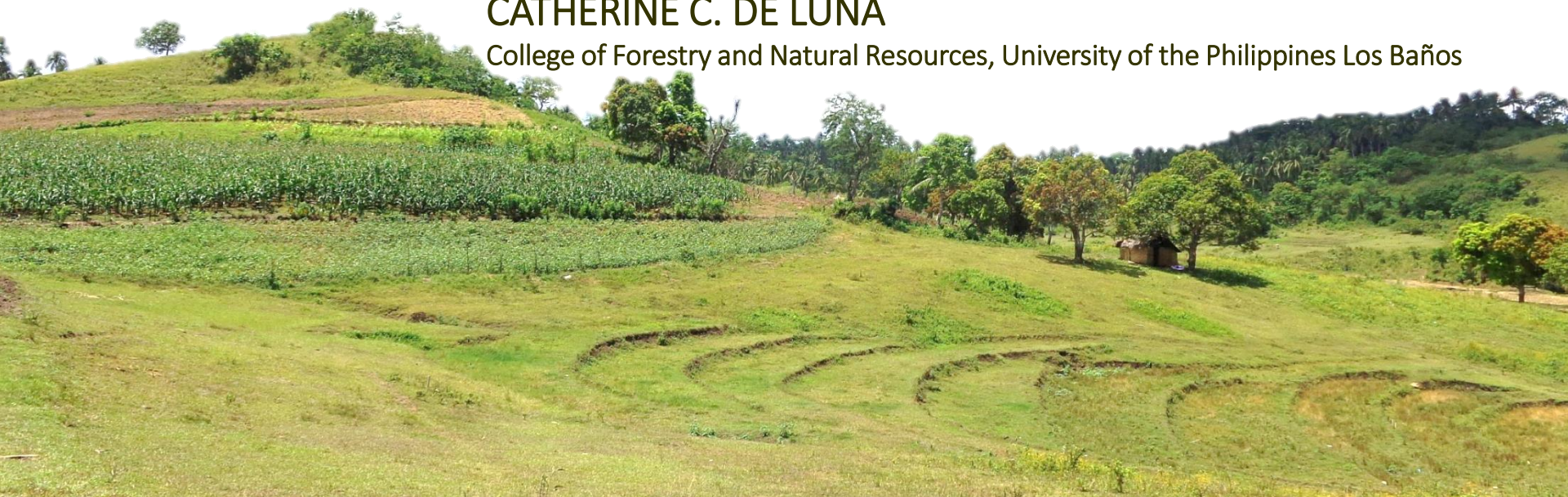


Protecting the Land and Feeding the Poor Through the Conservation Farming Villages (CFV) Approach



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The CFV Approach

Conservation Farming Village



Goal of CFV

Implement a comprehensive strategy to promote sustainability and resilience of upland communities through:

- adaptive farming systems and practices
- *diversified livelihoods*
- enhanced agricultural productivity
- *environmental security*

