



Agroecology and
Safe Food System
Transitions



ALiSEA
Agro-ecology Learning alliance in South East Asia

Results of the Foresight & Theory of Change Workshop on Agroecology and Safe Food Systems in Cambodia

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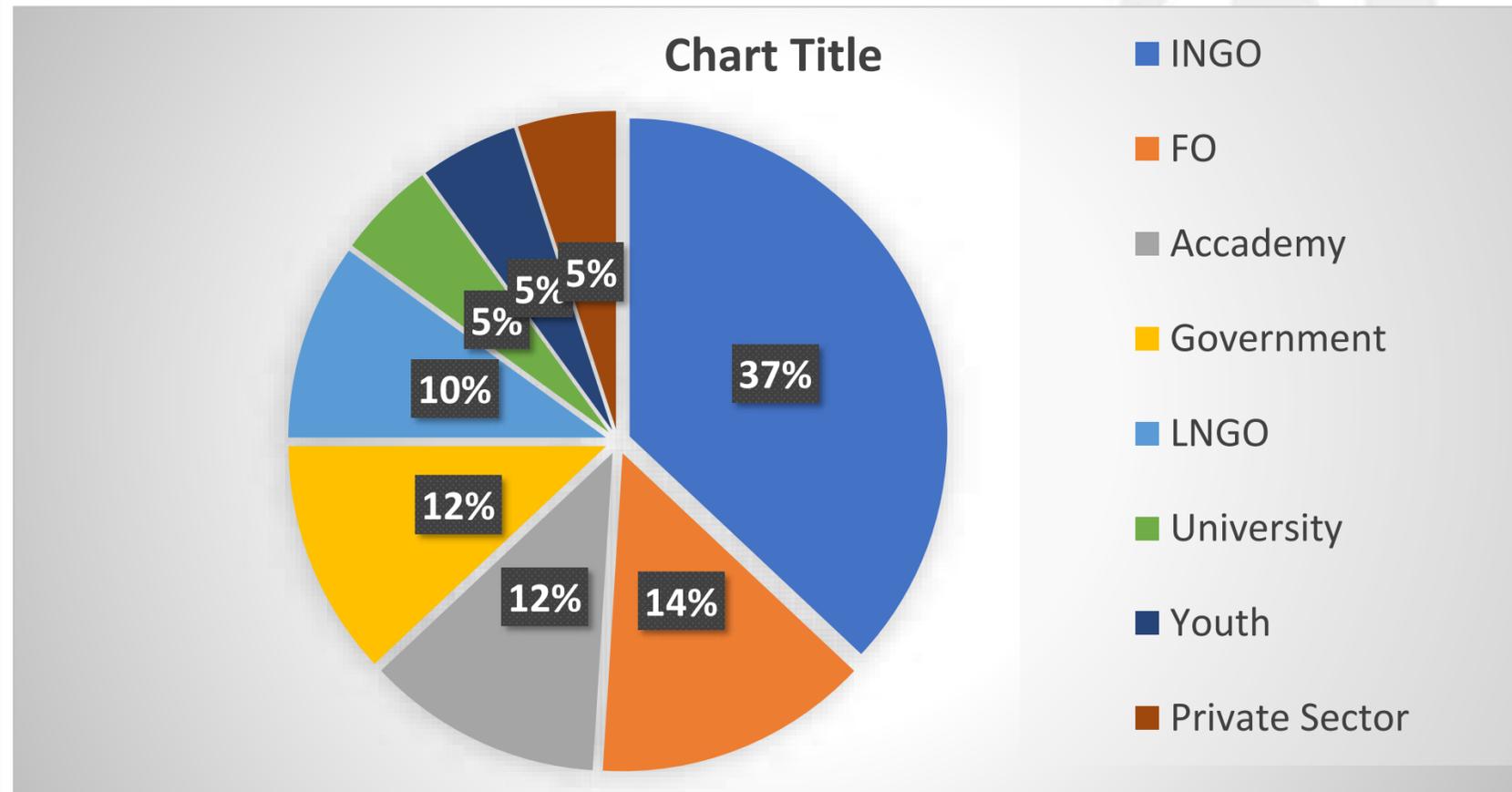
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Objectives: why imagine the future at country level?

