

PILOTING CITIZENS CLIMATE NETWORK (CCN) IN CAMBODIA

3RD MONTH REPORT



DR DANET HAK

CHANARUN PHOEURN

DR LIEN PHAM



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1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of CCN is to establish a community-based network that is locally owned with direct community engagement to raise the communities' awareness about climate related issues and adaptive measure, and bring their perspectives about climate risks and actions to policy dialogues. The CNN acts as demonstration sites of sharing resources and stories in each community and to spread ideas and inspire other communities to join the network and conversations that will strengthen their adaptive capacities and the local voices on policy dialogues about climate actions in rural Cambodia. The pilots provide prototype for materials and modalities for a sustainable CCN, and share lessons learned on challenges and success factors in strengthening local networks.

The piloting activities **are** carried **out** from June to November 2022 in Prey Veng and Pursat province, which are starkly different in climate change exposure, geographical and socio-economic characteristics, and adaptive capacities. Over the 6-month piloting period, different topics and activities related to climate hazard and practical adaptation at community and household level will be introduced to the CCN's member.

The 3rd CCN piloting activities in Prey Veng province was conducted on August 26th 2022, and on August 29th 2022 in Pursat province.

2 OBJECTIVE OF THE 3rd MONTH CCN SESSION

The objective of the 3rd month CCN activities is to raise awareness and to induce discussion about drought (causes, impact and adaptation) among the CCN members, which the starting point to promote their interest in climate change issues in relation to their livelihood. The knowledge materials presented during this 3rd session allowed the CCN member to learn about basic knowledge of drought science including the natural and manmade cause of drought, drought impact on Water, Sanitation and livelihood, common strategies to cope with drought at household and commune level.

3 AGENDA

N°	Time	Activities	Participants/facilitator
1	7:30 – 8:00	Registration	Project consultant
2	8:00 – 8:10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome remark • Recap about the objective and outcome of CNN pilot activity • Program debriefing 	Project consultant/Focal Point
3	8:10 – 8:35	Pre-survey	All participants / Local facilitator
4	8:40 – 10:10	Practical Activity: Led by facilitator and consultant, the group go to distribute bottled water to the households without access to water during drought and explain them about water safety	All participants/ Local facilitator
5	10:15 – 10:30	Coffee break	All participants
6	10:30– 11:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought as climate driven hazards • Type of droughts and their impacts • Common strategies of drought management • Alternative crop • Diversification of crop • Dig pond (30 square meter) in homes where it's big enough – household/village effort • Canal renovation • Community rainwater harvesting system • Community water committee 	Project consultant
7	11:30 - 13:00	Lunch break	All participants
8	13:00-13:15	Team building game	All participants / Local facilitator

9	13:20 - 15:30	<p><u>Reflection on the presentation and practical activities</u></p> <p>The group discuss about:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type of drought in their villages and adaptation actions 2. What they have done in terms of knowledge/practical activity sharing from the previous session 3. Suitability of distributing the bottled water as a mean for drought adaptation 4. Status of water safety among the visited households 	All participants / Local facilitator
10	15:30-15:45	Coffee break	All participants
11	15:45- 16:45	<p>Feedback on the program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did you find the presentation this month topic? • How did you find the practical activities? Are you likely to repeat the activity in your village or tell other sin your village to do so? Why/Why not? • How did you find the material/resources provided for the practical activities? • How did you find the group discussions? • What else can be done to improve the level of interaction between members in the group in the session? • What are some of the skills you learnt today generally, and specifically about adaptive actions? • What knowledge about climate risks and adaptive action you gain today? • Has today's session changed your attitude towards climate action or the environment in general? 	Project consultant / Local facilitator
12	16:45-17:00	Post-survey	All participants/ Local facilitator
13	17:00-17:15	Wrap Up and announcement of the 4 th month plan	Project consultant

4 PARTICIPANTS

In total, there were 69 participants of which 35 (50.07%) are female participated in the 3rd CCN activities in Pursat. This includes 64 CCN's members, 3 local facilitators (1 local facilitator were absent), 2 local authorities/focal point. On the other hand, there were 48 participants of which 23 (48%) are female joined the 3rd CCN in Prey Veng, including 41 CCN's members, 3 local facilitators and 1 commune council. The full list of participants in both provinces are given in table 1 and 2 in Annex 1.

