



Strategic Program for Climate Resilience

Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning (TA 8179) (September 2013-April 2019)



Knowledge Sharing Event: Cambodia's Response to Climate Change

Overview of Adaptation Practices Submissions

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November 30, 2016





Selection Process

- Call issued to all interested applicants from government, universities, NGOs, civil society, and private sector
- A review committee with members from the Department of Climate Change, Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, Cambodia Climate Change Alliance, and Plan International was formed.
- The committee selected the most appropriate adaptation practices to be displayed at the Conference and displayed on Xstand posters.
- All adaptation practices selected for display at the conference will be further developed into a short case study for publication (with credit) in a compendium of adaptation practices.

Selection Criteria

1. Indigenous Practices

- Structures, techniques or practices which have been used by local people for at least one generation to design or manage their buildings, natural resources or livelihoods, or to protect these from extreme events (floods, droughts, storms).
- Can be measures that local people have started to develop themselves in response to increasing temperatures or changes in rainfall patterns.
- Suggested topics include (but not limited to) agriculture, water resources, health, urban development and transport sectors.
- 2. Practices that promote climate resilience and empowerment of women, children and youth
- Local climate change adaptation practices that specifically enhance livelihoods of women, children and/or youth, or reduce their vulnerability to climate change.
- Examples of practices that can be used or developed further for increasing women, youth, and children's resilience to climate change and extreme events.

Selection Criteria

- Presentation
 - well written, with graphics, clearly described
- Relevance
 - Aligned with the themes, addresses climate change adaptation, appropriate for local communities
- Content
 - Innovation, replicable, gender and vulnerable group dimensions addressed





Result of short-listing

- 20 total submissions received
- 11 selected and 1 sample for display at the conference
 - 6 for indigenous and traditional adaptation practices
 - 6 on climate resilience and empowering women, children and youth
- 5 places were allocated for the authors of the best submissions to make a presentation.





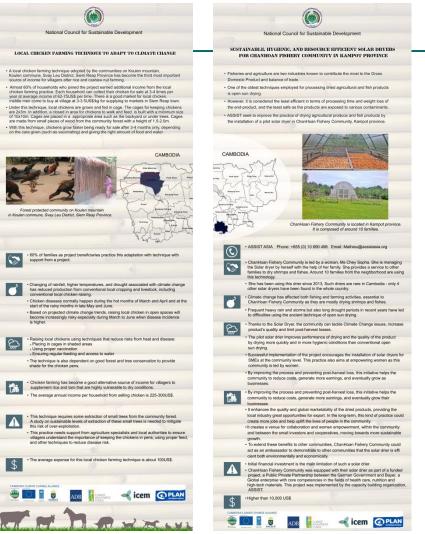
Cases short-listing

- **1.** Conserving bamboo forest and thatch meadows for indigenous people to adapt to climate change
- 2. Rainwater harvesting formulization in rural Cambodia
- 3. Local chicken farming technique to adapt to climate change
- 4. Sustainable hygienic and resource efficient solar dryers for CHANHOAN fishery community in Kampot province
- 5. Transferring agro-ecology skills to young women and men in North West Cambodia
- 6. Regeneration of mangroves as an adaptation measure benefitting women and youth in Trapeang Sengae fisheries community
- 7. Utilization of upland water springs for dry season rice farming by Charay minority ethnic group in DAL VEAL VENG village of Ratanakiri
- 8. Growing animal forage to adapt to climate change in Punleak village, Tboung Khmum
- 9. Adopting shorter season rice varieties to adapt to climate change

10. Mainstreaming climate change into university curriculum and student practicums in the community

11. Multi-crop farming systems using biomass waste in the Prey Thom village, Kampot

Posters:



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National Council for Sustainable Development CONSERVING BAMBOO FOREST AND THATCH MEADOWS FOR

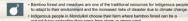
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (BUNONG) TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

