

NARDF Technical Paper Series Report

This is the precise form of the Project Completion Report based on scientific writing for wide circulation through different media.

Abstract

The project was conducted for commercialization of seed production and its entrepreneurship development in Saptari district of Nepal during Bhadra, 2068 to Shrawan, 2070. Project area located in Saptari district of Sagarmatha zone and eastern development region. There is 72,428 ha cultivated land here. Among cultivated land, annually irrigated land is 28,624 ha (35%) and seasonally irrigated land is 17,000 ha (20%). There is 42°C and 7°C temperature as maximum and minimum respectively. Annual average rainfall is 2558.6. literacy rate 49.24% of which male and female literacy is 65.09% and 34.91% respectively. There is 6 VDCs and 6 seed producing farmer groups (one in each VDC) in the project area. HHs population is 190 within the project area of which male and female are 55% and 45% respectively. About 69.5% population involved in agriculture as major occupation. There is an average land holding is 36.1 kattha, of which 33.66 kattha is as their own ownership and 2.5 kattha as rent. OBC is dominating ethnic (62.2%) in the project area. Average land use under seed production work is 14 kattha. Farmer's seed production experience is 3-14 yrs in the project area. Cropping system under project area is paddy-vegt – vegt, paddy-vegt-pulses and vegt- vegt- vegt as a major one. Net profit from seed production is NRs 500- 5000 /kattha. In Okra, both area and production is more than project's target. Similarly, Tomato, pumpkin, Masuro and Mung having more area than that of project's target. As compare to project's targeted area(44 ha) and production of seed (38.6 mt), the total area(75.5 ha) and production of seed (53.84 mt) was done more. Market chain is small and profit oriented. Market margin is NRs 80-2000 and producer's share is 20-60%. The factors affecting seed production is climate as major one and others are supply of agri. Inputs and technical supports. The problems related to marketing are low seasonal price, lack of market knowledge and price difference inbetween farmgate and retailer price. Commercialization of seed production needs marketing, training, price policy, processing and certification.

Keyword

30 Kattha = 1 ha, 1000kg =1 mt, VDC = Village Development Committee.

1. Introduction

The project "Uplifting Farmers Income through improved vegetable and pulse Seed Production in Kalyanpur, Maleth, Sambhunath, Joginiya, Ko. Madhepura, and Bathnaha VDCs of Saptary District" has approved an agreement has also been signed on August 24, 2011. The project will be implemented in the six VDC of Saptary district. The project will conduct inception meeting, group formation, baseline survey and observation and study visit, monitoring and evaluation, stakeholders workshop, publication and video documentary production and distribution. All the activities will be based on improved vegetable and pulse production technologies.

Objective of the Project

The overall objective of the project is to transfer commercial seed production technology to the farmers of locally feasible crops. The project aims to produce quality improved seed, maintain supply, develop entrepreneurship and increase income. These demonstration activities will be conducted in the farmer's field with the help of experts.

The other important objectives of the project is to supply quality seeds to the farmers by doing grading,

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processing and packaging, to reduce the poverty level by increasing income level of that communities.

Project Location

Project location will be Kalyanpur, Maleth, Sambhunath, Joginiya, Ko. Madhepura, and Bathnaha VDCs of Saptary district.

Collaboration and Partnership

The project is collaborative in which major collaboration for the implementation of the activities will be District Agriculture Development Office, Saptary. However, technical collaboration will be done with RARC, Tarahara, Seed Testing Laboratory, Jhumka, CAA, Saptary and Community Development Centre, Saptary. However, participating farmers of six groups will be the major collaborative partners who will implement all the activities in their field and participate in the training. They will also contribute 20% of total cost of the inputs as cash

Project Monitoring

Project monitoring will be done by project and collaborators team and outsider team. The schedule is generally proposed twice a quarter for project team and once a quarter for outsider team to evaluate the work done. The monitoring by the NARDF will be done as per their own schedule.

Expected Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries

Primary target and beneficiary are 125 households of Kalyanpur, Maleth, Sambhunath, Joginiya, Ko. Madhepura, and Bathnaha VDCs of Saptary district because of their direct involvement. All relevant stakeholders - vegetables and pulse seed producers group will be involved in project activities implementing such as technology transfer, marketing information collection. These stakeholders will not be only trained to adopt the improved seed production but also effective linking rural production to sustainable income generating enterprise by the project intervention. It also generates employment to the poor farmers, labors and landless which contributes to reduce poverty and reduces outflow of human and capital resource.

The secondary beneficiaries are government organizations, extension workers, program planners, traders and other line agencies like agro-vets and marketers. The household of Kalyanpur, Maleth, Sambhunath, Joginiya, Ko. Madhepura, and Bathnaha VDCs of Saptary district which comprises of 600 will also be the secondary beneficiaries who will see and adopt the technologies from their neighbors who will be producing improved seed in their village. Out of these beneficiaries, small scale farmers and landless farmers will be directly benefited while the government organizations, concerned local institutions and surrounding villages will be benefited indirectly. The project will prioritize the low income groups such as poor, marginalized Dalit, Janjati, Maddhesi, and women farmers for the maximum benefit that would be able to initiate towards seed production farming in their area after accomplishment of the target outputs of the project.

2. Materials and methods (conceptual framework, data, model, methodology)1 ?

Selection of Seed production area :

Kalyanpur, Maleth, Sambhunath, Joginiya, Ko. Madhepura, and Bathnaha VDCs of Saptary district were selected purposively.

Selection of Seed growers :

The interested seed growers and well experienced one were selected and contract made.

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Sources of data :

The primary data were collected from the seed grower farmers and secondary from DADO, Saptari.

Survey design and data collection procedure :

Interview schedule design, pre testing, field survey were made under technical supports of collaborators.

Methods and techniques of data analysis :

The collected data were edited and the local units of measurements were standardized into the scientific one. The data were analysed by using descriptive tools like frequencies, percentage, means and whatever applicable.

The followings were the analysis performed : Socio-demographic and farm characteristics, cost of production, gross margin, and household income analysis.

3. Results

The key results are as below,

- Projects program, seed production and selling, achievements of implementation informed to major stakeholders through different seminars, poster, pamphlets, broadcastings, and interactions.
- Improved seed production technologies transferred through different training at different stages of seed production and field visits.
- Improved seed produced at different project location as contract made with seed growing farmers.
- Supply quality local improved seed and it's selling made so easier by purchasing all quality seeds with 20% additional price of its original market price.

4. Discussion

Projects program, seed production and selling, achievements of implementation informed to major stakeholders.

- All the line agencies were involved from beginning.
- All the seed producing farmers of the project area were informed about the project's objectives and its activities.
- Project's surroundings were also informed about the project's achievement to attract in.

Improved seed production technologies transferred.

- Lunched program in 6 seed producing groups of 6 VDCs (one group in each VDC) comprising 125 farmers.
- They all were well informed the technical knowhow about the seed production.
- Facilitated to run seed production after project completion.

Improved seed produced.

- They all were provided agricultural inputs in time.
- Made contract papers.

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- Seed produced 53.84 mt as compared to project's target of 38.6 mt.

Supply quality local improved seed and it's selling.

- The laboratory test made time.
- All produced seeds were purchased by Sonai Seed Store and Supplier with additional price ie 20% more price than market prevailing price.
- Supply made easier and timely in local market.

5. Conclusion and Implication

The conclusions and implications are as below,

- The quality seed production is needed.
- Marketing system is strengthened to have external markets.
- Availability of Basic seeds (C1 seeds) and other inputs in appropriate quantity and time.
- Price support policy to have commercialization of seed production.

6. Acknowledgement

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7. References

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