



# #12

August 2013

**What's New** | p.1  
**2012 JCCI Recap** | p.1  
**The Atlas of Cambodia** | p.2  
**Stories from Partners** | p.3  
**Key Climate Change Dates** | p.4

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## Dear Climate Colleagues,

Welcome to the latest issue of the JCCI newsletter sharing thoughts, experiences and stories from Cambodia and throughout the region. We're happy to receive your input, comments and thoughts on the content and we're open to publish your contribution as relevant. Happy reading!

### WHAT'S NEW

#### CCCN: Ways Forward

The Cambodia Climate Change Network (CCCN) was established in August 2009 to bring together civil society organizations



to advance work related to climate change in Cambodia. The role CCCN will take on – the development of an informed voice from Cambodia's civil society - from community groups to people's organizations, to NGOs and to academia. Within this, CCCN believes that grassroots groups are most important; the strategic plan thus developed in 2013 reflects the need for building the understanding local issues by outside stakeholders. It reflects the need for local people to understand what outsiders are talking about when they say "climate change". The 2013-17 strategic plan places an initial emphasis on civil society building, network building and capacity building for members. Initial stages also support learning and exchange through research studies, knowledge generation and information sharing. Then, as civil society, CCCN develops a greater policy-influencing role will be developed.

Contact [Socheat SOU](#) (Mr.), CCCN

#### JCCI and CCCN websites now online!

The JCCI and CCCN websites are now online, two connected portals for climate practitioners in Cambodia. Visit via [www.jcci-cambodia.org](http://www.jcci-cambodia.org) and [www.cccn.org.kh](http://www.cccn.org.kh) to learn

more, add your story, comment on articles or download resources.

Contact [Johannes NILSSON](#) (Mr.) or [Socheat SOU](#) (Mr)

#### Climate Change: A Development Challenge

A growing population and rapid development leading to people settling in areas previously not used precisely because of their vulnerability to, for example, floods. Together with additional future climatic stress it is a clear indication that Cambodia will experience a notably different climate situation in the future compared to a recent past.

Success of bringing people out of poverty is putting additional pressure on the Country, its leaders and the population, to *choose* a sustainable and low carbon development pathway to avoid repeating the mistakes of the "West". *Continued on page 3...*

#### Download your JCCI Publications

Together with Plan, World Vision and Caritas Cambodia, the JCCI has developed "A Guide to Climate Change Responses – A Learning Manual for Cambodian Organizations and Institutions" (Khmer and English) and a "Good Practice Booklet" (English, soon in Khmer) consolidating learning from the JCCI and partners. All materials are available upon request or via the JCCI website ([www.jcci-cambodia.org](http://www.jcci-cambodia.org)).

Contact [Polin NOP](#) (Mr.)

## COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE: LEARNING AND SHARING EXPERIENCES

Mr. Louy Chansophea, Agriculture Livelihood Coordinator for [PNKS](#) happily shared his knowledge about agriculture management and techniques used in his home village to the other members in the last Agriculture and NRM focused JCCI Community of Practice. He saw the gaps between knowledge and practical skills among NGO workers and thought that the CoP was a good forum to address it.

**“if we would like to help the farmers to start successful farming, we must help farmers to analyze the cost, time, market and price; thus, they are able to get higher profit”**

Among 27 existing and new COP members, Sophea was one of active members in the second CoP in May during which Sophea shared his experience planting cucumbers with drip irrigation and plastic cover as well as marketing and selling tips. Sophea also provided precise details of how to run agro-business, including the market linkage, value chain analysis and cost-benefit analysis. For instance, he gave a classic example by comparing incomes generated through growing cucumbers and long green beans, focusing on more weight and less cost and time spent. “If we would like to help the farmers to start successful farming, we must help farmers to analyze the cost, time, market and price; thus, they are able to get higher profit. At the same time we also need to help them to plan before the farmers start their farm” said Sophea.

The CoP also included a field visit to [ODOV's](#) target area in Ampil village, Prey Veng province where Mr. Sophea and the other participants learned new agriculture tech-

niques from the project's farmers. This workshop brought farmers from Takeo and farmers from Kampong Chhnang province to meet and exchange experiences and support each other in areas of sustainable agriculture development and natural resource use and management. As result, CoP members learned about how they can support other community members in their target areas. Mr. Sophea said that learning about how CEDAC's model farmers from Takeo province have creatively used bamboo tubes to store the water to grow vegetables was very interesting as this can save water and keep the plants healthy also in the dry season.

Within two weeks after the second CoP workshop, Mr. Sophea had shared what he'd learned to his colleagues at PNKS and the team is now planning to pilot some of the methods with the target beneficiaries of PNKS.

**“a new way of learning from and supporting each other effectively”**

Mr. Sophea summarizes the COP as “new way of learning from and supporting each other effectively.” Additionally he says “I love the community of practice and I think it is good way that COP members shared their best practices. I also felt happy to share my experiences to others.” Within his approaches for on-going support to the communities, he hopes that the target community members will be able to share, support and learn from each other to improve their skills in agriculture development and protect their community resources; thus promote their livelihoods and food security.



Photos: Nicolas Axelrod

## CLIMATE CHANGE: A DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Climate change threatens to put, in particular, rural Cambodians at high risk in the future due to low adaptive capacity, e.g. poverty, social and economic inequality, insecure access to land and key productive resources. But also the country is at risk with estimated economic impacts in 2010 reaching 1,485 Million USD (4.9% of GDP) and projections for 2030 suggesting a rise to 16,710 Million USD (10.3% of GDP) (daraint.org).

Although many Cambodians do not know the particularities of the terms 'climate change' or 'global warming' most people recognize them and link it to concerns about deforestation, drought, flood, windstorms and increase in diseases. But everything is not necessarily climate change. Reports suggests there are not yet convincing evidence that extreme cases of flood and drought reported falls outside the range of normal climate variability. Instead it is advocated that increased impacts are an effect of demographic and land use changes as well as changes in the Cambodian ecological landscape last few decades. A growing population and rapid development leading to people settling in areas previously not used precisely because of their vulnerability to, for example, floods. Together with additional future climatic stress it is a clear indication that Cambodia will experience a notably different climate situation in the future compared to a recent past (International Water Management Institute 2010; Cambodia Human Development Report 2011. Save Cambodia Wildlife 2011).

Cambodia became a net emitter in 2000 and it's predicted that the country's forests will turn from a sink to being a net emitter by 2030. In 2000 Land use change and forestry was the biggest contributor accounting for nearly half of emissions that year according to the Initial Communication to UNFCCC in 2002. Looking at emissions on country level Cambodia is still a relatively small contributor, although with a steeply rising trend. With a closer look at per capita emission trends in 2010 the country has surpassed all its neighboring countries with the exception for Lao PDR and Brunei (edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu); low per capita levels are most likely affected by a majority of the population, living in rural societies, emits close to nothing. This means that middle- and upper class citizens, mainly in the capital, leave a notably bigger footprint and closer to international averages.

Success of bringing people out of poverty is putting additional pressure on the Country, its leaders and the population, to *choose* a sustainable and low carbon development pathway to avoid repeating the mistakes of the "West".

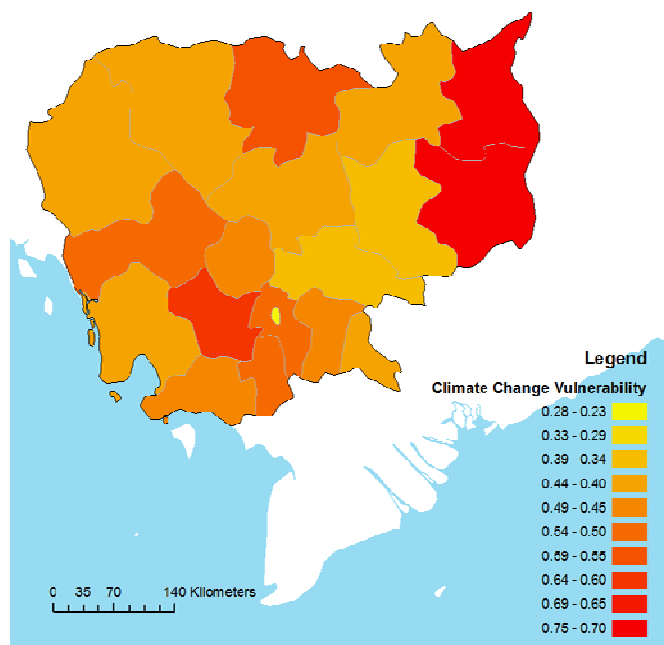


Photo: FACT

## FLOODED FOREST PLANTING DAY

July 1st, 2013. Working to maintain a stable natural ecosystem and increase fish supplies [Fishery Action Coalition Team \(FACT\)](#) organized a "planting day" in the local flooded forest in Khampong Phluk commune, Siem Reap province. With several national and provincial officials, including H.E. Khem Bun Song, advisor of General Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense and the Provincial Governor of Siem Reap, FACT think the event had an impact both at the local level, encouraging locals to help manage the resources, as well as policy makers.

# LEARNING RESOURCE

## Hotspots! Mapping Climate Change Vulnerability in Southeast Asia

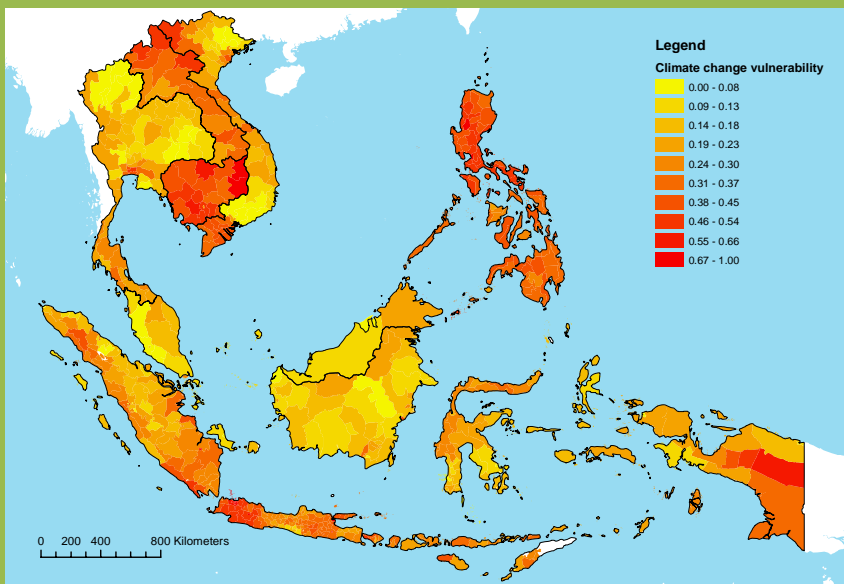
This publication provides information on the sub-national areas (regions/districts/ provinces) most vulnerable to climate change impacts in Southeast Asia. This assessment was carried out by overlaying climate hazard maps, sensitivity maps, and adaptive capacity maps following the vulnerability assessment framework of the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

The study used data on the spatial distribution of various climate hazards in 590 sub-national areas in Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Based on this mapping assessment, all the regions of the Philippines; the Mekong River Delta in Vietnam; almost all the regions of Cambodia; North and East Lao PDR; the Bangkok region of Thailand; and West Sumatra, South Sumatra, West Java, and East Java of Indonesia have been found to be among the most vulnerable regions in Southeast Asia.

The drivers of vulnerability vary across and within countries.

The high level of vulnerability of Indonesia's urban hotspots, for instance, is due largely to their high population density (sensitivity). In the Philippines and Vietnam, vulnerability is mainly due to high exposure to climate hazards. Within these countries, the vulnerability of some provinces is, however, more attributable to low adaptive capacity. In Cambodia and Lao PDR, low adaptive capacity is the main reason for their high level of vulnerability. What these findings show is that policy actions need to be tailored to specific local drivers of vulnerability conditions.

To download the book visit the [Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia's \(EEPSA\) website](#).



## SAVE THE DATE

**JCCI COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE** has the objective to: serves as a professional development forum for development practitioners who engage in NRM, sustainable agriculture and local governance to enhance their capacity to effectively fulfilling their jobs by sharing experiences.

- **Local Governance.** This CoP will focus on gender analysis tools for improved local governance in a changing climate.

Contact: [Sambath SIM](#), Cord

- **NRM and Sustainable agriculture.** This CoP will focus on exchanges in technical knowledge and experiences in sustainable agriculture in a changing climate.

Contact: Mrs. [Thavy CHHOEUN](#), Cord

### IPCC 5<sup>TH</sup> ASSESSMENT REPORT APPROVAL

WG 1 Stockholm, Sweden. 23-26 September, 2013.

WG 2 Yokohama, Japan. 25-29 March, 2014.

WG 3 Berlin, Germany. 7-11 April, 2014.

**If you wish to contribute to the next JCCI Newsletter, highlight your organizations climate change activities or suggest a key climate date send this to [Johannes Nilsson](#) before the September 15, 2013.**



**Cambodian communities and organizations learning and working together to build capacity and resilience**

*Joint Climate Change Initiative (JCCI) has been developed and implemented by Cord, Danish Church Aid/ Christian Aid (DCA/CA) and Forum Syd since January 2010 and is now in its third phase. The JCCI's overall aim is to build the capacity of local NGOs and the communities they work with to develop and implement climate change interventions within their programs.*

This project is funded by:

The views and opinions expressed in the project do not necessarily reflect the views of Sweden.