5 SUMMARY OF THE SESSION

5.1 Group Discussions

ADAPTATION MEASURES IN THE VILLAGE		
Discussion topic	Key themes	
	Pursat's CCN	Prey Veng's CCN
1. Identify different type of drought that occurs in their localities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants has mentioned that their community is impacted by meteorological drought. The impact of drought is significant only on farming but not impact on their water usage for daily livelihood activity. - They have also stressed that deforestation has contributed to the drought event in their community given that deforestation have been a severe problem in the areas. - No concern related to groundwater. 	<p>Participants perceived impact of drought as serious on the cultivation only. They have never experienced water sources dried up completely in their villages. During the dry season, they would have to increase the pump depth and pump intensity to get water out. Another solution is that they just drill more well to get water for their farms.</p> <p>Thus, when being asked to describe about the type of droughts they've seen in their villages, majority of them, instead raised about the impact of drought such as lacking of rainfall, lacking of water to irrigate/use, and to feed the livestock, losing of crop and livelihood.</p>

<p>2. Identify drought management actions they can do</p>	<p>- For drought management action, the group has identified rainwater harvesting, water allocation and resistance crop variety, and animal husbandry, and pond digging as practical adaptation option for the community.</p>	<p>- Majority of them mentioned digging more ponds, rehabilitating canals and storage tanks whereas 22% raised about using less water and another 22 % talked about improving irrigating system, changing to drought-resistant crop, and alternative crop. One group raised about digging more wells, which were explained by the consultant that this was not a good solution and could instead impact to groundwater sustainability in their areas.</p>
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DISCUSSION ABOUT SUITABILITY OF DISTRIBUTING THE BOTTLED WATER AS A MEAN FOR DROUGHT ADAPATATION AND STATUS OF WATER SAFETY AMONG THE VISITED HOUSEHOLDS

Discussion topic	Key themes	
	Pursat's CCN	Prey Veng's CCN
<p>1. What have you been doing in terms of knowledge sharing about flood and emergency kits preparation plans to your neighbor or community?</p>	<p>- As a reflection from previous CCN activities, the participant mentioned that they are spreading the knowledge they have learned regarding flood risk and emergency kits preparation with their neighbor, particularly to elderly and women who usually stay at home to do household core.</p> <p>- A participant also mentioned that he has used his emergency kits to save a kid</p>	<p>They have shared what they learnt in the CCN pilot activities whenever there are people asking them about the CCN activities, when they meet their peers, and during the ceremonies at the pagoda.</p>

	who was get injured during a traffic accident.	
2. Is bottled water distribution a good strategy to cope in case of drought? Do you agree or disagree? Why and Why not?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All participants agree that water bottle distribution is one way to cope with drought especially for poor household. But it is not enough. There is a need to build their knowledge about water safety and other adaption option. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All participants agreed that the distribution of bottles to the vulnerable households is a good strategy.
3. What is the current practice of the households you've just visited in terms of cleanliness of water access, transporting, and storage?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All of the participants mentioned the current water storage and handling of the households that they have visited are not clean. - Most of the households boil water for drinking but the storage is not clean and located in unsafe space. 	4 out of 6 said that the current practices of visited households were good whereas another 2 said that some were good and some were not. One group raised about insufficient spacing between well and latrine.
4. What could be done to improve their current practices?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building to promote knowledge about water safety and priority in daily life. - Provide more support to poor households so that they can afford clean water all the time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve the current practice, awareness raising about WASH is required.

