

# PILOTING CITIZENS CLIMATE NETWORK (CCN) IN CAMBODIA

4<sup>TH</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 4th CCN piloting activities in Prey Veng province was conducted on September 29th 2022, and on September 18th 2022 in Pursat province.

## 2 OBJECTIVE OF THE 4<sup>th</sup> MONTH CCN SESSION

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The objective of the 4th month CCN activities is to raise awareness and to induce discussion about the connection between water and livelihood among the CCN members. The knowledge materials presented during this 4th session allowed the CCN member to learn about the present of water system on earth, source of freshwater, the connection among different sources of water in its natural water cycle, and how important it is life, water management, and productive water use.

# 3 AGENDA

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N°	Time	Activities	Participants/facilitator
1	7:30 – 8:00	Registration	Project consultant/ Local facilitator
2	8:00 – 8:10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recap about the objective and outcome of CNN pilot activity</li> <li>Reflection of previous session</li> <li>Program debriefing</li> </ul>	Local facilitator
3	8:10 – 8:35	Pre-survey	All participants / Local facilitator
4	8:40 – 10:10	Practical Activity: Led by local facilitator and consultant, technical demonstration on water efficient /drought prone vegetable gardening practice.	All participants/ Local facilitator
5	10:15 – 10:30	Coffee break	All participants
6	10:30– 11:30	Presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water is life</li> <li>Our Water Source</li> <li>Water Resource Management</li> <li>Water management at community level</li> <li>Productive water use</li> </ul>	Project consultant
7	11:30 - 13:00	Lunch break	All participants
8	13:00-14:30	Group Discussion on the presentation topic: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have your commune/ village experienced water related concerns?</li> <li>How did it affect your livelihood?</li> <li>Were the effect distributing equally across the community? Who were the most vulnerable people?</li> <li>What had you and your community member done to adapt with those concerns?</li> <li>Has it been an effective adaptation option?</li> </ol>	All participants / Local facilitator

		6. Do you think in what way, the community can work together to improve water management? What are the resource needed to support this water management activities?	
9	14:30 - 15:00	<p><u>Reflection on the practical activities</u></p> <p>The group discuss about:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is vegetable gardening a practical livelihood improvement strategy for your community? Why and why not?</li> <li>2. Do you think what could be the barrier for the villager to implement this livelihood strategy?</li> <li>3. Do you think in what way, this strategy can be scaled up to the whole village or commune?</li> </ol>	All participants / Local facilitator
10	15:00-15:15	Coffee break	All participants
11	15:15- 16:30	<p>Feedback on the program:</p> <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 sin 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 / Local facilitator

12	16:30-16:45	Post-survey	All participants/ Local facilitator
13	16:45-17:00	Wrap Up and announcement of the 5 <sup>th</sup> month plan	Project consultant

## 4 PARTICIPANTS

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In total, there were 68 participants of which 33 (49.25%) are female participated in the 3rd CCN activities in Pursat. This includes 61 CCN's members, 4 local facilitators, 3 local authorities/focal point. On the other hand, there were 41 participants of which 20 (49%) are female joined the 4th CCN in Prey Veng, including 37 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

Presentation topic "Water and Livelihood"		
Discussion topic	Key themes	
	Pursat's CCN	Prey Veng's CCN
1. Have your commune/ village experienced water related concerns?	- Participants has mentioned that their communes has experience water related problem such as flood (although not a severe long-lasting flood), waterlogged problem due to continuous rainfall, unusual dry period in dry season, and lack of clean water supply for household use.	The common water-related issues that were raised by most of the participants are lack of water for irrigation, mineral in well water such as lime, iron, and water turbidity.
2. How did it affect your livelihood?	- It has affect on the livelihood of the villager, particularly affect on their crops, cause of crop loss and reduce productivity. While drought period also affect on health (both human and animal), flood has more affect on the daily life activities. - Flood also cause evacuation in some location of the community.	- Two factors affecting livelihood of the participants are: expenses for buying medicine and clean water. - Bad water quality causes water-related diseases. The treatment is resource-consuming, especially causing the vulnerable villagers to be poorer. In addition, when water become very turbid, people have no choice but to spend more to buy clean water for daily consumption.

