

TRAINING NEPALESE IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Second Annual Report
to the
United States Agency for International Development
by the
Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

October 1, 1978 - September 30, 1979

(Grant No. AID/ASIA-G-1199)

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Kathmandu, Nepal

October 1979

The following abbreviations are used for various institutions throughout this report:

| | |
|--------|--|
| HMG | His Majesty's Government of Nepal |
| MFAI | Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Irrigation |
| PACD | Planning and Coordination Division (MFAI) |
| EPAD | Evaluation & Project Analysis Division (MFAI) |
| DA | Department of Agriculture (MFAI) |
| FAMSD | Food & Agricultural Marketing Services Dept. (MFAI) |
| ADB | Agricultural Development Bank (MFAI) |
| AIC | Agricultural Inputs Corporation (MFAI) |
| APROSC | Agricultural Projects Services Centre (MFAI) |
| ICP | Integrated Cereals Project (USAID/DA) |
| NFC | Nepal Food Corporation (MFAI) |
| NPC | National Planning Commission |
| USAID | U.S. Agency for International Development |
| A/D/C | Agricultural Development Council |

INTRODUCTION

On September 30, 1976, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID/Washington) and the Agricultural Development Council, Inc. (A/D/C-New York) signed a Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) Grant (Grant No. AID/Asia-G-1199) to provide partial support for a project on "Training Nepalese in Agricultural Research and Development Planning" for a period of five years. Counting from the date of this Grant signing, this Project is exactly three years old.^{1/}

The total budget for this 5-year Project as estimated in 1976 was \$ 1.5 million of which the USAID share was over \$ 1.14 million and the A/D/C share, \$ 0.36 million. The financial commitments by USAID and A/D/C for the first three years were \$ 660,170 and \$ 213,519 respectively.

The progress of work of the Project can be seen in the semi-annual reports and annual reports submitted to the USAID by the A/D/C on the agreed dates.^{2/} The third annual

^{1/} The letter of Agreement between the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Irrigation (MFAI) of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Agricultural Development Council to implement this Project was signed on October 21, 1976.

^{2/} The first semi-annual report, October 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977, was submitted in April 1977. The first annual report, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977, was submitted in December 1977 including the minutes of the first annual review meeting in October 17, 1977. The second semi-annual report, October 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978, was submitted in April 1978. Following the Second Annual Review held in November 20, 1978, the Second Annual Report, October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978, was submitted in December 1978. Again the third semi-annual report, October 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979, was submitted in April 1979.

report, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979, will not repeat what had already been reported in the first two annual reports but will highlight some activities initiated in the first half of the third year.

A separate financial report covering the expenditures of the first three-year period will be submitted directly to USAID/W by the A/D/C Office in New York.

Objectives

The main objectives of this Project as stated in the Grant Agreement were:

"to provide partial support for a program (1) to train Nepalese in agricultural research and development planning and (2) to assist HMG to develop the institutional capacity to make more productive use of (a) human and physical resource endowments, and (b) the new technical knowledge that is becoming available through the Integrated Cereals Project to expand agricultural production and improve the well-being of the people living in rural areas."

The specific objectives of the Grant were stated as:

"to initiate research on selected problems of agricultural and rural development; and to expand the capacity of Nepalese institutions to conduct research on which to base public decisions."

For the first three years, the Projects programs were prepared following closely the above stated objectives with one exception. The (b) part of objective (2) was postponed to be carried out in the last two years. The reasons are: (1) the ICP has established its own socio-economic unit conducting production system studies, which this Project

should not duplicate and (2) this Project will be in a better position to make more productive use of available technical knowledge generated by the ICP from 1980.

Staffing

For the first two years, this Project was understaffed. Dr. William M. Bateson, A/D/C Associate, who was in charge of this Project from the beginning, took up another assignment in December 1977. Dr. Veit Burger, Research Specialist, joined this Project only in September 1977. Dr. Shao-er Ong, then the A/D/C Associate in Thailand, paid periodic visits to Nepal between February and July 1978. He became the full-time A/D/C Associate for Nepal beginning late August 1978.

After his joining, Dr. Ong worked very closely with Dr. Burger to get the Project programs moving. As far as manpower of this Project is concerned, only from the third year, A/D/C has the full strength of staffing consisting of two members.

Cooperation

As this is a HMG/AID/ADC Project, close cooperation among these three agencies in policy formulation, program implementation and management control becomes essential. In the third year, the spirit of working together as partners was strongly stressed. To this end, a total of six joint meetings was held to exchange views on the initiation of new program activities and to assess the progress in the implementation of various project programs.

An informal meeting of representatives of the EPAD, APRCSC, USAID/N and A/D/C was held at the APRCSC Conference Room on October 22, 1978 to discuss the means in accelerating the progress of this project programs. In this meeting, all representatives were unanimously agreed that it will be useful to hold regular joint monthly meetings. Due to many unforeseen reasons, these joint meetings could not be held at monthly interval. The first one was held on December 26, 1978; the second one on January 22, 1979; and the third one on March 30, 1979. Minutes of those three meetings were included in the Semi-annual Report, October 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979, as Appendices I, II and III.

The fourth joint meeting was held at the APRCSC Conference Room on May 24, 1979. The fifth one was postponed until October 10, 1979 which was held in the Secretary's Office to discuss the programs and budgets for the next two years. Minutes of the fourth and fifth meetings are listed as Appendices I and II of this Third Annual Report.

Based on the original objectives of this Project and the suggestions made at the Second Annual Review Meeting held in November 1978, programs proposed and discussed during those joint meetings all centered on the following three areas:

- 1) the provision of degree and non-degree training facilities for a selected group of young professionals to increase their individual competence and to enable them to contribute more to nation-building schemes.

- 2) the conduct of problem-solving research on emerging issues related to agricultural and rural development to generate new knowledge on which to base policy decisions; and
- 3) the organizing of a series of seminars, workshops and study tours to get as many HMG officers as possible involved and exposed to the development process of transforming traditional agriculture into a modern one.

This report will summarize the progress of works in these three major areas.

Training

Training is the most important component of this Project. Without an adequate number of trained manpower, it will not be possible to conduct meaningful programs on research and development planning.

The degree training consists of Master's level studies in Asian Universities, and Ph.D. level training in the United States. Non-degree training consists of short-course, in-service training, either in or outside of Nepal.

It has to be pointed out that A/D/C initiated a degree training program in Nepal already in 1971. When this Project started in 1976, the USAID grant provided this Project with one Ph.D. fellowship each year from 1977 for three years and four M.A. fellowships each year also from 1977 for four years. In addition, A/D/C using own limited resources, provides additional M.A. and Ph.D. fellowships to Nepal.

On non-degree training, the Project has organized one training course in Kathmandu in March and has approved to send one officer from APRCSC to receive short course training in India from October 1979 to March 1980.

Master's Level Training:

As of September 30, 1979, the A/D/C Asian Fellowship Program has approved 36 fellowships for young rural social scientists from Nepal to receive Master's level training from leading universities in Asia and Australia (Appendix III). This is a pretty impressive number for a small country like Nepal. Of those 36 fellowships, nine fellowships were awarded by A/D/C before this Project was started.

Of these 36 fellows, 15 have completed their studies, 15 are studying and 6 have been approved but will start their studies in early 1980.

Among those 15 fellows who have completed their studies, only one fellow from ADB/N didn't return to Nepal and has now emmigrated to Canada. Two fellows, one from ADB/N and the other from MFAI, returned to Nepal first, and again received A/D/C awards for working towards a Ph.D. degree in the U.S.A.

