

IPROMO Training ON

Promoting Sustainable Farming in Mountain Regions

Introduction presentation

Lipy Adhikari

Research Associate

International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) 8 July 2014

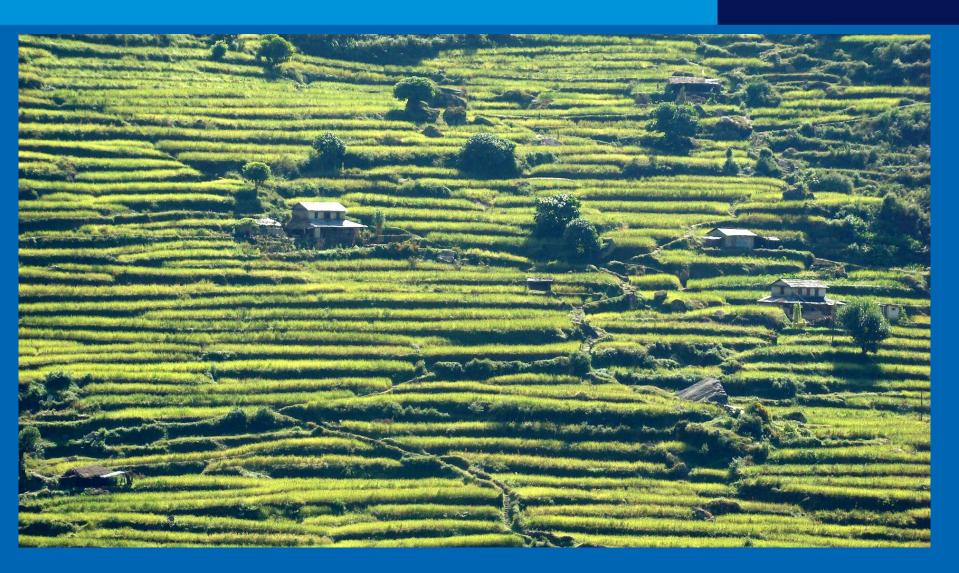
My Introduction



- Myself:
 - Kathmandu University, B.Sc/ M.Sc
 Environment Science

- Climate Change Program Officer-IDS
- Research Associate, ICIMOD





Udayan Mishra, ICIMOD

ICIMOD



Udayan Mishra, ICIMOD

ICIMOD



Udayan Mishra, ICIMOD

Kathmandu





Udayan Mishra, ICIMOD

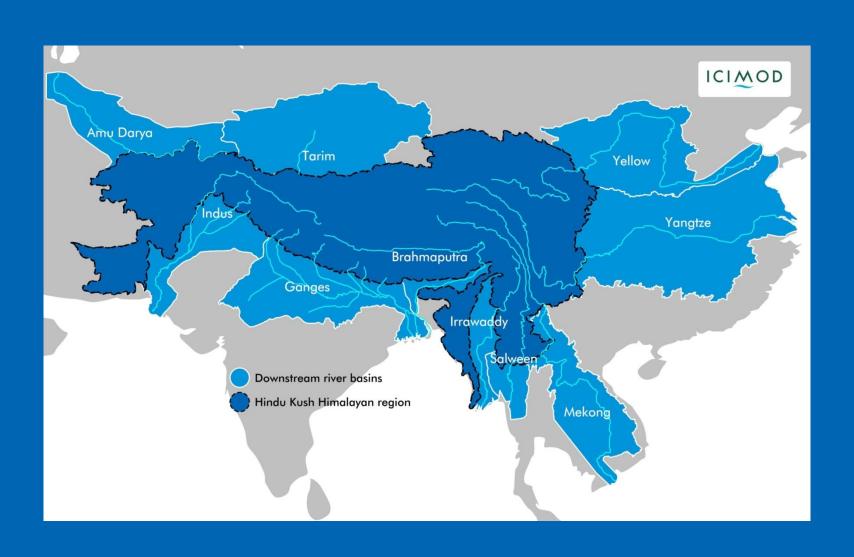
Presentation Outline



- > Introduction
 - **✓**ICIMOD
 - ✓ Himalica
- >Current Work
- Importance of Traditional Farming for Climate Change Adaptation
- Findings: India, Bhutan Nepal
- > Rice Fever
- > Conclusion

HKH Region with River Basins





ICIMOD Headquarter



http://www.icimod.org/

Jitendra Bajracharya, ICIMOD

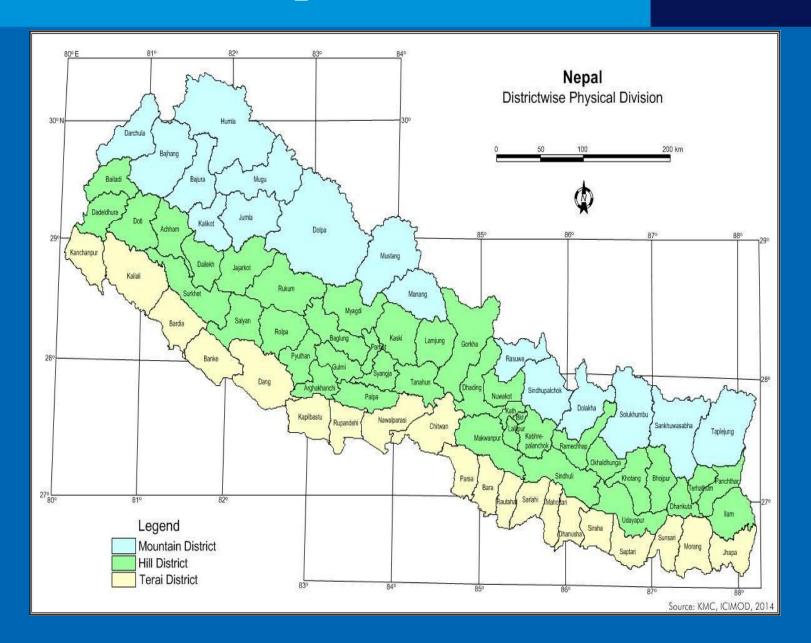
HIMALICA Programme



Rural Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation in the Himalayas (Himalica)

