male	Percent (%)
Brahmin/Chhetri	23	20	89.58
Dalit	3	2	10.41
Total	26	22	

Source: Field Survey,2018

4.2.3 Educational Status

Educational status of respondents was categorized into illiterate, primary and secondary. The details of educational status of respondents are mentioned in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Education status of respondents

Caste	Female			Male		
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary
Brahmin/Chhetri	3	12	8	2	7	11
Dalit	1	2	0	0	2	0
Total	4	14	8	2	9	11

Source: Field Survey,2018

4.2.4 Benefits of being in agriculture group

All the respondents were asked about benefits of being in agriculture group. The benefits were categorized as acquiring new knowledge, sharing ideas and increasing family income. The details of responses on benefits of being in agriculture group are mentioned in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Benefits of being in agriculture group

Benefits	Female respondents N=26	Male respondents N=22
Acquiring new knowledge	23	20
Sharing ideas	23	20
Increasing family income	20	17

Source: Field Survey, 2018.Note: each value here is the number of respondents who answered.

Farmer participants satisfied from being in group

“I was not in the group before but when my husband died, neighbors keep me in the group instead of him. In case I need a credit, I can borrow from the group.” Puspa Dangi, single woman, Khalanga-5, Salyan.

Case I

“Before I was not in an agriculture group, I had to ask for vegetables with neighbors. Neighbor was in agriculture group, she used to go to the training and bring vegetable seed kit and produced enough vegetable for her family. So, I also was attracted by that scheme. Now I am also started of producing vegetable and selling which I save money in “Aama Samuha” every month (mother group) I do not have to beg for vegetables with others.” Sharmila Basnet, a women farmer, Khalanga-5 Salyan.

4.3 Current Status of Agriculture Support Services

4.3.1 Organizational Mapping and Working Mechanism

DADO Salyan is governmental extension organization under Department of Agriculture. It is a district level office with field level Agriculture Service Centers (ASCs). It provides service farmers and rural people for increasing production and productivity through improved agricultural technologies obtained from the research institutions. DADO is fully responsible for overall planning and implementation of agricultural related program in the district. To carry out program activities at field levels field level extension workers (JT/JTAs) are deployed at Agriculture Service Center in the district. Different subject matter specialist (SMS) including chief (Senior Agriculture Development Officer) of the DADO is positioned on district head quarter to formulate district level plan and monitoring and evaluation of on-ongoing program. It consists of the 4 technical sections: Extension, Horticulture, Plant-protection and Planning headed by Gazette class III officer and the one Administrative section headed by Non-Gazette class 1st staff. It has 6 Agricultural Service Centers(ASC) with 19 technical staffs and 3 contact centers with 7 technical staffs. Chief of the DADO has overall responsibilities of the programs and office managements well as authorized to expense the annual program\ Administrative

budget when he/she gets authority from Director of General. The JT \ JTAs are working in the village level directly in close contact with the farming people. They are mostly responsible for completing the assigned tasks from the beginning to the end. They are the fieldworkers but do not have special power of decision making. Organizational structure of DADO, Salyan is mentioned in Figure 4.2. The Vision, Mission, Goal and Objectives of DADO,Salyan are as follows:

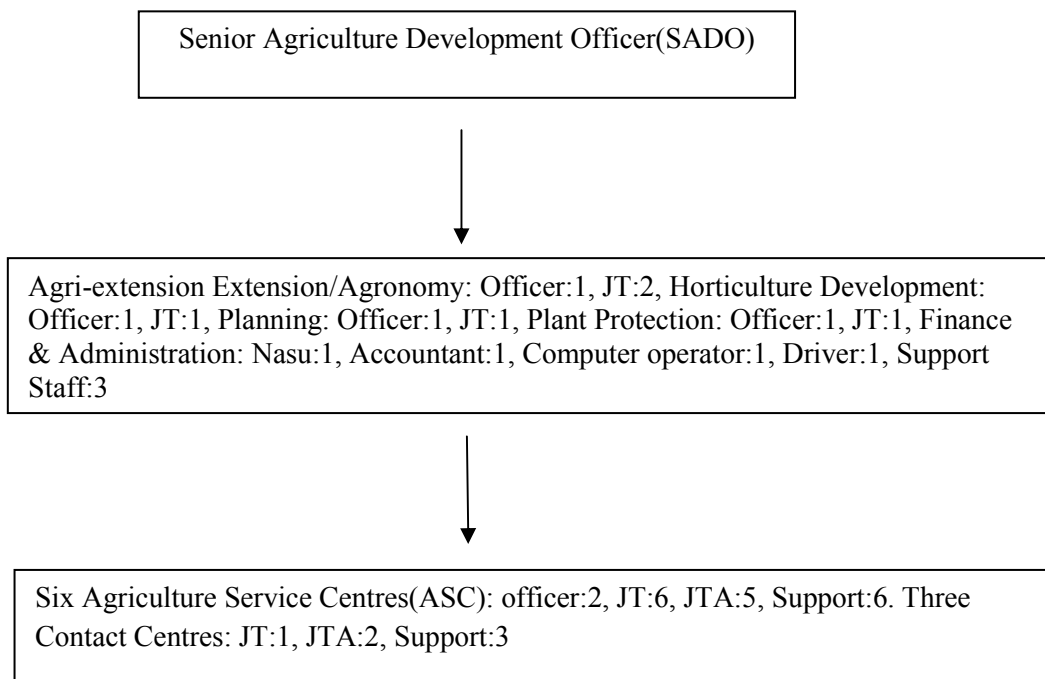


Figure 4.2: Organizational Structure of DADO, Salyan (Source: DADO-Salyan,2017)

Objectives of DADO,Salyan

- a) To motivate farmers to adopt improved practices and technologies, and information related to agriculture, agri-marketing, agri- business and cooperatives.
- b) Increasing the production and productivity of the crops through extension of improved technologies and sending the problems identified by the farmers to the concerned office.
- c) Increasing income of the farmers and generating employment through commercialization and diversification of the crops.
- d) Increasing production and productivity of raw materials for agro based industries.

Working mechanism of the DADO,Salyan: DADO follows the same goals, objectives and strategies of the DOA for support services delivery. Department of agriculture provides

guidelines and DADO prepares program for the district by consultation DDC and local level institution such as farmers groups, Co-operatives, districts regional members of DDC according to the guidelines received from DOA. So, the DADO's programs have been adopted bottom up approach. The District Agriculture Development Committee under the chairmanship of DDC chairman has formed under the decentralization act 2004 to look overall agricultural development in the district. This District Agriculture Development Committee Co-ordinates DADO with other line agencies in district. At grass root level ASC disseminates technology and execute the programs. In the ASC, JT and JTAs are assigned to implement the agriculture program at field levels. They contact with individual, group and farming community in order to make program planning and execution of the program. Besides, there are some other organizations also providing extension services to the farmers in the districts. DADO covers the whole of the Salyan district, where it extends technologies relating to Cereal crops, Vegetables, Fruits, Apiculture, Fisheries and Seri-cultures to the farmers groups rather than to individual farmers. For-example: they may provide a group with demonstration materials and tell them how they should be used. The group with then, decide which of its member should demonstrate the use of the materials. One of DADO's main functions is to maintain linkages with research, input suppliers and International/Non-Governmental Organizations (I). The linkages mechanisms, especially with I/NGO's were not clear, except when extension personals participated in research outreach sites.

