

Agroecosystems analysis (AESA)

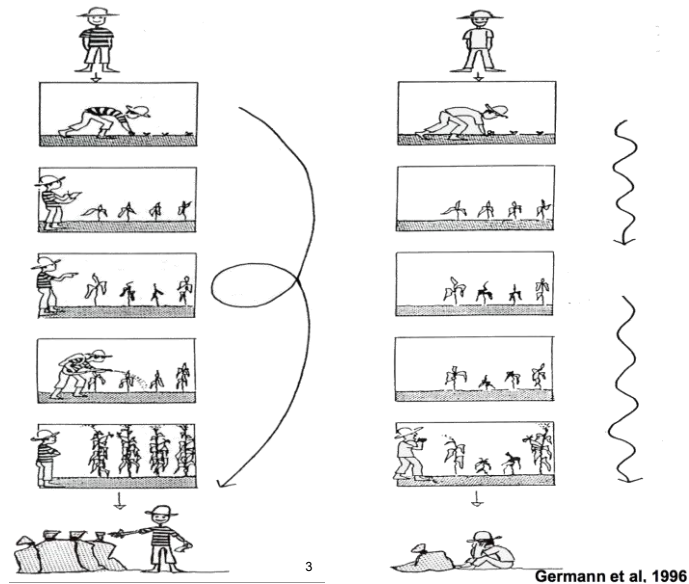
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What AESA? (Analysis Agroecosystems)

- The AESA is a regular and systematic monitoring in the field and practice of evaluation used in the PRC, and through AESA simple evaluation, farm, routine is conducted.
- The AESA involves the most essential practices of empowerment for farmers: systematic observation, discovery learning, critical analysis, confidence through the presentation and discussion, the collective decision-making, etc ..
- AESA is the basic engine CEP vehicle.

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regular monitoring of the importance for producers



This implies AESA?

- Regular visits (weekly) on the farm. Careful observation on crops and other factors.
- simple, systematic data collection for the evaluation of growth and analysis of experiments
- Analysis of the results of the field observations and the compilation of the report in a graphical presentation of reports and plenary discussions
- Critical evaluation and collective decision making

Three stages of the AESA

The AESA sessions consist of 3 parts:

- Taking AESA AESA
- Processing Introducing
- AESA

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Taking AESA

- Assigning subgroups according to the experimental plots Visit host field
-
- Observe plants, the environment and the interactions of ecosystems Take measures on the growth of target crops
-
- Save all observational data

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Sampling of plants

There are several ways to select samples:

- Random selection by throwing stones at the back
- plant predetermined count selection by predetermined steps within the scope
- selective selection of good people, medium and low performance

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Observations of the AESA The graph may include:

- The overall health of the plant crop growth
- stage Number of pest and beneficial
- insects

- Weeds and levels of disease

- Weather conditions Soil conditions
-

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General comments during taken of AESA

- Some members just before the start time and start working in the field **host**
 - ▶ Early morning the host field is full of discoveries and opportunities of learning. Not until the beginning of the meeting to allow members to follow before someone interferes. Learners once on the host AESA fields do not make general comments
- - ▶ Urge learners to comment on cultures prior to measurement.
- Learners neglect the fact of observing insects Use clear containers (transparent plastic box or bottle) for
 - ▶ each sub groups.
 - ▶ Ask learners to catch insects and put them in the container (Watch for pests)

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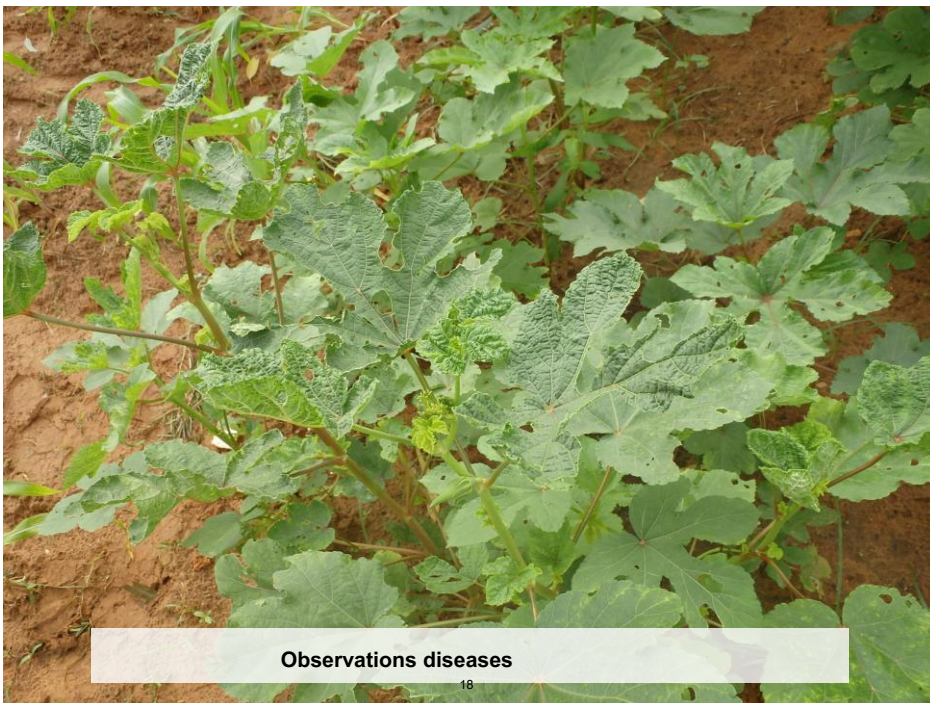
General Comment of the measures before AESA

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Observations of insect damage

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Observations diseases

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Observations diseases

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Parameter for AESA taken

- ■ Measurement of plant growth (height, number of leaves / branches, length / leaf width, circumference rods, etc.) Pests and friendly insects and their populations
- ■
- ■ Weeds and extended their diseases and their
- ■ severity Soil conditions Time
- ■
- ■
- ■ The particular overall health of the plant

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Why measure each time?

