

A Glimpse of SSMP: *progress and challenges*

**NEPCAT workshop
ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal
December 16, 2008**

SSMP operates in the following districts:

- **The SDC Cluster**
Dolakha, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga and Sindupalchowk
- **The Helvetas Cluster**
Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Bajhang, *Surkhet*
- **The Commercial cluster**
Baglung, *Syangja*, Myagdi, Dhading

Main elements of SSMP Phase 3

- **Institutionalize approaches as part of decentralized extension through CGS:** ownership and internalization by district based actors
- **Decentralized extension and Farmer-to-farmer diffusion approach:** Consolidation and penetration to establish it as a mainstream extension approach.
- **Support to applied research for increasing the basket of SSM options:** vibrant and effective extension programme

Technical options promoted by SSMP for:

- ⇒ **nutrient retention**
- ⇒ **biomass availability - for compost preparation**
- ⇒ **increased N - fixation**
- ⇒ **integrated plant nutrient system**

Technology promotion *cont.*



For nutrient retention

- FYM management
 - protect from direct sunlight and rain water
 - immediate incorporation of FYM into soil
 - cattle urine collection and utilization
- Stall feeding and improved cattle sheds - effective collection of faeces and urine
- Erosion control measures
- Promotion of agro forestry

For biomass availability - for compost preparation

- intensification of existing cropping system
- promotion of agroforestry system
- promotion of appropriate varieties - both high yield as well as higher biomass
- promotion of forage
- synergy and collaboration with forest users group - for increased composting materials

Increased N - fixation

- integration of legumes into cropping system
- promotion of more leguminous trees and shrubs

Integrated Plant Nutrient System

- balanced application of organic and inorganic nutrients
- reduction in soil acidity – by organic manure or lime (where possible).
- improved synchrony between nutrient supply and demand by crops (top dressing of N or urine at the correct time).
- application of micronutrients.



Commodity link to income – cross cutting issue

- producing crop/s which fetch higher value than the traditionally grown crops
- producing crop/s in the season when it fetches a higher price
- producing organic or at least pesticide-free crops for premium prices
- processing for value addition at grassroots



FYM management



FYM in Latikoili, Surkhet



Organic pest management

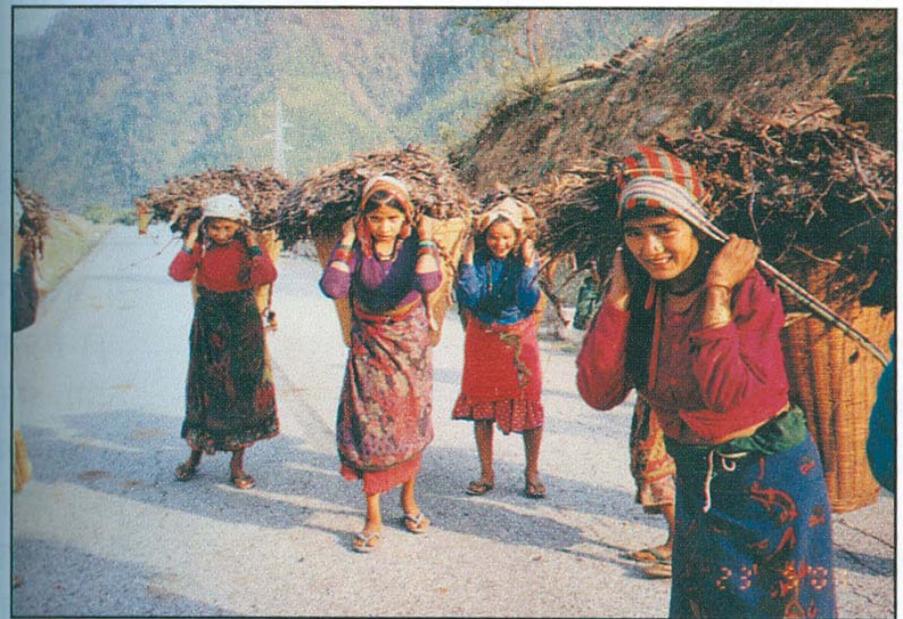


Cattle urine collection in cemented tank





Traditional practice of FYM application



चित्र नं. ८ : राम्ररी नगलेको मल बोकेको

Un-decomposed FYM

Why SSM Practices? – more reasons why.....