I/NGOs in working in Salyan district

There are different I/NGOs working in Salyan district. Most of the organizations are working on income generation and agricultural related activities. I/NGOs od Salyan district are implementing very basic agricultural support services related activities. Major activities are seeds distribution for homestead food production, trainings and market establishment as well as promotion. The list of I/NGOs working in agricultural sectors of Salyan district are mentioned in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: List of I/NGOs working agriculture sectors of Salyan District

SN	Name of Registered I/NGOs
1	Dalit Bikash Samaj(DDS)
2	Sharada Sanstha Nepal
3	Digo Bikash ka Laagi Janasahabhaagi Nepal(PASS-Nepal)
4	Gramin Bikash Ka Laagi Janajagaran Kendra
5	Gramin Bikash Sanstha
6	Kalyankari Apanga Sangh Salyan
7	Nagarik Sarokar Manch Nepal
8	Bikash Ka Laagi Janasahabhaagi Kendra(PPDC)
9	Samajik Bikash tatha Baataabaran Sangrakhshyan Manch,Nepal
10	Srijansil Samaj Sudhaar Sansthaa
11	Gandharba Samaj Sudhar Samiti
12	Chetansil Yuba Club,Kotmaula 2,Salyan
13	Jana Kalyankari Nepal,Hiwalcha 7,Salyan
14	Jibiko parjan ka laagi Ban Karyakram
15	Winrock International through NGO
16	GIZ through NGO
17	Backward Society Education(BASE)
18	RRN
19	Shanti,Nepal
20	Shanti Isthapana Kendra,Nepal
21	Aastha Sanstha,Nepal
22	PARD,Nepal
23	POST,Nepal
24	SDEC Forum Nepal
25	JC,Nepal
26	Susaan Sangh
27	Mission to Develop Community
28	Gramin Bikash Express
29	WOREC,Nepal
30	Aashman,Nepal
31	LIBRIRD
32	CMC,Nepal
33	HARPLES,Nepal
34	MEDEP
35	Shaadika
36	CEAPRED
37	RADAR
38	Saamudayik Ban Upabhokta Mahasangh

Source: Field Survey,2018

4.3.2 Ongoing agricultural support services and Best practices

Best practices of different program activities focusing on agriculture support services summarize the status of agriculture support services. The good practices focusing on program activities in Salyan district are smart subsidies on fertilizers, seeds and machineries. Also, in some cases insurance to the farmers. Youth focused program for reducing youth migration and increasing women contribution are also prioritized. Another best practice is problem-based Research through farmers field demonstration as well as Farmers' Field School(FFS). For proper implementation periodic joint monitoring with related stakeholders likeminded agencies(I/NGOs) are prioritized. List of Prioritized and focused programs are as follows:

1. Fresh vegetable and seed production
2. Ginger and Turmeric
3. Citrus, oranges
4. Cereal seeds production

Inputs: subsidy on seed (75% on Maize), Mid hills intensive maize development program, Subsidy on mini-tiller (50%), every year small subsidies (number:30 per 3 lakhs), subsidy on small irrigation (85%), subsidy on fertilizers (25%), establishment of potato pocket rustic store, Subsidy on seed processing and storage (e.g.20 lakhs for Kalimati seed processing and storage house),seed cleaning machine and seed treatment drum distribution.

Markets: Market management committee, collection centres, Value chain management and market research.

Microfinance credits: credit support on 5 % interest rates.

Extension and Training: Mobile training, seed production training, Farmers' field school(FFS), farmer to farmer.

Others: Integrated water resource management program(IWRMP), youth focused program. Developing agricultural technologies to the farmers groups which are certified by the National Agriculture Research Center (NARC) for the domain relating to Cereal crops, Vegetables Fruits, Apiculture, Sericulture and Fisheries. Conducting Training, Tours, Visit, Farmers' day and Demonstration of different crop varieties. Organizing crop exhibitions, once in a year at DADO head-quarter or ASC, including almost all the commodities and individual crop competition program. Organizing the farmers in group (crop-specific) and then, strengthening towards cooperatives. Distributing Minikits (seed- kits) of the different improved crop varieties with free

of cost to the groups. Woman development program for example Training, Tour and Minikits distribution of different improved crop varieties. etc.

Opportunities and impact focusing on access, production and income:

Commercial Vegetable productions (Capsicum, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Beans)

Area: 3112 Ha

Production: 34644 Mt

Selling to market:6144 Mt

Transaction cost: Rs.25 corore 11 lakhs (25,11,00000)

Involved farmers: 6483

High demand outside the district and possibility to export to other countries

Challenges: Fluctuation in prices, lack of quality assurance, haphazard use of pesticides and relying on seeds from another country.

Recent efforts: Subsidy on hybrid seeds, packaging materials distribution, subsidy on biological pesticides, training for sustainable productions.

Vegetable seeds production and marketing

Area: 214 Ha

Production: 410 Mt

Selling to market: 47 Mt

Transaction cost: Rs. 93 Lakhs

Involved farmers: 327

Challenges:

Lack of quality, grading, packaging, no agreement for buying

Recent efforts: Coordination, subsidy on seed processing unit establishment

Ginger

Identity of district

Excellent quality and good aroma.

Area: 2083 Ha

Selling to market: Fresh 756 Mt

Transaction cost: Rs. 7 corore 92 lakhs

Involved household: 1684

Challenges: Diseases, marketing issues, volatile prices,

Need of efforts: Integrated pest management, establishment of market-oriented processing centre

Fruits (Oranges, Lemon)

Identity of district

Excellent quality and good aroma.

Area: 1037 Ha

Selling to market: 230 Mt

Transaction cost: Rs. 1 corore 16 lakhs

Involved household: 4845

Challenges: lack of commercial approach, negligible investment, lack of proper irrigation facility, greening diseases (25%) lack of quality nursery, lack of trainings.

Source: Field Survey,2018

4.4 Effectiveness of Agriculture Support Services

4.4.1 Results from Focused Group Discussions

As the farmers groups are having the welfare funds through saving some amounts of money which can be used for betterment of groups and loan support to group members. Fresh vegetables production (season and offseason), seed production. Farmer groups are getting proper trainings

and exposure visits from DADO. Participated and still participating in farmers field school(FFS) as well as farmers to farmers training program conducted by DADO. Also getting the support from Prime minister agricultural modernization project. They are getting the support from I/NGOs but the types of support from I/NGOs are not efficient and when the project phased out nobody come from organization to visit the groups.