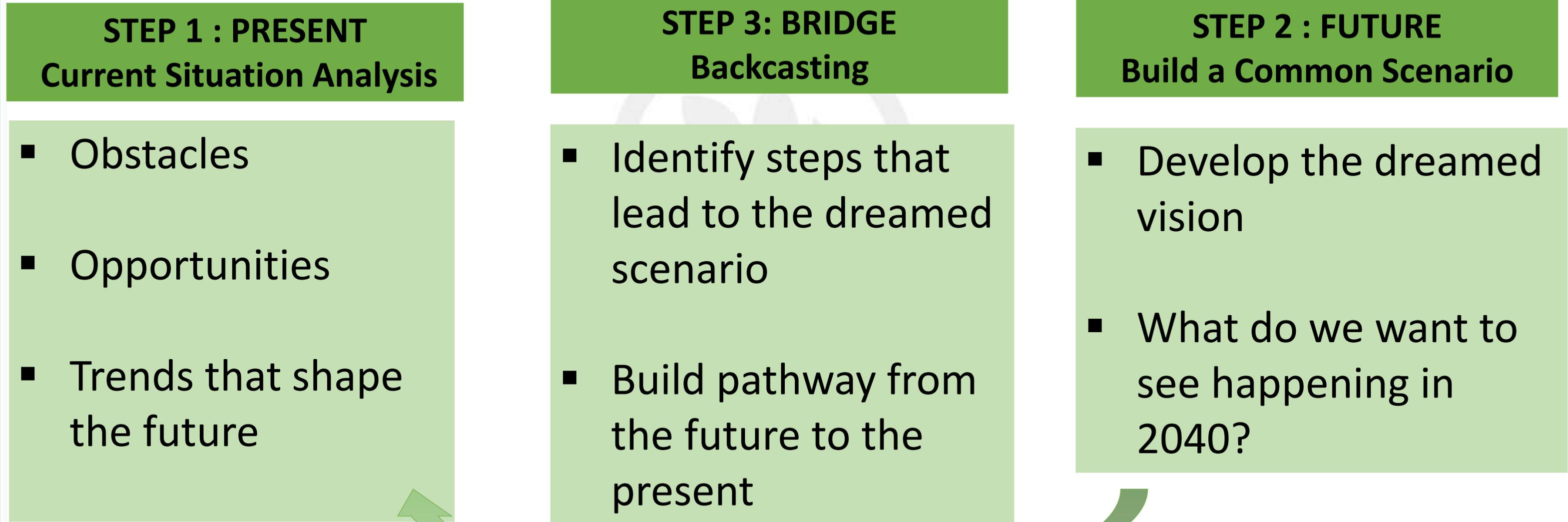
- To engage all key stakeholders involved in agroecology in a reflexion about:
 - *the **future of the agricultural and food systems** in 2040*
 - *the **potential of agroecology** in driving changes towards sustainability*
- To engage into a transformative approach and feel a sense of belonging to a common vision for agroecology and safe food systems
- To guide a road map for the ALiSEA at the national level

Participants of the workshop

Total participants: 42 people (16 women) from ALiSEA members, Governments and stakeholders



Foresight Approach



Results of STEP 1 : PRESENT

Analysis of the current situation



Obstacles to Agroecology Transition in Cambodia

Social

- Migration for working outside agriculture sector; Less awareness from consumers on AE products
- Labor intensive for AE; Urbanization (selling agriculture land)

Technology

- Lack of extension services for AE
- Lack of knowledge and experience in AE practice
- Lack of sustainability for AE practice within commercial scale

Economic

- Lack of premium price for AE products
- Lack of economic analysis for AE to convince policy makers
- Lack of private sectors to provide services and inputs for EA farmers
- Indebted ness
- Short-term economic mind set of farmers
- None AE products controlled by powerful people

Environment

- Current system/activities cause degradation of soil, biodiversity which make less sustainable AE

Policy/Governance

- Lack of clear policy for promoting AE products
- There is not specific policy incentive toward AE farmers



