

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: China

Project/Initiative Title: EU-China HongHe Environmental and poverty Alleviation Project - Demonstration of Intercropping maize with pulse and organic vegetable growing, in Dazai Village, Yuanyang County, Honghe Prefecture, Yunnan Province, P. R. China
1998

Scale: Individual farm Nos. farmers: 15 households Hectares: 3

Agro-Ecological Zone: III

Improvement types

1 x	2	3 x	4	5 x	6x	7	8	9
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Success and Limits to spread

Success	Limits
3a,3c	2b,7a

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Maize	4590 kg/ha	6375 kg/ha	39
Soybean	750 kg/ha	825 kg/ha	10

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

Increase soil fertility and replanting index of land, control soil erosion.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

Establish “Farmer Agricultural Development Group”.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

Make farmers obtain more experiences and learn some useful techniques.

A5 – Key changes in fam / regional system

Changes in Input use: Decrease the amount of chemical fertilizer and pesticide used in the land.

Change in local/ regional food security: provide more food to the community and make women and children’s nutrient condition improved

Apply intercropping skills

Farmers start to apply sustainable agriculture technologies and organize to make research.

B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements

- Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital
- Type 2: Intensification of single sub-component of farm system
- Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components
- Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies
- Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital
- Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes
- Type 7: Access to Finance
- Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns
- Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1	x	Silage, IPM and agroforestry technologies have been developed.
Type 2		
Type 3	x	Silage, IPM and agroforestry technologies have been developed.
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Participatory methods have been used and farmer organization has been established.
Type 6	x	
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C1 – Key Lessons Learned

Farmers and local extension workers gradually understand some knowledge on sustainable agriculture. By doing experiment by themselves, they have learned some skills. Farmer self-organization and support come from government are important.

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

As contest of HEPPAP, the financial and technical supports provided by EU and Chinese governments have contributed to success.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

The idea that high input causes high output exists in the farmers and local extension workers constrains the project from being more successful.

Lack of arable land

C4 – Policy issues

Lack of funding

C5 – Scaling-up

Training on the knowledge and skills of sustainable agriculture.
Finding out and extension of some effective technologies

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

Guo Xing.

Address/Email:

Young Environmental Monitoring Center Station

Wangjiaba 21-2, Qixiang Road, Kunming 650034,

P. R. China
