

# PILOTING CITIZENS CLIMATE NETWORK (CCN) IN CAMBODIA

2<sup>ND</sup> MONTH REPORT



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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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 will be carried on 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 2nd CCN piloting activities in Pursat province was conducted on July 25th 2022, and on July 22th 2022 in Prey Veng province.

## 2 OBJECTIVE OF THE 2<sup>nd</sup> MONTH CCN SESSION

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The objective of the 2nd month CCN activities is to raise awareness and to induce discussion about flood (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 2nd session allowed the CCN member to learn about basic knowledge of flood science including the natural and manmade cause of flood, flood impact on Water, Sanitation and livelihood, common strategies to cope with flood at household and commune level.

# 3 AGENDA

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N°	Time	Activities	Participants/facilitator
1	7:30 – 8:00	Registration	Project consultant
2	8:00 – 8:10	Welcome remark	Project consultant/Focal Point
3	8:10 – 8:35	Pre-survey	All participants / Local facilitator
4	8:35 – 8:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recap about the objective and outcome of CNN pilot activity</li> <li>Program debriefing</li> </ul>	Project consultant
5	8:45 – 9:45	Presentation about Flood management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood as climate driven hazards</li> <li>Type of floods and their impacts</li> <li>Common strategies of flood management</li> <li>Flood emergency kits: first aid kits, food supply</li> <li>Identification of flood evacuation site, route, transport mechanism</li> <li>Self-health care and safety code during flood and relate event</li> </ul>	Project consultant
6	9:45 – 10:00	Coffee break	All participants
7	10:00– 11:30	Break into groups and discuss: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What have CCN member do in terms of knowledge/practise sharing from session 1</li> <li>different type of floods that occurs in their localities</li> <li>identify flood management actions they can do for their village.</li> </ul>	All participants/ Local facilitator
8	11:30 - 13:00	Lunch break	All participants

9	13:00-14:30	Practical activity: preparing flood emergency kits (A team building game was conducted before this activity, in Pursat)	All participants / Local facilitator
10	14:30 - 15:30	<u>Reflection on the practical activities</u> Discuss benefits and challenges of flood emergency kits for the large- scale distribution to the whole village	All participants / Local facilitator
12	15:30-15:45	Coffee break	All participants
13	15:45- 16:45	Feedback on the program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How did you find the presentation this month topic?</li> <li>• How did you find the practical activities? Are you likely to repeat the activity in your village or tell other in your village to do so? Why/Why not?</li> <li>• How did you find the material/resources provided for the practical activities?</li> <li>• How did you find the group discussions?</li> <li>• What else can be done to improve the level of interaction between members in the group in the session?</li> <li>• What are some of the skills you learnt today generally, and specifically about adaptive actions?</li> <li>• What knowledge about climate risks and adaptive action you gain today?</li> <li>• Has today's session changed your attitude towards climate action or the environment in general?</li> </ul>	Project consultant / facilitator
14	16:45-17:00	Post-survey	All participants/ Local facilitator
15	17:00-17:15	Wrap Up and announcement of the 3rd month plan	Project consultant

## 4 PARTICIPANTS

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In total, there were 74 participants of which 35 (47.2%) are female participated in the 2nd CCN activities in Pursat. This includes 68 CCN's members, 4 local facilitators, 2 local authorities/focal point. On the other hand, there were 46 participants of which 18 (39%) are female joined the 2nd CCN in Prey Veng, including 42 CCN's members, 3 local facilitators, 1 local authority/focal point. 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. After the CCN of the 1st month, what have you done in terms of knowledge or practices sharing to your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One participant who is village head mentioned that shared the knowledge about climate risk with is villager and also worked with commune authority on a canal improvement project.</li> <li>- A female participant had led her neighbor who are rice farmers to dig a drain to lead water from village pond to the rice field to avoid flood in the village and have enough water for rice cultivation.</li> <li>- Most of the participants said they had only share what they had learn about climate risk and the CCN program with their neighbor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Out of the 5 groups, 4 said that they have shared what they learnt about climate change especially about the benefit of tree planting whenever there are people asking them about the CCN activities, and when they meet their peers.</li> <li>- One group admitted that they haven't done anything.</li> </ul>
2. Identify different type of floods that occurs in their localities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Their villages only get flooded by prolong heavy rain.</li> <li>- There was no severe flooding recently due to improvement of canal system as well as</li> </ul>	There are no serious floods in the studied villages. After the last 10 years, people raised their homes, and the government has built more



