

Evidences

Study #3083

Projects:

- P1596
- P264

Part I: Public communications

Type: OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

Status: Completed

Year: 2019

Title: Climate-Smart Village approach mainstreamed in the Philippines, Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia

Short outcome/impact statement:

The CSV approach is mainstreamed national programs in the Philippines and Vietnam, and in new projects in Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia. To date, the CSV approach has been used in 33 sites. It is integrated into the Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture(Philippines), the Nong Thon Moi program(Vietnam), Myanmar CSA Strategy, IDRC-funded project in Myanmar, ADB project in Cambodia, and the WFP project in Laos. Furthermore, the ASEAN-CRN, SEARCA, and other partners and donors are also supporting its scaling.

Outcome story for communications use:

The Climate-Smart Village(CSV) approach is now being mainstreamed in key national programs and in several international organizations and donors projects in Southeast Asia. From the original 6 CSV, there are now 33 CSVs in the Philippines, Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia.

The Philippines adopted the CSV approach for its Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture(AMIA), the government's flagship program to integrate climate resilience into the agriculture sector. As of 2019, the Philippines has now established 21 AMIA Villages with more planned for integration in various agriculture programs.

In Vietnam, the New Rural Development(NRD) program, Nong Thon Moi(NTM) adopted the CSV approach for implementation in its one-commune-one product program. It has allocated USD100,000 to establish two sites in Yen Bai Province with the Vietnam Ireland Bilateral Education Exchange(VIBE), allocating another USD227,00 for evidence-based research on CSA T&Ps for sustainable environmental landscapes. The NTM plans to launch five additional sites in Yen Bai in 2020. The COALESCE project has USD378,000 to strengthen the climate resilience of rural communities. Both VIBE and the COALESCE project are funded by Irish Aid and involve the National University of Ireland Galway.

In Myanmar, the Myanmar CSA strategy provides the framework for the establishment of CSVs in Myanmar. This has guided the USD500,000 CSV project implemented by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction(IIRR) and funded by the International Development Research Centre(IDRC) that established four CSVs.

In Laos, the World Food Programme(WFP) is currently establishing 5 CSVs in Phongsali Province to enhance the implementation of its Strategic Support for Food Security and Nutrition Project. This is an outcome of the 2 existing CSVs in Laos.

The Asian Development Bank(ADB)-funded Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project (with USD19M budget) covering 37 villages in Cambodia is adopting the CSV approach through IIRR to transform these villages and serve as learning sites on climate-resilient sustainable forest ecosystems management.

Furthermore, IDRC is further investing USD600,000 to investigate the effectiveness of CSVs in Myanmar, the Philippines, and Cambodia to explore the economic empowerment, social inclusion and gender outcomes from CSA-based interventions in CSVs across the three countries.

To support the CSV scaling, roving workshops have been organized and CSV establishment guides have been developed. Past roving workshops involved 135 participants from 2015-2018. In 2019, the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture(SEARCA) and the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN CRN) are now also engaged in scaling the CSV in Southeast Asia.

Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:

- <https://tinyurl.com/y52neqel>
- <https://tinyurl.com/sq2qn7e>
- <https://tinyurl.com/typ7vkd>

Part II: CGIAR system level reporting

Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies : Yes

Policies contribution:

- 320 - Memorandum of Understanding(MOU) between the National Coordination Office of the National Target Program on the New Rural Development and the CGIAR Centers operating in Vietnam
- 318 - Myanmar Climate-Smart Agriculture Strategy (MCSAS)

Level of maturity of change reported: Level 2

Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-IDs:

- Conducive environment for managing shocks and vulnerability, as evidenced in rapid response mechanisms

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Yes

SRF 2022/2030 targets:

- Increased rate of yield for major food staples from current 1%/year
- # of people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty

Comment: <Not Defined>

Geographic scope:

- Regional

Region(s):

- South-Eastern Asia

Comments: <Not Defined>

Key Contributors:

Contributing CRPs/Platforms: <Not Defined>

Contributing Flagships:

- FP2: Climate-Smart Technologies and Practices

Contributing Regional programs:

- SEA: Southeast Asia

Contributing external partners:

- NOMAFSI - Northern Mountainous Agriculture and Forestry Science Institute
- NAFRI - National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute

CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:

The CSV is a participatory research for development approach that aims to identify the best context-specific technologies and approaches in agriculture. Through this approach, CCAFS SEA has built research-oriented knowledge base on the interrelated issues of climate change, agriculture, and food security. To scale it, we have developed a roving workshop that is helping provide actual hands and visual experiences about CSA and CSV to community leaders and prospective implementors. We have also developed a simplified guide on establishing CSVs, translated in local languages.

Innovations:

- 1093 - Climate-Smart Village roving workshop as a farmer-to-farmer learning platform
- 1092 - 8 Guide steps for setting up a Climate-Smart Village in South east Asia (Multi-language)

Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:

National programs and international organizations and donors are now mainstreaming and investing in the Climate-Smart Village (CSV) approach in Southeast Asia. From the original 6 CSV, there are now 33 CSVs.

The Philippines adopted the CSV approach for its Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture (AMIA), the government's flagship program to integrate climate resilience into the agriculture sector(1,2). As of 2019, the Philippines has now established 21 AMIA Villages (3) with more planned.

In Vietnam, the New Rural Development program, Nong Thon Moi allocated USD100,000 to establish two sites in Yen Bai Province with the Vietnam Ireland Bilateral Education Exchange (VIBE), which has another USD227,00 for evidence-based research on CSA T&Ps for sustainable environmental landscapes (4). The Nong Thon Moi plans to launch more than five additional sites in Yen Bai in 2020 (5). The COALESCE project, also based on the CSV approach, will have USD378,000 to strengthen the climate resilience of rural communities (6). Both VIBE and the COALESCE project are funded by Irish Aid and will involve the National University of Ireland Galway.

