

Focus group discussions with farmers about the TV series (Monina Escalada)

Entertainment-education for ecological engineering (ຫວຽດນາມ)

Cong Nghe Xanh (Vietnamese)

ຄ¶ອະທິບາຍ

Entertainment-education for ecological engineering involves a series of TV programmes that educate rice farmers about ecosystem services, as well as ecologi-cal engineering techniques to conserve biodiversity in rice landscapes.

Aims / objectives: A multi-stakeholder participatory process was adopted in formative research, then designing and developing a soap-opera series, launching the programme, followed by implementing on-the-ground support, and monitoring of progress. The stakeholders involved were from research, extension, a video production company and local government. To make sure the educational content was accurately and seamlessly woven into drama, the collaborating team was composed of technical experts and scriptwriters, nicknamed the "turtles and peacocks". Each 15-minute episode is composed of 3 parts: a short drama by comedians, an explanation by experts, and then a summary of the lesson portrayed in that particular episode.

Methods: The LEGATO TV series was produced by Viet Idea, a video company based in Ho Chi Minh City, and was broadcast on Long An TV (LA34) weekly for 20 weeks. The 18 episodes were based on the values grid that LEGATO scientists had developed. They covered a range of topics including organic matter decomposition, organisms and microorganisms, straw burning, rural habitats, the food chain, the architecture of traditional houses, the role of silicon in rice production, honey bees, plant health, eco-tourism and eco-engineering.

Stages of implementation: To popularize and enhance the viewership of the LEGATO Ecological Engineering TV series, a "Meet the Actors Day" was organized in Khanh Hau village, Tan An Town, Long An Province. The organisers comprised "Cong Nghe Xanh", Long An TV (LA34), Y Tuong Viet (Idea Vietnam), and the Southern Regional Plant Protection Centre. The event was attended by the village People's Committee Chair, farmers, Long An TV staff and plant protection officers. The "Meet the Actors" day is one of the elements in the entertainment-education approach. To track viewership and audience reactions to the TV series, four focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with 41 rice farmers in four villages in Long An province. A post-broadcast survey was carried out in January 2015 among 396 randomly selected rice farmers in Long An and Tien Giang Provinces.

Role of stakeholders: The role of the different stakeholders in the approach was as follows: 1) Farmers provided feedback on the relevance and usefulness of the TV episodes and suggested other topics; 2) Plant protection officers worked with TV episode scriptwriters and served as subject matter specialists to simplify the educational content of each episode; 3) Local plant protection experts provided the scientific explanation behind the topics tackled in the episodes; 4) Local government was represented by Dr Nguyen Van Khang, former Director of Agriculture in Tien Giang province who agreed to allocate a portion of the provincial pesticide budget into ecological engineering demonstrations as he required data to be generated locally. Since then, from 2010 to 2014, more demonstration fields were set up.

ສະຕານທີ⊓



ສະຖານທີ: Tan An town, Tan Tru, Thu Thua, Ben Luc, Chau Thanh, Tan Phuoc, Cai Lay, Long An and Tien Giang, ຫວຽດນາມ

ການຄັດເລືອກຜື້ນທື ທືອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງພູມີສາດ

29.14, 56.71

ວັນທີ່ເລີ້ມຕຶ້ນ: 2014

ປີຂອງການສິນສຸດ: 2016

ປະເພດຂອງແນວທາງ

ឌិฏ∏្∌ງ / ທອງຖີ⊑

📊 ການລິ[ີ 🗓 ພາຍ🗌 ນປະ🛮 ໜີໜຼີຄົນມາ / ນະວັດຕະ

🔃 ພາຍ 🛮 🗗 ຄງການ 🗎 ຜນງານ

Other important information: Preliminary analyses showed no significant differences in farmers' insecticide use, but significant differences were found in beliefs and positions about growing flowers, biocontrol, and silicon use. A follow-up farmer survey was conducted to further eval-uate the effects of the TV series on rice farmers in Tien Giang and Long An Provinces.



'Meet the actors' day (Monina Escalada (Visayas State University, Baybay, Leyte, Phil))



Audience watching a taped TV episode (Monina Escalada (Visayas State University, Baybay, Leyte, Phil))

📋 🗓 າຍຂອງ ນວທຄົງ ລະການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ∏ ວດ⊠ົມ

ເປົ້າໝາຍ / ຈຸດປະສິງຫຼັກໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

The Approach focused on SLM only (reducing insecticide use, restoring biodiversity in rice landscapes)

Improve farmers' pest management, reduce their insecticide use and improve their land use to include conservation of biodiversity.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: Lack of funds to support SLM; Unregulated pesticide marketing continues to negate the gains obtained by SLM.