The remaining 12 fellows are all holding important posts in their respective parent organizations as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Department of Agriculture (MFAI) | 2 |
| APRCSC | 5 |
| Tobacco Development Corporation (Ministry of Industry) | 1 |
| ADB/N | 3 |
| CEDA (Centre for Economic Development and Administration) | 1 |
| Total | <u>12</u> |

The parent organizations, of those 15 fellows who are presently studying at various universities, are listed below:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| National Planning Commission (NPC) | 1 |
| APROSC | 7 |
| ADB/N (MFAI) | 4 |
| CEDA (Tribhuvan University) | 1 |
| FAMSD (MFAI) | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 15 |

These 6 fellows who will start their studies in 1980 come from the following institutions:

| | |
|--|----------|
| APROSC | 1 |
| ADB/N | 2 |
| Department of Agriculture (MFAI) | 1 |
| Agricultural Inputs Corporation (AIC/MFAI) | 1 |
| Nepal Food Corporation (NFC/MFAI) | <u>1</u> |
| Total | 6 |

Institutions which up to now have benefitted from the A/D/C fellowship program at the Master's level are listed below:

| | |
|---|----|
| Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MFA) | 1 |
| Department of Agriculture (DA) | 3 |
| Agricultural Projects Services Centre (APROSC) | 13 |
| Tobacco Development Corporation (TDC) | 1 |
| Agricultural Development Bank (ADB/N) | 11 |
| Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA) | 2 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| National Planning Commission (NPC) | 1 |
| Department of Food and Agricultural Marketing Services (FAMSD) | 2 |
| Agricultural Inputs Corporation (AIC) | 1 |
| Nepal Food Corporation (NFC) | <u>1</u> |
| Total | 36 |

Ph.D. Level Training:

A/D/C has awarded 5 Ph.D. fellowships to Nepal (Appendix IV). One fellow has completed his studies and returned to Nepal while four are still studying. Among these five fellows, only one fellow who left for U.S.A. in June 1979 is a grantee under the USAID share of this Project fund.

Two of the fellows, who are now studying in USA, were former A/D/C Master's level awardees. The one who has returned is now the Chief of the Economic Analysis Division of the Department of Food and Agricultural Marketing Services of MFAI. He has also been seconded by the National Planning Commission and the Economic Commission for undertaking development planning programs.

Two candidates have been nominated by APROSC in March 1979 to be considered for Ph.D. fellowships. The result of selection will be known in late November.

Non-degree Training:

- (1) Training Course on Statistical Framework for Monitoring Rural Area Development.

A three-week in-service training course on "Statistical Framework for Monitoring Rural Area Development Projects"

was organized by the Training Division of APROSC from February 26 to March 16, 1979 with this Project support. As many as 20 trainee-participants from different agencies with good academic backgrounds and working experiences attended this course. Details of this training program has been covered in the Semi-annual Report, October 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979.

(2) Training Course on Computer Programming.

The training on Computer Programming for two programmers from APROSC under the guidance of Dr. Veit Burger was started since the early part of the third year of this Project. To provide more advanced training for these two programmers and to prepare for a training course on Computer Programming to potential users of the MFAI related agencies, this Project has engaged Mrs. Sukehiro Hasegawa as training program coordinator since July 1979. Mrs. Hasegawa will be responsible to train them on the proper storage, retrieval and documentation of data sets and programs.

From USAID grant, the Project has acquired a Hewlett-Packard HP 9825 mini-computer to be used for a more speedy and complex analysis of data collected for research and project feasibility studies. This planned training course not only will impart technical knowledge to trainees on how to use this HP computer but also will train them on the processing of data collected from different research activities under this Project.

(3) Training Course on Research Methodology.

Another training course for two weeks on research methodology has been proposed which if conditions permit, will be organized before the end of this year.

On non-degree training abroad, the Project will support Mr. Krishna P. Devkota, a senior accountant of APROSC, to participate in a 5-month training course on "Management Education Programme" at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA) from October 28, 1979 to March 28, 1980. The IIMA only accepts participants with good academic standing and long working experience for this course with an aim not only to provide basic knowledge of various aspect of management but also to develop overall problem-solving and implementation skills including an ability to exercise management judgement. If this course proves to be useful, the Project may consider to send more senior officers for such training later.

Research

An important component of this Project is the conduct of problem-solving research. The basic principle underlying every selected research activity is to provide training opportunities to co-workers on research methodology, data analysis, and recommendations for policy considerations.

In the Second Annual Report, October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978, a proposed research training program for the third year was included as Appendix IV. We have followed very closely with this proposal. Due to constraints in the availability of trained manpower, only three research activities have been carried out.

Job Satisfaction:

This research activity started in April 1978 and should have been completed in February 1979 but the final draft report was actually ready only in July 1979. A team of 7 HMG officials under the leadership of Mr. Tek Bahadur Shrestha, Economist of MFAI, undertook this study with the assistance of two A/D/C consultants, Dr. Titaya Suvanajata and Dr. Vudhichai Chamnong both from the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), Bangkok.

After consultation, the original topic of the research proposal on "Job Satisfaction of Agricultural Graduates under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Irrigation" has been changed to "Job Environment and Job Consciousness of Agricultural Graduates under the MFAI".

The information of this study was mainly based on the response given by 307 officer incumbents who were randomly selected from 18 sample districts throughout the Kingdom. Many interesting relationships have been found between the job environment and job consciousness. The findings of this study provide a wealth of useful information for HMG to improve the job environment and consciousness for employees particularly working in the hill areas.

After getting the approval from HMG, the Project plans to publish this report for public use.

Livestock Production:

An research activity on Socio-economic Aspect of Livestock Production in Western Hill and Mountain Areas of Nepal was started in February 1979. Researchers assisting

Dr. Veit Burger in this activity included Mr. Ram Milan Upadhyay, Livestock Specialist of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Laxman Gautam, an Economist of MFAI, and three research assistants from APROSC.

Five sites in the hills and mountains of the Western Development Region were selected. Each site is dominated by one species of livestock but all animals on a farm have been studied. These sites are:

| | |
|---------|---|
| Syangja | - two sites, one for buffalo and one for cattle |
| Kaski | - sheep |
| Gorkha | - sheep |
| Tanahu | - goats |
| Manang | - yak and chawri-based animal husbandry |

After identifying villages to be studied in March, the team worked out the methodology of ward and household selection. Ward level and household selection were finalized in April. In the same month, the team trained the enumerators and pretested the questionnaires at Khairanitar. Data collection has been completed in early July. The Project is presently in the stage of data analysis.

To exchange information on livestock production studies, Dr. Veit Burger spent 2½ days with the Winrock International Livestock Research and Training Center in Mirrilton, Arkansas, U.S.A. during the latter part of August. It is hoped that findings of this study could be used for a joint Winrock/ADC sponsored workshop or seminar or training session on livestock related economics.

Hill Agriculture:

The hill and mountain areas of Nepal where 60 percent of the Kingdom's population live and where incomes are considerably below the national average is the main focus of this Project's research activities. In March 1979, Dr. Bekha Lal Maharjan, A/D/C fellow and Chief of Economic Analysis Division of the Department of Food and Agricultural Marketing Services of MFAI, together with Dr. Shao-er Ong, A/D/C Associate, initiated a study on "Development Potential in Hill Agriculture in Nepal". The FAMSD assigned 6 staff members and hired eight field enumerators to work on this research activity with the Project's support.

Four panchayats, one in each Development Region, were selected in April. Questionnaires were prepared at the same time. One research assistant and two field enumerators started their field survey in each panchayat in early May. They interviewed 25 farmers in each panchayat. In total, 100 farmers were interviewed in four panchayats.

Dr. Ong and Dr. Maharjan visited Chautara Panchayat of Sindhupalchok District in the Central Development Region and Dalchum Panchayat of Syangja District in the Western Development Region in May and Bokhim Panchayat of Bhojpur District in the Eastern Development Region in early June. He and Mr. Kumar Upadhaya of FAMSD visited the Dipayal Panchayat of Doti District in the Far Western Development Region during the middle of June. While in the field, they assisted and guided the field workers in conducting their surveys. The field work was completed in early July before the arrival of monsoon.

Under the direction of Dr. Maharjan, data analysis was done in July and August. He and his team members immediately started to prepare the survey report. Two-thirds of the draft report has been written. It is expected that the whole draft report would be ready before the end of October.

This study is the beginning of a series of other research activities in the hill and mountain areas in Nepal. The A/D/C under its Regional Research and Training Program contemplates to organize a Regional Seminar on the same topic for Southeast Asian countries sometimes in 1980. Findings of this study will be a good input for this seminar.

Seminars

According to the proposed program for the third year of this Project (Appendix III of the Second Annual Report, October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978), APROSC will organize four seminars in four interrelated topics and EPAD will organize one seminar at the Ministry level and three seminars on the same theme at the Regional level. Due to unforeseen reasons, only two seminars were organized by APROSC and one seminar organized by EPAD.

APROSC Seminars:

- (1) Seminar on Water Management and Control at the Farm Level in Nepal.

This seminar was held from 25 to 27 October, 1978 with 29 participants from various agencies under MFAI. Six

papers were presented and discussed. The Seminar report was published by APROSC in July 1979.

(2) Seminar on Farm Resource Allocation for
Efficient Crop and Livestock Systems in Nepal.

