2ND ANNUAL REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON

Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Intensifcation

28-29 September 2021

Virtual Webinar | 14:00-17:00 GMT+7

CASC · UNITED NATIONS ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific · CSAM · ASEA Agroecology in SouthEast Asia · cirad · swisscontact

Session 5: Support by Development Partner

Facilitator

Dr. Florent Tivet, Researcher of CIRAD and Technical Advisor of Department of Agricultural Land Resources Management (DALRM)

3:55 PM – 4:15PM
(20 mins)

Speakers

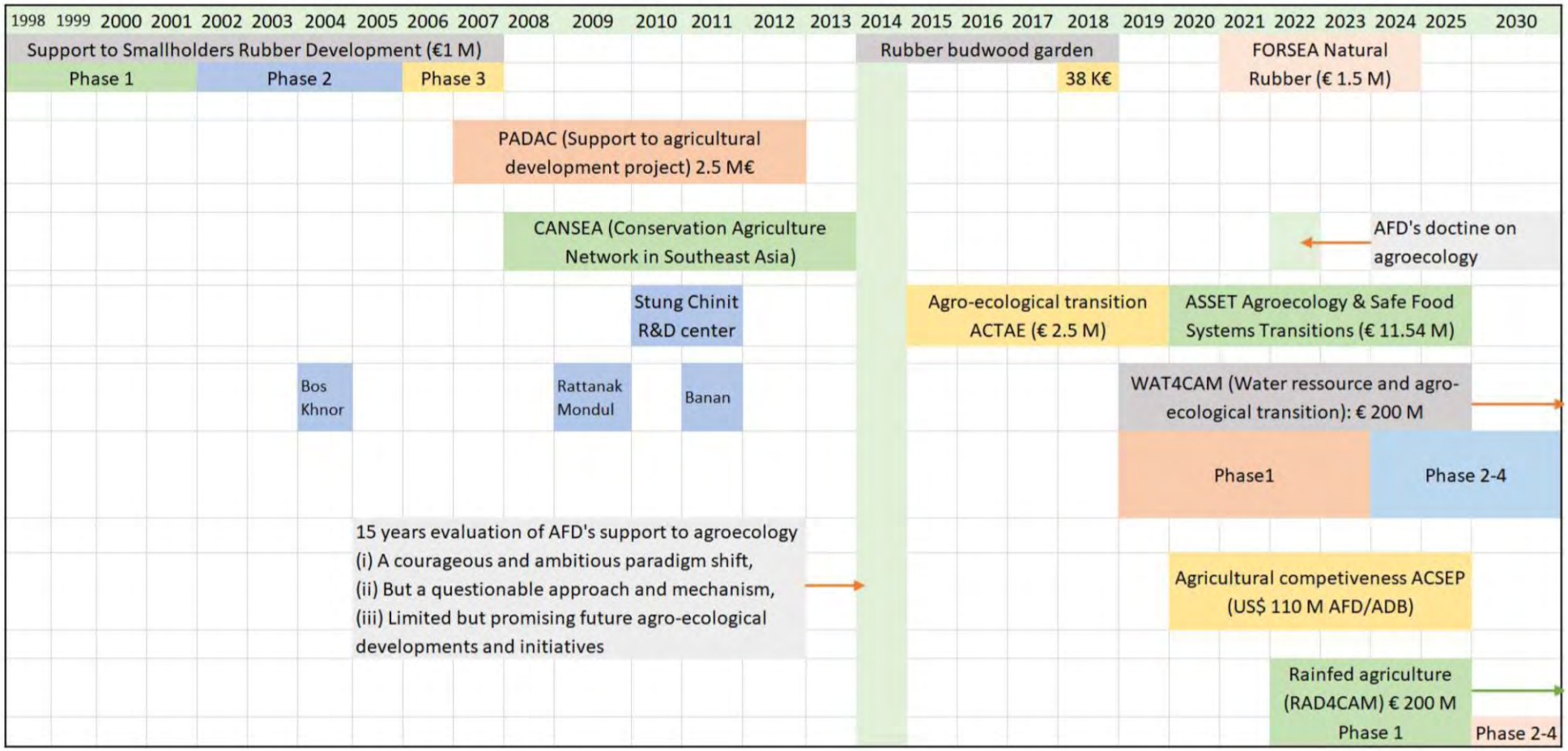
Mr. Muong Sideth, Unit Head of Agriculture, développement rural, infrastructure, environment
Agence Francaise De Development

Session 5: Presentation and Q&A

3:55 PM – 4:15PM
(20 mins)