While following AESA, the farmer can skip the measurement of plants by giving excuses like:

- ■ "We can just observe plants, if the objective is monitoring" "We will measure the plant at the end to
- ■ assess growth"

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Objectives of the measure in the AESA

- The objective of measuring plants in AESA is to collect data to assess plant growth and to compare treatments. At the same time, the practice of measuring leads closest farmers crop than usual and make
- them even able to touch the plants. This also allows farmers to make a more detailed observation than a quick glance away. Measure is somewhat tedious way for farmers, but it is worth to be practiced.

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Measures plants



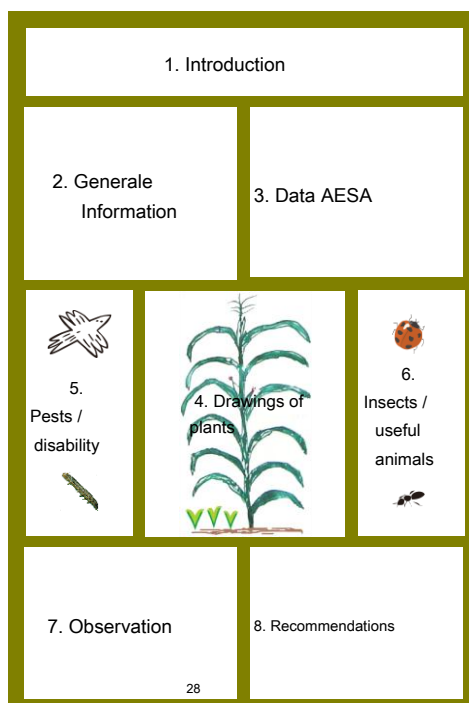
Weighing crop after observations and measurements

Treatment of AESA

- Analysis and compiles observation field data in an organized manner for presentation and plenary discussion.
- Treatment of AESA conducted in each subgroup.
- Incorporates the views of all the sub-group members including the illiterate.

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**Graph structure
of AESA**



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Preparation of Chart AESA

- ■ When much time is taken in the preparation because many writings,
 - ▶ Reduce the information to write on the cards of the AESA as the level of education of learners.
- ■ Participation illiterate
 - ▶ Give them the chance to make designs

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**Simple table
of AESA**

Nombre de CEP: _____	
Nom. de Sous-groupe: _____	Date de AAE: _____
Cultures: _____	Nb. de AAE: _____
Variétés: _____	Hauteur de plante: / cm
Non. de semaine: _____	Largeur de feuille: / cm
Depuis le semis	Nb. de fruits récoltés: /
	Rendement: kg/ kg

Parasites/infirmité:
 (2)
 (5)
 (3)

Insectes/ animaux utiles:
 (2)
 (8)
 (1)
 (36)

Observation:	Recommandations:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

A One way to capture the pests and diseases in AESA

- **Sample / drawing insects and their population**
 - ▶ Locate the left of the drawing of the plant
- **Sample / drawing beneficial insects and their population.**
 - ▶ Locate right of the design of the plant
- **Sample / drawing of a part of the affected disease and number**
 - ▶ Locate the left of the drawing of the plant
- **Sample / drawing of a non-affected portion by the disease and the number**
 - ▶ Locate right of the design of the plant

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(2)
 (5)
 (3)

Insectes/ animaux utiles:

(2)
 (8)
 (1)
 (36)

Observation:

_____ → _____

_____ → _____

_____ → _____

Recommandations:

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Treatment of AESA in each subgroup

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Facilitator in each subgroup

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"Recommendations" in Table AESA

- Each recommendation must come from an observation.
In other words, a recommendation should have an observation where it came from. The presenter must return a remark followed by a recommendation
- accordingly.
 - ▶ Observation 1 => Recommendation 1 Observation 2
 - ▶ => Recommendation 2

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AESA presentation

- Presentation of all subgroups Presentation
 - ▶
 - ▶ Comment & debate (Observation & Recommendations)
Commentary Vote of thanks animator
 - ▶
 - ▶
- General comments of the discussion facilitator in
- plenary and action plan (if necessary)

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for Empowerment

- Do not forget to thank the presenters.
 - ▶ Making various applause to thank them.
- Designate the next presenter of AESA turns in each subgroup.
 - ▶ The AESA is also a confidence building exercise for farmers. So the presenter of rotation of the AESA is very important (not always the same person).

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Important considerations for AESA

- Make AESA early morning
 - ▶ Most pests are nocturnal.
- Driving and present the same day
 - ▶ AESA is not only collect data but also the situation analysis and decision making

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conclusions

- The AESA improves farmers' capabilities:
 - ▶ Improving observation skills Developing the skill of holding data
 - ▶ in a simple and systematic ways Strengthening presentation skills and promote the exchange of experience between them
 - ▶ Elaborating discussions and encouraging collective competence of decision making
 - ▶

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