Scaling out CSA in South Asia: Lessons Learned

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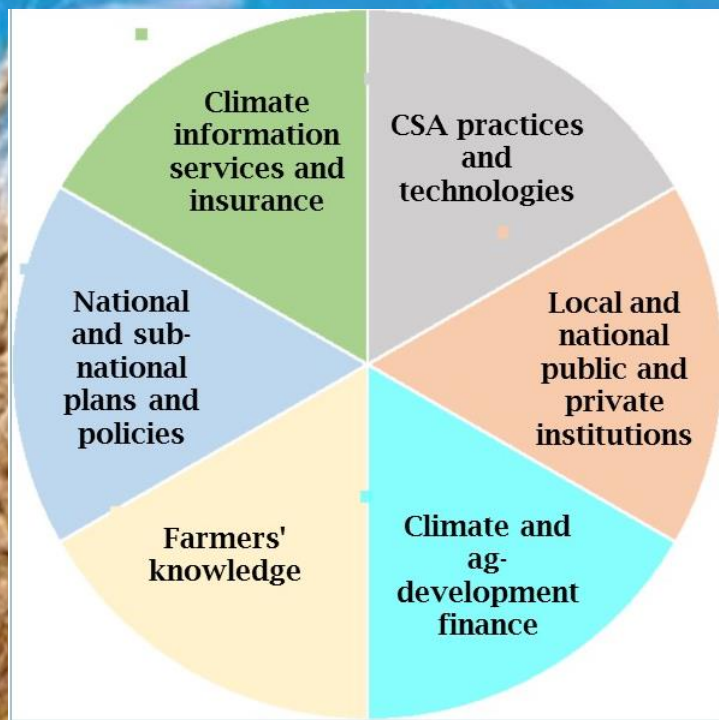
Climate-Smart Village R4D Approach*:
A holistic strategy for scaling-up adaptation options

*To test, through participatory methods, technological and institutional options for dealing with climate change in agriculture; with the aim of scaling-up and -out the appropriate options and drawing out lessons for policy makers from local to global levels

What makes it different?

Holistic vision for climate change action

Taking CSA to scale

Linking global and local knowledge

Climate-Smart VILLAGES

A platform for multi-stakeholder collaboration

Enhancing adaptation; avoiding maladaptation

*Visit www.ccafs.cigar.org for more details

Climate-Smart Villages in South Asia

CCAFS science
- CSV research for last 5 years in different AEZs: CIMMYT, IRRI, IWMI, IFPRI, ICRISAT, WorldFish, NARS
- Builds on past research
- Needs assessment- technology targeting
- Evidence building: Bundling of practices, technologies and services

CCAFS outputs
- Concept, processes and evidence for scaling out at local, sub-national and national levels

CCAFS outcome
- Scaling out by the Governments of Haryana, Bihar, Maharashtra, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Nepal; and by industry
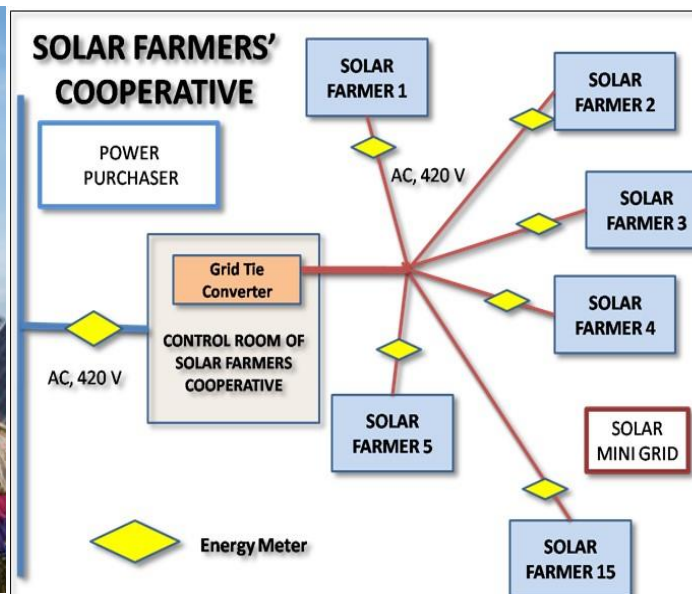
Scaling out CSA: Lessons learned

- Scientific credibility
- Identifying opportunities for scaling out
- Appropriate partnership with NARS, industry and government
- Linking with on-going government processes and schemes: Village versus landscape
- Communication and engagement
- Not a 'standard' product but an approach