ເງືອນໄຂທື່ສະໜັບສະໜູນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຍີ ບິນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

• វាទ្វីឯភីមេរាតែខារា១១ (និត្តបំរាំ។ ខែដុំស្វីប): The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights helped a little the approach implementation

ເງືອນໄຂທື້ເຊື້ອງຊ້ອນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໃນໂລຍີ ບິນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

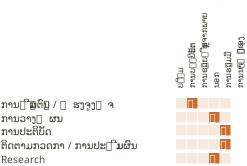
- ສັງຄົມ / ວິດທະນະທຳ / ມາດຕະຖານ ແລະ ຄຸນຄ່າທາງສາສະໝາ: Educate farmers to appreciate parasitoids that are too tiny to be seen by the naked eye. Treatment through the SLM Approach: As the parasitoids and bees belong to the same insect group, hymenoptera, we associated parasitoids with bees that farmers are familiar with.
- ມີຄວາມສາມາດ / ເຂົາເຖິງຊັບພະຍາກອນດ້ານການເງິນ ແລະ ການບໍລິການ: Funds to support education system. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Encourage local governments to provide support.
- ການກໍ່ຕັ້ງສະຖາບັນ: Lack of direct linkage between agricultural and TV broadcast stations. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Use stakeholder meetings and field activities to establish these new links.
- ຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການສະໝັບສະໝູນ ທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ: Technical information. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Explore research findings for information.
- ລຽກ, ມີກຳລັງຄົນ: Lack of work force dedicated to this entertainment-education process. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Encourage provincial government to allocate more staff who can simplify and disseminate scientific information.
- **Sug**: Unregulated pesticide sales continue to erode gains from education. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Encourage government to review and reform current pesticide sales regulations.

ການມີສ່ຽນຮ່ຽມ 🛘 ລະນິດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ຽນທີ່ກົຽວຂອງທີ່ມີສ່ຽນຮ່ຽມ

ພາລະບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ທືມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

ແມ່ນໃຜ / ພາກສ່ວນໃດ ທີ່ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໃນການ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີການ?	ລະບຸ ພາກສ່ວນທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ	ພັນລະນາ ບົດບາດ ໝ້າທື ຂອງພາກສ່ວນທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
ຜູ <u>້ນົຟ</u>	Communication specialist (female), regional director of plant protection (male), ecologist (male)	Farmers, male and female, Vietnamese
เช⊑โรวอาน ทางเนอโเอลา ที่ก็นก มที่เเย็า / ที่ที่ไทสากดิน	Ecologist (male), plant protection director (male)	
	Visayas State University, Leyte, Philippines	
อคิมาด ภามป์ภถอาทฮิาหิบิ	Local government of Long An province	People's Committee chair (provincial)
ພະນັກງານຂັฏิสูນກາງ (ຜູฏิาງ[] ຜຸໝູສົຄົງນະ[] ຍບາ¢		

ການລວບລວມເອົາຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນທ້ອງຖືນ/ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖືນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ ແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ



SLM promoters All stakeholders All stakeholders

SLM promoters and local implementers

SLM promoters

ແຜ່ນວາດສະແດງ

ການ∐ີ່ໝົຕີພົ/∐ ຮງຈູງ∐ ຈ

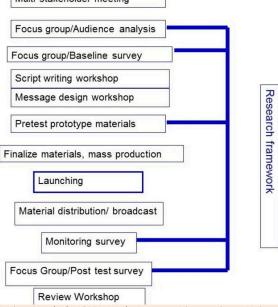
ການວາງ∐ ຜນ

ການປະຕິບັດ

Research

Steps in developing and promoting a soap opera





យុខ្ពស្វារ: Kong Luen Heong, Monina Escalada (CABI, Kuala Lumpur; Visayas State University)

ການຕັດສີນໃຈໃນການເລືອກເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທືດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ

ການຕັດສິນ 🛮 ຈ 🗎 ດຍ ຜູฏฏ [ຊົ້ນຜູฏີຽວ (ການລິ∐ີ່ ລົດວົຍຕົນ ວງ ພາກສ່ຽນກ່ຽວຂອົງທັງ [ີດ,] ້ນສ່ຽນ [ື ງ ຂອງວິທີທາງ ບບີສ່ຽນຮ່ຽນ ຜູ**ຊົຽວຊານ ້ຫຼັກດ**ຄົນການຄຸ∐ຄອງ ທີ່່ຕື່ນ ບບື**ນ**ຍິງ, ມີການຕິດຕາມປຶກສາຫາລືກັບ ස්<u>වි</u>ම්∏ **ම්**ලින් ຊ້ຽ∐ວຊານສະ∐ ພາະ**ຄົ**ນການຄຸມົຄອງ ດິນ∐ ບ**ບືນຍິງຜ**ຸດີລວ

ภาับสิบ | **จิบ**ผืญิกาบ

- 🔃 ປະ🗀 ມ 🛮 ອກກະສານຄວາມຮູກົຽວກັບ ການຄຸມຄອງ ທີ່ຖິ່ນ 🗎 ບບື່ນຍິງ (ຫຼັກຖານທີ 🗀 ຊ⊡ຼຍ∐ ນການັດສິນ∐ ຯ ຜົນທີ∐ **ຮັ**ບ ຈາກການຄິມີຄວტ
- ປະສົບການສ໘ນບຸກຄົນ 🛛 ລະຄວາມຄິດ 🖰 ັນ (ທີ່໘ 🗂 💵 ປອກກະສາ)ນ

ການສະ∐ັບສະ[຺ ນັ[ກ[ນ[ີລຢານສຄັງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ [ລສາານຄຸ∐ຄອງຄວາມຮຸ[

ກິດຈະກຳ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນເຢັນພາກໜຶ່ງຂອງແນວທາງ

ການສ_ືຄງຄວ[້]າມສາມາດ / ການຝຶກອິບຮົມ

ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ຝຶກອິບຮີມ

ການບ**ຼີລ**ານ] **ຫຼ**ືຄປັກສາ

ນັກການ[ື່ສງ / ຜູ∏ຼີ

- ສະຖາບັນການສ_ືຄວາມ <u>[</u>a] ຂຽການພັດທະນາອົງການຈັດຕັກ
- ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ 🛮 ລ**ະ**ປະ**🗀 ນ**ຜົນ
- ການຄົນຄວ

,ເບຼສ**ະໝັດສະໝັກຕູນ**ອູດຊູກ,ໃໝຼ ແກ່ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້

- ຜູฏฏ∏ ⊠ົນ
- ພະນັກງານພາກສະ∐ າມ ທີ່ຢຼືກສາ

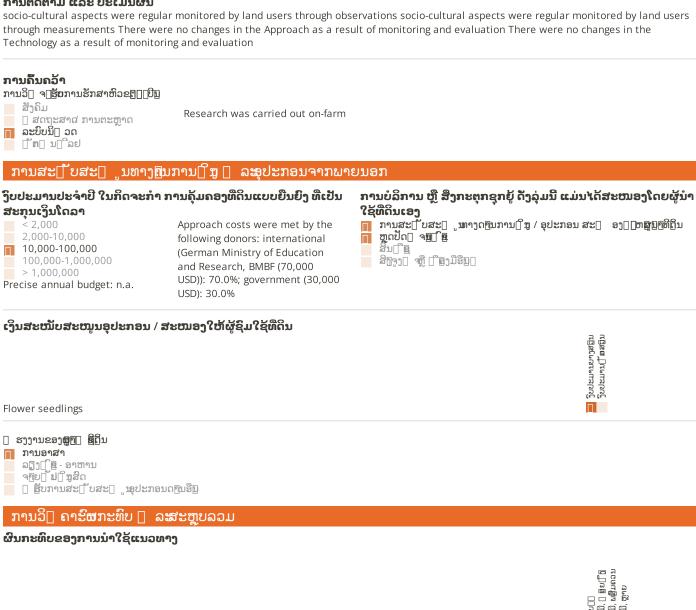
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- ການ∐**ັສ**ຕິວຈິງ ຕິວຕຕຼີຊົ
- 📑 🖪 ທີ່ 🗟 ວນທິດລອງ
- ກອງປະຊຸມ
 - ຫັກສຸດ
- Communication campaign