In Myanmar, the Myanmar CSA strategy provides the framework for the establishment of CSVs in Myanmar(7). This has guided the USD500,000 CSV project implemented by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction(IIRR) and funded by the International Development Research Centre(IDRC) that established four CSVs(8,9).

In Laos, the World Food Programme(WFP) is currently establishing five CSVs in Phongsali Province to enhance the implementation of its Strategic Support for Food Security and Nutrition Project (10). This is an outcome of the 2 existing CSVs in Laos.

The Asian Development Bank(ADB)-funded Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project (with USD19M budget) covering 37 villages in Cambodia is adopting the CSV approach through IIRR to transform these villages and serve as learning sites on climate-resilient sustainable forest ecosystems management(11).

Furthermore, IDRC is further investing USD600,000 to investigate the effectiveness of CSVs in Myanmar, the Philippines, and Cambodia. Specifically, this initiative will explore the economic empowerment, social inclusion and gender outcomes from CSA-based interventions in CSVs across the three countries(12).

To support the CSV scaling, roving workshops have been organized and CSV establishment guides have been developed. Past roving workshops involved 135 participants from 2015-2018 (13). In 2019, the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) and the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN CRN) are now also engaged in scaling the CSV in Southeast Asia(14).

References cited:

- 1 Brief: Pathways to Attaining a Food Secure Philippines Through a Competitive and Climate-Resilient Agri-Fisheries Sector
https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/106789/http://Pathways_Brief.pdf
- 2 Brief: Fostering local adaptation platforms for agriculture: How context specific climate-smart villages (CSVs) can relate to local adaptation efforts
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/106785/Policy%20Brief.pdf>
- 3 Brief: The AMIA Experience: Supporting local actions for Climate Resilient Agriculture
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/106787/Synthesis%20Brief.pdf>
- 4 Memorandum of Understanding: Memorandum of Understanding between National Coordination Office (NCO) of the National Target Program on New Rural Development (NTP-NRD) and the CGIAR Centers Operating in Vietnam <https://tinyurl.com/vnh28hc>
5. As per comm with Dr. Bui Le Vinh, VIBE project coordinator in Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA)
6. As per comm with Dr. Bui Le Vinh, VNUA
- 7 Working Paper: Documenting the application of the Myanmar Climate-Smart Agriculture Strategy
<https://tinyurl.com/reuyjf4>
- 8 Grant Agreement: IIRR-IDRC Grant Agreement.
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1MXNkWt1OLdJuvz19fhZSDtRqPH8ZskUM>
- 9 Memorandum of Understanding: Department of Agriculture Research-Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qfSWhljeBmu6kIttWhrTHRAhUGM8baZj/view>
- 10 Partnership Agreement: Partnership Agreement between the World Food Programme, Lao PDR and the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction.
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xvldjECaZmRaWUgACLuCaLI7aLNr9_0C/view
- 11 News: ADB, Cambodia Sign New Grant to Enhance Climate Change Resilience.
<https://tinyurl.com/ws86gpre>
- 12 9. Email correspondence: Email between IIRR and IDRC.
https://drive.google.com/file/d/18HZpKXD2BYT_euczC4tnmGbSwO_UuIq7/view
- 13 Working Paper: Evaluation of climate-smart village roving workshop as a farmer-to-farmer learning platform <https://tinyurl.com/r8ymw8c>
- 14 Workshop report: Establishing Climate-Smart Villages in the ASEAN Region to Improve Food Security and Resiliency in Local Communities <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/106893>

Quantification: <Not Defined>

Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:**Gender relevance:** 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **Gender** relevance: CSVs have become real life laboratories for gender-sensitive CSA technologies and approaches. In Southeast Asia, several gender-focus CSA initiatives were successfully implemented, such as the agro-climate information services for women and ethnic minority farmers in My Loi CSV and the small-scale native pig production led by the women's group in Guinayangan CSV. Women were also prioritized to participate in the CSV roving workshops.

Youth relevance: 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **Youth** relevance: Southeast Asian CSVs provided platforms for the youth to participate in community-based climate actions. For instance, in Vietnam, the Youth Union were tapped as key partner organizations in various CSV-based activities. Youth groups are also tapped in the communication and engagement activities, like in the conduct of Photovoice in Ma, My Loi, and Phailom CSVs. Selected young farmers were also able to participate in CSV roving workshops.

CapDev relevance: 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **CapDev** relevance: CCAFS implemented a number of CSV-based researches and capacity building activities. The farmers in the seven CSVs in Southeast Asia were trained to test and evaluate the different CSA T&Ps, like agroforestry, AWD, vermiculture, ecological engineering, etc. They were also trained used various CCAFS approaches, such as participatory-land-use-planning, Community-Innovation-Fund, Photovoice, and participatory varietal selection, among others. CSVs also served as go-to sites for policy makers and other farmers for learning CSA. Using experiential learning methodologies, CCAFS conducted roving workshops from 2015 to 2019, participated by almost 200 farmers, key officials, researchers and extension workers from the different Southeast Asian countries.

Climate Change relevance: 2 - Principal

Describe main achievements with specific **Climate Change** relevance: The CSVs in the region served as models of climate-resilient communities and field laboratories of CSA T&Ps. The successful implementation of CSVs in Southeast Asia influenced policies and investments promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation at the community level. The CSV approach has not only empowered local communities but also made smallholder farmers productive and more resilient against climate change.

Other cross-cutting dimensions: No**Other cross-cutting dimensions description:** <Not Defined>**Outcome Impact Case Report link:** [Study #3083](#)**Contact person:**

Leocadio Sebastian
CCAFS RPL Southeast Asia
l.sebastian@irri.org