

# Factors affecting adoption of selected climate-resilient agriculture solutions

Name: Sujata Shrestha, Uma Dhungel, Shirish Maharjan  
 Affiliation: Global Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies  
 Contact number: 9840809506 | Email address: Sujata.shrestha@giis.edu.np, uma.dhungel@giis.edu.np

## Introduction

Climate change severely impacts agriculture, especially in Nepal's mountain regions, where the majority of people rely on farming. Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) solutions aim to enhance food production and farmer resilience in changing climatic conditions. This study explored socio-demographic and psychological factors affecting adoption of CRA solutions.

## Research questions

- What are the socio-demographic and psychological factors influencing the adoption of CRA solutions?
- How do farmers perceive the benefits of CRA solutions and what challenges do they face while implementing them?

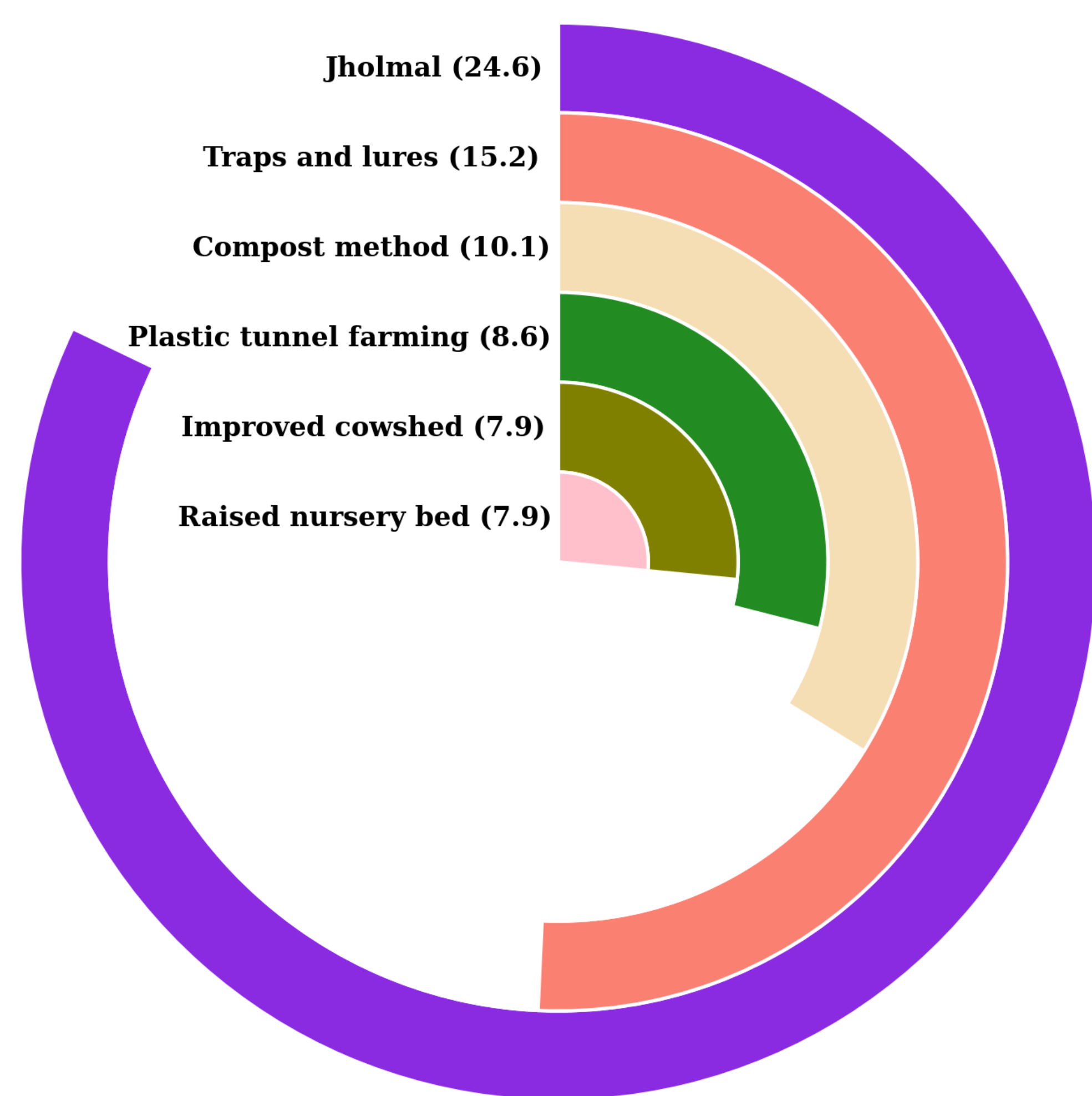
## Methodology

Data on socio-demographic and psychological aspects were collected using a mixed method approach (key informant interviews, focus group discussions and household surveys) from 20 farmer groups of Karnali and Sudurpashchim provinces. The Theory of Planned Behaviour was used to assess the behavioural intention of adoption or non-adoption of CRA solutions.

