

Promoting Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Rice-Based Communities in the Tonle Sap Region (PCRL)



The Royal Government of Cambodia has received grant financing from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to implement the five-year project (2022–2027) that has the objective is to reduce the climate vulnerability of the rice-based communities and increase their resilience to climate change through an ecosystem-based, market-driven approach. The PCRL Project is implemented jointly by the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the General Directorate of Local Community (GDLC) of the Ministry of Environment.



Root Causes

- Low farm incomes and poverty, high production costs with limited access to credit and extensive system.
- Fragmented supply chains and insufficient access to technologies.
- Low levels of investment in infrastructure and irrigation/ water management, less farm diversification, and limited access to land.

Threats

- Increased climate variability, changes in precipitation and increased of extreme weather events such as droughts, floods and extreme temperatures.
- Increased pests and diseases, potentially leading to reduced crop yields and livestock.
- Affecting food security and nutrition.
- Reduced household incomes and increased poverty.

Barriers to Adaptation

- Inadequate enabling environment for climate change adaptation in the agricultural sector, particularly for rice production.
- Current agricultural networks are narrowly suited to conventional production practices that contribute to high vulnerability to climate change.
- The conventional agricultural value chains reinforce climate vulnerabilities.
- Insufficient knowledge management systems.

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Project Components

Component 1 Improving the enabling environment for CCA in the rice and related priority sectors through integrated policies and planning.

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened national and sub-national climate change adaptation policies, planning frameworks, and governance.

Component 2 Screening resilient production systems in rice-based communities for improved livelihoods.

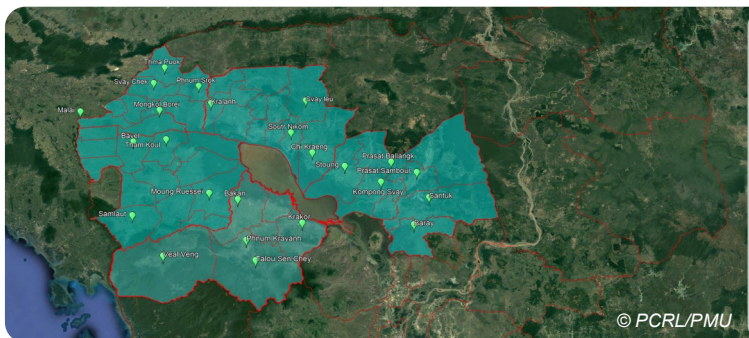
Outcome 2.1: Increased resilience and adaptive capacities of production systems and the natural resource base

Component 3 Scaling up adaptation technologies and practices in selected AVCs through partnerships, markets, and investments.

Outcome 3.1: Scaling of adaptation innovations, technologies and new markets, and scaling up agribusinesses, employment, and empowerment at community level.

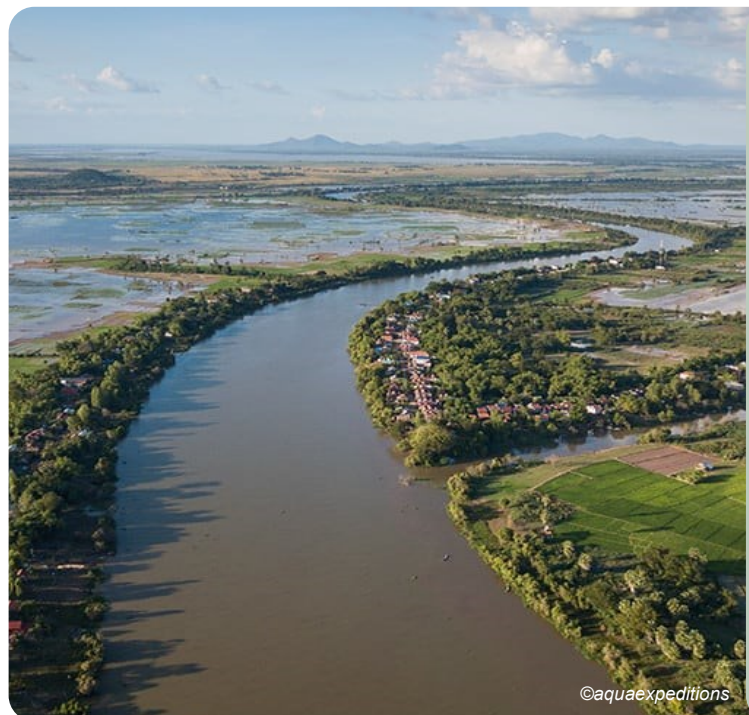
Component 4 Building effective knowledge management, innovations, and monitoring & evaluation systems.

Outcome 4.1: More effective knowledge management and assessment of adaptation innovations.



Target Provinces

The PCRL project works in five target provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake i.e. Pursat, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom, covering a total of 40 communes in 24 districts, where are the major rainfed rice-growing region, and vulnerable communities that have little adaptability to climate change.



Expected Results

- 170,200 people with increased adaptive capacity
- 67,309 ha of agricultural landscapes under climate-resilient management.
- Ecosystem services are maintained or enhanced.
- Climate-resilient development is increased in rice-producing communities around Tonle Sap.

Long-term Outcomes

- Increased productivity and quality of stakeholder in agricultural products
- Increased incomes, household economic resilience, nutrition and food security.
- Reduced land degradation & GHG emissions, increased biodiversity, and resilient ecosystems.

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