



Improvement of fertilizer using sipaulin plastic (尼泊尔)

Composting

描述

This SLM is a method of producing quality fertilizer from composted animal manure,decaying leaves and plastics.

Aims / objectives: 1 Produce high quality fertilizer(rich in nutrient)
2 Reduce costs and labour,space and maintainane costs.
3 It provides few odour and attracts few pests.

Methods: Firstly,a pit is dug then the organic waste(animal waste , fodder, etc.....)is kept in it.The pit is covered with sipaulin plastic and the waste is left for 2 to 3 months.Due to the properties (Resistance to water , UV stabilisation ,heat seal,flesibility etc) the waste absorbs moisture and allow air to circulate ,Heat is uniformly distributed and then produces a high quality fertilizer.

Stages of implementation: Department of agriculture first distributed siipaulin plastic to a local technician and provide training and knowledge about methods,and Gradually other people of village are also taught its methods,this SLM method is appalled by near by village.

Other important information: Properties of sipaulin plastic are;

- UV stabilization
- Uiform temperature maintainance
- it is very strong.

地点

地点: Batase Sharada, Nepal, 尼泊尔

选定地点的地理参考

- 不

启动日期: 2011

终止年份: 不

方法的类型

- ☐ 传 /本土
- ☒ 最 本地创新
- ☐ 基于 方案



方 法 标 和 有 利 境

该方法的主要目的/目标

The Approach focused mainly on other activities than SLM (Quality fertilizer production)

- To provide high quality manure without the loss of nutrients.
- Reduce the use of other very harmful fertilizer and pesticides.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: --Low Agricultural production

- Lack of Technical knowledge
- Lack of cash

推动实施本办法所应用技术的条件

阻碍实施本办法所应用技术的条件

- 法律框架（土地使用权、土地和水使用权）：The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights hindered a little the approach implementation Community ownership meant no help in development.
- 其他：People were first found learned to use artificial fertilizer due to ignorance. Treatment through the SLM Approach: People were accordingly made aware about the advantages regarding this SLM.

关 利 关 参 与 和

该方法涉及的利益相关者及其职责

该方法涉及哪些利益相关者/执行机构？	指定利益相关者	说明利益相关者的角色
当地土地使 用 者 / 当地 区	Famers of sharada batase	All types of farmers(who grows for subsistence as well as improve ecoinomy)
区 区	famers of sharada batase	
SLM专家/农业 专家	Farmers(especially the monoculture)	
地方政府	Sharada batase VDC	
国家政府 部 门 划 划 、决 策 部 门	Department of agriculture	

当地土地使用者/当地社区参与该方法的不同阶段

	无	启动	支持	互动	我动员
启动/动机	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
计划	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
实施	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
评估	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ishwor thapa(a local technician)first launched the idea over village. Department of Agriculture is planning this. People who are involved in farming (specially monoculture) and the people who wish for a better production at lower cost. Monitoring is passive since the SLM is recently being available in the village. Since the process is applied by the people at individual level,people are only concerned about productivity.

流程图



有关SLM技术选择的决策

决策是由.....做出

- ☒ 仅由土地使用者做出
- ☐ 主由土地使用者，SLM专家提供支持
- ☐ 所有相关参与作为参与方式的一部分
- ☐ 主由SLM专家咨询土地使用者之后
- ☐ 仅由SLM专家
- ☐ 政治家和

决策是基于

- ☐ 对充分记录SLM的评估基于数据决策
- ☐ 个人和意见无记录

技术支持、能力建设 and

以下活动或服务是该方法的一部分

- ☒ 能力建设
- ☒ 咨询服务
- ☒ 机构强化发展
- ☒ 和评估
- ☒

能力建设/培训

向以下利益相关者提供培训

- ☐ 土地使用者
- ☒ 市场工作人员

培训形式

- ☐ 在农民对农民
- ☐ 区域
- ☐ 公开会议
- ☒

涵盖的主题

Ishwor thapa one of the local farmer as well as technician was given the training and was given the knowledge and use of SLM.

咨询服务

已提供咨询服务

☐ 在土地使用 ☐ 土地
☐ 在固定中心

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; Since the result are quite satisfactory the advisory service is quite adequaet.

