



Update Report

13 January 2022

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Establishing Exemplar
Landscapes in the Andhra
Pradesh Engagement
Landscape



This project aims to build a robust scientific evidence base showing where and how climate and livelihood resilience can be achieved, ensuring context-specific adaptation and innovation through co-learning with multiple stakeholders.



What is an engagement landscape?

Engagement landscapes are geographical locations where we carry out concentrated, long-term work to support transformation and enhance resilience. Included in engagement landscapes are:

- Partners who are interested in collaboration and engagement, because they see themselves as benefitting from or contributing to generating opportunities for themselves, their organisations or their communities.
- Different types of land-uses, agro-ecological zone and climates.
- Multiple layers of governance.
- Diverse groups of stakeholders, from farmers to governmental and non-governmental partners to value chain actors etc.



What is an exemplar landscape?

Exemplar Landscapes are smaller geographic areas within the Engagement Landscape where focused work can take place

- Common land and landless people
- Linkages between urban and rural areas
- Differing socio-economic and cultural aspects, health and nutrition status
- Ecosystem services
- Varying value chains and collectives

Why are we looking at landscapes?

Landscapes

A geographic area with sufficient size, diversity and complexity to capture the various dimensions of social resilience, climate resilience and ecosystem service linkages



Engagement Landscape concept workshop Nov 2019

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2020/01/22/reversing-desertification-andhra-pradesh-case-engagement-landscapes>

- Support for the concept by multiple stakeholders
- Initial screening of participatory methodologies
- Initial identification of stakeholders



Key finding

Multiple factors influencing farmer adoption of natural farming that goes beyond the nature and performance of farm-level agronomic interventions



Key outcomes

- RySS and the Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to add a landscape approach as an additional element in its strategy to transforming agriculture
- ICRAF's assistance in developing protocols could be adopted across the state to set up 'engagement landscapes' as participatory, living laboratories for the adoption and adaptation of natural farming techniques



The Project has Three Main Components

To test the premises of APCNF at multiple scales through the generation of evidence on resilience and climate change adaptation and mitigation, within the three exemplar landscapes.



2021

To establish three 'Exemplar Landscapes' that bring together multiple stakeholders around APCNF.



