

COLLABORATIVE
CROP RESEARCH
PROGRAM

THE MCKNIGHT FOUNDATION

Typologies

FRN DD WG

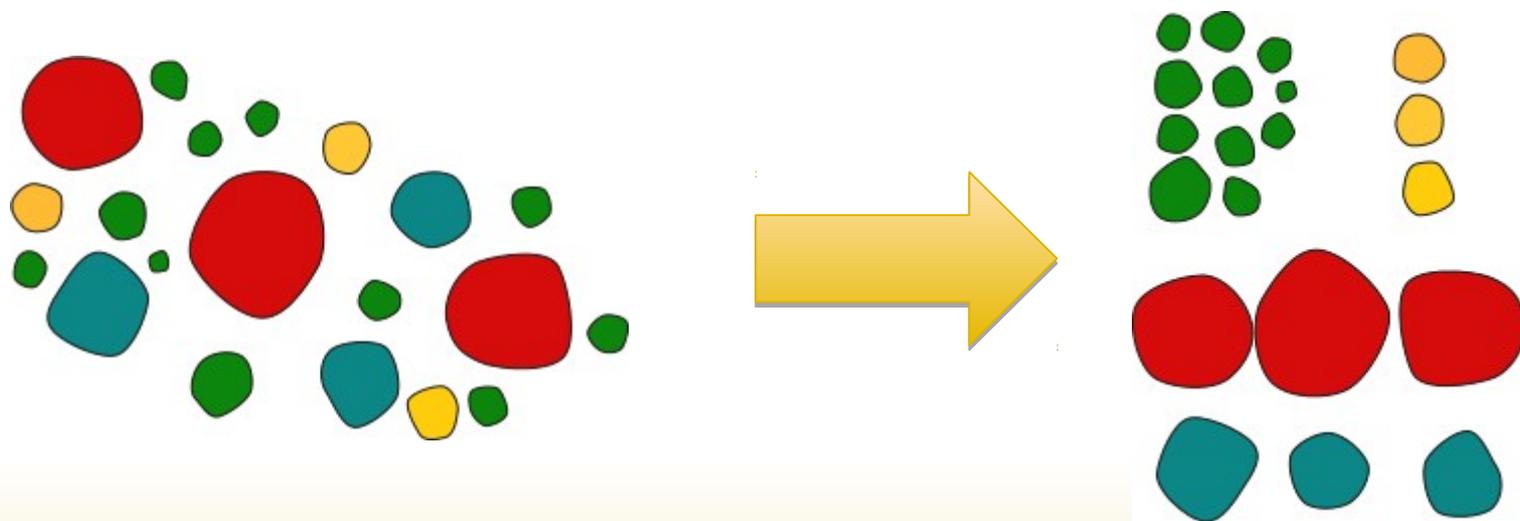
November 2015

Claire Nicklin



