



# Annual Results Oriented Report

for  
Joint Climate Change Initiative  
(JCCI)

Jan 1, 2012 – Dec 31, 2012

Joint Climate Change Initiative



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**1. Information of Organisation** (Including here: name, vision, mission and structure)

**PNKS Organization:**

Organization Name's Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum (PNKS), Christian organization, means Light of Hope, is a Cambodian Non-Governmental Organization, established by the staff of the Agriculture Business and Community Development (ABCD) program, originally implemented by CORD in Prey Veng Province from 1992. Following the initial phase of the project, 1992 until 2008, PNKS become the main implementing agency and was registered with the Ministry of Interior in 2000. It now operates in three provinces, Prey Veng, Kampong Speu and Kampot. PNKS has its head office in Phnom Penh and three branch offices in all target three provinces.

**PNKS's Vision:**

Cambodian people living in dignity, peace, justice and hope within a healthy and sustainable environment.

**PNKS's Mission:**

PNKS works to improve community welfare and dignity for vulnerable groups, especially people with disability, women, children and youth through empowerment, and capacity development of community networks and local authorities with a focus on health, natural resource management, food security, democracy and good governance.

**PNKS's Structure:**

See appendix 1

**2. Programme(s)/Project(s) Title** (Including here: vision and mission if any)

Social Accountability in Consideration of Climate Change and Adaptation Needs

**3. Development Objective (Goal)**

To improve community health, livelihood, social accountability and the ability to adapt to the changing environmental conditions through integrated and coordinated capacity development support to local communities and elected bodies.

**4. Programme(s)/Project(s) Objective (Purpose)**

Objective 1: To enable a core group of PNKS staff skilled in EcoDRR climate change capacities and able to articulate these into action at the field level across PNKS program areas.

Objective 2: To enable the rural vulnerable community people to self-managed disaster risk reduction activities to reduce vulnerability within their livelihoods based on the use of natural resources.

Objective 3: To promote climate change mitigation in community through promoting green environment.

**5. List of abbreviations (optional)**

- CFMC	Community Forest Management Committee
- CBO	Community Based Organization
- CTNC	Community Tree Nursery Committee
- DCA/CA	Dan Church Aid/Christian Aid
- DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
- Eco-DRR	Eco-system Disaster Risk Reduction
- f=8	8 female staff
- IFS	Integrated Farming System
- KS	Somleng Kampong Speu project
- PNKS	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum (Light of Hope)
- PP	Phnom Penh
- PV	Somleng Prey Veng project
- PWC	Pond Well Committee
- RMC	Risk Management Committee

**6. Brief description of programme/ project activities during this period** (maximum 1 page, please attach the details as an annex)

- 7. Brief description of your target groups and geographic areas reached during the period**  
*maximum one page, including **number of beneficiaries and villages**, (female & youth), types of target groups with which you had worked, number and name of province(s), district(s), commune(s), and village(s)).*

- Originally implemented in two villages—Sre Pring and Trapang Prey, Basedth, Kampong Speu, with total of about 350 families. About 40% of total population in Sre Pring and 70% in Trapang Prey got climate change knowledge, due to staff observation.
- 10 farmers were selected as role model farmers for implementing integrated farming system.
- 10 CBO members, 10 RMC members, 6 CTNC members, 2 village chiefs in two villages and 4 commune councilors in 2 communes.
- Climate change knowledge was echoed to 18 villages in Kampong Speu, 6 villages in Kampot and 29 villages in Prey Veng.

- 8. Executive Summary** (*Maximum one page*)  
*Summarize the main results and how the programme has contributed to the development objective(s) and programme objective(s) on an overall level, the main challenges and conclusions. Also include lessons learnt and/or recommendations from programme reports and evaluations made during earlier programme periods and how they have been dealt with.*

Generally, the evaluation found that the pilot project was designed with clear steps of implementation. Building the capacity of staff of PNKS was the first thing that the project needs to start. Then the capacity of the community of the target villages was strengthened. A number of practical activities were carried out in order to put all the gained knowledge of the climate change into the real actions. Two community-based organizations were established to address the impact of climate change. In response to the climate change issues, PNKS in cooperation with the community based organizations constructed two pump wells and provided technical support to the demonstration farmers in applying the integrating farming system. Two village nurseries have been established and the 250 hectares of the community forestry was recognized by the government. Moreover, this pilot project makes deep impacts on both PNKS and community people in the two target villages. Changes were made. The capacities of the staff of PNKS and the community were strengthened. The villagers have more understanding of the climate change and they feel confident in confronting any natural disasters happen unexpectedly. Farmers were equipped with life skills through their participation in the trainings and applying the Integrated Farming System. This made the villagers much aware of necessity of using the right techniques to do the farming in a fruitful way without spending lots of cost, time, water and maintenance. And the villagers started to know the importance of the reforestation and making the villages evergreen.

