



Farmer Field and Business School (FFBS)

**“an innovative curriculum responding to climate
change”**

Shashank Bibhu - CARE

Global FFS Platform

Webinar series on Climate Change and Farmer Field School

Session 2: Equipping farmers for climate action: key concepts and tools for FFS

Date |20th February 2025| Time: 3:00pm – 4:30pm



Training Modules and Tools for Field Work



Training Materials: Farmer Field and Business School (FFBS) Toolkit



Farmer Field and Business School

TOOLKIT

LIVESTOCK



Farmer Field and Business School

TOOLKIT

SECOND EDITION



Pastoral and Agropastoral Field
and Business School

TOOLKIT

https://www.care.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/FFBS-TOOLKIT_SECOND-EDITION.pdf;
https://www.care.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/FFBS-TOOLKIT_LIVESTOCK.pdf

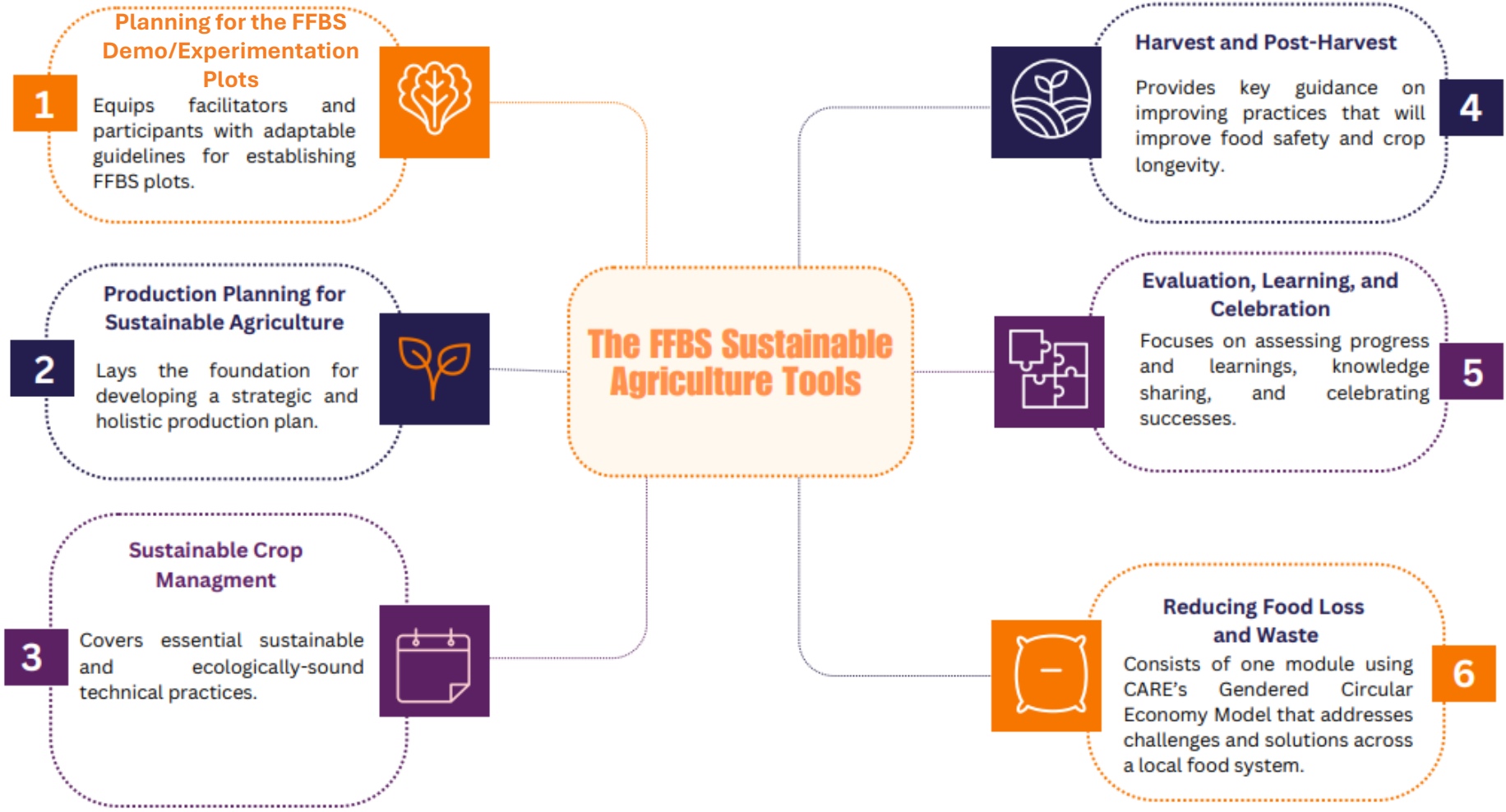


Training Materials: Farmer Field and Business School (FFBS) Toolkit

- FFBS is an **integrated, women focused, climate-resilient, market-based, nutrition-sensitive** approach