As level of satisfaction of service receivers(farmers) from agricultural support services provided by service providers (GOs and I/NGOs) can be linked with effectiveness. Those farmers participated in FGDs were more satisfied from the support services from DADO as compared to I/NGOs. FGDs participants suggested to I/NGOs focusing on not to scattered that much in terms of their activities, proper exit strategies and post implementation related activities. Participants are ready to work through their own contribution (like for example 50 % labor contribution from them and 50 % support from programs) and they believe that it can increase ownership which can be effective for sustainable development. They are very curious on demand driven as well as community driven approach of any program from both GOs and I/NGOs. FGDs participant's view focusing on Level of satisfaction from agricultural support services provided by DADO and I/NGOs are mentioned in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Level of Satisfaction from agricultural support services provided by DADO and I/NGOs

SN	Particulars	Services from DADO; Number of FGDs participant	Services from I/NGOs; Number of FGDs participant
1	Very satisfied	20	11
2	Satisfied	8	6
3	Not satisfied	5	14
4	Not responded	3	5

Source: Field Survey,2018

4.4.2 Results from Interviews

As in this study interviews were conducted in different components of agricultural program farmers household beneficiaries through structured and opened questionnaires. Those farmers (48 households, 26 Female and 22 Male) who were the beneficiaries of DADO as well as I/NGOs actively participated. While considering the services from service providers (DADO and

I/NGOs) 70.83 % of the respondents' farmers are receiving the services from both DADO and I/NGOs while 12.4 % of them are getting the services only from I/NGOs and 16.44 % of them receiving the services only from DADO. These results indicate the higher duplication of beneficiaries. While responding about similarities with the support services provided by services providers 70.83 % respondents mentioned that there are similarities with the kind of support and 29.16 % of them mentioned there are different kind of support. Which implies that there is higher duplication and overlapping in terms of support services and program activities. Most of similarities they mentioned were seeds support, fertilizer support, agricultural tools and trainings. Based on interviews different results (focusing on services received from service receivers and similarities with the kind of support) are mentioned in the Figure 4.3 and Figure 4.4 respectively.

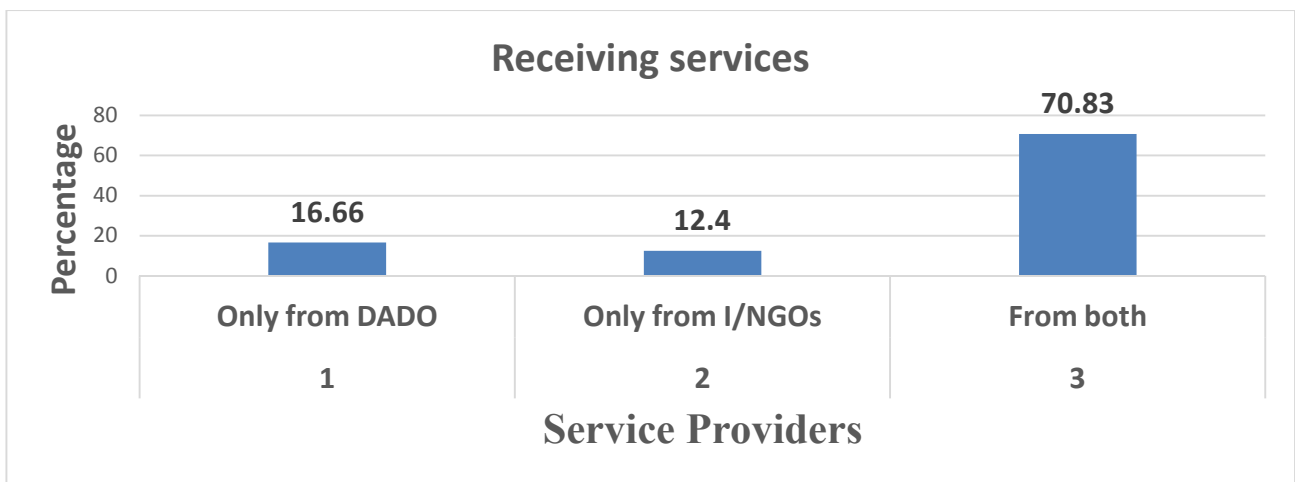


Figure 4.3: Receiving services from DADO and I/NGOs

Source: Field Survey,2018

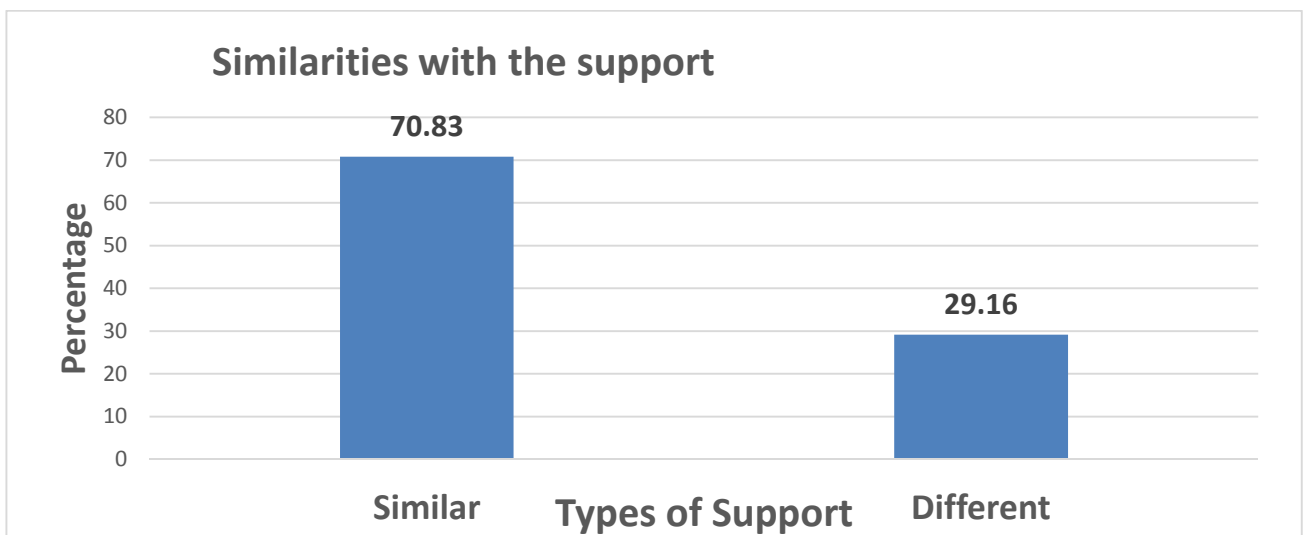


Figure 4.4: Similarities with the types of support

Source: Field Survey,2018

As the level of satisfaction of service receivers with the performance of service providers (GOs and I/NGOs) can be linked with the effectiveness. Those respondents participated in interviews were more satisfied with the performance of DADO as compared to I/NGOs. 43.75 % of the respondents were very satisfied with the performances of service provided by DADO, 35.41 % of them were satisfied while 16.66 % were not satisfied. While focusing on the level of satisfaction with the performances of services provided by I/NGOs 31.25 % of the respondents were very satisfied, 29.16 % of them were satisfied and 29.16 % were not satisfied. Respondent's view focusing on Level of satisfaction with the performances of services provided by DADO and I/NGOs are mentioned in Table 4.9 and Table 4.10 respectively.