Likewise, this pilot project was effectively and efficiently implemented because it could achieve all the set objectives in conjunction with a top-notch management of the project management team. The implementation of the project was put to work under the existing programs of health, agriculture, and social accountability with sufficient allocation of budget, staff, time and equipment.

Concerning the sustainability, PNKS made efforts to put words into real actions in response to the needs of the people in the target villages. PNKS also established community-based organizations—CBO, RMC, PWC, CTNC that have adequate capacity in ensuring the sustainability in the future.

- 9. Please describe your programme(s)/project(s) results (impact, outcomes and outputs):**  
*What results have been achieved in relation to the objectives of the programme? Why has it turned out the way it has? If possible, include the impact of the programme.*

*Relate to the LFA or Annual Updated Activity Plan and application, explain in relation to each expected outcome and outputs relevant for the reported period and analyze/compare it to last year results. Add constrains if any.*

**Objective 1:** To enable a core group of PNKS staff skilled in EcoDRR climate change capacities and able to articulate these into action at the field level across PNKS program areas.

Climate change was new to world and even new to least-developed countries, like Cambodia. People, including NGO staff, had a very little knowledge about climate change and its effects.



JCCI was first targeting NGO staff capacity development in 2010 so that the knowledge could be passed on by NGO to the local community. Across PNKS Somleng Program, 18 senior and technical, including 5 females, staff, were trained on the basic concepts of climate change and equipped with the Eco-DRR skills. Multi-stakeholder Rights Based Approaches and Participatory Rural Appraisals was one of the important key knowledge that PNKS staff were equipped to ensure understanding the link between the climate change disaster and its effect to human rights. Staff used the knowledge they learned and trained community people in other 18 villages in Kampong Speu and 6 villages in Kampot including PRA tool.

**Objective 2: To enable the rural vulnerable community people to self-managed disaster risk reduction activities to reduce vulnerability within their livelihoods based on the use of natural resources.**

Climate change concept was very new to the community people. People experienced the change of environmental and climate condition but they did not know the reason and they were surprised to hear that was caused by manmade rather than natural.

PNKS focused two key areas:

- Building community capacity on climate change concepts and resilient agriculture knowledge were necessary. People needed to understand they could no longer farm the way they used to in order to have good crops. The environment was no longer as friendly as it used to be. The current climate condition, unpredictable rainfall, uneven weather pattern, less and less rainfall, made farming more vulnerable. The key skill people needed was resilient agriculture, integrated farming system. Five model farmers in each village were established to practice the new skills and to influence other farmers' practices in responding to changing climate. One of the successful practices was plastic mulch which farmers use to reduce the use of water. Community found it very useful because the techniques helped save water and less labor force that people use to collect water to water their gardens or farms. However, water is still the main challenge! In the dry season there were few water sources people could even hardly find enough water for drinking and almost none for the purpose of agriculture.
- Reducing disaster risk in the community through developing Risk Management Committee, promoting self-managed disaster risk reduction including enhancing community food security and diversified crops as well as promoting home gardens. Poverty is leading community to greater risk



**Objective 3: To promote climate change mitigation in community through promoting green environment.**



Community got together to plant wild trees.

People used to destroy community forests without mercy for fire wood, fencing, selling, and other purposes. They sometimes burned the forests for honey bee and to catching some wild animals. Through education about climate change, it encouraged people to value trees and forests. PNKS set up tree nursery plot in each village to promote people growing and protecting the green environment. People used the thousands young trees from village nursery plots and other places to grow at home and at the protected community forests. This has helped the people to become part of forest reservation, protection and the love of nature.

## 10. Relevance - Analysis

*Answer the following questions as deliberately as you can:*

*Answer the following questions as deliberately as you can:*

### - Did we do the right things?

*Was WHAT you did a good choice to reach the expected results? If so, WHY?*

*In what way was your work relevant in the context and how did it respond to the need of the stakeholders and beneficiaries?*

*Were there any changes to your plans during the reporting period, if so, why?*

### - Capacity development to PNKS staff:

Climate change was a technical concept, not easy to understand and in addition it was new. Therefore, it was very important for those who would use the knowledge for others knew it well. The project could not go without this initiative capacity development.

