**Toward More Resilient Agriculture**

**The Resilience Design in Smallholder Farming Systems Approach**

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Draft of **3 May 2017**

|  | **AUDIO** | **VIDEO** | |
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|  | *[Insert description of VO or audio elements.]* | *[Insert description of visual style]* | |
|  | 1. Opening Title 2. 1. Climate is changing, leading to rain variability and unpredictability, long dry periods, and flooding. | Titles: Climate is changing, list of symptoms over photos of environmental context. | |
|  | 2. All around the world, forests are being cut down and hills are becoming bare--leading to massive soil erosion, loss of soil nutrients, and downstream flooding. | photos of farms/farmers in trouble. | |
|  | 3. All of these pressures affect agricultural producers, especially smallholder farmers who already farm in difficult contexts | photo focusing on single smallholder farmer | |
|  | 4. To help smallholder farmers absorb and recover from these shocks and stresses, through The TOPS Program Mercy Corps developed a new approach. | Title of approach – Resilience Design in Smallholder Farming Systems Along with a diagram that becomes the diagram to represent Resilience Design. Perhaps of a designed farm? | |
|  | 5. The Resilience Design in Smallholder Farming Systems Approach helps small farmers develop systems that support soil health and water management to improve resilience to climate variability and environmental pressures. | introduce icons of smallholder farmer, soil health, water tools, climate/environmental actors | |
|  | 6. The approach has 5 aims: -   * A. Enhancing natural resources and ecosystem services * B. Increasing energy efficiency * C. Increasing economic income * D. Contributing to increased nutritional status * E. Strengthening the skillset, capacity and confidence of smallholder farmers | 5 aims—diagram with pictorials of each aim. Economic, Ecological, Energy, Nutrition and Social. | |
|  | 7. This approach builds on other technical approaches such as conservation agriculture, and incorporates design principles from agroecology and permaculture. It is a dynamic iterative process that requires farmers to look at their farm system within the broader agroecosystem | Start with smallholder icon, on small simple farm, zoom out to show how farm is in a network/system of other farms, industries, resources, etc | |
|  | 8. Through the Resilience Design in Smallholder Farming Systems Approach, farmers observe and analyze local resources and influences that affect their site, and then plan and design their farm system accordingly. | Show the overall RD 4-step process diagram |  |
|  | 9. Constant learning, analyzing, and redesigning allows for adjustments as external influences – like sun, water flow, wind, and man-made influences - change over time. | Highlight arrow indicating feedback loop in process | |
|  | 10. The approach follows a 4 step process |  | |
|  | 11. The first step is to assess the site. Together with farmers and the community, we collect information and map the available resources and influences that affect the site. | Step 1- Highlight step one in process. Diagram then shrinks to the side or corner of screen. Other pictures show:  Ex of resources – old bricks, chicken manure, trees, etc.  Ex of influence – sun/shade, wind/storms, water flow | |
|  | 12. Next, we help farmers analyze the information collected from the site assessment, focusing on, for example, the resources available, the energy needed to tend the crops, the location of each crop, or again the slope. | Highlight Step 2 in corner- small pictorials depicting each analysis topic | |
|  | 13. Next, farmers and the community design their site through the application of ten principles. | Highlight Step 3  Example of principles come up one after the other | |
|  | 14. The site will be designed to ensure maximum benefits – for example by determining the best placement of crops and livestock, and strategically integrate soil and water techniques into the site. | Pictorial of many agriculture techniques betting ‘placed’ into a map showing a design. For example, crops, kraal, moving water, garden, house, trees, etc. | |
|  | 15. And then… farmers will observe throughout the rainy season to see how their water harvesting structures hold the water | Highlight Step 4 | |
|  | 16…farmers will observe the summer sun or the wind to see if the trees protect their crops… | farm progressed through seasons, show changes in light, weather, nature | |
|  | 17. This process of observing, learning, and adjusting is key to the approach. Farmers must be able to integrate changes they observe and continually improve their design. | magnifying glass appears over diagram to show observation, and then transition back to a basic plan from the beginning of the section. | |
|  | 18. Because the approach focuses on understanding a site within its local context, and not a prescribed set of techniques, it can be used at different scales – gardens, fields, communities or landscape. | Diagram of a permagarden? Or just a photo?  Diagram of the arrow moving from garden, to field to community to watershed | |
|  | 19. Bringing a community together to better manage its shared resources will help each farm system become more productive and resilient. | Camera moves out - Ex of village being designed…with water flow control measures along the roads, trees being planted around the borehole, etc. | |
|  | 20. Through a more thorough farm design, smallholder farmers, men and women, become more resilient to environmental shocks and stresses. | Same graphics as resilience video and 4 resilience questions | |
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Timed at:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (medium pace)