

Putting the last mile first: How contextualisation can support successful participatory climate services



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Outline

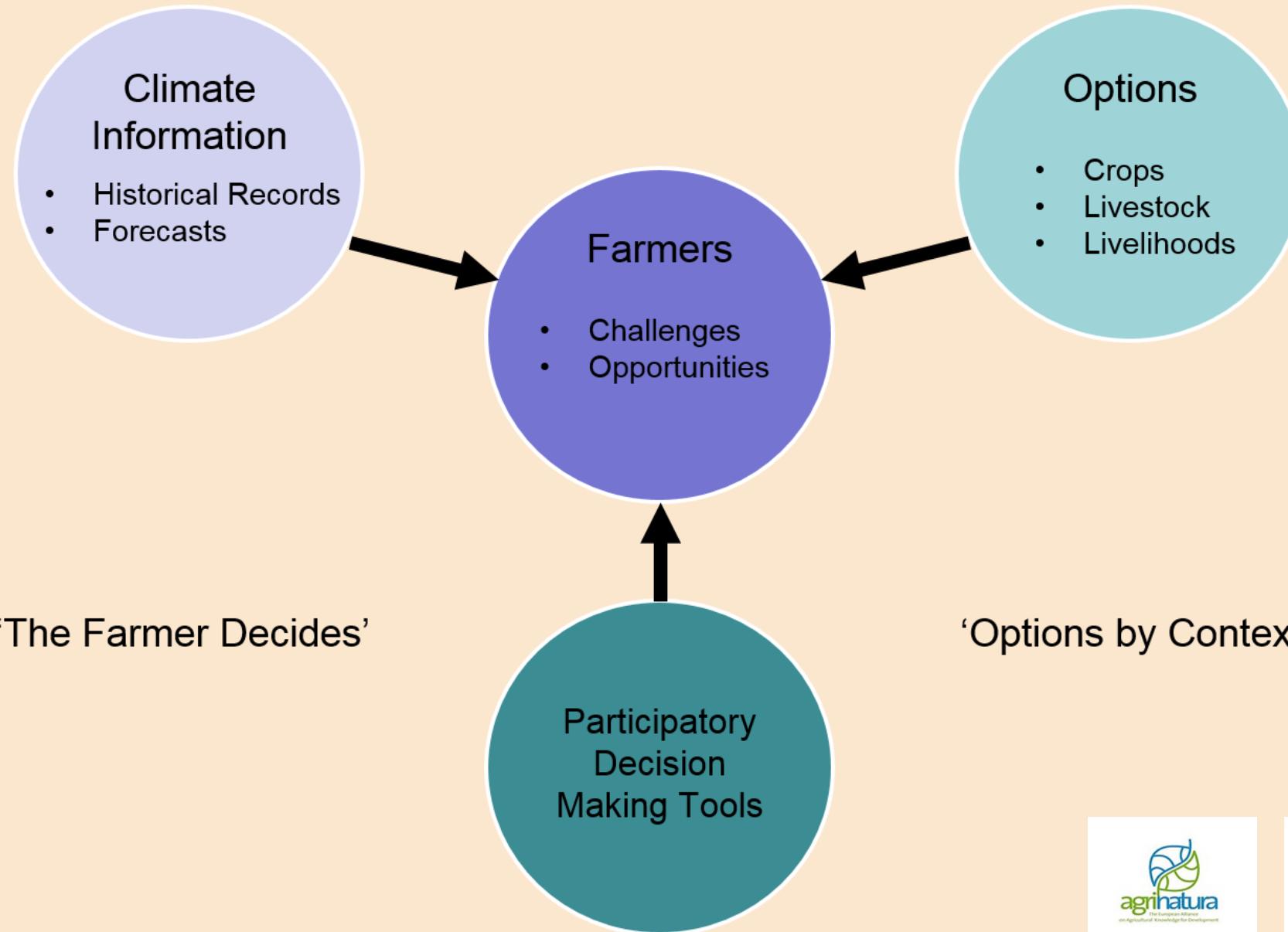
- 1) Background
- 2) Participatory Climate Services in Bangladesh
- 3) Methodology
- 4) Key results
- 5) Conclusions and Implications
- 6) What can I contribute to the Department of International Development?



1. Background: participatory methodologies for learning and decision-making

- Can be useful for learning and other benefits, but often still reflect the interests of those who initiate and/or fund them.