	road elevation project by government.	divert canals. There are only floods at the rice field between September to November, which is during the rainy season in Cambodia. These floods just cause them to lose their income, cut off transportation for some days. Though, there are intense rain, the water will disappear within a few hours or days.
3. Identify flood management actions they can do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance flood canal and improve natural waterways</li> <li>- Elevate ground level</li> <li>- Identify flood evacuation site and evacuation plan</li> <li>- Prepare flood emergency kits</li> <li>- Migrate animal (i.e., cattle, buffalo...) to higher ground</li> <li>- Stay informed about flood condition by communicating with the authority</li> <li>- Sharing information with other villagers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report to the management about the situation and severity of flood for emergency action</li> <li>- Evacuate the villagers to the evacuation centers such as pagoda.</li> <li>- Prepare emergency kits that could be lasted between 5 to 7 days such as food, clean water, and medicine.</li> <li>- Keep the villages clean</li> <li>- Rehabilitate existing canals, install sewage lines along the roads, and dig more divert canals.</li> </ul>

DISCUSS BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF FLOOD EMERGENCY KITS FOR THE LARGE-SCALE DISTRIBUTION TO THE WHOLE VILLAGE

Discussion topic	Key themes	
	Pursat's CCN	Prey Veng's CCN
1. What are the benefits of preparing of flood emergency kits?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Could help victim on time while waiting for support from the authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Could help the victims on time</li> <li>- Save time to go for those things meaning to save more money</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Save money because the materials cost lower in normal than during flood event</li> <li>- During flood event mobilization is very difficult. Therefore, it is better to have those important materials prepared beforehand.</li> <li>- - Understand what problem (i.e., lack of access to clean water, health risks...) could probably happen during flood event.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide food and shelter during the emergency</li> <li>- Protect from diseases</li> <li>- Make them know what types of medicine they should have at home and how to use those medicine.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Why did we choose these essential items to put in the kit - why are they prioritised over other items? Based on you experience of flood, do you agree?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most the of the respondents mentioned that the kits prepared during the session contain all necessary materials for emergencies situation. But, they can also add more materials to the kits such as rain coats, dry foods and safe box for important documents.</li> <li>- These materials are priority on tops of others because these are basic needs for emergency situation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Majority of them responded that the emergency kit prepared by project contains all the necessary things. They couldn't ask for a better preparation. However, one group said that there were lack of plates, spoons, and ingredient.</li> <li>- In overall, they agreed with the preparation of the kit from the project.</li> </ul>
<p>3. What are the challenges in scaling up the preparation and dissemination of these flood emergency kits to the whole village? Who should we prioritise to receive them? Who should be involved in preparing them?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are a few challenges to scale up this activity for the whole village, including (1) lack of awareness: people who had never experience flood situation before doesn't believe that emergency kits is important, (2) poor households does not have money to afford the kits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The main challenges are lack of financial support, transportation, labor to prepare the kit, and knowledge of the local authority.</li> <li>- They all agreed that the vulnerable and poor citizens should be prioritised.</li> <li>- They think that the ones who should prepare the kits are government, NGOs, donors nationally and internationally.</li> </ul>

<p>4. How do we go about planning for the scaling up now? How can we mobilise the funding within the community for this type of scale up?</p>	<p>- The participants stated the first thing to do in order to scale up this activity for the whole village is to do awareness campaign to teach people about flood risk and impacts. Then, to be able to provide emergency kits to poor households who couldn't afford the materials by themselves, the community should carry out a fund raising or charity event when those who have money can contribute to support the poor. This case is feasible like a Buddhism practice like Bon Pka.</p>	<p>- Surprisingly, when being asked about how to mobilize the fund, none of them raise about the commune budget plan nor making the report to the government. They suggest to raise the fund from citizens especially from the rich men in their community.</p>
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## 5.2 Consultants' observations of the group engagement in the group discussions

