

INTRODUCING AND MOVING TO SCALE WITH FFS ON LAND & WATER MANAGEMENT & CA PROCESS

Experiences and Lessons from E. Uganda

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The Changing Global & National Trends

Changing global and national trends demanding for changes in research & extension service delivery.

There has been a common need for reforms (PMA, NAADS,) that;

- improve relevance, accountability (extension & research) to farmers;
- put in place a demand- and market-driven service provision system;
- ensure decentralization of service delivery; and,
- promote increased participation of the private sector

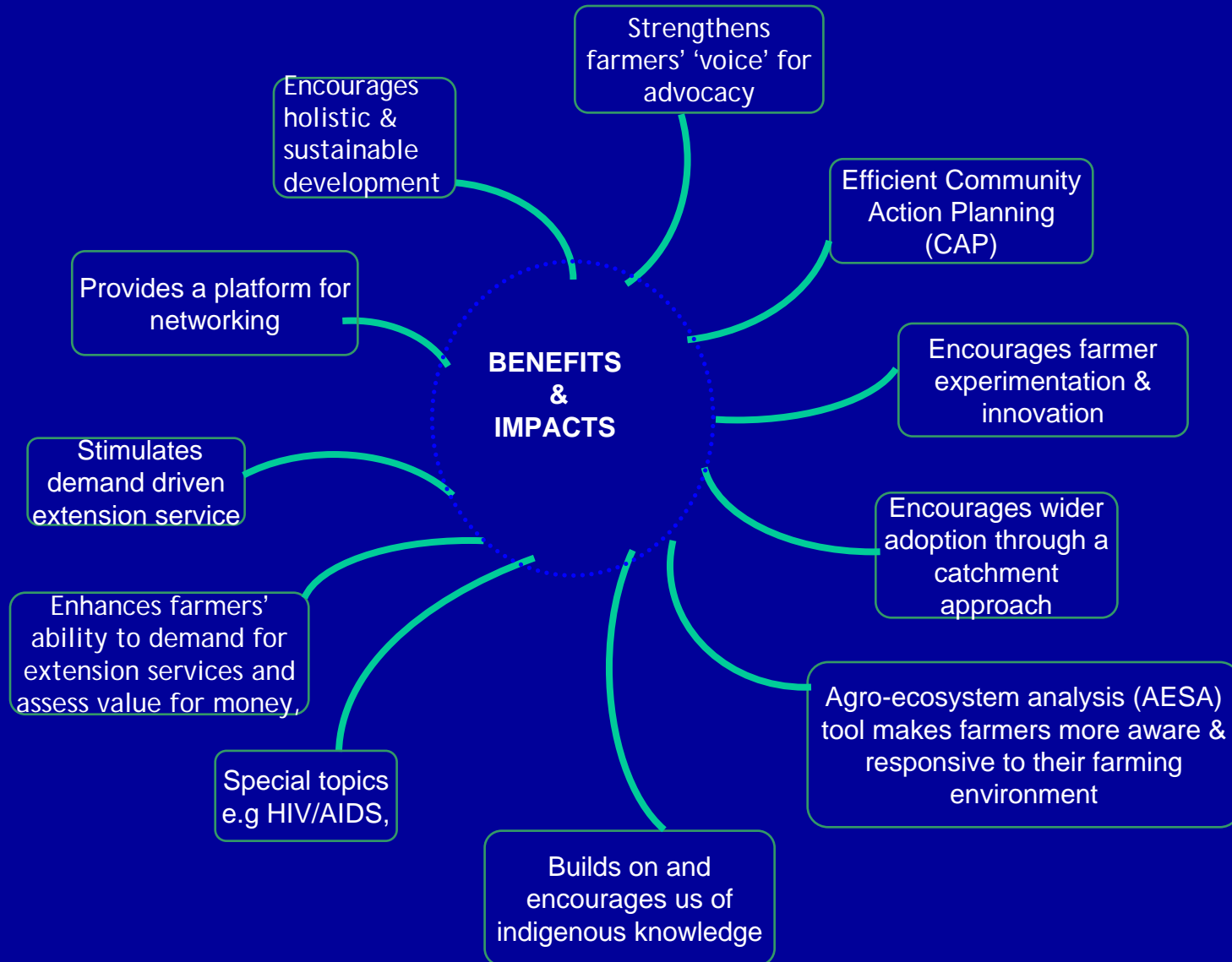
FFS approach: What are the issues?

