Integrated Approach to Climate Change Adaptation
Outline

- Project Background
- Impacts of Climate Change
- Suggestions to address CC impacts
- Integrated approach to CCA
- Conclusion
Project background

- Is the first project under NAPA that focuses on Agriculture and Water Sector.
- Implement under cross institutional setting: MAFF, MoWRAM, MoWA and SNAs.
- Building a resilient local communities through improved access to water resources and,
- Enhance agriculture diversification from Rice-based Agriculture to a more integrated farming systems.
Local perception on CC

Thinking about your entire life, which of the following are true? (prompted)

- Temperature has increased/gotten hotter: 99%
- Less rain: 92%
- Less intense rain: 91%
- Seasons start and finish at a different time than they used to: 85%
- Rains are less predictable: 83%
- Drought is more frequent: 67%
- More rain: 66%
- Seasons are less predictable: 66%
- More intense rain: 66%
- Drought is more intense: 60%
- More windstorms: 46%
- Flooding is more intense: 44%
- Temperature has decreased/gotten colder: 41%
- Flooding is more frequent: 35%
- Seawater intrusion has gotten worse: 7%
- Tides are higher than they used to be: 7%
- Coastal erosion has gotten worse: 6%

Base: all respondents N=2401  Multiple Responses Possible

BBC World Service Trust
Impacts of Climate Change

Impact of Climate Change

- Dams dry up
- Lack of clean water
- Damage to rice
- Vegetables/other crops
- Human Health
- Animal Health
- Damage to dams (storm)
- Damage to roads
- Damage to houses
- Mobility
- Food Insecurity

VRA report 2010, NAPA FU
Suggestions to address CC impacts

![Graph showing factors for improving the vulnerability score]

- Water Pumps
- Agricultural Techniques
- Animal Hybrids
- Dam Rehabilitation
- Transport during floods
- Institutional Support
- Animal Health Services
- Infrastructure
- Improved Rice Varieties
Awareness raising on CC
VRA and mainstreaming CC
Community-based EWS

Dissemination of information through an organized village volunteers to local households. The project continues to improve the quality of the seasonal forecasts by linking more explicitly to specific advisory services.
Rain water harvesting

Rainwater harvesting adopted by 23 villages and 1,020 households benefited. In the phase 2, these will be implemented in 60 villages, an additional 1,500 hh to reach a total of 2500 hh will benefit.
Improved access to water

As part of rain water harvesting, Solar pumps systems and pump wells were also adopted:
Pilot resilient irrigation systems

To cope with dry-spell, drought and flood, irrigation schemes were built and rehabilitated in target communes taking into account hydrology regime as well as water demand and supply to ensure a resilient system.
Integrated farming systems

Introduction of resilient farming practices through FFS

Famer field schools (FFS) approach has been applied to facilitate learning and improve adoption of integrated farming systems.
Promote resilient rice seeds

Seed purification and seed selection

Farmer seed purification groups established.
Farmers to farmers “peer support” took place.
Promote learning and sharing

Sharing and Learnings from fields

CC awareness raising has reached out to 11,073 households. The produced materials are being adopted and replicated by other projects in Cambodia.
Conclusion

- Knowledge management capture lesson learnt and best practices on agriculture and water sectors for replication and scale-up purposes.
- CCA and DRR need to be mainstreamed in the local planning processes and be followed by concrete investment support.
- Need to focus on Research and Development and M&E to generate evidence-based result and innovations.
Thank you