CHALLENGING OUR ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT WHAT "GOING TO SCALE" INVOLVES

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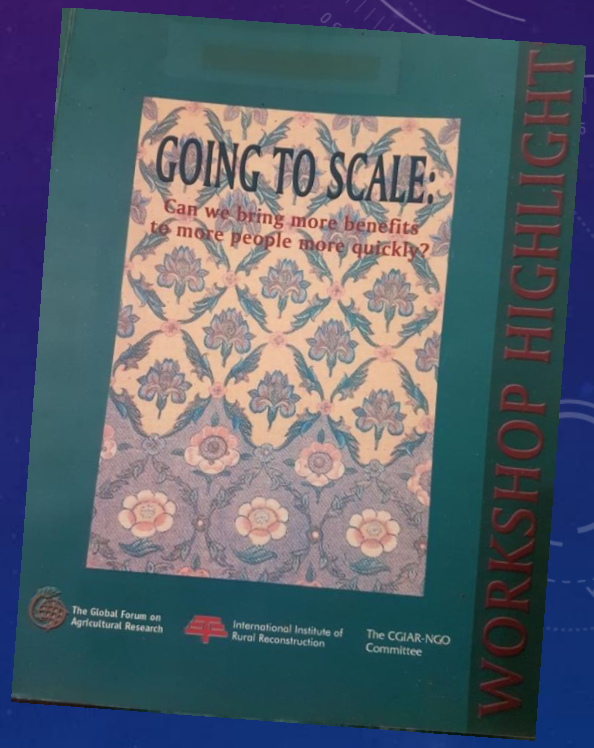
Working definition for scaling out/up used by IIRR, CGIAR NGO Committee, the GFAR and others has been:

To bring more quality benefits to more people over a wider geographic area more quickly, more equitably and more lastingly

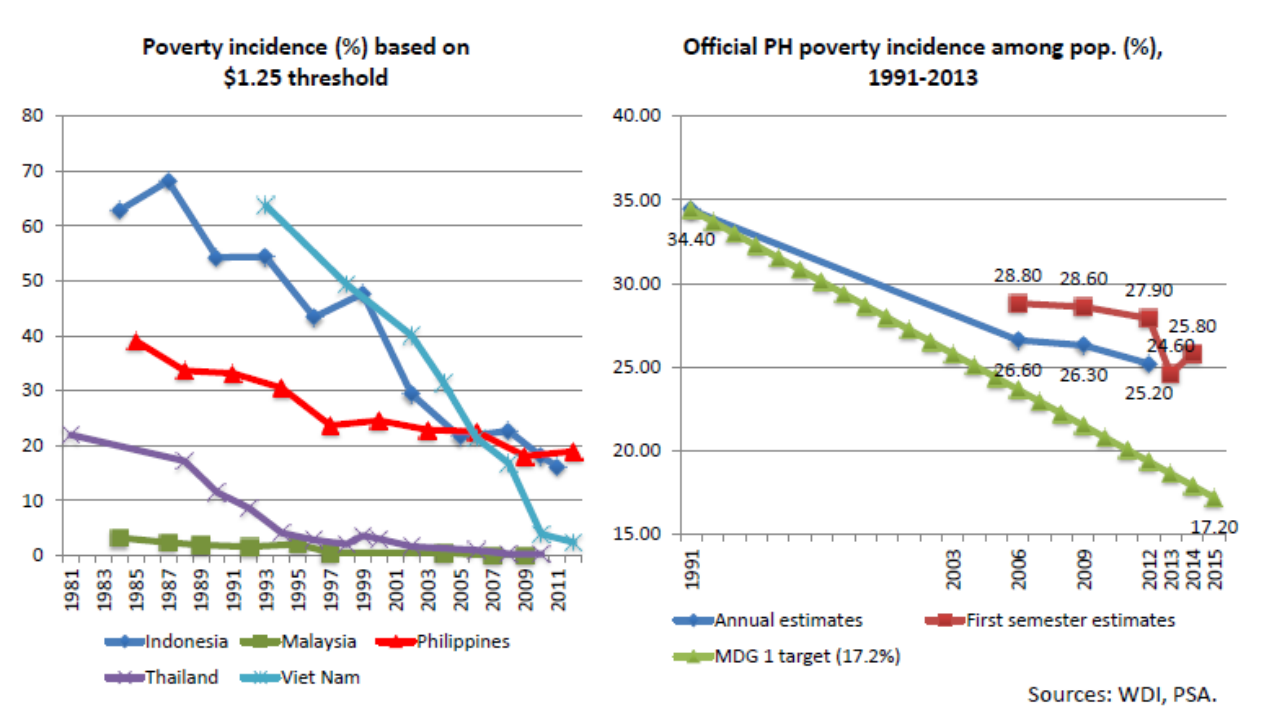
Acknowledged the multiple dimensions and contexts – institutional, policy, technological, spatial, temporal, economic, etc.)



Proposition 1

We cannot assume scaling up can be achieved if we do target the poor, and those left behind. BUT do our strategies demonstrate that we are prioritizing the poor?

An example: The challenge of making growth more inclusive in the Philippines

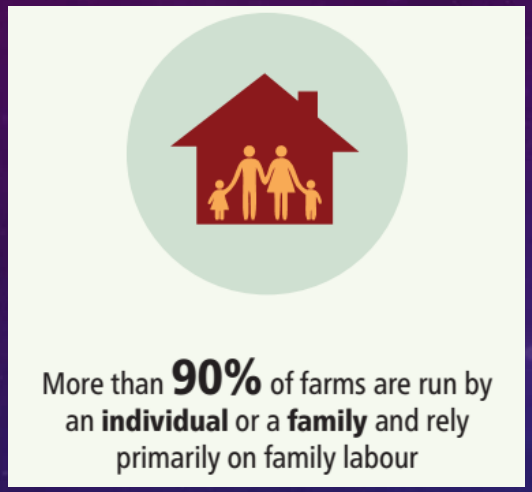


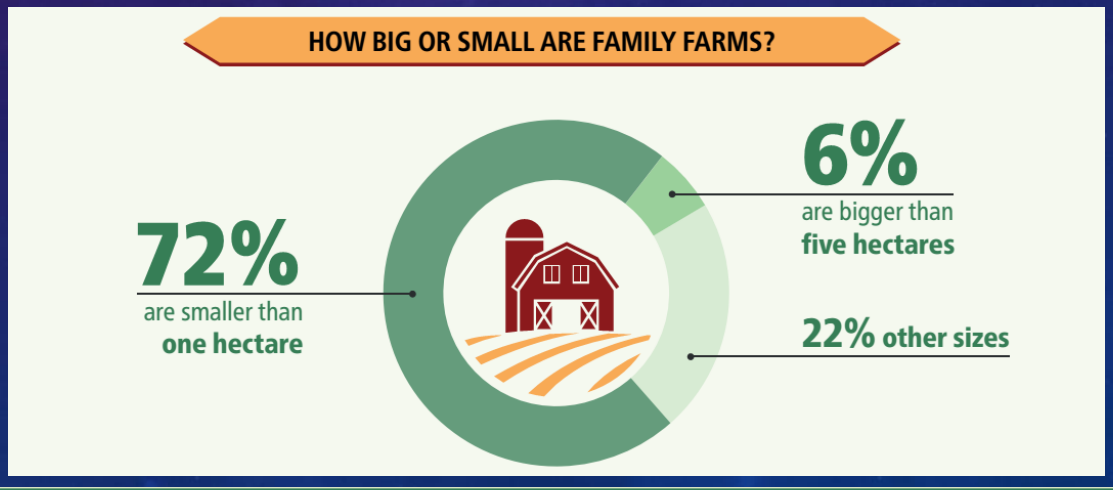
"In the Philippines, the incidence of income poverty is three times greater among agriculture households than among all other households combined: two of every three income-poor persons depend directly on agriculture for employment and sustenance. The low incomes observed primarily affect productivity".