Table 4.9: Satisfaction with the performances of service provided by DADO

SN	Particulars	Number Household beneficiaries	Percent (%)
1	Very satisfied	21	43.75
2	Satisfied	17	35.41
3	Not satisfied	8	16.66
4	Not responded	2	4.16

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.10: Satisfaction with the performances of service provided by I/NGOs

SN	Particulars	Number Household beneficiaries	Percent (%)
1	Very satisfied	15	31.25
2	Satisfied	14	29.16
3	Not satisfied	14	29.16
4	Not responded	5	10.41

Source: Field Survey, 2018

60.41 % respondents responded that there is no any improvement in the services provided by service providers (DADO and I/NGOs) over the last five years. While 39.58 % respondents mentioned there is improvement. 91.66 % respondents responded that there is no any follow up from I/NGOs after termination of the program. Only 8.33 % respondents mentioned there is follow up after termination of program which can justify that there is no any follow up, post implementation related activities and proper exit strategies from I/NGOs after completion of the projects. Based on interviews different results (improvement in the services over the last five

years and follow up from I/NGOs after termination of the projects) are mentioned in the Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6 respectively.

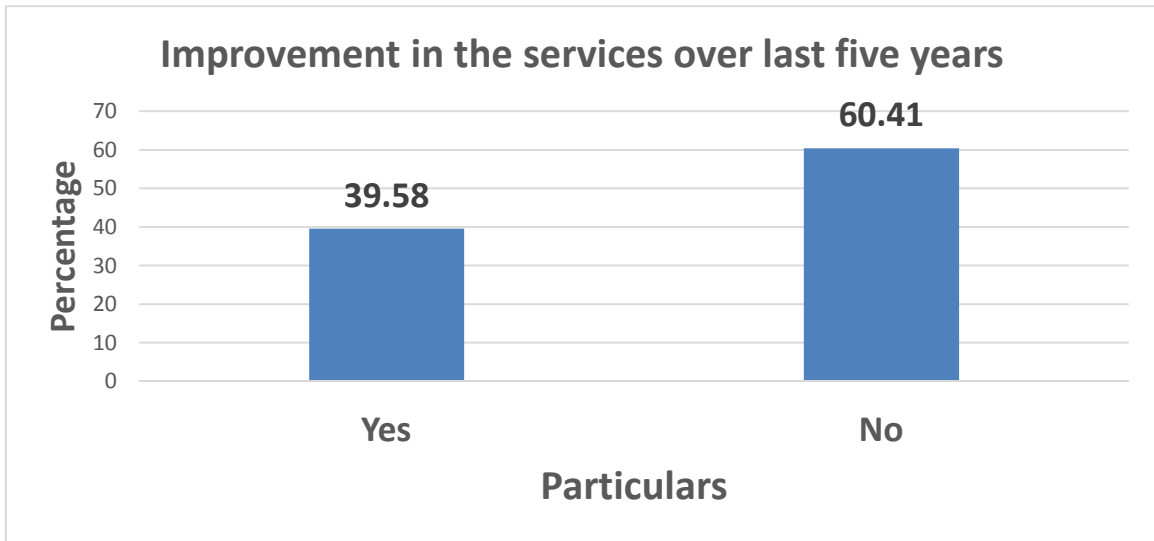


Figure 4.5: Improvement in the services over last five years

Source: Field Survey,2018

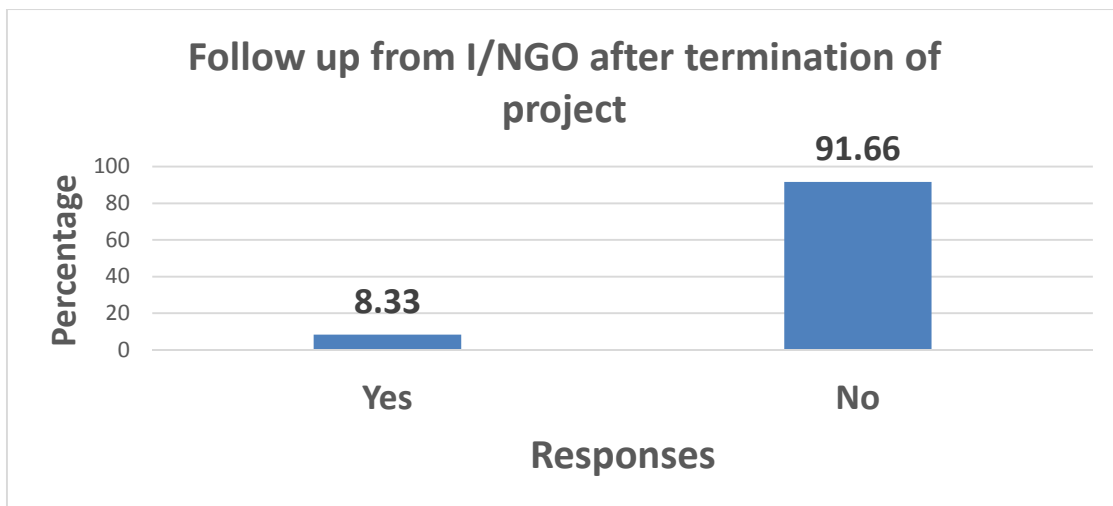


Figure 4.6: Follow up from I/NGOs after termination of the program

Source: Field Survey,2018

Case II

FFS changes the Farmers of Salyan

It was very difficult to start FFS according to the National IPM rules due to lack of Farmers Facilitator in the District. But luckily got two farmers facilitator in the district by coordinating with DADO who was authorized to conduct FFSs. During the initiation of FFSs (Sharada Municipality Ward no:6, Barala, Salyan) due to unavailability of training allowances it was very difficult to gather the farmers, identified the 25 participants'. It was a tough task to have an active participation. When classes were running, on mid periods they started to realize the need of FFS.

So, from FFSs Farmers learned:

- Farmer Vs IPM Method
- Cropping Calendar
- Gender Matrix Analysis
- Agro-ecosystem Analysis (AESA)
- Botanical pesticides preparation
- Zoo study of Insect pests
- Study of harmful and beneficial insects
- Feeding behaviour of insects
- Study of soil and soil sample collection for testing
- IPM and Its Principles

Chet Bahadur Oli (Participant of IPM Farmers Field School,) realized “IPM method is better than the farmer’s method in terms of production, growth, diseases and insects/pests infestation”. After the activities completion in FFS when they are at the stage of field day celebration, during that time they were excited to share their experiences and knowledge gained from FFS in Farmers’ Field day. At the time of field day celebration many guests, farmers from different sectors were participated which gave the strength and best way to share their experiences and knowledge gained from FFS. Farmers were very unknown (Totally new) about the FFS but after participating in FFSs they have realized that FFS is the best way for technologies transfer and knowledge gained from FFs is really a practical one which is very applicable in terms of higher productivity. As for follow up of FFS 8 weeks long FFS was conducted with the same participants and spots of 16 weeks long FFSs. Due to the great success of FFS (3 Participants from each 16 weeks long FFS;) from 2 FFS got the chance to

participate in 16 days Farmers Facilitator Training in Dhangadhi, Kailali. During these FFSs the Farmers Facilitators produced by the previous FFSs were used. Mrs. Durga Basnet Said” I didn’t get the chance to go school but due to FFS I gained more technical knowledge regarding the agricultural activities like by going school so thanks to DADO-Salyan for arranging FFS”. She added “I will utilize the skill learned from FFS in my farming practices as well”. After getting the Training on Farmers Facilitator Mr. Durga Bahadur Bhandari said “Now I am very confident for conducting FFS in my VDC “. He added “I can also work like JTA even being the non-technical person”.

