

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Nepal

Project/Initiative Title: Jajarkot permaculture
1988

Nos. farmers: 580

Hectares: 350

Agro-Ecological Zone: III

Improvement types

1x	2x	3x	4	5x	6x	7x	8x	9
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Success and Limits to spread

Success	Limits
4b	2b, 2c, 3a, 3e, 6b

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Rice	1800 kg/ha	2400 kg/ha	
Maize	1200 kg/ha	1600 kg/ha	

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

- ?? 840 ha under forest protection
- ?? greater resistance to drought
- ?? greater tree cover/ biodiversity around cropland due to agroforestry
- ?? water flows (spring/stream) higher and longer before drying out
- ?? reduced use of chemicals

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

- ?? NRs 82001 – over 800 pounds cycling in local funds
- ?? 44 local groups (580 people 307 female 273 male)
- ?? 18 groups have leadership training
- ?? self-management of funds

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? 486 kitchen gardens growing 19 types of vegetable
- ?? 408 pit latrines
- ?? 217 improved stoves
- ?? 1600 fruit trees distributed
- ?? 5000 trees grafted/budded
- ?? some farmers stopped seasonal migration for cash income due to income from beekeeping

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? Diversification – more trees on farm

- ?? Better compost use
- ?? More bio-resources produced closer to farm
- ?? Higher production of grains without increased costs

B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements

- Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital
- Type 2: Intensification of single sub -component of farm system
- Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components
- Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies
- Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital
- Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes
- Type 7: Access to Finance
- Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns
- Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1	x	Composting, green manures, rotation/mixed cropping, reduced tillage, mulching, controlled grazing.
Type 2	x	Kitchen gardens, nurseries, livestock health/ hygiene improvements, stall feeding
Type 3	x	Agroforestry, IPM, fruit planting,
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Share cropping, voluntary labour, PRA,
Type 6	x	44 local groups, Reflect (practical literacy) and adult education, village committees
Type 7	x	44 revolving funds/ grain banks giving loans grants from JPP
Type 8	x	Leather goods, soap making, incense, cotton, NTFPs (Ethnobot. products
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C1 – Key Lessons Learned

- ?? Start with technologies that save time or labour
- ?? Short term benefits with long term benefits
- ?? Use technologies/ approaches which support traditional systems but do not replace them

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

- ?? Solidarity of ethnic groups and village communities
- ?? Farmer to farmer spread of technologies outside the programme area

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

- ?? Political instability
- ?? Corruption
- ?? Fatalism

- ?? Nepotism
- ?? Some NGOs are still pursuing use of high external input (green revolution)
- ?? NGO competition
- ?? Lack of communication

C4 – Policy issues

Changes in government policy – farmers can generally only visit if supported by a donor organisation. Government not supporting alternative/sustainable agriculture research or application.

C5 – Scaling-up

- ?? More training facilities and time
- ?? Networking
- ?? NGO Alliance

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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