2. Participatory climate services in Bangladesh

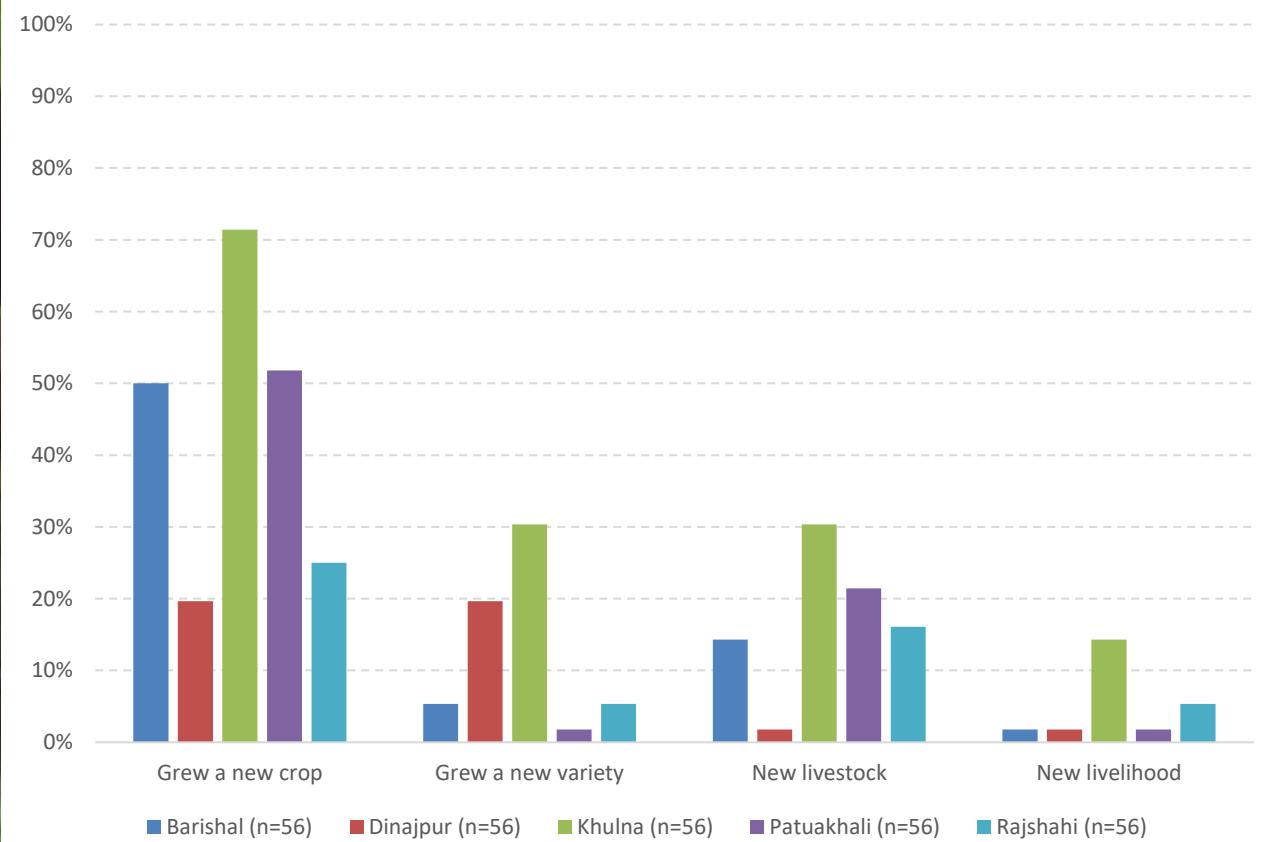


3. Methodology

- Aimed to explore:
 - 1) If and how PICSA was useful for farmers
 - 2) Which aspects of PICSA made it successful in these new locations.
- Quantitative survey (280 farmers), qualitative interviews (32) and focus groups (8):
 - Experiences of PICSA training
 - Changes made following PICSA training
 - Perceived impact of those changes



