



# CASIC 2nd Annual CA & SI and Agroecology Regional Workshop



28-29 September 2021  
Virtual Workshop  
CAMBODIA



**Mechanization Solutions for Integrated Management of Straw Residue in Asia-Pacific**  
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# OVERVIEW

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- 3 Key Takeaways





# 1 Session





# Objectives of the Session



**About ESCAP-CSAM**

**About CSAM's Regional Initiative on  
Integrated Management of Straw Residue**



# Objectives of the Session



**About ESCAP-CSAM**



**About CSAM's Regional Initiative on  
Integrated Management of Straw Residue**

# About ESCAP-CSAM



- **Regional institution** of United Nations ESCAP hosted in China since 2003
- **Vision:** To achieve production gains, improved rural livelihood and poverty alleviation through **sustainable agricultural mechanization** for a more resilient, inclusive and sustainable Asia and the Pacific
- Dedicated to promoting **international cooperation and partnership** in sustainable agricultural mechanization.
  - Asia-Pacific regional hub for **South-to-South and Triangular Cooperation** servicing **62 ESCAP member States and associate members.**
- Focusing on **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2** (Zero Hunger), SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)



# CSAM's Key Functions to enable Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization



Regional Cooperation



Capacity Building



Research and Advisory



Communication and Outreach



Partnership Building



**South-South and Triangular Cooperation underlies all of CSAM's work**



# 2 Contents






# Objectives of the Session



**About ESCAP-CSAM**



**About CSAM's Regional Initiative on  
Integrated Management of Straw Residue**



## Burning of Crop Residue and Mechanization Solutions

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- Asia is the largest producer of crop residue annually producing 600-800 million tonnes of rice straw alone
  - Crop residue burning is a serious concern in many countries of the region leading to:
    - Negative impact on soil nutrients, pH, moisture, organic matter, fertility
    - Air pollution, transboundary haze and GHG emissions
    - Public health hazard, transportation disruptions
  - Residue burning is against the CA principles of minimum soil disturbance and permanent soil cover
  - Agricultural machinery can provide sustainable solutions to address residue burning



