

# JAPANESE COOPERATION IN THE HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT OF NEPAL

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## Prelude of Japanese Assistance of Agriculture Sector

- Mount Manaslu (8163 m) was submitted by the Japanese Alpine Club in May 09, 1956
- Vegetable seeds and cultivation practice were transferred to the villagers along the trial road
- Rapti Model Agriculture Farm started in 1960 in Chitawan Valley
- Tokyo Agricultural University, introduced numbers of vegetables, horticultural, and cereal crops
- Four volunteers (4) in 1970 sent to understand the Agri. situation
- Janakapur Agriculture Development Project (JADP)
- Hardinath Agriculture Farm (1972 to 1974)
- Intensive Agriculture Program (IAP) (1975 to 1979)
- "Tube well Irrigation, Agriculture Training and Services Project" 1979 till 1982.
- A Follow up cooperation scheme (November 02, 1982 to November 01, 1984)
- "Terai Irrigation, Agriculture Training and Support Program (1984 June 26, to 1989).

## Out Puts of JADP

- Horticulture Farms were established- Sindhuli, Ramechap, Nakjhii, Hardinath, Janakpur, Sarlahi
- Various vegetables cultivation practices were adapted & practice of taking vegetables in the daily meal.
- Japanese varieties of vegetable and fruits introduced with nurseries practices and sapling distribution e. g. mangoes, banana, grapes, jack fruits, pineapples, jack fruits, guava
- Qualities of local fruits as Junar were improved & up-scale More than 100 ha. of Junar orchards were developed
- Watermelons with different varieties were introduced
- Numbers of Horticulturist were trained in Japan. Income of farmers was increased.

## HDP Phase I (October 14, 1985 to October 14, 1990)

### Purpose

- To develop the fruit production in the hill areas through technical development and training

- To contribute to increase farmers' income and upgrading their living standard through diversified farming

## Outputs

- 15 counterpart obtained training
- Physical facilities were developed with lab facilities
- Model farm level infrastructures in Sindhuli, Ramechap and Nepalgunj were constructed.
- Horticulture crops such as citrus(Junar), grapes, & chestnuts
- Focus on the varieties selection, grafting, indexing methods and nurseries establishment at the farmers' fields.
- 766 farmers and 122 JT/JTAs were trained with 65 field demonstration activities
- 110 nurseries activities were implemented
- 16 blacksmiths were trained to prepare the different types of farm equipment & tools
- Total budget spent was 1,456,973,000/ under the TCP and Grant Aid scheme.

## Horticulture Development Project II

Project period five years ( Nov. 1992 to Oct. 1997).

### Objectives

- To develop fruit production particularly in hilly areas through technological development, training and extension, thus
- To contribute to the promotion of horticulture development of Nepal at large.

### Project Areas

- Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhuli and Ramechap

### Activities

- improving the techniques of fruit production, agro mechanization,
- different level of training to farmers & government officials
- extension services at the farmers' level

## Horticulture Crops

- Japanese variety of pears, grapes, chestnut, Junar, Suntala and persimmon selection of suitable variety;
- propagation; tree management; soil & plant nutrient management covered;
- plant protection from insects, pests, diseases & birds; and harvesting & storing techniques done

### Outputs

- 9 demo. 3 sub demo were developed
- 12 private nurseries devt.
- 33 ha. of deciduous fruits;

- 200 ha. of citrus orchard established
- Devt. farm equipment and tools
- 9 blacksmith were trained
- 477 secateurs, 388 saws, 103 harvesting scissors,
- 276 grafting knives, and 66 harvesting bags.
- Two senior staff obtained higher studies in Japan
- 32 JT/JTAs were trained through the cascaded approach in 4 batches.
- Altogether 2,183 leader farmers, Demo-farm owners were trained,
- Kirtipur Horticulture center considered as center of Excellence for mid hills region
- Trained manpower to be retained in the center

### Follow up for the HDP I & II

- Project Period November 12, 1997 to November 11, 1999.
- Goal and the purpose of the Follow up were the same as in the phase I and II
- Total of 20 JT/JTAs, 224 farmers, 213 women farmers 20 nurseries men, 12 blacksmith were trained.
- The final evaluation concluded that Follow up has successfully accomplished.
- Also reiterated that Kirtipur Horticulture Center should be developed as the center of Excellence for Horticulture Development
- Also recommend to ensure adequate budget.