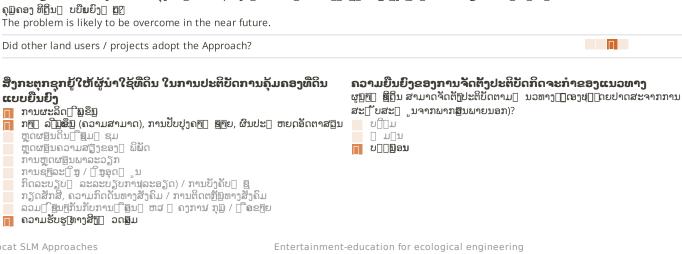
ນວກເອີ້ມຄູວຮຸ

Principles of ecological engineering and pest management

ການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ ໄດ້ຮັບການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການ ໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ 🛘 ມືພົທີຊີອງຜູນົຄ 🖺 ຊົນ ສນຄົฏຄວ¶ Consultation ການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation ການຄືນຄວ້າ ການວິ∐ ຈ∐ຮັບການຮັກສາຫົວຂຫຼື∏ປີນົ



ການຈັດຕັຖຼປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດຊ⊡ຼຍຜູฏౖค⊡ 💆 🗓 ນການັດຕັຖຼປະຕິບັດ 🛘 ລະບ_າລຸງັສສາ 🗂 ກ ບ ນ 🗀 ົລນານຄຸມຼີຄອງ ທີ່ຄົນ ບບືນຍົງ 🗖 🗗 Reduction in fertilizer and pesticide use П ການຈັດຕັຖປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດສ∏າຄວາມ∏້⊠∏ ຂຸທາງສັງຄົມ ∏ ລະ∏ ສດຖະິກບ∏∏ ການຈັດຕັກປະຕິບັດ ວິທີຫາງ ສາມາດປັບປຸງ ປະ[້ ຫການຖືດອງທີ່ຖີນ / ສີດທີ[ນການຫຼົ | ຫຼີຄົນ ທີ່ 🏲 ຊົງຊຸຊົນ 🛭 ນການັດຕັກປະຕິບັດ 🗍 ກ 📗 📗 📗 ຄຸ**ມ**ຄອງ ທີ່່ຕົ້ນ[ບ**ບື່ນຍິ່ງ**[**ຕ**ຼີ!] The problem is likely to be overcome in the near future. П Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?



ພາສີ 🛘 ລະຄວາມ 🖺 🗟ຖື, ສິມບັດສີນທ🛭 ການປັ້ນປຸງ ຄວາມຮູ∭ ລະຄວາມສາມາດ ຂອງການຄຸມຄອງ ທີ່່ຕິນ ບບືນຍົງ ການປັບປຸງຄວາມງິດງາມ ການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຂໍຊື່ດ 🛭 🛭

ບໍ່ດສະຫຼຸບ 🛛 ລະບໍ່ດຮຽນທີ່🗌 🗗 ບ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

• Our research partners find the use of Entertainment-Education an easy approach to implement as there is often a warm response from the audience - farmers, women's groups and local government officials.

ຍວາກເຮຼາກແຮໄ: ທຼຸບສຸຊກຊາ້າກາອໃ ຮອໃຫຼ້ິດຸອກຮູ້ກໍ່ກເອໃ

The use of entertainment-education approach has been found to be highly successful in Vietnam. An evaluation survey of a radio drama program we launched in 2004, after completion of the program, showed that farmers who had listened to at least two episodes of the program reduced their insecticide sprays by 60%, their fertilizer and seed rates by 9% and 33% respectively (Heong et al., 2008).

(How to sustain/ enhance this strength: It can be sustained if there is funding to support the activities.)

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທືດິນ ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

The land users would rely on funding to be able to implement this approach as there is a cost in producing the TV series.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂັເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜຼ້ຢ້ອນຂັ້ມູນ ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

An important challenge is the longer-term sustainability of the TV series. The challenge is to mainstream such programs into the TV station's regular programming. To maintain a long TV series will require funding. A further threat to sustain the gains made by the TV series is "advertising piracy" where the TV series is being used to advertise new pesticides.

🛮 ອກກະສານອົງອີງ

ການທິບທວນຄືນ ການລວບລວມ **Editors** Monina Escalada Fabian Ottiger Deborah Niggli

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https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2613/

້ຂ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ n.a.

ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

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- Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ) 🛮 ຢຍລຮັມ
- Visayas State University (VSU) ຟີລິປິນ

Book project: Making sense of research for sustainable land management (GLUES)

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