

Local innovation and experimentation: an entry point to climate-change adaptation for sustainable livelihoods in Asia (LINEX-CCA)

Overview of LINEX-CCA in Cambodia



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Implemented activities

- Conducting of baseline study
- Identification and selection of interested farmers in conducting experimentation
- Training of farmers in climate change adaptation and PID/PTD concept (experimentation)
- Field day
- Organizing cross village visit for experiment farmers
- Establishing experimentation indicator, monitoring and end-season evaluation of experiments
- Contributing to farmer best practice documentation (farmer magazine)
- Organizing national workshop on sharing best practice of the farmer

Main activities:



Vulnerable Reduction Assessment (VRA)



Training farmer groups



The farmer counting her rice seed



Hosting exchange visit by farmers

Main activities: (Cont.)



Field visit and coaching



Practice on bio-char making



Field day / crop cut



Experience sharing by visitor from Nepal

Main activities: (Cont.)



Hosting exchange visit from Nepal



National Workshop on sharing best practice of farmers

Climate Resilient Agricultural Techniques introducing by project

- ❖ Organic soil matter is enhanced through crop rotation, composting, Bio-char making, covering crops, SRI, mulching, home gardening, multi-purpose tree, fish raising and agro-forestry systems.
- ❖ Water Management through an integrated farming system (Multi-Purpose Farm) and establishing small scale irrigation systems including a pond and canal.
- ❖ Adoption of pest and disease management by ecological ways.
- ❖ Conservation and improving local seeds or variety of crops.



Innovation Experimented by Farmers

- There were 274 farmers were conducted the experiment in 30 villages across 12 communes in 5 districts of 3 target provinces.

No	Province	Numbers
1	Takeo	95
2	Kampong Speu	102
3	Kampong Chhnang	77
Total		274

- The experimental topics related to soil quality improvement, climate change adaptation techniques, use of botanical fertilizer and pesticide, local seed purification and selection, use of bio-char and slurry, etc. The most popular topics were:
 - Comparison of planting one and few seedling
 - Comparison of effective of liquid compost and botanical fertilizer on varieties of vegetables
 - Effectives of bio-char, slurry, green manure, and cover crops, etc...

Challenges

- It was time consuming for new staff to get understand overall of project and overall tasks
- Some farmers cannot write so the project staff spent a lot of time for assisting them in recording experimentation results.
- Some farmers expected to get some prizes or incentive from the project
- The dry spell in transplanting season so made some farmers gave up their experimentation.

Planning in 2014

- Continuing strengthening and capacity building to key farmers and cooperating farmers
- Supporting the farmer to convert their rice field to Multi-purpose Farm or System of Intensification of Diversification (SID)
- Improving of experimentation recoding and translating
- Promoting of selection, purification and saving of local seeds through establishing of seed saver group
- Documentary of best practice of the farmer
- Capacity building and sharing on climate change adaptation method to partner/NGOs/CBOs
- Organizing national workshop to share best practice of the farmers
- Organize cross country visit to Nepal and India



THANK YOU