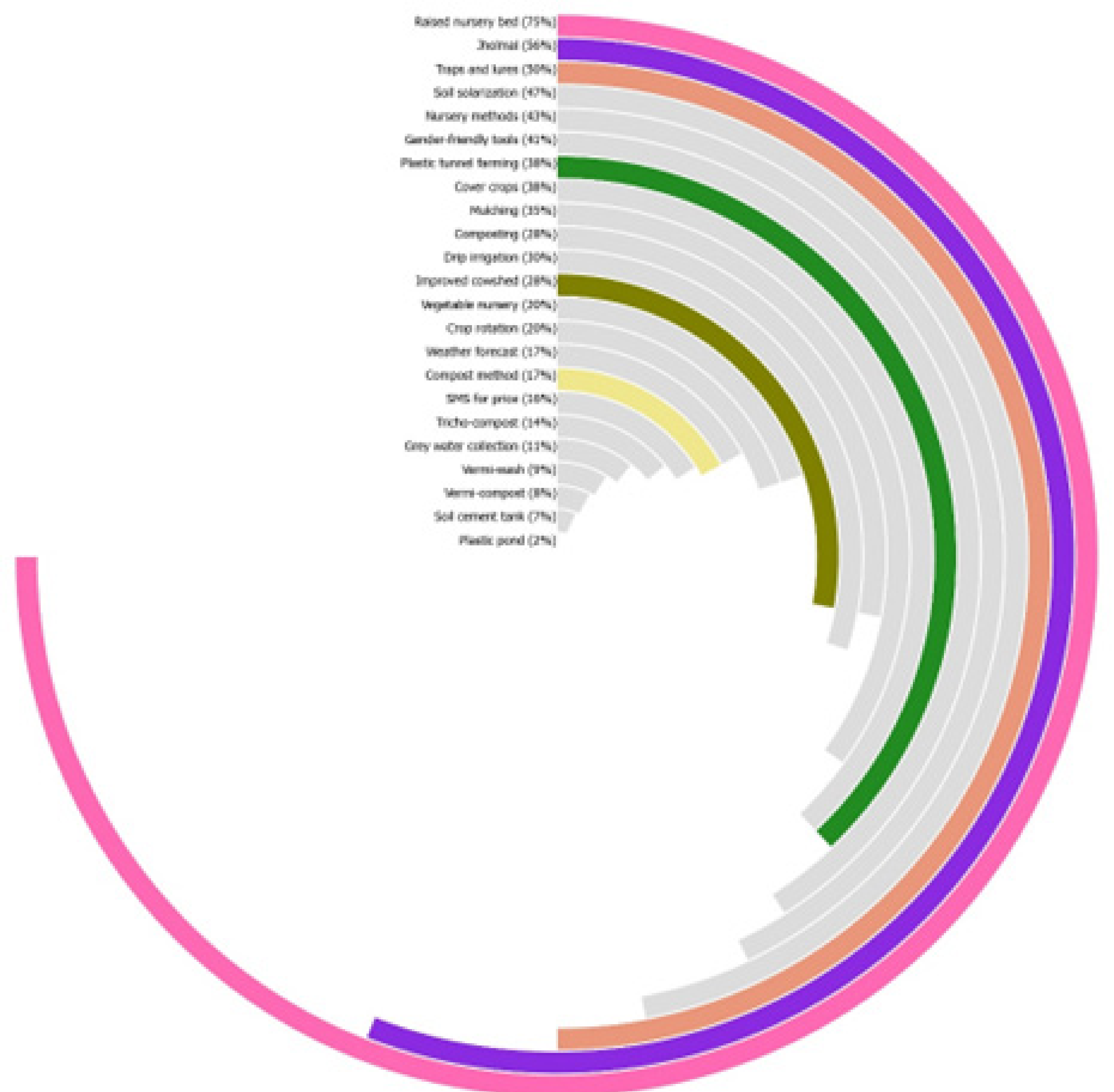
## Key findings

Six specific CRA solutions (Figure 1) among 23 (Figure 2) were identified as the most preferred by farmers. Male farmers had a higher likelihood of adopting improved cowsheds, nursery beds, and plastic tunnel farming, while Dalit and indigenous farmers were inclined towards traps and lures. Attitudes, perceived behavioural control, access to information, incentives, and knowledge strongly influenced adoption.

**Figure 1** Most preferred solution among farmers by percentage



**Figure 2** Percentage of use and continuation of CRA solution (the most preferred six solutions in colour)



## Conclusion

Intensifying training and awareness programmes, providing economic incentives, ensuring market access, considering behavioural aspects, assessing and addressing constraints faced by marginalized communities, safeguarding environmental health, and building partnerships between local government and project teams are some of the actions needed to achieve the project goal.