- Does the FFS approach to improving land & water management work? What is the evidence?
- What does it take (resources) to introduce and establish FFS on land & water management?
- What is the process of establishing FFS on Land & Water Management ?
- What are the roles of different stakeholders?
- What opportunities exist locally, regionally & globally?
- What impact is projected?

Why the FFS approach to land & water management?

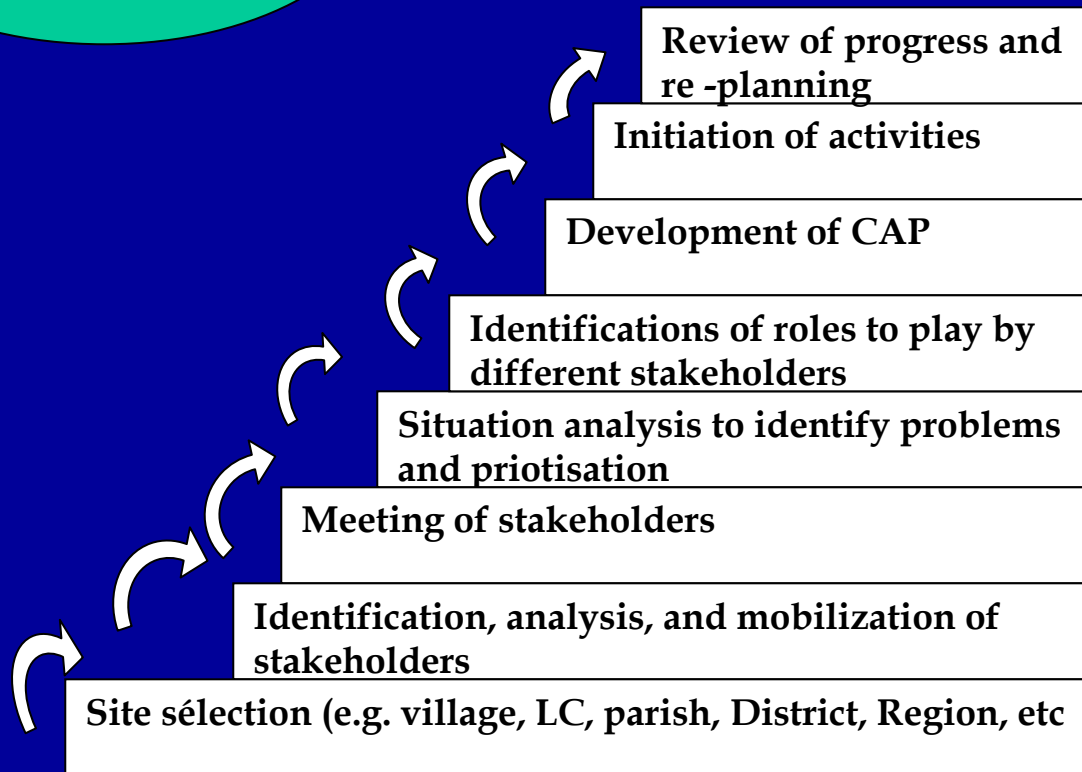
- Many technologies are new hence requires a discovery-based learning process, which the FFS provides
- Farmers actively participate in formulating interventions through experimentation & innovation
- Extension agents act as “facilitators” & NOT “teachers” to stimulate & support the learning process
- Knowledge acquired is used to build on existing indigenous knowledge, resident with farmers
- Follows a curriculum to facilitate a step by step learning
- **What then is new?**
- In built mechanisms for sustainability built through focus on participatory technology development, and gender-sensitive diagnostic strategies, enhancement of farmer innovation, micro-catchment and community level planning with stakeholders and capacity building of extension and technical personnel

Picturing impact with FFS approach to land & water management?