5.2 Consultants' observations of the group engagement in the group discussions

This month, the local facilitators lead the group division and facilitate in the discussion. The group discussion in Prey Veng this time was more active than last time. Since the group members were arranged in advance by the facilitators, there was always a leader who was more active and knowledgeable in each team. There were less groups than last time, 5 versus 6, and in each group, there were 9 members. With the leader, the group did not need to rely so much on the facilitators. Contrary to the last time when we hadn't arranged the group and people got distracted, in this 3rd month, all the participants were very engaged in the discussion. They seemed to know what to do and got things done quicker. In addition, in order to get more fruitful discussions, the consultant and local facilitators need to ensure that the groups understand all the questions and answer each question correctly. From the observation, the CCN members did not seek clarification from the facilitators or the project consultant, they just went with whatever they thought. This issue will be taken care of more seriously in the next session.

The program in Pursat during this 3rd month was carried out smoothly. One of the local facilitators was chosen to lead the activities during the day. Similar to previous month, except that some participants arriving at the meeting place a bit late, everyone were very active and engaging during the whole day. For the group discussion activities, women are still more active than men. This situation is very different from other places in Cambodia. According to the participants, the reasons that women are more active than men in these communes is because the local authority have been trying to promote women engagement in community works/ discussions/ meetings for many years already. So, currently, most women are experienced and used to group discussions and participation in collective work more than men. Comparing to previous month, a group of men who were previously less engaging in the group discussion activities were also become a bit more participating. This is because they were assigned to work together in smaller groups, which provided them more chance to express their idea. During the reflection session, the participants mentioned that after joining the first 2 CCN, they become more and more comfortable to discuss and share their ideas with others. This is because they have gained knowledge from the presentations by project consultants; therefore, they know the topics being discussed and they are now know each other better, which make them become more confident to talk.

5.3 Water bottles distribution activity

Pursat's CCN	Prey Veng's CCN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In total 380 water bottles were prepared to be distributed to poor households in 34 villages. The original plan is each household will receive 2 water bottles. But after the demonstration during the day, where 20 water bottles were distributed to the 10 households in the Talou village, the facilitators and CCN members agreed that it will be more inclusive if we distribute only one bottle to each household. So, the remaining 360 bottles will be distributed to 360 households. This is because there are so many poor households in their villages. - For the demonstration activity, the CCN members were divided in 2 group. Group 1 was led by Dr. Lien Pham, a local facilitator, a local authority who guide the way, and assist by a student. They went around to distribute water bottles to 4 households. Group 2 was led by Dr. Hak Danet, 2 local facilitators, a local authority. The group distributed water bottle to 6 households. - This activity is not a charitable action, but a knowledge transfer session, where local facilitator and CCN member observe and learn to teach villagers about water safety at household level. <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were no challenges during the water bottle distribution, except the distance some households were very far from the meeting place and road was also muddy given there was heavy rainfall the day before the CCN activity. - 1 Local facilitator and 1 CCN member fell of the motorbike while crossing the muddy street. But, there was not injury and both them were still happy to continue activity till the end of the day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were 10 poor households in each village to be selected. There are 17 villages and one family get 2 of 20 liters bottles, so totally there were 340 bottles were distributed. The list of households was prepared in advance and send to consultant via the local facilitators as shown in Annex 4. Annex 5 snapshots the distribution activities followed by our CCN members at their home villages following the 3rd CCN day. - In the demonstration, 10 households that live close to the Smoang Pagoda, where the training was conduct, were visited. The consultant and the local facilitators lead the group to visit them one by one and take the opportunity to explain the households as well as the CCN member about water safety. The discussion about water safety in terms of access, transporting, and storing were based on the actual practices of each household. Participants were asked to reflect about the household practices and think of another better way to improve the practices. - The concept is that the CCN members observed the discussion and conducted the same thing when they go and distribute the bottles in their home villages. - During the demonstration, the CCN members and local facilitators were encouraged to take part in the explanation to the households. <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants were scattered around as some of them think that water safety is an easy topic.