This seminar was organized from 28 to 30 January 1979 with 35 participants. Seven papers were presented and discussed touching on various problems related to the integration of crop and livestock systems in both hills and terai. APROSC will publish this Seminar report in late 1979.

Details of the above two seminars had been reported in the Semi-annual Report, October 1, 1978 to March 30, 1979, Appendices VIII, IX, X and XI.

EPAD Seminar:

(1) Seminar of Interagency Cooperation in Program
Planning, Implementation and Evaluation at
the Ministry Level.

This important seminar was held from 17 to 18 May 1979 in Kathmandu at the Ministry level with 40 participants. It was important because the Minister, the Assistant Minister, the Secretary and heads of all agencies of MFAI, members of the National Planning Commission, key personnel from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home and Panchayat, Ministry of Land Reform, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Water and Power and Ministry of Forest, and representatives from USAID/N, UNDP, FAO and A/D/C were involved with the seminar programs (Appendices V and VI).

Four papers related to the Ministry's administration efficiency were presented and discussed plus a panel discussion on How to Strengthen the Interagency Cooperation and Coordination in Program Planning, Implementation and Evaluation. It was the first seminar supported by the Project that topics discussed had been reported by the Rising Nepal, the English Daily, in details.

Proceedings of this Seminar will be published by the EPAD before long.

- (2) Seminars on Interagency Cooperation and Coordination in Program Planning, Implementation and Evaluation at the Regional Level.

According to the original plan, EPAD will sponsor three regional seminars in cooperation with the Regional Directorates of Agriculture in the Eastern Development Region, the Western Development Region and the Far Western Development Region. Seminars at the regional level tends to strengthen the cooperation and coordination among agencies in the field in carrying out their work programs. It would also provide opportunities for field workers to express their views in program planning, implementation and evaluation.

Under the EPAD auspices, three informal meetings with four Regional Directors of Agriculture were held; one in March, one in late May and one in early June. The Regional Directors agreed to hold such seminars during the dry season from November 1979 to April 1980.

From the A/D/C core budget, the Project sponsored a study tour of four weeks for Mr. R.B. Singh, Senior Technical Advisor of MFAI, to study the coordination of agricultural development programs in planning, implementation and evaluation in Korea, Japan, Hong Kong and Thailand. Mr. Singh left Kathmandu on June 30 and returned to Kathmandu on July 27.

Due to the time limit, Mr. Singh concentrated his observations on the Samual Movement (New Village Movement) in Korea, irrigation projects in Japan, vegetable and fish cooperatives in Hong Kong and hill agriculture in Chiangmai Thailand. Mr. Singh was satisfied with the arrangements made for his visits in these four countries.

Personnel Changes

During the third year of this Project, there was no change in A/D/C staffing. However, some significant changes in personnel closely related to the work of this Project did occur particularly during the second half of the third year in HMG, APROSC and USAID/N.

H.M.G.:

- (1) Mr. M.P. Upadhyaya was appointed as Secretary of the MFAI and Chairman of APROSC's Board in late January 1979. He relinquished his chairmanship of the APROSC Board in April and was transferred to the National Planning Commission in August.

- (2) A new Cabinet was formed in April. Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri was appointed as the Minister of MFAI.
- (3) In early June, the Cabinet was dissolved and a new Cabinet was formed. Mr. Bijaya Prakash Thebe was appointed as the new Minister of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MFA). The Department of Irrigation, Hydrology and Meteorology, formerly under the MFAI, was transferred to the Ministry of Water and Power.
- (4) Mr. B.B. Khadka was appointed as the new Secretary of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MFA) in August.

APROSC:

- (1) Dr. T.N. Pant, former Executive Director of APROSC was transferred to the Ministry of Finance in February.
- (2) Dr. Ram P. Yadav, former Deputy Director of APROSC, was appointed by the APROSC Board as the new Executive Director of APROSC in early April.
- (3) Mr. B.B. Khadka, Senior Technical Advisor and Joint Secretary of MFAI, was elected as the Chairman of APROSC Board in April.

USAID/N:

- (1) Mr. John Wilson, Chief of Agriculture Division, returned to Washington in December 1978.
- (2) Mr. Julius Coles, Assistant Director, was transferred to Africa in February 1979.
- (3) Mr. William Nance, Program Officer, joined in February.
- (4) Dr. Douglas R. Pickett, Chief of Agriculture and Resource Conservation Division, joined in late April.
- (5) Mr. Staley Pitts, Agricultural Officer, retired in June.
- (6) Mr. John Huxtable, Agricultural Officer, joined in late September.

Future Program of Work

From less than two years of working experience with this Project, both Dr. Veit Burger and Dr. Shao-er Ong enjoy the opportunity of learning by doing. Through seminars, they make friends with HMG officials. In conducting field research, they get acquainted with farmers, topography and problems in both hills and terai. Under the spirit of working together as partners, they receive very close cooperation and support from both HMG and USAID/N. Time is riped for them to launch more ambitious programs in the next two years.

Due to the uncertainty on the extension of USAID grant for the last two years before Burger and Ong took their annual leave in late July, no formal discussion with HMG officials on the expanded programs had been held. Only in August when they learned in New York that the USAID will consider budget requirements for the last two years, they immediately approached the HMG to identify the areas where this Project can make the optimum contribution after their return in September.

The HMG has put forward their suggestions during the visit of Dr. A. Russell Stevenson, A/D/C Secretary-Treasurer, in early October. Their proposals were discussed in the Fifth Joint Monthly Meeting of HMG/AID/ADC representatives held at the Secretary Office on October 10, 1979. Minutes of this meeting, including HMG proposals, are shown in Appendix II of this Report.

Major proposals having budgetary implications include (1) the support of 10 Master's level fellowships and 2 Ph.D. level fellowships, (2) the conduct of research activities in the areas of water management at the farm level, the natural resources management in the hill areas, the food and nutrition policy related to intra and interregional trade of agricultural products and the creation of rural employment opportunities and (3) the organizing of seminars, workshops and non-degree in-service training programs to strengthen the capacity of MFA staff.

Should these proposals be fully implemented, the costs of implementation could absorb or surpass the original budget estimate of this 5-year project. Before getting the final commitment by USAID, we will start some selected programs in these areas as proposed.

Further discussions with HMG on the details in program planning and implementation need at least a period of four or five weeks. We will submit a detailed proposal of program of work for the next two years before the end of November.

Agricultural Development Council, Inc.
 Reporting Period: April 1, 1979 - September 30, 1979
 Grant AID/Asia-G-1199

| | Total Budget October 1, 1976 - September 29, 1979 | Total Expenditures | | Cumulative Expenditures Oct. 1, 1976 - Sept. 30, 1979 |
|---|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | October 1, 1976 -March 31, 1979 | This Period April 1, 1979 Sept. 30, 1979 | |
| <u>AID Share</u> | | | | |
| 3.1 Specialist | \$171,000 | \$ 74,173.90 | \$ 18,641.32 | \$ 92,815.22 |
| 3.2 Work Budget | 69,500 | 15,054.12 | 3,626.60 | 18,680.72 |
| 3.3 Grants & Projects | 109,000 | 24,977.85 | 1,789.31 | 26,767.16 |
| 3.4 Commodities | 34,000 | 35,294.75 | ----- | 35,294.75 |
| 3.5 Conferences, Workshops & Consultations | 41,150 | 4,475.16 | 3,245.35 | 7,720.51 |
| 3.6 Short-Term Non-Degree Training | 37,700 | 17,069.53 | 1,340.00 | 18,409.53 |
| 3.7 Asian Fellowships (M.S.) | 94,037 | 70,450.38 | 16,943.89 | 87,394.27 |
| 3.8 U.S. Fellowships (Ph.D.) | <u>103,783</u> | <u>1,624.32</u> | <u>7,550.84</u> | <u>9,175.16</u> |
| | <u>\$660,170</u> | <u>\$243,120.01</u> | <u>\$ 53,137.31</u> | <u>\$296,257.32</u> |
| <u>A/D/C Share</u> | | | | |
| 1.9.1 Associate | \$113,750 | \$ 87,351.50 | \$ 22,154.01 | \$109,505.51 |
| 1.9.3 Other Expenses | ----- | 12,996.59 | 664.74 | 13,661.33 |
| 1.9.4 Conferences, Workshops & Consultations | 35,078 | 818.87 | ----- | 818.87 |
| 1.9.5 Short-Term Non-Degree Training | 16,650 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1.9.6 Asian Fellowships (M.S.) | 28,138 | 42,393.73 | 21,915.74 | 64,309.47 |
| 1.9.7 U.S. Fellowships (Ph.D.) | <u>19,903</u> | <u>40,197.75</u> | <u>14,768.31</u> | <u>54,966.06</u> |
| | <u>\$213,519</u> | <u>\$183,758.44</u> | <u>\$ 59,502.80</u> | <u>\$243,261.24</u> |
| Grand Total | <u>\$873,689</u> | <u>\$426,878.45</u> | <u>\$112,640.11</u> | <u>\$539,518.56</u> |

The undersigned hereby certifies: (1) that payment of the sum claimed under the cited grant is proper and due under the terms of the Grant; and (2) that information on the fiscal report is correct and such further detailed supporting information as AID may require will be furnished to AID on request.

