

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Pakistan

Project/Initiative Title: THE GUJRANWALA CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE,
GUJRANWALA
1999

Scale: Individual Nos. farmers: 50 farmers Hectares: 100 ha

Agro-Ecological Zone: IV

Improvement types

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

Success	Limits
	2b, 3a, 4c

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Wheat	5000 kg/ha	6000 kg/ha	20
Rice	6000 kg/ha	7000 kg/ha	17

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

- ?? Soil has become softer and porous and absorbs water to a deeper level. Before frequent use of inorganic fertilizers had made soil compact and non-porous so plant cannot spread roots and so gives less
- ?? IF WE USE ORGANIC OR BIOFERTILIZERS SOIL BECOMES POROUS AND CRISPY WHICH MAKE BETTER AFFECTS ON THE GROWTH OF ROOTS AND GRAINS SO ULTIMATELY GIVE MORE PRODUCE
- ?? Water level in soil has become lower so has solved waterlogging,, salinity problems, soil erosion etc
- ?? BIODIVERSITY AND TREE COVER PROBLEMS CAN ALSO BE ELIMINATED WITH A LOWER WATER LEVEL.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

better social and economic impacts on the local as well as regional community like farmers' groups, womens' groups. co -ops, and resource management groups

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

bright impacts on the health and nutritional status of children, leadership capacity shall improve due to better economic conditions of society, and farmers experimentation process shall also develop
farmers better off financially due to reduced inorganic input usage

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? Change use of inputs like inorganic fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, herbicides shall also reduce. so the farmers will become more prosperous in input use
- ?? Change in the use of inputs from synthetic to natural make soil more fertile so the crop production will rise to almost 50 % more than the previous system.. in the result targets of regional food security can be achieved easily.. Pesticides and fertilizers use can be minimised. in the dry season food can be stored for 5 to 6 months in a year
- ?? Reduced usage of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides

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	
Type 2		
Type 3		
Type 4		
Type 5		
Type 6	x	
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C1 – Key Lessons Learned

- ?? key lessons are learned that unless or until our Govt. political parties, NGOs will not change their economic as well as social focus from urban to the rural masses until then no success can be gained in this initiative/project.
- ?? In Pakistan sustainable agriculture process is on pre launching stage, so first we should concentrate on change over from conventional agriculture to sustainable then after livestock husbandry sector should be tackled

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

if the local and national NGOs, Govt. depts, farmers co-ops, chambers of agriculture, press,T.V. and Radio take serious and sincere interest in introducing this new technology

then I think the goal of success can be achieved.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

Bureaucratic policies of the Govts. central as well as provincial, vested interests of multinational companies, and lack of education in the farmers community are the major constraints in the success of this project.

C4 – Policy issues

unfavourable bureaucratic Govt policies, lack of farmers welfare institutions, illiteracy in farmers' community and so economic factors are preventing the spread of this technology in Pakistan.

C5 – Scaling-up

the devoted NGOs who work for farmers and their families in the rural areas for introducing and successful implementation of the said project. Press, and electronic media can play a very useful role in projecting this project/initiative in Pakistan.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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