4. Key results (1)

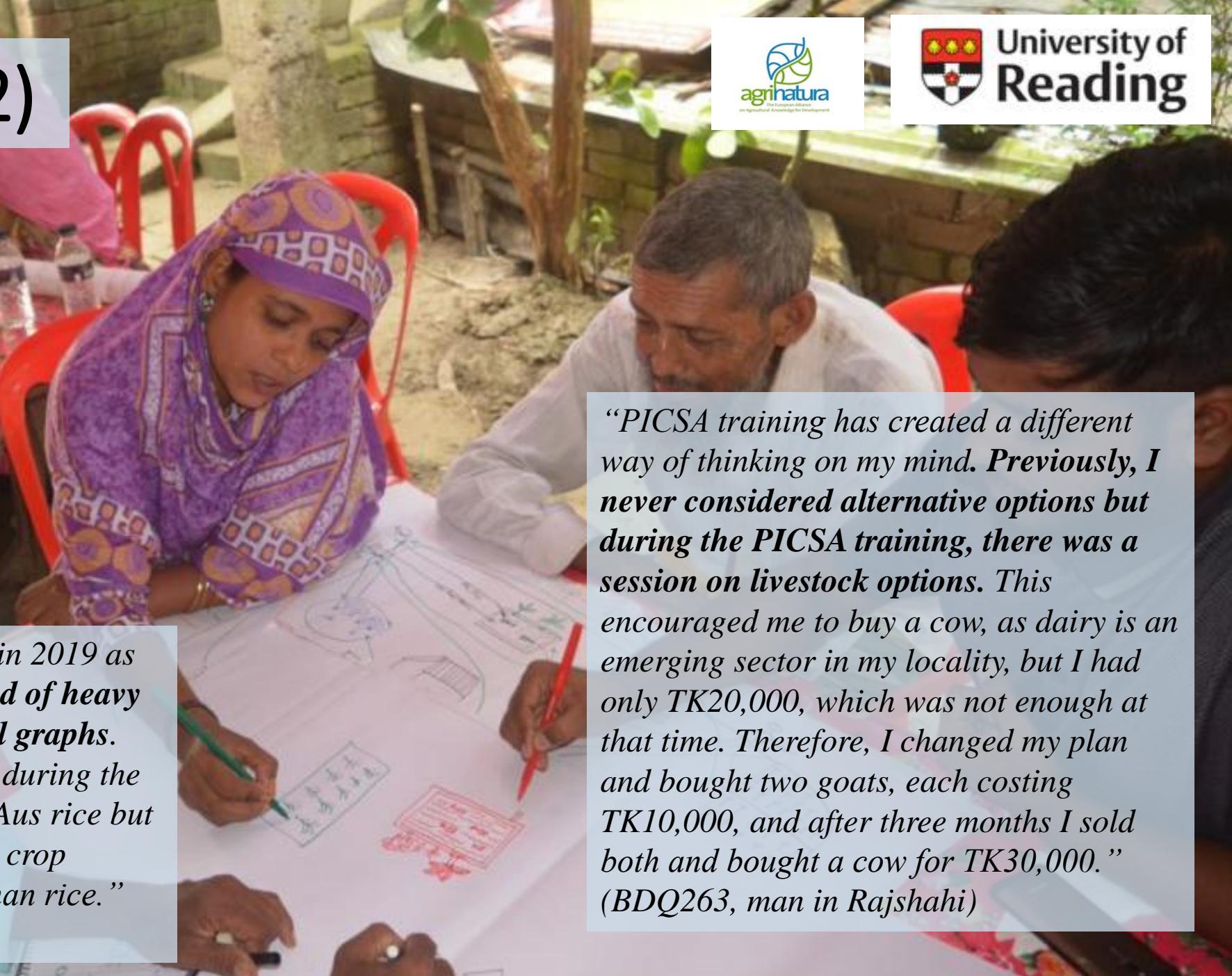


“Inspired by the crop options matrix, I realized that I could grow bottle gourds commercially for increasing household income. I decided to grow bottle gourds because bottle gourds have a good selling price at the market, and they have a good yield with minimum cost and effort.”
(BDQ50, woman, Barishal, 2019)

4. Key results (2)

"I found the training very useful and interesting. I did hands-on practice to learn many new tools regarding weather forecasting, budgeting, options and resource allocation map, which are useful to me." BDQ20, man from Barishal

"Some farmers grew less Aus rice in 2019 as they found out about the likelihood of heavy rainfall according to the historical graphs. Heavy rainfall damages the paddy during the harvesting time, so they grew less Aus rice but grew vegetables more, because the crop duration of vegetables is shorter than rice."
(BDQ215, woman in Pathuakali)



5. Conclusions and Implications

- The PICSA approach was useful for farmers across this new set of locations
- Farmers did not just adopt ‘one-size-fits-all’ solutions, but made a diverse range of changes.
- Demonstrates the effectiveness of supporting farmers’ own agency and detailed knowledge.



The end.

Any questions?

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