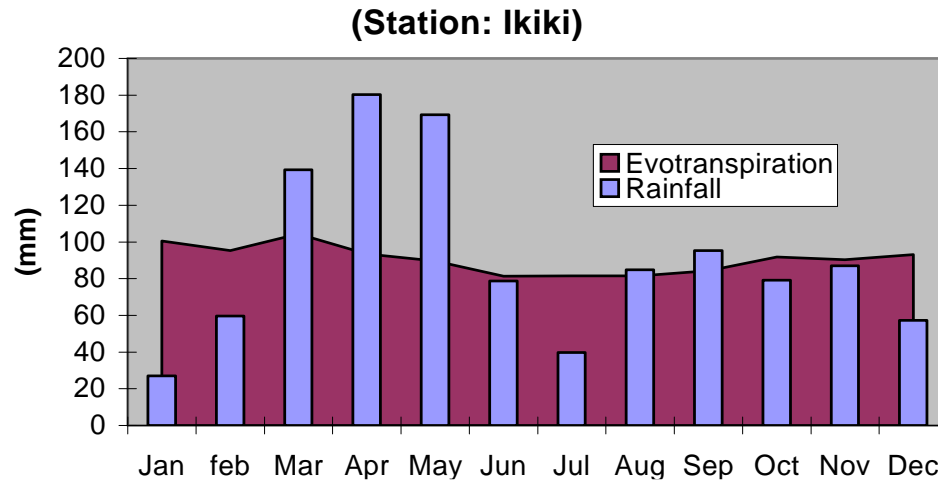
Establishing FFS

The Process



Establishment of FFS

- Crop phenology determines the FFS cycle



| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Finger millet | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cassava | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ground nuts | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cowpeas | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maize | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| cotton | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweet potatoes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |

| | |
|--|---------|
| | Sowing |
| | Harvest |

Cost implications of establishing FFS on Land & Water Management

What does it take to introduce and establish FFS on land & water management?

Considerations:

- Entry points
 - Crop, livestock
 - Pest & disease management
 - Soil ad water management
- Geographical coverage
 - Regional, district, community, catchment
- Partnerships & linkages
 - Government, NGOs, Private sector

Cost implications of establishing FFS on Land Management

What does it take to introduce and establish FFS on land management?

Resources

- Technical expertise
- Social capital
- Government (policy) support

Resources - Technical expertise

- International experts – for sharing international experience & backstopping
- National expertise
 - Master trainers
 - Facilitators (both extension and farmers)
 - Farmer organizations/CBOs

