



# Participatory Governance towards Diffusion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA): Study from Northern Bangladesh

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## Introduction

Participatory governance popular since 1990;  
 Started formally as Common Interest Group (CIG);  
 Focus on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)  
 Research gap: Lacking of institutionalization  
 Framework: Institutional Analysis and Development Network Adjacent Action Situations (Ostrom, 2005; McGinnis, 2011)  
 Aims:  
 To explore factors affecting focal action situation  
 To determine the perception of process qualities

## Results: Institutional influences

Working rules	4 CIG as Four Cases			
	Giridhorpur	Rampur	Ramchandra-pur	Rajuria
Position	Leader and elites	All members	Leader and agent	All member
Choice	Influence of leader	Jointly choice	Influence of agent	Assist. of agent
Information	Information gap	Well informed	Information gap	Well informed
Aggregation	Lack of integration	Group consensus	Lack of integration	Group consensus
Pay-off	Validate by others, less incentives	Good planing design	Poor plan, very less incentives	Needs reflected in plan

## Methodology

Location: Biral Upazila under Dinajpur District in Bangladesh  
 Max Temp=38-41°C  
 Low rainfall, water scarcity

Research Design: Mixed with both qualitative and quantitative

Cases: 4 CIGs as for case

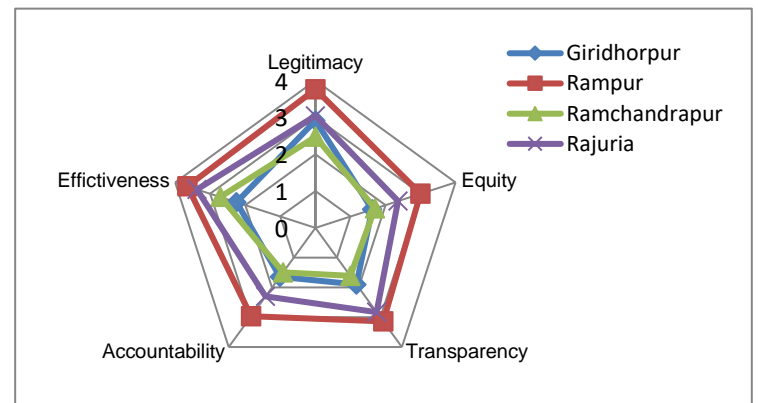
Data Collection:  
 Key Informant Interview  
 Focus Group Discussion  
 Observation  
 Closed form interview

5-Points Likert scale:  
 Against 4 indicators of each process qualities



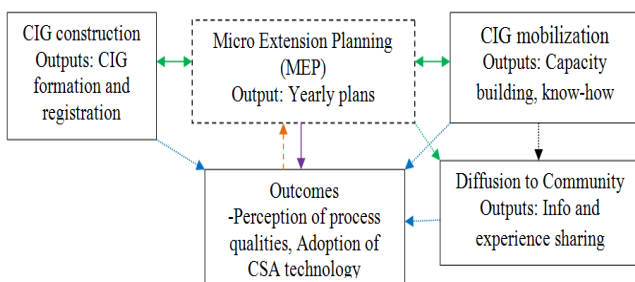
Study Area

## Results: Perceived process qualities



Legend: Mean value <2=low; 2-3=Medium; >3=High

## Results: Action Situations



[Dashed box] = Focal Action Situation i.e. MEP

### Contextual factors

Biophysical factors: water stress, insect-disease attacks, less organic matter are considered;

Community attributes: reciprocity, trust and mutual understanding affect the decision plan

## Conclusions

Both biophysical and community attributes are important for CSA choice decision and planning.

Institutional factors like information and aggregation rules are crucial for planning for diffusion of CSA.

Legitimacy and effectiveness are medium to high for all cases; but equity, transparency and accountability are low in two cases that should overcome.

It should be disseminated context-based CSA technologies and further research could be taken in diverse contexts.

## References

Ostrom, E. 2005. *Understanding Institutional Diversity*, New Jersey, Princeton.

McGinnis, M.D. 2011. Networks of Adjacent Action Situations in Polycentric Governance. *The Policy Studies Journal*, 39(1), 51-78.



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