### Horticulture Extension Program (HEP) through Volunteers

- Project Period July 15, 2002 to July 14, 2007
- Project areas were, Lalitpur, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur
- Horticulture crops were same as in HDP I, II & Follow up
- Later on the review of the project done and down size its project areas as well as the target communities

### Pocket Agriculture Development Program on Vegetable Production

- Group of Volunteers were involved
- Project period July 16, 1989 to July 15, 1993
- Five village development committees (VDCs) of Kaski

### Objectives

- Transfer the simple but effective technical skills to the farmers
- Adapt inexpensive techniques to produce the seasonal and off season fresh vegetable
- Seeds multiplication for raising the income.
- Similar project was implemented in Panchkhal of Kavre

## Impact of the PADP

- Different improved varieties of vegetables were introduced and well adapted at farmers condition.
- Farmers' were able to produce vegetable seeds
- Taking vegetables in the daily meals were developed.
- Farmers' income through vegetable selling increased by three folds

## Tea Sector Development

- "Himalayan Tea Technology Outreach and Extension Program"
- Period, 3 years 2004-2007), Areas: Ilam and Panchthar

## Objectives

- Improve the service delivering mechanism of tea production
- Train Tea technician, Leader farmers and JT/JTA
- Establish soil test facilities and extended services

## Achievement

- Extend technical assistance of Tea cultivation,
- Various technical manuals on tea cultivation prepared and distributed
- Mini project on Peace building thru Tea sector  
(June 2008 to March 2009).

## Agriculture Training and Extension Improvement Project (ATEIP)

### Objectives

- Improve the agriculture training & extension

### Outputs

- Practical training is imparted to extension workers & farmers,
- Farmers' need based extension services are delivered
- Different services providers in agri. Development

### Target Districts

- Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Makawanpur & Sindhupalchowk

### Period

- Jan. 2004 to Jan 08 2009. Budget: 368 million Yen

### Result

- Training and Demonstration (T/D) Farms were established
- Extension Model Farmers were developed
- Agriculture Development Committee (ADC) were established

## Study “High Value Agriculture Extension and Promotion Project in Sindhuli Road Corridor in Nepal” (SRCAMP)

### Objectives

- to promote commercial development of potential agriculture products in Sindhuli corridor areas
- To transfer the relevant skills and technologies to CP and beneficiaries through pilot activities and on the job training.

### Period

- July 2010 ( three years)

### Study Areas

- Sindhuli, Ramchap, Dolakha & Kavre.
- The study has been accomplished, and project is under implementation as per the study.

## Sindhuli Road Corridor Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project (SRCCAP)

### Period

- December 14, 2014 (five years)

### Project Areas

- Sindhuli, Ramechap, Dolakha and Kavre.

### Goal

- to improve the agricultural income of farm households in the project areas through agriculture commercialization

### Outputs

- Farming system of producing marketable products of producers’ group shall be established
- Service outreach and delivery of pvt sectors shall be improved
- Improve the skill & capacity of counterpart agency for the implementation and coordination of promotion of agricultural commercialization.

