

## SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

**Country: Bangladesh**

Project/Initiative Title: BRAC - Vegetable Cultivation Programme by poor farmers in Bangladesh  
1990

Scale: Experimental

Nos. farmers: 60,000

Hectares: 11,000

Agro-Ecological Zone: V

Improvement types

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

Success	Limits
1a, 5b	6a

### A. Key Impacts

#### ***A1 - Productivity***

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Vegetables	2500 kg/ha	12400 kg/ha	396

#### ***A2 - Impacts on natural capital***

Positive effect on water levels, soil erosion, soil fertility, bio diversity etc.

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

There is village organisation (group) at village level, but individual farmer operate the scheme.

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

It increases the income, health and nutritional status of women.

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

*Changes in input use:* Mostly use local organic matter

*Change in local/ regional food security:* Availability of veg etables

1. production has been increased
2. per capita consumption is also increased.

### 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	To grow vegetables, the farmers try to adopt the IPM.
Type 2		
Type 3		
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Group organisation
Type 6		
Type 7	x	Training Input supply and credit are provided to the farmers.
Type 8		
Type 9		

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

#### ***C1 – Key Lessons Learned***

1. good quality seed is needed
2. farmers group is important
3. technical follow up and supervision
4. proper marketing

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

Quick and constant return from different vegetable, also good market.

#### ***C3 – Limitations preventing spread***

Need good quality input (eg. seed) supply

1. Low level land is not feasible.
2. Flood and other natural disasters

#### ***C5 – Scaling-up***

Need more training and logistic support and financial support to the project

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

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