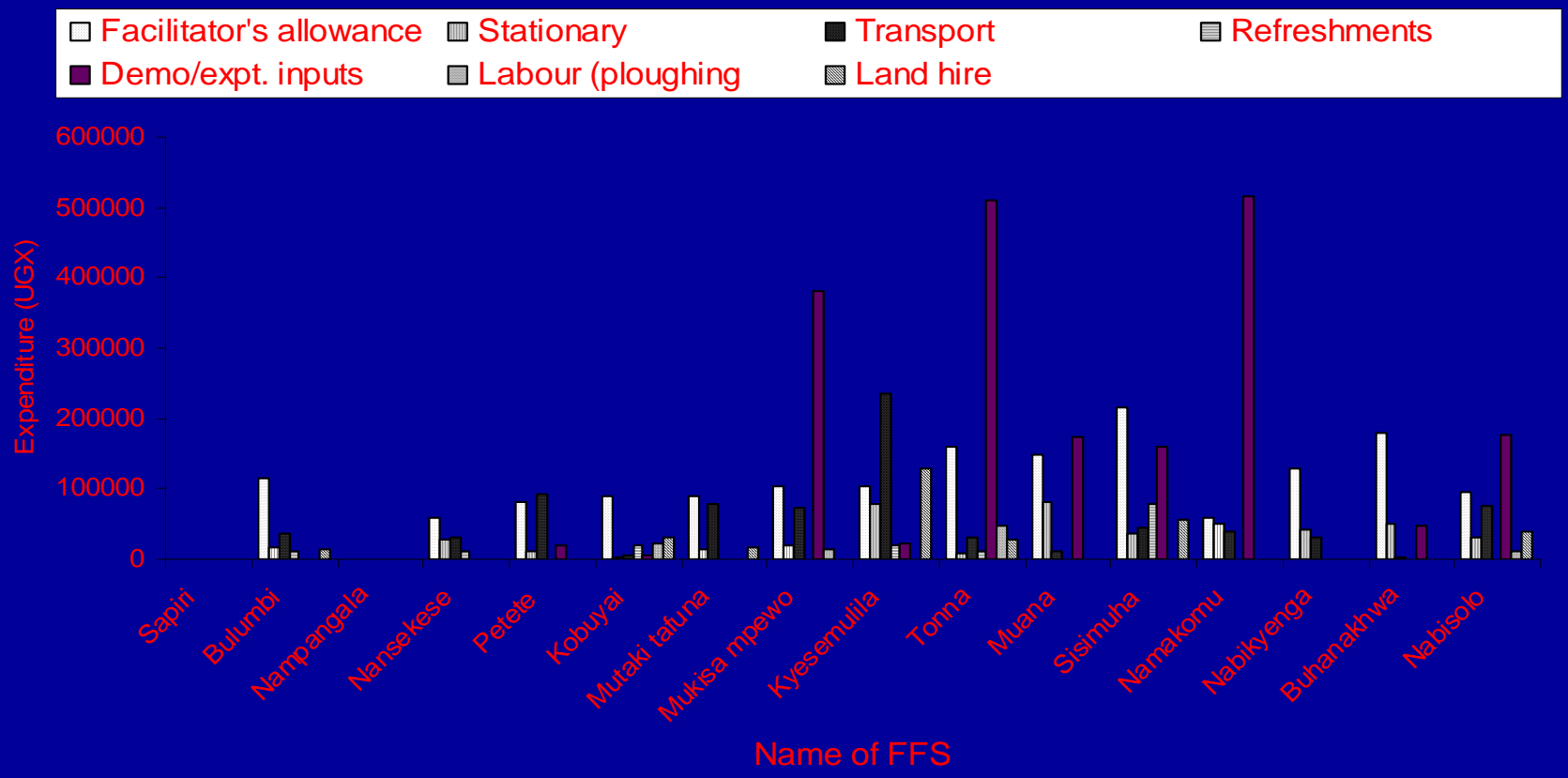
FFS group capacity development issues

- International experts – for sharing international experience & backstopping
- National expertise
 - Master trainers
 - Facilitators (both extension and farmers)
 - Farmer organizations/CBOs

Cost of establishing a FFS on land & water management

- Non negotiable (FFS institutional development costs)
 - Stationary
 - Demo/expt. material
- Optional (Enterprise development/commercialization costs)
 - Revolving fund (NAADS rural finance)