## One Village One Product (OVOP)

- The concept or/and strategy of OVOP introduced
- Government adopted OVOP policy, Program
- Coffee production and promotion

## Volunteers in the Agriculture (1970 to 2016)

- Total Volunteers in Agriculture 186
- Fruits, Vegetable and Horticulture 124

### Studies

- “Agricultural marketing Development Project in the Kingdom of Nepal” May 2001.
- “Study on Floriculture Development in Nepal, 2003/4”

### Highlights on the Outputs

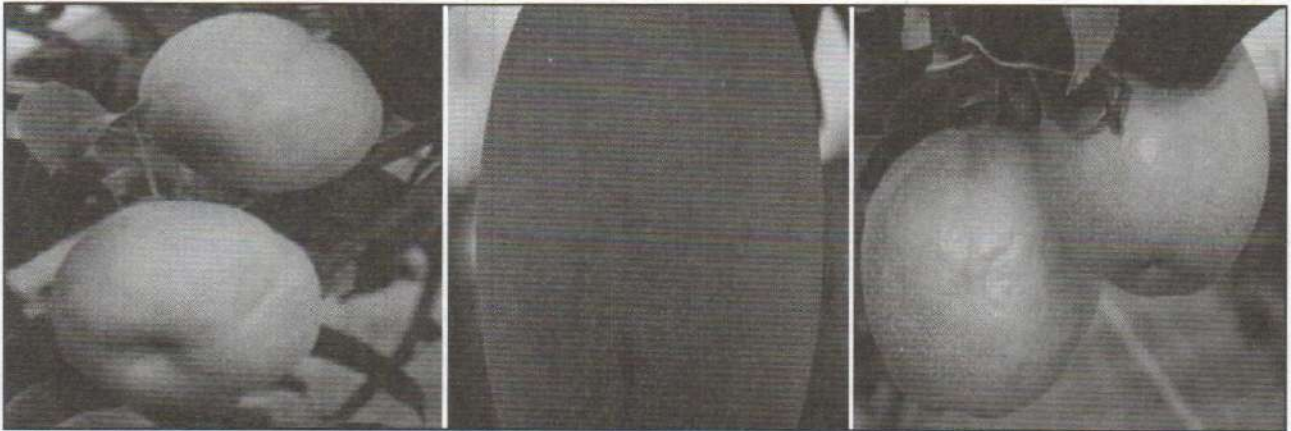
- Tropical, sub-tropical fruits and vegetable are introduced and developed
- Practice of taking Fruits and vegetable in the daily meal and also increase in income generation
- Human resources on Horticulture at the farmers and Govt.
- Infrastructure at the field and central level developed
- Kirtipur Horticulture center is developed as national center of excellence

### Conclusion

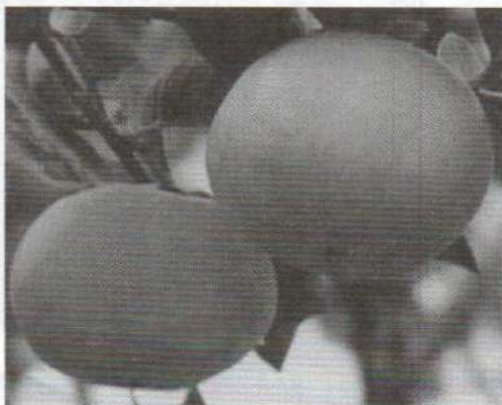
- JICA’s cooperation, is a seamless assistance.
- Horticulture devt. from inception to market led intervention
- Explore the potentiality hill’s agro biodiversity for horticulture devt.
- JICA’s cooperation in this sector is in line with govt. policy, program.
- Human resources at farmers and government organization level developed
- Time to scale up at the national level with necessary policy, program and adequate budget.



