Climate Change Adaptation for Livelihoods of Rural Women project

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Outline

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1. Introduction

• The climate change adaptation for Livelihoods of Rural Women (CCALW) is a project implemented by Gender and Climate Change Committee (GCCC) of the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) with support from Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) Trust Fund of the Ministry of Environment (MoE).

• The duration of the project is 15 months (Jan 2013- Mar 2014) with the cost of 300,000 USD located in Stung Treng & Oddar Meanchey provinces.
2. Project expectation

- **Objectives:**
  - Improve adaptive capacity of the rural communities in target areas through building their capacity to cope with climate change impacts and climate variability
  - Improving household economy for better livelihoods
  - Improving access to information to natural disasters and commodity prices

- **Outcomes:**
  - Capacity of public sectors staff built in gender and climate change
  - Capacity of rural women built in adaptation and resilient to climate change and climate variability.

- **Outposts:**
  - 100 staff of MOWA have been built capacity on gender and climate change.
  - 100 staff PDoWA and line provincial departments at sub-national level have been built on gender and climate change.
  - 1,500 women and men in the communities, particularly female-headed households and vulnerable groups to benefit directly from capacity-building and specific initiatives (e.g. skills development and small investments).
3. Implementation Approaches

- To enable maximum participation of women and vulnerable groups the project pay attention on:
  - Appropriate time,
  - Appropriate duration of training /meeting, and workshops,
  - Provision of childcare, and
  - Adopting appropriate communication methods.

- Opportunities and a learning platform has been created for active participation of the beneficiaries.

- GCCC/MoWA implemented the project with line provincial departments (Rural Development, Water Resources and Meteorology) and Srer Khmer NGO which provided agricultural climate resilient techniques.
Target group selection has been identified based on:

- ID poor
- Women headed family
- Volunteer
4. Monitoring and Evaluation Approaches

- M&E has been integrated in the project planning and implementation and built into the project cycle.

- The project implementation and progress have been monitored regularly using a participatory approach and involving the partners and beneficiaries.

- Project monitoring will track inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes, including financial tracking & audit and quality management. The outputs of project monitoring will be reported quarterly.

- Based line data has been done through household survey.

- Final project evaluation was conducted by independent consultants before the project end.
5. Activities have been achieved

- Project launching workshop was done on 12 March 2013 at Cambodiana Hotel.
- Data collection was conducted for target group selection in both provinces.

- Sent 2 MoWA's staff to attend the 3rd Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum on 18-20 March 2013 in South Korea.
- Baseline survey is conducted with 120 beneficiaries (6 target villages) in both provinces.
• Prepared and designed training manual on “Gender and CC” for capacity building for national and sub-national level officers.

• Leaflets of project activities have been designed and printed out (1,000 copies) for dissemination to stakeholders and others.

• Training need assessment (TNA) for climate resilient agricultural techniques was conducted at Stung Treng and Oddar Meanchey provinces. The total participants of both provinces were 114 (Women=54).
• **Training of trainers (ToT) on climate resilient agriculture techniques** for Women's Development Centres (WDCs), PDoWA-staff and **key farmer trainers** was conducted with 28 participant (Women=24) in both provinces (ST & ODM).

• **Informal farmer field school (IFFS) on home garden** have been delivered to build capacity of community people (332 families) on **sustainable agriculture and climate change adaptation** in order to improving their livelihood. Six serried training courses on home gardening were conducted.
• **Finding places for infrastructure** (ponds, wells and water storage containers):

• **Announcement of invitation for bidding** and opening of bidding packages *(procurement procedure).*

• **Construction of infrastructure:** 2 ponds, 34 tub-wells and 3 water storage containers have been built completely.
• Training workshop for national and sub-national level officers on "Cause and effect of climate change, Gender and Vulnerable Reduction Assessment (VRA) Tool" was delivered for line provincial departments and MoWA's officers with 194 participants (Women=121).

• Flip charts on “Gender and Climate Change” and "Food nutrients" have been designed and published (300 sets) for dissemination in communities.

• Poster on "Food nutrients" and “Climate Change Concept” mainstreamed gender inside have been printed out (2,000 sets) for dissemination in communities.
• **Training course on food processing** has been conducted for community people in target areas. There were 224 participants (W=211) for both provinces (Stung Treng and Oddar Meanchey province).
6. Lessons learned

1) Home garden linking to food nutrition
2) Water user group committee
3) Learning by doing approach
4) Cooperation or complementary to with other Provincial Departments or NGOs in the areas.
5) Micro and small grant fund could be helpful for women groups.
7. Recommendation

1) The project is perceived as the most responsive to the need of local communities:
   - Safe and clean water
   - Livelihoods capacity and skills.
   - The project should continue to the same villages

2) Agricultural techniques on home garden
   should be given longer time than this past 15 months.

3) Other options of water supply by using:
   - Wind power,
   - Solar power
   - Water supplies to households attaching with payment scheme will be helpful and high demand in the communities.
Flip chart on “Gender and Climate Change”

Flip chart on“Food nutrients”
Posters on “Climate Change Concept”

Posters on “Food nutrients”
2nd Mekong Climate Change Forum
Adaptation to Climate Change in the Transboundary Context
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Thank you