

# Promoting Green Economy in Hill Areas of Nepal

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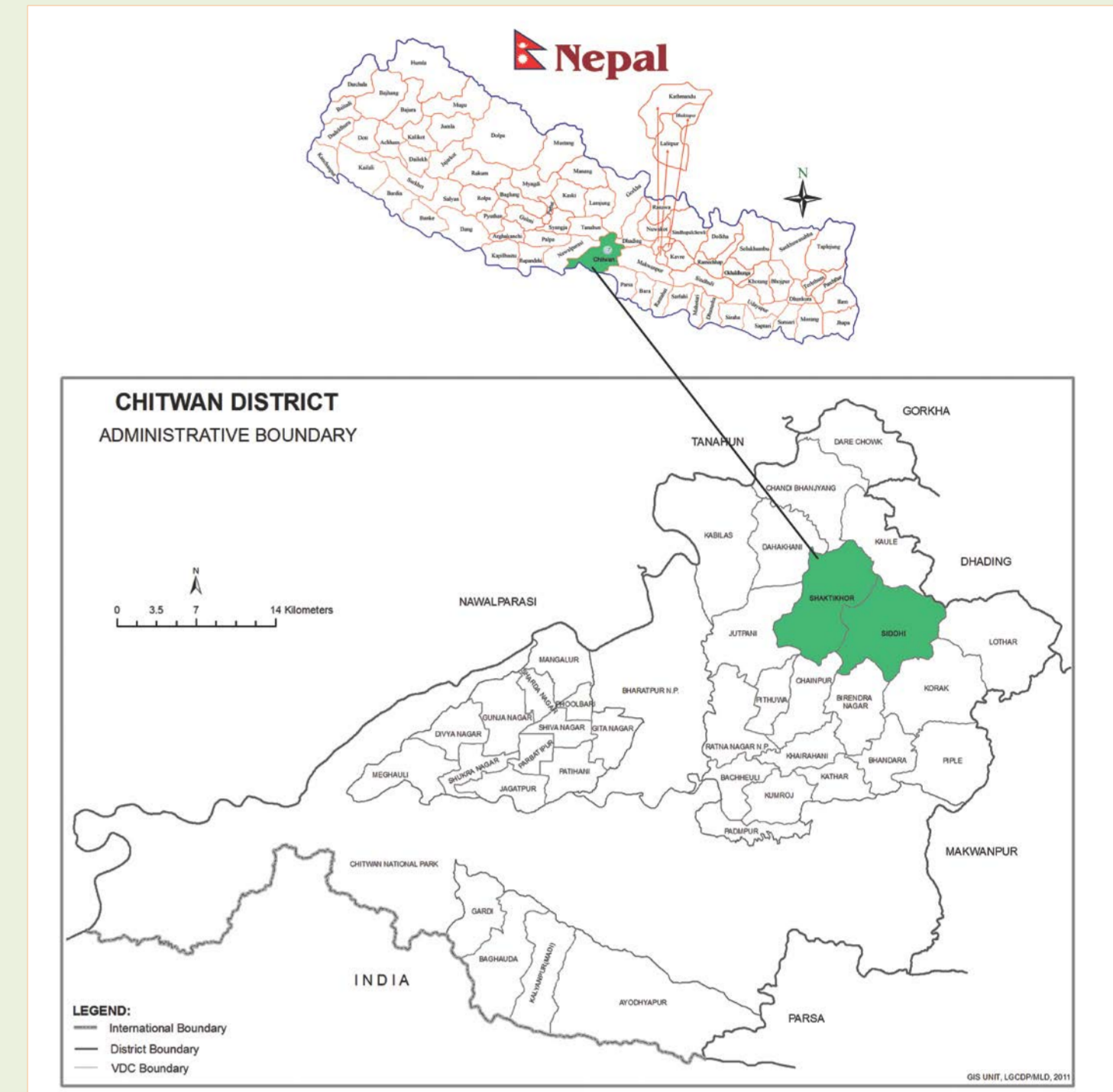


## Background

Nepal has predominantly agriculture and natural resources-based economy. Agriculture, livestock and forest resources underpin the livelihoods of rural people in hilly areas of Nepal. However, food self-insufficiency and food insecurity are the most prominent issues. The over dependency and unsustainable harvest of forest resources along with the dominance of shifting cultivation has threatened agrobiodiversity. There is a need to revitalize an integrated farming system and other resource-conserving practices, which would contribute to the green economy. Green economy can contribute to sustainable development, poverty reduction, and better social equity. The work aimed to promote the sustainable livelihoods through natural resource management and clean production technologies.