### - Integrated Farming System:

Integrated Farming System was one of the adaption core techniques which enable farmers to diversify their food sources in order to promote community food security. This had made farmers turning away from depending one source of food—paddy rice, which likely led people vulnerable to food insecurity when their rice field destroyed by flood or drought.

### - Did we do it the right way?

*Was HOW you worked a good way to ensure the expected results? Have you developed, improved, or changed your working methods and approaches during the period, if so why?*

By first starting to build the capacity of the staff in the organization, PNKS could form a group of the climate change experts who are able to help build the capacities of the villagers in the two target villages through providing the training on concepts, how to adapt to and how to mitigate the climate change impacts. Lots of facilitation and coordination work was carried out aiming to achieve a strong management team formation for each target village. As a result, a number of community-based organizations (CBO), risk management committee (RMC), pump well committee (PWC), community tree nursery committee (CTNC) and community forestry management committee (CFMC) were established. These bodies are core groups for helping the people in the villages to cope with the climate change issue in the long term.

## 11. Networking and cooperation: Please describe your most important network results or activities (national and international) in which you have been involved.

### - National:

PNKS connected to JCCI Learning Forum and has two main networks with NGO Forum, Development Network for Food Security and Safety in Cambodia, and another network is Environment. These networks have helped PNKS staff gained more experience and new learning for its pilot project. It is also a place where PNKS could share its lesson learnt.

### - International:

N/A

## 12. Please describe your Quality Assurance activities based on the four elements below:

### 12.1 Baselines (How did you conduct the baseline study and how was the information used?)

Project staff conducted baseline survey concerning climate change including risk and vulnerability assessment after series of training provided by Cord. The data was used three different areas—first, finding data was presented to local people, including village chief, village development committee and community-based association at village level for understanding and local planning. Secondly, finding data was presented at commune level to the commune councils and district council for commune level planning. Thirdly, PNKS presented the findings to the project staff and used the data for internal project design and planning.

### 12.2 Financial Management and System (Briefly describe how you budget: allocation, monitoring and follow up; your organizational accounting system, policies in place and their application, technical support visits, financial report, auditing, internal control, deadlines etc.)

Budget allocation developed based on the actual needs and new knowledge applied. Project manager sat down and discussed the budget allocation with field staff and technical staff. Field staff, called Animator and technical assistant was the most frequent persons to conduct follow up visits to ensure proper technique applied. Project Admin/Finance Officer and Finance Manager were those who conducted financial internal control to ensure proper expense.

Monthly progress report and monthly financial report were also used as a tool to ensure the project was on track and warning sign as necessary.

PNKS conducted annual external financial audit with recognized firm.

### **12.3 Sustainability** *(How are you working to sustain your programme(s)/project(s) including your target groups and your organization?)*

Project's strategies and programs were designed and selected to ensure sustainability although this climate change pilot project is just a learning project. In the project implementation, PNKS did not only speak, but also made great efforts to put words into real actions in response to the needs of the people in the target villages. By first starting to build the capacity of the staff in the organization, PNKS could form a group of the climate change experts who are able to help build the capacities of the villagers in the two target villages through providing the training on concepts, how to adapt to and how to mitigate the climate change. Lots of facilitation and coordination work was carried out aiming to achieve a strong management team formation for each target village. As a result, a number of community-based organizations –CBO, RMC, PWC, CTNC were established. These bodies are core group for helping the people in the villages to cope with the climate change issue in the long term.

Water and sanitation are strongly focused on in the project. Two pump wells and fish ponds were dug to provide easier water access and to improve the farming condition. These water supply infrastructures provide sufficient water to the villagers, in particularly the model farmers to do the farming. These favourable facilities also inspire the villagers to change their mind sets from growing the rain-fed crops to irrigation-fed crops. To improve the economy and the living standard of the villagers, PNKS equipped them with IFS skills in order to ensure that they have the life skills and capacities to produce for the rest of their lives. The farmers in the villages become more productive because they are able to grow more vegetables, raise fish, chicken, and duck to respond to the demand of the market. In return, they can make extra incomes for their families.

