The Impact of an Agricultural Training Program on Technology Use in Bangladesh

Investigadores/as:

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Sector(s): Agriculture

Fieldwork: Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)

Ubicación: Bangladesh: Rangpur, Kurigram, Nilfamari and Lalmonirhat Districts in the North and Barisal, Patuakhali, Barguna and Jhalokathi Districts in the South

Muestra: approximately 5,500 households in 316 villages

Grupo objetivo: Farmers

Resultado de interés: Technology adoption Food security

Tipo de intervención: Fertilizer and agricultural inputs Information Improved seeds Training

Socios Implementadores: Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), Government of Bangladesh, World Bank

Despite recent economic growth in Bangladesh, food insecurity remains widespread. Researchers evaluated the impact of an agricultural training program for farmer groups on technology adoption in rural Bangladesh, and investigated what drives adoption and who is affected by the training, both directly and indirectly.

Problema de política pública

In South Asia's highly agrarian and populous countries, farm holdings are typically small and agriculture is characterized by intensive cultivation.[1], Despite recent economic growth, 17 percent of the population was undernourished in 2011-2013, making the region home to the highest number of undernourished people in the world.[2] Adoption of certain farming technologies, such as improved seeds, farm-yard manure, and integrated pest management, may enable farmers to produce more food and earn more income, yet many farmers have not adopted these technologies. This research contributes to our understanding of technology adoption in the region.

Contexto de la evaluación

Over the last two decades, Bangladesh has achieved impressive economic growth and poverty reduction. Its agricultural sector grew at a rate of 4.8 percent between 1990 and 2005. However, poverty-related food insecurity is widespread, bolstered by the soaring prices of key staples like rice, wheat, and legumes. The country has a poverty rate of over 30 percent and a highest incidence of malnutrition: in 2008, Bangladesh's food insecure population was estimated at 65.3 million, or 45 percent of the population.[3]

The Government of Bangladesh is pushing for increased use of technology and more intensive agricultural practices to improve food security and sustain economic growth. Funded by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the government is implementing the Integrated Agriculture Productivity Project (IAPP) under the supervision of the World Bank and U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. The project aims to enhance the productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries. The project is taking place among small-scale and marginal farmers in northern and southern districts characterized by high rates of poverty and food insecurity, and vulnerability to the negative effect of natural shocks, such as tidal surges in the south and flash floods and drought in the north.



Women walking through an agricultural field in Bangladesh. Photo credit: Gram Bangla Photography

Detalles de la intervención

Researchers are conducting a four-year randomized evaluation in 316 villages to study the impact of the IAPP's livelihoods field schools (LFS) on technology adoption and to investigate what factors drive adoption of new technologies. The FFS consists of groups of approximately 25 farmers who meet twice a month with extension agents. The aim of the school is to promote adoption of new seed varieties and improved production practices.

To evaluate the overall impact of IAPP activities on farmer livelihood and the effect of FFS on technology adoption, in 2012 researchers randomly assigned 96 villages in six districts to either the treatment group, which participated in program activities immediately, or the comparison group, which received the program two years later. In treatment villages, one demonstration farmer was chosen for each type of technology introduced into the farmer group. This demonstration farmer received free seeds,

fertilizer, and training. The selected farmer cultivated the promoted crop in the first year, and the rest of the group was expected to learn from his or her experience. In the second year, the rest of the farmers were encouraged to grow the crop. Farmers that adopted the technology in the second year received free seeds and some training sessions but no other inputs.

In addition, to test which demonstration plot approach produces the greatest increase in adoption within the farmers' field school model, a randomized evaluation is being conducted in 220 villages in 2 districts. Villages have been randomly assigned to one of five treatment arms:

1. *Regular demonstration plots (54 villages)*: These villages have the standard IAPP project activities beginning in the second year of the project
2. *Shared demonstration plots (56 villages)*: These villages also have the standard IAPP project activities beginning in the second year of the project. However, each demonstration package of seeds, fertilizer, and training have been shared by two to four group members having contiguous plots, as opposed to just one in the traditional/regular demonstration plot system.
3. *Incentives for self-demonstration (54 villages)*: These villages also have the standard IAPP project activities beginning in the second year of the project. However, instead of demonstration plots, all farmer group members have been offered a chance to try out the new technology by themselves. The demonstration package was divided among all the farmers who were interested.
4. *Short-term comparison (36 villages)*: These villages have the standard project activities beginning in the fourth year of the project. There was no project activity during the second and third year when the treatment villages were phased in for the "Demonstration Plot Evaluation" exercise.
5. *Long-term comparison (20 villages)*: These villages will have the standard project activities in the fifth and final year of the project.

This study is evaluating the impact of the technology adoption program on the FFS members' crop productivity, fisheries productivity, and livestock productivity. The study is also measuring the impact of IAPP on farmers' overall income, income from agriculture, and food security in relation to farmers who did not receive the training. Furthermore, researchers are mapping the social networks within groups in order to understand how relationships affect technology adoption, evaluate any differences in how the program affects men and women, and conduct a cost-benefit analysis.

Resultados y lecciones de la política pública

Project ongoing, results forthcoming.

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1. U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. "Food Security in South Asia."

2. U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. "The State of Food Security in the World." 2013

3. U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization and World Food Program (WFP). "FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to Bangladesh." 2008.