<p>3. Were the effect distributing equally across the community? Who were the most vulnerable people?</p>	<p>- A few participants expressed their idea that the impact of those water related problem that occurred in the past affect everyone in the village equally. But, a majority of them mentioned that those effect were not equally distributed among all villagers. They also mentioned that those who are most affected are elderly, kids, poor households, unhealthy people and those who has disability.</p>	<p>All participants agreed that the magnitude of the impact is not similar for all the villagers. They were aware that everyone was affected by the same issues, but many of them think that groups of people who are more prone to health problems are children and the elderly.</p>
<p>4. What had you and your community member done to adapt with those concerns?</p>	<p>- What have been done to adapt, especially to flood in drought by most of the community are: improving water conveyance/drainage, pond digging, use of well water for some household, and use drought resistance crop. A few participant also mention saving water as adaptation option practice that have been used by the community.</p>	<p>To deal with water shortage and water quality problems, the practical adaptation actions taken up by the participants are: 1. to boil and filter water, 2. To save more water, 3. To practice safe water transporting and storage, and 4. To manage their own trash.</p>
<p>5. Has it been an effective adaptation option?</p>	<p>- Most participants mentioned that these adaptation option has been an effective options, but still need to be scale up or improve since the practice is not collective for the whole community but for some villager and households who has the capacity.</p>	<p>Majority of them think that what they have been doing is effective or at least acceptable considering the limit resources and available WASH products in their community. However, one team admitted that water saving is taken for granted within his community because people have</p>

		not yet experienced a real water shortage for their consumption.
6. Do you think in what way, the community can work together to improve water management? What are the resource needed to support this water management activities?	<p>- According to the participants, their community would have better water management by communicating closely together among villagers, as well as with the authority. They should have a plan for protecting their water source (i.e., everyone practices clean living, responsible for own waste, help to save water). They also mentioned about the community movement to rehabilitate water channel and water storage construction.</p> <p>- For the support and resource needed, they have mentioned that there is a need for a strong leader, participation from all community member, as well as technical and financial support.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To mobilize community heads and villagers to start planning for the rehabilitation of water sources such as canals and ponds.</li> <li>2. To start planning about regulations limiting the overuse of water resources within the community.</li> <li>3. To allocate commune budget for water-related issues.</li> <li>4. Promote and encourage people to practice water use efficiency.</li> </ol>

DISCUSSION ABOUT WATER EFFICIENT AND DROUGHT PRONE VEGETABLE GARDENING

Discussion topic	Key themes	
	Pursat's CCN	Prey Veng's CCN
1. Is vegetable gardening a practical livelihood improvement strategy for your community? Why and why not?	<p>- Most of the participants mentioned that vegetable gardening is very practical livelihood improvement strategy for their community.</p> <p>- They mentioned that their village has very good soil and condition for vegetable gardening. Most of them used</p>	<p>- Majority of the CCN members believe that vegetable garden is a good practice to improve people livelihood, especially the planting that use less labor such as hydroponic planting.</p>

	<p>to have (some still have) their own vegetable garden that serves their own consumption and generate some income. But, due to the limitation in connecting to the market, they start to lost interest in gardening.</p>	
<p>2. Do you think what could be the barrier for the villager to implement this livelihood strategy?</p>	<p>- The main barrier for the villager to practice this vegetable gardening is they need to spend more time for other income generation activities. And they only see vegetable gardening as a small contribution to food supply. It addition, they also mentioned that vegetable gardening is time and energy consuming.</p>	<p>- First and the most important one is the land constraint within each household. Second is the lack of skill to nature the plant to produce high yield. Third, some of them were concern about market and return profit. Because organic vegetation takes time and there are many vegetables imported from neighboring countries such as Vietnam and Thailand, the participants worry about the price would be very competitive and they couldn't make any profit.</p>
<p>3. Do you think in what way, this strategy can be scaled up to the whole village or commune?</p>	<p>- According to the participants, this livelihood strategy is scalable to whole village if there are the supports to build a market for local product in their village as well as technical support on planting program. Previously, there was also a dealer who try to help connect the community with market but it was not success because there is no technical support to train the community about planting program.</p>	<p>The group suggest as following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage the whole community to start vegetation garden</li> <li>2. Promote vegetation garden and organic vegetation</li> <li>3. Provide skill to villagers about how to do the vegetation properly such as how to select the good seed, apply good fertilizer and pesticide, nurture the plant, etc.</li> </ol>