	<p>Some said that because the spaces were confined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The suggestion is that from the next activities, the practical activity will take place at the same venue as the training.
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5.4 Consultants' observation of bottle distribution activity

In Prey Veng, during the bottle distribution activity, participants who were eager to learn tried to follow the consultant's discussion about water safety all the time. However, it was quite a challenge for those who are not. The volunteer participants did a very good job in explaining households about water safety. At the first few households, most of the participants tried to come closer and listen, but later on, their attention was lost. This maybe that this topic has been well-known among them already. In this regard, for the scale-up activity, the topic concerning drought management should be the one that triggers the curiosity of the participants especially topics related to the livelihood improvement.

In Pursat, water bottle distribution was divided in two groups. Each group was led by a project team, a local authority, and local facilitators. All of the CCN members were engaged in these activities. Overall, the CCN member and local facilitator were very keen to learn and share knowledge about water safety, water storage and handling to households in their villages. Seven CCN members were also able to demonstrate the water distribution activities directly on the day. Although, they were not able to explain in detail about water handling and storage to the household, but they explain well about the important of water safety. They also seem to be very happy in performing the activities despite the long distance travelling by motorbike and hot weather.

5.5 Feedback Session

At the end of the session, opposite to what being usually done in Prey Veng, the participants were not asked to share their reflection among the whole members. They were instead asked to work in group and provided feedback on the entire pilot program. While in Pursat, the reflection session was conducted collectively in one big group.

Discussion topic	Key themes	
	Pursat's CCN	Prey Veng's CCN
1. How did you find the presentation this month topic?	- The content is clear and comprehensive. It is also relevant to local context although the participants mentioned that drought only impact farming. The presentation about adaption option such as alternative crop, water saving irrigation, and agriculture diversification program provide new ideas to the participants that there are practical options which can be done in response to current risk.	- The content is very useful. The content raised their awareness about the adaptive farming options such as alternative crop/livestock, and water-saving irrigation system. They also learn about various means to store water storage and water safety.
2. How did you find the practical activities? Are you likely to repeat the activity in your village or tell others in your village to do so? Why/Why not?	- The water distribution activity is suitable and practical. They will continue to distribute the remaining water bottle to 360 households in the 34 villages. Using clean water is a priority action for every household especially to cope with challenges that brought by drought as well as other climate risks.	- They liked the activity and will disseminate the knowledge about drought management to households.
3. How did you find the material/resources provided for the practical activities?	- Most participants mentioned that water distribution alone is not enough. For the poor households, they also need water filter and water disinfection products.	- The resources were sufficient. However, if they need to do this at village level, the government has

	However, for knowledge building purpose this water distribution activity is enough.	to allocate fund to do such activity.
4. How did you find the group discussions?	- The group discussion is useful and enough to discuss about practical adaptation activities. Most of the CCN member express that it helps them become closer with each other and more confident to express their idea as well.	- They thought they had a great cooperation within their team. This allows those who have less idea to learn from others that have more idea.
5. What else can be done to improve the level of interaction between members in the group in the session?	- For most of the CCN members, current practice is comfortable for them to be engaged in the discussion session. However, there some elder men who still need to be encouraged to participate in the discussion. By splitting them into smaller group of 4 or 5 people will provide them more opportunity to share their idea during the discussion time.	- 4 out of 6 were proud to say that their groups were active enough. The remaining groups said that they will keep encourage those with less idea to share more.
6. What are some of the skills you learnt today generally, and specifically about adaptive actions?	- They have learned about crop diversification, water governance at commune level, and importance to prioritize water safety at household level.	- They've learnt about changing from rice to high value plants that could be grown with less water.
7. What knowledge about climate risks and adaptive action you gain today?	- They learned about various type and cause of drought. In addition, they also	- They have learnt about various adaptation measures to cope with

	understand that drought is also climate hazard which negative impact on their livelihood, including household economic, health, and also can lead fire, and conflict among the communities.	drought, start to aware about drought-resilient plant, garden vegetation, alternating crop/livestock and how to improve irrigation system from the examples of other countries.
8. Has today's session changed your attitude towards climate action or the environment in general?	- Yes, the participants express their willing to change behavior particularly toward water safety and water allocation at commune level.	- Yes, after learning about drought management from various examples, they could reflect to their traditional practices and would change in terms of water safety.