Opportunities to Agroecology Transition in 2040

Results

Social

Farmers' awareness of human made environmental degradation can drive practice changes toward AE
 Increase awareness of consumers on the need to eat safe and healthy food and increase market demand

Technology

Digitalization and existing digital schools to spread AE; Integration of AE in formal and informal education; Documentation and evidences of successful AE practice

Economic

Increasing agrotourism can create jobs (reduce numbers of migration)
 Increase stakeholders working on agriculture

Environment

Existing local resources

Policy/Governance

- Documentation and evidence of successful AE experiences from multiple actions
- Existing regulations and plans (platforms) to promote AE
- Existing platform



Trends that shape the future

Results

Social

Increase cost of energy and input
Healthy/safe production

Technology

Modernization mechanization, Artificial intelligence, digital technology
Intensification to increase yields and animals
Demand for fast-food, fresh vegetable processing production improvement

Economic

Youth engagement in digital marketing for agriculture products
Agribusiness invests in smart agriculture, regenerative agriculture
Agrotourism/entrepreneurship

Environment

Climate-smart agriculture
Increasing pollution and climate impact

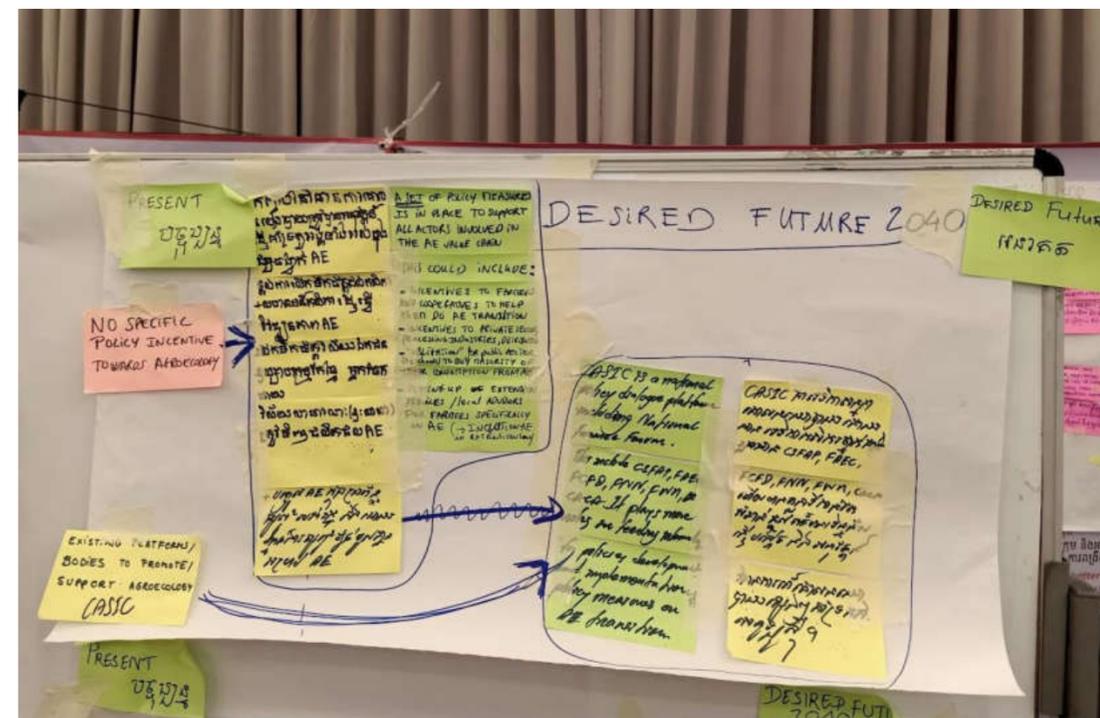
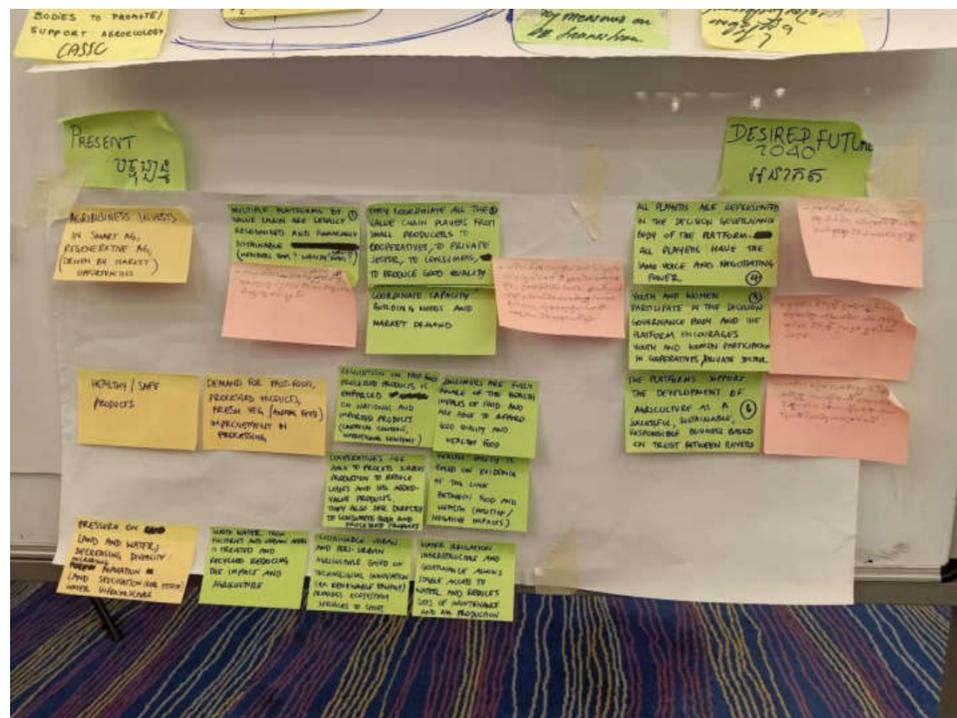
Policy/Governance