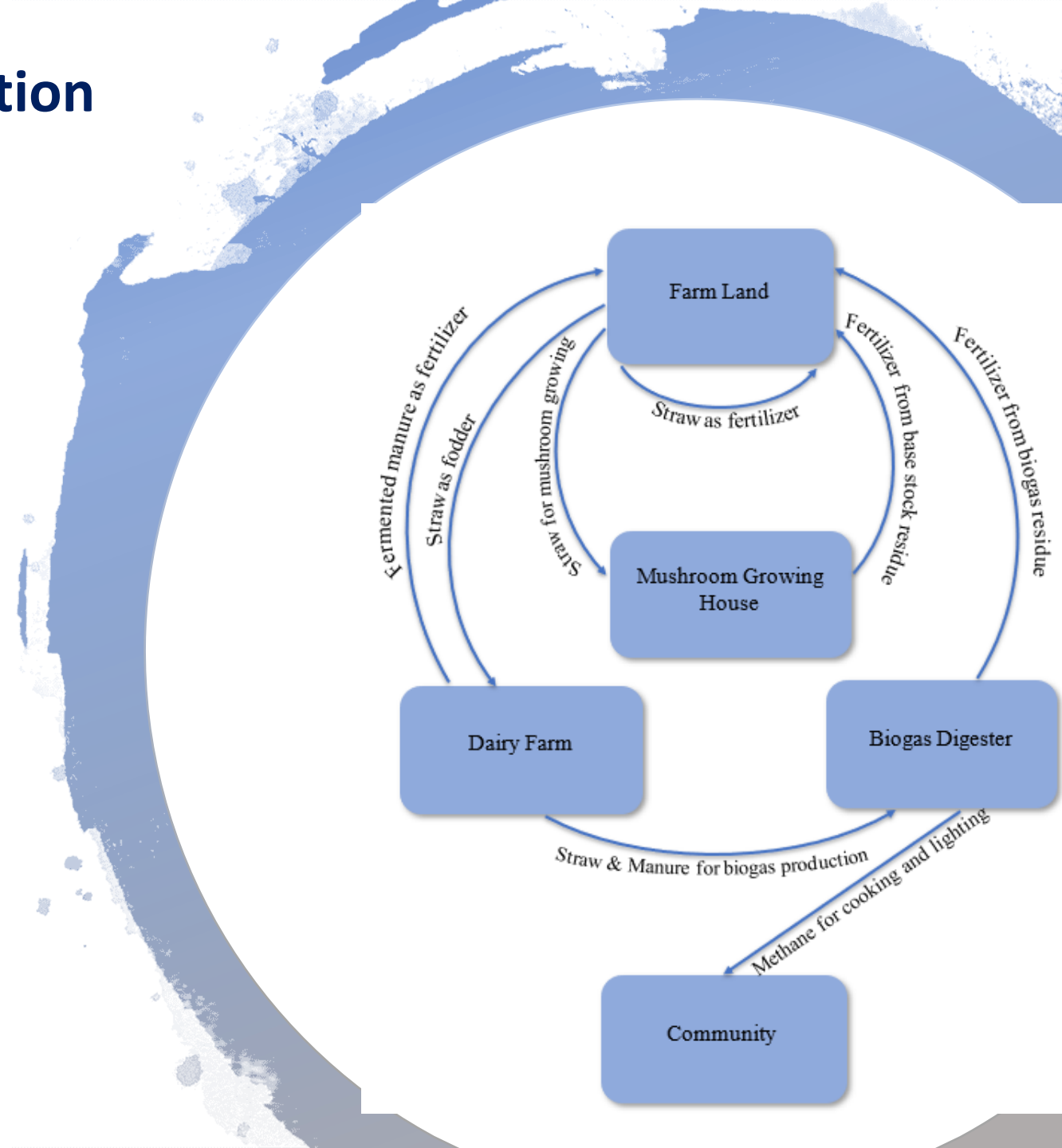
# Regional Initiative on Integrated Management of Straw Residue



- Launched in 2018 with Pilot Projects in China and Viet Nam
- Aim:
  - To develop an innovative, circular and green model of integrated straw management
  - To enhance awareness of farmers and other key stakeholders on technologies and models for integrated straw management
  - To upscale application of successful integrated straw management technologies and models

# Circular Model of Straw Utilization

- The Regional Initiative on Integrated Straw Management is promoting application of agricultural machinery and practices for sustainable, circular use of straw residue **as fertilizer, fodder, substrate for mushroom-growing, and biogas production.**
- Priorities for country pilots:
  - Sensitize stakeholders and **highlight economic benefits** of sustainable & integrated straw residue management to farmers
  - **Incentivize adoption** of sustainable mechanization solutions and encourage **adaptation** to match local needs



# Pilot Project on Integrated Straw Management in China



- Location: Laixi, Qingdao, Shandong Province
- Partners:
  - China Agricultural University (CAU)
  - Qingdao Administration of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
  - Laixi Administration of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
  - Qingdao Zhitao Agricultural Machinery Specialized Cooperative
- Technical Modes: Straw used as fertilizer, fodder, bio-gas production in a circular manner

# Technical Mode: Straw used as Fertilizer



## 1) Returning straw to the field



a) Wheat harvesting and straw chopping



b) Maize no-till planting



c) Maize harvesting



g) Seedling emergence



f) Sprinkling irrigation



e) Wheat planting



d) Straw chopping and mixing with soil

# Technical Mode: Straw used as Fertilizer



## 2) Returning cow manure to the field



a) Feeding cows



b) Cow manure composting in fertilizer processing factory (using cow manure rotator)



e) Returning cow manure to the field



d) Dry-wet cow manure separation



c) Sewage disposal through cow manure drain trap

# Technical Mode: Straw used as Fodder (Ensilage Maize)



a) Maize harvested by maize ensilage harvester



b) Compacting straw



c) Straw fermentation



d) Processing fodder



e) Feeding cows



# Technical Mode: Returning Biogas Slurry/Residue to the Field



a) Biogas production



b) Separation of biogas slurry/residue



c) Returning biogas residue to the field  
(Before winter wheat planting)



d) Returning biogas slurry (with water) to the field  
(After winter wheat germination)

