



# From farmer field schools to climate field labs

## Farmer researcher networks as instrument to develop smallholders' adaptive capacity

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## Climate Change in Indonesia

Economic growth and industrialization are the top priorities in Indonesia

→ **Land use change and forestry** plays a key role in CC mitigation as the sector accounts for around **60%** of Indonesia's GHG emissions.

Leverage points for **climate change mitigation** are reducing methane emissions from **rice cultivation**, contributing most to GHG emissions (37%), followed by nitrous oxide emissions from **cultivation of organic soils** (24%) and use of **fertilizers** (10%).  
→ calls for integrated soil fertility and water management in rice cultivation through system of rice intensification (SRI) and organic fertilization.

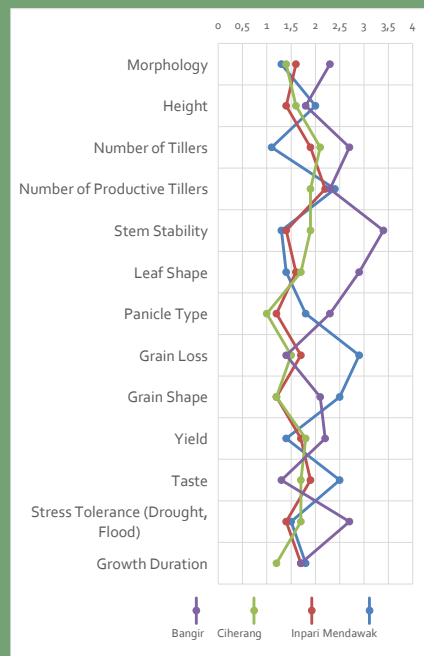
90% of Indonesia's rice is produced by 37 million smallholders, need to link farmers and scientists to guide policies for climate change-ready rice and ecological intensification practices

### Partner regions:



## Preliminary Results

Farmers' ranking of rice traits:  
1= very good, 4= insufficient



- habitual preferences, shaped by culture and tradition: the variety promoted by the local government (Ciherang) is most preferred by farmers even though its attributes are only ranked average
- the traditional local variety (Bangir) has poor plant physiological features, yet its taste is ranked best
- there is no win/win situation as there are trade-offs with each variety: the flood-tolerant variety (Mendawak) has good plant morphological features, but underperforms related to taste and marketability

→ farmers know exactly which traits they want (particularly taste and stress tolerance)  
→ grain shape highly influences market price

### Farmer Researchers' expectations and observations: Chili Trials

low results based on high expectations  
47% Sreet  
36% (farmer/UNHAS compost) Kotokon (all kind of compost)  
21% Dewata (local compost)

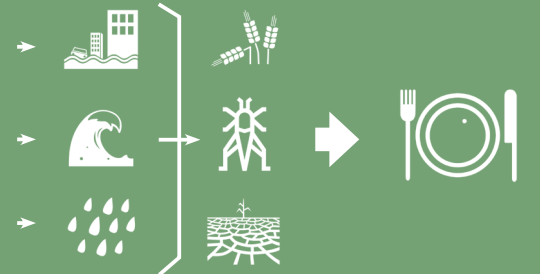
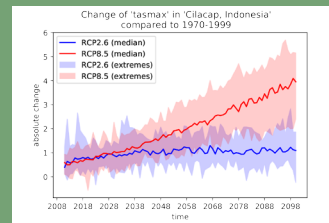
good results based on high expectations  
21% Barra / Sreet (farmer/UNHAS compost) (all kind of compost)  
9% Dewata (farmer compost)  
24% Barra  
15% Dewata (trichoderma compost)

32% All varieties - except kotokon (UNHAS compost)  
good results based on low expectations

- Unexpected low performance of the local variety Kotokon, surprisingly good results by lowland varieties
- The benefits of Trichoderma are not yet visible, though the benefits of improved compost are recognised.

## Impacts on Agriculture

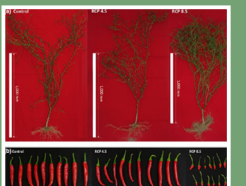
projected temperature rise



soil degradation through erosion & salinisation



increased crop failure & drop in nutrition content



more floods



## CRAIP APPROACH

Farmer Interest

Academic Interest

stable yields

marketable products

robust data

gender equality

Tools

Farmer Field Schools

On-Farm Trials

Agroecological Learning

Science for Impact

Approach

Adaptive Technologies

Role Pluralism of Academics

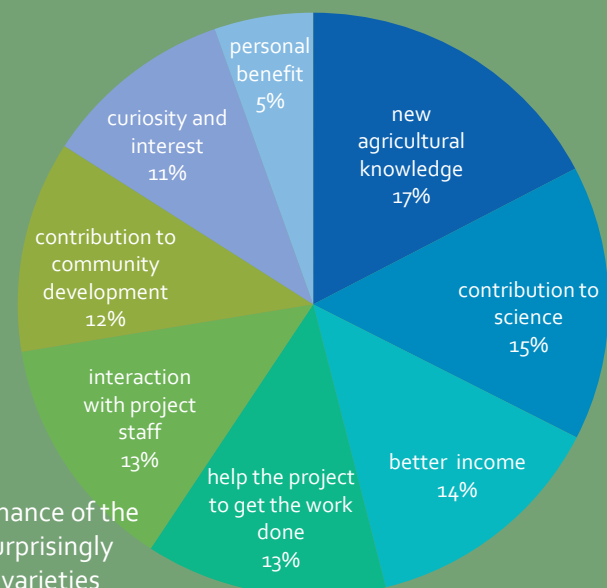
Ecological Intensification

## Climate Field Lab (CFL)

## Lessons Learned

- Climate variability and change awareness and knowledge shall be integral part for everyday's farming decisions (**agro-meteorological learning**)
- Climate field labs shall combine simple OFT with training farmers on ecological practices (**agro-ecological learning**)
- Multiplier effect by regular and informed dialogue between farmers, villages, regions, NGOs, GOs, academia: huge multiplier effect (**cross-learning**)

As a farmer, I joined the project because...



Sources:  
Sang Gyu Lee, Hee Ju Lee, Sung Kyeom Kim, Bo heum Mun, Jin Hyoung Lee, Hee Su Lee and Kyung Ran Do, Influence of Drought and High Temperature on the Physiological Response and Yield in Hot Pepper, Journal of Environmental Science International, 10.5322/JESI.2018.27.4.251, 27, 4, (251-259), (2018).  
Data: FAO STAT



funded by:

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