Export competency
Policy strategies: export standard, contract farming, CamGap



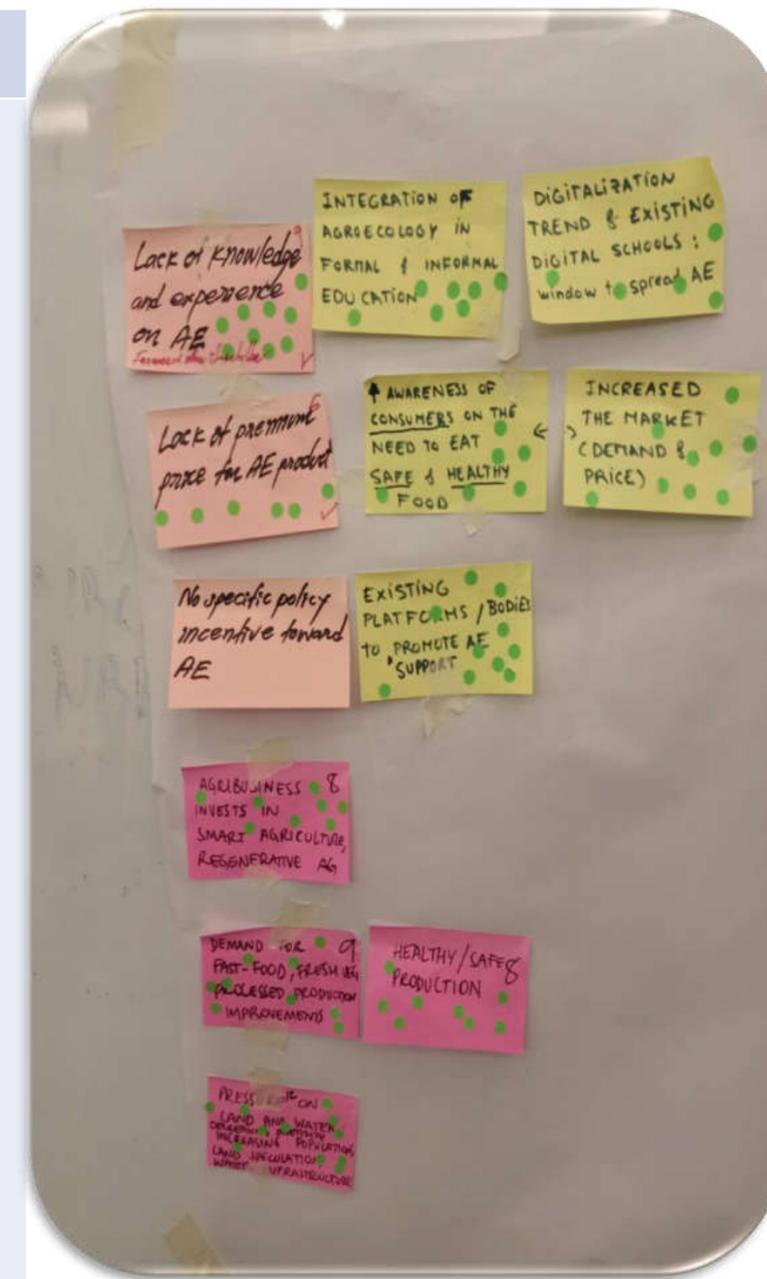
Results of STEP 2 : FUTURE

What do we want the Agriculture and Food Systems to look like in 2040 ?



Results of STEP 2 : FUTURE

Key Obstacles	Key Opportunities	Key Trends
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no specific policy incentive toward AE farmers • Lack of premium price for AE products • Lack of knowledge and experience in AE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of AE in formal and informal education • Increase awareness of consumers on the need to eat safe and healthy food and increase market demand • Existing regulations and plans (platforms) to promote AE • Digitalization and existing digital school: window to spread AE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy/safe production • Demand for fast-food, fresh vegetable processing • production improvement • Agribusiness invests in smart agriculture, regenerative agriculture • Pressure on land and water decrease, increase of population, land speculation, water infrastructure



Vision in 2040

Policy

- Multiple platforms by value chain are legally recognized and financially sustainable (member fees? subsidy fees?)
- A set of policy measure is in place to support all action involve in the AE value chain.
- CASIC is a national policy dialogue platform which included CFAP, FAEC, FNN, CACA.

Partnership – Fair Relationship

- All players are presented in the decision governance body of the platforms. All players have the same voice and negotiation powers
- Youth and women participate in the decision governance body and the platform. Encourages youth and women participate in cooperation with private sectors