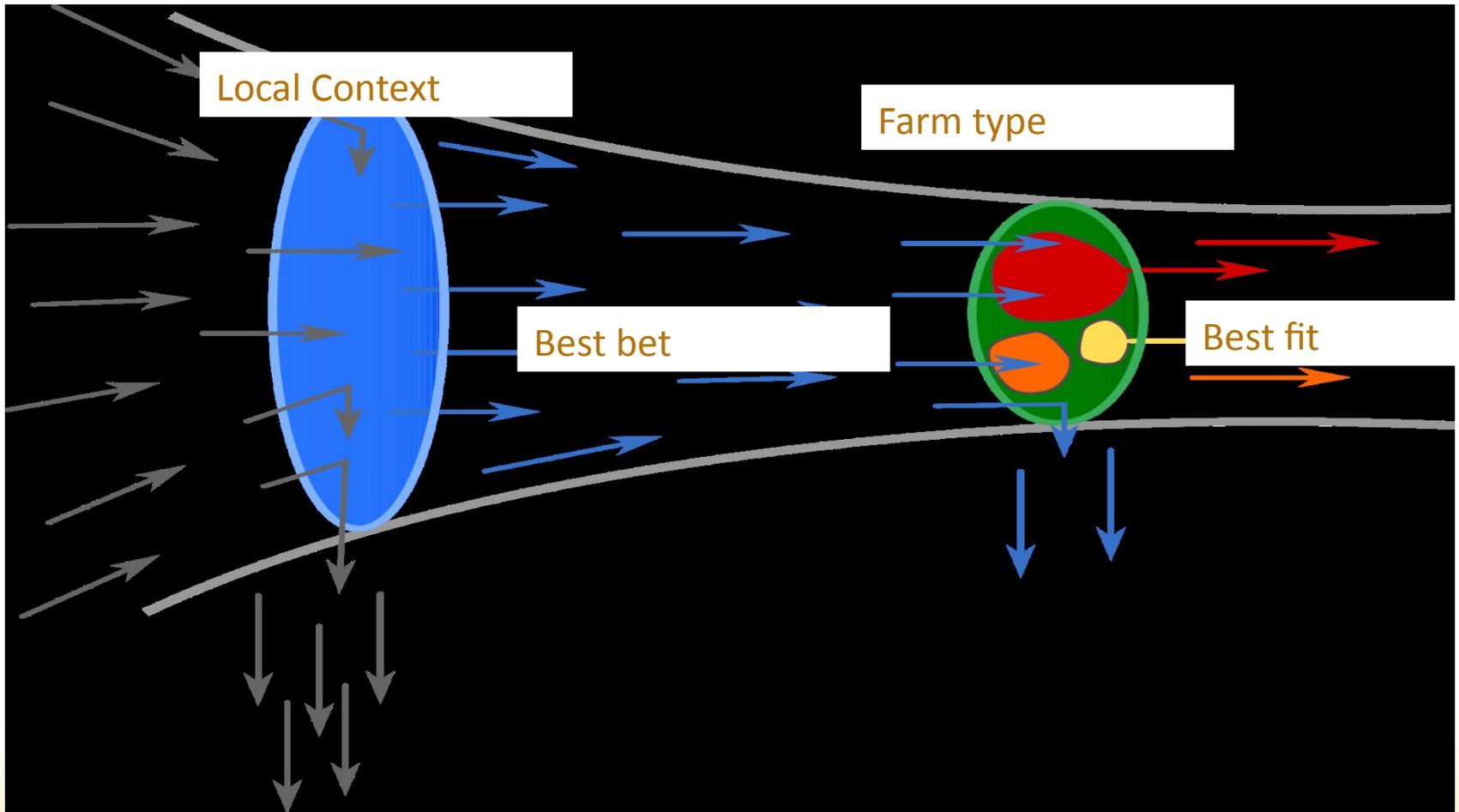
What are typologies?

- Groupings of farms/ households/ farmers/ communities/ networks



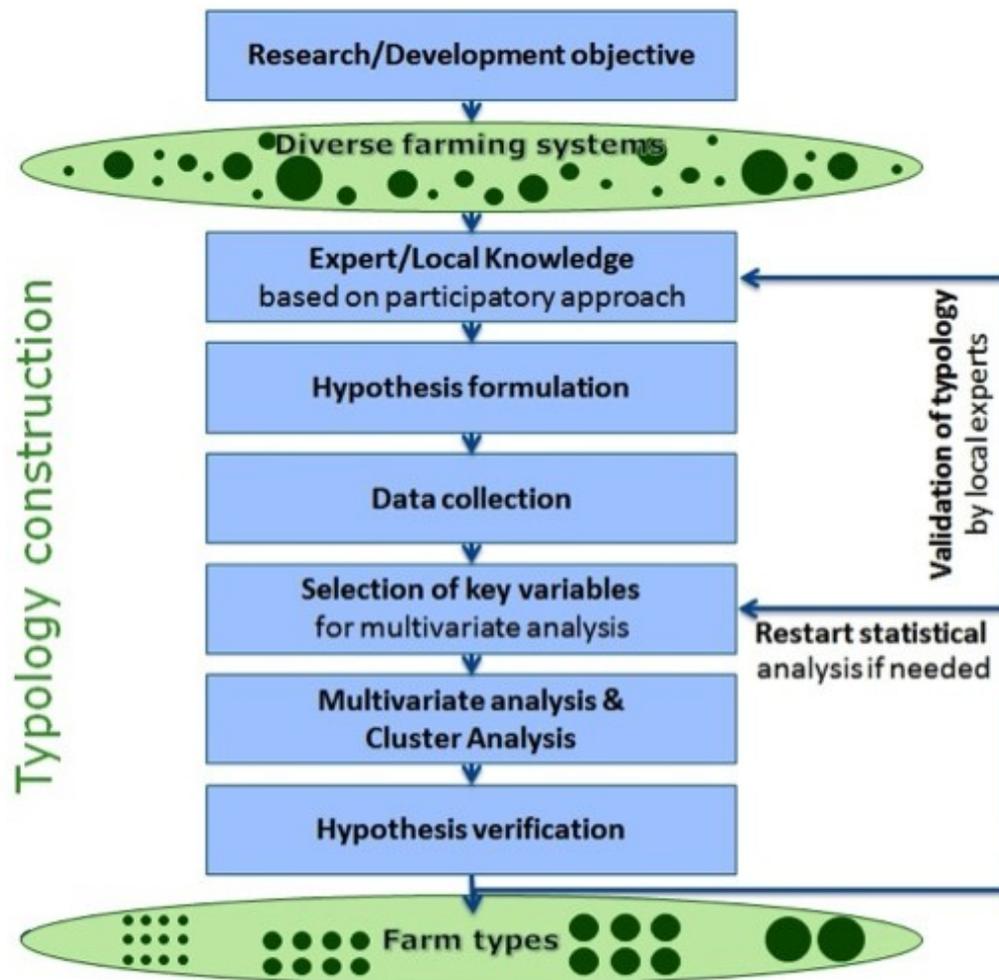
Why Typologies?