CFV

1

**Empowers
farmers
as stewards of
sloping land
resources**

2

**Taps active
leadership of
LGUs (and
other
stakeholders)**

3

**Technical
assistance by
state
universities or
colleges**

CFV

1

**Empowers
farmers
as stewards of
sloping land
resources**

Enhancing skills and knowledge

Transforming hearts, mindsets and practices

Building trust, self-confidence and respect

Nurturing care and compassion for others and
environment

CFV

1

**Empowers
farmers
as stewards of
sloping land
resources**

2

**Taps active
leadership of
LGUs (and
other
stakeholders)**

3

**Technical
assistance by
state
universities or
colleges**

CFV

2

**Taps active
leadership of
LGUs (and
other
stakeholders)**

Focused policies and programs

Enhancing skills and knowledge on upland
development

Transforming hearts, mindsets and practices

Nurturing care and compassion for upland
communities

CFV

1

**Empowers
farmers
as stewards of
sloping land
resources**

2

**Taps active
leadership of
LGUs (and
other
stakeholders)**

3

**Technical
assistance by
state
universities or
colleges**

CFV

3

**Technical
assistance by
state
universities or
colleges**

Training and capacity building

Research and development

Knowledge management

Facilitation of network and alliance building

Implementation Strategy

Organization of Project Team

Identification of Farmer Volunteers

Training and Organization of FVs

Establishment of S&T Based Model Farms

Participatory Knowledge Management

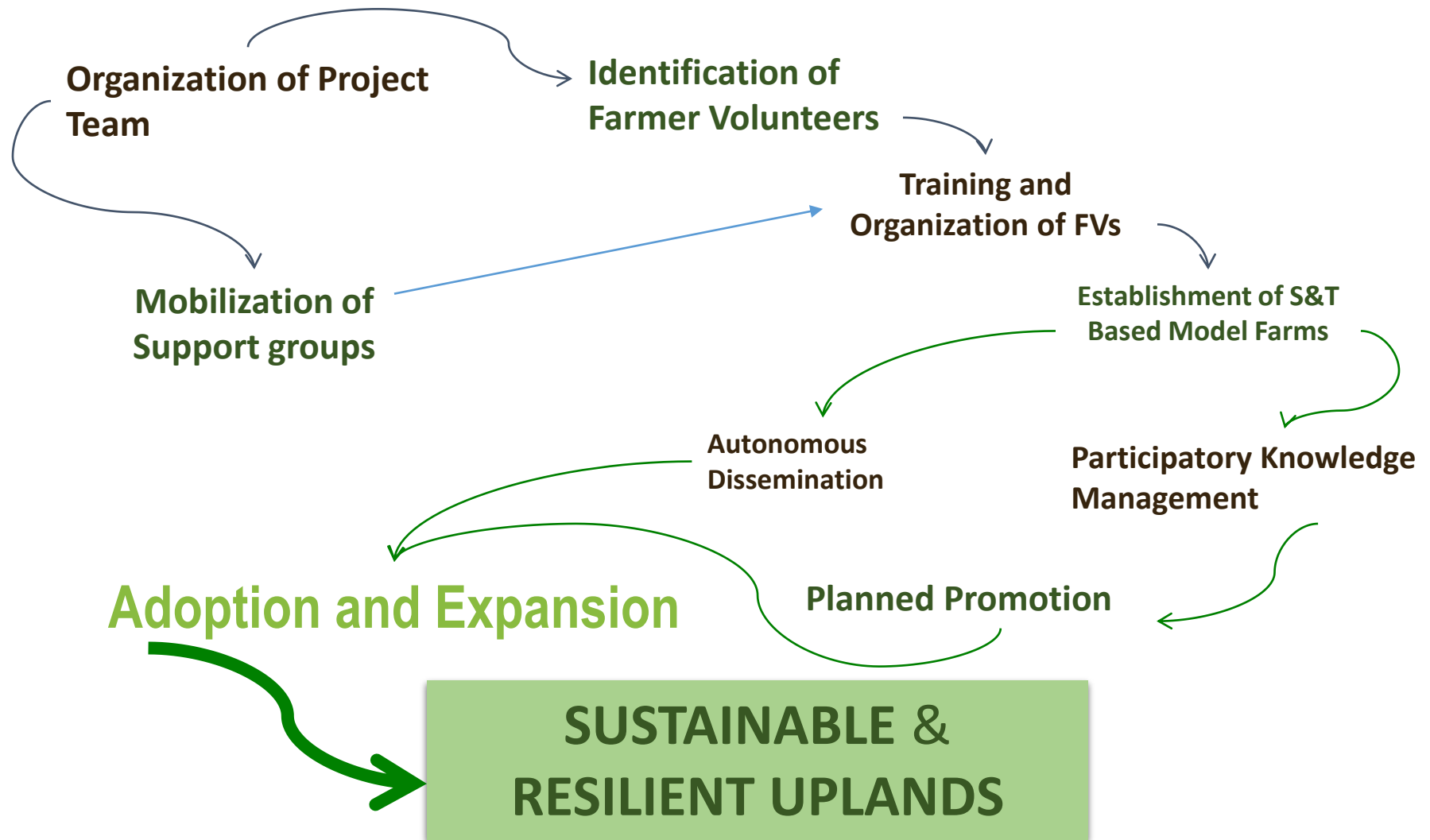
Autonomous Dissemination

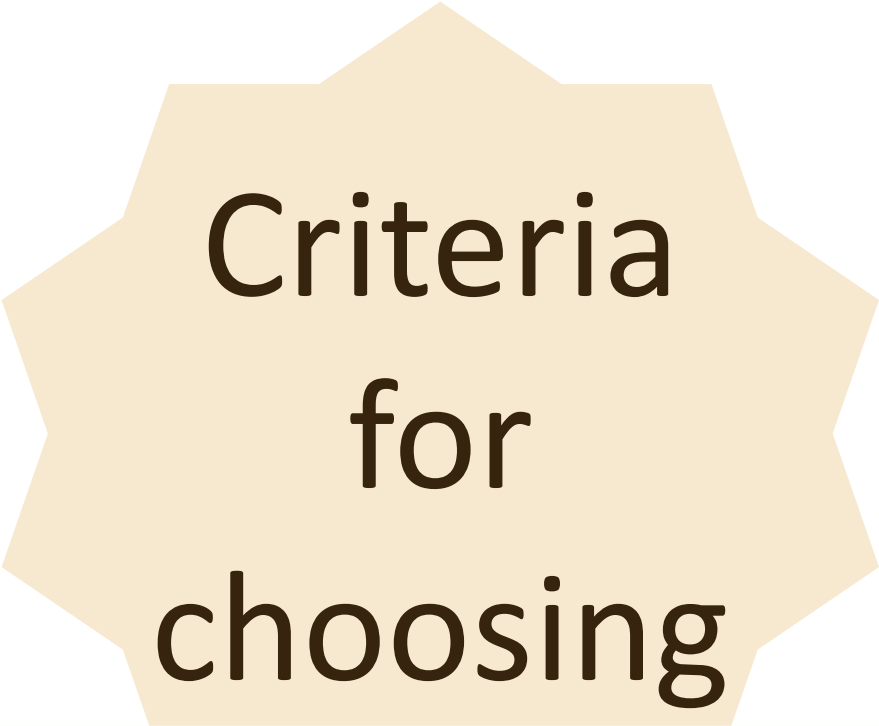
Planned Promotion

Mobilization of Support groups

Adoption and Expansion

**SUSTAINABLE &
RESILIENT UPLANDS**





Criteria
for
choosing



CFVs and Farmers

Criteria: CFV

* Is an upland barangay

* Area has problem on soil erosion

* Is within a critical watershed

* Has LGU that is supportive of the proposed technological interventions and is willing to support and assist in the implementation of CFV project

* Few or nonexistent national programs have been implemented in the area

Criteria: Farmers

* has a farm that is generally sloping, accessible, and easy for other farmers to view

