FARMERS' PERCEPTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE, EFFECT ON AGRICULTURE AND ADAPTATION PRACTICE IN KALIKOT, NEPAL

ABSTRACT

Farmers' survey was carried out in Kalikot district of Nepal to know the linkage between rainfall and economic value of agricultural production, and ranking of current practices by using the multi-criteria analysis. A total of 30 respondents randomly selected from three geographical strata, and face to face semi-structured questionnaire administered to collect the primary information. The finding showed that the overall economic value of major agricultural and livestock components decreased by NRs. 11,030.37 per household per annum, and it was estimated the loss of NRs. 99.80 with every 1 mm decreasing rainfall per year. A focused group discussion was also organized based on five criteria- net profit, resiliency, role on GHGs emissions, workload to female and children, focus on gender equality and social inclusion, and institutional and technological capacity. The study pointed out the top most five practices (actions)- the drought tolerant crops or varieties, promotion of fodder and forage, high yielding crops, bee forage, tunnel farming. The action revealed that the promotion of beekeeping linking with fruit and fodder plants is a suitable option. The survey and group discussion focuses the temporal and spatial preciseness of the relation between climatic factors and components specific study and their roles in the contribution to GHGs emissions important topic of future study and research.

Key words: Climate smart agriculture, adaptation, mitigation, practices