The group discussion in Prey Veng went active like the last time, except for several people. This time, the participants knew what to do and prepared. They were all engaged. However, from the correction of the survey, the consultant observed that around or maybe more than 20% of people have very limited knowledge or even couldn't read. These team need a facilitator to be with them for the whole discussion. This time, because one the facilitator was sick, she couldn't manage to facilitate the activities. The 3 facilitators stick around to their groups and left the 2 groups behind. Few of them were bored and chit chat. Though, others tried to understand the questions and answers on their own. The consultant spent her time with one of that team until they finished.

Ms. Chan Arun has made a plan with the facilitators to make a list of group members before the workshop, so that they can observe who are active and who are not.

In Pursat, most of the participants are as active as previous month. All participants were happy to participate in the discussion. Both male and female participants were very engaging, except a small number of male participants who were a bit shy and did not talk during the group discussion unless the facilitator point to them to talk.

There were no challenges for the facilitator to facilitate group discussion as well given that all participants were the same participants from previous session; therefore, they were familiar with the discussion process and also know each other. In addition, our local facilitators were also able to facilitate the group discussion better than previous month. They seemed to know better about their roles and were also well prepared. This is because before the session started, a briefing session was conducted between project consultant and local facilitator team. During the briefing session, the project consultant briefly reminded local facilitators about their facilitating tasks and how the session would be conducted. One facilitator volunteered to manage the whole session. However, due to her limitation in explaining about the flood emergency kits, especially the medical kits, she was able to manage only the morning session where presentation and group discussion session on flood management take place. For the next session, the same process will be conducted. One facilitator will be selected (voluntarily) to manage the whole session. A briefing session will be conducted before the session start to give a warm-up for the local facilitator.

## 5.3 Emergency kit preparation activity

Pursat's CCN	Prey Veng's CCN
<p>- 75 floods emergency kits prepared and distributed during the sessions. Out of these 75 kits, 68 kits were given to the CCN members, 4 kits were given to local facilitators, 2 kits were given to local authority, and the remaining 1 kit was donated to the pagoda where the CCN was conducted.</p> <p>- The emergency kits preparation started with project consultant introduce about the what the emergency kit is? Why it is important? How it should be prepared? Then from the team building game, the participants were divided into two big groups (1) the winner, and (2) the loser. The loser group was assigned to sort big materials such as tent, water bottle, flashlight, instance noodle, soap, and fish in can; and arrange them into package for everyone. The winner group split in to two groups and were assigned to prepare the medical kits for everyone. In total, there were 75 medical kit to be prepared. However, due to the time limitation, only 40 medical kits were arranged during this session. The remaining 35 were prearranged by the consultant. One the arrangement of the medical kits was done. The winner teams also help to distribute the medical kits to all the CCN members, including loser groups. After everything were distributed, each of the CCN member got a whole package of emergency kit. The project consultant and local facilitator helped to check whether everyone received the right package, especially verified what they got in the medical kits. Project consultant also help to explain again about the usage of each type of medicine that contain in the medical kit.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The only challenging part of this activity is the arrangement of medical kits. It requires a lot of support from both local facilitator and project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The total kits planned were 55, and there are 8 left due to the absences of the participants.</li> <li>- To facilitate the sorting activities, the consultant team packed the medicines in the safety box prior to the activities and let the participants rearranged the medicines. The first trial was with 3 members, others just observed. Then continuing with 3 teams of 5 people until the participants got to sort out the medicine correctly. Then, the new teams came.</li> <li>- The participants were enjoyed and excited.</li> <li>- We did this until we ran out of time. Though we couldn't manage to get all the participants to do it. Then, we decided to distribute the other kits such as tent, water bottle, fish can, flashlight, and soap at the end of the session.</li> </ul> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Majority of the participants could not read medicine labels in English, we had to note them down in Khmer for every pack of the medicine.</li> <li>- Those who cannot read toke so long to sort it right. Though, for those who can read, it still takes them some time.</li> </ul>

consultants to help the CCN to put appropriate medicine into each medical kits. But t materials were pre-arranged by type, and put into a package of 12 sets only, the sorting process faster and less confusing for the participants.	
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## 5.4 Consultants' observation of Emergency kit preparation activity

The kits consist of Tent (4m\*6m), water bottle (30L), flashlight, soap, fish in cane, a package of noodles, and first aid kits. The first aid kits contain elements shown in the following table.