Source: 2012/2013 Philippine Human Development Report

Source: ***Sustainable Development in the Philippine Context:*** *Performance and Challenges.* **Arsenio M. Balisacan, Secretary, NEDA. Philippine Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) Launch, InterContinental Hotel Manila, 3 August 2015.**

Are small farmers our PRIMARY audience? SMALL FARMERS have to be better targeted to address food security, livelihood needs and marginalization of the poor.





fao.org/family-farming-2014

Source: Climate Smart Villages: Key Concepts. A primer for CCAFS partners in Southeast Asia.

How important are small farmers in the Philippines?

Number and Area of Farms/Holdings and Average per Farm Holding by size of Farm/Holding 2012

Region	Number of Farms/Holdings	Area of Farms/Holdings (in Hectares)	Average Area per Farm/Holding
PHILIPPINES	5,562,577	7,190,087.109	1.293
NCR	38,580	20,271.328	0.525
CAR	167,510	137,638.422	0.822
Region I – Ilocos	313,398	218,652.942	0.698
Region II – Cagayan Valley	443,196	478,720.965	1.080
Region III – Central Luzon	361,335	440,901.956	1.220
Region IVA – CALABARZON	341,832	497,500.864	1.455
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	277,739	445,587.947	1.604
Region V – Bicol	486,227	765,824.085	1.575
Region VI – Western Visayas	517,725	460,456.040	0.889
Region VII – Central Visayas	427,464	292,571.400	0.684
Region VIII – Eastern Visayas	412,836	453,606.874	1.099
Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	212,711	448,181.293	2.107
Region X – Northern Mindanao	371,903	532,889.367	1.433
Region XI – Davao	338,324	571,236.451	1.688
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	385,634	618,117.170	1.603
Region XIII - CARAGA	183,471	461,405.185	2.515
ARMM	282,692	346,524.821	1.226

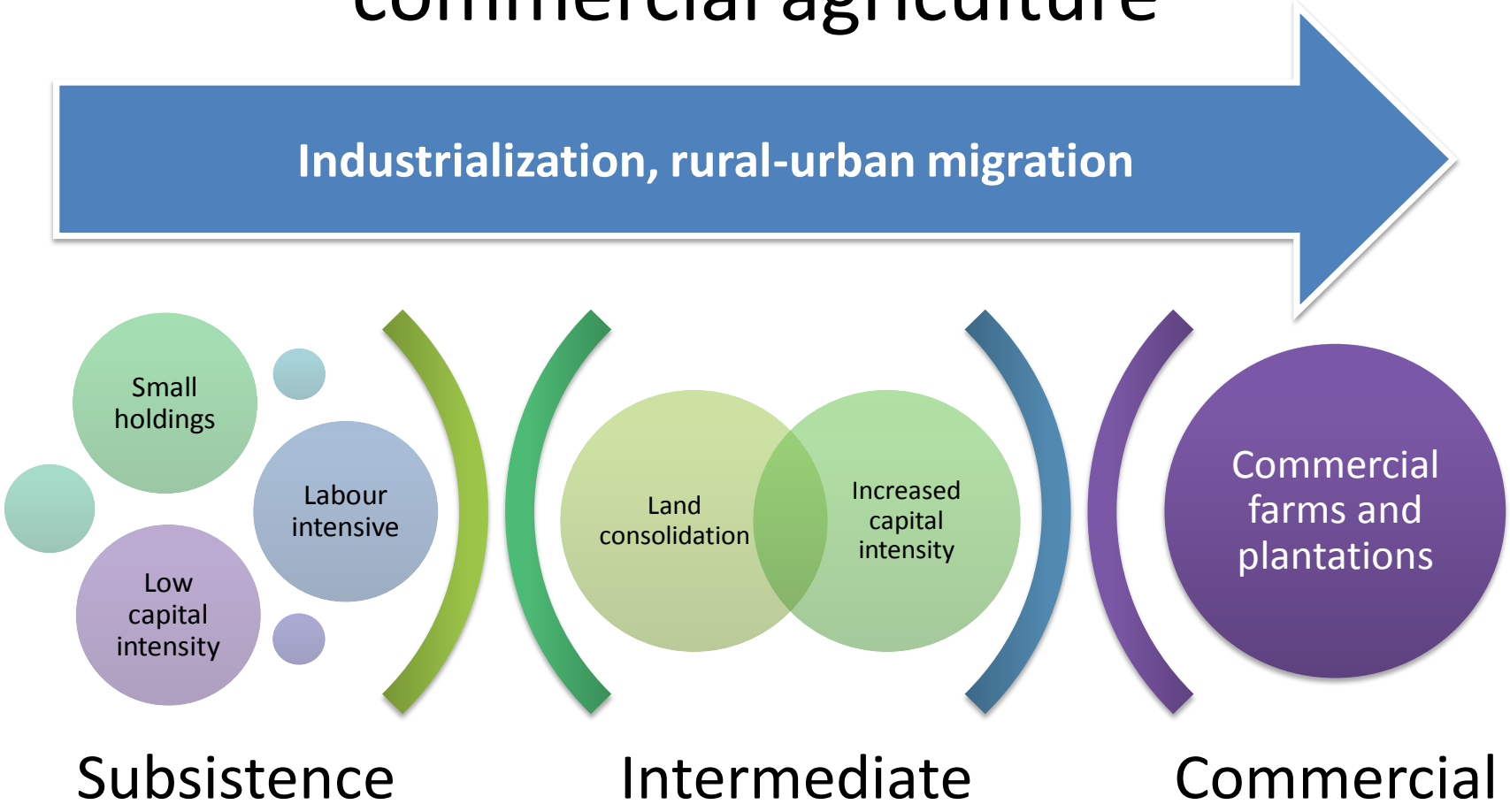
https://www.psa.gov.ph/content/special-report-highlights-2012-census-agriculture-2012-ca

