



Deliverable 2.1

Capacity Building Needs Assessment under ClimaAdapt

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1 Introduction and Context

Capacity building plays a dominant role in successful implementation of any programme, especially when we deal with farmers and farmers' organizations. The ClimaAdapt program involves many actors with different roles to perform. In view of this, capacity building plans can be suitably developed when the program knows what the present practices are available, what is the gap in terms of knowledge and skill, what new skills and knowledge are to be imparted for achieving the objectives of the program. To understand this, we need to do a comprehensive Training Need Analysis(TNA).

2 Objectives of the TNA

- Assess the existing knowledge and skills gaps in various departments (agriculture and Irrigation & Command Area Development Department), Farmers and Farmer Organizations' to identify key areas that need to be addressed;
- Recommend capacity building requirements for the ClimaAdapt program

3 Methods used:

3.1 Interaction meetings with Farmers' Organizations:

Interaction meetings with Distributory Committee (DC) members and Water Users Associations were held at FTC, Lingamguntla and Miryalaguda in May 2012 for eliciting the knowledge level of the farmers on climate change. A semi-structured questionnaire was prepared and discussions were held with these representatives. The meeting results are summarized as follows:

- Most of them heard about climate change but are not sure what really it is. They have indicated that climate change is happening at global level. The causes attributed to climate change are deforestation,
- The impacts were not known to everybody and most of them are ignorant about them.
- Some of the adaptation measures (like Direct Seed Sowing etc) were in practice but discontinued due to water availability through canal system.
- Water Regulation and management was in practice during the peak water requirement to the crop and also during scarcity. DC with the support and help of I &CAD department have distributed water to farmers equitably. DC are also practicing the water auditing through workbook exercise for indenting to the I &CAD department.
- The tail end farmers have already shifted to Irrigated Dry (ID) crops from paddy.
- Micro Irrigation techniques are not in significant use in the areas.
- Water measurement is notional and token and is not representative.
- As manual labour is getting scarce and costly in the area, mechanization is required, especially paddy Transplanting machines. A unit may be established at DC level to run as custom hiring centre.
- As most of the WUAs are not in a position to deal with many day to day issues of climate change, they may be given hand holding in terms of institution building.

3.2 Interaction meetings with Farmers:

Meeting with farmers at Water Users Association and Village level for eliciting the present knowledge and gaps in climate change related information. The summary of the discussions are as follows:

1. Major crops grown in the area are Paddy, Cotton, Chillies, Chillies, Maize, Redgram, Sunflower, Castor, Blackgram and greengram- Farmers want detailed package of practices to deal with water stress and also drought resistant varieties.
2. Soil testing is the utmost requirement as it reduces the consumption of fertilizers and thereby reduce the cost of cultivation, which ultimately increases the net return. Most of the farmers

buy pesticides with the advice of the fertilizer dealer or follow the neighbor farmer. The dosage and quantity are not known to farmers.

3. Market information is one of the most sought after information from farmers side. They said that they sell the produce at lower rates and within a shorter period the trader is getting lot of profit.
4. Weather forecast or information is not reaching the farmers at an appropriate time. Hence short term weather advisory may be useful for them.
5. As all the villages have *Adarsh Rythu* (Model Farmer), training of adarsh rythu will help in dissemination of information at a faster pace.
6. Many government schemes were not known to farmers. The centre may help in providing details about various schemes of government.
7. As power shortages are more in the state, farmers want to shift from conventional power to solar power for lifting water from bore wells. They requested information on such schemes.
8. Farmers want to diversify from traditional crops, but due to lack of information and technical knowledge, they are not practicing new methods and varieties.
9. Also farmers feeling that they may fail if they try to do new things. They want to see by themselves, get convinced and later practice the same in their fields. In this regard, they requested for exposure visits.
10. New crop/method/ management demonstrations that act as an adaptation practice shall be tried in the farmers' field in the village which will help other farmers' visit, observe and practice in their own farms.