## 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 was more active and effective than last time. They were familiar with their tasks and do not need so much support from the facilitators as long as they get the question clearly. This time, we gave them less discussion topics per group, so participants have enough time to discuss on each topic. Unlike last time, that there are few people were less active, this time, within a good timing for each discussion, the group seems to be very active, both women and men. In addition, the consultant observed that the participants had already started to cooperate the knowledge from the previous sessions into the discussion. They are now familiar with the adaptation options and could think about many of them independently.

The program in Pursat during this 4th 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, and 6 of the participants were absent due to physical condition, everyone were very active and engaging during the whole day. For the group discussion activities, women are still more active than men in the discussion session activities but in the practical session the engagement from both men and women are very similar. During the reflection session, the participants mentioned that they are now they become more and more comfortable to discuss and share their ideas with others. This is because they have gain knowledge from the presentations by project consultants and they get use to the discussion activities already; therefore, they know what are the topic being discussed and how they can initiate the discussion and response to a question by other people

## 5.3 Water efficient and drought prone vegetable gardening

Pursat's CCN	Prey Veng's CCN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In total 74 packages of vegetable seeds (contains 5 type of vegetables), and 74 (1m x 20m) rolls of gardening net were distributed to all participants including 67 CCN members, 4 local facilitators and 3 local authorities.</li> <li>- The demonstration activities were done at one to the CCN member's house. During the demonstration session, Mr. Phoung Than, a local focal point who has experienced in water efficient/ drought prone vegetable gardening at home help to demonstrate the technical way of the gardening. The participants were helpful in gathering the soil, manure and rice husk as well as mixing the materials. Then the demonstration went smoothly with most of the participants listen to the explanation attentively.</li> </ul> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There were no challenges during the demonstration activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In total 41 packages of vegetable seeds (contains 5 type of vegetables), were distributed to all participants including 37 CCN members, 3 local facilitators and 1 local authorities.</li> <li>- An expert was invited to give a lecture on home gardening. The topics covers seed preparation, soil preparation, application of natural fertilizer and pesticide, and planting in space confine. Each participant also received a guideline book published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry, 2017.</li> <li>- The demonstration was conducted at the expert house which is about 300 meters from the training center. The first intention is to conduct the demonstration at one of the CCN members, but due to the heavy rain the day before, we skip the soil preparation and planting part and go to observe the farm of the expert, where he has many kinds of vegetation and hydroponic system.</li> <li>- The demonstration went successfully and all participants were very engaged in the demonstration.</li> </ul> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There were no challenges during the demonstration activities.</li> </ul>

## 5.4 Consultants' observation of water efficient and drought prone vegetable gardening

The participants were very interested with the home gardening topic. They asked many questions during the 30 minutes lecture from the expert and after returning from the expert house. The questions that they asked are about: how to plan more efficiency for different types of plants because few of them didn't understand why they could not keep their plant survive until the harvesting, how to plan in a box for the confined space, how to set up hydroponic system, how to make natural pesticide, how to set up the small scale irrigation pipe. They want to ask more but due to time constraints, they stop. Most of them wanted to have a longer discussion for this topic with the expert.

In Pursat, water efficient and drought prone vegetable gardening was led by a local facilitator with technical support from a local focal point. All of the CCN members were engaged in these activities. Overall, the CCN member and local facilitator were very kin to learn about this practical livelihood strategy. A few of the female CNN members, also shared their own experience in vegetable farming to other participants, which initiate a good discussion during the demonstration session. This makes the session lively and more interesting.