Graphs color-enhanced by IIRR, Silang, Philippines

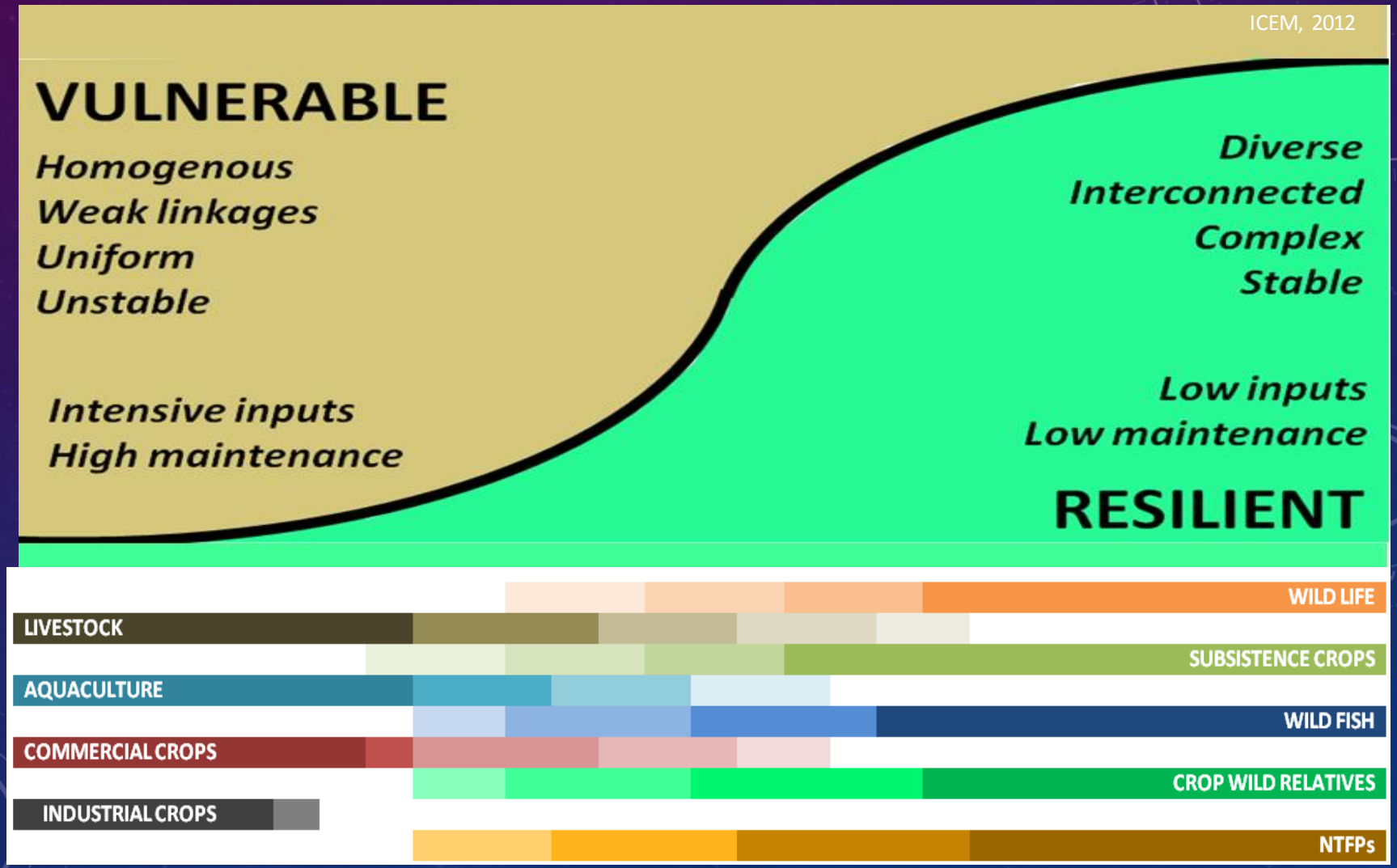
Why do we sometimes fail in our best efforts to achieve both inclusive and wide scale impacts?

- Failure to address issues of geographic targeting and population segment targeting
- Benign (near-total neglect) of how land tenure and asset reform issues affect adoption of CRA/CSA practices
- Poor farmers use a multi-commodity approach to addressing risks
- Elite capture of programs, benefits, etc. is a serious prevailing issue (also rarely understood or looked at by the R&D community)
- Need to understand that asset building is a more sustainable pathway out of poverty (can be achieved via diversification strategies that include tree, livestock and infrastructure

Transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture



AGRO-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS AND CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY CONTINUUM



Proposition 2

Think multiple level, multiple year, multiple partners/stakeholders

The CCAFS CSV Scaling Out Model

Scaling up

Impact Areas

T & Ps, social learning, institutional mechanisms

Knowledge Products

Local Level

understanding vulnerabilities → Testing CBA options → Knowledge generation

Building social capital, capacity building

CRA/CSA evidence base delivered via:

On-site testing of options by Farmer Learning Groups

Action-research to support community-based adaptation

Testing CBA options

Knowledge generation & sharing

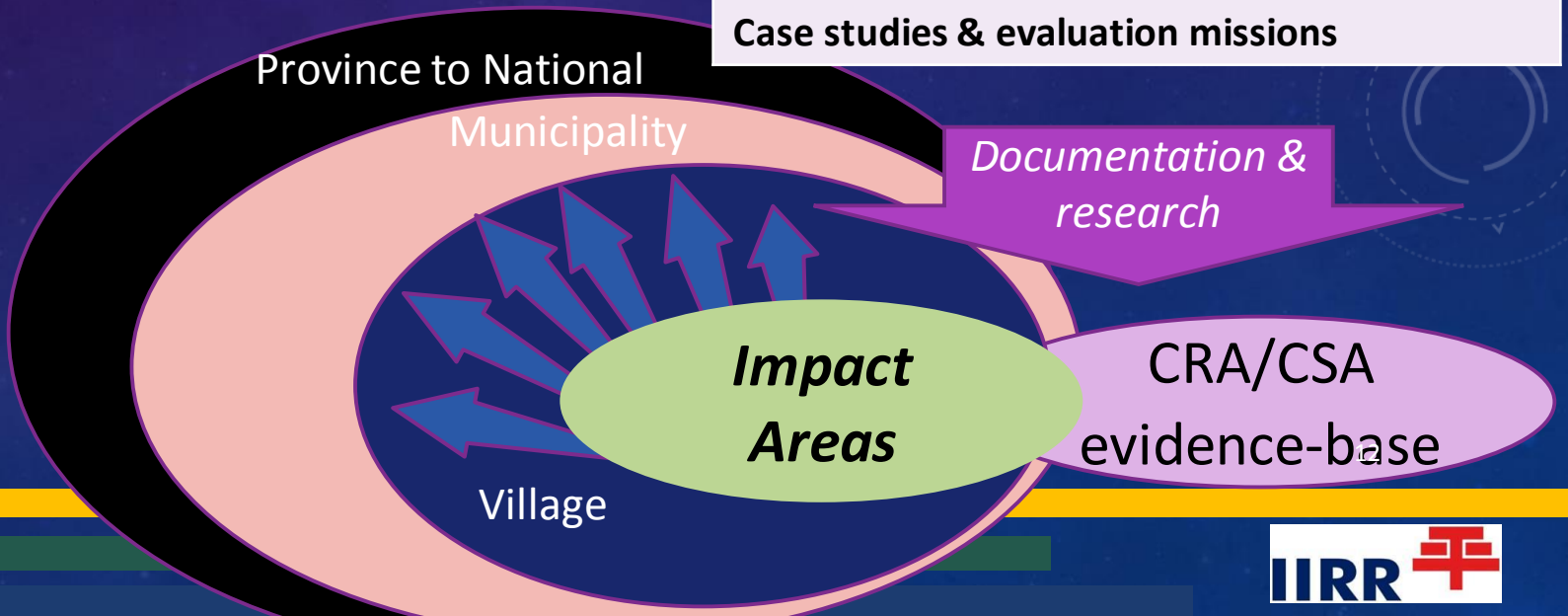
Impact Areas

T & Ps, social learning, insti mechanisms

PAR Agenda:

- Technological options for testing
- PAR protocols/process
- Extension/R&D support from OMA/IIRR
- Support facilities needed → ***Community Innovations Fund***
- Planned activities (learning events)

Community activities
Community workshops - **Mobilizing learning groups (FLGs)** - **Learning agenda setting & planning**
Season/cycle-long CRA testing (PAR) • **PAR of select cooperators** • **Documenting & sharing**
Establishing support facilities
Case studies & evaluation missions



The School Nutrition Scaling Up/Out Model (IDRC-assisted)

National level

Department of Education, relevant national agencies, key decision makers and bilateral and multi lateral donor organizations

The private sector

Civil society organizations

Local government units

Advocacy

Exposure visits
Multi-stakeholder dialogue
Capacity strengthening and advocacy activities

Sub-national level

At least 400 schools in Region 4A (critical mass)

Expansion

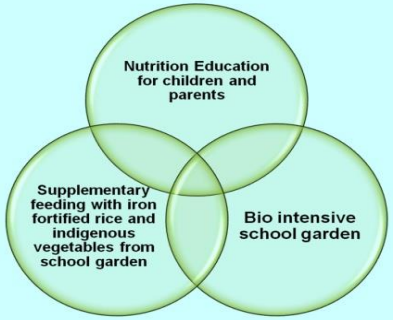
Learning exchanges
Capacity building
Information dissemination at multiple levels

Lighthouse schools and crop museums serving as learning and action research sites

Partnership/ collaboration

Exposure visits
Conference/ Fora
Dialogue
Dissemination of information, education and communication materials

Scaling out and up



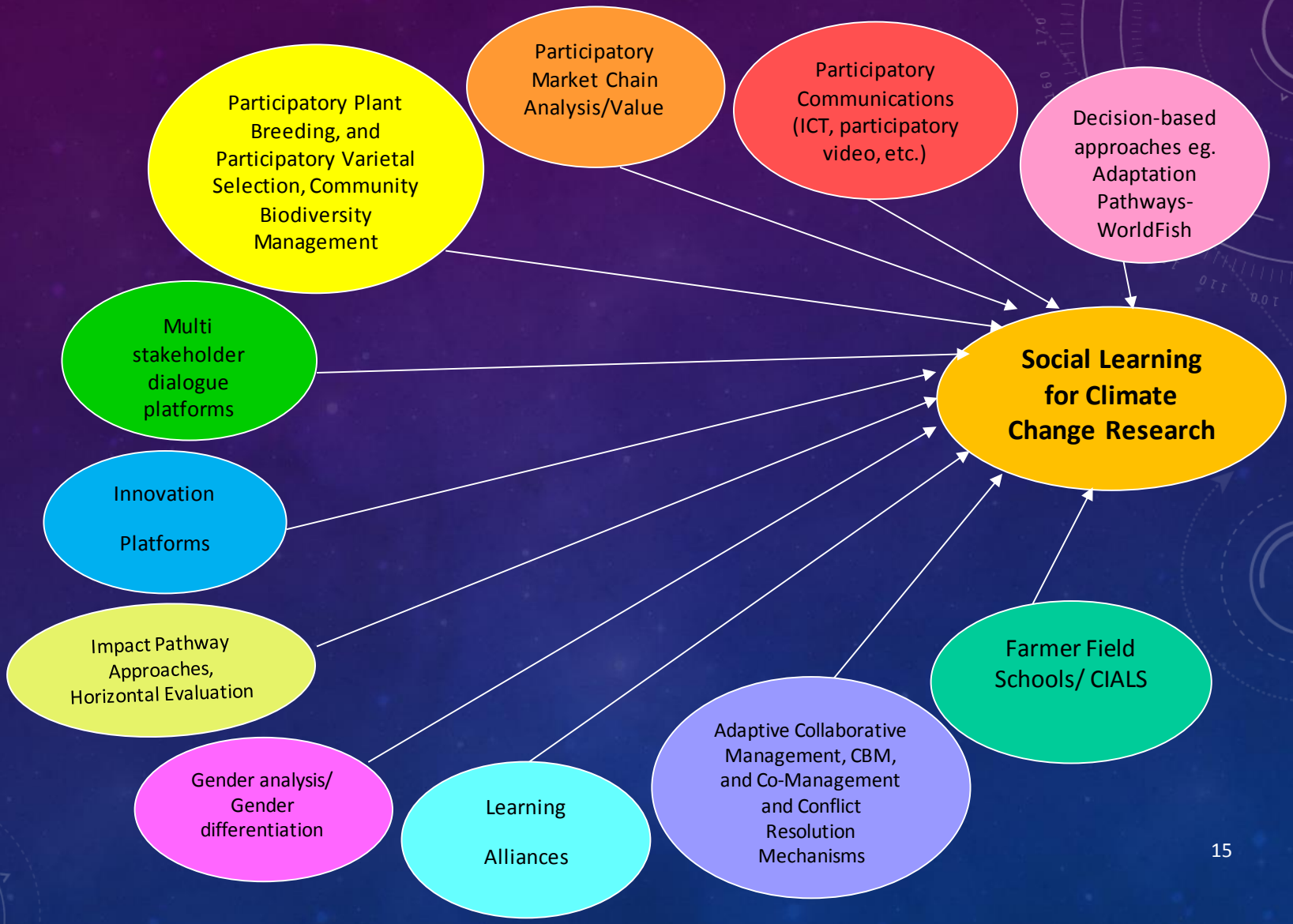
IIRR

Multi-scalar approach to scale up the school nutrition model using climate-smart, nutrition-smart and agrobiodiversity –smart agriculture

Proposition 3

- Social learning processes are intrinsic to any scaling out effort... but *fortunately* the knowledge base is there.
- We might not understand enough the value of step-by-step incremental approaches in achieving scale – generating evidence (e.g. CSVs as platforms)

Building on CG experiences to shape SL approaches for CCAFS climate change research



Source: Gonsalves J. 2013. A new relevance and better prospects for wider uptake of social learning within CGIAR. CCAFS Working Paper No. 37. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

Social learning fosters collective/cooperative action, leading to community-based adaptation at local levels

Photo taken from the publication *Climate resilience in agriculture: key concepts for community-based adaptation*

