

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

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Prepared by: RCEDO BMC Province, Cambodia
Contact Address: Rd# 2, Sangkat Kampong Svay, Krong Serei Sophorn, Banteay Meanchey Province, Cambodia. Tel # 054 958942 / 012 284 345
Email: rcedobmc@forum.org.kh/

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|---|
| CAP | Community Action Plans |
| CBDRM | Community Based Disaster Risk Management |
| CBDRR | Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CC | Commune Council |
| CCC | Climate Change in Cambodia |
| CCCSP | Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan |
| CEDAC | Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture |
| CHRD | Cambodia Human Resource and Development |
| CIP | Commune Investment Plan |
| CRC | Cambodia Red Cross |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DRRVC | Disaster Risk Reduction Village committee |
| DIP | District Investment Plan |
| EPRP | Provincial Emergency Preparedness Response Plan |
| EWS | Early Warning System |
| FG | Farmer Group |
| HH | Household |
| HVCA | Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment |
| ID Poor | Poor Identification |
| IDE | Integrated development environment |
| MT | Metric Ton |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| NSDP | National Strategic Development Plan |
| PDA | Provincial department of Agriculture |
| RACHA | Reproductive and child health alliance |
| RCEDO | Rural Community and Environment Development Org |
| SEADO | Social Environment Agricultural Development Org |
| SHG | Self Help Group |
| SSC | School Support Committee |
| VC | Village Chief |
| VDC | Village Development Committee |
| VIP | Village Investment Plan |
| WRM | Water Resource Management |
| WUG | Water Usage Group |
| WVC | World Vision Cambodia |
| WRMP | Water Resource Management Plan |

1. Executive summary (1/2 page max)

Banteay Meanchey also has vulnerabilities relating to the livelihoods of its people and local economy. Dependence on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and lack of water management approaches or diversification of crops to reduce risks of crop failure are a major vulnerability. In 2013 it was reported by Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) of Banteay Meanchey that in its six districts over 23,268 hectares of rice fields were destroyed by droughts and flood. Five of these affected districts belong to the project area: Mongkol Borie, Serei Sophorn, Au Chrov, Svay Check and Preah Net Preah in northwest of the province.

The CBDRR project was funded by Caritas Switzerland in the period of June 2014 to June 2017, and joined implemented by the two NGO partners (RCEDO & SEADO) as in 35 target villages in 6 communes, four districts of Banteay Meanchey province in Cambodia. This project will have a multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder approach, focusing primarily on building resilience at a community level, and aligning community action plans with local government actors to mobilize support and sustainability. The CBDRR project enhanced resilience of rural communities to the impacts of climate-related small and medium-scale disasters in Banteay Meanchey province by increased capacity of communities and key stakeholders in target areas to prepare for and respond to natural hazards, which contributes to their reduced vulnerability towards multiple risks. The target communities are a major stakeholder, and the project will build on capacities of existing community stakeholders such as Community Based Organisations(CBO), Self Help Groups (SHG), Local Authorities, vulnerable groups and educational and health institutions.

The project CBDRR intervention activities are evidence that several households coped better during the drought that struck Cambodia in mid of 2016. The target groups have advanced warning about the flood and drought, they sought emergency assets through seeds bank from and loans from the self-help group. The beneficiary households of irrigation canal renovations have ample rice stock as food and those who adopted vegetable gardening had extra income for food and other needs.

It is anticipated that this project also contributed to objective one of the Caritas Switzerland Country strategy (Contribute to safe migration, provide alternative options and support the reintegration of victims of human trafficking/ unsafe migration focusing on particularly vulnerable groups such as women and children) though its cross-cutting approach of engaging with vulnerable groups within communities and strengthening economic and social resilience through community action plans intervention and Water Resource Management

Target Area of CBDRR

| # | Name of District | Name of Commune | # Villages |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1 | Svay Check | Ta Pho | 5 |
| ៤ | Preah Net Preah | Teankam | 4 |
| | | Tuek Chor | 5 |
| | Total target areas | 3 commune | 14 |



2. Project progress (4 pages max)

2.1 Improved awareness of risks among communities and key stakeholders and enhanced ability to identify appropriate measures to mitigate the impact of these risks.