## 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. The presentation about water management is very interesting and is a good starting point to initiate the discussion among the	- The content of the lecture is very good, and the vegetable garden is comprehensive and doable when combine with the field demonstration. The participants are now

	participants about how current water management in their community is.	aware that surface water and groundwater are interrelated and limited.
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 efficient and drought prone vegetable gardening is suitable and practical. The participants will practice it on their own with the materials provided and also start to encourage other community member to do their own as well. The reason that they want to this is because they are aware that under climate change impacts livelihood improvement is very important to keep their family less vulnerable.	- The practical activity responds to the need of the participants and is comprehensive. With the demonstration, the participants believe that they could follow the instruction. They will try to plan the given seed at their home. However, the constraint they are having is for participants whose land around their house is small. For irrigation with pipe and hydroponic, they are still lack of knowledge and skill to do so.
3. How did you find the material/resources provided for the practical activities?	- Most participants mentioned that the vegetable gardening activities is good enough for the session. But, it should be continue and scale up. So that, other villagers also got a chance to learn.	- Participants confirmed that the material for the vegetable garden is very good. Some said, there wasn't sufficient time for questions and they wish to have longer session about it.
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	- The group discussion at this stage is very engaging enough and the topics are always good.



	other and more confident to express their idea as well.	
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 encourage 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.	- No more things should be improved, confirmed by all the participants. Each and every of them are now become close.
6. What are some of the skills you learnt today generally, and specifically about adaptive actions?	- They have learned about, how livelihood improvement is important to keep their family less vulnerable to climate change, and water efficient or drought prone vegetable gardening is one of the livelihood activities with can be done easily.	- They learned about: Important for water saving and various techniques to prepare for home gardening, which would provide them more resources besides rice cultivation.
7. What knowledge about climate risks and adaptive action you gain today?	- They learned that current water related problem in their community may worsen under climate change impacts. Improving their livelihood resource will help to increase their adaptation capacity.	- The lecture about community water management is a good alert. However, some of them found it unresolvable and helpless regarding the conflict about the water crisis happening currently in their villages. 2 village heads of Tnong Lech and Smoang raised that they used to mobilize farmers to pay for the water they use per

		hectare for rice growing, but people do not pay. This is really hard for them to get incentives to form a team to control the water effectively, especially when there is no support from the government. However, they heard that maybe next year, the government will enforce this practice and farmers will have to pay.
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 and support the idea of protecting water source, having a good community water management and improving livelihood of the community are need to build adaptation capacity of their community.	- Yes, regardless of the unresolved conflict, the majority of participants are now aware of the importance of water governing and the service fee that is the obligation of citizens. They are also more aware of their activities that can pollute the water resource.

## 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. The same as in Prey Veng, 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>- All the facilitator agreed that the content of the session was interesting and suit the condition of their commune. The practical activity is also scalable.</li> <li>- Group discussion session is becoming much easier than previous month since most of the participant are ready to engage. So, it was not hard to lead the session.</li> <li>- They agreed that good cooperation among the facilitators themselves is very helpful in mobilizing information to all CCN members.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Same to Pursat, all the facilitator agreed that the content of the session was interesting and suit the condition of their commune. The practical activity is also scalable. Just that one facilitator suggests to have more time on the lecture about vegetation garden emphasizing how to set up the irrigation by pipe and how to do hydroponic.</li> <li>- They all think that all participants this time were very engaging both men and women.</li> </ul>
Knowledge, skills, and commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They have learned new knowledge about water and livelihood connection, as well as water management and productive water use. In addition, they have also learned about practical livelihood option which is help their community to build their adaptation capacities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They have learned about the examples and benefits of water conservation at households and commune levels.</li> <li>- They have learned about the importance of having skill, so that they can be success in planting their vegetation garden as before they only mimic the traditional practices which is not effective and sustainable.</li> </ul>

<p>Relationships between pilot CCN participants and facilitator</p>	<p>- Out of 67 CCN members, 61 members attend the programs although some of them arrived late due their houses are far away from the meeting venue. The 6 members were absent but they have notified the local facilitator. The reasons for their absents were due to their physical condition.</p> <p>- The facilitators communicate very well with the participants as they now getting to know each participants situation better.</p>	<p>- The facilitators now are confident and believe that they were doing better both in communication with the participants, and facilitating the event.</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 questionnaires.