To preserve long term green environment in the target villages, two tree nurseries were established and determined as young tree producing places for the entire villages. In order to continue the activities of the village nurseries, the committee sell the fruit trees to the villagers and they use the money as revolving fund for producing the seedlings.

Success in forming 250 hectares of the community forest stemmed from an effort of PNKS in the purpose of ensuring the natural forest and biodiversity sustainability.

### **12.4 Monitoring and Evaluation** *(How have you conducted the monitoring and evaluation of the programme(s)/project(s)?)*

#### **Monitoring:**

To measure progress, achievement and project impact, PNKS have sought to use the indicators from the project log frame to measure the progress of the project against indicators. PNKS have motivate Commune Council, CFMC, CBOs executive members, relevant stakeholders and target groups to participate in data collection according to project indicators and monitor progress and outcomes.

All project information have to submit and shared with management team and project staff for learning and improving each month, quarter, and year.

#### **Evaluation:**

PNKS's have reviewed a project every six months to identify strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats to the project and revise the plan as necessary. All target groups and relevant stakeholders will be encouraged to participate in meetings and project reviews. Their ideas will be valued and documented as lessons learned.

A final evaluation was conducted to assess the project achievements, impacts, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. An independent evaluator was selected to lead the evaluation started

on November 19, 2012 and finished by December 20, 2012.

**13. Please describe the cooperation with Forum Syd and give recommendation on how Forum Syd can improve its support and cooperation**

- Climate change is new and is still in many ways under new exploring and experiments. It is rather a long learning approach in order to reach minimum impacts. In this two-year pilot project is still a short time for learning, adapting to the new climate through resilient and sustainable agriculture. We recommend that Forum Syd at least fund one strategic plan long—four years.
- We did not receive concrete feedback reports from technical advisors after field visits which this is critical for work improvement. We recommend that technical advisors provide feedback reports after field visit.

**14. Capacity Development Results**

- *Number of staff participating in arranged trainings (joint and individual) during the reporting period:*  
18 staff (5 females)
- *How did you identify and assess the needs for capacity development within your organization?*  
Identified project needs and conducted staff training needs assessment.
- *How did you plan the relevant training to meet the needs identified?*  
After conducting training needs assessment and staff performance appraisal, the annual capacity development plan is developed. At the same time PNKS identifies and discuss with the partners for their support.
- *How did you monitor and follow up training efforts?*  
The line supervisor and project manager meet the staff regularly to find out how they apply the knowledge into their work and provide more support if they need.
- *How did you assess the result of provided training?*  
Through the quarterly project coordination meeting and annual staff performance appraisal.
- *How often did capacity development contact persons provide feedback or information on outputs and outcomes of the training to the Executive Director/Management Team? And how, or in what way was the information presented?*  
Quarterly basis, during the Project Coordination Meetings and National Management Team meetings
- *What results can you see in your organization as a result of training for this reporting period?*  
Project improved their field work and planning design. Conducted Participatory Rural Appraisal in responding to climate change needs and reporting.
- *What suggestions to propose for modifying and/or developing your own CD efforts for the next year?*  
PNKS continues creating the capacity development plan with consultation with the result of staff appraisal, training needs assessment and capacity development framework. At the same time PNKS will promote internal learning and sharing and ensure that the monitoring and follow up are conducted regularly with properly recorded.

**15. Risk Management and Challenges**

**15.1 Please describe your organisation's internal risks and challenges.** *Have there been any suspicions or investigations of irregularities during the year, if so, how was this handled? What kind of corruption prevention measures does your organisation have?*

**Prevention Measures:**

Besides external audit PNKS form three internal control teams—Somleng Prey Veng and PP Head Office audited Somleng Kampong Speu. And versa, Somleng KS and PP Head Office audited Somleng PV. Also Somleng PV and Somleng KS audited PP Head Office.

**15.2 External risks and challenges in the context affecting the programme implementation and your solutions to them**



*Describe significant issues and/or risks in the context that has affected the expected impact, outcomes, outputs, target groups and programme(s)/project(s) implementation during the reporting period. The analysis should be closely linked to the programme(s)/project(s), and **not a general analysis**.*

Water is still the main challenge! In the dry season there were few water sources; people could even hardly find enough water for drinking and almost none for the purpose of agriculture. This made it hard for agriculture to increase food security through diversifying crops in the integrated farming system. Deep ponds are good way to collect rain water and store water for the dry season but expensive to excavate and could only cover small percentage of people in the village. Water in the pond usually enough for drinking, not for farming and it is not safe drinking water either. This made it hard in climate change adaptation. With this regard, PNKS selected three demo farms who have available water to practice the integrated farming system and climate smart intensive garden in the two village.