- In the project period, RCEDO project team have facilitated and engaged 558 local villagers (326 female, 4 children and 69 authorities) to participate in Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (HVCA) process, water resource assessment, multi-risks map and Community Action Plan (CAP) development. Those people are key people, policeman, health centre staffs and school teachers. As the result, RCEDO compiled 14 HVCA village profiles report and CAP developed are put in place for 14 target villages of three target communes (Tapho, Teankam, Teuk Chor) of Svay Check and Preah Net Preah district for use and measure DRR intervention within their community. There are 3 commune multi-risk map are developed and put in place.

- In the project period, RCEDO staffs have notified that the target communities gained knowledge and understood on the hazards, disaster risk of drought, flood, disaster preparedness & water resource management (WRM). The project participants are able to classify of main hazard, disaster risk preparedness and help their community on time of facing to the risk happen event within their communities such as flood and drought. They are also actively participated in DRR/WASH raising, CAPs and water management plan intervention like water pond renovated, water canal renovated, SHG formulated, tree-planting and livelihood activities.



- RCEDO team and Disaster Risk Reduction of Village Committee (DRRVC) members have delivered awareness to local villager on Hazard, DRR, WASH, WRM and Early Warning System (EWS) and emergency preparedness As observation, most of them have fell-confident with their knowledge for transferring their knowledge to their local communities on DRR, WASH and disaster preparedness (Flood & Drought) by using IEC materials developed and EWS tools provided (such loud speaker, EWS flags warning materials...). Example, the DRRVC members have organized the community awareness raising within their community and schools on health/ hygiene, WASH, DRR, water pollution and disaster preparedness (flood/ drought) at the target villages and schools. As in our records, there are 5150 (2799 females) of local villagers, local authorities, teachers, commune chiefs and students participated in 14 target villages and 6 secondary schools.



2-2 Community-based structures and other relevant resource persons' and agencies' role are clear within community action plan and the capacities are strengthened to deliver DRR intervention.

- In the project period 2014-2017, there are 96 DRRVC members (30 females) were established and trained in 14 target villages of three communes (Tapho, Teamkam & Teuk Chhor) of Svay Check and Preah Net Preah district). The skills of its members were improved on through several

training, meeting refresher course and coaching such as DRRVC course oriented, a refresher course on DRR, EWS, WRM awareness and refresher course on DRR/WASH. All DRRVC have active participation with regular monthly meetings and their playing key roles in mobilizing the community for decision-making and actions to implement the CAPs, implementation as well as integrating the CAPs into higher level plans and decisions at commune and district level. we have notified that 60% of DRRVC and CCDM members are active participation, functioned well in sharing and disseminating community awareness on disaster risk management, classified the main hazards, WASH/WRM awareness and taken action for hazard risk like they are actively participated in drought assessment process, water management intervention like they are actively and fully supporting the renovation of water canal, water pond, water jars, Early Warning System (EWS) of disaster, and emergency responses of flood drought preparedness.



- Through the capacity building of CARITAS, RCEDO' team have gained more knowledge on Hazards, disaster concepts, flood and drought preparedness, emergency response such as they are abilities to deliver awareness to target communities by used IEC raising materials developed by both NGO partners. Due to the training and coaching conducted by CARITAS's in Phnom Penh, there are 5 of RCEDO (2females) have improved knowledge and experiences in community awareness raising on Disaster Risk Reduction, WASH and WRM intervention. Through this action, RCEDO & SEADO staffs received more feedback and comments through field monitoring from CARITAS Programme Coordinator related to HVCA and CAPs developed and make the project staffs have full confidence in HVCA works. As the result, the participants showed that:1)- they are better understanding of the community action plan made for, 2)- They can know which CAP intervention are implemented and by whom, and also which CAPs are remain for their village. 3)-they using CAPs for raising and putting in CIP & DIP for intervention, 4)- They can use their own CAP to show other NGOs and government agencies for support their needs. IEC training materials on DRR/CCA, WASH and disaster preparedness developed and using by the project staffs and DRRVCs.