- Tools and techniques are applied through adult learning methods and;
 - are based on proven science- and research-based approaches
 - seek social, ecological and economic outcomes
 - leverage local expertise and partnership, and build on existing skills and traditional knowledge
 - aim at providing farmers with multiple tools and skills to make informed decisions
 - provide guidance on the key components of sustainable agriculture across various disciplines
- These disciplines include **agroecology, regenerative agriculture, nutrition, nature-based solutions, climate change adaptation and carbon farming**, where appropriate.

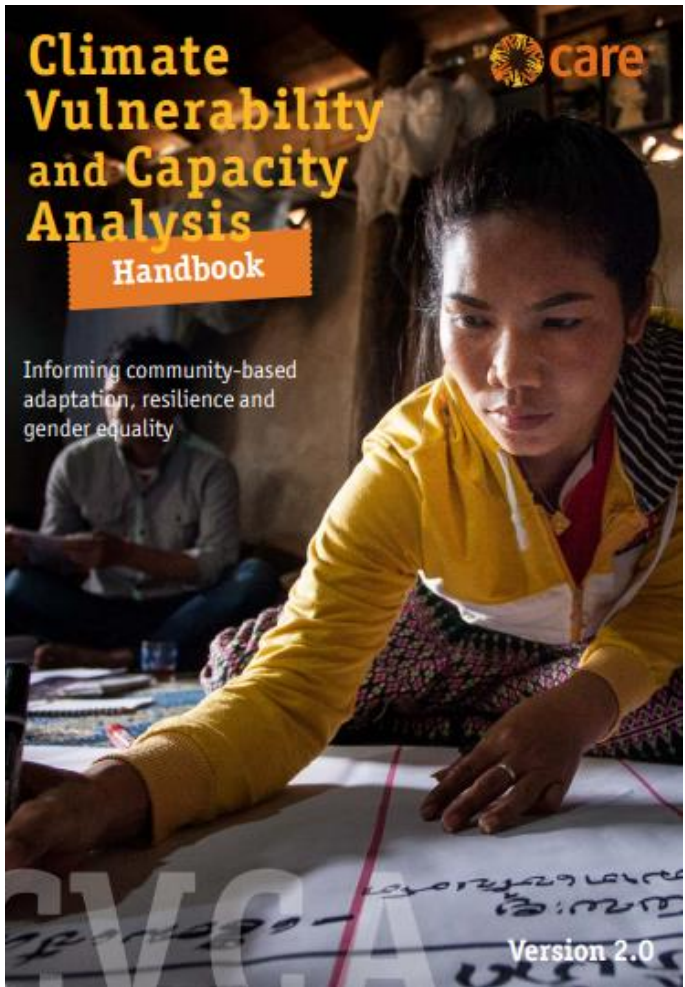


Training Materials: Farmer Field and Business School (FFBS) Toolkit





Tool: Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA)



CVCA PARTICIPATORY TOOLS

- Using the field guides 47
- FIELD GUIDE 1: Hazard Map 50
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Vulnerability Matrix field guide 7.