By: _____

G. Remy Stevens

Summary of Discussion in the Fourth Monthly Meeting of the HEIG/USAID/ADC Project on Training Nepalese in Agricultural Research and Development Planning.

The Fourth Monthly Meeting was held on Thursday, May 24, 1979 at 11:00 A.M. in the conference room of APROSC, Laziapat.

Mr. R.B. Singh, Senior Technical Advisor, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Irrigation (MFAI) presided over the meeting which was attended by the following persons:

- Mr. R.B. Singh, Senior Technical Advisor, MFAI
- Mr. B.P. Sinha, Regional Director, Eastern Region, MFAI
- Mr. D.P. Chapagain, Economist, MFAI
- Dr. R.P. Yadav, Executive Director, APROSC
- Dr. Douglas Pickett, Chief, Office of Food and Agriculture, USAID/N.
- Mr. Staley Pitts, Office of Food and Agriculture, USAID/N.
- Dr. Abe M. Weisblat, Director, RTN/ADC
- Dr. Shao-er Ong, Associate, ADC
- Dr. Veit Burger, Research Specialist, ADC

Mr. R.B. Singh opened the meeting and welcomed Mr. Sinha, Drs. Pickett and Weisblat who attended the Monthly Meeting for the first time. He invited Dr. Ong to summarize the progress since the third monthly meeting.

Dr. Ong with the participation of Mr. Devendra Chapagain and Dr. Burger reviewed the progress of the project during the past two months, which was followed by a discussion on specific points. He mentioned that the present meeting was a combined meeting for the months of April and May.

The semi-annual report of the HMG/USAID/ADC Project, covering the period October 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979 will be formally submitted to HMG and USAID by Sunday, May 27, 1979.

I. Research

1. Job Satisfaction

The first draft of the final report of this research project has been completed by Mr. T.B. Shrestha. Dr. Vudhichai is presently in Kathmandu and Dr. Titaya will arrive on May 26 to review the first draft report and to assist the research team to prepare the final draft which is expected to be completed by the end of May.

2. Livestock

Dr. Burger reported on the status of a research activity on Socio-economic Aspects of Livestock Production conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and APROSC. The team pretested questionnaires and trained the enumerators in Khairanitar and Bhimat. Considerable support was received by the Gandaki Agricultural Development Project and the Regional Directorate of Agriculture in Pokhara which is highly appreciated. All teams are presently in the field, i.e. in five research sites. Mr. Ram Milan Upadhyaya and Mr. Kapil Mishra were accompanied by Mr. Jens von Bargaen, livestock expert at the Lane Patan farm and Dr. Burger on a eight-day trek to and in Mustang district to identify and select a panchayat for yak and chauwri based animal husbandry. The research teams are expected to be back by the end of May.

3. Hill Agriculture

The Department of Food and Agricultural Marketing Services in cooperation with A/D/C is conducting a reasearch activity on the Development Potential of Hill Agriculture. Four village panchayats in the four development regions have been chosen for research:

East: Bhojpur district
Central: Sindhupalchok district
West: Syangja district
Far-West: Doti district

Dr. Bekha L. Maharjan and Dr. Ong have visited the research sites in the past three weeks and are planning to visit the remaining sites before the middle of June. The research teams are presently in the field expecting to complete the field study before the monsoon. The Report of this research project should be completed by August. Dr. Ong reported on some observations on the expectations of the rural population (i.e. drinking water, electricity) he made during those visits.

II. Seminar/Workshop

Dr. Ong rated the recently concluded seminar on "Inter-Agency Cooperation and Coordination in Program Planning, Implementation and Evaluation" extremely successful. The special significance of the seminar, he said, was that besides NFAI, the National Planning Commission showed keen interest in it.

Mr. Singh and Mr. Chapagain highlighted the main features of the seminar. They mentioned that the main purpose of the seminar was to reorient the decision makers in the higher echelons of the Government about the new planning and implementation approach to be adopted in the forthcoming Sixth Five-Year Plan. The purpose was also to bring together all the heads of the various agencies under the MFAL, in addition to the high ranking officials from other related ministries, to provide them a forum for frank exchange on the various issues of inter-agency cooperation and coordination.

Four papers were presented in the seminar by very senior officials of HMG who have had a long experience in the agricultural development process of the country. The first paper presented by Dr. T.N. Pant was devoted to reviewing the past and present government policies towards fostering better coordination among agencies. The second paper presented by Mr. S.B. Nepali and Mr. Achyut N. Bhattarai dealt with the effectiveness of the existing central level organization in inter-agency cooperation and coordination, Mr. R.B. Singh the author of the third paper, discussed the two-way process of program planning, implementation and evaluation for agricultural development and identified some problem areas. Each of these papers was followed by a written comment by a commentator and discussed avidly in the floor. The fourth paper which also served as the theme paper was presented by Dr. M.M. Sainju, Honorable Member of the National Planning Commission. His paper was discussed by a panel of five very senior officials. This was again followed by the open floor discussion.

The proceedings of the seminar would be compiled and published. These proceedings would be used as the base material for the three regional seminars on the same theme, to be organized in future.

III. Training

A. Non-degree training

1. Computer programming

A training course on computer programming to involve MFAI personnel had to be postponed due to the early departure from Nepal of Peace Corps Volunteer who was to conduct this course. He was able, however, to impart advanced training to two programmers from APROSC before his departure.

APROSC and ADC will continue to explore possible alternatives to offer this course at a later date.

B. Ph. D. level training

Mr. Devendra Chapagain from MFAI is to leave in June to Boulder, Colorado, for the summer program and will start his Ph. D. work at the University of Wisconsin in the fall. Dr. Ong, on behalf of all members of the meeting extended his best wishes to Mr. Chapagain for a successful start of his program.

Two persons were nominated this year for consideration for U.S. Ph. D. fellowships. Mr. Durgesh Man Singh Shrestha and Mr. Purushottam Mudbhari, both from APROSC. Both candidates have taken TOEFL and GRE tests.

C. Masters-level training

Mr. Krishna Bahadur Hamal is to leave for Armidale in July.

M.S. Fellowship selection procedures were discussed at some length. Dr. Ong informed the meeting that the universities in the Philippines and Australia require applicants to take TOEFL. The test fee is US\$ 17 each and the latest registration date is June 25.

In view of the fact that US\$ 17 may represent the savings of 3 months of an eligible candidates Dr. Ong indicated that he will try to get ADC approval to bear the cost of TOEFL test.

As per HMG rules and regulations, a person cannot be nominated for more than one fellowship at a time, Dr. Ong recommended that HMG agencies suggest a list of candidates to be screened by HMG and ADC as to acceptability to Universities. The selected candidates after first screening will be officially nominated. It was agreed that a list of suggested candidates will be submitted within two weeks.

Dr. Weisblat, who had just arrived from the Philippines where he had met many ADC fellow students at Los Banos, commented on the very fine performance of Nepalese students. Dr. Weisblat mentioned the comparative advantage of the ADC program is the time and efforts spent by its field staff in selecting and guiding students and in tailoring a study program which recognized their special strengths and weaknesses. The reputation of ADC nominees among Universities is high, hence there is some flexibility in nominating students, as long as deficiencies are only in certain fields and not in intellectual capability.

IV. Various Issues

Research papers

Eight ADC fellows returned from studies abroad, required to write theses for their degree. To sustain their interest in academic work, they have agreed to condense their theses into research papers to be published in a special issue of the Economic Journal of Nepal this fall.

Dr. Ong has made contacts with the editors of this journal to work out specific questions. Most of the eight authors have completed a first draft of their paper.

