PERCEPTIONS OF AND ADAPTATIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE

in Nepal

The following personas are synthesised using data from the **National Climate Survey 2022** released by the Government of Nepal

HOW WERE THEY SYNTHESISED?

1. Each data component is assessed for the highest value and used as part of the profile. For example, most respondents in the Terai region were in the 55-64 years old bracket, thus the persona of the fictional Terai resident is 58 years old.

2. This set of persona in particular has been focused on the demographic's perception of climate change, climate impact faced, exposure level and farm adaption to the hazards and risks. They can be tailored further to additional/other factors such as non-farm adaptation methods to climate change, including temporary migrations and participation in community resource management (see full survey for details)

RAMESH

Mountain area

58 year-old man
Primary educated
Has 2 children
Farmer

- “Unaware” of climate change.
- Has experienced droughts, windstorms, floods and land slides.
- Believes that these incidences are all natural occurring.
- Does not have farm insurance

RAMESH

Mountain area

- Relies on **miking** and the **radio** for early-warning information and knows what to do after a hazard warning
- Home was damaged by a flood once. Torrential rain also prevented him from working on the farm for 2 weeks
- The heavy rain had also brought on more crop diseases, which in turn caused a food shortage

RAMESH

Mountain area

Adaptation

- Has been using improved seeds for farming after seeing neighbour’s high yield from the new seeds
- Has been exploring new crop cultivation techniques and new crop cultivation timings
- Carries out compatible cropping
- Weeds out invasive species on his farm

RAMESH

Mountain area

Adaptation

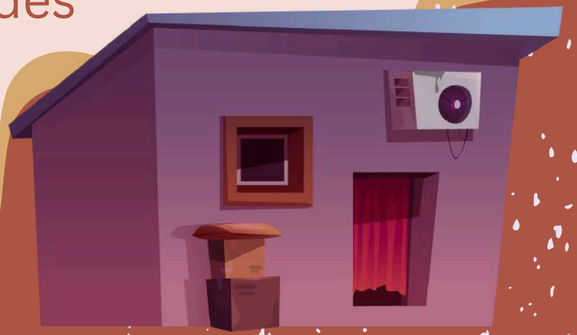
- Have allowed land to rejuvenate (keeping it “abandoned”) after multiple farming seasons
- Use of bio fertilisers instead of chemical ones
- Has benefitted a little from the local level policies to commercialise farming, such as skills upgrading, technology subsidy and advancement, and road infrastructure building

PRASHAMSHA

Hill area

47 year-old woman
Informally educated
Has 2 children
Farmer

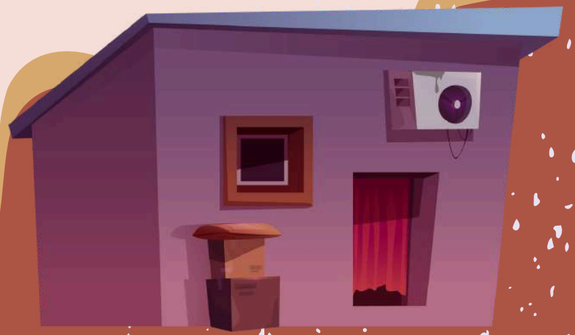
- Learnt of climate change through the radio
- Not sure what causes it
- Has experienced droughts, windstorms and land slides and attributes them to climate change
- Attributes droughts and landslides to climate change
- Does not have farm insurance



PRASHAMSHA

Hill area

- Relies on the **TV** and the **radio** for early-warning information, but does not know what to do after the hazard warning
- House damaged by a landslide triggered by heavy rain once
- The heavy rain also brought on more crop diseases, which in turn caused a food shortage

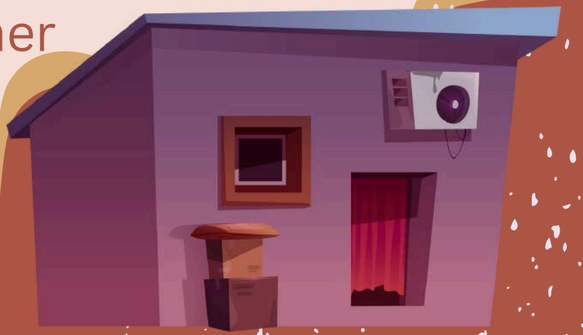


PRASHAMSHA

Hill area

Adaptation

- The heavy rain also brought on more crop diseases, which in turn caused a food shortage
- Has switched up crop cultivation timings to deal with unpredictable rainfall and temperatures
- Use of bio fertilisers instead of chemical ones
- Weeds out invasive species on her farm