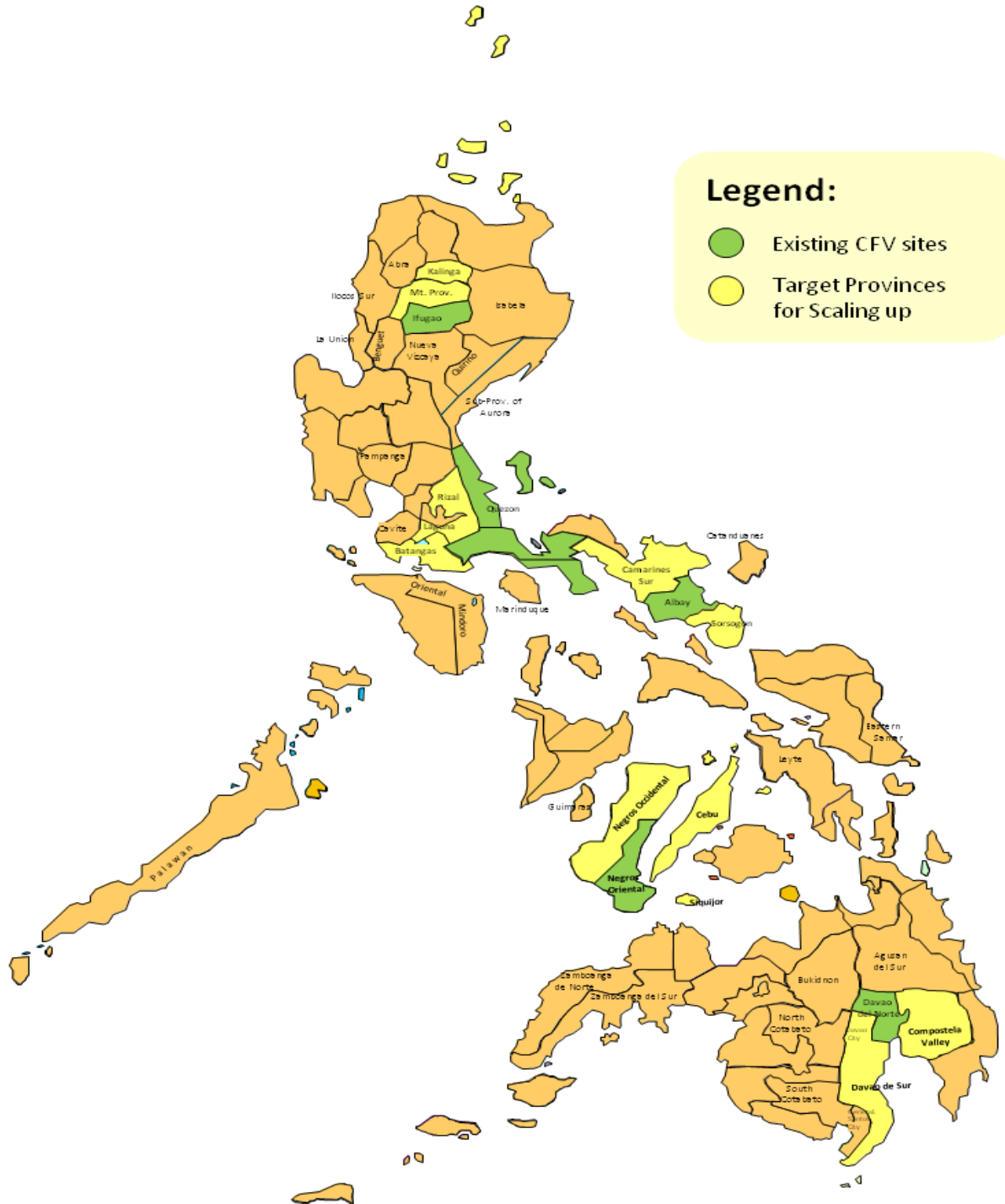
* has strong leadership skills

* is willing to have the farm developed using conservation farming technology during and after the project duration

* is eager to learn

* is committed to be trained and thereafter, train other farmers on the farm technology learned

* has good moral character



CFV Sites

in the Philippines



Outcomes



Conservation Farming Villages



Shift from

Monocropping

to integrated
farming system

Sloping Land Management Technologies	IFUGAO Alfonso Lista	QUEZON Gen. Nakar	ALBAY Ligao City	NEGROS ORIENTAL La Libertad	DAVAO DEL NORTE Panabo City	TOTAL
Farmer Volunteers						
Hedgerows Planting	17	15	15	40	15	102
Mulching	12	15	6	2	0	35
Rock walls	1	0	1	5	0	7
Multi story agroforestry	0	4	4	40	0	48
Composting	17	15	15	20	0	67
Crop diversification	17					17
Crop rotation	17			0	0	17
Farmer Adopters						
Hedgerows Planting	9	4		116	90	219
Mulching	0	15		0	0	15
Rock walls	0	0		8	0	8
Multi story agroforestry	0	0		193	0	193
Composting	9	0		33	0	42
Crop diversification	9	0			0	9