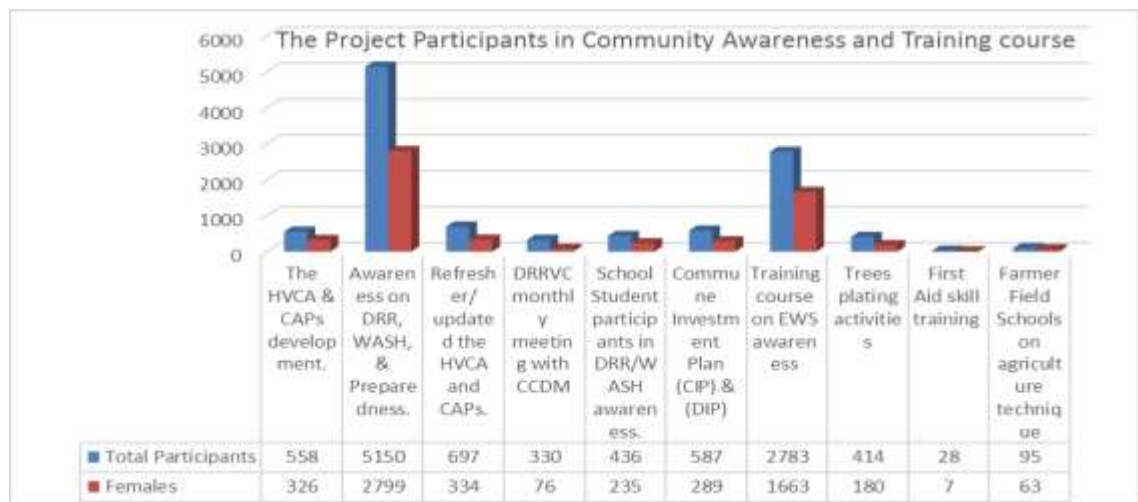


- In the strengthened, the DRRVC have well function and take in place as the government policy on DRR management by networking with the local community, government agencies and other NGOs. By taking actions of the Government policy, RCEDO had done more works like capacity building to the target villagers, CCDM and DRRVCs on Hazard, Disaster preparedness, Climate Change resilience, Water/ Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) and Water Resources Management (WRM) in target villages of 3 target communes of Preach Net Preach and Say Check district. Through action done, the DRRVC, CCDM has reacted and disseminated on DRR/CCA, WASH & WRM activities within their target communities.

- The coordination meeting conducted with the representative of PCDM, DRRVC, CCDM and both NGOs to join and discuss disaster action plan into Commune Investment Plan (CIP) & District Investment Plan (DIP) and CAP implementation. CCDM and DRRVC in three communes taken their responsible for responding to drought preparedness, emergency responses to the affected families like water jars distribution, water pond built and drought intervention. The monthly meeting among CCDM, DRRVC and other stakeholders as a mechanism for support and supervision and both staffs and DRRVC members participate in Village Investment Plans to Commune Investment Planning. All DRRVC have functioned well, with regular monthly meetings and their playing key roles in mobilizing the community for decision-making and actions to implement the CAPs. CCDM & DRRVC in disaster management mentioned the project built capacities at all levels with highest impact on enabling them to understand their roles, the process of disaster planning, and the importance of their work to mitigate disasters and ensure safer conditions during disasters.

