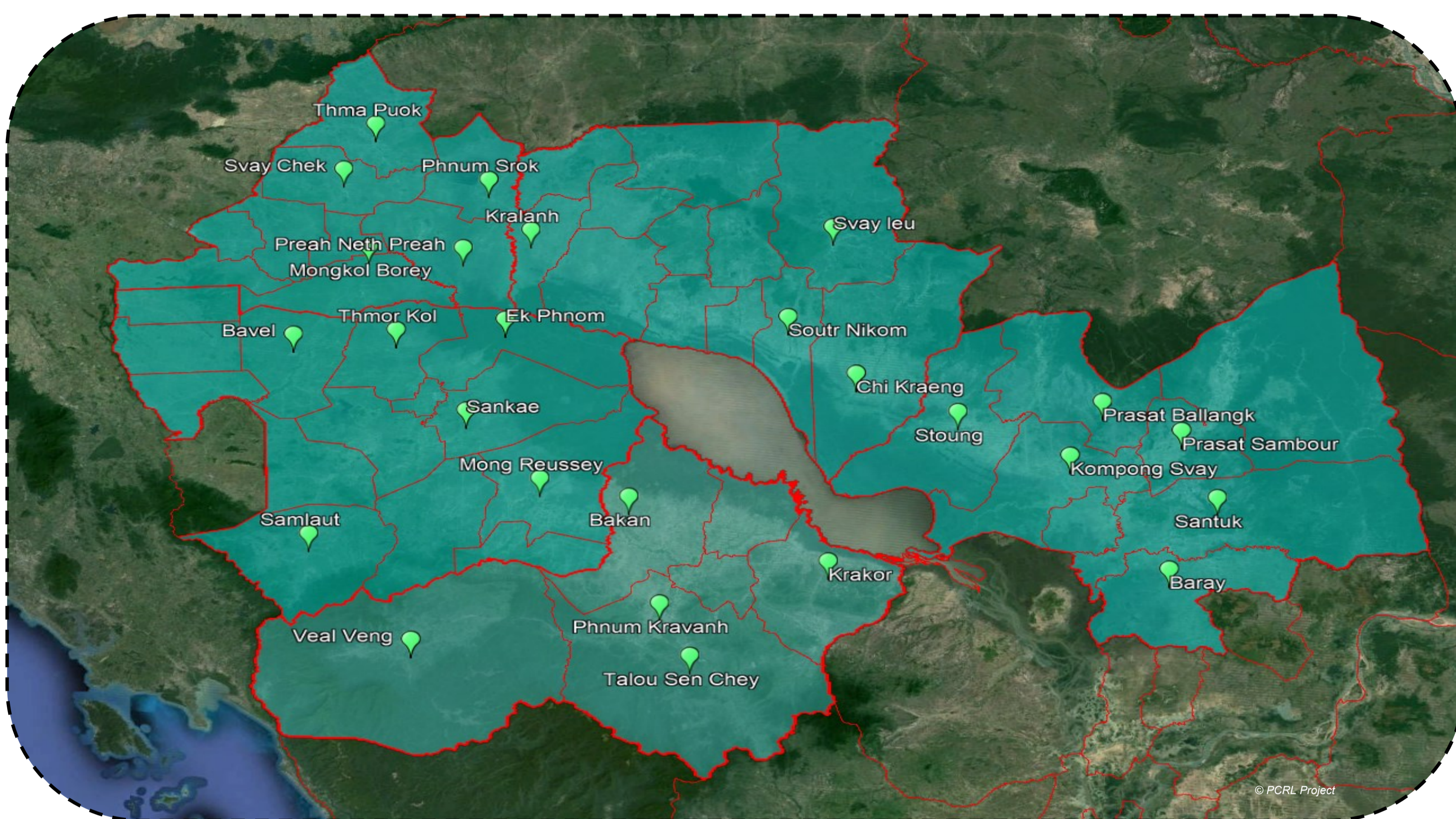


Promoting Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Rice-Based Communities in the Tonle Sap Region (PCRL)



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.



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 48 communes in 32 districts, where are the major rainfed rice-growing region, and vulnerable communities that have little adaptability to climate change.

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.



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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