Type of Medicine	Number	Unit
Fever and Pain Killer		
paracetamol (500mg)	2	Tab
Pain killer (Gofen)	2	Tab
Balm	1	Piece
Disgetive disorders/pain		
Colodium	2	Tab
Safon	1	Tab
Cold and Flu		
Decogent	1	Tab
Skin rash		
Cream	1	Piece
First aid		
Betadine	1	Piece
Compress	2	Piece
Sterile cotton	3	Piece
Bandage	2	Piece
First aid box	1	Piece
Emergency water treatment		
Chloramine	1	Package

The emergency kit preparation took more time than we expected in Prey Veng. Because the majority of the CCN members are not literacy in English or even Khmer, it is really challenges for them to sort out the medicine on their own, though, we have already guided them both verbally and in the presentation material. We could judge that some people were not aware about what they were going to do because they didn't bring the handout with them when being requested to sort out the medicine.

In many cases, the CCN members who can read could manage to do the sorting effectively by themselves. To be more efficient for next time, we can add images of a complete set of a kit in color. Those who can read will be encourage to try on their own first before looking at the image.

In Pursat province, it was not so challenging as in Prey Veng given that all participants can read. In addition, the local facilitators were very helpful in supporting the group to arrange the emergency kits. It is also very helpful that we put the note in Khmer language on the medicine package before letting the CCN member to sort it into the medical kit.

## 5.5 Feedback Session

At the end of the session, participants were asked together how they think about the presentation context, the learning environment, the practical activity and things that could be improved as listed in the following table. In all the cases, several participants were requested to confirm if they agreed with the rest and raise their hands if they had anything to add before we finalize the output. They were also requested to write what they think on the flip chart, if needed. In Prey Veng, this time the facilitators lead the discussion. In Pursat, the consultant as the questions while facilitator help to mobilize the CCN members to share their ideas.

Discussion topic	Key themes	
	Pursat's CCN	Prey Veng's CCN
1. How did you find the presentation this month topic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The content about flood management is very interesting although they have never experience severe flooding in their own commune.</li> <li>- They were surprised to learn about different types of flood and how flood could impact on water quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The content is very useful. The consultant presented clearly and comprehensive.</li> </ul>
2. How did you find the practical activities? Are you likely to repeat the activity in your village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The preparation of emergency kits was very fun.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They were having fun preparing the kits. They learn new knowledge</li> </ul>

<p>or tell other sin your village to do so? Why/Why not?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All participants agreed that these activities should be replicated and scaled up specially to flood prone areas. They also mentioned that poor people should be provided with some support given that they couldn't afford to buy the materials by themselves.</li> <li>- The participants also agree that such a knowledge must be shared to other villagers. Having emergency kits at home is very important and helpful given that it is very difficult to find the product in emergency situation, and also the cost is also much higher during emergency situation.</li> </ul>	<p>about how to use medicine correctly and what to be ready at home in case of emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They are more confident to tell and explain to their villagers about what they have learnt.</li> </ul>
<p>3. How did you find the material/resources provided for the practical activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The materials provided is good but we could also add more materials that are importance such food supply (i.e., rice, dry food, and safety case for important documents)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The resources were sufficient and the activities gave them chance to learn. They become more aware about types of medicine.</li> </ul>
<p>4. How did you find the group discussions?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The group discussion session was great. We were able to exchange our ideas and everyone become more friendly after group discussions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
<p>5. What else can be done to improve the level of interaction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the next session, game sessions/warm up session</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In each group, there should be a leader who is more</li> </ul>