- Mr. Rolando Biñan's Farm in Brgy. Oma-Oma





2012



Increased

Income

Farm productivity (0.5 ha) and net annual income of Veronica Yuson before and after employing Conservation Farming practices

Without Conservation Farming practices			With Conservation Farming practices		
Crops	Harvest (kg)	Net income (PHP)	crops	Harvest (kg)	Net income (PHP)
Coconut (copra)	750*	5495	Coconut (copra)	750*	5495
			Upland rice	350	8,500
			Peanut	288	3,180
			Pineapple	110	875
			Ginger	150	16,050
			String beans	160	875
			Root crops	45	-150
TOTAL		5,495 (USD104)	TOTAL		34,825 (USD657)

CFV Albay project report (2012)

533.76% increase in income

Table 2. Income (PhP) of the FVs and FAs from the CFV sites after adoption of CFV

Parameters	Albay		Ifugao		Quezon		Negros Oriental		Davao del Norte		TOTAL	
	FV	FA	FV	FA	FV	FA	FV	FA	FV	FA	FV	FA
Number of respondents	15	17	15	16	15	33	20	18	9	27	74	111
Average net farm income, USD ha ⁻¹	702	658	1,157	1,299	813	883	477	702	655	971	761	903
Average other household income, USD yr ⁻¹	578	1,000	762	1,939	755	549	918	458	1977	1083	998	1005
Average net income from livestock, USD yr ⁻¹	273	145			19	181	345	259			127	117
Average net household income, USD yr ⁻¹	1553	1803	1412	2511	1217	1393	1333	1045	2633	1733	1630	1697

Table 3. Perceived socio-economic changes before and after CFV

Before CFV (%)				CATEGORY	After CFV (%)				Wilcoxon Signed rank test
1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
	78.6	21.4		Income from farm		14.3	78.6	7.1	Significant
42.9	28.6	21.4	7.1	Income from off farm sources	42.9	14.3	35.7	7.1	Not significant
	28.6	28.6	42.9	Time spent in farm		42.9	50	7.1	Significant
	71.4	28.6		Crop yield		28.6	57.1	14.3	Significant
7.1	42.9	50		Leisure time	7.1	28.6	64.3		Not significant
57.1	14.3	28.6		Access to health facilities	50	21.4	28.6		Not Significant