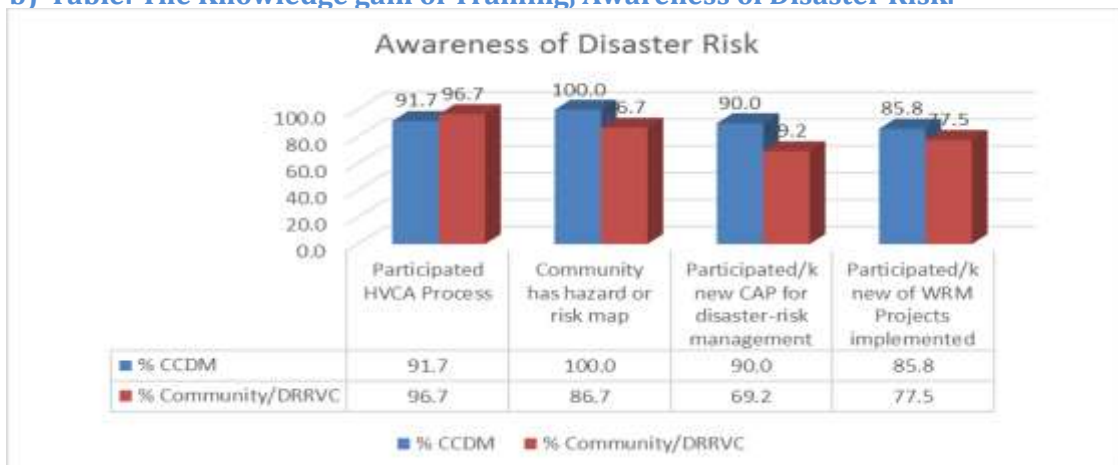


a). Table of the Project Activities and Participants



- The project evaluation rated high participation and functionality of DRRVC and CCDM structures with 100% rating by FGD participants. The awareness of disaster risks was also quite high at 96.7% at village-level and 91.7% at commune level; knowledge on the availability of community risk map was overwhelming at commune level (100%) but still high at village level (86.7%); and, participation and knowledge of CAP was very high (90% and 69% at commune and village respectively). Though slightly lower yet still high, knowledge and participation in implementation of WRM projects was 86% and 77.5% for commune and village, respectively

b)-Table: The Knowledge gain of Training, Awareness of Disaster Risk.



- In the project period, there are 10 SHG which have 215 members (female 192) formed and trained. The group leaders of 10 SHGs have notified that they are well operating and increasing their knowledge in concepts of group saving, group version, fund management, agriculture adaptation techniques, DRR/WASH, disaster risk preparedness to flood and drought. The SHG group members have understood and fill more confidence in group operating and sharing information within their communities on hazard, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, and CAP intervention activities through group monthly meeting, awareness raising and other events. As the result of this action, most of SHG members received knowledge and have understood and also fill more confidence in sharing information within their communities on hazard, disaster risk reduction, WASH, emergency preparedness, and CAP intervention activities through group monthly meeting, awareness raising and other events. The SHGs have contributed to improve community capacity to mitigate and adopt with climate change through money saving, practice new agriculture techniques and households preparedness to flood and drought.



Through our staff monitored, there are 137 borrowed loan members were used 80% for agriculture farming production like home gardening, animal raising, rice production, and 20% of loan for small business activities and other household emergency cases as needed. Un-borrowing loan member is a member have a better resources within the group. They are able to share and access SHG resources for helping the victim households and/or vulnerable families who affected by hazard and other disasters by using saving loan, rice seeds bank for consumption or recover the farming activities during and after disaster happened

2.3. The relationships between communities and government are strengthened to mainstream DRR measures into community and development plans.

- In the project period, RCEDO and SEADO collaborated and joined working with PCDM, DCDC, CCDM and others NGOs in the province on DRR, climate resilience and emergency responses are increased. Such as RCEDO & SEADO joined collaboration among PCDM, CCDM and other NGOs to organize several events like the project launching, NGO coordination meeting, EPRP meeting/workshop, study tour and end of project evaluation finding consultation workshop at Provincial hall office in November 2014, April 2016, and 12 May 2017. There are 230 participates (23females) at those events. Those people are came from different government departments, NGOs, local authorities and communities such as the Departments of Agriculture, Health, Education, PDRD,

PDWRAM, environment department, districts, commune chiefs (CCDM), NGO, Policeman, School Master, Health Centres, and villages chiefs. Through those events, the government officers presented and sharing to all stakeholders to consider and join implementation of the provincial three year plan (PIP), EPRP was developed by the PCDM. All the participants from NGOs, each district and government department received one book of the provincial three year rolling plan for considering and supporting.

In the project period, PCDM & NGOs partners who are working on DRR and Emergency responses have been joined meeting and work together in flood and drought emergency assessment of affected households in target districts in year 2015 and 2016 and also prepared action plan for emergency responses to the affected families.