<p>between members in the group in the session?</p>	<p>should be conducted at the beginning of the program to make our members, become comfortable and confident in participating in the discussion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For those who are very shy, local facilitator should point to them directly to invite them to talk more often. This will help build their confident in sharing their opinion.</li> </ul>	<p>knowledgeable and these people should shift around to other group to support other teammates.</p>
<p>6. What are some of the skills you learnt today generally, and specifically about adaptive actions?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The participant expressed that after the session, they have learnt about why it important to identify an evacuation site and evacuation plan for the village; And simple action that they can help themselves and their family to adapt with flood such as planting tree, prepare emergency kit, stay inform about flood situation and sharing information about the danger which can causes by flood with their neighbor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They learnt about some measures to cope with flood such as: Having the plan for an evacuation center in the village, preparing an emergency kit, how to survive when there is flood, and the correct space between well and latrine.</li> </ul>
<p>7. What knowledge about climate risks and adaptive action you gain today?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flood risk, climate related event that can lead to flooding</li> <li>- Preparation of the emergency kits,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flood, drought, increasing heat, storm.</li> <li>- Preparing the emergency kits, mobilizing to the evacuation center.</li> </ul>

	- Importance of flood evacuation plan	
8. Has today's session changed your attitude towards climate action or the environment in general?	- Yes, everyone agreed that the session has give them more knowledge and more sense of responsibility. They also promise that they will share the knowledge they learned with their family and neighbor.	- Yes, they all confirmed that they agree on that.

## 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 the facilitator immediately after the session.

Discussion topic	Key themes	
	Pursat's CCN	Prey Veng's CCN
Piloting Modality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The topic is very interesting. The presentation is sufficient with clear figure/image and easy to understand.</li> <li>- The practical activity on emergency kit preparation is very helpful. It teaches the participants what emergency kit is and also provide a chance for them to work together and help each other. The preparation process of the emergency is very well organized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The content is interesting and sufficient. The content is very practical to the current situation. This time the presenter talked slower.</li> <li>- The 2<sup>nd</sup> practical activity is more useful than the previous one according to the facilitator.</li> <li>- The idea of sorting an emergency kit is great.</li> <li>- Group discussion this time was a bit messy.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Group discussion was great, except limited participation from some members who sit at the back of the room.</li> <li>- For next month, we should organize our members to sit alternatively between male and female member. In addition, we need to try to ask participation who less engaged more often to help them learn to share their opinion.</li> </ul>	<p>To make the team more engage, we need to set up the team in advance.</p>
Knowledge, Skills and commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aside from the knowledge on flood management and preparation of flood emergency kits, they have learned that it is important for the community be prepared for disaster or emergency situation.</li> <li>- The authority should have budget line for emergency situation. Materials such as food supply, medicine, mobile toilet and water bottle should be ready for disaster period.</li> <li>- Community should also prepare a flood evacuation plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They have learnt about facilitator skills, flood, drought, increasing heat, and storms.</li> <li>- They have learned about how to prepare for flood at village level and how to prepare an emergency kit.</li> <li>- They would change their attitude in terms of waste segregation, garbage littering, drink safe water and boil water before drink.</li> </ul>
Relationships between pilot CCN participants and facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overall, the communication between participants and local facilitators are goods.</li> <li>- Most of the participants participated the session. Only two participants were missing and will be remove from the CCN program from next month.</li> <li>- They felt that female participants are still more active compared to male participants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The attendant level was less. Most of those who were absent were women.</li> <li>- They expected more participants should have joined.</li> <li>- They think that men were more active this time.</li> <li>- They think that the group arrangement this time was not balanced between</li> </ul>

		<p>literacy and illiteracy. They will arrange the group in advance and send the list to the consultant prior to the next activity.</p>
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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 questionnaire.

In Prey Veng, the number of total participants was 42, but only 30 pre and post-surveyed 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.

Only 25% and 35% of participants before and after the session answered that flood was caused by both human activity and nature. All the rest believed it was caused by the nature. Regarding the water quality, they all believed that water is polluted during the flood. However, the majority of them were not aware that floods can pollute both surface and groundwater. As a result, only 13% and 25% of CCN members in the pre and post-test, respectively, select the option that both water sources were polluted. The majority of them think that only the surface would be polluted. The participants referred an evacuation center to any place that has a higher elevation than the flood level and most of them mentioned the pagoda. 78% of them were aware of the adaptation options that they could do at the community and household level. They could not give clear descriptive examples about those adaptations, but at least this time, they seemed to get the meaning of the word "Adaptation" better and could answer on their own.