Figure 1: FFS Grant Utilization



Cost of facilitating FFS group learning

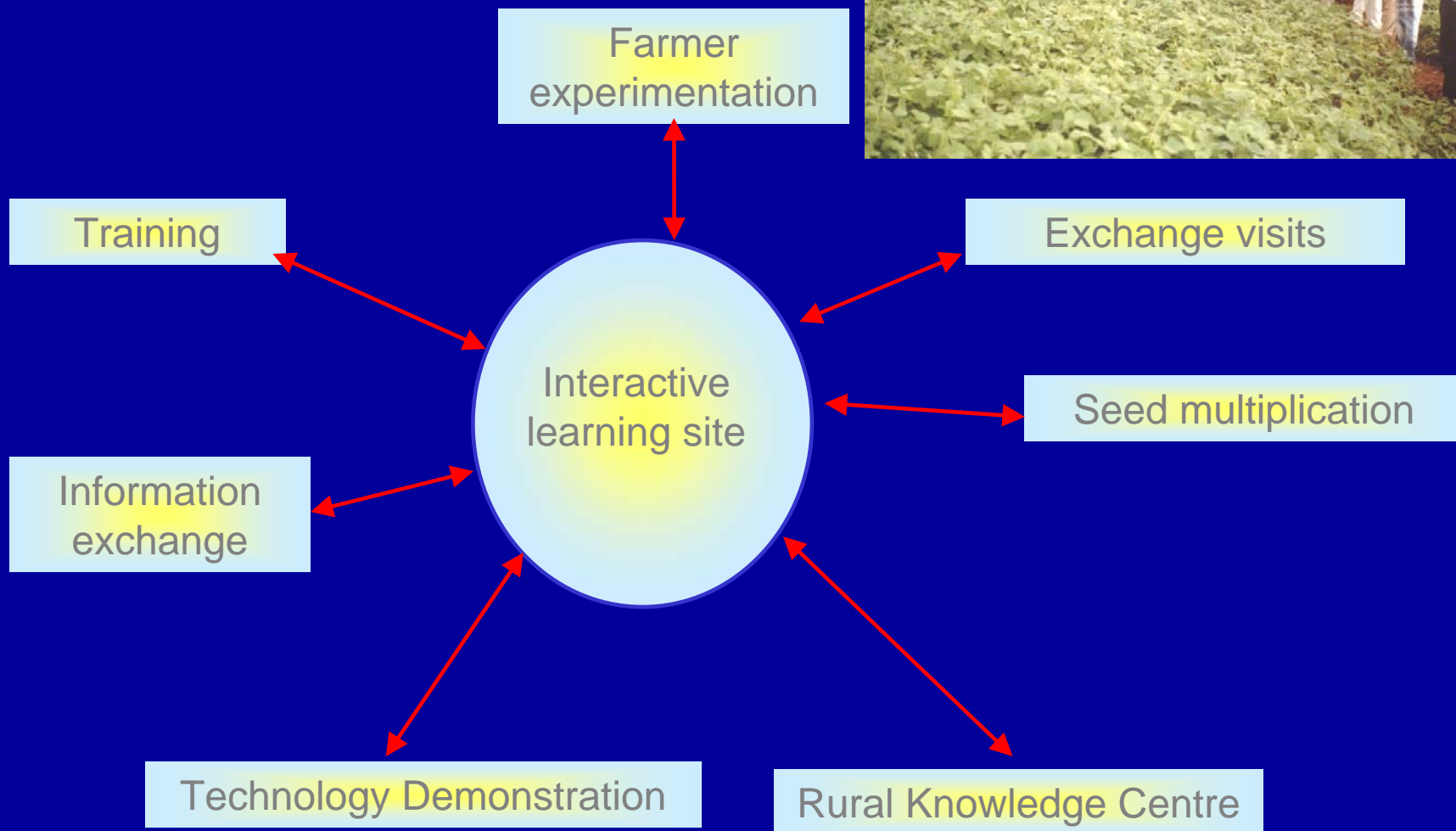
- Number of FFS facilitation sessions = 25 –30 sessions
- Cost of facilitation (transport & DSA) per session
 - Extension run FFS = \$8
 - Farmer run FFS = \$3
- Duration and schedule of FFS session
 - Duration = 2-4 hours in a day
 - Schedule depends on crop phenology, technology = 1-4 times in a week