- If farmer research networks are really interested in getting more refined options for different kinds of contexts, they need tools to categorize the different contexts
- **1: Farmers that represent the social and biophysical diversity of their communities participate in the whole research process.**
- **2. Research is rigorous, democratized, and focused on understanding biophysical and social variation.**



How do you do Typologies?

- This is commonly done with surveys at the beginning of an intervention
- But can also be done with focus groups in a completely participatory way
- Or a combination of both



Source:

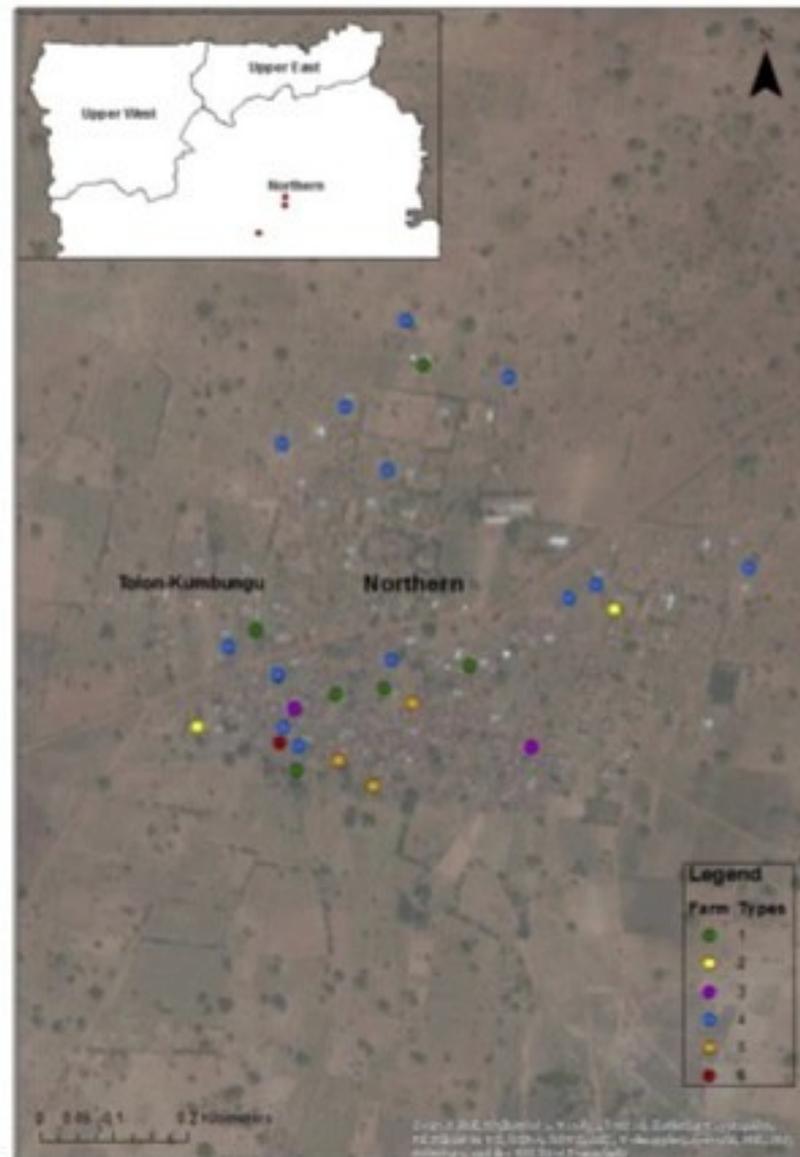
<http://humidtropics.cgiar.org/constructing-typologies-to-capt>



