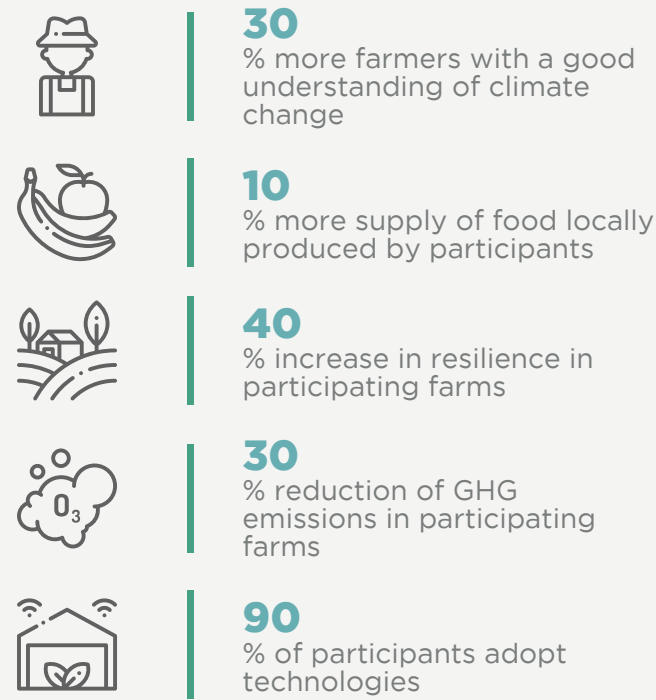


# Technological innovation platforms for smallholding farming

The project was aimed at supporting, at the local level, in Colombia and Honduras, the methodological strengthening of innovation networks that work in the development of sustainable agriculture, adapted to climate change and with less GHG emissions.



## More efficient innovation platforms

### Initiative

Implemented by CIAT in Popayán, Colombia and in the Dry Corridor of Honduras, where there are networks made up of NGOs, CIAT and producers, the objective was to strengthen them by acquiring new knowledge and skills on climate change adaptation, productivity and

food security. Appropriate facilitation tools and practices were tested. In Colombia, an educational institution was added and in Honduras the Agricultural Science and Technology Directorate, DICTA, participated. FONTAGRO channeled the financing.

## Platforms as a forum for technological innovation

### Tech solution

A process was developed with local networks to promote sustainable and climate-adapted agriculture, which included the diagnosis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges of the farms and limitations for innovation, prioritization of technological and organizational options and their evaluation through the ASAC performance calculator under different climatic scenarios, testing of options in farmer field schools and validation by quantifying

changes in knowledge, adoption and performance of innovations. The network strengthening process uses a participatory approach that mobilizes actors at each stage and is based on activities such as literature review, interviews and focus group work, simulation of the effect of the proposed technologies on food security, resilience, and GHG emissions, testing of new technologies on farms, field visits, and exchange between producers.

MORE INFO



### Impacts and Results

A methodology for the strengthening and monitoring of innovation platforms for the adaptation of agriculture to climate change and the mitigation of GHG emissions. It includes indicators of the coordination between actors, the increase of producers' knowledge about climate change and the trade-offs between production, adaptation and reduction of GHG emissions. The

methodology developed will allow collaborative work between producers and researchers to promote, through innovation, sustainable and resilient agriculture adapted to the evolution of climate change at the local level. The methodology has already been included in the CCAFS program in its 36 study sites in Latin America, Africa and Asia.