

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: India

Project/Initiative Title: Learning by Doing Cotton

Nos. farmers: 100

Hectares: 500

Agro-Ecological Zone: XII

Improvement types

1x	2	3	4x	5	6	7	8	9
----	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---

A. Key Impacts

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

Improved standards of cotton pest management

More appropriate use of crop protection products

Improved smallholder crop profitability

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	Careful development of appropriate 'user friendly' IPM strategies for local farmers, crop scouting techniques, pest/beneficial identification and action thresholds.
Type 2		
Type 3		
Type 4	x	
Type 5	x	Appropriate tailor-made, participative education and training 'cascade' programme for farmers and their advisors
Type 6		
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C1 – Key Lessons Learned

- ?? Public and private sector collaboration in IPM education and training can be successful in meeting both sectors expectations.
- ?? Farmer involvement + feedback critical for success.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

Dr Philippa Guest
Zeneca Agrochemicals
Fernhurst
Haslemere, Surrey, UK

Tel 01428 655462
Email philippa.guest@AGUK.zeneca.com

E. Project Narrative

Agrochemicals India have initiated programmes to help smallholder cotton farmers implement Integrated Pest Management concepts. Although still in the early stages, feedback from participating farmers and government organisations has been very positive. Surveys to determine the impact of such programmes on changing attitudes, raising standards of cotton pest management and comparing pesticide use and crop yields with other regimes are presently being assessed. Initial results from India show that project farmers succeeded in significantly reducing the number of pesticide sprays applied per season whilst maintaining at ever increasing crop yields. The net profitability of cotton products was significantly higher for all project farmers.