'Growing' solar power as a remunerative crop
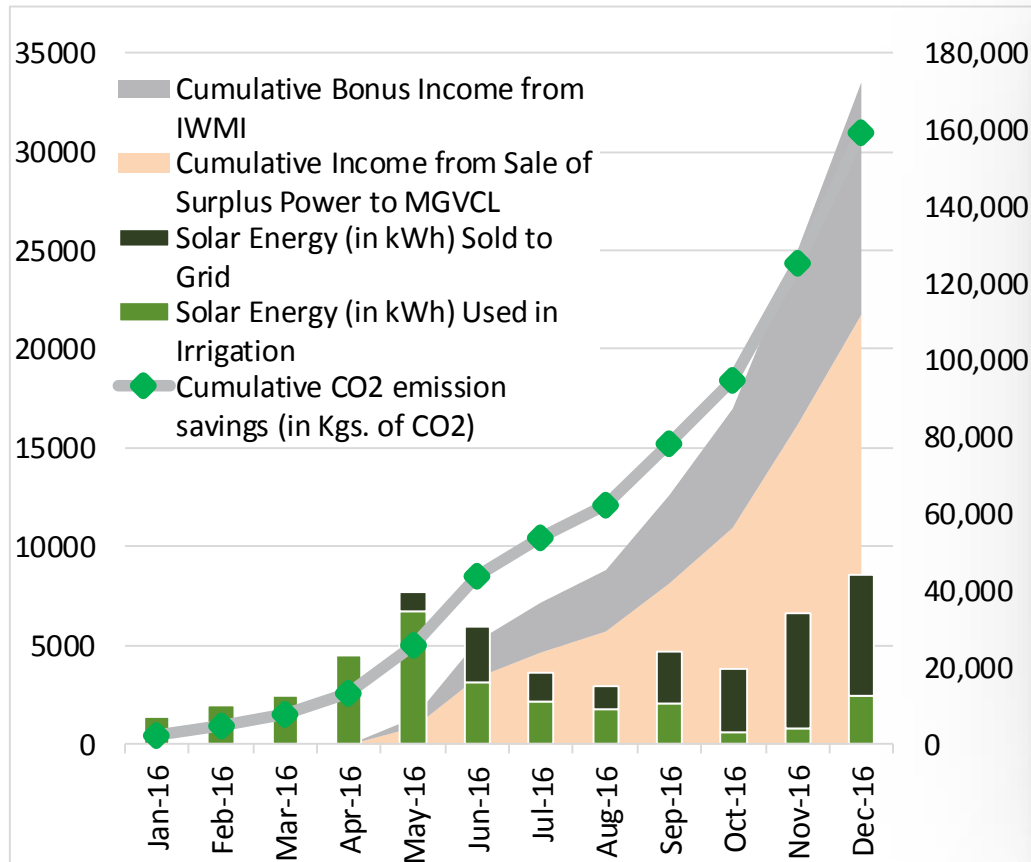

