

System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technology

Munuwa and Janakinagar VDCs are located eastern part of Kailali district where the Lutheran World Federation-Nepal in partnership with Digo Bikash Samaj Kailali initiated work with marginalized and oppressed households for their social empowerment, food sufficiency, income generation and poverty reduction. The village has mostly inhabitants of marginalized and indigenous ethnic Tharu households who

were rely mostly on agricultural labor and seasonal migration for meeting their food requirements, education, health treatment and other basic needs. Because of the limited land they own and little access to resources, they have limited opportunity for income. They suffer year-round food-insufficiency which enforces them to do seasonal migration and work for daily wages. They were little aware even of basic services from the local government and have poor information on production resources, and little access to markets and better new technology. Most of the areas of these VDCs are flood-affected and have high land erosion in every year.



Process for SRI technology adopting:

- Variety of paddy: Radha-4, improved
- SRI paddy farming training and seed support to 30 members who cultivated 51 katthas of land.
- Paddy seedling production in nursery - 10 days.
- Seedlings and row distance: 30 by 30 centimeters

Quantity of seed and fertilizer per kattha:

- Seed: 250 grams
- Compost: 400 kg
- Fertilizer: 120:80:60 NPK
- Urea: 6 kg
- D A P: 3 kg
- Potash: 1.5 kg
- Zinc: 0.5 kg
- Plantation date: 2071/02/25
- Harvesting date: 2071/05/26
- Average production per kattha: 230 kg

identify the most marginalized and vulnerable households. Six-month-long empowerment education was launched in the community, organizing the households into groups which focused on literacy improvement and social assessment supported income and income orientation System of for paddy interaction farmers



technology where they planted 51 Kattha (1.7 hectares) of land. They were provided improved paddy seeds (Radha-4 variety), fertilizers, equipment and technical support.

After the PEACE project under Nepal Development Program intervention, a social survey was done to and group discussions, the group members were with improved paddy seeds, inputs for cash crops, and generation activities to improve their food-sufficiency sources. The members received technical training, and coaching for improved methods of paddy, and Rice Intensification (SRI) technology was introduced cultivation in the year 2014. Because of the rigorous with farmers group and technical orientation, 30 agreed to cultivate paddy in their farm by adopting SRI

When farmers initially adopted the SRI technology, they did not have confidence it would bring success. But in the farmer field schools they saw that this new methodology for paddy farming could bring growth quickly and saw high fruiting. They followed the technology what they received

regular mobilization and technical coaching by a field technician of the local implementing partner DBS Kailali.



They produced 11.50 metric tons (225 kg per Kattha) of paddy rice. Compared traditional



methods with the new SRI technology in the same area, farmers succeeded to produce 95 kg surplus more than the old methods. The total production of paddy contributed at least an additional three months of food sufficiency to the farmers. The chairperson of the Jan Chetana farmers group, Munuwa, says that "In the beginning, we did not believe the SRI technology with its planting only ten days young seedlings, but its high production brought happiness to her family." These farmers will encourage adopting SRI technology for other group members as a way to attain food sufficiency. They also have planned to expand the new methods to additional land and to extend of farmer to farmer.