2. Management of research activities

ADC is interested to support and cooperate in more problem-solving research projects. A number of new project proposals are likely to be submitted in the next few months. Since Ministry related agencies seem to prefer the management services of APROSC and since APROSC has more of competent manpower than other agencies, it was felt that the modalities of APROSC's provision of management services should be discussed in the near future. Some specific points to be considered would be additional remuneration to research staff and monitoring and coordination of research programs.

3. Evaluation of Government Research

The Ministry and APROSC are interested to study the effectiveness of and evaluate the impact of government research stations in greater depth. APROSC will develop a research proposal to be financed by MFAI. Dr. Yadav felt that ADC's involvement and the assistance by some outside, short-term consultants would be beneficial both for the research design as well as for the analysis. Emphasis would be on crops and livestock since CEDA has already conducted an evaluation of horticulture farms. Bob Evenson's study on agricultural research was cited as a good example.

4. Summing up

Mr. Singh wrapped up the discussion that took place in the meeting and emphasized the usefulness of these monthly meetings which have enabled every one concerned to review the past performance and future plan of action more promptly and efficiently. He welcomed the research programme in the hills but inquired whether the selection of other district than Syangja in the Western region would be more appropriate. Regarding the inter-agency cooperation and coordination seminar at the regional level, he expected to finalize the tentative dates in one week's time when three of the four regional directors of agriculture would meet in Kathmandu. He also urged Dr. Burger to find some alternative way to push through the computer training programme.

He strongly attested to Dr. Ong's statement regarding the standardization of APROSC's costing and remuneration policy as well as its managerial role. He further opined that APROSC should pick up people from other agencies while making use of its own manpower. This will give the qualified persons working in outside agencies opportunity to work and gain experience. He also applauded the follow-up programmes of A/D/C for its fellows. He further mentioned that selection of small research projects with specific objectives and scope was more desirable than large and sophisticated research undertakings. He also held up Dr. Yadav's proposal for the evaluatory study of the agricultural farms and stations saying that it was a priority programme of MFAL, and desired some A/D/C cooperation in this.

He concluded the meeting by expressing satisfaction over being able to share with A/D/C and AID activities in a spirit of partnership. In the end, he thanked all the members present in the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:00 P.M. but discussion continued during lunch.

Minutes prepared by: Mr. D.P. Chapagain MFAI
Dr. Veit Burger, ADC

DPC/VB:rs
30 May 1979.

Summary of Discussion in the Fifth Monthly Meeting of the HMG/USAID/ADC Project on Training Nepalese in Agricultural Research and Development Planning.

This month's meeting was held on Wednesday, October 10, 1979 at 11:00 A.M. in the Secretary's room of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

Mr. R.B. Singh, Senior Technical Advisor, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, presided over the meeting which was attended by the following persons:

B.B. Khadka, Secretary, MFA
R.B. Singh, Joint Secretary, MFA
L. Gautam, Economist, MFA
A.M. Shrestha, Acting Executive Director, APROSC
D.M. Singh, Senior Economist, APROSC
W. Nance, Program Director, USAID/N
D. Pickett, Office of Agriculture, USAID/N
J. Huxtable " " " USAID/N
A.R. Stevenson, ADC, Secretary-Treasurer
Shao-er Ong, ADC Associate
V. Burger, ADC, Research Specialist

Mr. R.B. Singh opened the meeting and welcomed the participants, especially Secretary Khadka, William Nance of USAID and Dr. Stevenson from ADC. He asked Dr. Ong to present a review of activities in progress, and a preview of activities which are contemplated for the next two years for which USAID/Washington will be asked to extend the program support.

Dr. Ong presented his report under three headings, viz. training, research and seminar/workshops with a short summary of what has been accomplished, where problems have occurred and what might be accomplished in the final two years of this Project.

I. Training

A. Ph.D. Training

Mr. Devendra Chapagain did very well in the summer course at Boulder, Colorado and is now in Madison, Wisconsin, starting the first semester of graduate work. Dr. Ong met him on his visit to the University of Wisconsin last August. Mrs. Chapagain has joined him in September.

Including Mr. Chapagain, there are five ADC Ph.D. fellows. One has completed and the others are in the process of Ph.D. Training program. They are:

Dr. Bekha Lal Maharjan, Ag. Econ., University of Missouri, who is now head of the Economic Analysis Division of the DFAMS.

Miss Vijaya Shrestha, Rural Sociology, who was in Nepal for thesis data collection and who is expected to complete her degree before June 1980 from the Mississippi State University.

Mr. Binayak Bhadra, Resource Economics at Oregon State University, expects to complete his study in another year.

Mr. Som P. Pudasaini, Agri. Economics at the University of Minnesota, will come to Nepal soon for data collection.

One more Ph.D. candidate is to be selected this year, to be funded under the USAID Project.

B. Master's Level Training:

As of October 1979, fifteen ADC fellows from Nepal have completed their Master's degree, of which two (Pudasaini and Chapagain) have been sent for further studies. An additional fifteen fellows are now in the first or second year of their Master's program, with three of them presently in Nepal for data collection. Eleven of these fellows are financed from project funds, nineteen with ADC's own funds. An additional six fellows have been selected this year, who will start their respective program in spring 1980.

Dr. Ong remarked that the degree training program is right on target and that it would not have been possible to support so many fellows without the USAID grant.

C. Non-Degree Training

Mr. Krishna P. Devkota from APROSC has been selected to participate in a 5 months Management Education Program at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, starting on 28 October, 1979.

Mr. R.B. Singh returned from a study tour to Korea, Japan, Hong Kong and Thailand, which was financed under the ADC core budget. The trip was well-arranged and proved very useful.

Dr. Ong expressed his hope that we could have 2 more Ph.D. fellowships during the next 2 years in addition to 10 Masters fellowships (i.e. five per year).

II. Research

A. Ongoing Research

1. The Job Satisfaction project has been completed. Two consultants from Thailand came 3 times to Nepal to assist a team from MFA, headed by Mr. Tek Shrestha in this research activity. Mr. Shrestha is presently checking over the report and getting Government approval that it can be released for publication.
2. The field work and data coding for the livestock study are completed. The project is presently in the stage of data analysis.
3. Field data collection for the Development Potential of Hill Agriculture study had been completed before Dr. Ong's leave in summer and the draft report has almost been finished by the project coordinator, Dr. B.L. Maharjan. This study will be an input into a planned ADC regional seminar on Hill Agriculture in 1980.

B. Preview of Research Activities for the Next Years

Mr. Singh of MFA, Dr. Yadav and Mr. Amrit Man Shrestha of APROSC and Drs. Ong, Stevenson and Burger of ADC met on Friday, 5 October, 1979 at APROSC to discuss research projects which APROSC and EPAD would like to engage in the next two years. The areas suggested for research (see Appendix IIa) match ADC's interest of research in Asia. They are:

1. Hill Agriculture or Natural Resource Management
2. Food and Nutrition Policy or Local and Interregional Trade in Agricultural products.
3. Water Management and Utilization at the Farm Level.

With limited manpower and given time constraints, Dr. Ong thought it would be very useful to work in those three areas, with a view to produce better policy guidelines.

In addition to the above research areas, APROSC asked ADC to provide consultancy for two projects.

4. Evaluation of Agricultural Farms and Research Stations.
5. Agricultural Prices study.

The Project could provide for consultants who would help to work out the research methodology.

III. Seminars and Workshops

Seminars and workshops are not an end in themselves, but are to be utilised to build up capacity in problem-solving. Three types of seminars/workshops have been planned to coincide with research activities:

1. Rural Employment
2. Women in Development
3. Seminar for younger development professionals

IV. Issues and Problems

Dr. Ong mentioned two issues, which need not be discussed during the meeting but should be mentioned:

1. How can HMG or APROSC provide management support to carry out the proposed program.
2. How to publish results of research activities as well as of seminars, i.e. in what form, under whose auspices. The Economic Journal of Nepal is going to publish a Special Issue with papers based on the Master's theses of Nepalese ADC fellows.

This ended Dr. Ong's presentation. Messrs. Khadka and Singh invited participants to present their views in the discussion.

V. Discussion

Messrs. Amrit Man Shrestha and D.M. Singh offered an additional list of research areas in the field of irrigation management, which should be included in the research agenda (See Appendix IIb).