A: Farm types description

<i>Farm Types</i>	<i>Main characteristics</i>
1	Medium arable land area, largest household and animal herd + ample off-farm activities
2	Largest arable land area, high legume ratio, large animal herd + market oriented
3	Large arable land area, highest legume- and small ruminant ratio + most on-farm labour
4	Medium land area, small animal herd, high legume ratio, most hired labour + market oriented
5	Smallest arable land area, highest maize ratio, lowest legume ratio + lowest off-farm income
6	Small arable land area, smallest animal herd + most livestock sales

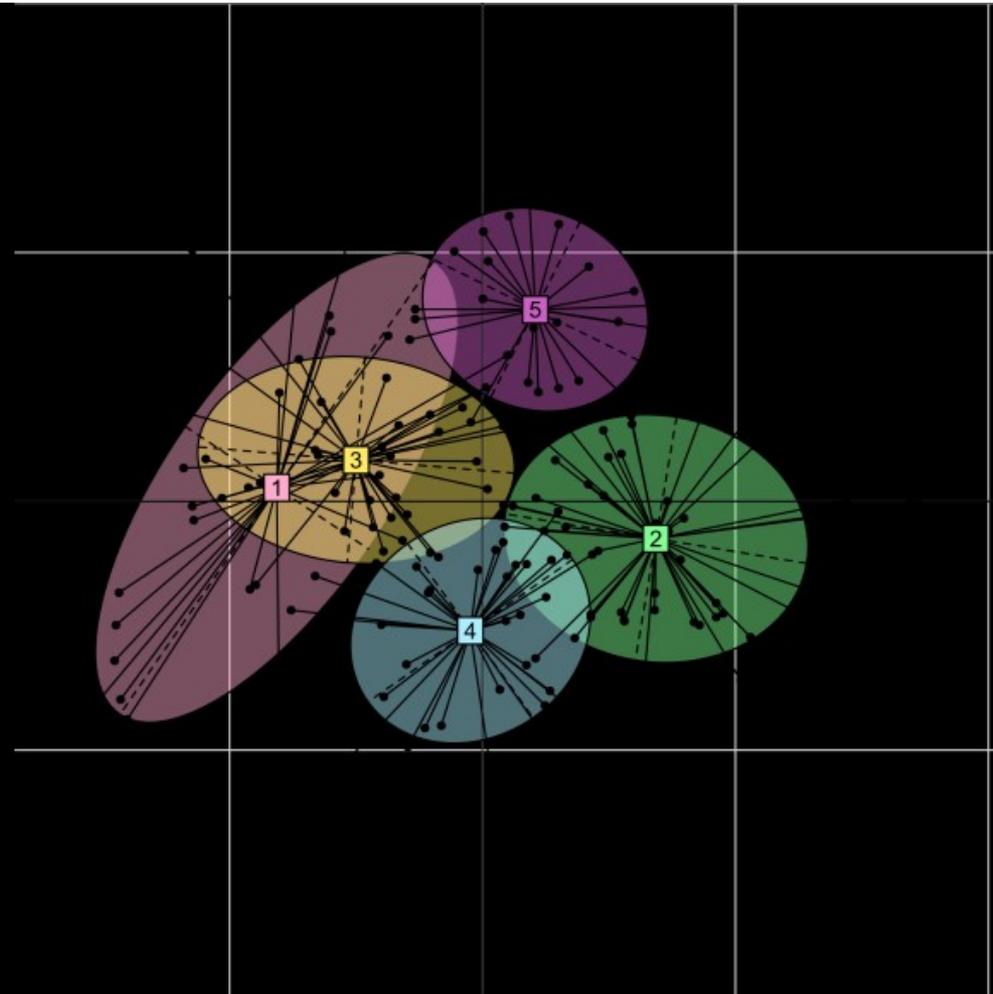
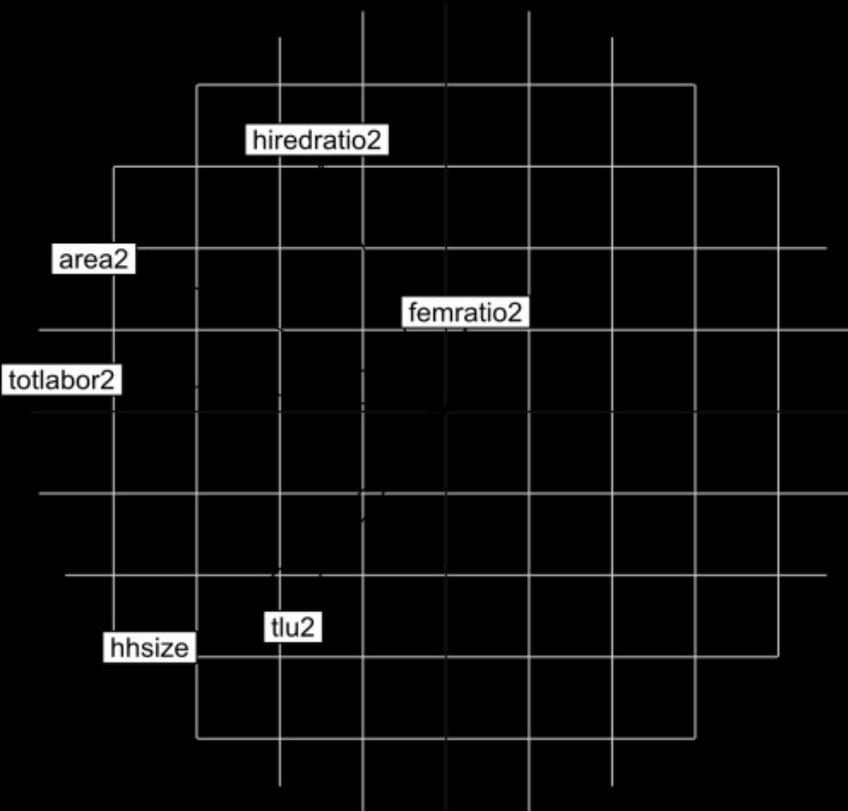
B: Spatial organization of the farm types



