Total Overview of the project

Model Agricultural Initiatives (I– IV)

| Lunched | Objectives | Major Activities | Output/Outcomes | Lesion Learned | Case Study |
|---------|--|---|--|--|---|
| Year | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | To identify agricultural market challenges and introduce ICT tools for farmers with training on ICT in Agriculture | Research on market chains; online training on ICT; felicitation of youth & women farmers | Market barriers identified hundreds of farmers trained via Zoom; recognition boosted motivation | Online platforms can reach diverse farmers but connectivity and digital literacy remain barriers | Progressive farmers in Chitwan used digital payments to connect with buyers |
| 2022/23 | Expand ICT-based services & provide physical training Collect, compile & disseminate info on grants, subsidies & support for farmers Advance ICT use for promotion & marketing of farm products Facilitate peasants in applying ICTs in agriculture Reward youths to encourage agriculture & value their work | mobile app development; physical ICT training; awards & felicitations | Farmers accessed subsidies & schemes; improved app usability; ; first agri-mobile app launched with multilingual support; practical adoption of ecommerce and digital payments | In-person training increases trust and adoption compared to virtual-only models | A young woman farmer from Kavrepalanchok improved her vegetable sales using price updates from the mobile app |
| 2023/24 | To strengthen institutional | MoUs with colleges & local governments; knowledge | Strengthened farmer-academic- | Partnerships enhance | Residential training in |

| | collaboration and scale ICT integration | sharing; ICT training in multiple districts; distribution of modern instruments; residential training, app modification (weather forecast, schemes); | government collaboration; farmers gained modern instruments; 60 youth farmers trained in Kathmandu | sustainability; student involvement brings fresh ideas; cost & access to ICT still barriers | Kathmandu brought together youth farmers from 8 districts to exchange practices |
|---------|---|---|---|---|--|
| 2024/25 | To advance sustainable, AI- driven ICT solutions Trainings and expand rural outreach | Planned expansion of ICT training; training and fixing bugs of apps, | Broader farmer inclusion expected; offline tools for rural areas; | Need to balance high-tech with low-cost accessible solutions; rural ICT infrastructure is key | |

Total Beneficiaries Analysis Sheet of Research

Model Agricultural Initiatives (I– IV)

| Lunched Year | Research | Number of Researchers and Beneficiaries | Output/Outcomes | Lesion Learned | Case Study |
|-----------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| 2021/22 | Study on agri- market chains & ICT app feasibility | 5 researchers; 200+ farmers reached via Zoom | Identified barriers; first agri-app launching planned | ICT awareness possible even online, but network limitations restrict reach | A farmer from Dhading used pest-management info from the app to reduce crop loss |
| 2022/23 | Database of agri- facilities; app modification | 6 researchers; 500+ farmers in physical training | first agri-app launched , Farmers accessed | Farmers prefer in- person guidance; feedback loop | Women farmers in Gulmi used the updated app to |

| | | | subsidy info; app usability improved | critical for ICT adoption | apply for subsidy programs |
|---------|---|---|---|---|--|
| 2023/24 | Research on ICT with trainig and distribution of ICT Tools apps updates & effectiveness; feedback collection | 8 researchers; 1,000+ farmers & 50 students engaged | MoUs signed; app updated based on farmer feedback; training scaled | Student involvement enriched ICT adoption ideas; instrument distribution boosted practice | Rapti farmers used distributed instruments with ICT guidance to increase yield |
| 2024/25 | Research on ICT with training and distribution of ICT Tools, apps updates and marketing/training & effectiveness; feedback collection | 10 researchers; 1,500+ expected beneficiaries | | Balance of affordability & tech is crucial; rural penetration requires offline- first design | Pilot Al-advisory on weather prediction for rice farmers (planned) |

Total Beneficiaries Analysis Sheet of Award/Felicitation to Model Young and Women Farmer Model Agricultural Initiatives (I– IV)

| Lunched | Program | Number of | Output/Outcomes | Lesion Learned | Case Study |
|---------|-----------|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| Year | | Awardees/Felicitation | | | |
| 2021/22 | Centrally | 500 | Nationwide recognition of young & women farmers; boosted morale and visibility | Centralized approach ensures wider coverage but less local engagement | A woman farmer from Chitwan gained market access for organic vegetables after award |

| 2022/23 | Centrally | 369 | Strengthened identity of model farmers; inspired replication of good practices | Need for stronger follow-up support to awardees | Young farmer from Morang expanded dairy cooperative post recognition |
|---------|--|--------|--|--|---|
| 2023/24 | Mixed Model: Centrally and with Collaborations of Municipality (Rapti, Mandan Deupur and Kageshwori Manohara Municipality) | 376 | Greater local participation; municipalities coowned the program | Collaboration enhances sustainability, but coordination takes time | Rapti Municipality awardee introduced ICT- based tomato farming |
| 2024/25 | Collaboration with Five Municipality (Gaur, Rapti, Dhunibesi, Kageshwori Manohara and Mandan Deupur) | 21/276 | Stronger municipal-level ownership; localized recognition and targeted beneficiaries | Local collaboration increases impact but requires capacity building | Gaur Municipality youth awardee pioneered women- led rice seed production group |

Total Beneficiaries Analysis Sheet of Technology Transfer/Distribution of Agricultural Technology Model Agricultural Initiatives (III– IV)

| Lunched | Program | Number of Receivers/Groups | Output/Outcomes | Lesion Learned | Case Study |
|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| Year | | and types of Equipment | | | |
| 2023/24 | Rapti-Chitawan, Kageshwori | 58+20 | Farmers happy to receive; reduced physical labor; | Hard to select beneficiaries as demand is high | A women's group in Dhurkot used power tiller to |

| | Manohara- Kathmandu Mandan Deupur- Kavre Dhurkot- Gulmi | | saved time in cultivation & processing | and expectations differ | cultivate collective maize farming efficiently |
|---------|--|--------|--|---|---|
| 2024/25 | Gaur-Rautahat Rapti-Chitawan Dhunibeshi-Dhading Kageshwori Manohara- Kathmandu Mandandeupur- Kavre | 21/276 | Improved mechanization, timely planting & reduced post-harvest losses; encouraged youth to adopt agri-tech | Need for more training & after- service support; municipalities should co-finance distribution | In Gaur, a youth peasants used rice sprayer to spray organic pesticides in 10 hectares in very short time than the usual time |