











With technical assistance from the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Scaling community driven agro-ecological transitions in collaboration with extension systems, research and farmers organizations



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Scaling-up community driven innovations for inclusive climate change adaptation

Building on collective paper & events organized @AF2021, OFE2021 and COP26 with Doina Popusoi, Ilaria Firmain, Malu Ndavi from IFAD, Suzanne Philipps and Anne Sophie Poisot, FAO-FFS, Rasheed Sulaiman AESA and Crisp (centre for policy), Nicole Harari Wocat/CDE, Leigh Winowiecki (ICRAF), Emmanuel Jouve (independent international consultant), Katiusca Fara, WFP IFAD project Shila Tapa (Asha, Nepal), Ashish Anand (India, JTELP)

























OUTLINE

Overview of paper & community driven approaches

- 2. FAO-FFS experience
- 3. Lessons learnt on scaling
- 4. WFP experience in digital innovations to empower community driven innovations



Diversity of CC issues & biodiversity requires CDD process

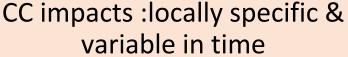




Diverse farmers & intra-HH differences

Diverse agro-eco system & different enabling environment

Solutions must be sustainable, build on ecosystems & biodiversity



Need to empower community driven adaptation! Modified Koppen - Geiger Climate Classification Map : Neg

Av. Tropical Savensh
BSx. And Steppe Cold Climate
BSx. And Steppe Cold Climate

Solutions must be owned & sustained by communities

Community driven approach essential to empower community & farmer driven adaptation to drive locally relevant, owned and agile climate change adaptation

Diversity of approach to empower community to identify locally relevant climate adaptation



Diverse farm experiments

FAO FFS & CSV

Farm demo & comparison

Local weather advisory/monitor

GIS & participatory mapping



Climate & ecological literacy & tools

Local

plan

Climate

Wocat & KM network

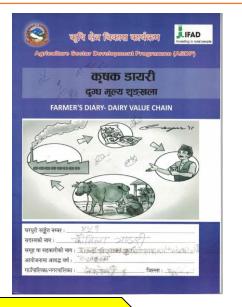
Empowered community & producer decision

F2F
Document &
share video & doc

Farmer diary & agro-eco log book

Farm diaries & records & farm analysis

Adaptation scoring tool-resilience score card



Require important investment in technical & social capacities



JTELP India IFAD: How to implement localized & differentiated weather planning & AE adoption at scale?

Ashish Anand JTELP India





Planning meeting conducted across locations

Land & season based variety & crop selection

Resource deployments-

Preparation of crop calendar, Standard packages of practices of each crop, inputs to be tested & training planning in advance

Training and Handholding (Onfield and Class Room) -













3







Encouraged Small & Localised farm equipment based on the available resources -

Strategies and back up plan to ensure success

Back up plan – copping mechanism

Inter cropping, rely cropping and mix • cropping to ensure minimizing cost and maximizing return.

Delegation of responsibility-

Selection, training & deployment of village champions in each village

Experimentations in demo + farm experimentations on small plot

Lessons for scale

- Scale: 211,000 HH & replicated
- Doubling income, cultivated land
- TIME to empower communities
- Blend science & local KM to codevelop locally relevant crop planning options
- Inclusive last mile delivery by "Krishi Mitra" & youth groups
- Digital innovations

OUTLINE

1. Overview paper and IFAD examples

2. Farmer Field Schools for agroecology through collaboration, Suzanne Phillips, Global Farmer Field School Platform, FAO

- 3. Lessons learnt on scaling
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What would happen if...







Farmer Field Schools

- Experimentation and learning
- Locally-adapted solutions to farmers' challenges
- Increased ecological literacy
- Farmer group empowerment
- Healthier communities

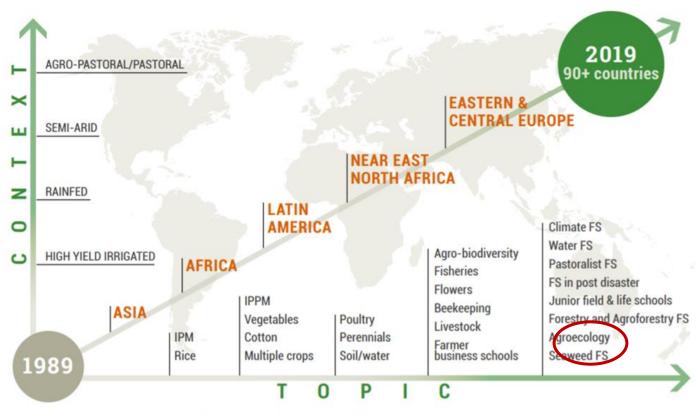


Farmer Field Schools today

- Indonesia 1989
- Every year 400000- 1 million farmers trained
- 90+ countries
- Expanding entry points

How can Farmer Field Schools play support farmers in agroecological transition?