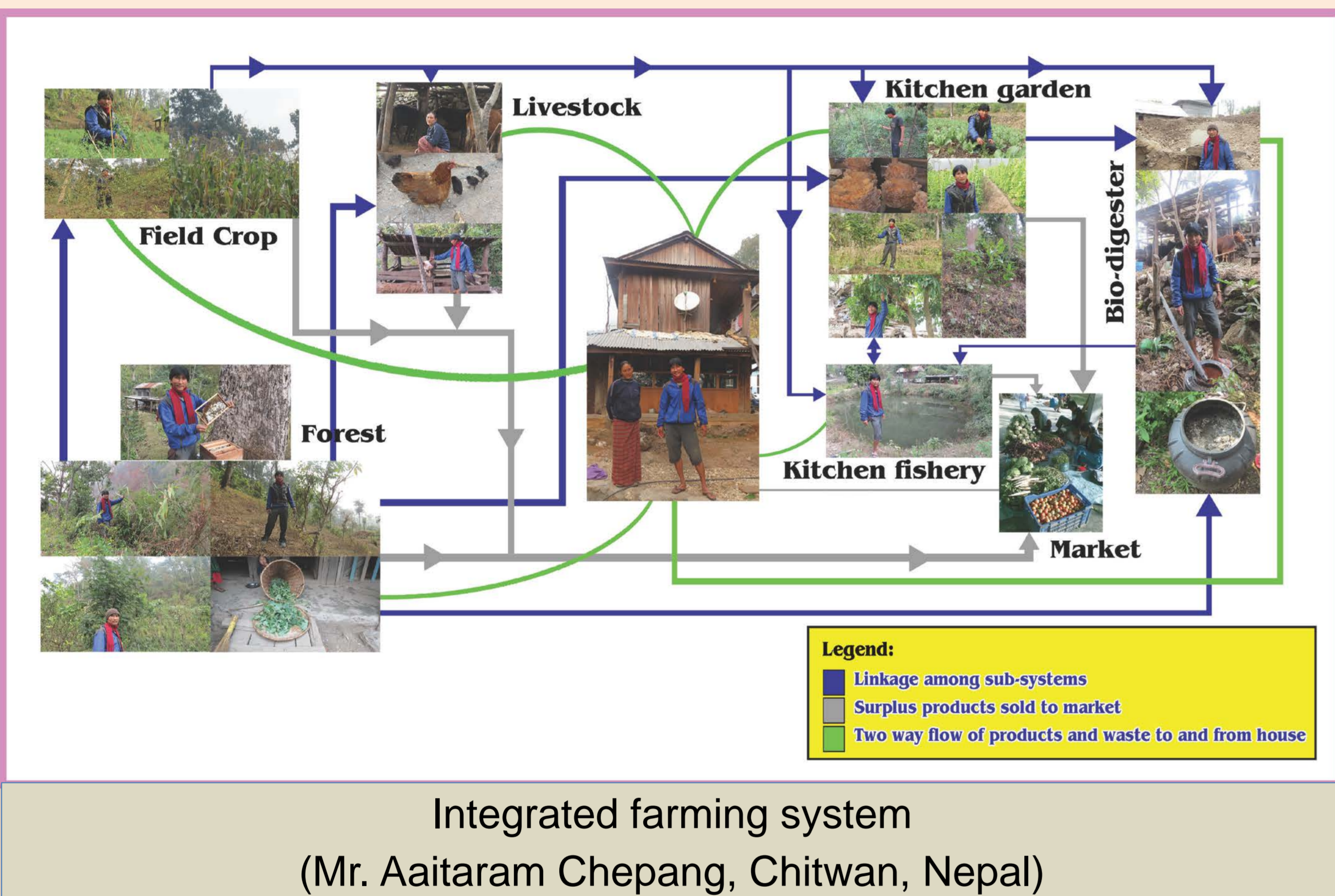
## Project area

- Fragile Mahabharat range - geographically remote with steep slopes.
- Chepangs - largest marginalized ethnic group (Siddhi 87.1% & Shaktikhor 36.8% of total population) (CBS, 2011)
- Resource-poor smallholder farmers



- Elevation: 275 to 1,647 m a.m.s.l. (NGIIP, 2006)

## Project activities



- Sustainable Integrate Farming System (SIFS) - model farms demonstration and scale up

- Awareness/training programmes on food and nutrition security, diet diversity, and farm planning
- Entrepreneurship development of farmers - promoting green jobs
- Promotion of local innovations to improve the production technologies and marketing system
- Plantation (fruits, fodder, medicinal plants) in the leasehold and community forests and capacity development of forest user groups
- Value chain development activities
- Building/ Strengthening community institutions
- Clean energy promotion: biogas, improved cooking stoves
- Efficient water use technologies: rainwater harvesting, waste water recycling
- Baseline and end-line surveys

## Results



- Enterprise diversification
- Increased household's diet diversity (>50%)
- Fallow land utilization (30% of total private land)
- Integrated farms (70% of the total beneficiary households)
- Cooperative/group farming systems

## Conclusions

- Integrated farming system promotes the green economy, leading to a sustainable development.
- Natural resource management and clean technologies contribute to the green economy.
- Proper farm planning contributes to enhanced food and nutrition security and income of smallholder farmers.
- Upscaling the resource-conserving practices helps to build the agriculture resilient community.

## References

- CBS (2011). National Population and Housing Census 2011. Central Bureau of statistics (CBS), Government of Nepal.
- NGIIP (2006). Index of Geographical Names of Nepal, Central Development Region, Volume II. National Geographic Information Infrastructure Programme (NGIIP), Survey Department, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

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