

# CFAP Cambodia



# I. About CFAP

The Cambodian Farmer Federation Association of Agricultural Producers (CFAP) established in **2002**, the association has reformulated its working policy accordingly base on development of the association in response to the interests of farmers, especially **small scale farmers** live in the rural society in Cambodia. CFAP has 30 members' organisations **plus** (producers' associations and agricultural cooperatives) in 14 provinces/Cities in Cambodia with total members of **22,475 households**, 12,760 household-led females or **57%**. CFAP has more than **100,000 individual** affiliated farmer members, and about **52% are females**.

Previously CFAP found by nine producers' associations in Svay Rieng province, geographically in the South East of Cambodia with 1820 household members, 910 household led females (50%).



# I. About CFAP (Continued)

In general, CFAP has targeted 55% of women because women are backbone of economy and they are active in agriculture and 45% of men. CFAP has clear strategy to enhance viability and resilience of rural people forward sustainable agriculture, thus to contribute to large poverty reduction of the rural people to reach the goal by 2030.



# I. About CFAP (Continued)

**Previously, CFAP was focusing on capacity building for small scale and family farmers on : -**

- 1) Vegetable production**
- 2) Poultries production**
- 3) Animals,**
- 4) Rice production**
- 5) Savings and Use of a revolving fund**
- 6) Strengthening network in a PPPP in particular farmers and farmers' organizations.**



# I. About CFAP (Continued)

**CFAP currently focuses on :-**

- 1) FO's Institutional Strengthening – sub(national) levels.**
- 2) Climate change and agroecology**
- 3) Policy and Advocacy**
- 4) Value Chains**



## II. Rationale

Cambodia remained more rural society which rural people depend much on agriculture to survive their family members. Majority of them, approximately about **80%** of rural people are farmers and they are small scale farmers.

Small scale farmers play key roles on food producing to feed themselves, people in their communities, nearby communities and far a way communities included people in the cities in Cambodia, in the ASEAN region and international markets via big companies.

Even though small scale family farmers in Cambodia have been facing lots of problems counting from **education** for their children to **climate change, Covid-19 and variant, markets, capital, water, getting to development programmes, getting access to finance and threats to livelihoods and dignity.**



## II. Rationale (Continued)

Farmers and the public have very limited understanding about the **added value** of farmers' organizations and it is still not well recognized about the **role** of farmers' organizations and small scale farmers at **national level** in producing food to feed people it is because a historic issue and it is new for Cambodia though there is the **United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNDF)** 2019-2028 which aimed to leave no one behind the poverty and hunger.

**Farmers**, especially small scale farmers lack of opportunity to speak out their problems by themselves publicly, in particular with policy makers and relevant stakeholders included development agencies, research institutes, government and also private sector and financial institutions.



## II. Rationale (Continued)

Though farmers and family farmers at the farming communities get supported from the laws on agricultural cooperatives and laws on farmers' associations in Cambodia, but farmers are not able to make uses of the laws properly to serve the interests of their farmer members and the farming communities because they have limited and weak capacity on finance and experts base at organizations to provide services to farmer members.

Lack of money to initiate, **function** and **expand** economic activities through collection centre(s) base at sub(national) levels to meet market demands. Knowledge on specific agroecological practices for instance **conservative agricultural practices**, **natural friendly agricultural practices**, **CAM GAP practices**, **CAM Organic practices** and **PGS practices** are not known broadly by farmers.



## II. Rationale (Continued)

The **COVID-19 and variant** do not only putting food security and markets at risk, but also arsing poverty and hungers additionally with uncovered risks in Cambodia because most farmer members are smallholders live in rural areas with fragile family economy.

Many young men and women in Cambodia are losing city jobs accordingly, thus they come back home at the countryside to work on agriculture with very limited agricultural knowledge and finance.

CFAP in this regard has strategized to empower youth and women in participation in agriculture through capacity building of their extension workers, modernizing agriculture properly with well structuring of production from farms to markets and rehabilitation of water sources for irrigation and conservation of natural resources included biodiversity and forests.



## II. Rationale (Continued)

According to the 2019 census, the Cambodian population is at 16,524,482 people, including 1,235,993 migrants working abroad. Around 76.2 percent of the Cambodian population lives in the countryside and relies on agricultural livelihood activities, and in 2019, 34 percent of people were employed in agriculture. However, rural areas have seen a decreasing dependency on agricultural incomes and continuing out-migration to better-paying jobs. This trend is expected to continue in the future if there is no well prepared strategic action plans today. The Cambodian population is expected to reach over 20 million by 2030, and 25 million by 2050.