Messrs. Nance and Pickett commented on the importance of the proposed research areas and suggested, that in view of the shortage of manpower and the time limit, priorities in the list of proposed activities would have to be established. Mr. Nance added that at some point the question of extension of the project should be addressed.

Mr. Gautam drew the attention of the meeting to an additional list of areas in which the project should be engaged:

1. Train Government Farm Managers in the collection of data which can at a later date be utilised by socio-economists as well as technicians.
2. Preparation of District Profiles. What resources are available in the district, e.g. area irrigated, potential areas to be irrigated.
3. Extend the nationwide farm management study to include livestock activities (not included in the 1968 study), and computerize data.
4. Establish a data bank.

Dr. Stevenson thanked HMG, USAID and ADC staff for the instructive few days which he spent in Nepal and which enabled him to see and appreciate the challenge of the next 2 years. He will present the proposed program to USAID in Washington, but also to ADC's new President, and its Board of Trustees. He also briefly addressed the technical issue of USAID's concern that project expenditure should be terminated with the end of a project and the problem this poses for degree training, which, by its very nature, requires a commitment beyond a 2 year horizon. As a compensatory element, however, he mentioned ADC's long standing interest in training and hence its commitment to complement the project in this respect, too.

Mr. R.B. Singh mentioned that the list of suggested projects is an illustration that concerned areas have been identified and asked how the available resources can be used most judiciously in the available time. He mentioned that, after having agreed in principle that activities in some of the areas mentioned should be undertaken, a detailed program had to be worked out, being aware of the constraints within HMG, USAID and ADC. He concluded by stressing the importance of, and urging more money for training and staff development.

Mr. Nance added as a footnote that research on Hill Areas is precisely what USAID Nepal emphasizes. Problems with the degree program are only a matter of technicality, not of emphasis.

Secretary Khadka concluded the meeting by observing that the list of proposed areas of activities is very interesting and that the need for policy guidelines is very urgent.

However, he added a word of caution that two years is not a very long time, hence priorities should be set and projects should be chosen which can be completed in time. He thanked for having been invited and found the meeting very informative.

Mr. R.B. Singh thanked the participants for their interest, wished a good trip back to New York to Dr. Stevenson and closed the meeting.

Minutes prepared by: Dr. Viet Burger,
ADC
Mr. L. Gautam,
MFA.

Research Activities Proposed by APROSC and EPAD for
the Last Two Years of the Project on Training Nepalese
in Agricultural Research and Development Planning

1. Objective:

The research and development programmes proposal herewith is intended to bring about better policy guidelines for agricultural and rural development in Nepal. It is also intended to develop improved methodological framework for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural and rural development projects and programmes.

The proposals are intended to bring about more productive use of resources made available to HMG under the Agreement between MFA, USAID and A/D/C. This will incorporate a programme of staff development of the Ministry (MFA) and APROSC and other related agencies to improve their capability to undertake qualitative work in the field of agricultural research and development planning.

2. Proposals:

2.1. Hill Agricultural Development

2.1.1. Introduction

Hill agriculture in Nepal has in general been faced with acute problem of decline in productivity. This problem has manifested itself abundantly by soil erosion, human migration and declining real per capita income of local people, inspite of a number of development programmes launched by the government.

The need has now been felt that an appropriate and spatial agricultural development policy needs to be undertaken, taking specifically into consideration local socio-economic-cultural situations and resources endowments.

2.1.2. Purpose

To develop an appropriate strategy for Hill Agriculture Development, taking into consideration the diversity of local conditions of various regions of Nepal.

2.2. Local and Interregional Trade in Agricultural Products

2.2.1. Introduction

A great portion of the agricultural products of farmers, the majority of whom are small farmers, is generally consumed within the context of the subsistence economy. Some local trade marginally takes place for local consumption. It is vital to understand both the existing and potential pattern of intra-regional and interregional trade in Nepal. An integral part of this study will be the development of a better functional understanding of intra-and-inter-village trade and resource allocation within the traditional subsistence sector of the economy, both in the hills and in the Tarai. This is very important if any effective programme of agricultural development is to be launched because lack of proper trading of extra-produce has only dampening effect on agricultural development by the farmer.

2.2.2. Purpose

To understand the special nature of village level as well as intra-and-inter-regional flow of agricultural products in Nepal and to design proper trading/marketing network for agricultural products.

2.3. Comparative Study of Alternative Investments in Irrigation in the Hills and Tarai Regions

2.3.1. Introduction

There is a general dearth of objective and comparative study of the economics of irrigation in the Hills and Tarai. This has resulted in investment in Irrigation in casual manner without proper understanding of the national as well as regional considerations.

Consequently, bulk of capital investment in irrigation is being made in Tarai region. Such projects in the plain Tarai is attractive-because it is easy to operate and yields high immediate rates of returns. The declining agricultural productivity in the Hills, where the majority population live, has had wide ramification in terms of depleting resources and erosion problems which have consequently adverse effect in the productivity in the Tarai also.

2.3.2. Purpose

The study, which will be conducted in selected regions of Hills and Tarai in Nepal and will examine the economic and social returns to investment in irrigation, is intended to provide a firm basis on which resource allocation in irrigation could be undertaken.

2.4. Farm Management Study

2.4.1 Introduction

A Farm Management Study at the national level was conducted in 1968 by the Economic Analysis and Planning Division of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The study is fairly outdated to provide meaningful guidelines for agricultural programmes and projects now. Therefore, it is essential to conduct a national level of Farm Management Study.

2.4.2. Purpose

To carry out a Farm Management Study at the national level.

2.5. Developing a System for Monitoring and Evaluation of Agricultural and Rural Development Project

2.5.1. Introduction

Since the advent of planned economic development in late fifties, many projects have been launched in the country. It is however commonly felt that implementation of project frequently falls far behind schedule with consequent adverse effects on expended accrual of benefits of such projects. Monitoring and evaluation are often neglected so that problems either go unnoticed or remedial measures are taken too late to become of significance.

Over the five Development Plans the country has undertaken many projects. However, their monitoring and evaluation have remained very few and casual.

It is felt necessary that a proper system for monitoring and evaluation needs to be designed and put into effect if proper implementation of the development project were to be ensured and adequate justification of investment is to be made.

2.5.2. Purpose

To develop appropriate monitoring and evaluation system/systems for agricultural and rural development project.

2.6. Other Projects

APROSC has begun work on studies commissioned by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. They are:

- i. Evaluation of Agricultural Farms and Research Stations, and
- ii. Agricultural Prices Study

Both these projects are intended to provide important contributions to government policy. Partial technical assistance for these projects will be required specially regarding methodology and approach of the study.

3. Staff Development

APROSC has given considerable priority to the long term benefits of manpower development. It takes advantage of various fellowships made available for training abroad to Ph.D. and Masters levels. Seminar/workshops and

short-term, in-country/abroad, in-service training are regularly held. The Centre is current developing a counterpart attachment scheme to enable selected staff to work with visiting consultancies.

Following an assessment of the present needs of training for its professional staff development, the Centre (APROSC) has identified its immediate need and priority in advanced training in research (Ph.D. level) for the professional and short-term training for its support staff at the assistant level.

The emphasis of training abroad has been on economics and agricultural economics. In order to improve the overall capacity of the centre to undertake studies of agricultural projects the need for emphasis on Master level training in the areas of agronomy, livestock and horticulture is acutely felt.

4. Other Commodity Support

1. Flexible disk for mini-computer,
2. Battery support to the computer (in case of electricity failed).

Further Areas in the Field of Irrigation Management
For Research

A seminar/workshop on "Water Management and Control at the Farm Level in Nepal" was organized by APROSC (Oct.25-27, 1978) with partial support from A/D/C. Such a seminar "Water Management and Control at the Farm Level" had been organized in March, 1976, being sponsored by FAO. It did throw important light upon problems in water management, but was mainly limited to problems obtaining in other Asian countries. The APROSC-sponsored Seminar (mentioned above) proved beneficial because that it was perhaps for the first time that a seminar/workshop was organized that brought into a group the concerned and executing agencies of agriculture and irrigation to discuss in details problems obtaining in and being faced in actual cases of several irrigation projects in Nepal. All the working papers were on irrigation projects under implementation in Nepal and covered varied kinds of irrigation projects, eg, a) Gravity Irrigation Project (like Kankai) b) Lift Irrigation Project (Battar and Surface) and c) Ground-Water Irrigation Project (Narayani Irrigation Projects) with active participation by respective project managers. Some of the areas that were found pertinent and wanting in detail studies for improving water management in Nepal were identified as follows.^{1/}

A. Determining and Setting up Norms/Guidelines

1. Norms for Selection & Evaluation of Irrigation Projects

1.1. Introduction

Often irrigation projects get selected and supported on an ad hoc basis. Whereas the Government has some policy

^{1/} Report of Seminar on Water Management and Control at the Farm Level in Nepal, APROSC, 1978 Oct.

statements regarding development in various regions, based upon socio-economic considerations, investment in irrigation does not follow suit. Therefore, it seems necessary that norms need to be developed for the evaluation of projects at different locations such as i) Tarai ii) Lower Tarai and iii) Tarai and slope areas, taking into consideration the socio-economic, technical and ecological factors. Such a study would be based upon proper understanding of short-term and long-term Government policies for development as well as problems and opportunities as they exist in various ecological regions of Nepal. An investment policy based upon sound norms and guidelines would go a long way not only in easing resource allocation but also help to establish an understanding short-term and long-term perspectives of irrigation projects whose selective adoption could be clearly justified.

