Nepal’s population is largely rural with 81% living in rural areas and only 19% living in urban areas. Agriculture is the mainstay of livelihoods for around two-thirds of households. Though about 60% of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihoods, agriculture practices are mostly traditional, risk- and fragmented. Production is low and geared towards subsistence and as a result farm incomes are often low. Only 49% of households is food secure and have access to food year round.

Nepal is also prone to multiple types of hazards and is disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change. According to the Global Climate Risk Index 2016 it ranks amongst the 15 most vulnerable countries. Climate change impacts have a disproportionate impact on women, poor, vulnerable and socially excluded groups who often lack the resources, capacities, assets and power to adapt to or withstand such shocks and stresses.

PROJECT OVERVIEW
Building on the experience and learning from the Civil Society Support Project on Right to Food (RtF) Project (July 2013 to June 2018), the new phase of CARE Denmark-Nepal’s (CARE) Resilience For the Right to Food (RtF) project (July 2018 - December 2021) is envisaged as SAMARTHYA, Promoting Inclusive Governance and Resilience for the Right to Food in Uplands, Dhobighat and Siraha districts. The project focuses on developing climate resilient and inclusive governance in three provinces, Eastern Nepal, West Nepal and Province 5, in order to become more effective in engaging with government at all levels in these areas. Through shared learning and collaboration, and collaboration with other local government and other levels of government as per the 3S criteria (Co-existence, Co-operation and Co-ordination) of the federalization process, it will give momentum to the work that started in RfF project making it more contextualized, concrete, and systemic.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE
The project aims to build the capacity of people’s organizations to strengthen governance capacities and spaces of voice and marginalized women and men, and to work together to improve economically empowered and resilient communities.

GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS
This is a national level initiative with piloting of scalable models at the beginning in Dhobighat, Udayapur and Siraha representing High-Hill, Middle Plains and Plain (Terai) districts and gradually scaling up to other parts of Nepal where NFGF and NLRF have presence.

IMPACT GROUPS OF THE PROJECT
The impact population are poor, vulnerable and socially excluded women and adolescent girls with a particular focus on those who are differentially impacted groups from climate change and disasters.

CORE PARTNERS
- National Farmers Group Federation (NFGF)
- National Land Rights Forum (NLRF)
- National Farmers Federation (NFF)
- Research and Development (L-I-BIRD)
- Clean Energy Nepal (CEN)
- National Land Rights Forum (NLRF)

RESOURCE PARTNERS
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
- Ministry of Water and Energy
- Ministry of Communications

IMPACT GOALS
The project aims to: (i) improve the access to land security to landless people; (ii) improve the access to food security to vulnerable groups; (iii) improve capacities of communities to engage with civil society organizations and local government and participate in policy formulation; and (iv) strengthen knowledge and increase access to land and food security for vulnerable landless tenant and small holders farmers.

RATIONALISATION OF THE PROJECT
To achieve development of modifiable simple climate resilient scalable models on land and agriculture that address immediate and urgent needs of climate variables vulnerable tenant and small holder farmers and landless community.

i) Ensure that local knowledge gained through successful pilots spread through the national systemic approaches to other communities in new pilot areas benefiting similar impact groups using context specific scaling up strategies.

ii) Ensure that the local leadership of the people’s organizations are able to work jointly, collaboratively with local governments on piloting, knowledge generation and scaling up the models.

PROJECT HAS DIRECTLY REACHED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Farmers Group</th>
<th>Tox Land Rights Forum (TLRF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1131</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1282</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOME OF THE CLIMATE RESILIENT SCALABLE MODELS ON LAND AND AGRICULTURE IDENTIFIED JOINTLY BY PARTNERS INCLUDES
1. Weather based agro-advisory services
2. Agriculture insurance for smallholders and marginal farmers
3. Farmers identify card with categorization and specific provisions
4. Contract farming as a source of food and livelihood security of landless people
5. Community integrated land management
6. Women participatory field level action
7. Climate-resilient crop varieties seed model
8. Fit for Purpose Land Administration

THEORY OF CHANGE OF THE PROJECT
The project is expected to develop & implement inclusive solutions to achieve: (i) improved access to food security for the benefit of the impact groups; (ii) improved access to land security to vulnerable groups; (iii) improved capacities of communities to engage with civil society organizations and local government and participate in policy formulation; and (iv) strengthened knowledge and increased access to land and food security for vulnerable landless tenant and smallholders farmers.

The visual in Figure 2 helps to clarify that the CARE Nepal program team, being situated in the program’s Sphere of Control, may have a good control over the program inputs and outputs, but has no control over the practice and behavior of the boundary partners. It can only claim to have some influence at that intermediate level. It visualizes that sustainable change at the level of the final beneficiaries (e.g. improved access to food by landless farmers) has to occur within the Sphere of Direct Influence of the project. It also visualizes the fact that sustainable change at the level of the final beneficiaries (e.g. at the Sphere of Direct Influence) is dependent on changed behavior at the level of the intermediate actors (e.g. at the Sphere of Control). The project partners are influencing directly to the local, provincial and federal boundaries (Sphere of Direct Influence).