

Second National Forum on Climate Change Cambodia 3-5 October 2011

Promoting Climate Resilient Water Management and Agriculture Practice in Rural Cambodia (NAPA Follow-up)

Mr. HOK kimthourn
National Project Manager
Project Support Unit,
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries















Presentation outline:



- Objective
- Key expected outcomes
- Project at a glance
- Outcomes key results
- Lessons learnt
- Contacts



Objective:



Reduce vulnerability of Cambodia's agriculture sector to climate-induced changes in water resources availability.



Key expected outcomes:

- Improved capacity within local institutions to manage agricultural water resources in a changing climate
- 2)- Locally appropriate adaptation options demonstrated to reduce exposure to climate -induced risks
- 3)- Lessons learned in project sites replicated in other vulnerable areas of Cambodia



Project at a glance



- Period: 4 years (2009-2013)
- Target areas: Preah Vihea& Kratie provinces
- Budget: US\$ 3,090,350
- Donors: LDCF, UNDP & RGC

PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROJECT BOARD Senior Beneficiary Executive **Senior Supplier** MAFF, MOWRAM, MOE, MOWA, Pro-UNDP, IFAD **MAFF** Admin **UNDP** Project assurance Project support Unit (MAFF/PSU) (NAPA Follow-up) E&E program analyst International NAPA follow-up/RULIP Project technical and National support services consultants (Pro-Admin, PDA, PDoWRAM, PDoWA) District level NGOs: CARDI, SCW **CEW Farmers Groups Commune Councils Beneficiaries**





- 1)- Commune councils and farmers are aware of the impact of CC on agricultural livelihoods.
- 2)- Climate change mainstreaming into Commune Investment Programs are in the districts target





3)- Climate change adaptation issues have been mainstreamed into a 5-year provincial development plan (PDP). Project activities were mainstreamed into a 3-year provincial investment program (PIP, 2011-2014).





6)- Conflict resolution procedures will be specified in FWUC rules and regulations.

- 4)- Participatory assessment of potential water user related conflicts was conducted and conflicts have been identified.
- 5)- FWUCs have been proposed as mediative mechanisms to manage conflicts related to water accessibility.





- 7)- Existing communitybased Early information system (EWS) mechanism has been reviewed
- EWS guidelines were developed
- Provincial & district project teams were trained on early information system





1)- In addition to rainwater harvesting, the project is piloting other appropriate technologies to increase access of households to water, including community ponds, communal wells, wind power and solar energy to pump water for target farmer groups.





- 2)- The project has conducted rice variety trials for floods and for droughts
 - 5 tested varieties, promoted by the government, have performed well under the tested conditions.





3)- Trainings on rice seed purification provided to farmer seed groups with objectives to produce and expand drought and submergent rice varieties.





4)- Demonstrations on integrated farming system (IFS) such as mungbean and heat-tolerant tomato varieties, vegetable gardening, animal & fish raisings...etc





5)- Farmer Field School (FFS) and Farmer Field Day (FFD) on climate resilient agriculture were organized.







6)- Two pilot climate change irrigation schemes were selected, and designed.





Gender mainstreaming



- Gender Action Plan (GAP) was finalized and implemented after the conduct of Gender rapid assessments.
- Gender & CC training manual was consulted with MoWA gender CC team





- Document and compilation of best practices
- Share lessons learnt and best practices through learning networks. Eg: Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) http://www.adaptationlearning.net
- Up-scaling lessons learnt into other projects. Eg: IFAD supported projects



Lessons learnt:

- 1)- Climate Change has been recently introduced. Its nature of cross cutting issue requires and implies cross sector coordination.
- 2)- Solutions identified (agriculture, irrigation and gender) are more coping mechanisms rather than adaptation measures.
- 3)- Improve knowledge of the government, project staff and the farmers on Climate Change.
- 4)- Mainstreaming Climate Change in the decentralized and de-concentrated working procedures.



http://www.un.org.kh/undp/whatwe-do/projects/climate-resilience-inagriculture-and-water?app_id=17











