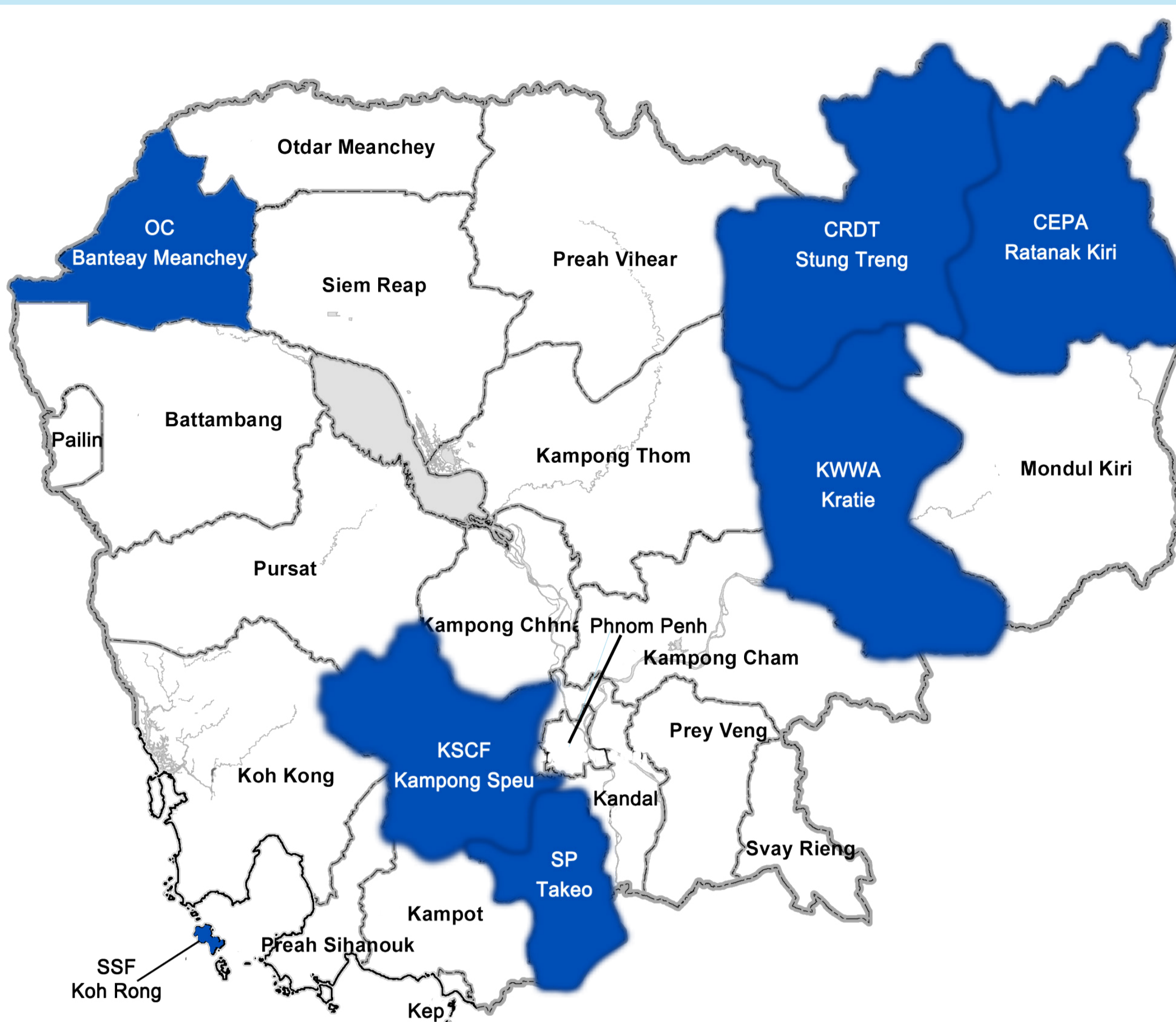




MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE RESILIENCE INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING - CIVIL SOCIETY SUPPORT MECHANISM

WATER SUPPLY

PLAN INTERNATIONAL THROUGH - CRDT IN STUNG TRENG, KWVA IN KRATIE, KSCF IN KAMPONG SPEU, SSF IN KOH RONG, OC IN BANTEY MENCHEY, SP IN TAKEO, CEPA IN RATTANAKIRI



