

# CAPACITY4FOOD TRAINING II

Promoting ISFM through participatory community needs assessment techniques towards improved livelihoods of farmers.

**Dr. Seth Dankyi Boateng**



CAPACITY4FOOD

# The application of participatory community needs assessment techniques to ISFM



CAPACITY4FOOD

# OUTLINE

- The concept of ISFM
- Participation- Concept and Methods
- Community needs assessment and ISFMP
- How to undertake Participatory community needs assessment to promote ISFMP.
- Group discussion



CAPACITY4FOOD

# THE CONCEPT OF ISFM

The application of soil fertility management practices and the knowledge to adopt these to local conditions which maximizes fertilizer and organic resources use efficiency and crop productivity.

❖ these practices include appropriate fertilizer and organic input management in combination with the utilization of improved germplasm



CAPACITY4FOOD

# THE LINK BETWEEN ISFM AND THE COMMUNITY

## ➤ **local conditions**

The local conditions bring into focus things prevailing in local communities. They include

**Farms** (*locations, sizes, ownership* )

**Rivers** (*numbers, sizes, seasonality*)

**Families** (*types, sizes, headship*)

**Livestock** (*types, numbers, management practices*)

**Groups/ organisations** (*leadership, membership, goals*)

**Houses** (*types, numbers, design*)

**Culture** (*norms, values, taboos, festivals*)



CAPACITY4FOOD

# THE LINK BETWEEN ISFM AND COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

- Resource use efficiency and crop productivity
- Resource use efficiency and crop productivity brings into focus;
- Local expertise
- Available human and material resources.
- Expertise of change agents
- Individual and group Choices
- Central government support



CAPACITY4FOOD

It is known that Farmer resource endowment influences ISFMP. Resource such as.

Land,

Soil type and quality

Income

Education

Marital status

Occupation

Family size

Social network

**It is through community assessment that all these resources are documented and used**



CAPACITY4FOOD

# PARTICIPATION- CONCEPT AND METHODS

Participation is the voluntary involvement of people in self-determined change.

The logic and strategies of participation

It will have to begin with the people who know most about themselves,

Value and develop their knowledge and skill.

Put into their hands the means to achieve self-development.

**It is only through participation that community resources can be adequately documented for development work**



CAPACITY4FOOD



# ASSUMPTIONS IN PARTICIPATION

Environmental problems are a common concern, the solution of which requires the active and responsible involvement of the entire community.

The collective action is possible only if all the stakeholders of the community develop a clear common understanding of the problem



CAPACITY4FOOD

# THE PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

To obtain adequate information about the human and material resources, and the activities being undertaken in the community

It is important to apply participatory community assessment because the people whose resources and practices are being investigated are those who know themselves better.

**It is only through participation that community resources can be adequately documented for development work**



CAPACITY4FOOD

# HOW TO CONDUCT PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Decide who should participate

Decide what information is required from each category of participants.

Decide how to collect the information

❖ Since this assignment is towards ISFM the choice of who to participate and the type of information to be collected should unveil resource availability and resource required for ISFM



CAPACITY4FOOD

# WHO SHOULD PARTICIPATE

Community leaders

Individual farmers (adequate gender reps.)

Land owners

Farmer groups

Traders

Change agents



CAPACITY4FOOD

# METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Secondary data

Questionnaires

Focus group discussion

Interview schedule

Observation

Participant observation



CAPACITY4FOOD

## SOURCES OF DATA AND DATA COLLECTION METHODS

- Existing documents/records – documentary analysis
- Organisations/institutions operating in the community – interview (checklist, questionnaire); participatory appraisal techniques
- Community leaders and members – interview (checklist, questionnaire); participatory appraisal techniques
- Community (physical environment) – observation
- **GROUP WORK:**
- **Outline the specific information to be collected from each source : The information should related to ISFM**



CAPACITY4FOOD

# TYPES OF DATA TO BE COLLECTED

## Physical features

Location, size, climate, topography, type of vegetation, types of soil, water bodies etc.

## Cultural context

Norms, beliefs, values, indigenous knowledge, languages spoken; types of inheritance, festivals, cultural ceremonies – marriage, child naming, funerals, puberty rites etc.

## Social Structure

Families, ethnic groups, social groups etc

### ❖ Group work

- Indicate specifically how each of the above data can contribute towards ISFM
- Indicate the role of each participant in the data collection



CAPACITY4FOOD

## TYPES OF DATA TO BE COLLECTED CONTD.

### Infrastructure:

Schools, Markets, hospitals, Banks, post office, community halls, electricity, water, religious buildings, places of convenience and the road network in the area.

### Population Profile:

Size of the population, sex ratio, age distribution, population density, division of labour based on sex and age etc.

