

# SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

**Country: India**

Project/Initiative Title: Non-Pesticidal Management (NPM), Nellore – Centre for World Solidarity  
1995

Scale: many communities      Nos. farmers: 200      Hectares: 400 ha

Agro-Ecological Zone: II-III

Improvement types

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

Success	Limits
4a	3a

## A. Key Impacts

### **A1 – Productivity**

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Ground Nut	400 kg/ha	550 kg/ha	37.5%

### **A2 – Impacts on natural capital**

- ?? Use of neem as natural pesticide
- ?? More tree planting
- ?? Organic manures

### **A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)**

Participatory learning methods building community capacity

### **A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)**

has helped the individual farmers, children, women lot of improvement in their health

### **A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system**

- ?? Natural fertilisers like farmland manure, green leaves supported the crop field, non pesticidal methods using more neem extracts to control the pests
- ?? Less pesticide and fertiliser used
- ?? People are slowly returning to food crops from commercial crops, moving towards self-sufficiency and food security

## 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	Green manures, natural manures Deep summer ploughing
Type 2		
Type 3	x	Growing and planting of neem as bio-pesticide – non-pesticidal management Growing of trap crop Sunflower – 1 row at each 10 rows of groundnut for Spodoptera, Pheromone traps , erecting bird perches, use of biopesticides- NSKS, Spodoptera NPV and Resistant/Tolerant varieties.
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Participatory learning methods, community organised with this approach and formed sustainable agriculture association
Type 6		
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

## C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

### ***C1 – Key Lessons Learned***

Implementing teams need to be confident that the organisation responsible for the programme will take a positive and practical approach and have knowledge for what is experimenting. This way farmer's acceptance for any technological experimenting is more likely to succeed

### ***C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success***

The amount of interest local farming community has shown has attributed to projects success

**C3 – Limitations preventing spread**

If there was support by the state and national government by supplying good and resistant seeds and other possible inputs, every village would be taking part

**C4 – Policy issues**

The basic philosophy of the programme is to spread the message to everywhere, policy was also made accordingly. But economic factors such as minimal resources available for the project, continuation of the project on other crops and other areas of sustainability was not encouraged. Continuous technological interaction was not available

**C5 – Scaling-up**

Since the technologies and processes we have adopted for the last several years have been with small communities on particular crops, we feel the need to spread to all the crops and all the year round. There shall be continuous programme experimenting until we get the confidence and trust of the farmers, then invite the other farmers to study and send the experimenting farmers to the wider community to motivate and win the confidence of other farmers

**D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative**

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