Type	Description
1	Low Resource Endowed, Most Labour for Land Preparation, Legume Growers, Most Food Insecure.
2	Low Resource Endowed, Most Labour for Weeding, Few Legumes Grown.
3	Medium Resource Endowed, Legume Growers, Highest Relative Animal Income.
4	Medium to High Resource Endowed, Highest Off-farm Income.
5	High Resource Endowed, High Crop and Animal Income.

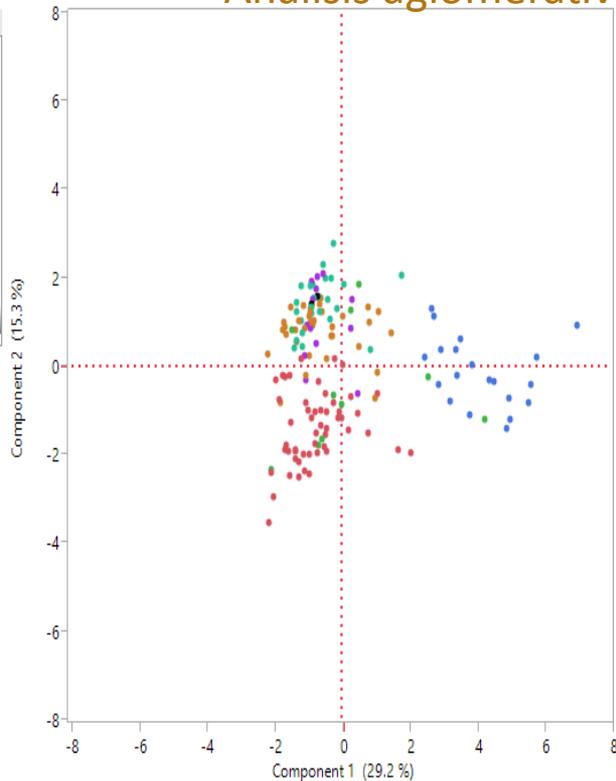
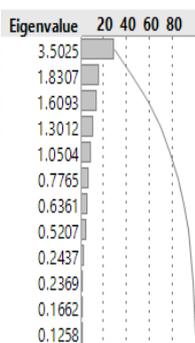
Typology with five farm types in Eastern Province, Zambia, to define entry-points for sustainable intensification. Constructed within the AfricaRISING project. Source: Timler et al. (2014).