The mode values show that most participants scored 3 and 5 in the pre and post-test, respectively. The minimum scores were 1 and 3 and the maximum score were 8 and 11 in the pre and post-test, respectively. Similar to the previous session, more than 75% of people passed the test after the training, while almost 50% of them fail in the pre-test.

Paired-t test is used to evaluate the level of significance between samples from the same population before and after any treatment. In our case, the p value is lower than 0.05, which indicate that we are 95% confident to say that the score or the knowledge of participants did improve after our session, with average score change of 0.83.

Statistics of scores in Prey Veng			
		Pre	Post
	Valid	30	30
	Missing	0	0
Mean		5.50	6.33
Median		6.00	6.00
Mode		3.00a	5.00a
Standard Deviation		1.94	2.03
Range		7.00	8.00
Minimum		1.00	3.00
Maximum		8.00	11.00
Percentiles	25	3.75	5.00
	50	6.00	6.00
	75	7.00	8.00

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

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	-.83333	2.16	.39	-1.64	-0.24	-2.1	29	.02	.04

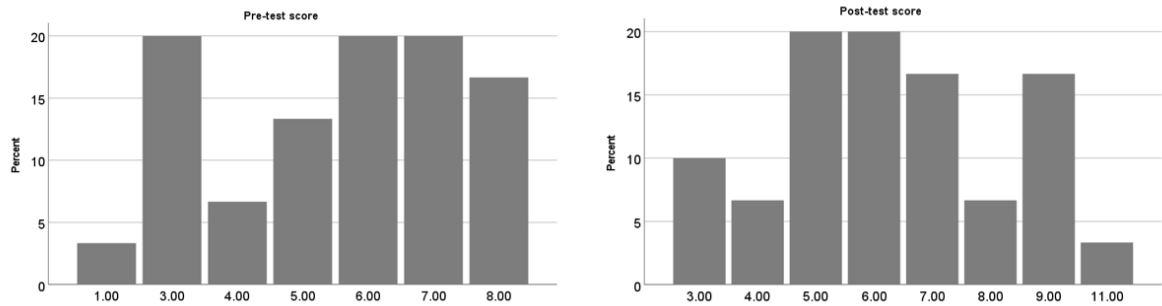


Figure 1: Score distribution in Prey Veng

In Pursat, out of 68 paired-responses, only 59 pairs were meaningful responses to be analyzed. The remaining are incomplete response and no name. Similar to results of previous session, in general, most participants were able to answer the question better during the post survey, particularly on question 4, 8 and 9, which are about safe distance between well and toilet, flood adaptation measure at community level, and flood adaptation measure at household level, respectively. Before the training, none of the participants were aware of safe distance between well and latrine, but after the training 72.8% of them were aware of it. Similarly, before the training only 46% and 67% of the participants were able to give one correct flood adaptation measure at household level and community level. However, after the training these figure increase to 89.8% and 84.7% respectively. The minimum, maximum and average score for pre and post survey were 3, 8, 5.15 and 5, 9 and 7.31 respectively. The mean difference between the pre- and post-survey score is - 2.15. 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 below provide detail of the paired-t-test results. Figure 2 indicates the score distribution during pre and post survey.

Statistics of scores in Pursat			
		Pre-Survey	Post-Survey
N	Valid	59	59
	Missing	0	0
Mean		5.15	7.31
Median		5.00	7.00
Mode		4	8
Standard Deviation		1.257	.836
Range		5	4
Minimum		3	5
Maximum		8	9
Percentiles	25	4.00	7.00
	50	5.00	7.00
	75	6.00	8.00

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	-2.153	1.495	0.195	-2.542	-1.763	-11.060	58	0.000