Since the drought prolong in the target areas, people in the villages migrated to Phnom Penh and Thailand for job employment. Some CBO leaders and nursery committee members left the villages. Then, the new committee members were selected again.

**16. Please describe the lessons learned and recommendations from programme(s)/project(s) implementation**

**1. Lessons learned:**

- Plastic mulch was a new technique introduced the first time in the community. People found it very interesting as the technique helped reduce the use of water and labor force to collect water for watering. Also the technique prevented grass from growing and weaken the insects that destroyed roots of the plants.



- Model farmers demonstrated Integrated Farming System by having it at their farm yard where people could see and easily learn from. This attracted other farmers to apply the techniques.
- Some people still found it hard to believe in climate change. The idea introduced about climate change was too technical and way out of people knowledge. The changing in environmental condition was slow.

**2. Recommendation:**

- Plastic mulching seemed to interest many farmers and applied by many of them. However, it is not known whether the new technique making more or spending more. It is recommended that PNKS keeps tracts of all value-added to ensure the new technique making more than spending as this would encourage sustainability.
- Water is a key to determine project failure and successful. Nothing could be done without water and community people could face higher risk in term of health and food security. It is recommended that project considers strengthening community adaptation capacity in regard to water supply by increasing more water sources for agriculture and safe drinking water.
- It is also recommended that future project priority should focus on establishment of groups of market-oriented agricultural production farmers, a community stall, and farming contracts. Alternatively, a community-based ecotourism should be set up and developed in Sre Pring village to help preserve the natural forest, green environment, watershed, waterfall, mountains and beautiful landscape and to generate direct and indirect incomes for the villagers.

**17. Please list all your donors that co-funded the Forum Syd supported programme(s)/project(s) and, other donors that funded your organization during the reporting period.**

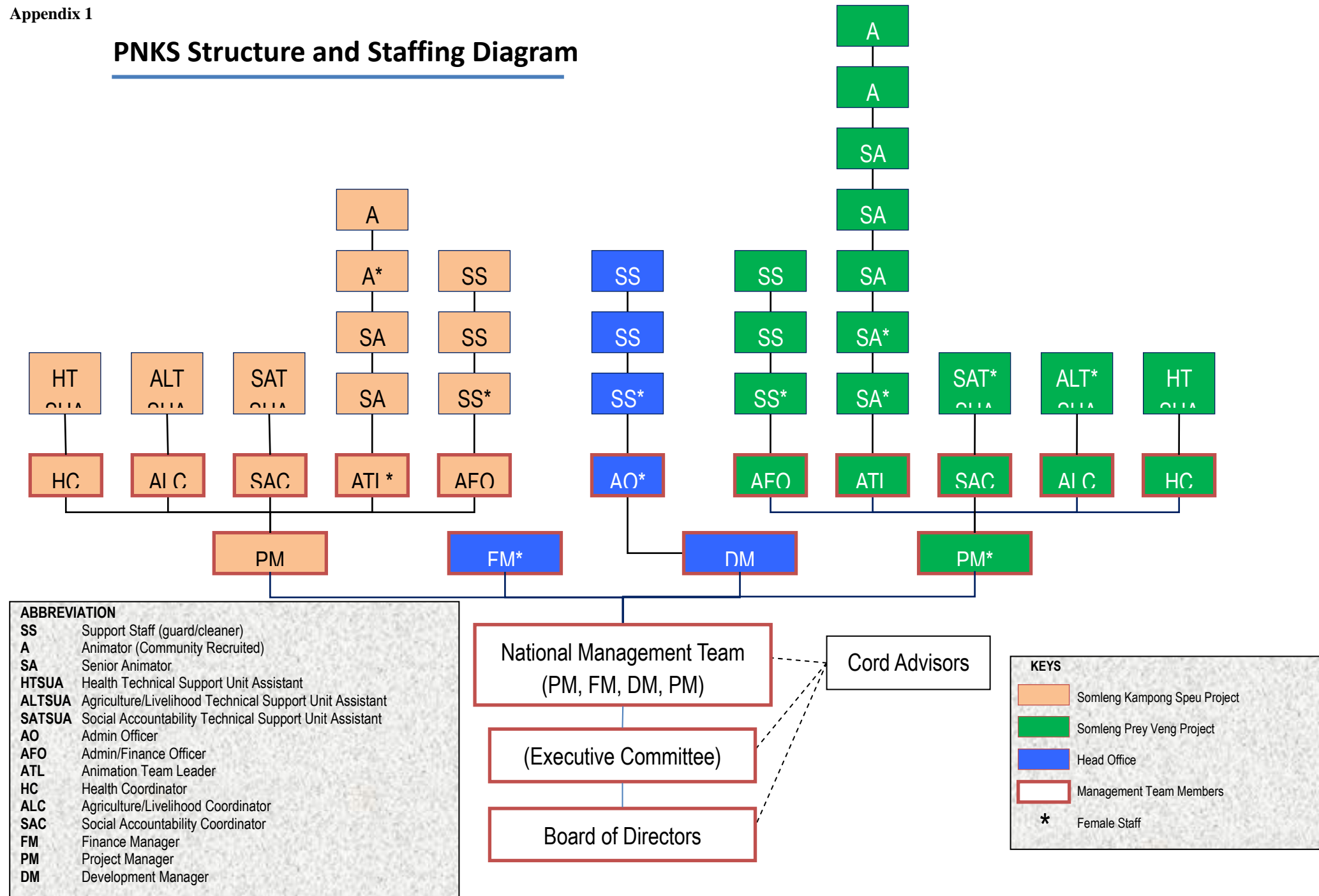
- Tear Australia
- Cord-DH
- Baptist World Aid Australia