- The Bunong are an aboriginal Cambodian minority ethnic group, living primarily province. They are the largest indigenous highland ethnic group in Cambodia w language called Pnong.
- Bunong people traditionally build turtle shell-shaped house made with a bamboo structure and thatch roofing although there is plenty of hardwood available.
- Often, the settlements are on upper slopes far from their farming areas and gardens which are
 on the lowest slopes of the hills and close to streams, for convenience of watering crops and
 animals. Traditionally, they also build a farm-bouve which is made of a stronger wood structure,
 completely different from village turtle shell-shaped house.
- Bunong are traditionally mobile people due to their farming practices, and bamboo and thatch are ideal materials for house building because they are of light construction and with easy access of bamboo and thatch they can rebuild in fast way.
- · Traditionally most of the Bunong villages are located near to bamboo forests.
- Their wooden farm houses on lower slopes near water-stream, are often swept away by flash-floods, and this experience of disasters has led to the traditional practice it is more adaptive to build a light-structure house.
- The use of bamboo and thatch is an adaptation to the local environment giving them greater resilience to climate change and disaster risk reduction
- · Bamboo forest and thatch meadow are important for Bunong people and they traditionally see the value and the need to manage the resource sust



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- The conservation of bamboo forest and meadows has never been formal but has relied on traditional practice from ancient times 5 The Bunong people understand how to extract bamboo stalks and bamboo shoots
 in a sustainable way and thatch is harvested at certain times of the year.
 - The sustainable use involves the whole community. Elderly people would have a say on how and how much bamboo stalks can be harvested while women know what is on how and how much bamboo stalks can be harveste the best time to harvest thatch for roofing their houses
 - Currently, bamboo forest conservation may be part of Community Forests or CPA for protected forest under the law, but because of its importance to indigenous peoples, the conservation of bamboo forest and meadows should be reflected as a separate ecosystem at the formal and legal level.
 - . So far, there is no formal research or study on how meadows or fallow hilly land benefits indigenous people or their ecosystem. Meadows play a vital role in the context of climate change. Local indigenous knowledge shows that meadows (long thatch) can protect slopes from erosion and land slide.



CAMBODIA

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Indigenous people in Mondulkiri choose their farm where bamboo forest can be a natural fence protecting their crops from storm or strong wind. • The knowledge of sustainable management of bamboo forest and meadow protection is in decline due to expansion of commercial farming, even among indigenous people. The degradation of bamboo forests and meadows will eventually lead to more frequent disasters such as soil erosion and land slides in the future.

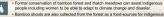
· Formal conservation measures will allow bamboo forest and meadows tr ŝ regenerate naturally

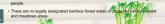
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This can provide indigenous people with bamboo and thatch for housing and other daily use. These are critical resources for them to adapt to climate change. Loss of bamboo and thatch resources dramatically reduces their capacity to adapt to climate change.







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ADAPTATION OF TRADITIONAL BAISING OF GREEN MUSSELS. IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN KOH KONG PROVINCE

Green mussel (Perna viridis) farming in Koh Kong Province has emerged as
 a sustainable income alternative after the collapse of shrimp farming.

- About 80% of households in the commune raise green mussels in the rich mangrove area due to its high potential for this activity.
- This activity alone accounts for almost 80% of the fishing household's annual income · Production area: 0.5-1 ha of the mangrove areas salty creeks. Fishers plant trees
- throughout the areas with a spacing of about 5m between pillars.
- Cultivation period: 12 months Yields around 10-15 tons/ha. Market: Thailand Price: 2,000 Riel (about 0.5US\$) per kg.



Top 5 selection

Indigenous/Traditional Practices

- 1. Conserving bamboo forest and thatch meadows for indigenous people to adapt to climate change
- 2. Rainwater harvesting formulization in rural Cambodia
- 3. Local chicken farming technique to adapt to climate change
- 4. Utilization of upland water springs for dry season rice farming by Charay minority ethnic group in DAL VEAL VENG village of Ratanakiri Province

Practices that Promote Climate Resilience and Empowerment of Women or Children/Youth

5. Sustainable hygienic and resource efficient solar dryers for CHANHOAN fishery community in Kampot Province







Thank you!