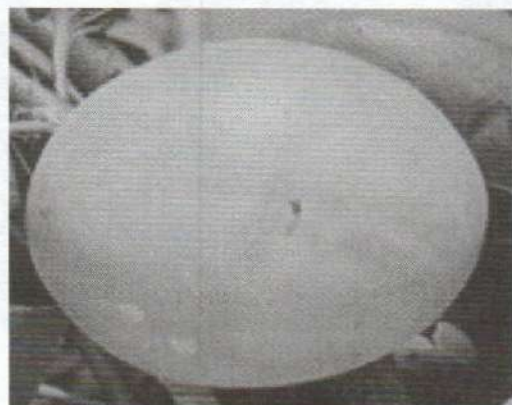
Recommended Variety of Japanese Pear



Japanese Persimmon



Jiro



Fuyu

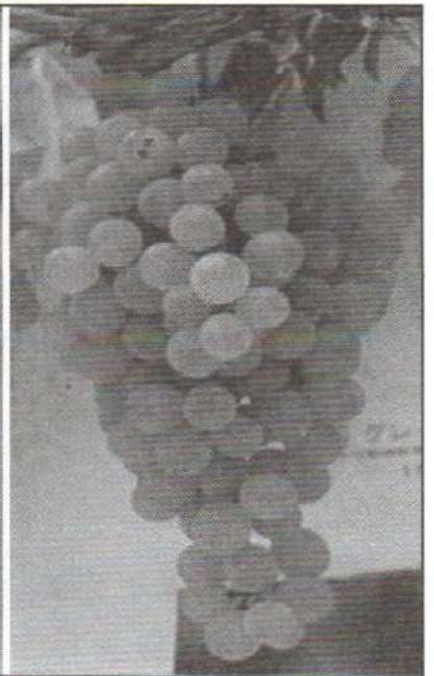
### Recommended Variety of Grapes



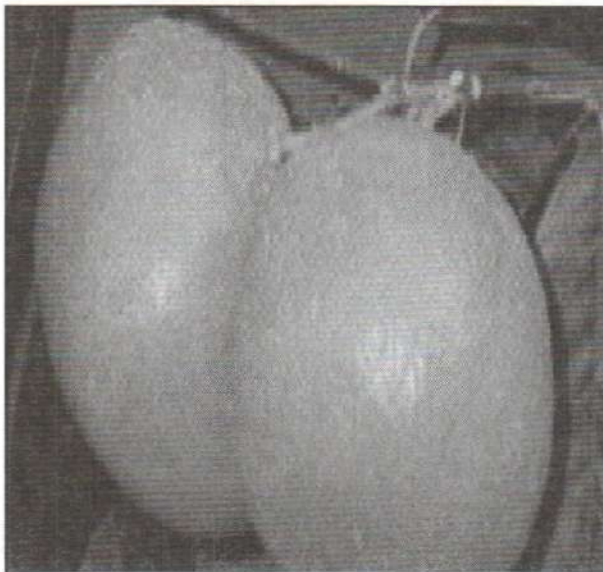
Steuben



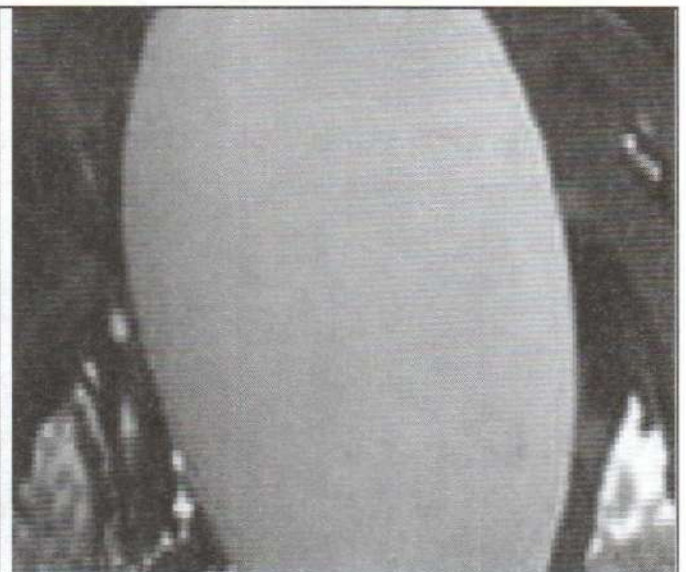
Kyoho



Himrod



Hosui



Chojuro



Shinko