Support by Development Partners on Enabling CA Environment

Mr. Muong Sideth, Unit Head of Agriculture,
développement rural, infrastructure, environment
Agence Francaise De Development


1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2030
Support to Smallholders Rubber Development (€1 M)
Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Rubber budwood garden
38 K€
FORSEA Natural Rubber (€ 1.5 M)
PADAC (Support to agricultural development project) 2.5 M€
CANSEA (Conservation Agriculture Network in Southeast Asia)
AFD's doctine on agroecology
Stung Chinit R&D center
Agro-ecological transition ACTAE (€ 2.5 M)
ASSET Agroecology & Safe Food Systems Transitions (€ 11.54 M)
Bos Khnor
Rattanak Mondul
Banan
WAT4CAM (Water ressource and agro-ecological transition): € 200 M
Phase1
Phase 2-4
15 years evaluation of AFD's support to agroecology
(i) A courageous and ambitious paradigm shift,
(ii) But a questionable approach and mechanism,
(iii) Limited but promising future agro-ecological developments and initiatives
Agricultural competiveness ACSEP (US$ 110 M AFD/ADB)
Rainfed agriculture (RAD4CAM) € 200 M
Phase 1
Phase 2-4

4:15 PM – 4:20PM
(5 mins)

Coffee Break

Consultative Discussion on the Workshop

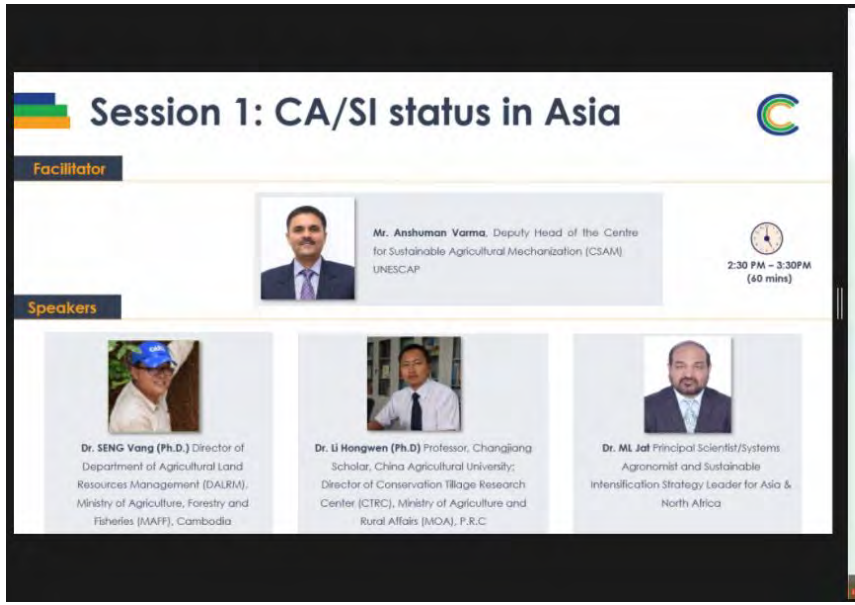
4:20 PM – 4:50PM
(30 mins)

Dr. SENG Vang (Ph.D.) Director of Department of Agricultural Land Resources Management (DALRM). Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Cambodia

Session 1: Updating CA/SI status in Asia (Cambodia, China and India)

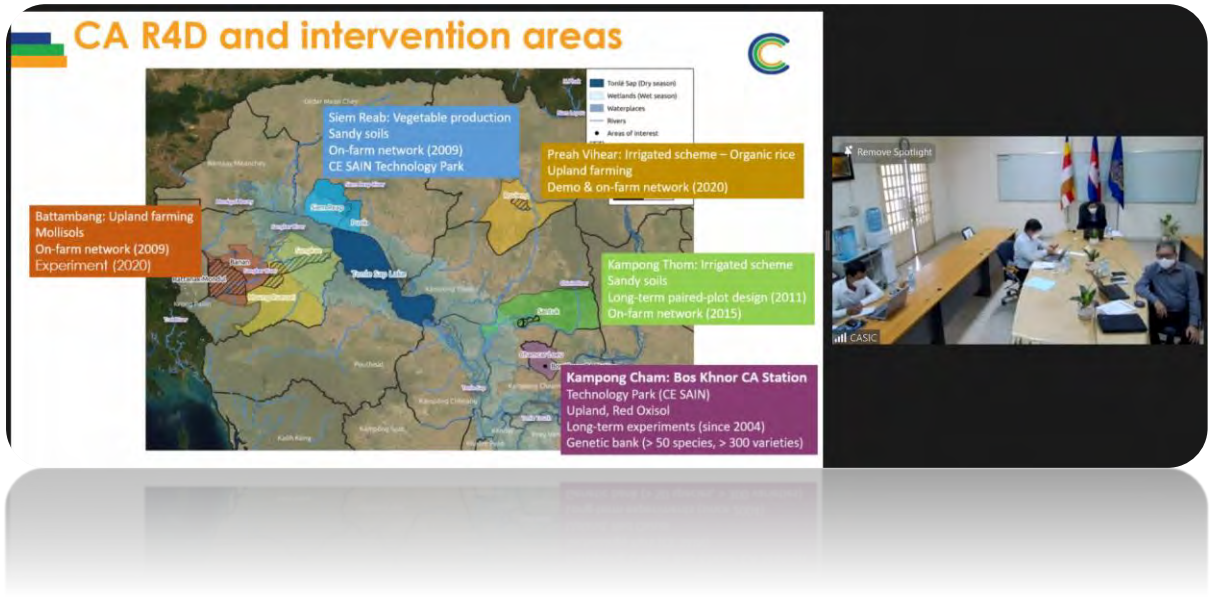
Key learnings:

- Remarkable progress and clear future directions (Scaling model, appropriate implements, training materials, and institutional and policies)
- We have spent decades, great deals of efforts and resources in reaching toward CA/SI.
- Large-scale adoption of CA remains challenging . Thus, more efforts, time, resources, etc. are required to promote the large-scale adoption of CA/SI.



Cambodia

- Provided a full picture of country's progress in CA/SI implementation and showcase some success stories since 2004
- Presented a comprehensive long-term strategies, frameworks and action plans in research, extension and uptake of CA/SI
- Presented innovative platform and model for scaling up&out of CASI (CASIC, Metkaksekor)
- Demonstrate positive trends in CA support and adoption

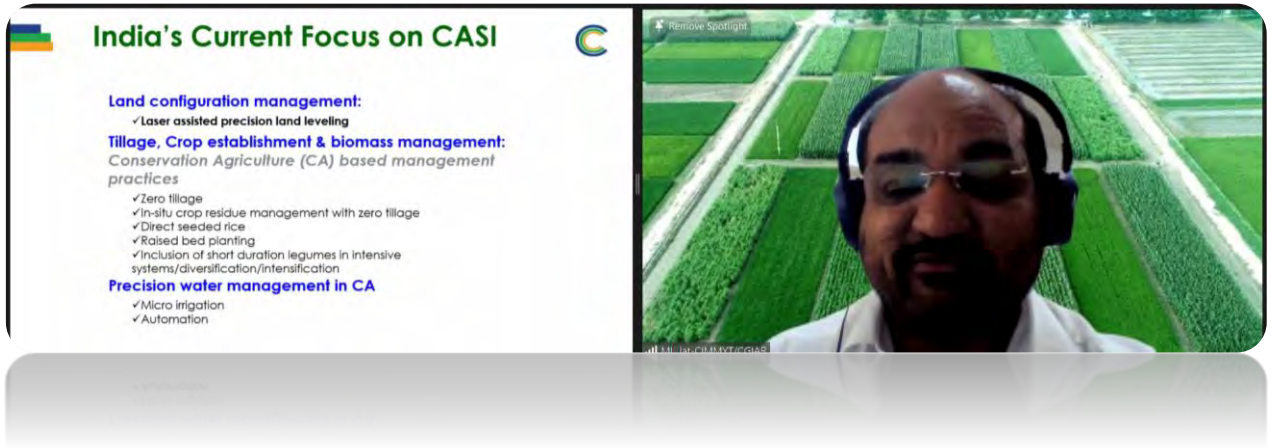


China

- Provided an overall picture of research, development and promotion of CA
- Very long history of research, development and promotion of CA since 1992
- CA is well-known and acknowledged at all level
- Advanced development in CA Tech, mechanisation and equipment
- A strong upward trend in CA adoption

India

- Provided three main focuses to promote CASI:
  - Laser precision land leveling
  - No-till, direct seeded rice, residue management raised bed planting
  - Precision water management in CA (Micro irrigation and automation)
- Impressed achievements with innovative seeders exported to over 40 countries and CA training materials development



Session 2: Addressing technical challenges related to CA/SI broad-scale adoption

Key learnings:

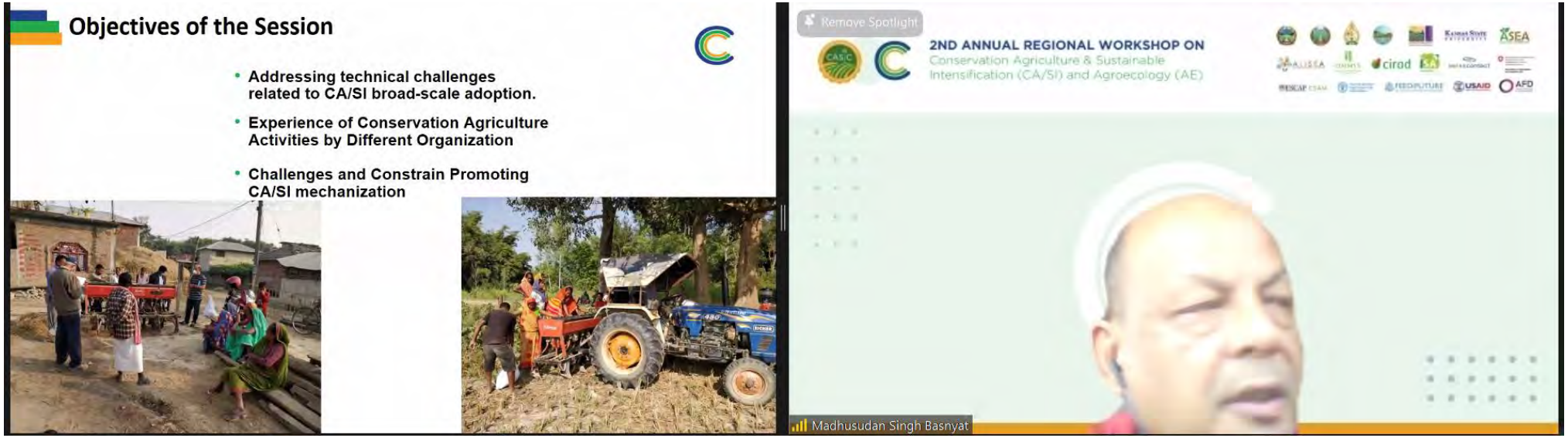
- On-going research, refinement and development of specialized equipment and machinery for local specifics (small hodlers), and plant materials (Cover crops)
- Developing markets for CA farm inputs (seeds, bio-products, etc.) and machinery development and service contractors
- Policy support and extension of CA/SI

Cambodia: Plant Material

- Long term use of cover crops in Cambodia (flow of projects from ACIAR, IRRI, CIRAD, among others)
- Need of a recognition within a national portfolio to facilitate the engagement and investment of private companies and foster the dissemination nationwide
- Huge benefits from cover crops: improving soil health; weed management; gaining income from seed production; and benefits in terms of adaptation and mitigation, etc.

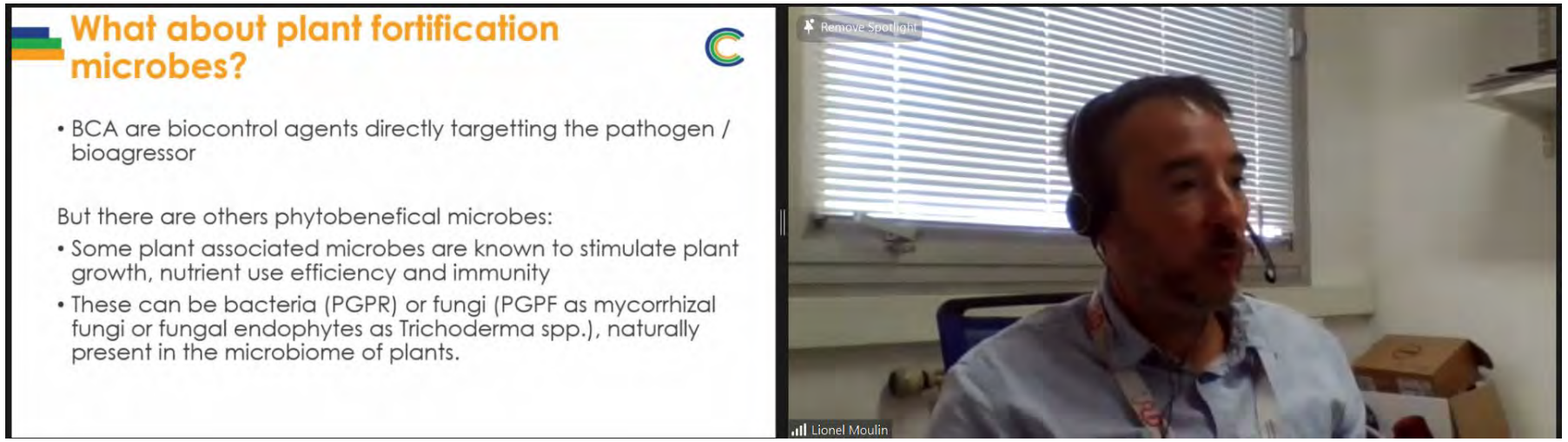
Nepal: Promoting Mechanization

- Challenges: Less funding for research and public sector investment, climate associated risks, mindset, small farm size, lack of specialized equipment and machinery for no-till planters
- Suggestion: a strong need for a working group to advocate CA. Working with farmers, scientists and private actors to enhance and to share information and results in order to scale-up adaptation of CA/SI