Mrs.Thimura Bhandari and Mr. Gopal Budathoki said, “I used to follow the traditional practices in every agricultural practice but due to FFS my mind changed, and I am following IPM knowledge”.

While talking about the Practicability and Success of FFSs all the participants are making the biopesticides by themselves they are maintaining the row to row and plant to plant distance during any crop cultivations. After participating in FFSs farmers are now capable to distinguish the harmful and beneficial insects. This also the wonderful thing that even with the availability of low budget lots of activities has been conducted very smoothly. Due to need of FFSs DICCC (District IPM Coordination Committee) and District IPM Facilitator Network has been formed in Salyan district. After the formation of DICCC and District IPM Facilitator Network IPM Facilitator are very excited to conduct many FFSs by themselves by being creative in the district in future. Farmers Facilitator Mr. Nara Bdr. Basnet said, “I think this by the formation of this type of network the follow up of FFSs and sustainability will be very effective”. Mr. Karna Bdr. Bhandari said” this network formation added lots of excitement for being the best farmers facilitator in Salyan, this is very important for us”. So due to FFS Nine extra IPM Farmers Facilitator produced in Salyan district. Before FFS only Two IPM Facilitator were available in the district. Each and every participant of FFSs is very delighted after learning lots of technical knowledge regarding the agricultural activities. They are thankful to DADO, Salyan and are promising they will utilize the knowledge gained by FFS in their farming practices. If DADO and other agencies(I/NGOs) will conduct the FFSs in all VDCs only then we will be able to produce higher totally in Salyan District”.

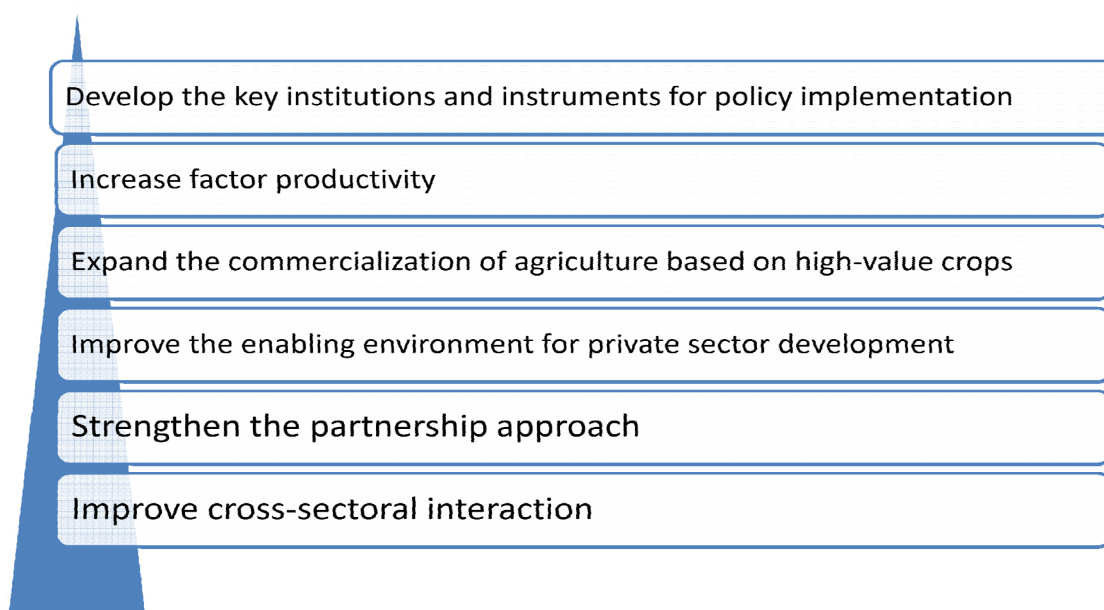
4.5 Challenges of GOs and I/NGOs on providing agriculture support services

4.5.1 Results from Key informant interviews

Key informant interviews were conducted to provide an opportunity for further discussion and sharing of views and experiences among the participants. Specifically, two discussion points were taken up, namely:

- a) what do you think are the key issues/problems directly affecting the delivery of agricultural support services to small farmers in Salyan district, particularly, considering the changing environment resulting from the increasing globalization trend and mounting concern for food security and sustainable development?
- b) what strategies/measures could you suggest to effectively address these issues/problems, especially considering that government resources allocated to agriculture would most likely be less or not be increasing in the coming years? Most of information were provided by Senior Agriculture Development Officer(SADO-Salyan) Mr. Amar Raj Sharma Ghimire. Other key informants were Planning Officer from DADO, DDS program coordinator, SUAHARA-II District Coordinator, NGO federation district unit president. In the beginning best practices were discussed then challenges and gaps, then after relevant strategies for future directions.

Table 4.11: Challenges and Gaps focusing on program activities in Salyan district



Source: Field Survey,2018

Focusing on program activities in Salyan district the governance with clear targets for improved credibility of policy commitment, engage leading stakeholders (from government, NGOs and civil society) in the formulation and implementation, and can monitor appropriately and continuously. Priority should be to increase coordination and collaboration between the related stakeholders and likeminded agencies. For this, collaborative and matching funds creation will be the main strategies. Cross checking the duplication and overlapping of program activities as well as beneficiaries can avoid the duplication. Proper exit strategies with handover of schemes as well as activities I/NGOs after the phase out of the project the hand over mechanism. All the outputs from the discussion of key informants' interviews (focusing on major issues, problems and suggested strategies were compiled and summarized (Table 4.12) which are as follows:

Table 4.12: Key issues, problems and suggested stratus focusing on agricultural support services in Salyan district

	Major Issues/Problems	Suggested Strategies/Measures
Agricultural Support Services (total system)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment to solve problems of small farmers • Unsustainable resource management • Unorganized small farmers • Lack of coordination among multiple agencies • Duplication and overlapping of some activities as well as beneficiaries. • More process-oriented activities rather than action oriented • NGOs are focusing on more donor driven rather than demand driven approach • Lack of collaborative and matching funds for implementation of similar activities • Lack of proper exit strategies from I/NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate and implement policies those are time bound and transparent with provision for accountability • Develop appropriate agricultural tech-neologies and practices • Promote the development of farmers 'associations/cooperatives based on database of individual farmers • Decentralize agricultural development programs and activities • Collaborative and matching funds creation to increase the coverage and avoid duplication as well as overlapping • Proper exit strategies and hand over from I/NGOs during the phase out of the projects
Farm Inputs (e.g., land, water, fertilizer, labour, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, fragmented, scattered landholdings • Inefficient water management • Inaccessibility to water • Untimely availability and inadequate quality/quantity of fertilizer and agrochemicals • Unskilled/exploited/shortage of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen implementation of land reform programs (land consolidation, homogenous cluster/group approach) • Adopt watershed approach (rainfed-areas) and organize/strengthen water users' associations (irrigated areas) • Move towards a realistic cost recovery approach

	labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct more irrigation facilities in the long term • Short term: make inputs available through cooperatives/groups • Long term: build infrastructure and deregulate input supplies • Adopt appropriate mechanization • Enforce minimum wage act • Undertake skills development
Research and Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrelevant and top-down research • Improper allocation of funds • Limited coverage/gap between research and extension/inefficient extension by government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct problem-oriented adaptive/applicable research • Adopt bottom-up approach/make farmers accountable • Promote public-private partner-ships • Encourage farmer-to-farmer type extension
Financing/Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage/unavailability of credit/ • high interest complex procedures for obtaining credit from banks and other financial institutions • Improper utilization of loan proceeds by farmers • Absence/inadequacy/inefficiency of insurance schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earmark proportionate funds for small farmers by banks and other financial institutions • Subsidize/differentiate interest rates of loans for small farmers • Adopt group lending through credit and thrift groups • Monitor and supervise credit schemes by farmers' associations/groups • Streamline operations of credit institutions • Deregulate banking system • Provide subsidy in the form of insurance for small farmers' groups (premium to be made affordable)
Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neglect of grading and packaging • Lack of market information • Lack of wholesale/auction markets • Lack of transportation and distribution facilities/centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set standards for quality/packaging • Establish/strengthen Market Information System (MIS) • Promote joint-venture approach among government and private entities • Establish the facilities with government support and cooperation (e.g., through a loan at cost scheme) • Give government incentives to private sector for investing in storage facilities

Source: Field Survey,2018

CHAPTER -FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The purpose of this study is to know the status of agriculture support services to farmers. Objectives were to analyze the status of agricultural support services from government's side and I/NGOs side, to examine the effectiveness of agricultural support services of GOs and I/NGOs and to explore the challenges of GOs and I/NGOs in providing agricultural support services. The mentioned objectives can justify the scope of the study which can be linked with the context of other areas. Organizational mapping and working mechanism, key informant interviews, focused group discussions and household survey through questionnaires are the major methodologies for the study. Case study is also presented which can be replicated as best practiced in other areas.

In the study best practices on agricultural support services, key issues and strategies for strengthening the existing agricultural support services are discussed in key informant interviews. As farmers joined the agriculture group with the purpose of getting credits, incentives such as seed extension services such as trainings. Farmers were found to get social as well as economic benefits from the group such as sharing ideas, acquiring new knowledge and increasing family income. Focused group discussions with three farmers groups suggested that there is a need of demand driven projects rather than donor driven projects from I/NGOs. Findings from farmers groups also suggested need of community driven projects to increase the ownership and sustainable development. As the farmers groups are having the welfare funds through saving some amounts of money which can be used for betterment of groups and loan support to group members. Fresh vegetables production (season and offseason), seed production. Farmer groups are getting proper trainings and exposure visits from DADO. Participated and still participating in farmers field school(FFS) as well as farmers to farmers training program conducted by DADO. Also getting the support from Prime minister agricultural modernization project. They are getting the support from I/NGOs but the types of support from I/NGOs are not efficient and when the project phased out nobody come from organization to visit the groups.

As level of satisfaction of service receivers(farmers) from agricultural support services provided by service providers (GOs and I/NGOs) can be linked with effectiveness. Those farmers participated in FGDs were more satisfied from the support services from DADO as compared to I/NGOs. FGDs participants suggested to I/NGOs focusing on not to scattered that much in terms

of their activities, proper exit strategies and post implementation related activities. Participants are ready to work through their own contribution (like for example 50 % labor contribution from them and 50 % support from programs) and they believe that it can increase ownership which can be effective for sustainable development. They are very curious on demand driven as well as community driven approach of any program from both GOs and I/NGOs.

Similarly, beneficiaries' household questionnaire interviews with the 48 farmers suggested that 70.83 % of the respondents' farmers are receiving the services from both DADO and I/NGOs while 12.4 % of them are getting the services only from I/NGOs and 16.44 % of them receiving the services only from DADO. These results indicate the higher duplication of beneficiaries. As the level of satisfaction of service receivers with the performance of service providers (GOs and I/NGOs) can be linked with the effectiveness. Those respondents participated in interviews were more satisfied with the performance of DADO as compared to I/NGOs. 43.75 % of the respondents were very satisfied with the performances of service provided by DADO, 35.41 % of them were satisfied while 16.66 % were not satisfied. While focusing on the level of satisfaction with the performances of services provided by I/NGOs 31.25 % of the respondents were very satisfied, 29.16 % of them were satisfied and 29.16 % were not satisfied. 60.41 % respondents responded that there is no any improvement in the services provided by service providers (DADO and I/NGOs) over the last five years. While 39.58 % respondents mentioned there is improvement. 91.66 % respondents responded that there is no any follow up from I/NGOs after termination of the program. Only 8.33 % respondents mentioned there is follow up after termination of program which can justify that there is no any follow up, post implementation related activities and proper exit strategies from I/NGOs after completion of the projects.

Since government resources are getting to be more and more limited, more government-private sector partnerships should be promoted. Information technology should be quickly and increasingly applied in strengthening agricultural support services since it can provide great benefits to small farmers. Networking and experience sharing, particularly about success stories among countries would be an effective way of disseminating many innovations and innovative ideas. To meet all the needs of small farmers institutional finance through the rural banking system may not be a practical proposition. In such a situation informal system operating at rural level offer an alternative means of credit and finance. Few of such systems are finance through input dealers, finance through buyers of farm produce, finance through thrift and credit societies. Concerning on the marketing options opening their economies to market forces, there is need for governments to empower small farmers to take advantage of the opportunities opening both in

the domestic and international markets. Several successful initiatives have been taken across countries in the region. These success stories need to be adapted and replicated wherever possible.

Based on several results from the research work it has been seen that DADO as a main agency from GO side to take a lead role for providing the agricultural support services. I/NGOs are working based on the donor interest and lacking the long-term strategies for strengthening the agricultural support services related programs. So, reforms in total system of agricultural support services (Inputs, Extension and Trainings, Markets and Credits) should be prioritized for strengthening the agricultural support services for farmers.

For inputs related activities the governance challenges due to market failure should be considered. Four steps approach for instance

Step 1: Is there a market failure?

Possible reasons

Nature of the goods to be provided

Externalities

Market power due to lack of competition

Transaction costs

Step 2: What can the state do to address the market failure?

Regulation; provision by the state; contracting out; public-private partnership, etc.

What are the governance problems that arise for the state when addressing the market failures?

Step 3: What role can community-based solutions play to address the market failure?

What are the opportunities and constraints to collective action?

What governance challenges do communities face in addressing market and government failure?

Step 4: What governance solutions can be identified? Which ones fit best?

What is the role of the state, the market and the third sector in different types of solution?

How can checks and balances be created?

What will work where and why?

Which solutions will fit best with the situation?

Moreover, the study findings showed overall agriculture support services in the district were not adequate, duplication as well as overlapping is dominating that's why support services should be reformed to strengthen the small and marginal farmers. This study suggests that Planning of activities for I/NGOs program should be based on demand driven rather than donor approach. This study emphasizes for creating collaborative and matching funds from related stakeholders to make support services effective and efficient through synergy. The government and the affiliated

organizations should focus on policymaking, guidance, effective and efficient monitoring so that services extended by the private sector and NGOs can better reach the social optimum. From I/NGOs side focusing on the post implementation related activities proper exit strategies and hand over of schemes as well as programs to GOs after the termination of programs should be prioritized.