1.2. Purpose of the Study

To develop policy guidelines to help determine irrigation projects vis-a-vis various regions.

2. Norms for demarcating responsibility of the Government external agencies and local leaders and farmers

2.1. Introduction

Incorporating people's participation in development projects has been recently one of the important strategies for planning in Nepal. Flow of resources by the Government for local development has been increasing steadily for stepping up production. It is detectable whether the increase in production has found fair and desirable

pattern of distribution. Over and above this, the necessity of incorporating wider local participation not only in benefit-sharing but also in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation has been well focussed. Several supports by the Government to local development projects are found to be counter-productive in being instrumental in decreasing existing initiative and participation by the local people. For these programmes, Government support needs to be supplementary rather than substituting local initiative and participation.

It is important then to develop norms/guidelines for the demarcation of responsibility for Government, between agencies (e.g. agriculture, irrigation departments) and local people and institutions. The guiding principle should be such that government support will be supplementing rather than supplementing local participation. For, especially in irrigation schemes, local people have been usually contributing traditionally in large measure, in the operation and maintenance irrigation schemes in various parts of Nepal. And it could be very well the case that all they require is marginal support in selected fields.

Such a guideline as making cases for responsibility in clear-cut areas would go a long way as increasing resources keep flowing to local development.

2.2. Purpose

Help in demarcating clearly those directions and activities in which investment by Government need to go in irrigation development, including both irrigation per se and also commensurate agricultural development.

3. Farmers' Training

3.1. Introduction

Better use of irrigation water at the farm level entails greater participation by farmers. Greater participation by farmers in irrigation projects necessarily entails greater awareness and knowledge of irrigation on the part of the beneficiaries. Many project managers, in the Seminar, attributed the operational inefficiency of projects to the inability of the farmer to carry out such simple tasks as field channel maintenance. Optimum benefits from modern irrigation systems require a high level of awareness of modern farming practices, such as multi-cropping scheduling the flow of water, maintenance of field channels to prevent percolection losses, water logging, etc. The lack of knowledge among farmers of new systems of irrigation and farming has been recognized as a serious handicap in agricultural development.

The significance of training farmers for particular purpose of water management could be better realized because,

- i) Effective linkage between farmers and project level staff, may be via the group leader, is found to increase the efficiency of irrigation.
- ii) On-farm level problems of water management are better resolved by and among the farmers themselves.
- iii) Water users' collection would be made easier where the responsibility is borne locally.

3.2. Purpose

Identifying the nature, area and extent of training required for farmers to obtain better utilization of water.

4. Land Consolidation

4.1. Introduction

The problem of irrigation does not end with the building of dams, as many technicians tend to think. It is rather at this point that the problem really starts. Land consolidation is an essential follow-up to the major technical works. The objective of land consolidation is to improve the physical production conditions with emphasis on the on-farm development. Land consolidation comprises of construction of irrigation, drainage system, a network of farm roads, land levelling and re-parcelling of land to reduce fragmentation caused by the system of water course and farm roads.

Fragmentation of land of holdings is a common feature in Nepal. This not only inhibits multiple cropping practices, but also is found to act as an obstacle to effective water utilization. In view of this, a programme for irrigation development without commensurate programme for land consolidation is found to be self-defeating in the Nepalese situation.

Therefore, it will be appropriate to undertake a study in the process and for the purpose of efficient management of irrigation water. Such a study would take into consideration socio-economic, legal, cultural, and institutional factors that have direct bearing on land consolidation, taking into consideration existing bottlenecks. It would help ease water management at the farm level.

4.2. Purpose

To examine existing socio-economic, legal, cultural and institutional problems in land consolidation and identify remedies.

MASTER'S DEGREE FELLOWS. COMPLETED, CURRENT AND APPROVED

(As of September 30, 1979)

COMPLETED

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Institution from</u> | <u>University studied</u> | <u>Degree in</u> | <u>Began</u> | <u>Completed</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Saroj K. Gyawali | ADB | Thammasat | Econ. | 5/72 | 10/74 |
| 2. Devendra P. Chapagain | MFAI | UPLB | Ag. Econ. | 11/73 | 4/76 |
| 3. Son Pd. Pudasaini | ADB | UPLB | " " | 5/74 | 7/76 |
| 4. Dina N. Mishra | MFAI | PAU | " " | 7/75 | 5/78 |
| 5. Kamal Banskota | APROSC | UP Diliman | Econ. | 4/76 | 4/78 |
| 6. Ganesh Rauniyar | TDB | Thammasat | " | 6/76 | 8/78 |
| 7. Govind P. Koirala | ADB | UP Diliman | " | 9/76 | 8/78 |
| 8. Purushotam K. Mudbhary | APROSC | UP Diliman | MBA | 4/77 | 12/78 |
| 9. Arjun Jung Shah | CEDA | UPLB | Ag. Econ. | 4/76 | 12/78 |
| 10. Ramesh Sharma | APROSC | UNE | " " | 3/77 | 3/79 |
| 11. Chandra Man Rokaya | ADB | UNE | " " | 2/76 | 5/79 |
| 12. Tilak Rawal | APROSC | UPLB | " " | 3/77 | 9/79 |
| 13. Ganesh Bdr. Thapa | MFAI | UPLB | " " | 3/77 | 9/79 |
| 14. Bishnu B. Silwal | ADB | Thammasat | Econ. | 3/77 | 9/79 |
| 15. Bharat B. Karki | APROSC | UP Diliman | " | 4/77 | 9/79 |

CURRENT

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Institution from</u> | <u>University studied</u> | <u>Degree in</u> | <u>Began</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Ramesh N. Amatya | NPC | UP Diliman | Econ. | 3/78 |
| 2. Bharat K. Mainali | APROSC | UPLB | Ag. Econ. | 3/78 |
| 3. Krishna Hari Maharjan | ADB | Thammasat | Econ. | 3/78 |
| 4. Madhab R. Khoju | ADB | UPLB | Ag. Econ. | 3/78 |
| 5. Dibakar Poudyal | MFAI | UPLB | " " | 3/78 |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Institution from</u> | <u>University studied</u> | <u>Degree in</u> | <u>Began</u> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 6. Raghu N. Shrestha | MFAI | UPLB | Statistics | 6/78 |
| 7. Prakash C. Aryal | APROSC | Andra | Ag. Econ. | 7/78 |
| 8. Shyam K. Poudyal | APROSC | Tamil Nadu | " " | 7/78 |
| 9. Sushil Pandey | APROSC | UNE | " " | 2/79 |
| 10. Shiva P. Sharma | APROSC | Thammasat | Econ. | 4/79 |
| 11. Binod K. Karmacharya | CEDA | UPLB | Ag. Econ. | 4/79 |
| 12. Kusheshwar Matho | ADB | UP Diliman | MBA | 4/79 |
| 13. Kiran Man Singh | ADB | UP Diliman | MBA | 4/79 |
| 14. Jyoti P. Lohani | APROSC | UP Diliman | MBA | 4/79 |
| 15. Krishna B. Hamal | APROSC | UNE | Ag. Econ. | 7/79 |