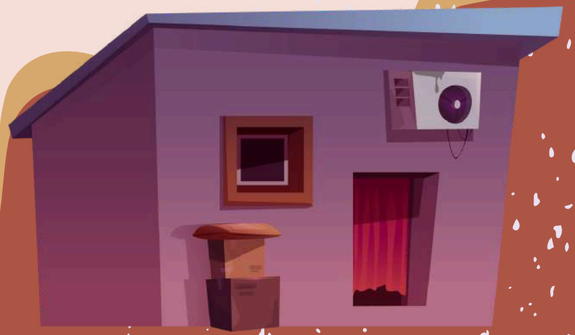


PRASHAMSHA

Hill area

Adaptation

- Has benefitted a little from the local level policies to commercialise farming, such as skills upgrading, technology subsidy and advancement, and road infrastructure building

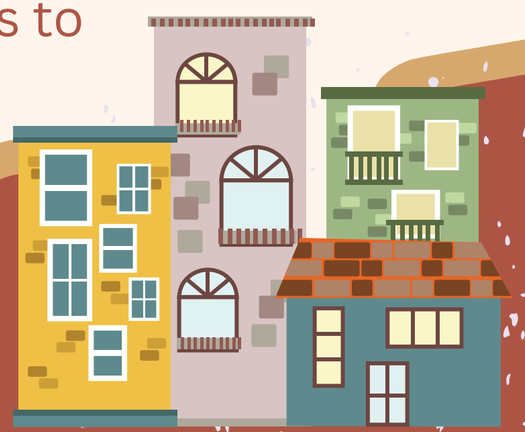


DISHOR

Terai area

50 year-old man
Illiterate
Has 3 children
Farmer

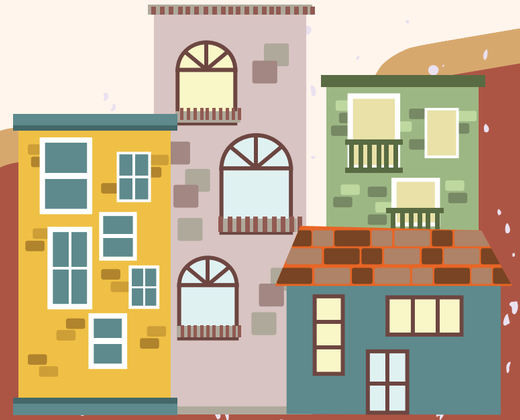
- Learnt of climate change from TV programmes
- Believes it is driven by deforestation
- Attributes droughts and floods to climate change
- Does not have farm insurance



DISHOR

Terai area

- Relies on **phone SMS** and the **radio** for early-warning information and knows what to do after a hazard warning
- Home was inundated once, damaging both the house and indoor furniture. Due to the severe flooding, Dishor could not work as a guide for 2 weeks.
- Landslides triggered during the monsoon season had also blocked many roads in the city, causing a food shortage

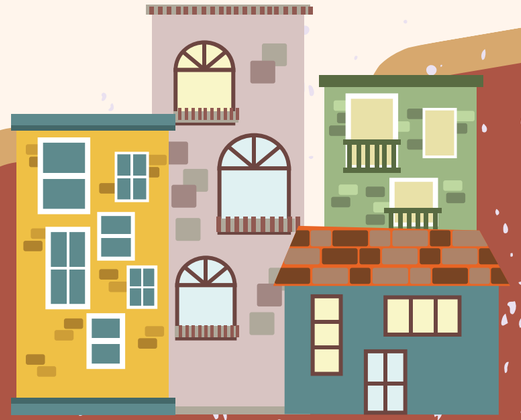


DISHOR

Terai area

Adaptation

- Has been using improved seeds for farming after seeing neighbour’s high yield from the new seeds
- Has installed additional irrigation systems to compensate for periods of water shortages
- Intensive use of chemical fertilisers to boost harvest yield
- Weeds out invasive species on his farm

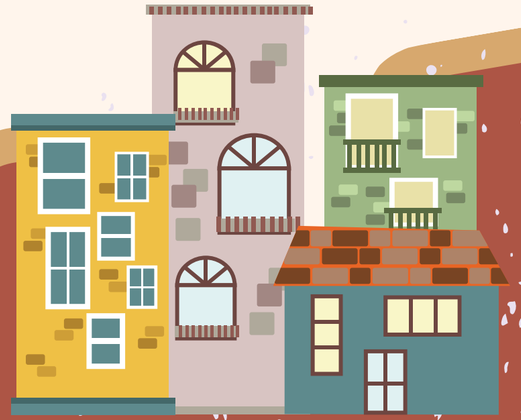


DISHOR

Terai area

Adaptation

- Has benefitted a little from the local level policies to commercialise farming, such as skills upgrading, technology subsidy and advancement, and road infrastructure building



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