5.2 Conclusion

There is a need to further strengthen the group approach as a key strategy for enhancing the effectiveness of support services for small farmers. The role of government should shift from one of implementor to that of facilitator and enforcer of laws. Reforms in the agricultural extension system encompass a restructured technology dissemination system, based on a multi-agency system, comprising of the public as well as the private sectors. Innovative, decentralized institutional arrangements need to be promoted to make the extension system farmer responsive and farmer accountable.

Agricultural support services for small farmers demand the participation of all stakeholders including farmers and agricultural development agents. Government is expected to play the role of facilitator and be responsible for regulation, guidance and control. The community will carry out the production process, marketing and distribution. The government would also create an enabling environment for agricultural development. Empowerment of the farming community can be ensured through decentralization of decision-making to local government as well as through the active participation of the community in the planning and implementation of programs and projects. Strengthening agricultural support services can be addressed in a holistic manner ranging from management of food production to food availability, distribution and consumption. Based on several results from the research work it has been seen that DADO as a main agency from GO side to take a lead role for providing the agricultural support services. I/NGOs are working based on the donor interest and lacking the long-term strategies for strengthening the agricultural support services related programs. So, reforms in total system of agricultural support services (Inputs, Extension and Trainings, Markets and Credits) should be prioritized for strengthening the agricultural support services for farmers.

5.3 Recommendations

Designing appropriate policies and strategies to direct bank facilities towards small-scale farmers; one of the most fundamental strategies could be the recognition of the role that micro-credit can play in rural areas. Anticipating a more active role for small-scale farmers in institutions and cooperatives related to the agriculture sector from establishment to management to monitoring. Creating a relative balance in extending support services to urban and rural consumers. Changing the criteria and indices for infrastructure and production investment in rural areas, so that small and medium level villages and households can benefit more. Providing support for the establishment of institutes involved in marketing, marketing research, research and development related to agriculture sector products and investment possibilities. Making necessary amendments to bank laws and regulations, particularly the agriculture bank, concerning the provision of credit to small farmers, with adequate flexibility to adapt bank regulations to production and commercial methods in rural areas. Designing more appropriate policies and actions in rural areas, such as the development of nonagricultural activity and the strengthening and expansion of rural and cottage industries. Establishing, strengthening and supporting NGOs and people's institutions and cooperatives in rural areas, and encouraging the private sector into agricultural activity in rural areas. Carrying out applied research with the aim of separating several types of services linked to each of the sub-sectors of and with respect to sociocultural conditions and demands of rural communities and producers. After this classification, numerous services can be gradually delegated to the private sector and NGOs according to their capacity and capability. Demand side approaches based on service receivers' perspective and Supply side approached based on service providers' perspective are always important to improve governance structure for agricultural support services. Conceptual Framework to improve the governance for agricultural support services is mentioned in Figure 5.1.

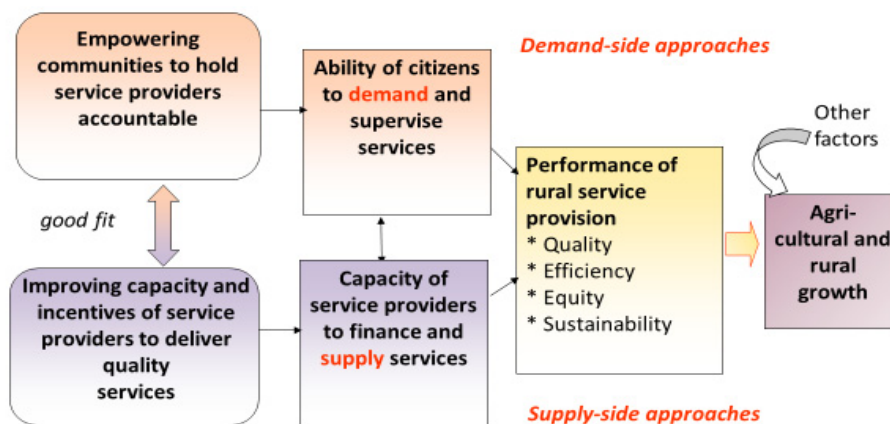


Figure 5.1: Conceptual framework to improve governance for agricultural support services

Institutional arrangement for rural advisory services to strengthen the agricultural support services can be explained with the help of a conceptual framework which is mentioned in Figure 5.2 .

Provision of the service	Financing of the service				
	Public sector	Private sector: Farmers	Private sector: Companies	Third sector: NGOs	Third sector: FBOs
Public sector	Public extension	Fee-for-service extension	Private or third sector contracting extension agents from public sector		
Private sector: Companies	Publicly financed contracts or subsidies to service providers from private or third sector	Privatized extension, farmers pay fees	Information provided with sale of inputs	Extension agents from private company hired by NGOs	FBO contracting extension agent from company
Third sector: Non-governmental organizations- NGOs		Extension agents hired by NGO, farmers pay fees		Extension agents hired by NGO, service provided free of charge	
Third sector: Farmer-based organizations (FBOs)		Extension agents hired by FBO, farmers pay fees		NGO financing extension agents who are employed by FBO	Extension agents hired by FBO, service free to members

Figure 5.2: Conceptual framework of Institutional arrangements for rural advisory services to strengthen agricultural support services

Planning of activities for I/NGOs program should be demand driven. Duplication and overlapping problem of the activities as well as beneficiaries can be solved during the targeting process. Emphasis should be given for creating collaborative and matching funds from related stakeholders to make support services effective and efficient through synergy. The government and the affiliated organizations should focus on policymaking, guidance, effective and efficient monitoring so that services extended by the private sector and NGOs can better reach the social optimum. From I/NGOs side focusing on the post implementation related activities proper exit strategies and hand over of schemes as well as programs to GOs after the termination of programs should be prioritized. From academic point of view other study areas in the district can be considered and the context can be linked with several aspects.

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ANNEXES

Annex I: Household survey questionnaires

A. Background information

1. Name:
2. Age:
3. Sex:
4. Caste:
5. Education: Illiterate/just literate/primary/secondary/higher

B. Agriculture group

1. Are you involved in agriculture group? yes/no
2. If yes, for what purpose are you in the group? 3. Who formed group?
DADO/NGOs/Private
4. What are your major group activities?
5. What are their roles and contributions? Is this different for male and female?
6. Is there any woman in executive member?
7. How often do you have group meeting?
8. What are benefits you get from the group?

C. Agriculture support services (Inputs, Markets, Extension/Training and Credit)

1. Are you getting the support services from DADO and I/NGOs? If yes: what are the types?
From DADO only? From I/NGOs only? From both?
2. Do they support through similar kind of activities? If yes: what are the similarities can you provide some examples?
3. Do the extension workers (JT/JTA from DADO and I/NGOs) also come in the group meeting? If yes how often and what they do?
4. Do they discuss about any agricultural related topic? How often does the office staff visit your village?
5. Are you satisfied with their performance? If yes why, if not why not?
6. How do you mention about your level of satisfaction (on services by DADO)?
a.) Very satisfied b.) Satisfied c.) Not satisfied
7. How do you mention about your level of satisfaction (on services by I/NGOs)?

a.) Very satisfied b.) Satisfied c.) Not satisfied

8. Has the service improved over the last five years? If yes: how and why? If not: why not?
9. Do you often go to the DADO and I/NGOs office? If yes: for what purpose. If not: why not?
10. Do the staffs and focal person from I/NGOs come for following up after the phase out of the project?