Vulnerability Profile

- **Main hazard:** droughts and floods
- **Impacts:** loss of rice and crop yield; food shortages; increases vector and water-borne diseases; loss of livestock; reduced water availability for home gardening
- **Key issues:** women travel long distances to collect and carry water; in some areas, none of the targeted villages have ponds, water reservoirs, dams, rivers, canals, and other water systems; limited understanding of climate change among smallholder farmer communities
- **Traditional coping strategies:** planting of short-term rice during drought; opening or renting more land to try to recoup losses; pumping groundwater into fields; dig ponds; children taken out of school to help generate income for the family; family members migrate to towns and to Thailand to find day laboring jobs
- **Targeted priority stakeholders:** children, women, disabled, elderly, rural subsistence farmers, fisherfolk in island communities



Water supply connection process in Kratie



SSF Staff giving one of the 182 Hydrologic Water Filter to a member of the community in Koh Rong

Responses

- Conducting awareness raising activities on CCA and DRR, including drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and nutrition for improved health and adaptive capacity among villagers
- Improving water management system and supporting food security and health through building community-based water systems (rainwater harvesting, reservoirs, storage tanks, community ponds, solar-powered systems, water filtration, piped water supply networks) to cope with drought
- Introducing potable water filters to the most vulnerable communities, and providing training in using the water devices
- Promoting CCA/DRR mainstreaming into local development and strengthening existing processes



Water supply system construction at Tbong Kla village O' Mreah commune, Stung Treng



Pond expansion and pond-to-pond and water supply network pump in Kampong Speu



Rainwater storage and filters distributed to 120 vulnerable households in Rattanakiri



Key Successes

- Partnership with local private water supply company to share capital investment and expand its piped network to a drought affected village. Reduction of water supply connection fee for each household by 40% in Kratie
- Three community ponds (one in Kong Siem, one Ponley and one in Kon Kleng) were renovated in Sept 2016 and filled before the end of the rains in Banteay Meanchey
- A 9000 m³ reservoir expansion in Kampong Speu generated multiple benefits to the community expanding piped water network to five separate villages making them more drought resilient
- Established a solar powered community water supply system in schools in Takeo
- Water harvesting structures benefiting 197 households and the local school successfully completed in Koh Rong in time for rains
- Successfully completed filter distribution to 182 filters to schools and to the vulnerable households of two villages in the Koh Rong Archipelago; Prek Svay and Daem Thkov
- Good cooperation built between CSO and local authorities, district authorities and relevant departments (PDA & POE). As a result, the government extended good support to the project team, facilitating works contributing to the overall success of the project in Banteay Meanchey

Challenges & Lessons

- The number of household connections which the community signed up to is lower than the target (44 households have connected to date out of the 150 forecasted) (CRDT)
- Insufficient budget to fully implement community water supply. Project addressed the issue by reducing the number of beneficiaries, reducing some materials specifications and applying local procurement by accessing local suppliers (SP)
- Challenge in obtaining water supply design and feasibility documents from local government technical departments (PDRD). The reasons are a combination of lower capacity and high workload of local officials (KWWA)
- The construction of a pond in Banteay Menchey was delayed during the last rainy season, and the pond was only completed once the dry season arrived. It remained dry throughout the dry season, postponing the benefit to the community until after the following rainy season (OC)
- Judicious timing of construction works relative to seasons is essential especially if the project wants to realize and expand on these early benefits e.g. home gardening once ponds are in place (OC)
- Finance and procurement compliances can be complex and demanding for CSOs causing delays (OC, SSF) and requires a lot of capacity building (KWWA)



Sample Water Supply Project at a Glance (CRDT)

- **Sub-project title:** Promoting climate change resilience among smallholder farmer communities along the Mekong River
- **Budget:** US \$89,974.30
- **Implementation period:** June 2016- December 2017
- **Project area:** Sre Krasang, Koh Preah and O'mreah communes, Siembok District, and Sam Ang and Chamkar Leu communes, Talaborivath district, Stung Treng Province
- **Theme:** Agriculture, rural development, rural water supply services
- **Beneficiaries:** 1,345 individuals (735 female)
- **Population:** 9,699
- **Key livelihood activities:** paddy and upland rice farming, animal husbandry, fishing, vegetable cultivation and collection, collecting non-timber forest products

