



PanniNaula Climate Resilient Village from Bajura

Panninaula transforming towards Climate-resilient village

Bajura is a high hill district with very difficult terrain and remote geography from Sudur Paschim Pradesh in Western Nepal. The district is prone to climate and disaster risks affecting the food security of the people living there. Most farmers are engaged in subsistence farming and face the challenges of climate change due to the lack of knowledge and improved technologies in the district.

This case is about a CBO called Masteswori Taja Tarkari Krisak Samuha which was established with the facilitation of SAHAS Nepal in 2016. This CBO has organized a total of 21 households of mixed ethnicities who are predominantly farmers and depend upon farming for their livelihoods. These farmers, of late, have been badly hit by climate change and its harsh effects. SAHAS Nepal realized the urgency to address this challenge and took an initiative of enhancing awareness of the farmers about climate change impacts, as well as mitigation and adaptation measures.

In the beginning, vulnerability and capacity assessment was performed bringing together the farmers from the CBO, and afterwards climate change training was delivered to the farmers to enhance their awareness and knowledge about climate change and possible adaptation measures that farmers could adopt. This somehow encouraged and motivated farmers, so many adopted new adaptation practices. SAHAS even provided them with financial and technical support to adopt a range of climate-resilient technologies such as improved cookstoves, wastewater collection ponds, plastic house, drip irrigation, vermicomposting, improved cattle

sheds, among others (Also see Figure 1). Farmers have also leveraged both cash and in-kind resources from the Palika (Municipality) and ward offices. Income-generating activities are also strengthened through vegetable cultivation inside and outside plastic houses, livestock rearing, etc. which have also contributed to enhanced resilience of the farmers. Besides, women-friendly technologies are introduced, which has saved women's time and reduced drudgery as compared to past. Farmers aspire to transform their village into a model village and have already declared it as Climate-resilient village.

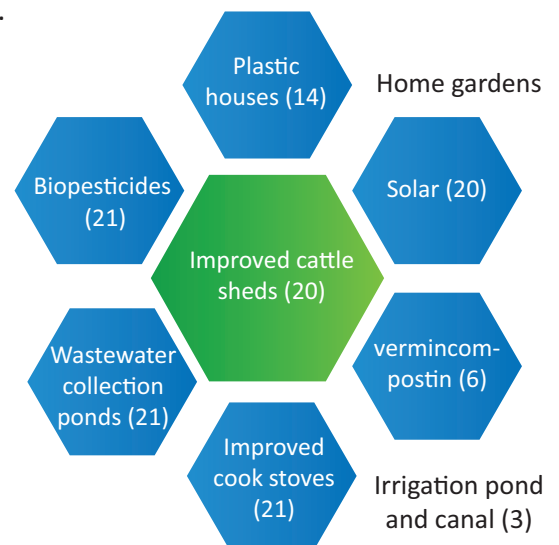


Figure 1 List of Climate Resilient Technologies adopted by Farmers

News regarding the climate resilience concept in the Badimalika municipality has been widely disseminated after which many events of visits have taken place where a total of 21 farmers have observed the technologies and interacted with the farmers.

SAHAS considers 4 criteria while declaring a village as a Climate resilient village.

- **Climate knowledge and capacity**
CBO members and local government officials and representatives are well trained and

capacitated on climate change-related topics and they regularly discuss climate change adaptation measures inviting SAHAS staffs for the facilitation. They also frequently share their knowledge and experience on climate change to the farmers who come visit and interact with them in their village.

- **Climate change resilient technologies**

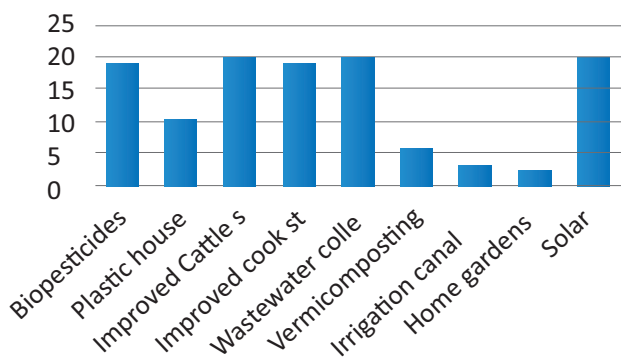
Farmers have keenly adopted different climate-resilient technologies contributing to mitigation and adaptation. A total of 9 climate-resilient technologies, 129 in number, have been adopted by the farmers from the CBO.



- **Integration into the local development plan**

Local farmers have been integrating and mainstreaming climate-resilient technologies in their annual plan and income-generating activities. For this, they

Climate Resilient Technologies adopted by Farmers



have been submitting their plan at the local ward and municipal assembly of Badimalika Municipality. This has led to the leverage of a substantial amount of resources from the municipality and ward office. They have so far accessed 1,362,000 for community development.

- **Climate information services**

The CBO is aware of the importance of climate information services such as forecasting to increase their resilience against climate shocks. They have been coordinating with Municipality and SAHAS Nepal for installing the portable weather station which generates weather information.

Panninaula village is one of 6 climate-resilient villages that CEFALS Project has envisioned to develop in Mugu, Bajura and Kalikot districts, and is now supported by the LIFT project. With concerted efforts from the farmers themselves, Palikas and other stakeholders, SAHAS Nepal is rightly moving in the direction to transform all these villages into climate-resilient villages.