Evolution of the farmer field school approach



IPM: Integrated Pest Management; IPPM: Integrated Production and Pest Management; FS: Field School.

FAO (2019). Farmers taking the lead: thirty years of farmer field schools. Rome. http://www.fao.org/publications/card/fr/c/CA5131EN/

Farmer Field Schools for agroecology

- Experiment with new ways of doing things
- Creating different systems
- Groups are key for change!
- Especially for women

Foundation = investing on facilitators



Friis-Hansen, E., Duveskog, D., & Taylor, E. (2012). Less noise in the household: the impact of Farmer Field Schools on Gender Relations. https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/76368

How to go from a few groups to...

- Combine with Farmer Organizations
- Collaborate with research
- Complement with (simple) digital technologies
- Document and share what works
- Monitor and Evaluate together



Upcoming studies

- IFAD Collective action, self-organization and role of Fos in upscaling and institutionalizing FFS
- FAO, IFAD, Oxfam E-powerment tips for facilitators
- FAO Toolkit for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning of FFS
- CIRAD, FAO & AVSF How to mobilize FFS to support AE transitions?
- FAO Stocktaking of FFS for agroecology

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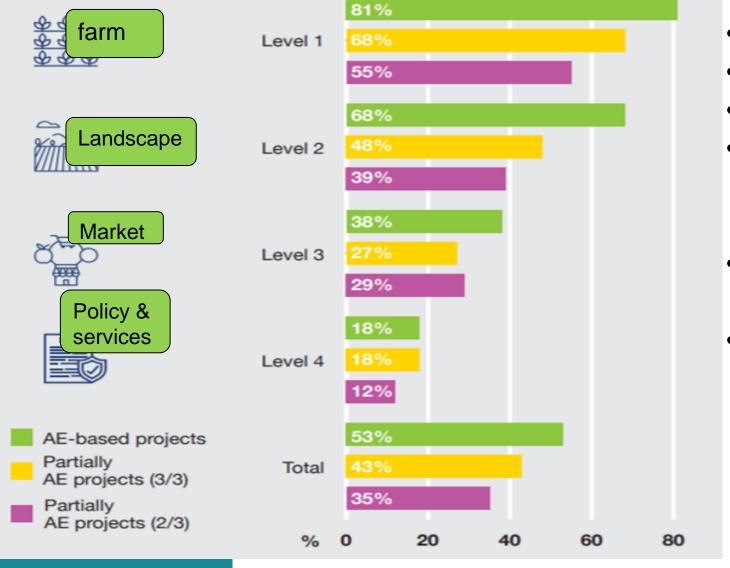
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Suzanne Phillips, Global Farmer Field School Platform, FAO

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Community universapproach at heart of it AD-AL **NBS**





- 28% APR project with CDD
- More effective & as efficient
- 77% of production project incl AE
- AE project more holistic & perform better in gender, nutrition, youth, climate and indigineous people
- CDD s essential to landscape, market & policy / services of AE project
- But need to invest in institutionalization and scaling

Investing in network & ICT4D to address challenges of community driven adaptation & scale



- Local implementation
- Dual approach:Representative systems & outreach
- Partnership & policy

Limited budget & outreach

Local capacity

- Empowering communities & LSP
- scalable trainings & backstopping, Education
- Community of practices
- Incentives & remuneration

- Meaningful disaggregated engagment
- Data collection & analytical framework
- Digital innovations & GIS

Quality analysis & targeting

Source of innovation

- Blending internal & external
 KM, practices & sciences
- Comparison. good KM,
- Peer exchange, network

Increasing roles of digital & networks to re-connect and empower community driven adaptation



Scaling through knowledge network and communities of practices: Wocat example











maintain global, open **SLM** network







harmonize and further develop tools and methods with partners







provide open access global SLM data repository







- global network of SLM experts and practitioners present in over 60 countries which:
 - knowledge production, exchange and learning
 - standardized tools and open access data
 - Strengthens participation and equity in decision-making processes
 - Support scaling up processes
- WOCAT Regional Clusters are set up to enhance South-South collaboration and sharing of experiences and innovations

