

ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION: A CASE STUDY OF A SMALL FARMER

Presenter

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Description

Punya Ghimire, a small farmer of Maharanijhoda, Jhapa had been practicing non-organic farming for 8 years. After testing the soil of his land, the farmer noticed that the soil was being degraded and acidic due to overuse of fertilizers. For this reason, he decided to be trained in organic agriculture and started farming accordingly, adopting agricultural practices with the aim to mitigate climate change:

- **Seed treatment:** utilization of organic methods for treatment of seeds such as hot water treatments, disinfectants, herbal treatments, treatments with trichoderma, usage of salt for rice seeds etc.;
- **Soil treatment:** application of well-decomposed farm yield manure, vermi-compost, and compost;
- **Weed management:** manual or mechanical control of weeds. No use of weedicide on farm;
- **Fertilizer management:** well-decomposed farm yield manure is applied in order to prevent diseases. Organic fertilizers, such as compost, have been used for crops. Different organic fertilizers have been used as per recommended doses. Different types of beneficial microorganisms such as trichoderma and rhizobium have been incorporated in the soil;
- **Pesticides and insecticides management:** integrated pest management practices are carried out on the farm. Bio-pesticides and insecticides have been preferred for the management of pests. Several types of insect traps have been used in the farm. Different beneficial microorganisms like *Bacillus thuringiensis*, egg parasite *Trichogramma*, *Beauveria bassiana* have been used to manage whiteflies, thrips, aphids and weevils. *Lecanicillium* spp. are deployed against white flies, thrips and aphids. *Metarhizium* spp. are used against pests including beetles, locusts and other grasshoppers, hemiptera, and spider mites. *Paecilomyces fumosoroseus* is effective against white flies, thrips and aphids;
- **Diseases control:** beneficial microorganisms such as *Bacillus subtilis* and *Trichoderma viridae* are also used to control plant pathogens. Crop rotation, intercropping have also been practiced in the field for the control of diseases. Different home-made bio-fungicides, bio-bactericides have been used to control diseases.



Results

Organic agriculture is taken as one of the appropriate farming systems which has twin objective of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Organic farming mainly depends upon crop rotations, use of crop residues, well decomposed farm yield manure, mineral rock and bio-fertilizer, natural pesticides and insecticides. Organic agriculture reduces emission of greenhouse gases. It is because of the avoidance of chemical fertilizers in farm. Thus, it enhances the carbon content of soil. Organic farming is also more energy efficient. It is reported that the use of energy is 20 to 50% less in comparison to the conventional farming system (Pimentel et al., 2005; Schader et al., 2011 and Muller) As organic farming avoids the use of insecticides, pesticides, hormones, etc. it helps in mitigating the climatic change. Organic farming easily sequesters carbon in the soil. (Panwar et al., 2010; IFOAM, 2009).



Climate smartness

As described in the project results, practices promoted contribute to all CSA pillars (adaptation, mitigation and productivity), because these practices increase adaptive capacity, yields and incomes from agricultural systems, as well as, support the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increase soil carbon sequestration.

The project may benefit from including other practices (some of them in CIAT et al., 2017), which can be identified by the farmers themselves if participatory processes for building capacity are put in place. This may be done through strengthening farmers understanding of historic and future climate information and its effect on agricultural systems. Such processes may increase farmers resilience in terms of providing them tools for better-informed decision-making processes which may be tailored on their needs, socioeconomic and environmental contexts.