5.6 Facilitator's Feedback

After the session ended, the consultants conducted focus group discussion with the facilitators to get their feedback on the overall activities including training material, practical activity, their reflection on their facilitator skill and level of the participation of the CCN members. In Prey Veng, this session was conducted in group immediately after the CCN activities. In Pursat, the feedback session was also conducted with three facilitators immediately after the session.

Discussion topic	Key themes	
	Pursat's CCN	Prey Veng's CCN
Piloting Modality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the facilitators agreed that the content of the session was interesting and suit the condition of their commune. The practical activity is also scalable. - Group discussion session is becoming much easier than 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The content is interesting and sufficient. The content is very practical to the current situation. - The content from the videos is feasible.

	<p>previous month since most of the participant are ready to engage. So, it was not hard to lead the session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They agreed that good cooperation among the facilitators themselves is very helpful in mobilizing information to all CCN members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They want to the learn the skill about adaptive irrigated system at household level. - Group discussion this time was really great. The arrangement is a good idea. - The facilitators believed that they had done a better job in terms of facilitating, they were more confident, and aware of their roles.
Knowledge, skills, and commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They have learned new knowledge about drought as climate risk and how it is relevant to the community livelihood. In addition, they have also learned about practical adaptation options which is very practical at commune level such as crop diversification, water saving irrigation, water safety, rainwater harvesting and water allocation at commune level. - They have also learned about the natural water cycle and how human activities such as groundwater pumping and deforestation negatively impact on the water cycle, and consequently lead to drought. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They have learnt that they should try to save more water, change crops and shift to alternative crops/livestock, instead of relying so much on rice farming. - They also learnt about the impact of drought on natural water budget. For example, before, they've never knew that drilling more wells will cause the depletion in groundwater at other places. They were now aware that pipe water supply would be a sustainable choice for water source compared to tube wells.
Relationships between pilot CCN participants and facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Out of 67 CCN members, 64 members attended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The attendance level was as expected. Those who

	<p>although some of them arrived late due their houses are far away from the meeting venue. Three members were absent, but they have notified the local facilitator that they have urgent problem at home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The facilitators communicate very well with the participants as they now getting to know each participants situation better. 	<p>were absent were a few from the last session, and those who rejected the invitation for 2 times. There are 4 people that the facilitators decided not to invite anymore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They think that men were more active because most of them are authorities that were more educated. - They've learnt a lot and believed that this will impact on their behaviour toward environmental sustainability.
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5.7 Pre and Post Survey Results

Annex 2 shows the score of participants before and after the training. Annex 3 shows the pre and post-survey questionnaires.

In Prey Veng, the number of total participants was 42, including the commune council, but only 27 pre and post-survey papers were considered. Those who were omitted from the analysis were the ones with unusable answers. The table and charts below show the descriptive statistic of the pre and post-test scores.

The survey indicates that before the lecture, most of the participants are aware that if they pump the groundwater too much, it will lead to the depletion of river volume and there should be a restriction on the number of wells allowed in certain areas. In addition, they also believe that bottled water is always a safe source for drinking. In the pre-test, few people could give examples of drought adaptation as well as drawing the water cycle. Many of them chose to drill more wells as an adaptation measure to drought. Most of them were not aware that there are multiple sources of groundwater and river water. After the lecture, more than 90% of them were able to provide a few good examples of drought adaptation that obviously were the ones that the consultant had explained. Some of them could also draw the water cycle and choose the correct options for the sources of groundwater and river water.