Objectives

- To identify the highest-priority livelihood assets and hazards
- To analyze the degree of impact of hazards and changes on priority livelihood assets

Materials

- Flipchart paper and/or idea cards
- Thick-tipped markers in a variety of colours
- Masking tape
- Local materials such as stones, sticks, seeds, etc.
- Camera to document the process (ensure that the participants are comfortable with it before taking photos of them)
- Field Guide
- Paper for note taking
- Clipboard

Timing

1 hour and 15 minutes

How to facilitate

1. Prepare a matrix in advance. This can be done on the ground, using idea cards or on flip chart paper.
2. Ask the group to identify their most important livelihood assets. These do not have to be resources that they currently have, but those that they consider to be most important in achieving secure and resilient livelihoods. The most important assets will generally come out fairly quickly, so after the initial ideas have come out, move on to the next step.

Assets that may be important for livelihoods may include:

- Human potential, for example, skills, knowledge, individual motivation
- Social capital, including extended family, community cohesion, voice and political influence
- Economic resources, such as savings, productive assets and market access
- Physical capital, including tools and infrastructure
- Natural resources, for example, forests, water and soils

3. Ask the group to identify the four assets that they consider to be most important in achieving well-being and resilience (or five, if they are having difficulty narrowing it down). List these priority assets down the left side of the matrix on the vertical. Use symbols if this will help participants to better understand.
4. For each of the priority assets, ask who in the community has access to the assets and who controls decision-making in relation to their use.

Access link: <https://careclimatechange.org/cvca/>



Tool: Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA)

- CVCA is a participatory analysis tool that complements wider vulnerability analysis
 - It is used to gather and analyze information on community-level vulnerabilities to climate change
 - Critically, it also captures information on capacities to anticipate and to adapt
 - It informs the identification of actions, at community and district levels and the development of local adaptation plans of action (LAPAs – often called LAPs or CAAPs)
 - Analysis also includes sub-national and national climate risk data
 - Results are thus also used to inform national, regional and global policy development
 - CARE and partners have applied the tool in more than 40 countries, as an essential tool in strengthening the capacities of farmers to make informed decisions In the face of uncertainty

<https://youtu.be/-WqZo3d2QXc>



Tool: CARE's Participatory Performance Tracking Tool (PPT) – In practice

Step 1 |
Individual
Practice
Tracking



Step 2 |
Group Maturity
Scoring

Individual adoption scores + Group-level performance = Group Maturity Scores



Tool: CARE's Participatory Performance Tracking Tool (PPT)

- CARE's Participatory Performance Tracker (PPT) is a participatory monitoring tool
 - Used both as a management tool and an outcome monitoring tool.
 - Enables a program to track individual and group level adoption of key practices in order to streamline data collection and strengthen program results.
 - Facilitates dialogues around adoption of key behaviors and practices, and capture data on individual and group to evaluate project outcomes, and barriers to success.
 - Besides monitoring the effectiveness of the program, the PPT process can combine information from several groups and areas.
 - This allows CARE, governments, and partners to identify strengths and weaknesses across the whole program and refine program strategies.

Access link: <https://www.care.org/our-work/food-and-nutrition/agriculture/participatory-performance-tracker-ppt/>



Tool: CARE's Climate Resilience Marker

Resilience Marker Guidance note



1. INTRODUCTION

This guidance document provides additional information and explanation on using the Resilience Marker Vetting Form. Increasing Resilience is one of three elements in CARE's integrated approach¹ which aims to address the underlying causes of poverty and social injustice. The CARE Resilience Marker allows teams at CARE to self-assess and reflect on how well resilience is integrated into their projects. It provides relevant insights on how risks and vulnerability to shocks and stresses are addressed, and offers opportunities for further reflection as well as for tracking progress on resilience integration over time. The Resilience Marker provides a score from 0 to 4, ranging from "no resilience integration" up to "excellent resilience integration" for each project assessed.

