

Sustainable Farming in Lalitpur

Enhanced the capacity of peri-urban farmers through training on Jholmal preparation, soil testing, soil health management, and organic farming practices, enabling them to adopt climate-resilient and sustainable agricultural practices.

Nepalese Society of Agricultural Engineers and Smartphones4Water Nepal
(Sandesh Rai and Bishwas Dhungana)

30

Total direct beneficiaries reached in Ward 29, Harisiddhi

19

Women participants

20

Participants from ethnic groups

24

Number of farmers who used jholmol

The Climate Problem Tackled

Why Sustainable Farming Training?

Farmers in Ward 29, Harisiddhi, Lalitpur Metropolitan City (LMC), are increasingly affected by declining soil fertility, rising costs of chemical inputs, irregular rainfall, increasing temperatures, and pest and disease outbreaks linked to climate change. Intensive farming on leased land has led to excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, soil degradation, high soil acidity (pH 4–4.5), declining productivity, and greater vulnerability to climate-related risks.

Primary location of the project

- Ward No. 29, Harisiddhi, specifically within the Shree Bahuaayamik Krishak Samuha.
- In addition, the project area consists largely of Guthi land.

Project implementation Phase

1

Needs Assessment and Stakeholder Consultation

- Identified key farming challenges through consultations with Lalitpur Metropolitan City and the farmer group.

2

Farmer Orientation and Baseline Assessment

- Conducted orientation on climate change impacts and assessed farmers' existing knowledge through a pre-training survey.

3

Practical Capacity Building

- Delivered hands-on training on Jholmal preparation, soil testing, soil health management, and climate-resilient farming practices.

4

Knowledge Sharing & Feedback

- Facilitated interactive discussions, Q&A sessions, and post-training assessment to reinforce learning.

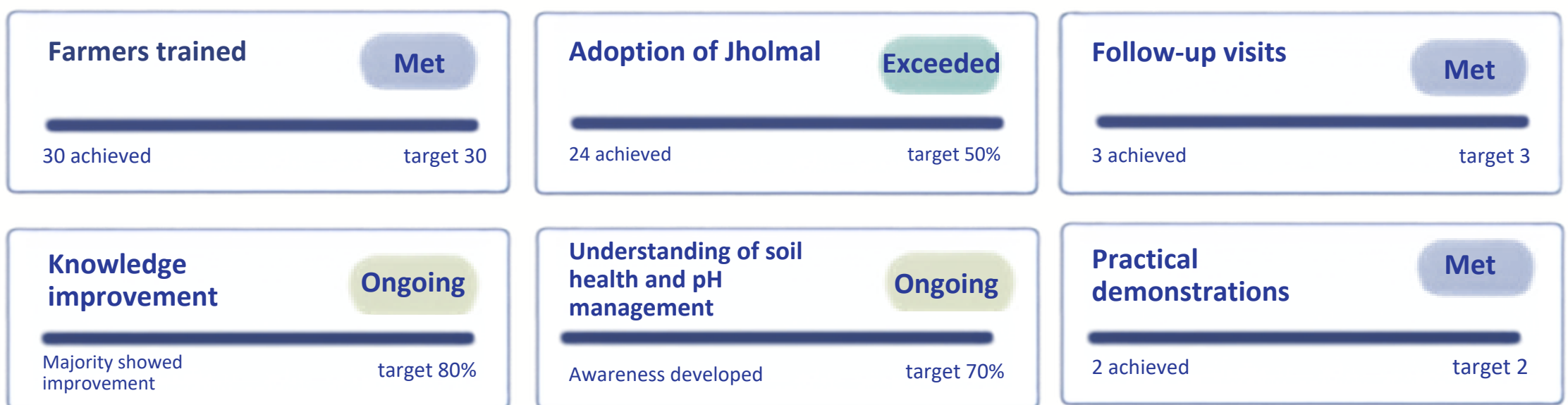
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Follow-Up and Practice Adoption

- Conducted follow-up visits to observe application of practices and support farmers in adopting Jholmal and sustainable farming techniques.

Results, Inclusion and Sustainability

Logframe Achievement vs. Target



Inclusion Measures

1. Targeted migrant farming communities, often excluded from development programs.
2. Conducted sessions in simple and accessible Nepali language.
3. Included a high proportion of participants from ethnic groups (70%).
4. Women participants actively engaged and took leadership roles during discussions.

Key Lessons Learned

1. Farmers are highly interested in low-cost and practical solutions such as Jholmal.
2. Hands-on demonstrations are more effective than theoretical training.
3. Follow-up visits are essential for supporting the adoption of new practices.
4. Migrant farmers have strong willingness to learn despite being excluded.

Sustaining & Scaling the Model

Farmers have already started adopting Jholmal using locally available materials. Knowledge and skills gained can be applied beyond the project period.

Implemented in coordination with the Agriculture Department of LMC. There are established linkages between farmers and the District Agriculture Development Office for future support.

This can be replicated in other wards of Lalitpur and nearby municipalities such as Godawari, which has peri-urban farming communities with similar climate and soil challenges.



Jholmol preparation training
Photo courtesy of Sandesh Rai



Orientation program to farmers
Photo courtesy of Sandesh Rai