http://www.icimod.org/?q=11895





Current Work



- 1. Policy Component
- GCCA

Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan

Current Work



- 2. Manuscript Prepared
 - Climate Change Impacts on Food Security in the Mountains: A Case Study of Hindu Kush Himalayas
- Food Security -HKH Region
- Climate Change Food Price
- Climate Change Declining Traditional Farming
- Declining Traditional Farming -Increasing Food Price - HKH

Current Work



- 3. Traditional Farming: Importance for CCA
- Locally Adapted Agriculture System- Community security, Agro-biodiversity
- ➤ Indigenous Knowledge
- > Minimize Risk, Stabilizes Yield
- ➤ Adapt Potential Threat of CC
- ➤ Banjara Farming System

Buckwheat





Nabin Baral, Nawalparasi

Buckwheat





Nabin Baral

Millets



- ✓ Cultivated: millennia
- ✓ Adaptive- wide range (Dida/ Devos, 2006)
- ✓ Resistant- Pests/Disease(FAO/ ICRISAT, 1996)
- ✓ Nutritious
- ✓ Finger Millet- Rice
- ✓ Anemia

Millets





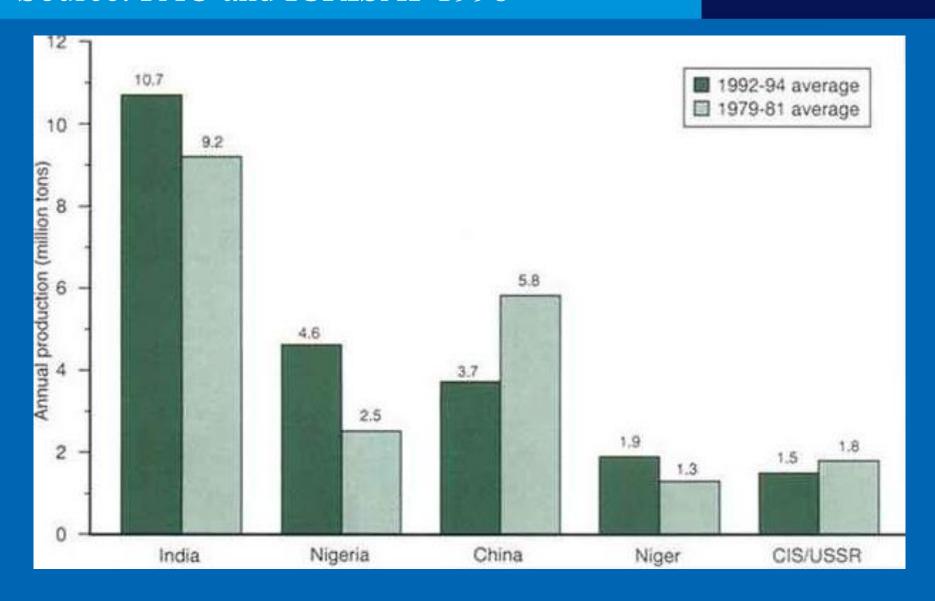
Millet Field, Pokhara



Jitendra Bajracharya, ICIMOD

Traditional Farming: Importance for CCA Source: FAO and ICRISAT 1996





India



- ✓ Millets gradually replaced
- ✓ Practical, economic, cultural
- ✓ Wheat, rice, oilseeds (Kumar et.al, 2009)
- ✓ Wheat- Raise Bread
- ✓ Rice-Hard Texture (cook, dehusk) (Dida and Devos, 2006)
- ✓ Cash Crop(Saxena, 2005)
- ✓ Uttarakhand- Declining

Bhutan



Multiple Cropping

- ✓ Rice, wheat, maize, barley, buckwheat and Millets
- ✓ Rice- Most Important (Katwal)
- ✓ Participatory Varietal Selection (PVS), breeding activities- Research Centers in Bhutan
- ✓ Locally adapted rice varieties
- ✓ Resistant to CC

Case Study- Nepal

ICIMOD

Udayapur:

- Paddy, Maize, Wheat
- Wheat- low selling price
- Migration-low labor
- Less agriculture
- Livestock
- Increase Rice- staple, taste, income

Udayapur



Community managed irrigation system

Bhaskar Singh Karky, 2013 ICIMOD



Lipy Adhikari, ICIMOD

Udayapur





Lipy Adhikari, ICIMOD

Rice Fever- Nepal



- Changed-Consumption Pattern
- Coarse Rice- main food source (WFP, 2008)
- More energy/ protein (Lu and Chang 1980, cited in Cambridge)
- At least 1 meal Incomplete
- Export / imports compared: 1975/76-1993/1994
- Total production -upward trend
- Annual growth rate -1.65% in 18 years (Pokhrel).

Rice Fever- Nepal

ICIMOD



Jitendra Bajracharya, ICIMOD

Conclusion



- Awareness- Importance of TC
- Farmers- Incentives
- Government Policies
- Government Support
- Increase in diet

THANK YOU





Jitendra Bajracharya, ICIMOD