Table 1 shows the mode values show that most participants scored 4 and 9 in the pre and post-test, respectively. The minimum scores were 1 and 3 and the maximum score were both 11 in the pre and post-test, respectively. In addition, Figure 1 indicates that 55.6% of people failed the test before the training, while this number remains only 15% in the post-test.

Table 2 indicates the p-value of the pair-t test, which is lower than 0.01, revealing that we are 99% confident to say that the score or the knowledge of participants did improve after our session, with an average score change of 1.69.

Statistics			
		Pre	Post
N	Valid	27	27
	Missing	0	0
Mean		5.03	6.92
Median		4.00	7.0
Mode		4.00a	9.00
Standard Deviation		2.56	2.21
Minimum		1.00	3.00
Maximum		11.00	11.00
Percentiles	25	3	5
	50	4	7
	75	7	9
	90	9	10

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown.

Table 1: Descriptive static of participants' score in Prey Veng

Paired Samples Test										
		Paired Differences					t	df	Significance	
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				One-Sided p	Two-Sided p
					Lower	Upper				
Pair 1	Pre-test – Post-test	-1.88	1.69	.32	-2.55	-1.21	-5.79	26	<.001	<.001

Table 2: Result of Paired T-Test

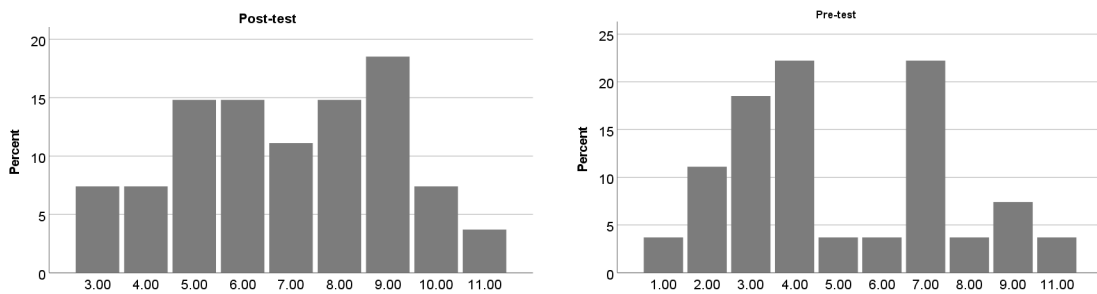


Figure 1: Score distribution in Prey Veng

In Pursat, out of 62 paired-responses, only 59 pairs were meaningful responses to be analyzed. The remaining are incomplete responses. Similar to results of previous session, in general, most participants were able to answer the question better during the post survey for all questions. Prior to the session, they were clearly not aware of water cycle and the connection between surface and groundwater. The minimum, maximum and average score for pre and post survey were 0, 9, 5.36 and 4, 11 and 8.59 respectively. The mean differences between the pre- and post-survey score is - 3.237. According to the paired-t-test, this difference is significant at $p < 0.000$. This indicates that the training does have some positive effect on improving knowledge of the local communities. Table 3 and Table 4 provide detail of the paired-t-test results. Figure 2 indicates the score distribution during pre and post survey.

Score statistics in Pursat			
		Pre-Survey	Post-Survey
N	Valid	59	59
	Missing	0	0
Mean		5.36	8.59
Median		6	9
Mode		6	10
Standard Deviation		1.540	1.167
Range		9	7
Minimum		0	4
Maximum		9	11
Percentiles	25	4	8
	50	6	9
	75	6	10

Table 3: Descriptive statistic of participants' score in Pursat

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Pre-test – Post-test	-3.237	1.813	0.236	-3.710	-2.765	-13.714	58	0.000