2022

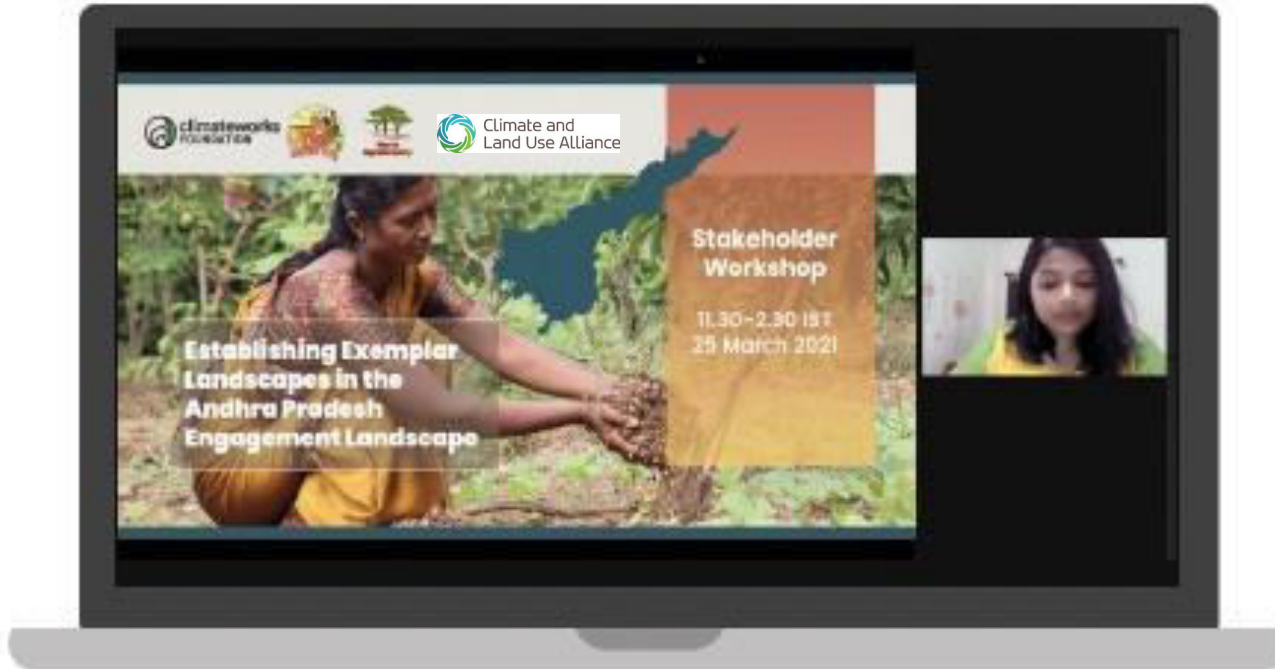


2022

Co-learning and adaptation of evidence-based APCNF scaling, through policy dialogue, and the co-development of online decision dashboard.



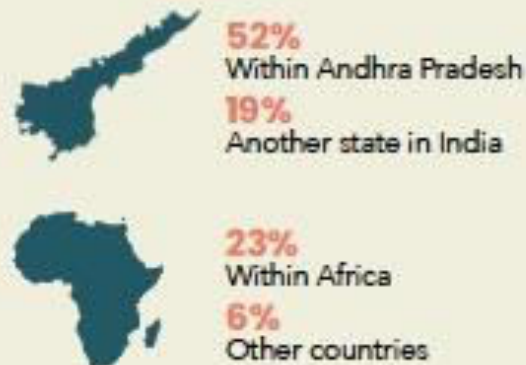
Workshop participants



Objectives of the State Level Workshop:

- Introduce the concept of Engagement and Exemplar Landscapes
- Discuss the selection of three Exemplar Landscapes in AP
- Identify key outcomes to achieve
- Identify key barriers to address to achieve resilient productivity, including pending research questions
- Identify additional key partners to engage
- Develop an engagement action plan
- Blog: <https://worldagroforestry.org/news/fields-landscapes-establishing-resilient-productivity-andhra-pradesh-community-managed-natural>
- Report: <https://worldagroforestry.org/output/fields-landscapes-establishing-resilient-productivity-andhra-pradesh-community-managed>

The workshop was attended by 86 participants, joining from India, Africa, Europe, the UK and USA and representing multiple sectors and backgrounds, including research, government, non-government organisations and community-based organisations.

