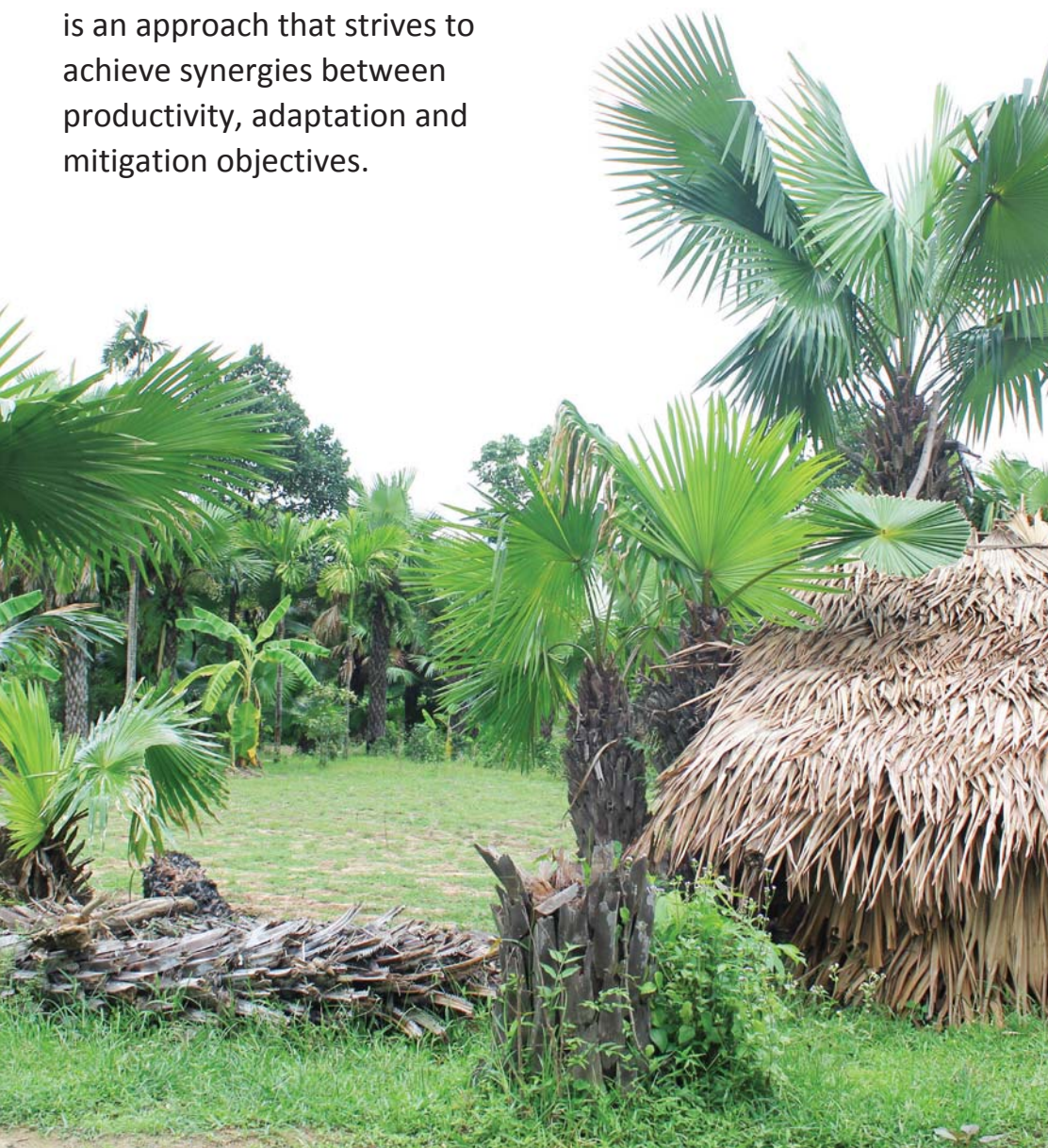


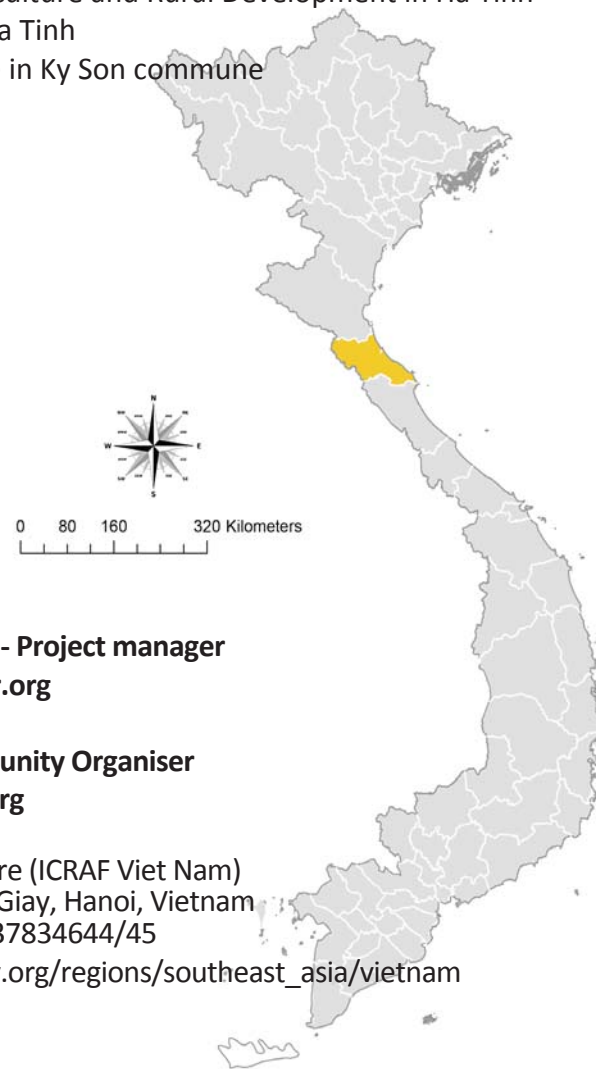
## Climate Smart Agriculture

is an approach that strives to achieve synergies between productivity, adaptation and mitigation objectives.



## PARTNERS

- World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF Vietnam)
- CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)
- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Ha Tinh
- Farmers' Union in Ha Tinh
- People's Committee in Ky Son commune



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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON  
Climate Change,  
Agriculture and  
Food Security



# CSV

Climate-Smart Village



My Loi Climate-Smart Village in Ky Son commune,  
Ky Anh district, Ha Tinh province  
(2015-2018)



ISSUES

My Loi village in Ky Son commune, Ky Anh district, Ha Tinh province represents upland agroecosystems typical for central Vietnam. Farming systems are mainly monocultures of upland crops (cassava, peanut) and short-term timber-tree rotations (acacia).

Livelihoods are exposed to water and temperature stresses (droughts, floods, hot spells, cold snaps), three types of strong winds/storms and impacts thereof nearly all year round. The impacts of extreme weather events and an increasingly variable climate is putting farmers' livelihoods at risk.

To ensure food security, climatic stress and promote climate change mitigation co-benefits, the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), in collaboration with national partners, is partnering with rural communities to develop Climate-Smart Villages as models of local actions.