Table 4: Result of Paired T-Test in Pursat

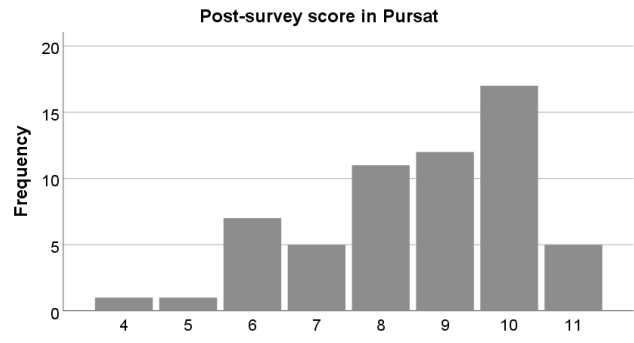
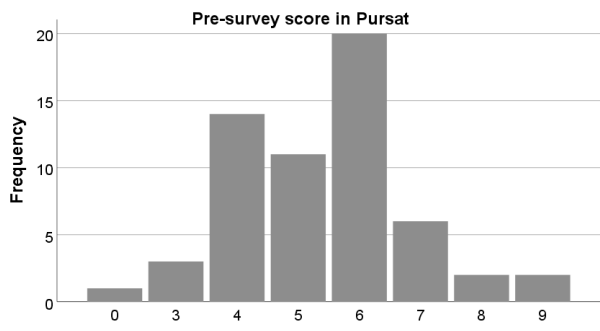


Figure 2: Score distribution in Pursat

6 CONCLUSION

For Prey Veng

- The 3rd month pilot were successfully conducted with the total participants of 41/51 equal to 79 % of which 23 (48%) are female.
- The design CCN program material was very useful for the community. However, facilitators suggest adding more content about adaptive irrigation systems at the household level.
- The practical activity should be conducted at the same place as where the training was to avoid participants scattering around.
- The facilitators now understand better their roles and ready are to lead the activity, but with a lot of support from the consultant.
- Setting up the groups in advance results in people to be more active and engaged in the group discussions.
- According to the discussion and feedback, participants had shown that they've learnt about drought cause, impact and adaptation measures and could reflect on how they have learnt to improve their practices.

For Pursat

- The pilots were successfully conducted. Of the 67 expected participants 64 (53% female) were actively engaged in the session.
- The topic and presentation were adequate and meet the need of the community.
- The practical activities were sufficient and there were no significant challenges.
- Local facilitators have improved their capacities both for facilitating the discussion and leading the practical activities. Debriefing session for the facilitators team before and after the session is effective way to support them.

- The level of engagement in discussion session of the CCN members is good. Most participant were very active, except a small group of men. However, this small group of men were also become a bit more active in the discussion compared to previous month.

ANNEX 1: Pre and Post-Survey Questionnaire For CCN Month 3

1. Drought is caused by:
 - Human activities
 - Nature
 - Both
 - No idea

2. Is it true that if we over pump the well, this will lead to depletion in the river volume?
 - Yes
 - No

3. Is it true that there should be a regulation to control the number of wells that can be drilled within a whole commune or district?
 - Yes
 - No

4. Do you think the bottled water is safe to drink?
 - Yes, all the time
 - Yes, for most of the time
 - No, only some time that it is safe
 - No, it is not safe

5. What is the source of river water?
 - Rainwater
 - Groundwater
 - Both
 - No idea

6. Water is the source of groundwater?
- Rainwater
 - Seep from the top surface from different sources
 - Both
 - No idea
7. Why there are cases where the drill wells are pulled out?
- Magic
 - Level of its source is high
 - Technical problem
 - No idea
8. Please give 3 examples of drought adaptation at the commune level or household level.
9. Please draw a water cycle!

ANNEX 2: Some Snapshots of the 3rd CCN Activities



Facilitators checking attendance and welcoming everybody to the CCN 3rd meeting in Prey Veng



Group discussions about drought management in Prey Veng



Prey Veng CCN members visiting villagers during the CCN session to give water bottles and talk about water safety



Prey Veng CCN members visiting villagers after the CCN meeting to give water bottles and talk about water safety



Group discussion activities in Pursat



Pursat CCN members visiting villagers to give water bottles and talk about water safety



CCN members in Pursat collecting water bottles to distribute in their own villages

Designed by:

