

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: India

Project/Initiative Title: Praja Abyudaya Samastha (PAS)
1985

Scale: many communities/ individual farms Nos. farmers: 240

Improvement types

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

Success	Limits
4a	1b

A. Key Impacts

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

Increase in water levels
Steps to prevent soil erosion
Increase in soil fertility by use of natural manures

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

The backward communities were being restricted by the higher classes and repressed in all aspects, but now 75% of them have formed different farmer groups

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

People have put into practice the habits regarding individual cleanliness
65% of people in the Water-aid villages are now eating fresh and clean vegetables

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

Food crops were not being cultivated before project, now with support they are able to gain at least 1 crop
Livestock productivity has doubled
Chemical fertilisers have been replaced in the main by natural manures - this has been seen to yield a good crop
Food security for 6 months of the year from locally grown grains
Key successes: sustainable agriculture, pest management 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	Natural manures
Type 2		
Type 3	x	Agroforestry - mangoes
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Farmer committee groups
Type 6	x	SHECA groups (Sanitation Hygiene Education Children Association)
Type 7	x	Credit programmes through Thrift groups. Grants for single women and destitutes
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C1 – Key Lessons Learned

Procedures and methods to make agriculture sustainable

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

PAS programmes perceived well by local people, who co-operate well with particular programmes/activities

Increases in productivity have led to the project being more successful

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

Higher yield increases would encourage more people to take part

C5 – Scaling-up

Mobilising people towards the traditional methods like using natural manures and technically using the tube wells for the increase in water levels, thus the number would gradually increase or spread when people see example families succeeding

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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