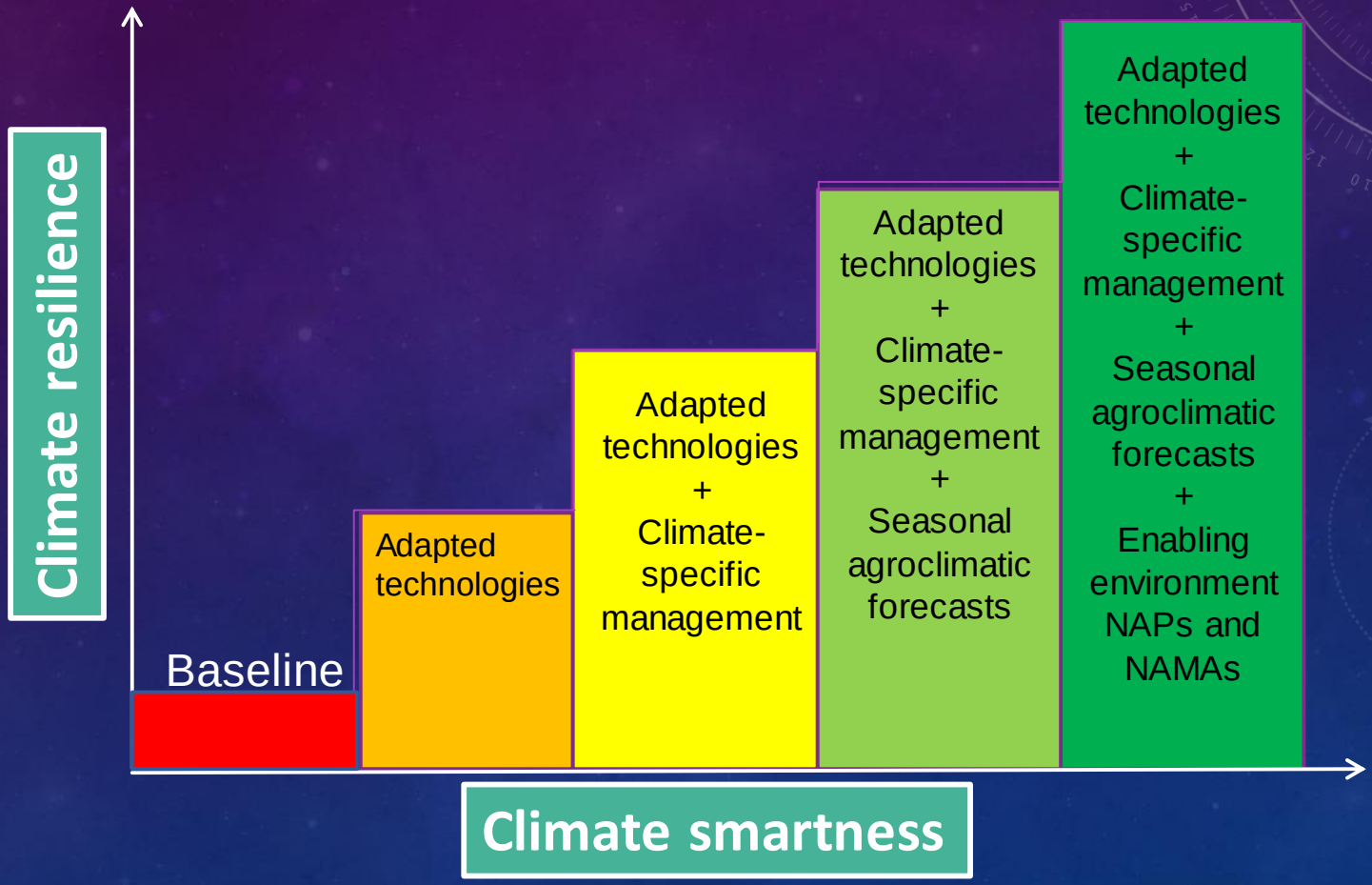
It takes time – persistence – staying power

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

CCAFS

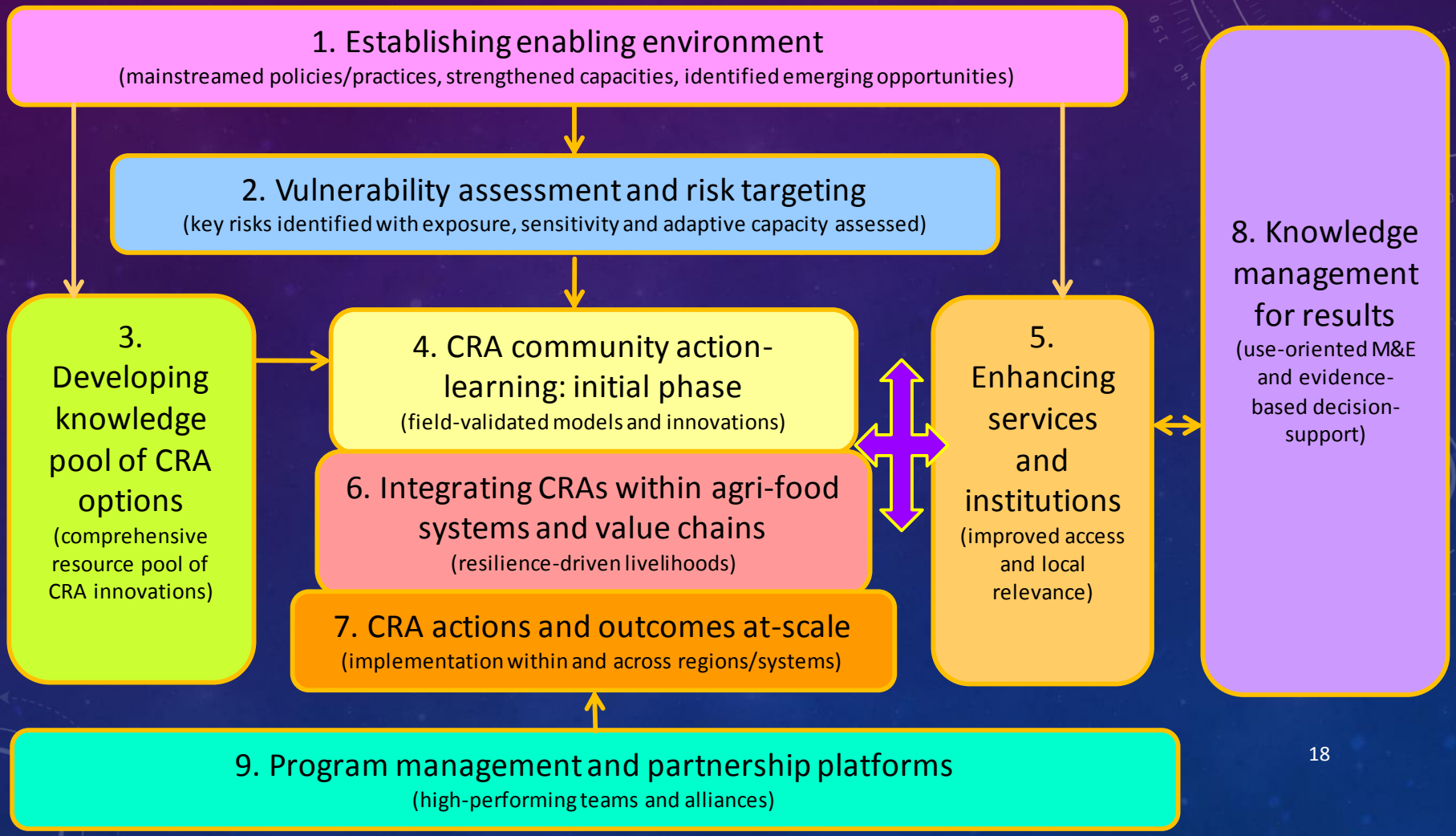
Liderado por CIAT Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical International Center for Tropical Agriculture Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