Leveraging community driven ICT to improve resilience of fishing communities

Pradnya Paithankar, Head of Policy Design, CC-DRR, SSTC WFP India CO

Katiuscia Fara, senior advisor CC, WFP Asia Pacific

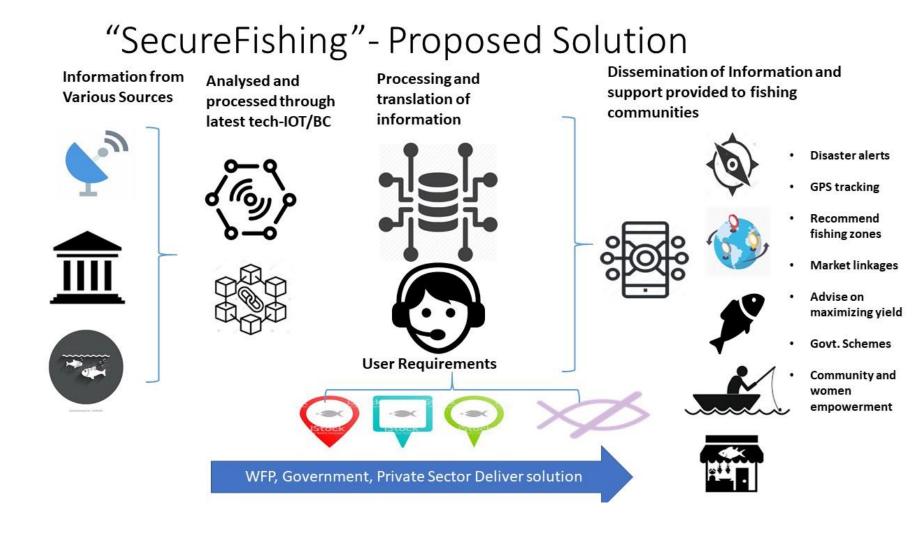


Leveraging adapted ICT

WFP experience in Odisha, India

Improving fishing community resilience to climate change

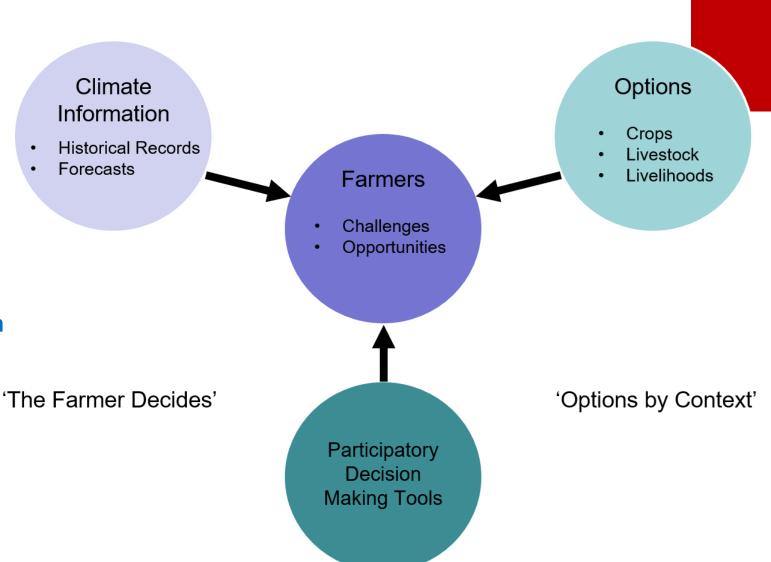
- Climate information tailored for last mile use
- Improved resilience and adaptation capacities
- Local governance and ownership by the government.
- Successful models demonstrated in the geographies would be advocated for scale-up in other geographies



Leveraging adapted ICT: Lessons aligned with Blue print

WFP experience in Odisha, India: Improving fishing community resilience to climate change

- Co-creation of tools with communities, farmer centred development
- Equity & inclusion: focus on vulnerable, what data is good data for whom & How
- Iterative development
- Building sustainable capacities among communities and service providers to take decision based on valid climate data
- Empowered communities with more choices- for improved livelihoods
- Scalability requires close collaboration with the Government & 4P



CONCLUSION AND MEXT STEPS

- Community driven approach can be powerful to drive agro-ecological transitions but need to be accompanied by
 - Additional attention to intra communities diversity
 - long term capacity development effort for last mile implementors,
 - dual approach with strong attention to KM and networks
- Taylored digital innovations can empower such community driven approach as well as backstop last mile implementors
- ARI to accompany such process to facilitate the blending of local and scientific knowledge, tools to improve decision making of communities and help identify "what works where and for whom"
- Next: collaborations towards cross agency paper to take lessons and guidance on improving scaling and targeting of CDD along partnership