- RCEDO, SEADO and WVC collaborated with PCDM to conduct the coordination meeting at provincial level to discuss with other relevant provincial departments on provincial networking/collaboration and issues related to Disaster Risk Reduction, presentation on achievement from each NGO DRR actors, reviewed and updated on drought situation in Banteay Meanchey and looking for intervention plan from all stakeholders to respond the drought event, and information sharing. There are 21 participants (4 are females) came different places: 6 NGOs, 4 provincial departments and PCDM. In conclusion of the meeting, all NGO are presented the achievements, Challenges and preparedness plan. Through The Provincial Coordination Meeting and workshop conducted chaired by the provincial governor officers for shared and discussed Provincial Investment three year rolling Plan, DRR law, drought/flood situation, drought-flood affected villages and its intervention activities in the province.



- The collaboration among of NGO's partners, local authorities, PCDM officer, Provincial Department of agriculture (PDA) officers and PDWRAM officers in the CBDRR project intervention was improving such as they actively joined and provided technical assistance in the field studied and monitored CAP intervention like provided training on DRR/WRM awareness delivery, FFS training (vegetable, livestock production), technical consultation on CAP intervention related to water pond, water canal studied and drought emergency preparedness in Tapho, Teankam and Tuek Chor communes of Svay Check and Preah net Preah district. They have actively participated in field survey of the water pond and water canal and also joined the field monitoring of CAP implementation within 3 target communes of two districts such as water canal renovation, water pond built, EWS / water poles installed and livelihood activities.. etc.



- The key stakeholders such as PDRM, DCDM, CCDM, DRRVC and other NGOs are actively collaborated and joined supports to Provincial Emergency Preparedness Response Plan (EPRP), CAP interventions and in the CIP & DIP process within three target communes of Preah Net Preah and Svay Check district. He has expressed that he was very happy with the people have strong willing and paid more contribution to the CBDRR project. It means that the people have better understanding about the impacts of hazard or disaster within their target communities.

2-4. Preparedness and coping mechanisms (natural, economic, physical, social, human knowledge) implemented.

- DRRVC member and CC members in 3 target communes to implement CAP intervention activities. There are key interventions were prioritized such as harvest water jar distribution, water pond renovation at Preich Kei, Water canal renovated at O villages, rice banks built at Banteat Boss and strengthening SHG structure on group fund management and livelihood activities. In the project period, there are 447 rain water jars, one water canal, 5 water ponds, 3 rice bank provided built, one safety place by the local communities in collaboration with CCDM, DRRVC and NGOs. There are 9,099 villagers in total (females 5219) received benefits from Public Water facilities provided (water pond, canal, water jars, DRR/WRM education) under CBDRR project implemented.



- In RCEDO collaborated with Provincial Department of Agriculture, PDA, Mr. Phun Phearon, director for feeding technical training officer has provided chicken raising training to 2 Farmer Field Schools in Banteat Boss and O'village. There are 60 SHG members have applied group fund for starting farming activities such as home gardening, dry rice season production, chicken raising, fish raising, small business activities and health purposes for their children. They have presented farming adapted technique on vegetable production, fish raising and water storage for preparedness in next dry season in Tapho commune, Teankam and Snay Laor commune. There are 5,000 fishes, vegetable seed/crops and farming materials have provided to 31 farmers for start-up practiced and generating their incomes.



- RCEDO was implemented three water management plans in 3 target villages (Kok Kei, Au and Snay Laor village) of the three communes. In this action, RCEDO was encouraged the local communities, DRRVC members and authorities, private contractor to be manners of project implementing and monitoring of the project activities. Through the implementation of water management plans, RCEDO was mobilized and encouraged the target communities, private contractor to make the contribution to CBDRR project by 25-50% of the total cost. The result of water management plan implemented was shown as one line of water canal with (1750 metre long x 3metre x 1) meter renovated in O'village in Teamkam commune (see photos below). Through this water canal will serve the water for the rice field more than 100 hectares in the dry rice season production and benefits to 85 households by doing two-or three times per year of the rice production.



