Project Framework

The SPACC Project adopts a Results Based Framework to monitor and evaluate the project progress. Various indicators are used to monitor and assess the results of the project implementation at different levels.

Outcome 1

Information tools and local institutional capacities developed for farmers and CBOs to make informed decisions on land and water management based on scientific and local knowledge, taking into account impact of climate variations.

Output 1.1

Completed study on local and scientific knowledge on impacts of climate variability/change on natural resources in Andhra Pradesh

Output 1.2

Local monitoring system of climate variability

Outcome 2

Pilots on SLWM including climate variability adaptation measures in Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM)

Output 1.3

Andhra Pradesh local monitoring system of climate variability and its impacts operating

Output 1.4

CBOs with capacities to integrate climate variability adaptation measures in Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLW/SM)

Outcome 2.1

Pilots on SLWM including climate variability adaptation in farming systems in drought-prone areas.

Output 2.2

Farmers acquire skills in managing climate variability and testing adaptation technologies in farming systems through participation in Climate Change Schools (CCS)

Output 2.3

A platform for land based climate change adaptation measures suitable to drought prone areas developed, adaptation of a package of methodologies, tools and institutional approaches in support of District and State level Natural Resource Management initiative to address the impacts of drought.

Output 3.1

Project lessons, results, and products (CCS)

Outcome 3.2

ICCS (Information, Education, Communication, and Skills) Curriculum, field testing methods, adaptation technology and practices manuals, and institutional approaches documented and disseminated.

Outcome 3.3

A platform for land based climate change adaptation technologies and practices in SLWM

Outcome 3.4

Pilots on SLWM including climate variability adaptation in farming systems in drought-prone areas.

Field Units

Bharati Integrated Rural Development Society (BIRDS)

Field Unit - Allagadda: C/o A. Rama Prabha Reddy, H.No. #1-5-121, Lingasamnath Street Allagadda - 518541, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.

Phone: +918519-22339 | e-mail: birdal.spacc@gmail.com

Centre of Applied Research and Extension (CARE)

Field Unit - Achampet: H.No #1-142, Venkateswara Colony, N.R.V Sub Station Achampet - 509375, Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.

Phone: +918514-274164 | e-mail: care.pacc@gmail.com

Collective Activity for Rejuvenation of Village Arts and Environment (CARVE)

Field Unit - Giddalur: D.No.18-28-79, PR Colony, Giddalur - 523357, Prakasam District Andhra Pradesh.

Phone: +918405-243512 | e-mail: dipa.spacc@gmail.com

Gram Vikas Samitha (GVS)

Field Unit - Madanapalle: 16-419-A2, Sohappoda Thota, Madanapalle - 517325

Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

Phone: +918271-220383 | e-mail: gvs.pacc@gmail.com

People’s Activity and Rural Technology Nurturing Ecological Rejuvenation (PARTNER)


Phone: +918569-208048 | e-mail: partnergo.pacc@gmail.com

Society For Sustainable Agriculture and Forest Ecology (SAFE)

Field Unit - Cumbum: H.NO.7-90D, C/o Syed Shaffi(Teacher), Bhagya Nagar Near Vasavi School, Cumbum - 523333, Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh.

Phone: +9193022-56160 | e-mail: safe.pacc@gmail.com

Star Youth Association (SYA)

Field Unit - Gooty - 515401, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh.

Phone: +918405-244059/243359 | email: said.spacc@gmail.com

Collective Activity for Rejuvenation of Village Arts and Environment (CARVE)

Field Unit - Achampet: H.No #1-142, Venkateswara Colony, N.R.V Sub Station Achampet - 509375, Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.

Phone: +918514-274164 | e-mail: care.pacc@gmail.com

GRAM Vikas Samitha (GVS)

Field Unit - Markapur: D.No.11-205-6-2, First Ward, Agriculture Office Lane Markapur - 523316, Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh.

Phone: +918596-226586 | e-mail: gvs.pacc@gmail.com

People’s Activity and Rural Technology Nurturing Ecological Rejuvenation (PARTNER)

Field Unit - Kurnool: H.No.5-18-5727, Anuta Nilayam, Opp: Social Welfare Govt., Girls Hostel, Rajapettah Colony, Railway Station Road, Kurnool - 518207, Nalgonda District Andhra Pradesh.