The Resilience Marker is designed to be used for different purposes. Foremost, it is designed as an accountability tool, allowing CARE to collect data on the level of resilience integration in the project portfolio and analyse and identify our strengths as well as areas that require improvement and support in applying the "Increasing Resilience" approach. Additionally, we encourage all CARE members and offices to use the Resilience Marker as a quality threshold to assess the integration of resilience in the design of proposals. Lastly, the Resilience Marker provides an opportunity for project teams to facilitate reflection and learning and possible adjustments to project implementation to enhance the level of resilience integration.

What is resilience about?

For CARE, resilience is about managing risk and dealing with shocks and stresses that negatively influence people's lives. CARE aims to focus on shocks and stresses that affect groups that exceed individual or household level, e.g. household groups, communities, regions or even entire countries. According to CARE's Increasing Resilience theoretical framework, resilience is increased if: 1) people's capacities and assets to manage shocks and stresses are built and supported, and 2) the drivers of risk are reduced, and 3) these actions are supported by conducive formal or informal rules, plans, policies and legislation that allow individuals and communities to reduce their vulnerability.

CARE 2018, Increasing Resilience: Theoretical Guidance Document for CARE Internationals

2. HOW TO APPLY THE RESILIENCE MARKER

Step 1 Project information

The project information section requires the reviewer to complete a variety of questions concerning basic project information and encourages the reviewer to reflect upon the key shocks and stresses relevant to the project's context.

What are the three main categories of shocks and stresses that are relevant to the context of the project?

This question aims to identify the main categories of shocks and stresses potentially affecting the individuals and communities we work with within the project.

Why?

Most of CARE's projects are implemented in contexts prone to various shocks and stresses. These might affect the individuals and communities we work with and the results and sustainability of our work. Being aware of these shocks and stresses is a prerequisite for building resilience.

In choosing the three main shocks and stresses, consider the following elements:

- A. What is the likelihood of a shock or stress to occur in the project area?
- B. What is the severity of the expected impact of such shock/stress on the individuals and communities involved?

Shocks and stresses

Shocks are sudden onset events or disruptions, while stresses are continuous pressures on people's lives and systems.



Access link: <https://careclimatechange.org/cares-resilience-marker/>



Tool: CARE's Climate Resilience Marker

- CARE's Climate Resilience Marker tool allows practitioners to self-assess how well resilience to climate change has been integrated into their work.
- The process encourages engagement and learning, in particular about ways in which practitioners/institutions can improve and support the effective integration of resilience into the programming.
- The Marker is not a top-down judgment tool for projects or programmes. Rather, it should be considered as a bottom-up opportunity to reflect and learn.
- CARE deploys “comprehensive indicator sets for agriculture and climate change related programming as part of institutional management information system” – (or ‘impact management system’)



CARE's e-learning Resources

Resilience and Climate Change



E-Learning: CARE Climate and Resilience Academy

- ❖ Learning resources are directly based on CARE's 20 years of experience in resilience, community-based adaptation, climate advocacy

4 different types of learning resources available for practitioners

- ✓ SELF-PACED COURSES are free short courses, accessible 24/7 for people within and outside CARE.
- ✓ LEARNING JOURNEYS are subscription-based interactive online trainings that combine online courses, peer to peer exchanges and coaching.
- ✓ TRAINER PACKS for trainers and facilitators containing editable training materials on resilience and climate change and facilitation tips.
- ✓ CUSTOMIZED TRAININGS are tailored to your unique needs and local context, knowledge level, and training goals.

Access link: <https://careclimatechange.org/academy/>



SHASHANK BIBHU
Program Manager – Scaling up FFBS Global Program,
CARE

Email: Shashank.Bibhu@care.org