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File:BGP case study Rudhaghara CII v3.pdf

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Context

Agricultural productivity in coastal regions of Bangladesh is significantly lower than the rest of the country. Most farmers in Rudhaghara cultivated local variety T-Aman rice, with a handful cultivating BR 23 as the Kharif II crop and boro rice BR 28 as the rabi crop.

Farmers mostly cultivated crops that are:

- low productivity
- of long duration to harvest
- comparatively high value local rice varieties: Balam, Morishal, Rani Shaikat, Jotai Balam, Kumri and Chapaal
- single harvest crops with T-Aman being a priority crop

Challenges

Waterlogging is the principal challenge to increasing crop production in polders. This is attributed to internal water management related to unequal water distribution and insufficient drainage facilities. Other problems include:

- salinity intrusion in canal water
- insufficient usage and availability of modern agricultural technology
- absence of modern agricultural techniques
- limited access to market information
- traditional cultivation mentalities of farmers

Blue Gold Program (BGP) interventions

The Rudhaghara WMG implemented a pilot CII phase with 16 farmers on five acres of land in polder 25. They followed

all recommended techniques under this initiative and were rewarded with short harvest periods of the following crops:



BRRI Dhan 49 rice within 130 days



BARI Shorisha 14 mustard as relay crop requiring no tillage



BRRI Dhan 58 rice as third-cycle crop

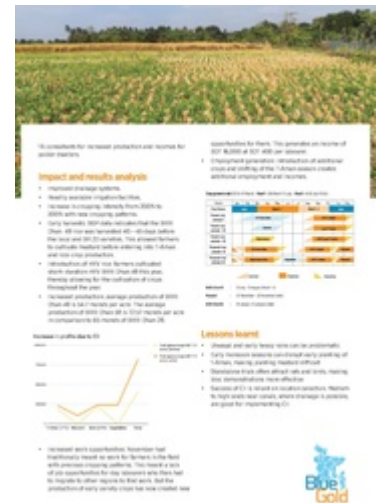


Short duration leafy vegetables as fourth-cycle crops: red amaranth, Indian spinach, data

CII activities and support from the Blue Gold Program

- Learning visits: four farmers from the Rudhaghara WMG visited polders 30 and 31 in a learning visit
- The Blue Gold Program trained farmers on CII and facilitated creation of market linkages
- Trial input supplies: BGP distributed crop inputs four times during the pilot phase of the CII in Rudhaghara
- Farmer's Field Day for crop cutting: members of the Rudhaghara WMG organised three horizontal learning events
- BGP invested BDT 31,245 to encourage farmers to adopt new cropping patterns
- Demonstrations were set with farmers to show potential for enhanced production and income generation

The idea of CII was formulated, in the context of waterlogging, with consultation of extension agency and



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The Blue Gold Program aimed to increase production of crops in the Rudhaghara WMG through effective management of water resources in the area. The Cropping Intensity Initiative (CII) engages the community to better manage available water infrastructures in order to increase production of crops.

Size of this JPG preview of this PDF file: [424 × 599 pixels](#). Other resolution: [170 × 240 pixels](#).

[Original file](#) (1,240 × 1,753 pixels, file size: 2.81 MB, MIME type: application/pdf, 2 pages)


Summary [\[edit | edit source\]](#)

Cropping intensity initiative: Rudhaghara WMG increasing production of crops by effective water resources management

Water Management Group - The basic organizational unit in Blue Gold representing local stakeholders from a hydrological or social unit (para/village). Through Blue Gold, 511 WMGs have been formed and registered. The average WMG covers an area of around 230 ha has 365 households or a population of just over 1,500.

File history

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This page was last edited on 18 March 2021, at 05:16.

Blue Gold Program Wiki

The wiki version of the Lessons Learnt Report of the Blue Gold program, documents the experiences of a technical assistance (TA) team working in a development project implemented by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) over an eight+ year period from March 2013 to December 2021. The wiki lessons learnt report (LLR) is intended to complement the BWDB and DAE project completion reports (PCRs), with the aim of recording lessons learnt for use in the design and implementation of future interventions in the coastal zone.

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