In Prey Veng, the number of total participants was 41, including the commune council, but only 28 pre and post-surveyed papers were considered. The remaining are unreliable response. The table and charts below show the descriptive statistic of the pre and post-test scores.

The survey indicates that before the lecture, the majority of the participants have already been aware of the answer to question 8 which is about giving examples of water governor at the community level. Besides, for question 7, except for 4 people, the rest confused water productivity with safe water practice. Most of them could get to answer correctly for questions number 1, 2, 5 and 6, but still seem confused at question 3 (people could pollute but not deplete the water quantity) and question 4 (water pollution at another village will affect the water quality at our village). This was improved after the lecture. However, in the post-survey, only 2 more people could answer correctly to question 7. This could be explained that the parts about the mechanism of how soil's ability to absorb water, which is lost from time to time due to the lack of organic material, and how this is interlinked with improving water use efficiency is still not clear (regardless the fact that many of them said that the course is comprehensive) for participants during the 40 mn lecture. The content could be revised to be simpler with more examples.

Table 1 shows the mode values show that most participants scored 4.82 and 5.83 in the pre and post-test, respectively. The minimum scores were 2 and 3 and the maximum score were both 11 in the pre and post-test, respectively. In addition, Figure 1 indicates that 50% of people failed the test before the training, while this number remains only 32% in the post-test.

Table 2 indicates the p-value of the pair-t test, which is lower than 0.05, revealing that we are 95% confident to say that the score or the knowledge of participants did improve after our session, with an average score change of 1.548.

Statistics			
		Pre	Post
N	Valid	28	28
	Missing	2	2
Mean		4.82	5.43
Standard Deviation		1.565	1.665
Range		6	6
Minimum		2	3
Maximum		8	9
Percentiles	25	4.00	4.00
	50	4.00	5.50
	75	6.00	6.75
	90	7.00	7.20

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	-.607	1.548	.292	-1.207	-.007	-2.076	27	.024	.048

Table 2: Result of Paired T-Test

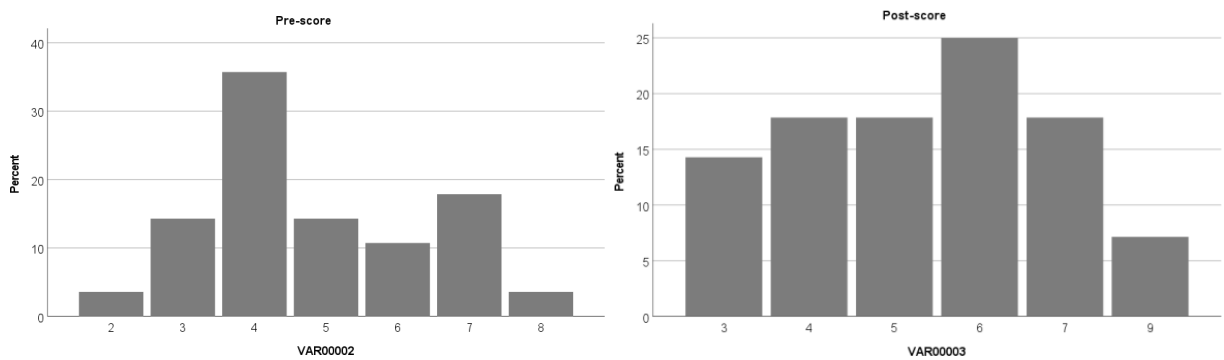


Figure 1: Score distribution in Prey Veng

In Pursat, out of 61 paired-responses, only 55 pairs were meaningful responses to be analyzed. The remaining are incomplete response. Similar to results of previous session, in general, most participants were able to answer the question better during the post survey, particularly for the question 7 and 8 which are about productive water use and water management at community level, respectively. Prior to the session, none of the participant were able to response to question 7. But, after the session 10 of them were able to give correct answer. Similarly, for question 8, prior to the session only 11 people were able to give half of the response, but this number increased to 28 after the presentation. The minimum, maximum and average score for pre and post survey were 0, 6, 4.34 and 3, 8 and 5.08, respectively. The mean differences between the pre- and post-survey score is only