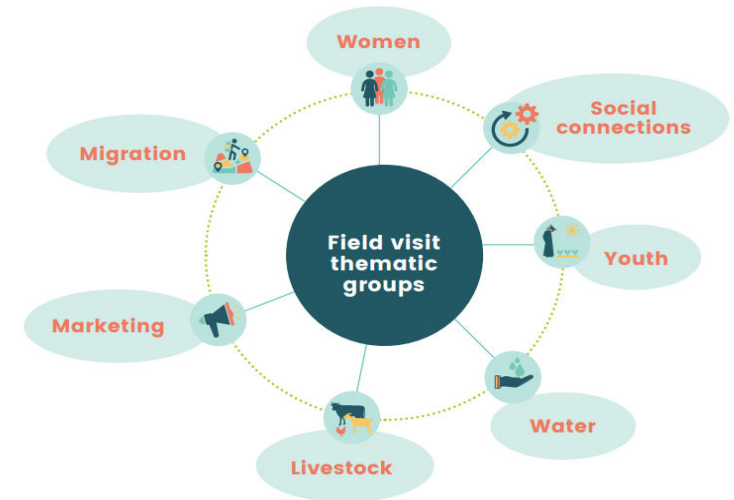


Key achievements in the state-level workshop

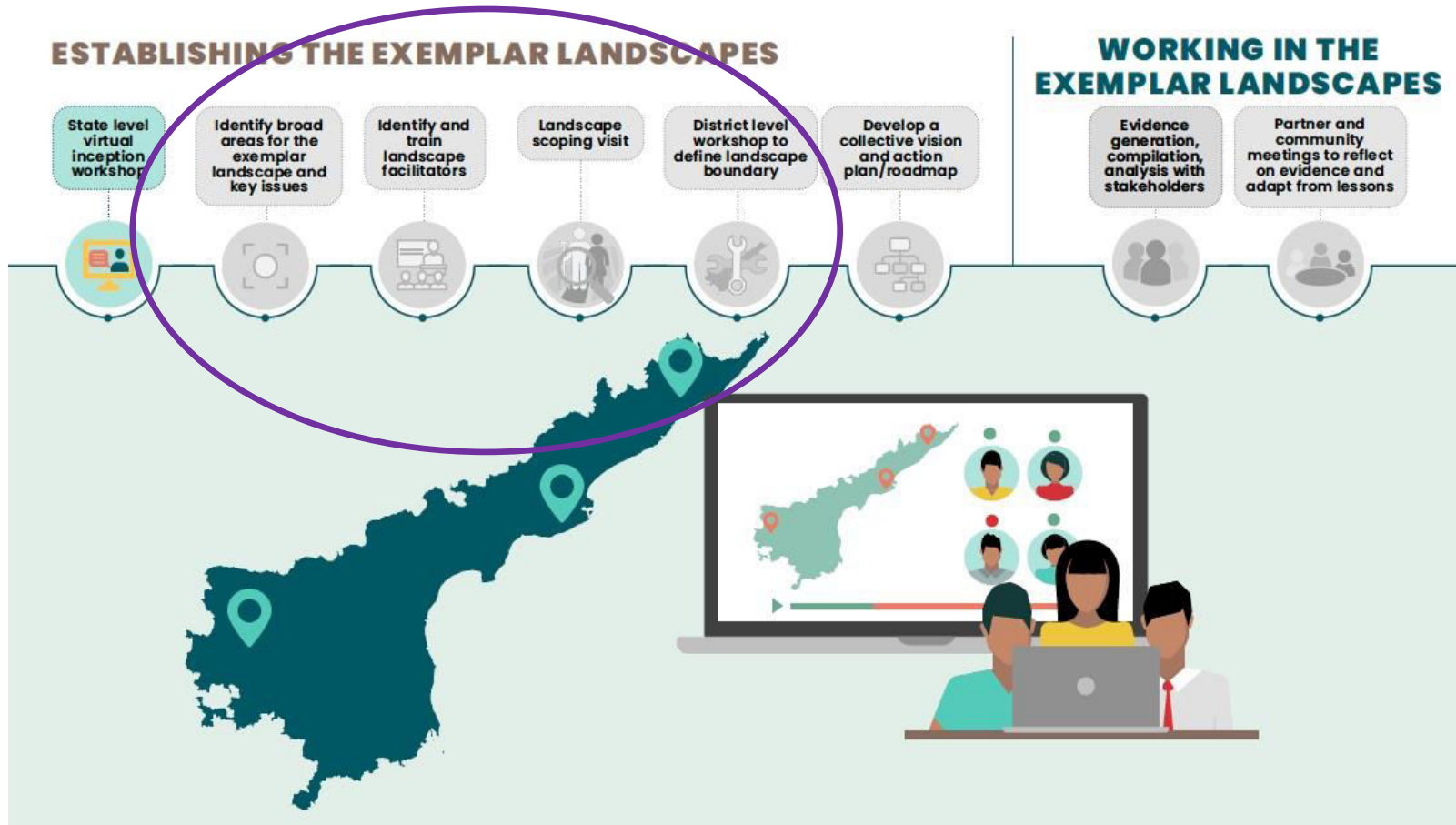


Key findings

- Establishment of vision for the exemplar landscape
- Agreement on the need to work across the diverse land uses across the landscape
- Need to develop a robust scientific evidence base
- Initial identification of stakeholders
- Understanding of the key constraints in each landscape
- Collaboration calls with key partners in the landscape