Example of results from the Principal Component Analysis and the Hierarchical Clustering on 161 farms from Tanzania (

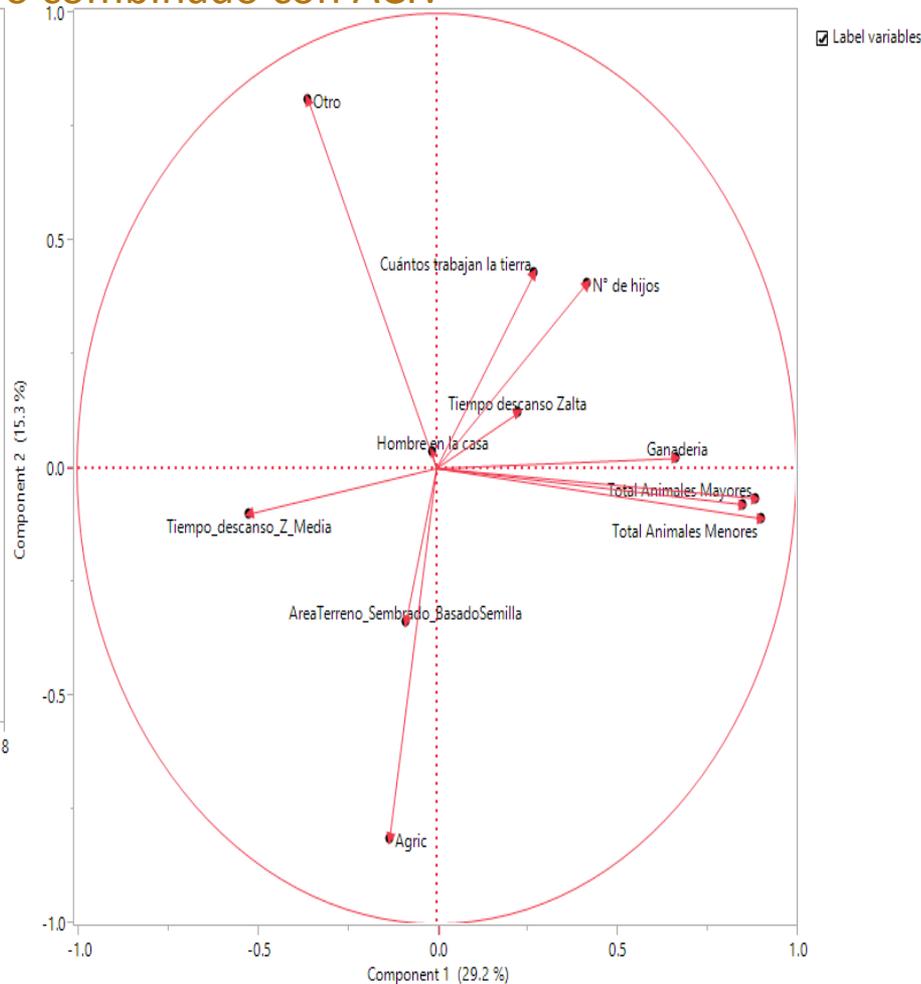


COLLABORATIVE CI PR

TH



Análisis aglomerativo combinado con ACP.



1. Dedicated to farming
2. No man in household
3. Livestock principle activity
4. Young families
5. 4,5,6 have high levels of “other activities
6. Group 5 has long fallows at mid-altitude zone (probably due to absence, not due to management style since a lot of

Typologies

FRN NGO (Kenya): Groups should be chosen in a way to represent the social and ecological heterogeneity present in a partner's core mandate area. In terms of group types, this would include an explicit mix of different types of groups (women's groups, youth groups, men's groups, mixed groups) and typologies of farmers making up the group members (in terms of agricultural orientation (food security, marketing, mixed, etc)).

typologies

- Is Saf agregating or using typologies?
- Wealth ranking as an indicator for typologies (facilitation matters)