Source: T. Shah, IWMI

Initial results and outcome

Gujarat state scaling this up to 20,000 new solar pumps

Solar cooperatives: Lessons learned

- Scientific credibility
- Innovation in concept/technology
- Technology targetting
- Partnerships with relevant stakeholders- industry and government
- Linking with on-going processes
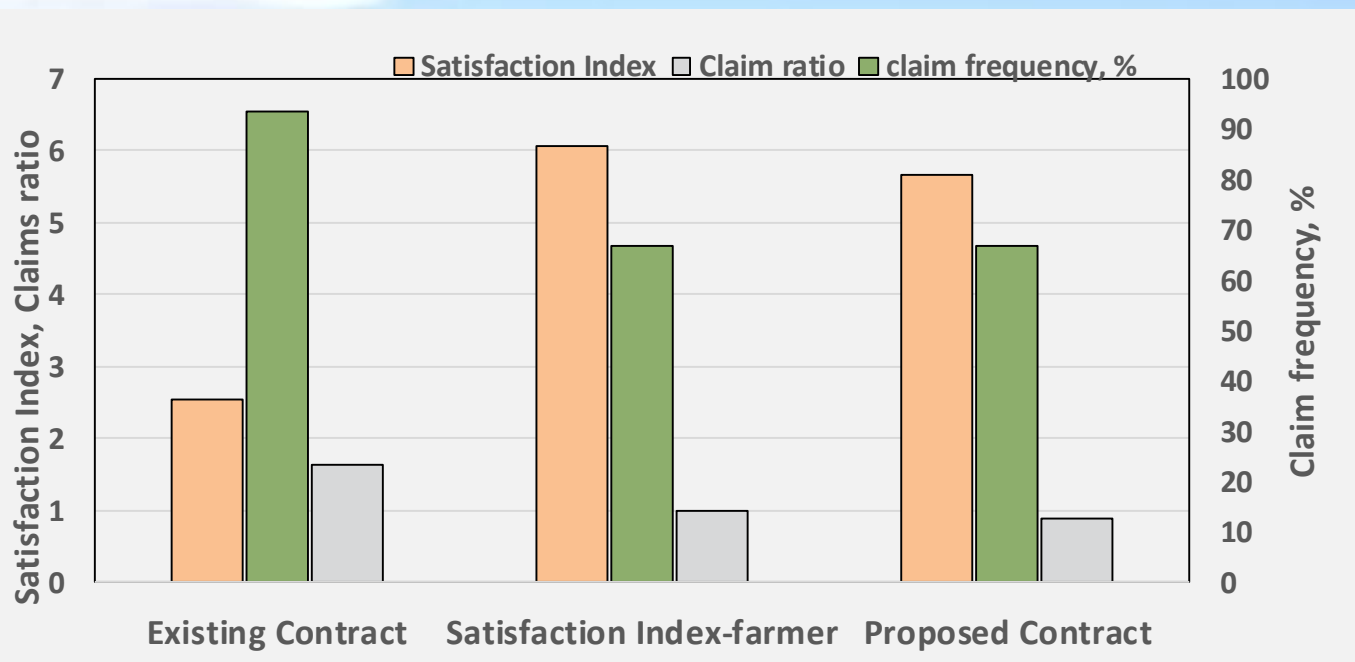- Engagement and communication

Crop insurance in India: A large PPP model covering 30 million farmers; yet everyone dissatisfied

- Farmers: 75% not yet covered; governance, institutions, insurance literacy, product design
- Industry: Frequent government intervention, smallholdings, scattered, remote, transaction costs
- Government: subsidy, agrarian distress increasing

CCAFS science: Improved triggers for weather insurance: win-win products for farmers, industry and government

- Use of multiple crop models, statistical models and optimization
- Farmers satisfaction index-payment when due and in right amount
- Industry: 70-80 % claim ratio
- Government: Premium subsidy not to increase

- Government of Maharashtra and Agriculture Insurance Company of India adopted this product.
- More than a million farmers used this product in 2015.

Lessons learned: What worked and what did not

- Demand driven research for impact
- Continuous engagement with industry and government in model development and evaluation
- Change in research approach (Reverse capacity building)
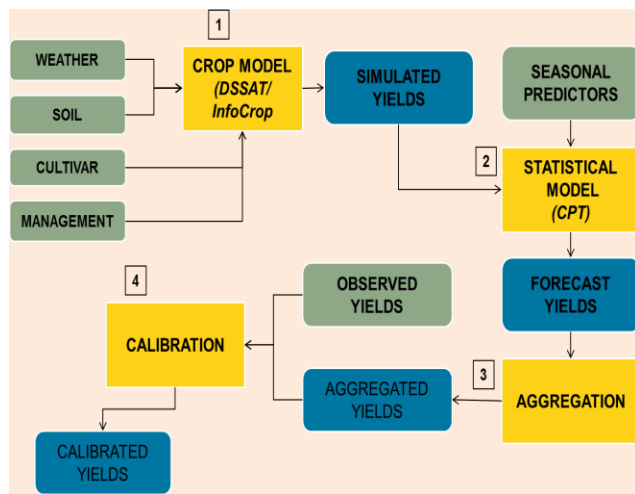- Evidence of improvement

What did not

- Farmer participatory approach
- New scheme new challenges
- Users impatience- a challenge

Early Warning Systems for Food Security

CCAFS Science	CCAFS output	CCAFS Outcome
• CCAFS Regional Agriculture Forecasting Tool	• Evidence of tool demonstrated; capacity raised in Nepal	• Being used by the Nepal government for Food Security Monitoring in real-time

Early Warning Systems for Food Security

- Established system in Nepal
- Limited success in India
- Failure in Bangladesh and SriLanka
- National partners critical- Scientific capacity
- Existing frameworks in the governments
- Input data –key constraint

Scaling out CSA in South Asia: Lessons learned

1. **Market intelligence and partnerships**:
   - Links with existing schemes
   - Critical to involve NARS and other local stakeholders
2. **Science and scientists**:
   - Credibility
   - Products ready to scale; evidence: Perfect solutions?
   - Learning from partners
   - Market development (communication products)
   - Credit sharing
   - Performance evaluation