Prak Thaveak Amida, Deputy Secretary General
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
OVERVIEW

- MAFF – Climate Change Priorities Actions Plan 2014-2018
- With Support from CCCA (MOE) – IR CSA (2016-2018)
- Objective: To enhance adaptive capacity of rural communities/farmers

**What is CSA?**

- Sustainably increases productivity and income
- Strengthens resilience to climate change and variability
- Reduces agriculture’s contribution to climate change

National Food Security and Development Goals

CLIMATE SMART Agriculture
MAFF EXTENSION SYSTEMS

• MAFF – General Directorate of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Extension), technical aspects

• Extension Officers – Provincial and district Levels, not communes and villages

• IR CSA – Central and province officer (under PSU) working closely with 35 selected villages
IR CSA SERVICES

1. Series of training to local government officials
   - Provide strong theoretical background
   - Brainstorm on key concepts
   - Prepare the participatory workshop
   - Practice key facilitation skills
2. Modelling the current situation and vulnerabilities

- Landscape mapping
- Stakeholder mapping
- Livelihoods calendar
- Hazard mapping
3. Simulation and role-playing games

Use the power of game to show farmers the impacts of climate change and identify climate change adaptation strategies and socio-economic scenarios

- **Modelling the current vulnerabilities** (livelihood activities and current climate risks)

- **Simulation of climate resilience strategies against climate scenario** (with and without investment)
CHALLENGES

- Limited knowledge of PDA Officers on CSA – Need for capacity building
- Farmers cope with climate change based on traditional practices – Difficult to change practices
- Inadequate planning for impacts (seasonal….)
- Lack of coordination among those implementing CSA
- Limited access to finance for CSA capacity building
OPPORTUNITIES

• Commitment from senior management

• Participation from PDAs and local authorities / Farmers WTP

• Based on IR CSA experiences, scale up in different provinces
CONCLUSION

Participatory approaches that model climate vulnerabilities within the Cambodian farming enables everyone to understand, prepare and take part in implementation.