

Farmer Market School

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Millions of smallholder farmers feed huge urban populations – but can sometimes hardly feed themselves

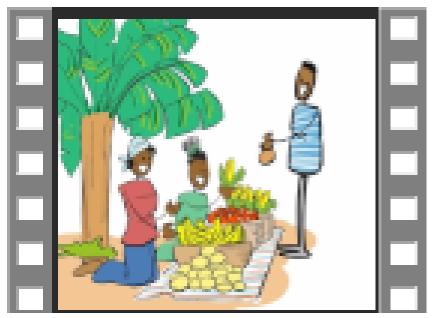


Improving the productivity, profitability, and sustainability of smallholder farming is one of the main pathways out of poverty (WB)





Farmer Market School – the movie







Key characteristics of the FMS approach

- FMS uses participatory training methods (good facilitation is very important)
- Farmers analyse and select existing crops with market potentials
- They develop value chain maps for these crops through own research (= discovery learning)
- They establish contact with value chain actors through visits and dialog and start to establish business relationships
- Farmers will **<u>pay</u>** for the costs related to their participation in the FMS training
- Farmers should start with the market not production!





Impact – general livelihood

- Improved general happiness with life
- Improved self-confidence
- Improved household situation
- Improved health of the family





Impact - gender

- Improved knowledge of the market
- Increase in value-addition
- Increase in collective marketing
- Increase in income and savings





Impact – household

- Improved sharing of management of HH economy
- Improved sharing of decisions on what to grow
- Improved savings (through VSLA)





FMS in various contexts

- Agriculturist, agri-pastoralist and pastoralist
- FMS implemented with and without production approaches
- Refugee settlements in Uganda
- Fragile environments for instance Sudan and South Sudan
- Asia





Status and Future

- 1000 FMS groups established mainly in Africa
- Linkage of FMS and market system approaches
- FMS in nexus and other contexts
- Further development, dissemination and uptake by FAO, Danida extention services and CSOs





Many thanks!