# Pilot Project on Integrated Straw Management in China



- Positive Outcomes (July 2019 to Aug 2021):
  - 172 tons of wheat and maize straw per year **sustainably utilized** from 7 ha pilot demonstration site amounting to an **equivalent reduction of 221 tons in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions** per year.
  - **Soil Organic Matter** under three approaches (returning straw to the field, returning cow manure to the field and returning biogas slurry & residue to the field) **increased to 2.21%, 2.23% and 2.24% respectively over a 1-year period**, from initial value of 2.1
  - New formula of cattle fodder from ensilage process **improved milk production by 1 ltr/day/cow**, increasing value of milk produced by 69 USD/day for 100 cows
  - **Net income** from sustainably returning straw to the field and returning cow manure to the field increased **by 456 USD/ha and 525 USD/ha** respectively



## Snapshots of Pilot Project on Integrated Straw Management in China



# Pilot Project on Integrated Straw Management in Viet Nam



- Location: Can Tho City
- Partner: Sub-Institute of Agricultural Engineering & Post-harvest Technology (SIAEP)
- Technical Mode: Straw used as substrate for mushroom growing

# Pilot Project on Integrated Straw Management in Viet Nam



- Positive Outcomes (January 2018 to March 2019):
  - Promoted ‘**In-door mushroom growing technology**’ applying a steam sterilizer and water supplying system
  - Indoor mushroom growing technology demonstrated as **superior to traditional/ outdoor method**:
    - **Higher mushroom yield** - rice straw using efficiency of approximately 26% compared to 13-15% in traditional method
    - **Lower production cost**
    - **Higher mushroom quality**
  - Substrate after mushroom growing used as a natural fertilizer - considerably **reduced application of chemical fertilizers** and lowered production cost
  - **Improved porosity and fertility of soil** and reduced negative impact on environment induced by straw burning



## Snapshots of Pilot Project on Integrated Straw Management in Viet Nam

# Regional Knowledge Sharing: Study Tours in India and China



Integrated Straw  
Management Regional  
Study Tour, 7-10 November  
2019, Ludhiana, India



Virtual Workshop and  
Demonstration, 28 October  
2020, Laixi, China



# Expanding the Initiative - New Pilot Projects in Cambodia, Indonesia & Nepal (under initiation)



- **Partners:**
  - **Cambodia:** Department of Agricultural Engineering/GDA, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries & Swisscontact
  - **Indonesia:** Indonesian Centre for Agricultural Engineering Research and Development, Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development, Ministry of Agriculture
  - **Nepal:** Department of Agricultural Engineering, Purwanchal Campus, Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University; local enterprise; Department of Agriculture





# Expanding the Initiative - New Pilot Projects in Cambodia, Indonesia & Nepal (under initiation)



- Planned activities (2021-2022):
  - Establishment of pilot sites
  - Field trials
  - Modification of machinery
  - Capacity building and community awareness sessions
  - Regional study tour
- Technical Modes: In-situ and ex-situ utilization of straw (as fodder and fertilizer) based on country needs



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# Key Takeaways





# What are the Key Takeaways



- Asia is the largest producer of crop residue and **straw burning** is a shared and transboundary concern in the region
- Burning of straw residue poses an important **challenge to CA/SI** and to nature positive production
- **Agricultural machinery** can provide sustainable solutions to address residue burning but **local adaptation, community engagement, capacity building and regional cooperation** are critical
- CSAM is making efforts via its Regional Initiative on Integrated Straw Management towards a **sustainable, circular model of using straw residue**
- Demonstration of **positive results** from China and Viet Nam has helped secure additional donor funding for **expansion** to new countries



# Contact Us

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# Thank You