Towards CSA



Source: Andy PPT Hanoi. Flagship 1: Climate-smart practices

AMIA Framework for Building Climate-Resilient Livelihoods & Communities (DA national framework)



DA/AMIA Framework 2017
Climate-Resilient Agrifisheries (CRA) Communities in Action

CRA community action learning

Participatory CRVA for local targeting-planning
Social mobilization for group-learning platform
Facilitating action learning for CRA options
Promoting climate-responsive local governance

Establishing enabling environment for CRA

Community action learning
Integrating CRA in value chains/food systems
Enhancing access to climate finance-info-Instit support services
Outcome-oriented monitoring & evaln

Sustaining & going to scale with CRA

Decision-support tools for CRA planning-investment-community action
Planning for long-term scenarios: from seasonal to climatic variabilities
Bridging scales: from communities to landscapes/agri-sectors
Generating outcome evidence at scale

Source: CIAT/Asia, Dr. Dindo Campilan

CSA Resources

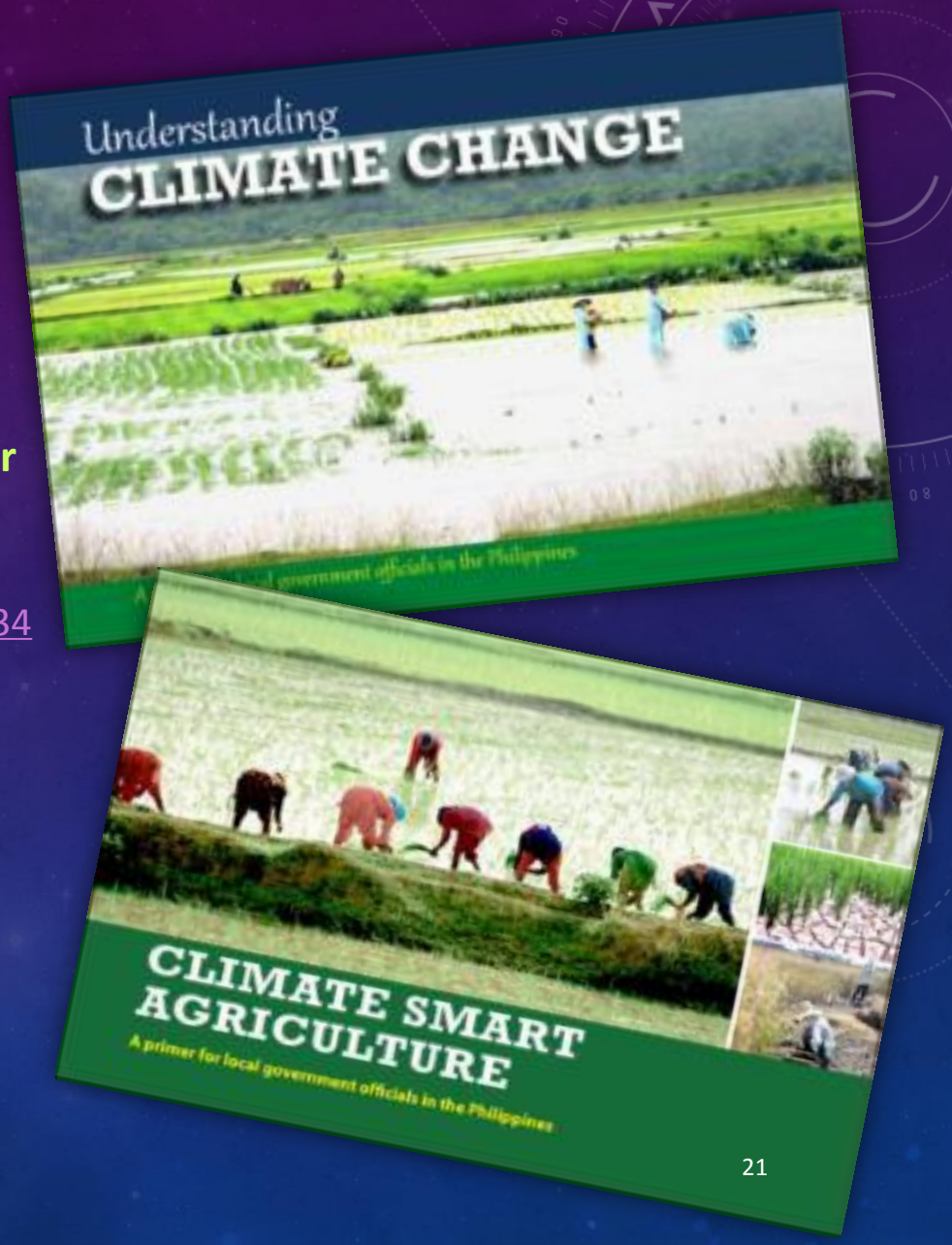


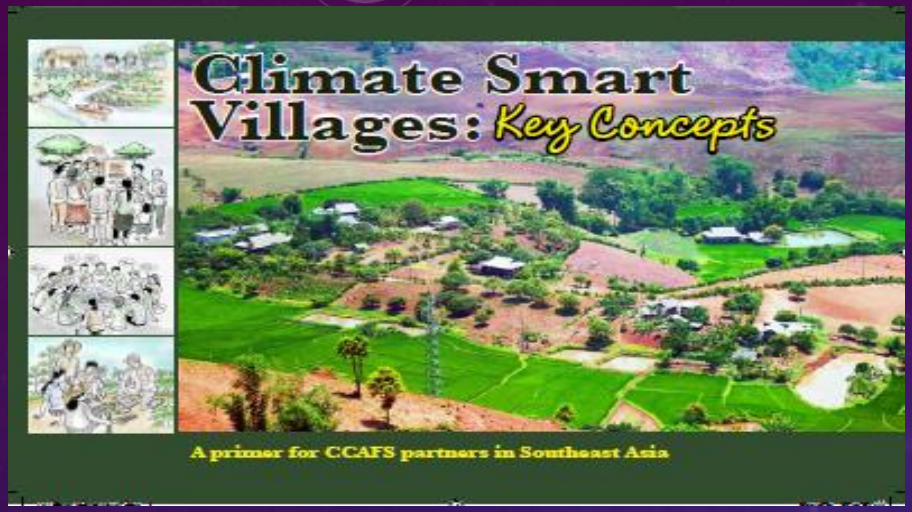



RESOURCES

- **Understanding Climate Change: A primer for local government officials in the Philippines**
- https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/68834

- **Climate Smart Agriculture: a primer of local government officials in the Philippines**
  - http://hdl.handle.net/10568/68835





