



## PROMOTION OF ADAPTIVE FARMING TO CLIMATE CHANGE (PAFCC)

### Mlup Baitong (MB)

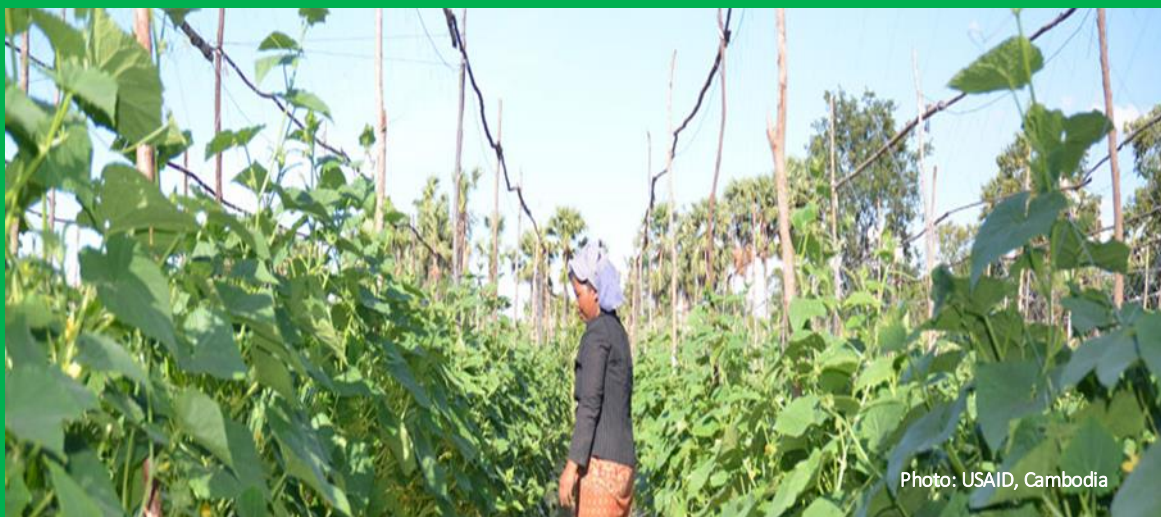


Photo: USAID, Cambodia

### PURPOSE OF PROJECT

The project aims at adapting traditional farming systems to climate change in order to reduce vulnerability and improve livelihoods.

### KEY RESULTS

- Department of Agriculture staff have improved capacity related to climate change, project development, management, monitoring and evaluation;
- farmers have improved capacity related to climate change and climate change resilient farming systems and successfully complete pilot projects;
- small scale irrigation systems constructed to support FFS pilot projects;
- all related project documents & achievements are compiled;
- lessons learned disseminated through documentation and exhibition.

### BACKGROUND

Target communities are aware of climate change but lack knowledge about the causes and adaptation strategies. 46 % of people do not know about the causes and 48% relate it to the degeneration of forest. They have no understanding about the causes of global warming, which changes the monsoon patterns in South and South East Asia, and the future effects on their livelihoods.

As a most common adaptation strategy, people try to plant medium-term rice and short-term rice instead of the more vulnerable long-term rice, which is a move into the right direction. However, these efforts are limited by lack of irrigation, lack of agricultural techniques and capital to buy seeds and equipment. Some people plant in areas unsuitable for rain-fed rice cultivation supplementary crops such as corn, taro and sweet potatoes as cash crops on a limited scale (4705 ha= average 0.27 ha/per household). These products need less water and are more resilient to droughts, particularly when they are connected to a water source, such as a pond. However, these efforts are not fully utilized because of lack of small-scale irrigation systems, lack of awareness of their potential as



adaptation strategy to drought, lack of knowledge and cultural eating habits with preference for rice and low regard for potential complementary and substitute food, such as corn, taro, sweet potatoes as used in other cultures.

Some people doing integrated farming on their housing plots combine various varieties of vegetable and fruit tree production with chicken and pig raising, while many other farmers have no home gardens at all (available housing plots 92 ha = average 522 sqm/household). These efforts are hindered by lack of knowledge, lack of water sources, lack of fencing, which causes damage to the gardens by cattle and pigs, and lack of motivation, because in normal years many farmers can sell surplus rice in order to buy vegetable, fruits and other necessities. There might be also a lack of nutrition awareness about the values of vegetable and fruit for a proper diet.

PROJECT INFORMATION			
DURATION	15 months Jan. 2013 – Mar. 2014	PROJECT PARTNERS	District Offices of Agriculture (DOA) Samrong Tong and Phnom Srouch District
TOTAL BUDGET	\$173,200	LOCATION	Samrong Tong (ST) and Phnom Srouch (PS) Districts in Kampong Speu Province
CCCA-TF CONTRIBUTION	\$150,000	CONTACT	<b>Counterpart Contact:</b> Mr. Va Moeurn, Executive Director, Mlup Baitong Organization #37B, St.113, Boeung Keng Kang II, Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: (855-12) 782 536 Email: <a href="mailto:vamoeurn@online.com.kh">vamoeurn@online.com.kh</a> Website: <a href="http://www.mlup-baitong.org">www.mlup-baitong.org</a>
CON-FINANCING	\$23,200		
PROJECT DELIVERY	N/A		
PROJECT STATUS	New project		
LEVEL OF INTERVENTION	Sub-National and Communities		

## GENERAL INQUIRIES

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