**18. Please attach (as annexes) some success-stories, case studies showing good practices or experiences from your organization's work or from target groups.**

n/a

## Appendix 1

### PNKS Structure and Staffing Diagram



## Appendix 2:

### Project Activities during The Reporting Period

Objectives	Planned Activities	Achievement
<b>OUTCUME1: All PNKS staffs are applying knowledge on climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies across programmatic work.</b>		
Output1.1: PNKS has an expert team of climate change fully skilled with Eco-DRR.	1.1.2 Strengthen link with PNKS and relevant CC partner, e.g. NGO Forum, and the NCCN etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Connected PNKS to learning Forum with Cord org.</li> <li>- PNKS staff joined climate change and Eco-DRR concept refresher at Cord office.</li> <li>- Supported two staff to join learning forum with Natural Resource Management and Agriculture and Livelihood Sustainable topics.</li> <li>- Supported two staff to join JCCI mid-team review at CJCC PP.</li> <li>- PNKS staff and farmer to join farmer forum III with NGO forum.</li> </ul>
<b>OUTCOME2: The rural vulnerable community people are capable with self-managed disaster risk reduction activities and less vulnerable to the changing environmental conditions.</b>		
Output2.1: Two Risk Management Committees/ CBOs, in the two villages, were established and trained and skilled with self-managed disaster risk reduction.	2.1.5 Conduct semi annual reflection on climate change result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducted at the district center with 150 (f=59) participants participated from CBOs committee, Commune Council, Model farmers, village leaders and people from the district officers, district department of Agriculture and Forestry Administration. Participants were very active raising many questions and concerns to speakers to respond and address. Village leaders from Trapang Prey expressed how the Climate Change changes the way he thinks. Mr. Dy Senkosol director of agriculture department agreed and supports PNKS work addressing farmers to respond to the climate change.</li> </ul>
Output2.2 Risk management, WatSan Management, primary health care and livelihood sustainability promoted to CBO Executive Members, CBO members and Commune Councillors in the two villages.	<p>Community disaster workshop (workshop)</p> <p>Provide training on water and sanitation management. Equip the RMC/CBO for the development of proper precaution for any shortage of water.</p> <p>Establish Integrated farming system (IFS) for Model farmer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducted Community Natural Disaster Respond workshop to stakeholders village level and Commune level with 27 (f=4) participants participated. We found almost all participants facing drought that destroyed their rice seedling. PNKS supported short time rice seed to each participant followed by capacity to respond to drought disaster.</li> <li>- Conducted water and sanitation management two courses to RMC/CBO at village level. There were 58 (f=24) participants. Participants got more knowledge on primary health care and how human health could be affected by climate change. Many questions that related to health and climate change by participants was asked to facilitators.</li> <li>- Supported vegetable seed to model farmers.</li> <li>- Selected two key model farmers and demonstrated plastic mulch, led by Robert, JCCI advisor.</li> <li>- Supported technique that adapted to environmental changing through orientation.</li> </ul>