Market for AE

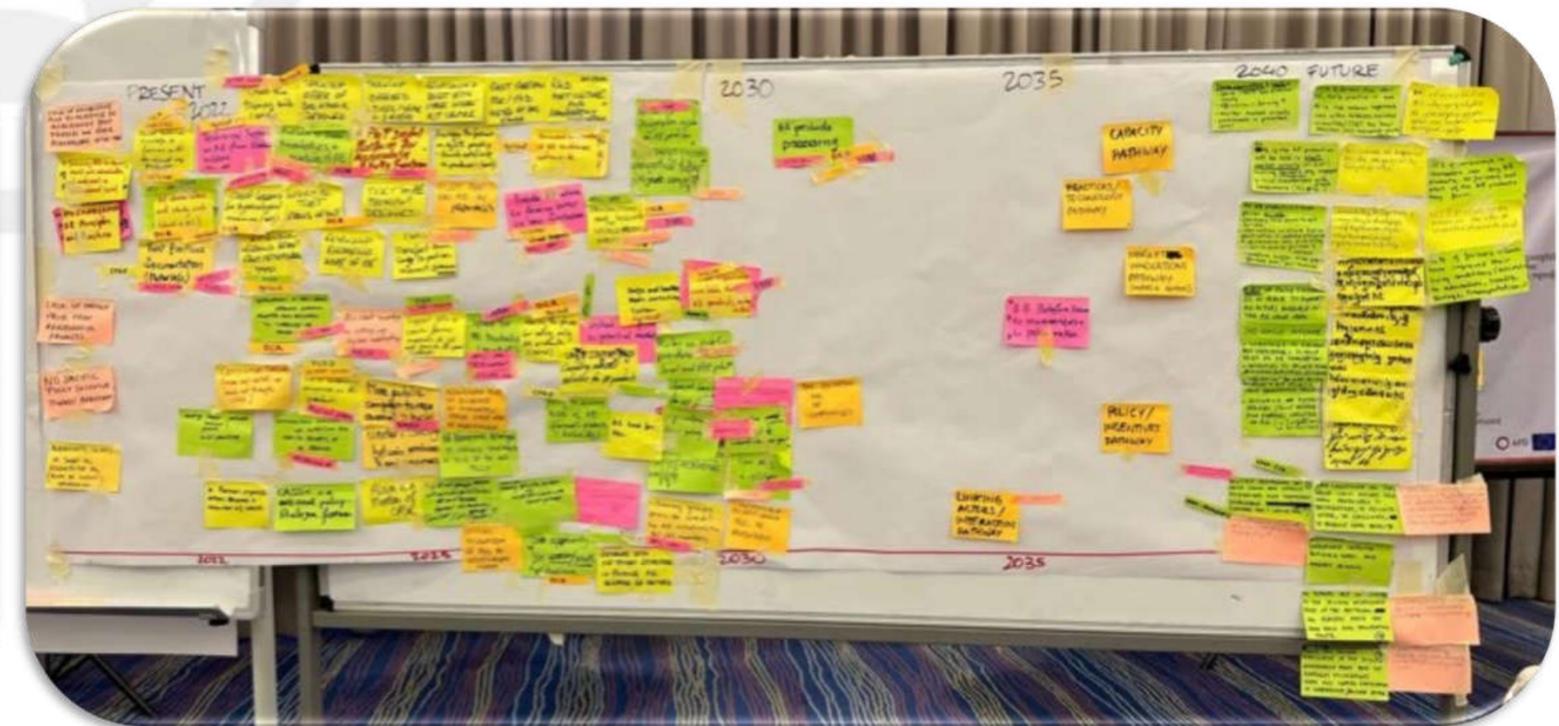
- The platforms support the development of agriculture as a successful business based on trust between players.
- 35% of consumers in Cambodia can buy AE products and farmer producers eat part of their AE products.

Social and Capacity building

- 75% of farmers know about AE and 50% of farmers practice AE. AE is the common approach used within extension services/Universities/TVET by law/policy that in cooperate with digital tools
- 50% of farmers in Cambodia have improve their living conditions (access to education, health service, transportation)

Results of STEP 3 : Transition Pathways

What are the steps and events to move from the dreamed future towards the current situation?



Results of STEP 3 : Transition Pathways

Develop pathways transition from 2022 to 2040

4 main priority pathways were selected

- Lack of knowledge and experience in agroecology from farmers and other stakeholders
- Lack of premium price for AE products
- Agribusiness invests in smart agriculture,
- There is not specific policy incentive toward AE farmers





Transition Pathways In Cambodia

Present: Obstacle/opportunity and trend	Transition	Future Vision in 2040
1) Lack of knowledge and experience in agroecology from farmers and other stakeholders	Capacity building on agroecology to farmers, extension services, and stakeholders; Demonstrate agroecology, document, develop training manuals, tools and deliver innovation	1) 75% of farmers know about AE and 50% of farmers practice AE.
2) Lack of premium price for AE products	Support AE market to farmers, AC by creating space for AE products, training digital markets, Develop participation approach in label AE products and raising awareness to consumers	2) 50% of farmers in Cambodia have improved their living conditions (access to education, health service, transportation)
3) Agribusiness invests in smart agriculture,	Engage agroecology in farmer groups/AC and provide certificate to AE farmers, CamGap, CamOrg, Official recognize PGS certification approach Organize public events, campaign to promote AE product	3) Multiple platforms by value chain are legally recognized and financially sustainable
4) There is not specific policy incentive toward AE farmers	Link/integrate all actors in to existing platforms, CASIC, ALiSEA, Farmer Forum, FOs. Loan policy, assure risk policy for agroecology farmers' farming	4) A set of policy measures is in place to support all action involve in the AE value chain.



Expected Results

- Guide the **design of ALiSEA national action plan**
- Share the results with ALiSEA members to **inspire their own strategy and use it to develop proposals**
- **Guide the priority topics for the next Small Grant Call** for proposal

THANK YOU

The project is funded by



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