## II. Rationale (Continued)

It is clear that all these as farmers' organization we cannot do it alone to have achieved such big mission, we really needed relevant stakeholders in the value chains, especially **development agencies, policy makers, private sector and producers.**



# III. Vision, Mission, Goal

## Vision



Cambodia gets access to sustainable agriculture, food security, social solidarity, qualitative rural livelihoods and peace.

## Mission



To strengthen the FOs' Institutions forward organizational and financial sustainability

To enable farmers to get access to knowledge base (Agri techniques, processing, packaging and sales)

To collaborate with relevant stakeholders such as private sector, experts, development agencies and public sector.

## Goal



Farming family and people live in the rural farming communities have qualitative livelihoods

Cambodia people live with dignity and freedom

Farmers get access to policy support on agriculture, water, capital, market, rural infrastructure, and vocation.



# IV. Our experiences on policy dialogues in Cambodia

No.	Items/Theme	Organized	Fund by	Year
1	National Farmers' Forum	CFAP	IFAD, EU	2010-2016
2	National Policy Workshop	CFAP	IFAD, EU	2011-2012
3	Laws on agricultural coops	MAFF	n/a	2011-2012
4	Laws on Association and NGO	MOI	n/a	2013-2018
5	Laws on Food Safety	MOC	n/a	2017-2018
6	Sustainable Development Goal	MAFF - TWGAW	n/a	2004 – 2021
7	Agricultural Development Policy	MAFF - TWGAW	n/a	2021-2030
8	Independent Dialogue - Food Systems Summit	CARD - FAO	n/a	2021
9	Farmers' Contest Event	CFAP	Agriterra	2007-2014
10	Farmers' Contest Event	CFAP	ICCO - GRET	2020
11	In persons meeting for exchanges with Government sub(national)	CFAP	Agriterra	2007 -



# IV. Our experiences on policy dialogues in Cambodia (Continued)

No.	Items/Theme	Organized	Fund by	Year
12	In persons meeting for exchanges with IFAD, EU, FAO	CFAP	IFAD, EU, SDC	2010-2016
13	In persons meeting for exchanges with Private sector	CFAP	IFAD, EU, SDC	2011-2012
14	In persons meeting with other relevant stakeholders.	CFAP	IFAD, EU, SDC	2011-2012
15	Regional events	IFAD, FAO	IFAD, FAO, EU	2006 - Present
16	Global events	IFAD, FAO	IFAD, FAO, EU	2006 – Present
17	Women, Youth, Cooperatives, Trade, Climate Change	WFO	WFO, EU,IFAD	2010 - Present



# Meeting with Svay Rieng Governor



# National Farmers' Forum Consultation Workshop



# National Farmers' Forum Consultation Workshop



# National Farmers' Forum Consultation Workshop



# Farmers' Contest Event



# Farmers' Contest Event



# V. Our Challenges

1. Most farmers' organizations do not have proper **experts base** to provide services to farmer members.
2. Limited understanding about **the added value of farmers' organizations** by the public.
3. **Have plans, but limited or no budget** to continue important activities on policy dialogues and exchanges.
4. Most farmers in Cambodia are **small scale farmers** and they **lack of capital** to expand farming properly.
5. When registered as members of CFAP members' organizations always expected something from CFAP, **no regular annual membership payment fee**.
6. Most farmers' organizations do not have **own office** to operate daily work properly.
7. No access to regular **water for irrigation** in a year round.
8. Members at forest coverage areas could not **generate incomes** from forest properly in a regeneration of system and **biodiversity** has been losing gradually.
9. **Limited and no policies functioning** to support at ground level.



# VI. Our Recommendations

1. Encourage youth to participate in agriculture by providing **higher education and or specific vocation training** on agricultural technical skills and food processing.
2. Provide **specific training on leadership for farmer leaders** and dissemination about the added value of a membership driven base organizations by using successful experiences at the national and international levels.
3. **Partnership between farmers' organizations and development agencies** to build the capacity of FOs and at the same time involvement farmers in development programmes.
4. Enable farmers access to **finance**.
5. Enable farmers access to **policy** to support farmers and farming communities.



thank you very much for your  
attention!

website:  
[www.cfap-cambodia.org](http://www.cfap-cambodia.org)