- Provided vegetable planting with plastic mulch using orientation to Model farmer and villager in two villages are Tra pangprey and Sre Pring that there were 15 participants participated. And new technique real practice on the demonstrate farm.
  - Supported materiel are plastic mulch, seedling tray, string net for climate change adaptation and vegetable seed such as yet long bean, eggplant, cucumber, cabbage, water melon, pumpkin that was kind hybrid F1 seed respond to weather condition change, duck, chicken and fingerling to model farmer.
  - Follow up and coaching model farmer (Mr.Pen Chhoum and Mr. Mounng Nak) on new technique of planting plastic mulching.
  - Conducted integrated farming system four courses such as: vegetable growing two courses, poultry raising, Compost pit and fish raising that there were 120 (f=28) participants participated. Participants are very happy and interested with technique of vegetable growing (yard long bean, cucumber, papaya and Chilli).
  - Conducted Eco-Integrated Farming System to other villager in the village with 35 (f=6) participants participated. Villager very interested with new technique that was applied model farmer.
  - Supported materiel are plastic mulch, seedling tray, string net for climate change adaptation and vegetable seed are yet long bean, eggplant, cucumber, cabbage, water melon, pumpkin that was kind hybrid F1 seed respond to weather condition change, duck, chicken and fingerling to 9 model farmer for establish integrated farming system that were adopted from demonstrate farm of model farmer.
- Conduct training on Integrated Farming System (IFS) and resilient agriculture and adaptation skills to 2 Model Farmers
- Support two Model Farmers to echo Integrated Farming System (IFS) and resilient agriculture and adaptation skills to their villagers
- Support the adoption of IFS as part of the farmer to farmer extension

### **OUTCOME 3: Green environment promoted in the two communities, an effort to climate change mitigation.**

- Output 3.1: Two tree nursery plots were established in the two target communities in a way to promote green environment.
- Produce tree nursery plot into two CBOs of two villages in two communes. Make small trees available to house who to plant.
- Supported crop seed for seedlings supply to villager in the both of village and other village out of the target village.
  - Support Culvert for develop tank for water supply in nursery plot.
  - Develop Billboard for nursery plot in two village target are Trapang Prey and Sre Pring village.
  - Conducted meeting with committee and villager about tree nursery and reform tree nursery committee.
  - Tree nursery plot committee at Trapang Prey village get income from tree seedling sell 630.000 rail reported by—Mr. Mom Khim COB leader.
  - Field Visit to count tree planted at Trapang Prey village with 6 participants participated



that there were PNKS staff and committee forestry. We can found tree seedling that plant from last year die just 25 to 30 present. Observe by---COB committee and Chen Tepsam Oi

Conduct tree planting campaign in two villages of two communes.

- Conducted tree planting day two time in Sre Pring and Trapang Prey village with 217 (f=98) participants participated. In Trapang Prey village we were plant kind of wood tree 670 seed in community forest. and in Sre Pring we were plant fruit tree 20 seed in village and share to villager 380 seed.

## GROWING IN INFERTILE SOIL



Mr. Pen Chhum, 64 years old is living in Trapang Prey village, Preash Khe commune, Borseth District and Kampong Speu province where the climate change pilot project located. He got married in 1970 with seven Children. He was one of the model farmers started in February, 2011.

Mr. Pen Chhum has been successfully using the new experience to grow vegetables in his infertile land. “I have never grown anything on this land, said Pen Chhum, the soil was a bit sandy that no crops can grow well in it. In the rainy season the soil was soaked and quickly got dry and in the dry season the soil was very dry.” Pen Chhum added. The soil was left unused for ages.



Until a new idea came; the idea of growing using plastic mulch—covering the soil with plastic sheet and rice hay, mixing the soil with rice-husk and some compost. Pen Chhum added “the new idea has improved his soil condition.” Pen Chhum was also surprised to see the crops grow well with less water in the new technique.

He was piloting growing eggplants in the rainy season followed by growing long bean in the dry season in about 120 square meters of land. The new technique proved working throughout the year and he was so happy. He now enlarged his farming area to 800 square meters and growing three times a year. Farmers visited his farms and six of them told him that they would be interested to learn more from him and would want to try at homes.