机构强化

机构已强化/建立

☐ 否
☐ 是 ☐ 少
☒ 是 ☐ 度
☐ 是 ☐ 常

在下述层面上

☒ 本地
☐ 区域
☐ 国家

描述机构、角色和职责、成员等。

支持类型

☒ 务
☐ 力建/培
☐ 备

进一步细节

监测和评估

bio-physical aspects were regular monitored by land users through observations technical aspects were regular monitored by government, land users through observations socio-cultural aspects were regular monitored by government through observations economic / production aspects were regular monitored by land users through observations area treated aspects were regular monitored by land users through measurements no. of land users involved aspects were monitored by government through measurements management of Approach aspects were monitored by None through observations There were few changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Regular monitoring help in the result evaluation. There were no changes in the Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation

研究

☐ ☐ 及以下主

☐ 会学
☐ 市场
☐ 态学
☐ 技术

This research was done by Agricultural specialist od department of agriculture.

Research was carried out both on station and on-farm

☒ Productivity and quqlity of product was measured.

和外部支持

SLM组成部分的年度预算，以美元计算

☐ < 2,000
☒ 2,000-10,000
☐ 10,000-100,000
☐ 100,000-1,000,000
☐ > 1,000,000

Precise annual budget: 不

Approach costs were met by the following donors: government (Department of agriculture): 50.0%; local community / land user(s) (Farmers): 50.0%

已向土地使用者提供以下服务或激励

☒ 为土地使用 提供 政 支援
☒ 定投入
☐ 信
☐ 其它 励或手段

为土地使用者提供财政/物质支援

Government aid

Silpaulin plastics

☐ 分
☐ 充分
☒

土地使 劳动力为

☒ 愿
☐ 以 换工
☐ 以 支付
☐ 得其他 支持

影响分析和 性

方法的影响

很少
中
支持力度很大
否
是
是
是

方 是否帮助土地使 实施和技术护

The soil in which organic manure is used is free of mass wasting.

方 是否有助于 会和 弱势 体

Increase in agricultural production.

方 是否改善了SLM技术实施 土地使 / 权 户权

There was no hinderance.

Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?
All the farmers in sharada batase.



土地使用者实施SLM的主要动机

- ☒ 增加产量
- ☐ 增加利润
- ☐ 减少土地退化
- ☐ 降低害虫
- ☐ 减少工作
- ☐ 支付/
- ☐ 制度/执款
- ☐ 声望、社会压力、社会凝聚力
- ☐ 加入/团体/
- ☐ 境意
- ☐ 习俗和信仰/德
- ☐ 提SLM/和技
- ☐ 学改
- ☐ 冲/

方法活动的可持续性

- 土地使用者 ☐ 否 ☒ 是 ☐ 不定
- ☐ 持 ☐ 方 ☐ 实施 ☐ 措施 ☐ 无外 ☐ 支持

Since the technology can be easily adopted after a training it is simple and easy to continue the approach activity without any support.

和吸取教训

长处: 土地使用者的观点

- --The land users have taken this as a boon for orange farming.
- --It have reduced the use of artificial fertilizer.
- --The orange production and quality was found improved.
- --Not only animal wastes but also the fodders and kitchen wastes has been utilized.
- --socio-economic development.

长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

- - It can help farmers to manage animal waste into quality fertilizer.
- - It is cheap and also easily affordable.
- - Monoculture farmers can easily access this method.
- - Don't need any vast and complex knowledge for implementation.
- - improve economy by increasing production. (How to sustain/enhance this strength: - It can be enhanced by making aware about the use of organic fertilizer and reduce the use of harmful fertilizer.
- - Government should research on such SLM with continuous monitoring.)

弱点/缺点/风险: 土地使用者的观点如何克服

弱点/缺点/风险: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点如何克服

- -- People may take it time consuming.
- -- They are more interested in artificial pesticides. --people must get aware of impacts of harmful pesticides,

参考文献

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实施日期: Jan. 17, 2014

上次更新: July 8, 2017

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WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2479/

链接的SLM数据

不

文件编制者

机构

- Kathmandu University (KU) - 尼泊尔
- Sarada Batase Village Development Committee (Sarada Batase VDC) - 尼泊尔

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