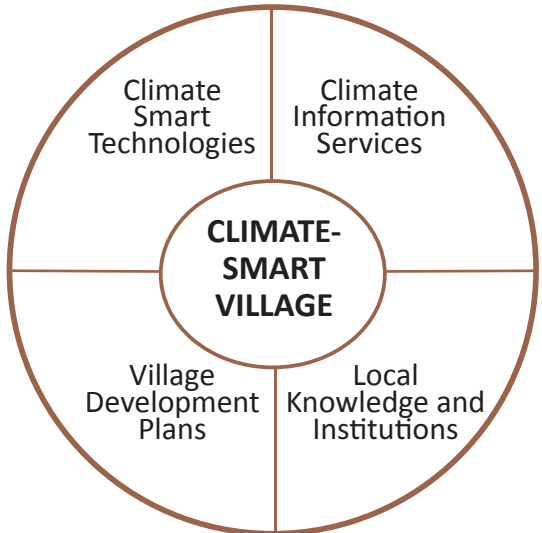


OBJECTIVES

- Document existing climate-smart technologies/farming systems and suggest sustainable climate-smart improvements and diversification into higher-value crops.
- Capacity development and awareness-raising of local partners and the public on climate change, food security (especially nutrition and food safety), and adapted farming practices.

APPROACHES

- Baseline surveys;
- Stakeholders mapping;
- Capacity development;
- Awareness-raising activities;
- Farmer interest groups;
- Gender strengthening activities;
- Document climate-smart technologies and practices;
- Landscape modelling;
- Land use planning;
- Scaling of climate-smart practises.



Components of a Climate-Smart Village



EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Farmers' Union are able to evaluate of 'climate-smartness' of their demonstration models and scale out.

Working closely with Farmers' Union and agriculture extension will benefit farmers through reduced losses (yield or income) due to weather impacts, by adapted farming practices.

'Climate-smart' land use planning.

We aim to identify 'climate-smart' activities and options suitable for all type of households. We aim for equal gender access in all project activities by (i) finding out reasons for gender disproportions, (ii) adjusting time, locations or approaches for meetings. Where relevant, all data will be gender-disaggregated.

Through local nutrition awareness campaigns in schools, markets and at health stations we expect to inform about malnutrition and food management.