Phone: +9198669-244095/243359 | email: said.spacc@gmail.com

Social Awareness for Integrated Development (SAD)

Field Unit - Mirlalu: Gouda H.No.16-1527, Nandyal (R.S), Kurnool District, Pin: 518 502,

Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

Phone: +918271-245185 | e-mail: sadi.pacc@gmail.com

Star Youth Association (SYA)


Phone: +91855225186 | e-mail: sya.spacc@gmail.com

National Programme Coordinator (Land &Water)

GEF Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Field Unit - Mirlalu: Gouda H.No.16-1527, Nandyal (R.S), Kurnool District, Pin: 518 502,

Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

Phone: +9111 46532205 Fax No: +91 11 24620115 e-mail: satya.pray탈uras.org Web: http://www.fao.org

Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM)

Outcome 3.1

Reversing Environmental Degradation and Rural Poverty through Adaptation to Climate Change in Drought Stricken Areas in Southern India: A Hydrological Unit Pilot Project Approach

Building Adaptive Capacity of rural communities in Land and Water Management

The GEF Strategic Pilot on Adaptation to Climate Change
Strategic Pilot on Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) Project

The project “Reversing Environmental Degradation and Rural Poverty through Adaptation to Climate Change in Drought Stricken Areas in Southern India: A Hydrological Unit Pilot Project Approach,” also referred to as Strategic Pilot on Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) Project is implemented in 9 Hydrological Units, spread over 143 habitations of the extent of about 134,442 ha, covering a population of 204,567. The Project is financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), under its Focal Area Climate Change: Operational Program Strategic Pilot on Adaptation; and GEF Strategic Program 8 to support pilot demonstration projects for adaptation to climate change. The project is co-financed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN). The project duration is 3 years, starting on December 6, 2010.

Bharathi Integrated Rural Development Society (BIRDS) is the Executing Partner of the SPACC project. While the Project Management Office (PMO) of BIRDS provides technical and managerial support, its Nodal Desk at the registered office (Nandyal town in Kurnool district) directly implements the project activities, in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. BIRDS sub-contracted eight partner Non Governmental Organizations (PNGOs), for implementation of the project in the remaining districts.

BIRDS Network through an Indo-Dutch bilateral assistance program established community-borrowed irrigation facilities to about 3,000 small and marginal farmers in the state. Responding to the alarming situation of severe decline in groundwater level due to over-exploitation, BIRDS network instilled upon an initiative to build the adaptive capacities of the rural communities to cope with the consequences of climate change and variability. It is to this initiative that BIRDS network is engaged with, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing additional inputs to build the Adaptive Capacity of the farmers to face climate variability/change.

While leaders of the world debate on who was responsible for global warming and resultant changes in the climate, and who should cut down on their greenhouse gas emissions, BIRDS network embarked upon a mission to build the adaptive capacities of the rural community to cope with consequences of climate change and variability. Building on the experience of APFAMGS, BIRDS network aims to minimize impacts of climate change/variability through: mass awareness generation, skill development and evolving location specific technology and methods of climate-smart agriculture and water management.

In the business as usual scenario, FAO would have continued to support BIRDS network in its endeavor to build the community capacity around sustainable groundwater management, through the following key activities:

1. Participatory Hydrological Monitoring (PHM) sensitizes individual groundwater users on judicious use of groundwater. It improves the users understanding of local groundwater resource characteristics. This helps local communities to form a community opinion to support appropriate measures to manage the available groundwater resources equitably. It involves measuring rainfall, water levels and discharge of borewells.

2. Farmer Water Schools (CFS) is based on the positive experience of the APFAMGS Project with the Farmer Water Schools. CFS aims to demystify scientific knowledge and skills while bringing to the community information from global research. In CFS, farmer participants meet regularly (once every 15 days) to study the “how and why” of climate variability and its impact on agricultural livelihoods.

3. Agricultural Field Schools (CFS) is based on the positive experience of the APFAMGS Project with the Farmer Water Schools. CFS aims to demystify scientific knowledge and skills while bringing to the community information from global research. In CFS, farmer participants meet regularly (once every 15 days) to study the “how and why” of climate variability and its impact on agricultural livelihoods.

4. Groundwater Monitoring Committees (GMCs) are the farmer institutions, at the habitation level that monitor groundwater resources in the particular habitation. GMCs federate into Hydrological Unit Networks (HUNs) at the Hydrological Unit level. In all, 63 HUNs and 63 HUNs are functioning actively. They operate the groundwater monitoring system, lead in dissemination of data, identify/resolve issues related to water and agriculture, and act as a conduit for collective management of groundwater resources.

5. Groundwater Monitoring Committees (GMCs) are the farmer institutions, at the habitation level that monitor groundwater resources in the particular habitation. GMCs federate into Hydrological Unit Networks (HUNs) at the Hydrological Unit level. In all, 63 HUNs and 63 HUNs are functioning actively. They operate the groundwater monitoring system, lead in dissemination of data, identify/resolve issues related to water and agriculture, and act as a conduit for collective management of groundwater resources.