Score statistics in Pursat			
		Pre-Survey	Post-Survey
N	Valid	53	53
	Missing	0	0
Mean		4.34	5.08
Median		4	5
Mode		3	5
Standard Deviation		1.255	1.425
Range		6	5
Minimum		0	3
Maximum		6	8
Percentiles	25	3	4
	50	4	5
	75	5	6

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	-0.736	1.933	.266	-1.269	-0.203	-2.771	52	0.008

Table 4: Result of Paired T-Test in Pursat

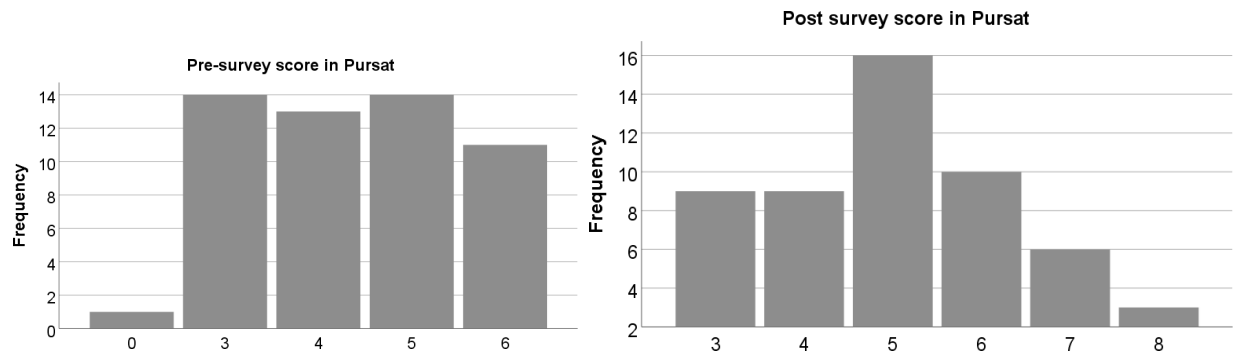


Figure 2: Score distribution in Pursat



# 6 CONCLUSION

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## For Prey Veng

- The 4th month pilots were successfully conducted with the total participants of 41/51 equal to 79 % of which 20 (49%) are female.
- The design CCN program material was very useful for the community. However, the participants and facilitators suggest to allocate more time for the content of vegetable garden by the expert.
- The practical activity was successfully conducted and engaging.
- The facilitators now understand are confident and perform well.
- Letting facilitator to set up groups, the group discussion was active and engaged.

## For Pursat

- The pilots were successfully conducted. Of the 67 expected participants 61 (49% 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 was no significant challenges.
- Local facilitator has improved their capacities both for facilitating the discussion and leading the practical activities. Debriefing session for 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 actives. Although female participants were more engaging then male participants during the discussion session, in the practical activities session they were equally active.

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

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1. All water sources are connected through water cycle.
  - True
  - False
  
2. Freshwater account for only 1% of the world water.
  - True
  - False
  
3. Human activities can only cause water pollution, but not water depletion.
  - True
  - False
  
4. Water quality degradation in nearby village has nothing to do with my village and does not affect my livelihood.
  - True
  - False
  
5. Clean living is part of the activity that contribute to protecting water source.
  - True
  - False
  
6. Loss of soil organic matter increases risk of flood and erosion.
  - True
  - False

7. What is productive water use?

8. What is community water governance?

# ANNEX 2: Some Snapshots of the 4<sup>th</sup> CCN Activities

Some snapshots of the 4<sup>th</sup> CCN activities in Prey Veng





Presentation, group discussion activities, and materials distribution activities in Prey Veng



Vegetable gardening activities in Prey Veng

Some snapshots of the 4<sup>th</sup> CCN activities in Pursat



Vegetable gardening activities in Pursat



Presentation, group discussion activities, and materials distribution 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:

