

Table 7. Extent and impact of agroecological technologies and practices implemented by NGOs in peasant farming systems throughout Latin America

Country	Organization Involved	Agroecological Intervention	No. of Farmers or Farming Units Affected	No. of Hectares Affected	Dominant Crops	Yield Increases (%)
Brazil	EPAGRI AS-PTA	Green Manures Cover Crops	38,000 Families	1,330,000	Maize Wheat	198 – 246 %
Guatemala	Altertec and others	Soil Conservation Green Manures Organic Farming	17,000 Units	17,000	Maize	250 %
Honduras	CIDDICO COSECHA	Soil Conservation Green Manures	27,000 Units	42,000	Maize	250 %
EL Salvador	COAGRES	Rotations Green Maures Compost Botanicals	>200 Farmers	nd	Cereals	40 – 60 %
Mexico	Oaxacan Cooperatives	Compost Terracing Contour Planting	3,000 Families	23,500	Coffee	140 %
Peru	PRAVTIR CIED	Rehabilitation of Ancient Terraces	>1250 Families	> 1000	Andean Crops	141 – 165 %
	PIWA-CIED	Raised Fields	nd	250	Andean	333 %

					Crops	
	CIED	Watershed Agricultural Rehabilitation	>100 Families	N/A	Andean Crops	30 – 50 %
	IDEAS	Intercropping Agroforestry Composting	12 Families	25	Several Crops	20 %
Dominican Republic	Plan Sierra Swedforest-Fudeco	Soil Conservation Dry Forest Mgmt. Silvopastoral Systems	>2,500 Families	>1,000	Several Crops	50 – 70 %
Chile	CET	Integrated Farms Organic Farming	>1,000 Families	>2,250	Several Crops	>50 %
Cuba	ACAO	Integrated Farms	4 Cooperatives	250	Several Crops	50 – 70 %

Nd= no data

Source: Browder 1989, Altieri 1995, Pretty 1997