Stakeholder Engagement Process



Key activities

- Defining landscape: Landscape flow boundary - defined by the farmers
- People: Stakeholder mapping, challenges, socio-economic
- Nature: Biophysical (The Land Degradation Surveillance Framework), land-use patterns
- These engagement landscapes are going to serve as exemplar landscapes which not only helps in demonstration but also leads to scaling of good practices and monitoring progress.



District-wise engagement: Visakhapatnam

Landscape boundary – Consists of D. Gonduru gram panchayat having 10 villages covering around 1100 hectares of land, D. Gonduru village is the focus site.

Landscape level information – Baseline information about the landscape is collected along with historical timeline, recognizing agriculture challenges and SWOT analysis of crops.

Stakeholder mapping – Around 24 different stakeholders are recognized in the landscape.

District-level meeting: As a part of the participatory approach conducted online district meeting to share the collected information from the landscape with stakeholders to bring all on the same platform before going for field-level interventions. Conducted on 16 November, 2021, around 54 participants - from ICRAF, RySS, field staff, farmers and other stakeholders joined the meeting.

Farmer enrollment: Rounds of meetings were conducted at the landscape level with farmers for encouraging them to participate in the planned comparison study. Farmers leave their fields fallow in rabi season in the area, to promote the idea of 365 days green cover under natural farming farmers were encouraged to try growing crops this season. Around 35 farmers from the focus site have enrolled for this season so far.





District-wise engagement: West Godawari

Landscape boundary – Consists of 4 villages covering around 1100 hectares of land, Valamarru village is the focus site.

Landscape level information – Baseline information about the landscape is collected along with historical timeline, recognizing agriculture challenges and SWOT analysis of crops.

Stakeholder mapping – Around 8 different stakeholders are recognized in the landscape, 40 representatives are interviewed.

District-level meeting: As a part of the participatory approach conducted online district meeting to share the collected information from the landscape with stakeholders to bring all on the same platform before going for field-level interventions. Conducted on 13 November, 2021, around 24 participants - from ICRAF, RySS, field staff, farmers and other stakeholders joined the meeting.

Farmer enrollment: Rounds of meetings were conducted at the landscape level with farmers for their participation in the planned comparison study, Around 38 farmers from all 4 villages have enrolled for this season so far.





District-wise engagement: Anantapur

Landscape boundary – Jayapuram village is selected as exemplar landscape, it covers around 1500 hectares of land.

Landscape level information – Baseline information about the landscape is collected along with historical timeline, recognizing agriculture challenges and SWOT analysis of crops.

Stakeholder mapping – Around 11 different stakeholders are recognized in the landscape.

District-level meeting: As a part of the participatory approach conducted online district meeting to share the collected information from the landscape with stakeholders to bring all on the same platform before going for field-level interventions. Conducted on 1st November, 2021, around 25 participants - from ICRAF, RySS, field staff, farmers and other stakeholders joined the meeting.

Farmer enrollment: 365 days green cover in the district initiates with pre-kharif seasons with pre-monsoon dry sowing as it an arid area. Farmer registration will initiate before pre-kharif.





Next Steps



Demonstration plots will be established on lead farmers' farm in each village



Implementing Planned Comparisons with Farmers



Designing the planned comparisons to assess the performance of the natural farming practices



Provide training to volunteer farmers through the District facilitator, lead farmers, field cadres and CRPs/ICRPs



Data collection on key indicators (soil health, biomass, yields, cost etc)



Documenting and sharing the results and lessons learnt

Thank you!

cifor.org | worldagroforestry.org

foreststreesagroforestry.org | globallandscapesforum.org | resilientlandscapes.org

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