N – availability in FYM = 58 kg/year/2 animals

Description	Traditional FYM (kg)	Improved FYM (kg)
Total losses of N (<i>through drainage with urine, volatilisation, and leaching</i>)	50	14
Available after loss	8 (14%)	44 (76%)

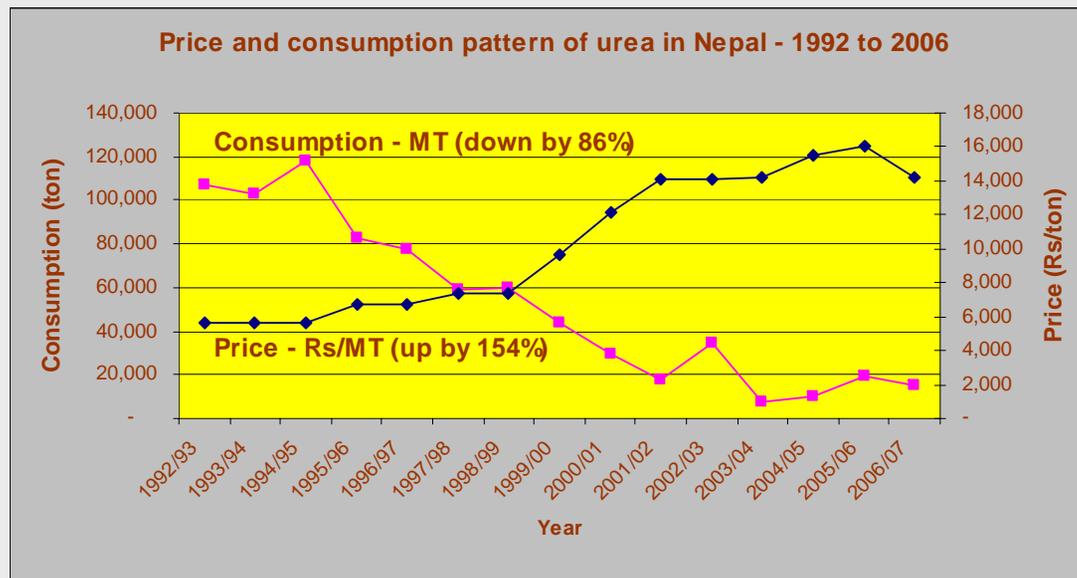
Urea consumption in Nepal 2006/07 = ~ 15,000 tones (7000 t N) (MoAC website)

No. of cattle and buffalo in Nepal in 2006/07 = 11.41 million (*Krishi diary, 2065*)

N produced by these animals = ~ 300,000 tones (@ 25 kg N/adult animal/year)

Cost efficiency

- emphasis on local human and natural resources - effective
- locally available biomass and nutrient source
- an improvement over the existing practices
- no external dependencies
- promoting adoption of SSM Technologies and capacity building at local level

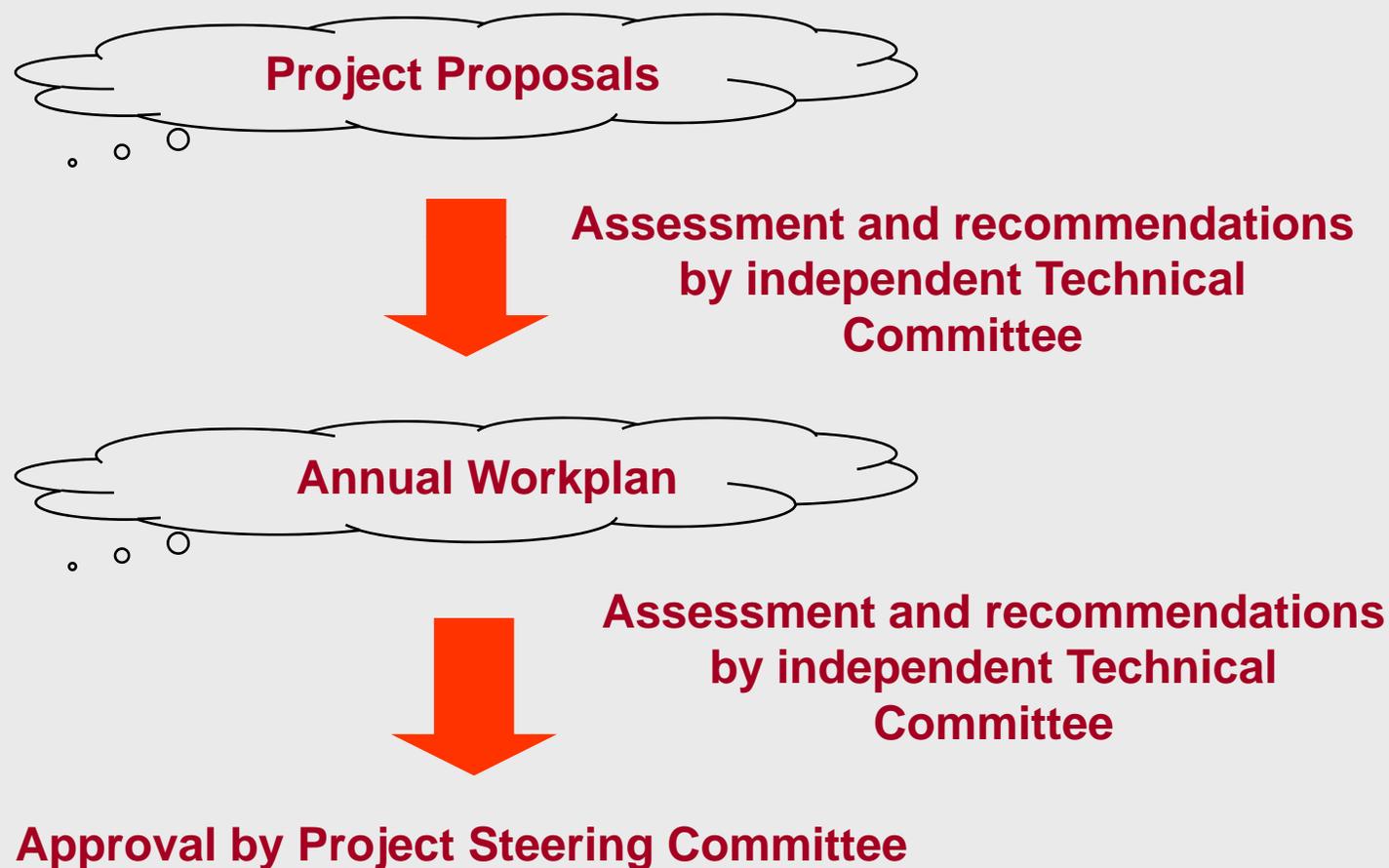


Source: GoN – MoAC: www.moac.gov.np/publication/statistics/

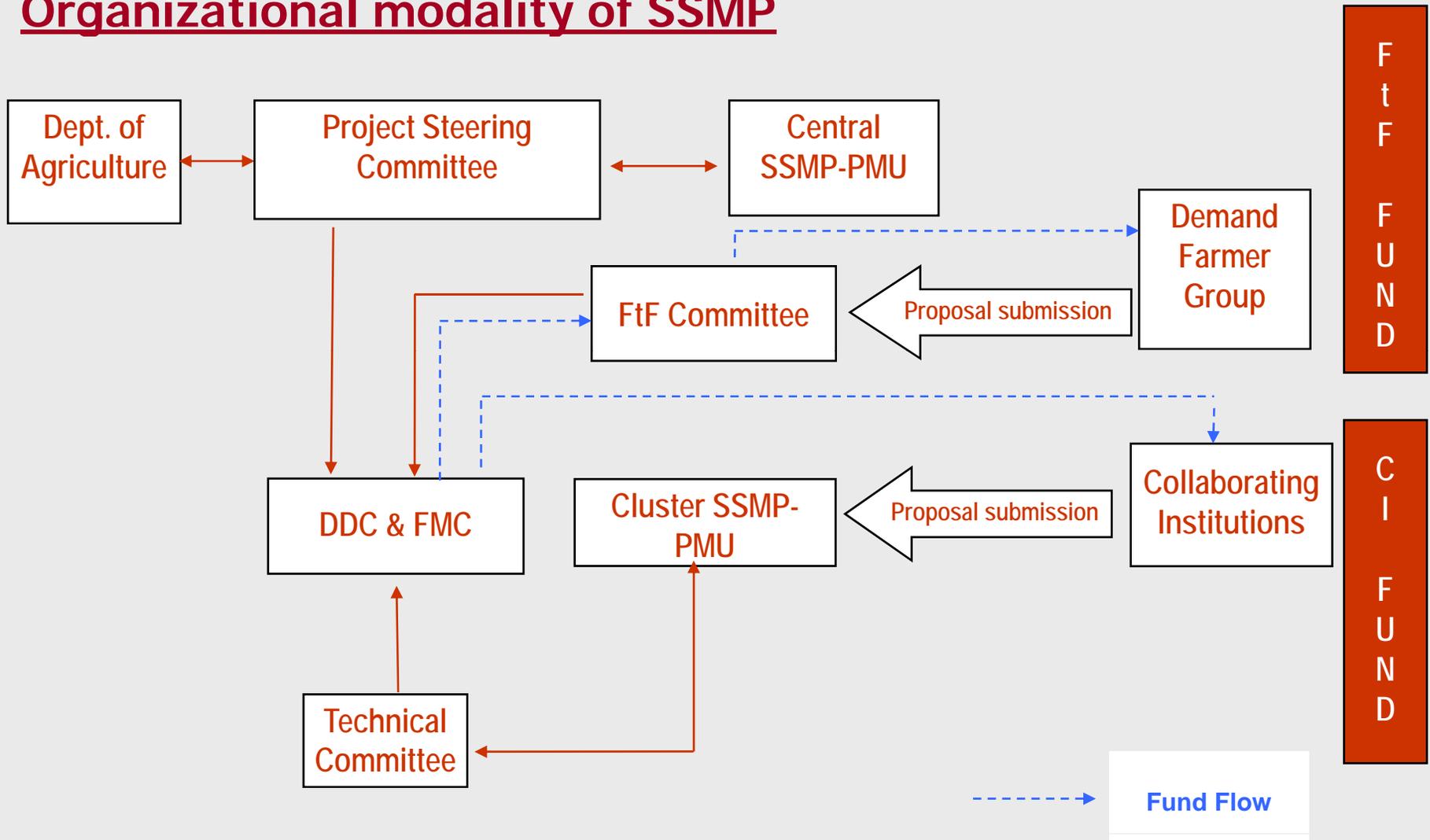
Competitive Grant System:

Process and implementation modality

The Essentials of the Competitive Grant System (CGS): GOs & NGOs as partners



Organizational modality of SSMP



Composition of FtF Committee:

