

## What is SAFBIN?

SAFBIN is a regional programme to promote local food and nutritional security through adaptive small-scale farming in four rain-fed Agro Ecosystems (AES) in South Asia.

## Who is SAFBIN?

SAFBIN is implemented by Caritas Austria, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan.

## What does Adaptive Farming mean?

- Understanding the local environment and agro-ecology
- Identification of the problems of climate variability and change
- Identification of the locally feasible and acceptable solutions
- Testing of the solutions to identify the best results
- Proactive action (precautionary) to overcome the problems
- Mutual sharing and learning



## Where is SAFBIN located?

SAFBIN is a **multi-country** programme. Political borders no longer hinder mutual development. SAFBIN will be implemented in **four countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan), 21 districts** covering **165 villages** in total.

# Caritas

**safbin**  
For Small Farmers Future



**Caritas**  
Austria



**Caritas**  
INDIA  
*The Joy of Service...*



**CARITAS**  
Schweiz  
Svizzera  
Svizra

**smallholder  
adaptive  
farming and  
biodiversity  
network**

## Why is SAFBIN so important?

- Smallholders produce more than 70 percent of food worldwide from 40 percent of the world's land
- South Asia hosts the world's largest number of smallholders
- More than 70 % farmers in South Asia are smallholders and mostly practice subsistence agriculture
- Future agriculture and the wellbeing of the region lies in the hands of smallholders
- Chronic malnutrition (one third of the world's malnourished live in South Asia)
- Increasing vulnerability to climate change and signals of change
- Large proportion of rain-fed agriculture in arid and semi-arid conditions
- Low productivity and reducing trend of landholding across the region (avg. landholding 1–15 ha)
- Vanishing traditional practices and agro-biodiversity
- Lack of farmers access and control over farming inputs, socially acceptable and culturally appropriate food (food sovereignty)
- Excessive use of chemicals and external dependency for farming inputs
- Lack of mainstream focus on agricultural research and extension services favourable to smallholder farmers
- Weak agricultural extension system across the region (last mile reach and time delay)



## What is SAFBIN dealing with?

- Doubling farm production and Income
- Access to balanced diet and nutritional self-sufficiency
- Control over land and secure access to knowledge and farm based entitlements
- Resilience to climate change and disaster while maintaining farm ecosystem
- Multi-level cooperation and partnership for smallholder friendly policies
- Sustainable food production and consumption of small-farm-agri-foods for urban middle class consumers

## How many people will benefit from SAFBIN?



## What is the key strategy of SAFBIN?

According to the programme strategy, there will be two major “entry points”:

- (a) empowering smallholder farmer to individually and collectively address the issues at **household level** and
- (b) improving the **environment** of smallholder farmers around policy, research, extension and market relations.

## The expected programme outcomes are designed around this approach:

- Smallholder farmers are able to increase their food security by **doubling their farm production and income**.
- Small farm households have and apply **improved capacities to consume a balanced diet**.
- Smallholder farmers have enhanced **land tenure security and access to water, seed, entitlements and knowledge on small farming**.
- Small farm households are **resilient** and have enhanced capacity for **adaptation to climate change and disaster** while maintaining **ecosystem and soil health**.
- **Multi-level cooperation and partnerships** are contributing to **small-farmer favourable policy and actions** (around research, extension and technology development).
- **Urban Middle Class Consumers** recognise the benefits of and increasingly demand for Small-Farm-Agri-Foods.