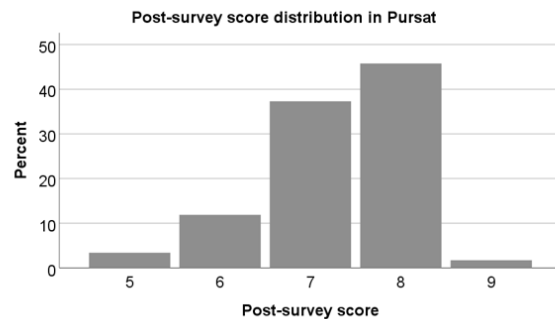
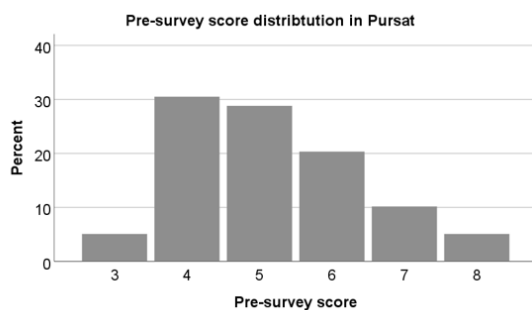


Figure 2: Score distribution in Pursat

# 6 CONCLUSION

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## For Prey Veng

- The 2nd month pilots were successfully conducted; though, the number of participants was reduced from 46/51 (90 %) to 42/51 (82 %). Majority of those who absent were female.
- The design CCN program material and particle activities were very welcoming and considered very useful for the community. However, the practical activity was a little bit challenging for participants who cannot read English or Khmer. The consultant suggests adding more images in color for next time.
- As the capacity of local facilitators in facilitating group discussion and CCN activities is very limited. A clear guideline must be provided and a debrief session must also be conducted before each session in order to help build their facilitating capacity.
- The facilitators were encouraged to lead the discussion. Still, they are not ready to run the program on their own. They will be informed about the program and lead more activities they are fully confident starting from next month.
- Feedback sessions are important to identify point of improvement for next CCN session.
- The material could be made more practical by adding the mechanism of surface and ground water pollution occurring during the flood.



#### For Pursat

- The number of participants was the same as previous session. Only 2 participants were missing. The two people who were absent were from the same village and was reported by the local facilitator that it hard to communicate with. Therefore, they will be removed from CCN program from next session.
- The capacity of local facilitator has improved compared with the previous session. This is partially because a briefing session was conducted for the session start and the facilitator also seems to be more familiar with facilitating tasks then previous session. Although, their facilitating capacity is improving. However, they still need support, especially when leading big group and explaining the technical topics.
- Feedback sessions are important to identify point of improvement for next CCN session.
- The material could be made more practical by adding the video mechanism of surface and ground water pollution occurring during the flood.

# ANNEX 1: Pre and Post-Survey Questionnaire For Topic 2

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Pre and Post Question for Month #2

1. What are the factors contributing to flood?
  - Human activities
  - Nature
  - Both
  - No idea
  
2. Well water can become polluted by leakage from pit latrine during rainy season?
  - True
  - False
  - No idea
  
3. Which source of water could be polluted by flood?
  - Surface water
  - Ground water
  - Both
  - No idea
  
4. How far should pit latrine be placed away from water well?
  - < 10 m
  - 15-20m
  - >20m
  
5. Could we drink water from the tap water or well after flood?
  - Tap water
  - Well water
  - Both

6. Please give definition of excavation center?
7. What might cause flood in your area?
8. Provide an example of an adaptive measure to prevent flood at the community level?
9. Provide an example of an adaptive measure to prevent flood at household level?

## ANNEX 2: Some Snapshots of the CCN Activities

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### CCN in Pursat



Mrs. Lao Chanreth, local facilitator was introducing about the 2<sup>nd</sup> CCN program and explain pre-questionnaire to the CCN's member



CCN's member were filling up the pre-survey



CCN's members were sharing their reflection on previous session and what they have done after the 1<sup>st</sup> session



CCN's member were engaging in group discussion session



CCN's member were sharing their group discussion results



Project consultant was explaining about emergency kits



Emergency kits preparation activities

CCN in Prey Veng



Participants filling out the survey



Ms Arun Phoeurn (CCN consultant) delivering the presentation





Group discussion and presentation activities



Emergency kits preparation activities