- There are five community water pond was renovated and re-built the dam around the pond for protect the flood and keep safe and cleaning water for consumption, livestock and home gardening activity at dry season. The purposed of building the water pond is store water for using in the dry season, and builds



the dam around the village to protect the flood water. Those water pond was located at Tapho, Teankam and Tuek Chor commune of Svay Chek and Preah Net Preah district. Through those water ponds renovated, there are 653 households with approx. 3176 people have benefits.

- The target areas of RCEDO has affected by drought and flood during the period of June-July 2015 and November & December 2016. In our assessment, there are in total 835 households (185 households in Snay Laor and Tadek village were affected by the flood) , and (more then 650 households in Tapho commune were affected by drought (no rain). In this situation, the government official was warming in some districts of the province due to the drought and temperature increasing from 38 C-42 C in the period of February-June 2016, the target community was led by DRRVC in cooperation with RCEDO under CBDRR have been distributed the 447 harvest water jars (1100Ltr) to 265 households and 3 water tanks to each target commune for keeping and storing the clean water for consumption and distribution to victim families. Each selected family has received 2 giant water jars as in calculated is around 2200 Litre of the water stored. This water can be used in the shortage period of 3 month time which the family-who have 4-5 members due to the drought happened.



- The CBDR project also provided additional inputs to recovery the farming activities like provided vegetable seeds /crops, pure rice seeds and chickens to the victims' families. Through this action, there are target households received the vegetable seeds and pure rice seeds for recovered the farming activities. In other hand, Water Use Group Committee, DRRVC and CCDM of Ang Prasat Prame dam in Tapho commune joined and taken action on emergency response fund for prepared and fill up the dam embankment break points at the dam (because of high level of water came in from other source). There are 3 times of disaster preparedness was done by the committees members. It was shown that they have responsible task and more active in DRR preparedness responses of Disaster Risk happened. They have organized the monthly meeting to discuss and share the knowledge on their action plan like disseminated the community awareness and save of reservoir water, pond water for community use in dry season, when ever water shortage (Drought time).



- RCEDO, CCDM, DRRVCs and School teachers organized tree planting the multi-trees belong the water dam embanmark and canal water built. In this event, there are 950 multi-trees have planted at Prasat Pram dam embanmark and O'cannel water. During this action, 397 local people (180 females), 17 monks participated. Those are school students, DRRVCs, teachers, villagers, policeman, monks and key stokeholds participated. As the result, All the participants have fulfil enjoyed to participate especially with the students and local authorities. They have better understood about an importance of the trees planting event and its cause to Climate Change and Disaster risk happened. They have strong commitment to take care all the trees planted.



a)- Table of Result on CAPs and WRM plan intervention

| Result of CAPs and WRM plan intervention: | # of participants | # Female |
|--|-------------------|----------|
| 5 Renovated community ponds | 3395 | 1766 |
| Provided 447 giant water jars and rain water collection | 1395 | 725 |
| Water Cannel renovated can serve for 100 hectares | 85 HHs (425prs) | |
| Setting up Rice Banks and provided rice seeds in 3 target villages | 1800 | 937 |
| Farmer Field Schools and livelihood projects on chicken raising, vegetable planting, fish raising. | 95 | 63 |
| Provided 9 plastic containers, 3 water pumping machines and 3 plastic bags in 3 target communes. | 1225 | 637 |
| First Aid with CCDM and DRRVCs. | 28 | 7 |
| Build 12 latrines | 60 | 32 |
| Workshop on early warning and installed 15 water measured poles. | 56 | 15 |
| Provided 9 small speakers (3 communes, 6villages) | | |
| Exchange visit to Kraties, Takeo, Siem Reap, annual reflection. | 54 | 14 |
| Tree planting events along canal and water ponds | 414 | 180 |

2.5- Implementing NGO's organisational and technical DRR capacity in DRR has been strengthened

- In the project period, RCEDO team have confident with their knowledge for delivering and transferring the knowledge on HVCA, CAPs conducted, DRR & WASH, WRM and disaster preparedness (Flood & Drought) awareness to target community like using IEC materials on the health/ hygiene, WASH, DRR, water pollution and disaster preparedness (flood/drought) to target communities in CBDRR target areas.
- Direct monitoring of CARIRAS Country coordinator in March on HVCA, CAPs reflection, WASH, RCEDO staffs have gained knowledge and better understanding on “how to prepare the HVCA village profile, CAPs” and it’s implementation. Through this action, project team of RCEDO is better understanding and fully confidence in conducting the HVCA and CAP reflection meeting and compiling the HVCA report. The Consolidated CAPs have been reviewed and updated within their target communities for year-3 intervention, and also the year-3 project’s operation plan, budget and M& E data based were revised and finalized with assistance of CaCH program manager for support project implementation.
- RCEDO’s gain more knowledge and real practices at the community on Water Resources Management (WRM), CWRM (Community based Water Resources Management) technologies, tools and techniques, Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) best practice tool, SC-WASH

(School Community Water Sanitation and hygiene). Through this action, all the participants gained new knowledge and they are able to facilitate and apply this knowledge into CBDRR project within the target areas.

As the result area measure staff skills, knowledge and efficacy in implementing the CBDRR interventions and partially responded to in the efficiency section. Due to the several activities completed by the project to enhance capacity of the project staffs, as well as DRRVC, CCDM members. These activities includes both workshop, training and exposure or actual experiences in DRR work.

3. Explanations on finances in the case of under-/over-expenditure of more than 10% per budget section

During the project implementing period, there was not over-expenditure or less un-expenditure of more than 10% of line item was taken.

(Please see attached with Summary Financial Report)

4. Evaluation of the challenges / results

In the project period 01 July 2014-30 June 2017, the CBDRR was initiated community awareness and planning to respond to challenges of disaster risk. Their CAP has been integrated into local government's plans (PDP, CIP and DIP), but while several activities were implemented, most of the planned responses do not have budgetary commitments given the funding constraints at the sub-national government or have not yet been marketed to other support agencies like NGOs or donors. Therefore, concerns about improving income so as to improve coping capacity of households are not yet substantially addressed. The main coping mechanism is to seek work elsewhere, primarily through work migration, during drought when few rural employment is available.

The few DRR projects that were implemented also tends to be of low-impact since they are for few beneficiaries, e.g., water jars, vegetable gardens or short-term food and water assistance. Since there are several villages covered, the tendency for limited funds from CBDRR project is to disperse it across all project areas, hence, wider areas but low-impact. Due to more people have moving for work leave home with children and elderly people. This is because the areas that they live in are poor and do not offer many income earning opportunities. This causes many of the local people to spend much of their time in neighboring country Thailand.

An issue of efficiency remains with sub-national partners (PCDM and District Offices) since sub-national funding is tied to ministerial budgets. Therefore, outlay to the district-level project (DIP) is not specific, especially for small-to-medium infrastructure projects, and has to go through the relevant Ministry's budgetary outlay. At the Commune level, the budget outlays are more specific but limited to small projects already brought out as priority by the Commune Development Plan. The limited Government funding at sub-national level and among NGOs led to micro-actions which has limited impact. Many of DRRVC and villagers attend to DRR preparedness, but not yet fully prepared. The lack of the collaboration and join networking among of the Sub-National Government offices, local authorities, NGOs/IO agencies and key stakeholders are challenging to CBDRR project implementation at the target community levels.

As also challenge about internal staff moving for new job and new places with other organization because of market job competing and benefit opportunities. It was made difficulty for our project intervention and capacity building of the new staffs are considered.

4.1 Lessons learned

- Good collaboration between RCEDO, SEADO, PCDM, CCDM and DCDM is important to improve understanding about CBDRR project implemented. Field staff needs to work more closely with DRRVC, village authorities to build more trust through the organisation of joint meetings and sharing of information. Field staff must also develop authorities' confidence in the project and also develop other relationships in communities to ensure community member participation and uptake in training.
- Project team of RCEDO more gain knowledge and understood on DRR sharing meeting from SEADO, WVC-and PDRM and others NGOs. They have confident with their knowledge for applying and transferring CCA/DRR concepts, WRM, WASH IEC tool, after refresher course. Staffs and DRRVC feel happy and easy to explain and shared knowledge to their target community regarding DRR, WRM and WASH awareness.
- Good collaboration between NGOs partners, provincial government and the authorities is important to increase understanding and helping each other related CAPs implementation.
- The project team need be working closely with DRRVCs, CCDM and local authorities to build more trust through the organisation's meetings, training, sharing information informal discussion. The staff must also develop authorities confidence in the project and also develop other relationships in communities to ensure community member participation in project activities. The Local Authorities, government officials and other project stakeholders should meet more often to ensure greater understanding of priorities and activities by all project stakeholders.

4.2 Success Story of The Farmer Group

Farmers in O' village lacked water for their rice farm and for home use. They plant rice one time per year with a yield of 2 MT/hectars. In 2016, cooperated with RCEDO to renovate a 1,750 meters canal at total cost of USD 3,810 where the community contributed USD 1,010. The canal irrigated 70 hectares of paddy farm in the village., cited that after the renovation of the canal, people have enough water for their farming activities and currently the can plant rice 3 times per year and their rice yields is more increase from the previous time 2 MT/HA to 4 to 5 MT/HA.

Mr. Smot Art has 1.5 hectare rice land for farming and after harvest his family work migrate to Thailand for income since harvest of 1,500 kilos is not enough for his family's needs as he can plant only one time per year. He participated in RCEDO community-based disaster risk reduction project in O' village) since July 2015. He gained knowledge on disaster risk, disaster preparedness and water resource, health and hygiene awareness from the project. He was a beneficiary of Saving Group, vegetable crop/seeds, chickens and rain water jar. His family earned income from gardening and chicken-raising of about 1,700,000 Riels (\$450) per year. The water canal renovation in his village enable him to plant rice 2-3 times year increase his rice yield to 4-5 tons per hectare, if compared before cannel built that I got 1 ton/ hectare, he said. Through this result of rice production, my family has enough rice for consumption and remain some for sold.



5. Outlook (1 page max)

Through the CBDRR implemented, there is very convincing evidence that the support provided by the project brought about significant benefits of the target groups. The supported households have a more responsible behavior for reducing risk associated with extreme climactic events and, adapting better. However, such positive outlook are still overshadowed by vulnerability due to weak livelihood viability, limited livelihood innovation and not strong built up of contingency resources and support. The high awareness raising of disasters, WASH including climate change, has not translated to preparedness and changed attitudes for more resilient practices. Even among several NGOs existent in the area, not many had shifted or brought more emphasis on climate change and disaster resilience.

The target groups have advanced warning about the flood and drought, they sought emergency assets through seeds bank from and loans from the self-help group. The beneficiary households of irrigation canal renovations have ample rice stock as food and those who adopted vegetable gardening had extra income for food and other needs. There is proof that food and water security was better for some, but there were still considerable households not able to cope except by work migration.

There are important program learning considerations. Given limitations on human resources and funding, a participatory CBDRR approach worked well in developing community social assets, mainly the disaster risk reduction management structures at commune levels and the CAPs as development platforms to pursue further the implementation of DRR projects.

The participatory approach proved appropriate and the communities had really adapted the CAPs they themselves were part of formulating by committing their own resources (both money and labours) to counterpart external funds from Donor. Therefore, there was no substantial evidence that the project's support to CAP' implementation promoted livelihood diversification.

The good collaboration between RCEDO, SEADO, PCDM, DCDM, CCDM and DRRVC is important to improve understanding and participatory approach about CBDRR project phase 2 implementation. They have confident with their knowledge for applying and transferring DRR, climate change concepts, WRM, WASH through meeting, training, workshop, refresher courses and other events

6. Attachments:

- Summary Financial report
- Pictures (best: about 10 separate attachments max 1MB each, key on a separate Word doc)

Date 30 August 2017

Prepared and verified By Project Officer

Handwritten signature and official stamp of RCEDO.

Mr. Sam Serey Wathana
RCEDO's Executive Director