Elected DDC member provisioned as the chairman of the FtF committee

Chief, District Agricultural Development Office – Chairman

Representative of District Livestock Development Office – Member

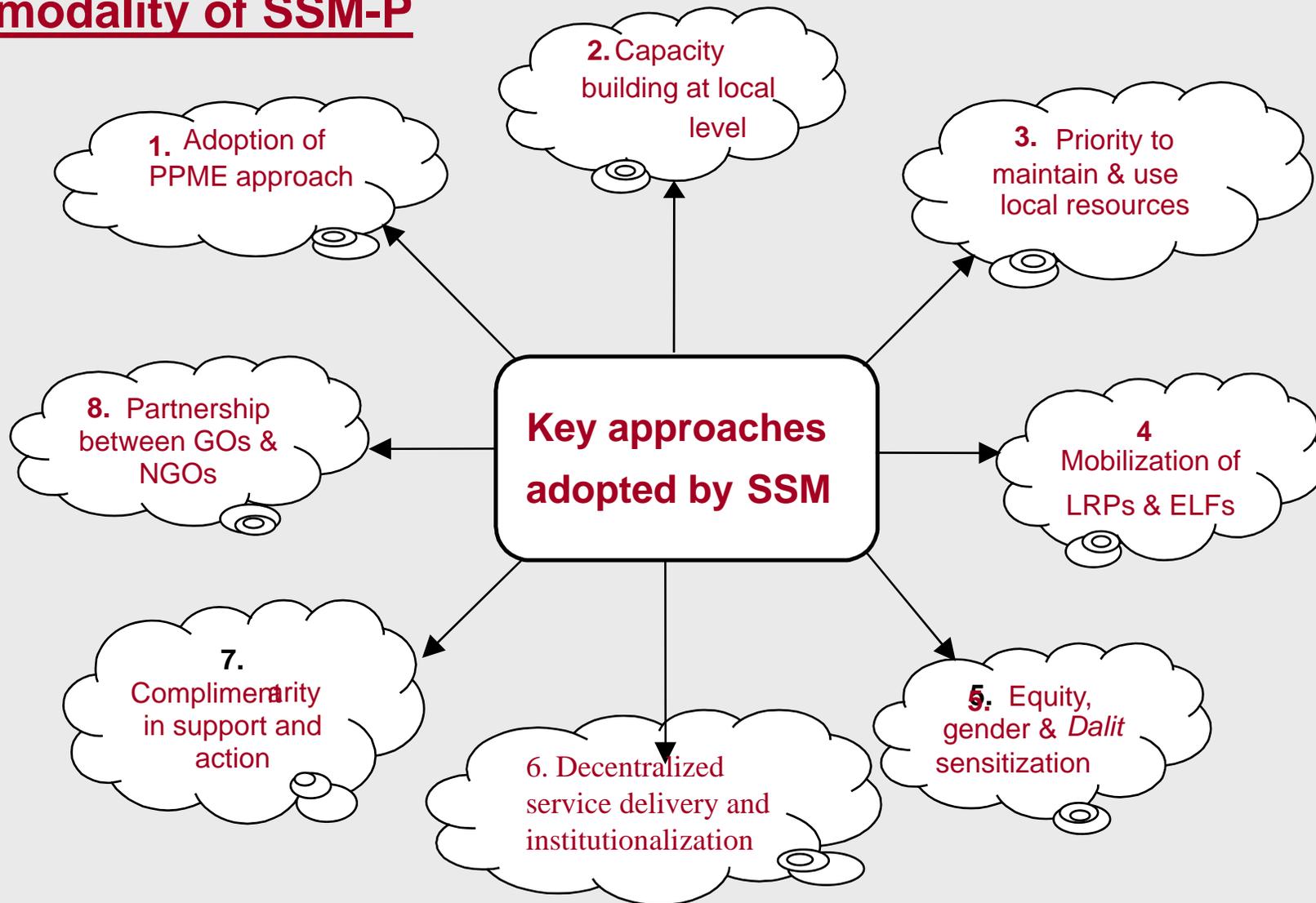
Farmers representative – Member

Extension officer, DADO – Member

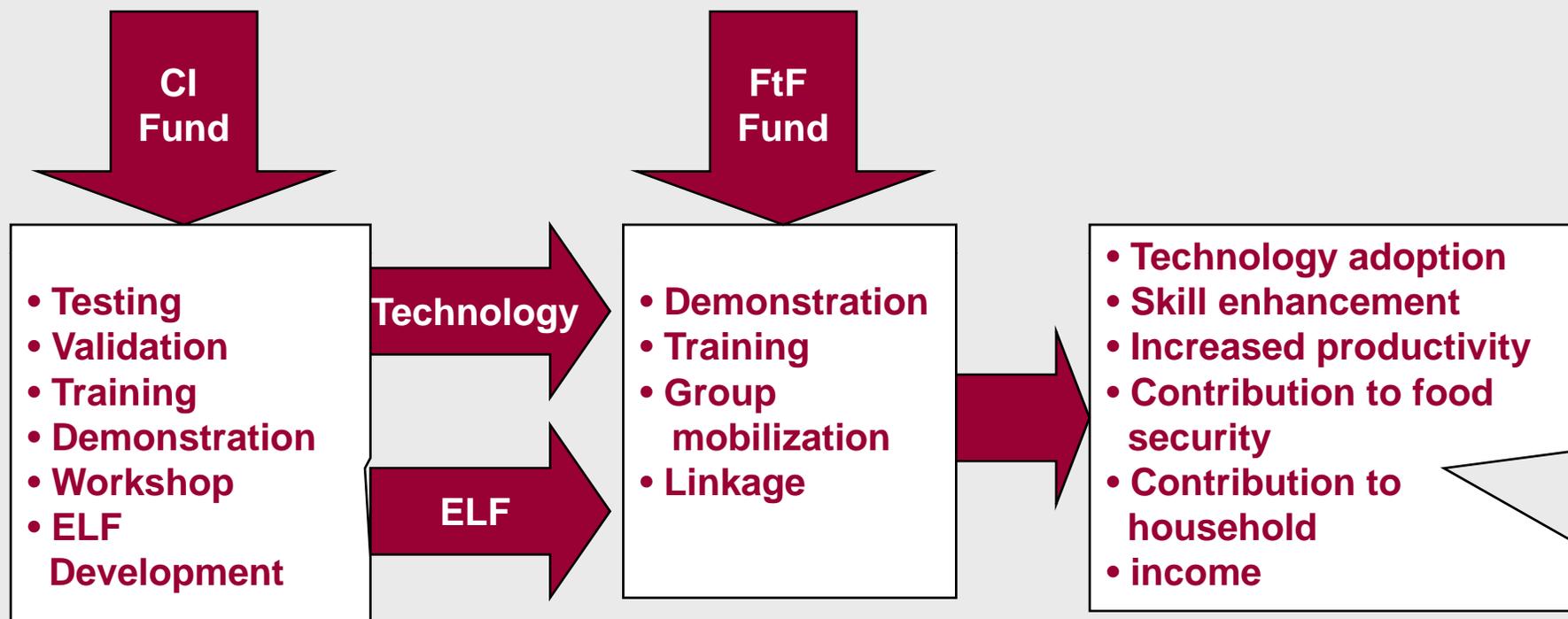
Representative of DDC - Member

Collaborating Institution – Secretariat

**Overall implementation
modality of SSM-P**



Technology Dissemination Process



- Limited reach to remote area and DAG
- Only pockets of success – CIs limited technical capabilities to expand and validate pool of SSM technologies
- The production of ELF's and the provision of services through them is not satisfactory
- A land-based project like SSMP has its limits in reaching to disadvantaged groups

Process learning

- CGS can stimulate the development of more relevant, demand-driven and cost-effective agricultural development
- CGS enhances the development and implementation of projects focused on priority objectives and the outcome will be more relevant and problem-oriented
- Efficient management structure and operational procedures are a pre-requisite for CGS-functioning, acceptance and sustainability.
- The involvement of demand-side actors increases the quality and relevance of fund-supported proposals.

- Technical capacities of CIs need to be strengthened
- SSM practices do indeed improve soil fertility and have positive impacts on livelihoods
- The emphasis on local human and natural resources is effective

Thank you