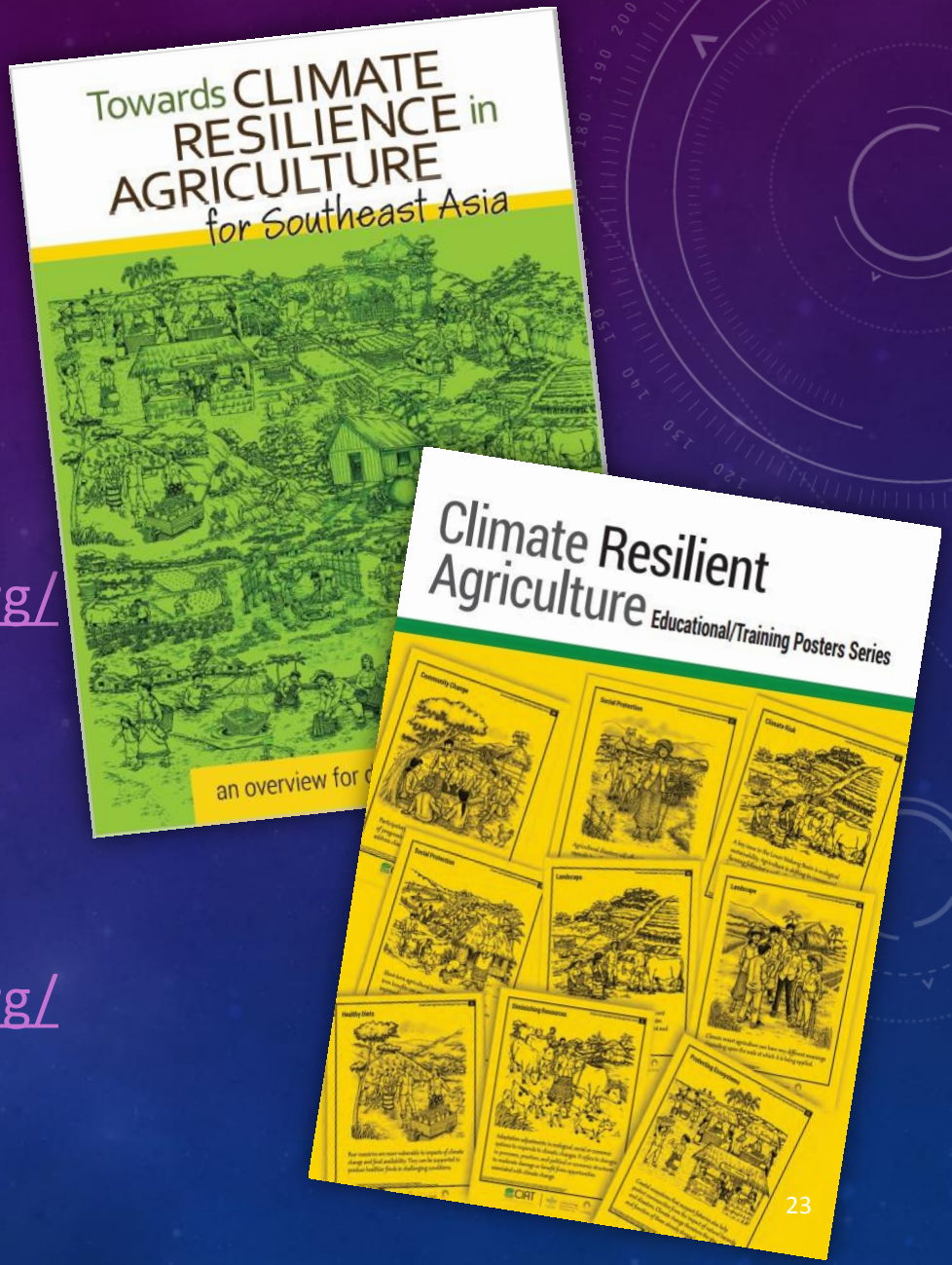
Climate Smart Villages: Key Concepts
A primer for CCAFS partners in Southeast Asia
http://hdl.handle.net/10568/76929

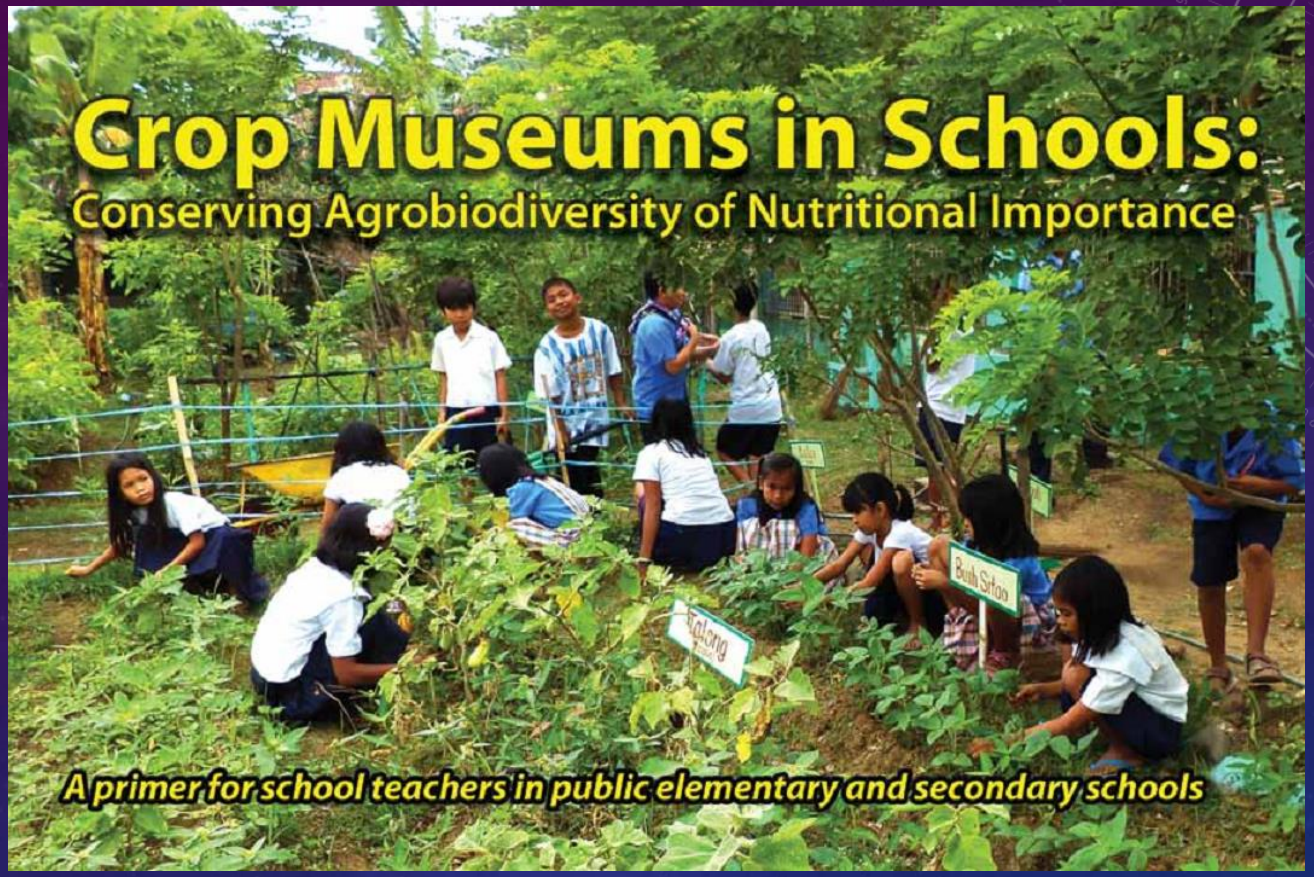
Climate resilience in agriculture: key concepts for community-based adaptation