### ❖ Group work

- Indicate specifically how each of the above data can contribute towards ISFMP
- Indicate the role of each participant in the data collection



CAPACITY4FOOD



## TYPES OF DATA TO BE COLLECTED CONTD.

Economic/Income Generating activities

### **Agricultural activities:**

Types of crops grown, inputs used, cultural practices, storage and processing methods, marketing, animals reared.

### **Non-agricultural activities:**

trading, stone quarrying, mining, artisans, teaching etc

### **Environmental issues**

Types of waste, agricultural, industrial, household.  
Waste disposal methods; composting, incineration.

### ❖ **Group work**

- Indicate specifically how each of the above data can contribute towards ISFM.
- The role of each participant in the data collection



CAPACITY4FOOD

# Thank you



CAPACITY4FOOD

# ISFM AND LIVELIHOODS OF FARMERS



CAPACITY4FOOD

# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- The concept of livelihoods
- Livelihood strategies
- Livelihood assets
- Livelihood outcomes
- The link between ISFM and livelihood of farmers
- Participatory community assessment and farmers livelihood towards promoting ISFM



CAPACITY4FOOD

# THE CONCEPT OF LIVELIHOOD

livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living.

A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future while not undermining the natural resource base.



CAPACITY4FOOD

# THE IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE ABOVE LIVELIHOOD DEFINITION.

the fact that attention is directed to the link between

assets and the options people possess in practice to pursue.

alternative activities that can generate,

the income level required for survival



CAPACITY4FOOD

# IMPORTANT COMPONENTS OF LIVELIHOOD

Livelihood assets

Livelihood strategies

Livelihood outcomes

For sustainability all ISFM must promote the continuity of the above components of livelihood



CAPACITY4FOOD

# GROUP WORK

Indicate the specific information to be collected from farmers related to each component of livelihood

Indicate how ISFMP can promote the sustainability of each of the livelihood components



CAPACITY4FOOD



# LIVELIHOOD ASSETS/CAPITAL ASSETS

natural capital (the natural resources stocks from which resources flows useful for livelihoods);

social capital which entails the social resources including networks, membership of groups, relationships of trust etc.

human capital which include the skills, knowledge and health needed to pursue different livelihood strategies;



CAPACITY4FOOD

physical capital:

made up of the infrastructure and production equipment which enable people to pursue their livelihoods; and

financial capital which entails moneys, whether savings or credit supplies, remittances which provide them with different livelihoods options.

**Group work:**

**Indicate how ISFMP can promote the sustainability of each of the capital assets**



CAPACITY4FOOD

# LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

- Livelihood strategies may include:
  - on-farm income generating activities, (ISFM)
  - non-farm income generating activities, (ISFM)
  - reliance on remittances from sons and daughters (ISFM)
  - employment in the formal sector, (ISFM)
  - street vending, engaging in farm labour, (ISFM)
  - engaging in skilled or unskilled construction work (ISFM)
- **Group work:**
- **Indicate how ISFM can promote the sustainability of each of the livelihood strategies**



CAPACITY4FOOD

# THE CHOICE OF LIVELIHOOD STRATEGY

The most plausible explanation for rural Africans' choice of the types of livelihood strategies is differences in asset endowment,

- land,
- labour,
- education
- livestock, and
- access to markets and financing.

**Group work**

**Discuss how ISFM can improve farmers asset endowment**



CAPACITY4FOOD

# LIVELIHOOD OUTCOME

Livelihood outcomes are the achievements of livelihood strategies. They include

- employment,
- more income,
- savings,
- reduced poverty
- improved access to health and nutrition,
- improved access to education,
- improved food security,
- reduced vulnerability and
- more sustainable use of the natural resource base.



CAPACITY4FOOD

# THE LINK BETWEEN ISFMP AND LIVELIHOOD OUTCOME

How can the application of ISFMP help improve the following farmers livelihood outcomes

- employment,
- more income,
- savings,
- reduced poverty
- improved access to health and nutrition,
- improved access to education,
- improved food security,
- reduced vulnerability and
- more sustainable use of the natural resource base.



CAPACITY4FOOD

# PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT AND FARMERS LIVELIHOOD TOWARDS PROMOTING ISFM

## Group Discussion

1. What data should be collected from the communities in order to understand the livelihood Assets, Livelihood Activities and livelihood Outcomes of farmers?
2. What ISFM information should be shared among farmers to promote sustainability of livelihood assets, strategies and outcomes?



CAPACITY4FOOD

# TESTING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF IAFM

1. How has the practice impacted on
  - A. the livelihood assets of farmers
  - B. the livelihood strategies of farmers
  - C. the livelihood outcomes of farmers

The above should be revealed through  
**PARTICIPATORE COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT  
STRATEGIES.**



CAPACITY4FOOD



**THANK YOU!**

**[WWW.CAPACITY4FOOD.EU](http://WWW.CAPACITY4FOOD.EU)**



CAPACITY4FOOD