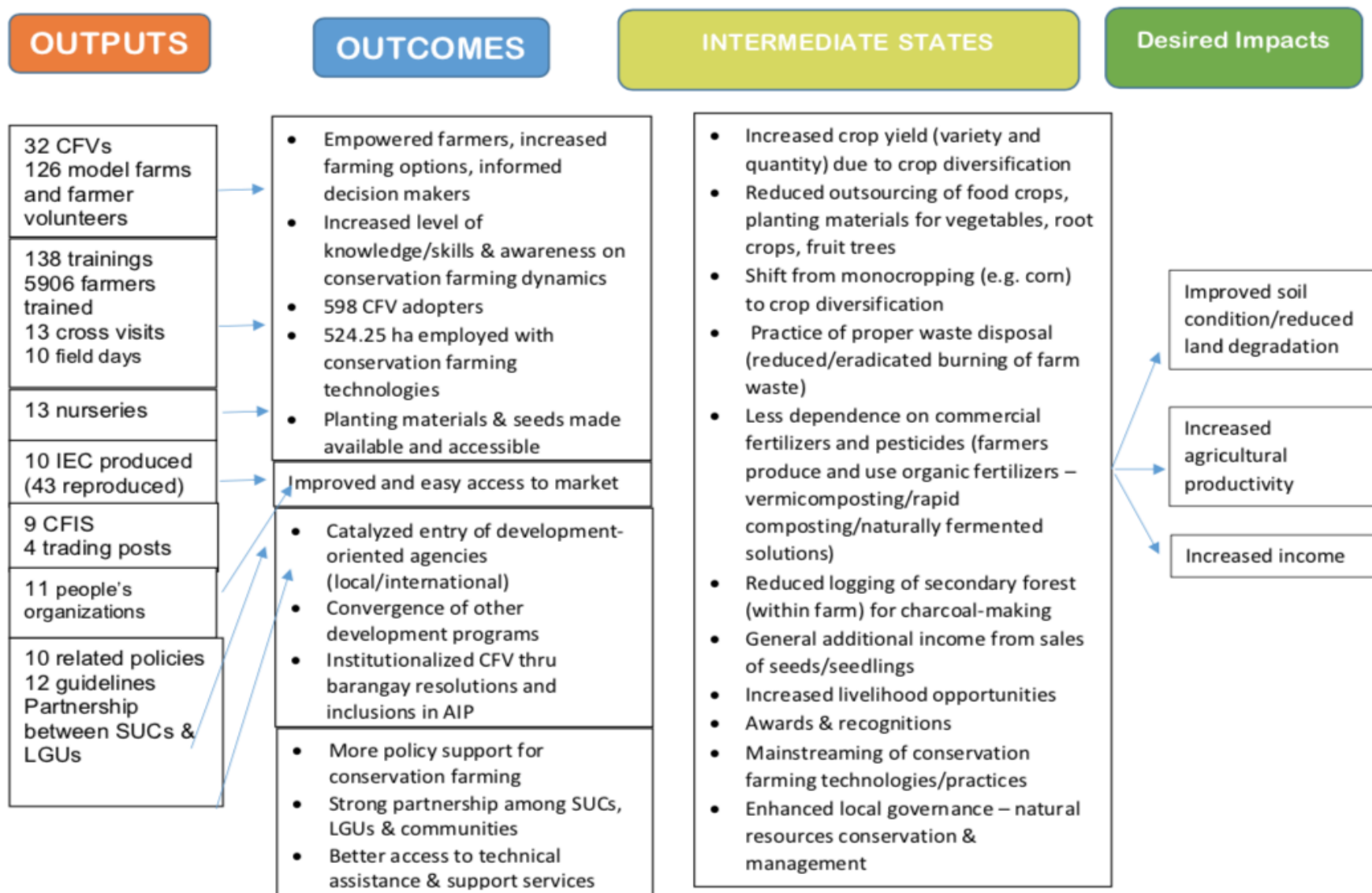


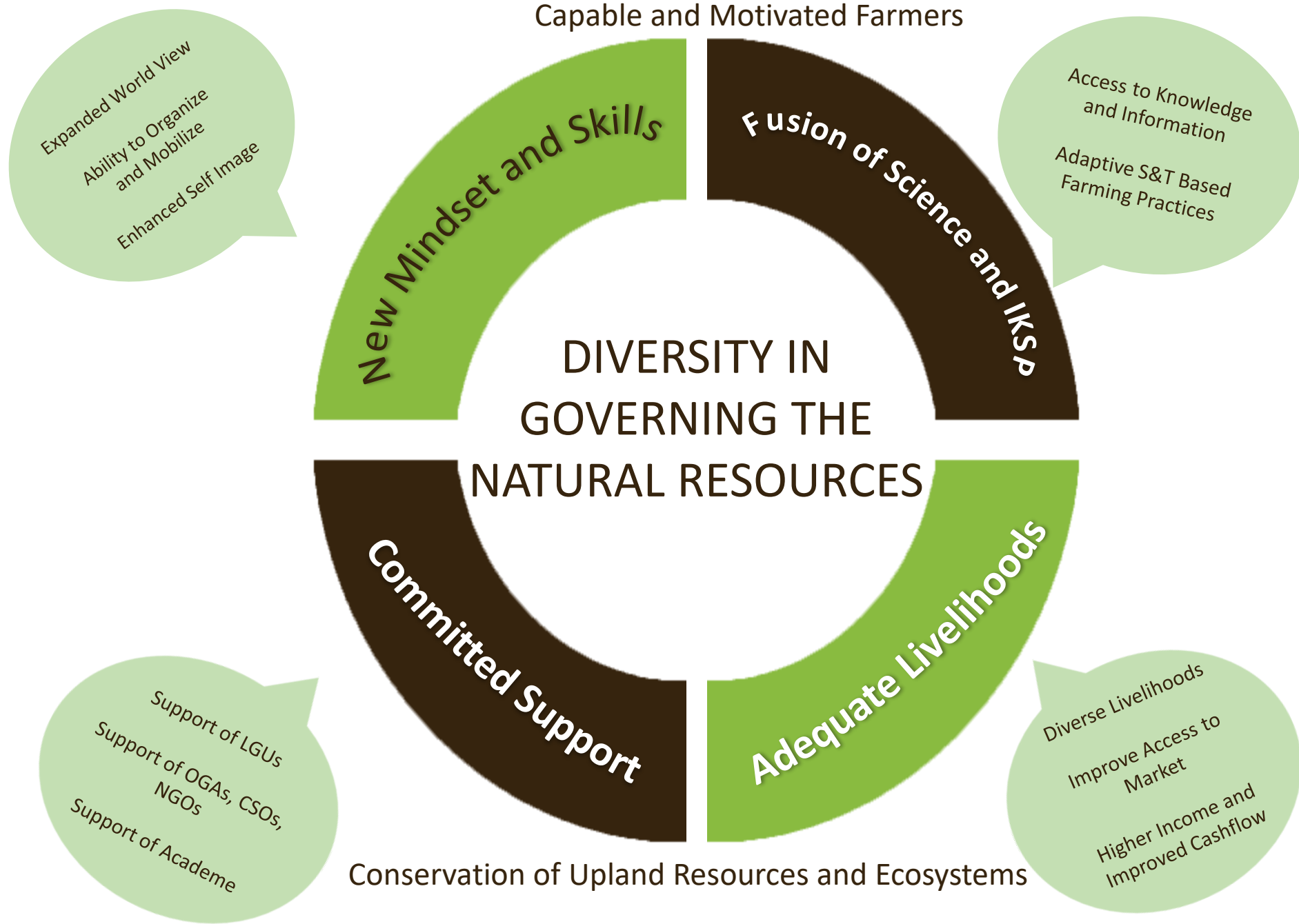
Figure 3. Review of Outcomes to Impacts of the Conservation Farming Villages Program



Understanding

Diversity

in governing the
natural resources







La Libertad, Negros Oriental

CFV Model Farm



Pedro Ochullom's farm in Alfonso Lista, Ifugao

Corn monocropping to intercropping of corn and vegetables + contour planting



Field Days





Agroforestry: Multi-storey



- Veronica Yuson's farm in Brgy. Oma-Oma, Ligao City, Albay
- Landuse Type: Cropland
- Major land use problem: soil erosion and monocropping

- Type of conservation measure:
- combination of agronomic (intercropping, crop rotation – rice and peanut, contour cultivation and composting, mulching) and vegetative (Kakawate hedgerows)
- Alley crops: upland rice, peanut, ginger, bush sitao, sweet pepper, pineapple
- Main causes of observed land degradation problems: natural and human induced
How technology combats degradation problem: slow down runoff, reduce erosion, improve ground cover, increase soil OM, increase productivity through crop diversification

Thank
You