Partnerships and collaborations

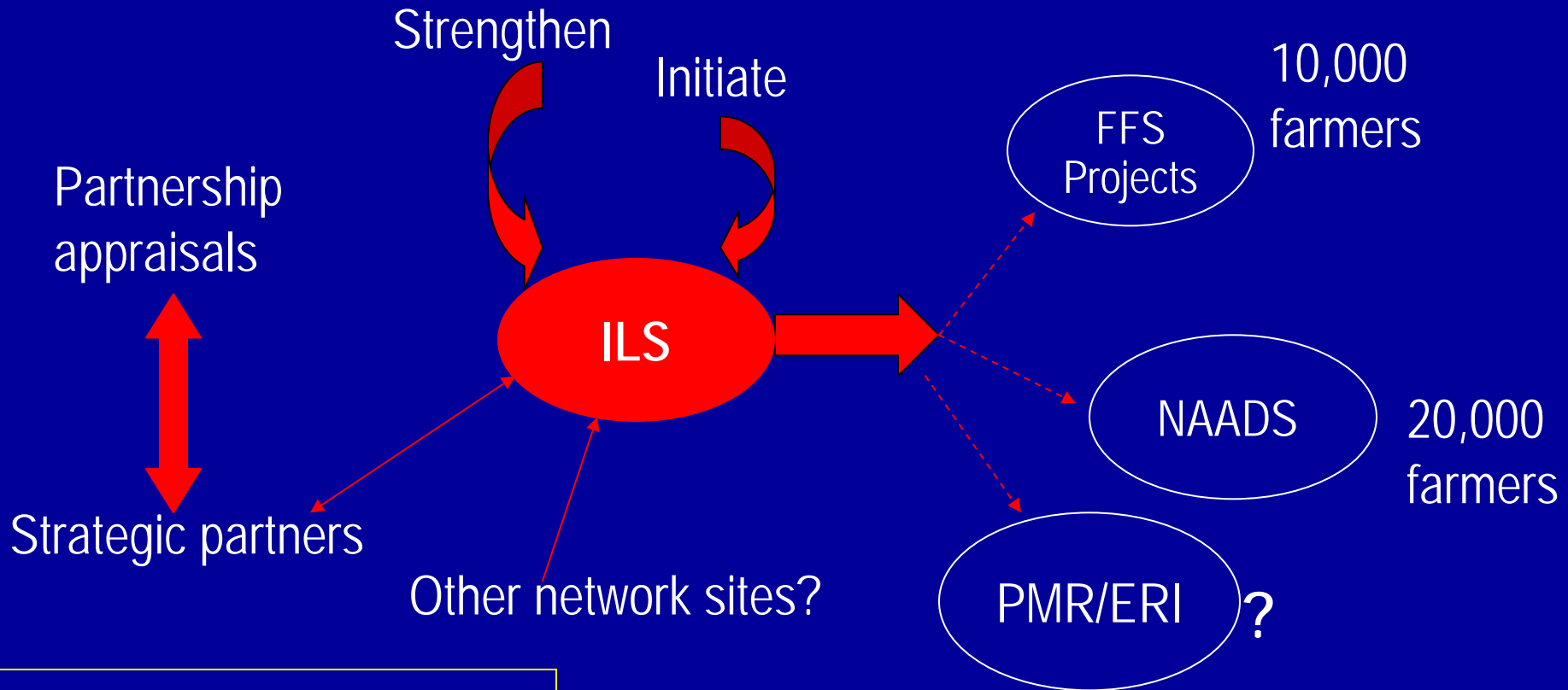
- Farmer organizations/CBOs
- Schools (Farmers of the Future)
- MUK University
- NGOs (A2N, PLAN, CCF)
- District Local Government ---extension (NAADS)
- National Agric. Research Organization – NARO
- International research institutions- TSBF, CIAT, ICIPE, ICRAF
- Private sector (industry, agro vets, seed dealers, entrepreneurs)

Approaches – FFS Interactive learning Site

Principle: No one knows it all!



Approaches – Scaling up and out



Issues

- Human resource capacity
- Finances
- Reach vs. impact

FFS - Challenges in Scaling Up and Out

- Partnership modes: Managing and coordinating partnerships
- Divergence between research and extension – How much experimentation/demonstration is sufficient
- Recommendation domains for specific products (species)
- Decision support tools that embrace INM & IPM (Ability to take into account different perspectives and constraints)
- Resources: Mobilization & cost-sharing
- Policy support??

Thank You