STRENGTHENING AGRO-ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND BUILDING RESILIENCE IN CLIMATE SMART VILLAGES

Locations  Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam

Dates  01-01-2015 - Ongoing

Summary  Climate change encourages new and existing pests and diseases to spread and makes management more difficult. This programme addresses this and aims to build resilience of the communities to pests and diseases and their management. It is operating in selected villages in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The interventions feature innovative participatory and climate-adaptive agricultural practices to enrich and restore agro-ecosystem health, manage crop pests and diseases, and improve livelihoods.
Results so far

The CABI team achieved the following outputs in the climate smart villages:

**Tra Hat:**

Staff from the Vietnamese Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) were trained as plant health advisors to manage plant clinics on a regular basis. So far, one plant clinic is in operation.

We have also trained local agricultural extension staff on fruit fly management. And trained farmers in ecological engineering and setting up field trials.

In addition, we carried out a post intervention survey.

**Rohal Sourng:**

Staff from the Provincial General Directorate of Agriculture (PGDA) along with local extension workers were trained as plant health advisors to manage plant clinics on a regular basis.

The team also performed capacity building activities and built awareness of key pests and diseases and careful pesticide management.

So far, one plant clinic is in operation.

**Ekxang:**

Staff from the District Agriculture and Forestry Office (DAFO), Laos have been trained as plant health advisors. The curriculum included:

- Diagnosing plant pests and diseases
- Establishing and operating a plant clinic
- Safely using pesticides including what clothing should be worn
- Sharing experiences on managing climatic extremes

One plant clinic is also in operation here.

The project has created a lot of interest because of its approach to managing pests and diseases. Through our work, we are building capacity and competency in the region and providing an innovative platform for information delivery via plant clinics. We also introduced safety measures on the use of ‘hard pesticides’ (those that stay in the pest and move through the food chain and generally WHO classified class II and some class III pesticides). The project will continue to build on these achievements with the support of local and international partners.

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**Donors**
The CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)

**Partners**
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https://site.cabi.org/what-we-do/projects