

Under the project "Introducing Water Efficient Technology to Barind Tract", SFSA Bangladesh inherited IRRI's approach and developed a manual to train farmers on water-saving rice production practices, focusing on AWD.

Project Title: P1602 - GHG mitigation in rice: From evidence-based concepts to adoption at scale

Description: <Not Defined>

Is new?: No

Stage of Maturity of the Process: Stage 1

Policy/Investment Type: Curriculum

Amount: <Not Applicable>

Geographic Scope: Sub-national

Country(ies):

- Bangladesh

Outcome Impact Case Report:

Innovations:

- I1252 - Training manual to train farmers on water-saving rice production practices (<https://tinyurl.com/2jsmekat>)

Narrative of Evidence: <Not Provided>

Milestones:

- National governments, agri-food companies and agricultural development actors use improved emissions data and tools to support farmers' use of LED practices (e.g. for efficient fertilizer use)

Sub-IDOs:

- 30 - Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forests and other forms of land-use (More sustainably managed agro-ecosystems)
- 46 - Increased capacity for innovation in partner development organizations and in poor and vulnerable communities

Contributing Centers/PPA partners:

- IRRI - International Rice Research Institute

Contributing CRPs/PTF:

- CCAFS - Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security