3.3 Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder meeting was held at FTC, Miryalaguda. Partners from the project, line department (Agriculture and I &CAD) staff, Farmer Organizations were invited from both the project areas. The meeting discussed in length about the existing adaptation practices. They will be piloted in the project areas and the line department staff will follow the pilots. This will help them in upscaling the methods elsewhere. Also the department staff opined that their participation in the project since inception will benefit them for identifying institutional and capacity building issues.

3.4 Meetings/ Consultations at State level:

Consultation meetings at state level were organized with ANGRAU, I & CAD Department, Climate change cell of I & CAD department, Climate water forum partners (who are dealing with climate related projects in the state).

4 Conclusion

A summary table was prepared with the requirement of training needs for various stakeholders in annexure -1

In addition to this, campaign mode communication may be required in the villages for passing on the climate change and ClimaAdapt information to each and every household and person in the village. Similarly, School campaign is also necessary for behavior change in the children and also influencing the behavior of parents. Also, communication campaign for soil testing is required as it helps the farmers in applying required dosage of fertilizers and thus reducing the cost of cultivation. This will also act as an adaptation measure as it increases the net return to the farmer.

Annexure-1

Training Need Assessment under ClimaAdapt- Andhra Pradesh

SNO	Target Group	Capacity Building Requirement	Capacity Building Requirement		
			Knowledge	Skill	Environment
1	Farmers	General			
		General awareness on Climate change	Y	N	Y
		Impacts on the farm & Water	Y	N	N
		ClimaAdapt program- components, roles etc	Y	N	N
		Proven Adaptation measures			
		Adaptation Measures suitable to farmer	Y		
		Exposure visit to Adaptation measures		Y	
		Facilitation in selecting an adaptation measure	Y		Y
		Handholding during implementation mechanism		Y	
		New Adaptation measures			
		New methods/practices- demonstration		Y	Y
		Adaptation of new method/practice on pilot		Y	Y
Record the lessons learnt for scaling	Y	Y			
2	Farmers' Organizations	General awareness on Climate change	Y	N	Y
		Impacts on the farm & Water	Y	N	N
		Institution building for Climate change	Y	N	N
		Facilitation/Training skills	Y	Y	Y
3	Self Help Group	Climate change & impacts on women	Y	Y	Y

	women members	Climate change & Gender	Y	Y	Y
4	Line department staff	Climate change & impacts on Agriculture & Water	Y	Y	Y
		Water Use Efficiency studies	Y	Y	N
		Proven Adaptation measures	Y	Y	N
		New Adaptation Measures	Y	Y	Y
		Implementation mechanism of adaptation measures	Y	Y	Y
		Upscaling process of various measures		Y	Y
5	Project Staff	Climate change & Impacts on Agriculture & Water Sector	Y	Y	N
		ClimaAdapt program- work packages, Roles & Responsibilities of partners, implementation process, end results	Y	Y	N
		Proven Adaptation measures	Y	Y	N
		New Adaptation measures	Y	Y	N
		Training & Facilitation skills	Y	Y	N
		Documentation skills	Y	Y	Y
6	Scientists/ Researchers	Climate change and Impacts on Agriculture and water			
		Adaptation measures- existing and new			
7	Village Climate Volunteers	Climate change and impact on the farm and village	Y	Y	N
		Proven Adaptation measures	Y	Y	
		New Adaptation measures	Y	Y	Y
		Exposure visits to adaptation measure	Y	Y	Y
		Training & Facilitation skills	Y	Y	Y

		Documentation skills		Y	Y
9	Master Trainers/ Resource Persons	Climate change and impact on the farm and village	Y	Y	N
		Proven Adaptation measures	Y	Y	
		New Adaptation measures	Y	Y	Y
		Exposure visits to adaptastion measure	Y	Y	Y
		Training & Facilitation skills	Y	Y	Y
11	VKC staff	Climate change and impact on the farm and village			
		Proven Adaptation measures	Y	Y	
		New Adaptation measures	Y	Y	Y
		Computer skills & Browsing skills	Y	Y	Y