APPROVED

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Institution from</u> | <u>University assigned</u> | <u>Degree in</u> | <u>Began</u> |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. T.B. Thapa | Dept. of Agri. | UPLB | Ag. Econ. | 1980 |
| 2. K.K. Rauniyar | ADB | Thammasat | Econ. | 1980 |
| 3. S.K. Shrestha | APROSC | AIT | Econ. | 1980 |
| 4. P.B. Malla | ADB | Tamil Nadu | Ag. Econ. | 1980 |
| 5. N.B. Rajbanshi | NPC | Tamil Nadu | Ag. Econ. | 1980 |
| 6. S.K. Pradhan | AIC | Tamil Nadu | Ag. Econ. | 1980 |

Ph.D. FELLOWS, COMPLETED AND CURRENT

(As of September 30, 1979)

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Institution from</u> | <u>University studied</u> | <u>Degree in</u> | <u>Began</u> | <u>Completed</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Bekha L. Maharjan | MFAI | Missouri | Ag. Econ. | 6/73 | 12/77 |
| 2. Vijaya Shrestha | Panchayat | Mississippi | Rur.Soc. | 8/76 | - |
| 3. Som Psd. Pudasaini | ADB | Minnesota | Ag. Econ. | 6/77 | - |
| 4. Binayak Psd. Bhadra | CEDA | Oregon State | Agri. & Res. Eco. | 6/77 | - |
| 5. Devendra P. Chapagain | MFAI | Wisconsin | Ag. Econ. | 6/79 | - |

Abbreviations

| | |
|------------|---|
| UPLE | University of the Philippines at Los Banos |
| UP Diliman | " " " " at Diliman |
| PAU | Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, India |
| UNE | University of New England, Armidale, Australia |
| Thammasat | Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand |
| Andhra | Andhra University, Waltair, India |
| Tamil Nadu | Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, India |
| AIT | Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand |

EPAD Seminar On:

Inter-agency Cooperation and Coordination in
Programme Planning, Implementation and Evaluation.

May 17 and 18, 1979,
Hotel Blue Star,
Kathmandu.

Agenda

Thursday, May 17

8:30- 9:00 Registration

9:00-10:00 Opening Ceremony

Chairman: Hon. Dr. M.M. Sainju

Chief Guest: Hon. Mr. L.B. Khadayat

Welcome remarks: Mr. R.B. Sindh

Few Words: Dr. Shao-er Ong.

Inauguration & Inaugural address: Hon. Mr. L.B.
Khadayat

Chairman's remarks: Hon. Dr. M.M. Sainju

10:00-10.30 Coffee Break

10:30-12:30 Session I

Chairman: Hon. Dr. M.M. Sainju

10:30-11:30 Paper Presentation by the resource person

Topic: A critical review of the past and present
policies in coordinating the agricultural
development plans and programmes:
problems and prospects.

Resource person: Dr. T.N. Pant

11:30-12:00 Comments by Mr. B.B. Khadka

12:00-12:30 Discussion

12:30-14:00 Lunch

14:00-17:00 Session II

Chairman: Mr. B.K. Pradhan

14:00-15:00 Paper Presentation by the resource persons

Topic: Effectiveness of the existing organization system at the central level in coordinating the agricultural development plans and programmes

Resource persons: Mr. S.B. Nepali

Mr. A.N. Bhattarai

15:00-15:30 Comments by Mr. N.B. Basnyat

15:30-16:00 Coffee break

16:00-17:00 Discussion

Friday, May 18

9:00-12:00 Session III

Chairman: Mr. M.P. Upadhyaya

9:00-10:00 Paper presentation by the resource person

Topic: Central, regional and district level relationship in the two-way process of coordinated agricultural development programme planning, implementation and evaluation.

Resource person: Mr. R.B. Singh

10:00-10:30 Comments by Mr. Bihari K. Shrestha

10:30-11:00 Coffee break

11:00-12:00 Discussion

12:00-14:00 Lunch

14 14:00-16:30 Session IV

Chairman (Moderator) Hon. Dr. R.S. Rana

14:00-15:00 Presentation of the theme paper by the resource person.

Topic: How to strengthen the inter-agency cooperation and coordination in programme planning, implementation and evaluation ?

Resource person: Hon. Dr. M.M. Sainju.

15:00-16:30 Panel discussion on the theme paper

Panel Members: Mr. Madhukar S.J.B. Rana

Dr. D.R. Sharma

Mr. B.B. Khadka

Mr. N.B. Basnyat

Dr. R.P. Yadav

16:30-17:00 Closing Ceremony

Chairman's Speech: Hon. Dr. R.S. Rana

Vote of thanks: Mr. M.P. Upadhyaya

17:00-17:30 coffee

17:30- Reception and dinner in honour of the participant to be given by A/D/C.

Rapporteurs: 1. Mr. Surendra B. Adhikari
2. Mr. Udaya Gurung
3. Miss Ram Rajya Laxmi Devi Joshi
4. Mr. Chiranjibi Karmacharya

Seminar coordinator: Mr. Devendra Prasad Chapagain.

16. Mr. B.K. Thapa, General Manager - Agricultural Input Corporation.
17. Dr. H.B. Rajbhandary, General Manager - Dairy Development Corporation
18. Mr. Thir Bd. Rayamajhi, Executive Chairman - Nepal Food Corporation
19. Dr. R.P. Yadav, Executive Director - Agricultural Project Services Centre
20. Mr. R.N. Singh Thapa, General Manager - Nepal Tea Development Corporation
21. Mr. K.B. Rajbhandary, Chief-Hill Agriculture Development Project
22. Mr. T.R. Joshi, Chief - Integrated Hill Development Project
23. Mr. Madhukar S.J.B. Rana, Executive Director - Centre for Economic Dev. and Administration
24. Dr. Shao-er Ong, Associate - Agricultural Development Council
25. Dr. Veit Burger, Specialist - Agricultural Development Council
26. Mr. Samuel Butterfield, Director - USAID/Nepal
27. Mr. Douglas Pickett, Chief, - Agri. Division, USAID/Nepal
28. Mr. B.B. Khadka, Chief - Planning & Coordination - MFAI
29. Mr. Shambhu Man Singh, Senior Technical Advisor - MFAI
30. Mr. Pearl Jung Rana, Senior Technical Advisor - MFAI
31. Mr. Tope Bahadur Basnyat, Senior Technical Advisor - MFAI
32. Dr. Pushpa Ram Mathema, Economist - Min. of Food, Agri & Irrigation
33. Mr. R.P. Singh, Senior Technical Advisor - Min. of Food, Agri. & Irrigation
34. Mr. D.P. Chapagain, Economist - Min. of Food, Agri. & Irrigation
35. Ms. Lcela Pathak, Economist - Min. of Food, Agri. & Irrigation
36. Mr. D.B. Bista, Asst. Economist - Min. of Food, Agri & Irrigation
37. Mr. Ram C. Maharjan, Section Officer - Min. of Food, Agri, & Irrigation
38. Mr. Madhav Acharya - R.S.S.
39. Mr. Surendra Adhikari - Rapporteur
40. Mr. Udaya Gurung - Rapporteur
41. Mr. Miss Ram Rajya Laxmi Devi Joshi - Rapporteur
42. Mr. Chiranjibi Karmacharya - Rapporteur

EPAD Seminar on:

Inter-agency Cooperation and Coordination in
Programme Planning, Implementation and Evaluation
Kathmandu May 17-18. 1979

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Mr. C.M. Prasad Singh, Joint Secretary - National Planning Commission
2. Mr. H.S. Shrestha, Joint Secretary - Ministry of Finance
3. Dr. T.N. Pant, Joint Secretary - Ministry of Finance
4. Mr. R.P. Sharma, Joint Secretary - Ministry of Industry & Commerce
5. Mr. M.P. Kafle, Additional Secretary - Ministry of Home Panchayat
6. Mr. B.K. Shrestha, Joint Secretary - Ministry of Home Panchayat
7. Mr. Bhes R. Sharma, Director General, -Department of Land Reform
8. Mr. N.B. Basnyat, Dean - Institute of Agriculture & Animal Science
9. Mr. S.B. Nepali, Director General - Department of Agriculture
10. Mr. A.N. Bhattarai, Deputy Director General - Dept. of Agriculture
11. Mr. P.N. Rana, Regional Director, Kathmandu - Dept. of Agriculture
12. Mr. B.K. Pradhan, Director General - Department of Irrigation Hydrology and Meteorology
13. Mr. D.B. Rayamajhi, Regional Director - Dept. of Irrigation Hydrology and Meteorology.
14. Mr. I.R. Mishra, Director General - Department of Food and Agricultural Marketing Services
15. Dr. Dip R. Sharma, General Manager - Agricultural Development Bank