Developing scalable approaches for community-based adaptation: A brief

RESOURCES

- **CSA Source book**
  - https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/71100
- **CSA Posters**
  - https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/71099





Crop Museums in Schools: Conserving agrobiodiversity of nutritional importance

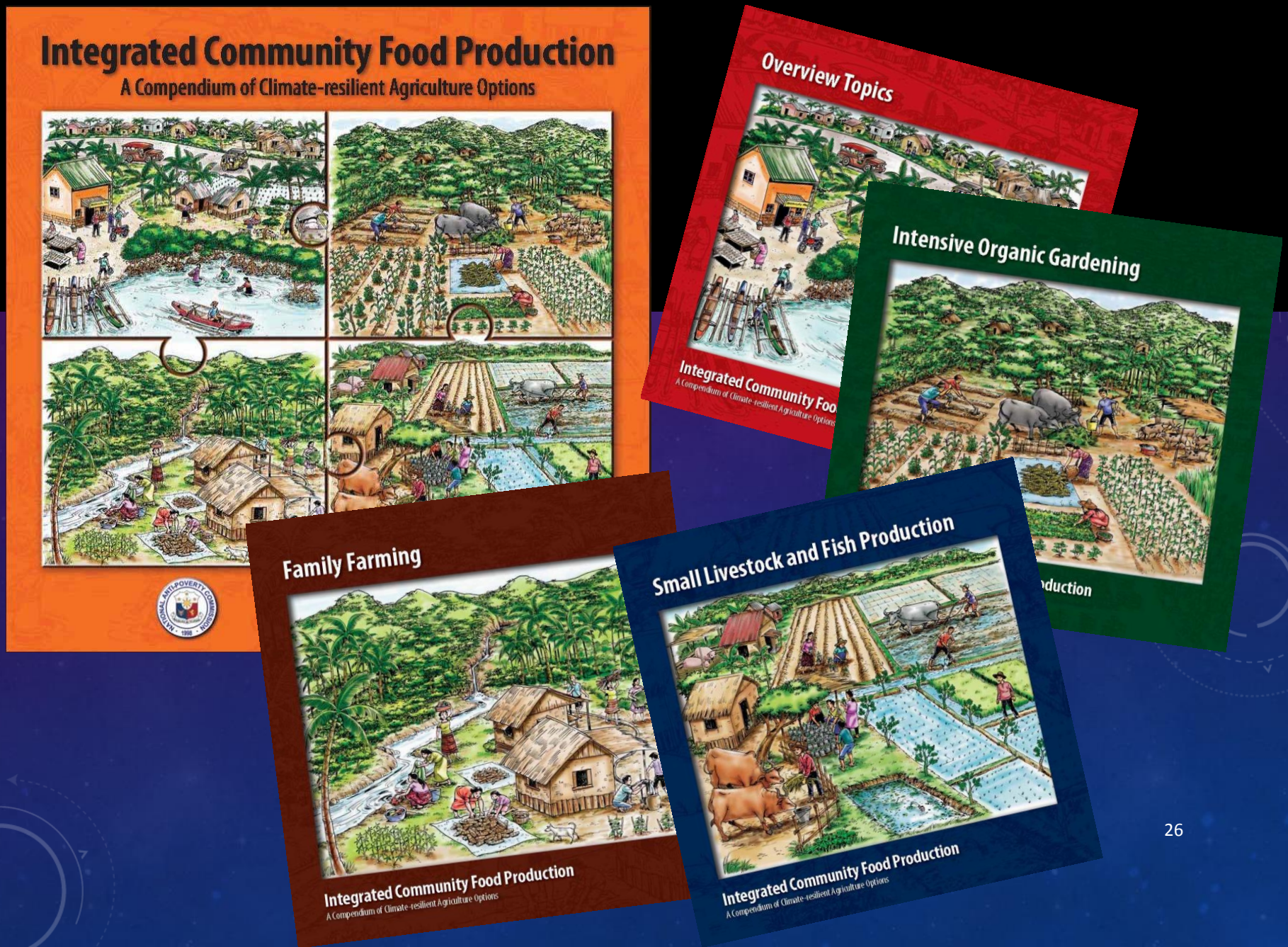
https://schoolnutritionphils.files.wordpress.com/2017/04/crop-museum-primer.pdf

RESOURCES

- **BIG Video**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XCYO16ns_ao&ebc=ANyPxKoEw3WRUYynBRWChEgGWck_1w80vkRHOZ_BDd3yO9FrMrzyAeqwsX9zuEVcUp0XUejkLG3J3nxfSWqQT0OTe56z0T9JMg

- **Addressing Malnutrition through School Intervention**
  - https://youtu.be/wq6IuyG0Qy4

http://hdl.handle.net/10568/75968



Food for thought

Key messages

1. Landscape approaches are increasingly emphasized (restore and protect ecosystem services and maximize mitigation opportunities). Municipal units therefore surface as a logical unit for emphasis.
2. Multi-benefit approaches not only help enhance the uptake of resource conserving technologies but also help address both adaptation and mitigation objectives.
3. Resilience frameworks that overarch both DRR and CCA are essential (given the vulnerability of Philippines to natural disasters and impending climate change concerns).

Key messages (contd.)

4. Location specificity is essential for success... Step one is ensuring a vulnerability analysis is done (local level). Geo-spatial information, PAGASA-derived advisories and locally-administered PVA studies are useful secondary inputs.
5. Targeting is critical to program success: geographic, technological, and social group considerations are crucial (NEDA reports indicate that targeting failures has resulted in many program on delivering on their original goals).
6. Tenurial security issues (asset reform is essential for farmers to invest in long-term conservation efforts). Meanwhile, tenurial status determines what technological interventions to use. For example, agroforestry won't work if farmers don't own the land or have a CLOA (see Habito and Briones studies).

Key messages (contd.)

7. Extension systems are under invested by LGUs. More resources are needed for deploying a frontline worker rung (where the action is): training and FFS are useful interventions but unlikely to in themselves bring about the needed transformation. The LGU level investment in extension services is a priority investment.
8. Farmer to farmer extension, FFS systems and learning groups provide the interface with local communities that bring about the change that is needed. Group-based learning that evolves into marketing units (FFS- FBS).
9. Tenurial security, market linkages, local credit mechanism, decentralized support systems (seed banks, nurseries and extension systems) can provide the framework for outscaling.

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