Annex II: Key Informant Interview(KII) guidelines

I am Surya Prakash Rijal. I am doing this discussion for master's thesis of Rural Development. Thank you for your participation. I am very interested to hear your valuable opinion on agriculture support services provided by GO and I/NGOs.

Name of Informant:

Address:

Name of Organization:

Position:

Working Since:

Email:

Phone Mobile and Office:

1. Could you please share about the program activities from your organization?
2. Could you please share about some best practices (best on your evaluation) in agriculture support services in Salyan?
3. What do you think are the key issues/problems directly affecting the delivery of agricultural support services to small farmers in Salyan district, particularly, considering the changing environment resulting from the increasing globalization trend and mounting concern for food security and sustainable development?
4. What strategies/measures could you suggest to effectively address these issues/problems, especially considering that government resources allocated to agriculture would most likely be less or not be increasing in the coming years?

Thank you very much for your valuable time.

Annex III: Focused Group Discussion(FGD) guidelines

Thank you for agreeing to participate. We are very interested to hear your valuable opinion on agriculture support services provided by GO and I/NGOs.

- The purpose of this study is to learn about status of agriculture support services provided by service providers and how your group is receiving those services.
- The information you give us is completely confidential, and we will not associate your name with anything you say in the focus group.
- We would like to tape the focus groups so that we can make sure to capture the thoughts, opinions, and ideas we hear from the group. No names will be attached to the focus groups and the tapes will be destroyed as soon as they are transcribed.
- You may refuse to answer any question or withdraw from the study at any time.
- We understand how important it is that this information is kept private and confidential. We will ask participants to respect each other's confidentiality.
- If you have any questions now or after you have completed the questionnaire, you can always contact a study team member like me, or you can call the Uganda project team leaders whose names and phone numbers are on this form.

Thanks for agreeing to be part of the focus group. We appreciate your willingness to participate. I am Surya Prakash Rijal. I am doing this discussion for master's thesis of Rural Development.

Questions

1. Are you involved in agriculture group? yes/no
2. If yes, for what purpose are you in the group? 3. Who formed group?
DADO/NGOs/Private
3. What are your major group activities?
4. What are their roles and contributions? Is this different for male and female?
5. Is there any woman in executive member?
6. How often do you have group meeting?
7. What are benefits you get from the group?
8. Are you getting the support services from DADO and I/NGOs? If yes: what are the types?
From DADO only? From I/NGOs only? From both?
9. Do the extension workers (JT/JTA from DADO and I/NGOs) also come in the group meeting? If yes how often and what they do?
10. Do they discuss about any agricultural related topic? How often does the office staff visit your village?
11. Are you satisfied with their performance? If yes why, if not why not?

12. How do you mention about your level of satisfaction (on services by DADO)?
 - a. Very satisfied b.) Satisfied c.) Not satisfied
13. How do you mention about your level of satisfaction (on services by I/NGOs)?
 - a. Very satisfied b.) Satisfied c.) Not satisfied
14. Do you often go to the DADO and I/NGOs office? If yes: for what purpose. If not: why not?
15. Do the staffs and focal person from I/NGOs come for following up after the phase out of the project?

Thank you so much for coming and sharing your thoughts and opinions.

Annex IV: Map of Salyan district (Source: DADO-Salyan,2017)



Study Area

Annex V: Photo Gallery



Key informant interview with Senior Agriculture Development Officer(left) and focused group discussion with female farmers group members(Right)



Interview with farmer(Left) and participants of training organized by SAAHARA II on saving and group management training(Right)



Farmers showing their produce products



Composite packets of different vegetables seeds provided by SAAHARA II(Left) and Vegetable technology demonstration program through prime minister agriculture modernization project(Right)

Annex VI: Agriculture Service Centers in Salyan

S.N.	ASC Name	VDC	Covering VDCs
1.	Agriculture Service Centre, Kapoorkot	Dhanbang	Dhanbang, Reem, Garpa, Sinbang, Tribeni
2.	Agriculture Service Centre, Bhotechaur	Chayachhetra	Chayachhetra, Siyanikhal, Kobadajhimpe, Dandagaun, Lekh Pokhara and Falabang
3.	Agriculture Service Centre, Tharmare	Tharmare	Tharmare, Pipalmeta, Kotmaula, Kotbar, Shivarath, Damachaur, Banjhkanda, Shidheswori, Bafukhola
4	Agriculture Service Centre, Bhalchaur	Bhalchaur	Bhalchaur, Darmakot, Wadagaun, Marmaparikanda, Jeemali and Dhakadam
5	Agriculture Service Centre, Mulkhola	Mulkhola	Mulkhola, Ghajaripipal, Devsthal, Bame, Swikot and Chadekaranji
6	Agriculture Service Centre, Rampur	Rampur	Kalche, Rampur, Kaprechaur
7	Agriculture Service Centre, Make	Make	Nigalchula, Majhmada, Marke, Sejwaltakura, Khalanga, Hibalchha, Kupende Daha
8.	Agriculture Service Centre, Khabhra	Khabhra	Khabhara, Laxmipur and Karagithi

Source: DADO, Salyan (2072)

Annex VII: Major Market centers in Salyan District

SN	Market Center	Location/VDC	Market Nature
1	Khalanga	District Head Quarter	Administrative Center
2	Shree Nagar	Khalanga	Main Trade/Educational Center
3	Tharmare	Tharmare	Local Market/Educational Center
4	Kapurkot	Dhanawang	Agriculture Product Purchase/Sell Center
5	Sallibazar	Dewasthal	Main Trade Center
6	Lanti	Chayachhetra	Local Market
SN	Market Center	Location/VDC	Market Nature
7	Kharibot	Tharmare	Local Market
8	Luham/Tunibot	Tribeni	Local Market

9	Bangelakuri	Shivarath	Local Market
10	Mokhala	Banjkada	Local Market
11	Kalakheth	Tharmar	Local Market
12	Ram Bazar	Kavra	Local Market
13	Dhorchaur	Siddeshwori	Local Market
14	Sahutole/Duldhara Pokhara	Sejwaktakura	Local Market
15	Syani Pipli	Kalagaun	Local Market
16	Chyura	Mulkhola	Local Market
17	Baluwasangrahi/Raikar	Manjhkanda	Local Market
18	Dhorpipal	Manjkanda	Local Market
19	Sunauli Bazar	Ganjaripipal	Local Market
20	Barala	Kajeri	Local Market/Tourist Area
21	Shital Bazar	Rim	Local Market
22	Naula Bazar	Marke	Local Market
23	Maulahale Bazar	Bhalchaur	Local Market
24	Pharula Chaur	Bhalchaur	Local Market
25	Dobhan Bazar	Bafukhola	Local Market
26	Putali Bazar	Rampur	Local Market

Source: Annual District Development Plan Salyan- Fiscal year 2070/71