Region: Bio-Products

- Need specific regulations as living microorganisms biofertilizers are not BCA and biofertilizers are not chemicals
- Need to develop local market on biofertilizers
- Need to better inform farmers on their use of biofertilizers and BCA
- Active on-going research on this topic in Cambodia with ITC, NUBB, RUA, GDA-DALRM, CIRAD and IRD.



Session 3: Managing diversity in CA/SI systems adoption

Key learnings:

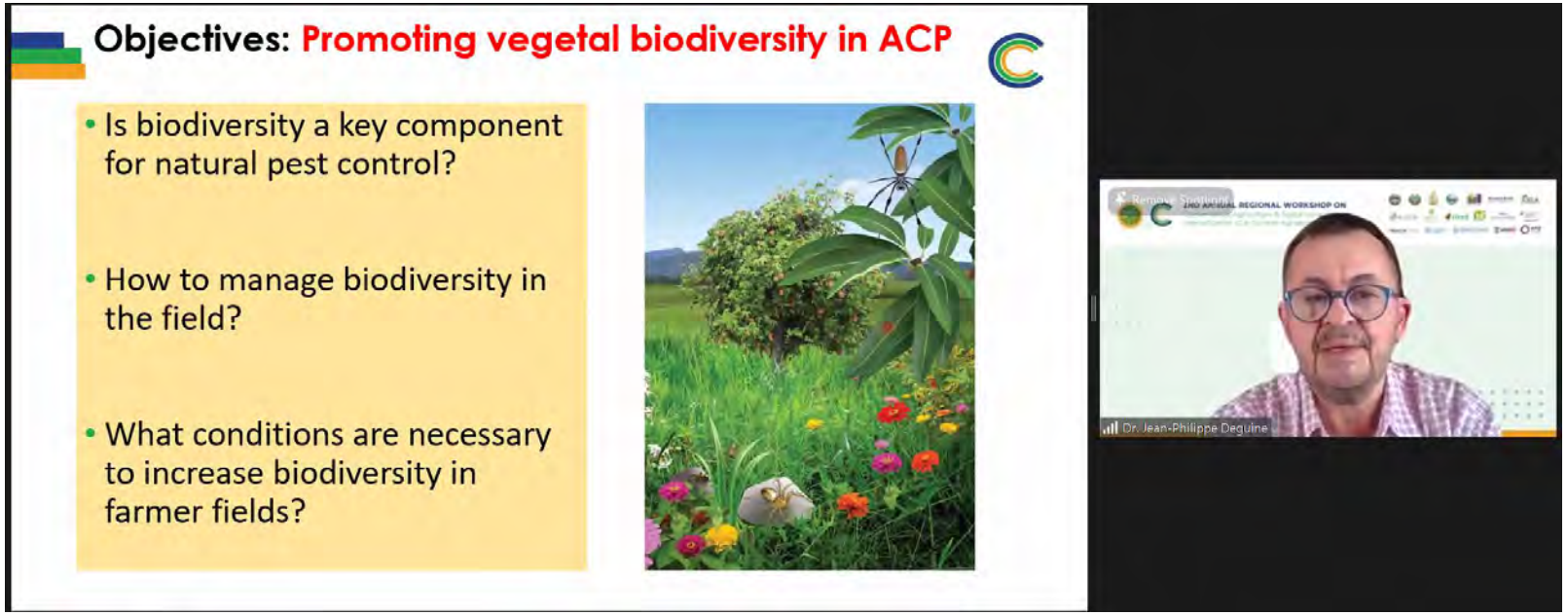
- Developing policy and institutional support to bring people and actors to work together in interdisciplinary context
- Strengthening functional capacities of key national institutions and linkages among them to facilitate and promote uptake and scaling of sustainable agricultural intensification practices
- Capacity building and regional cooperation (Straw management, crop diversity)

Region: Straw Management

- Fascinating technical processes of converting straw into fertilizer and returning manure to the field
- Agricultural machinery can provide sustainable solutions to address residue burning but local adaptation, community engagement, capacity building and regional cooperation are critical

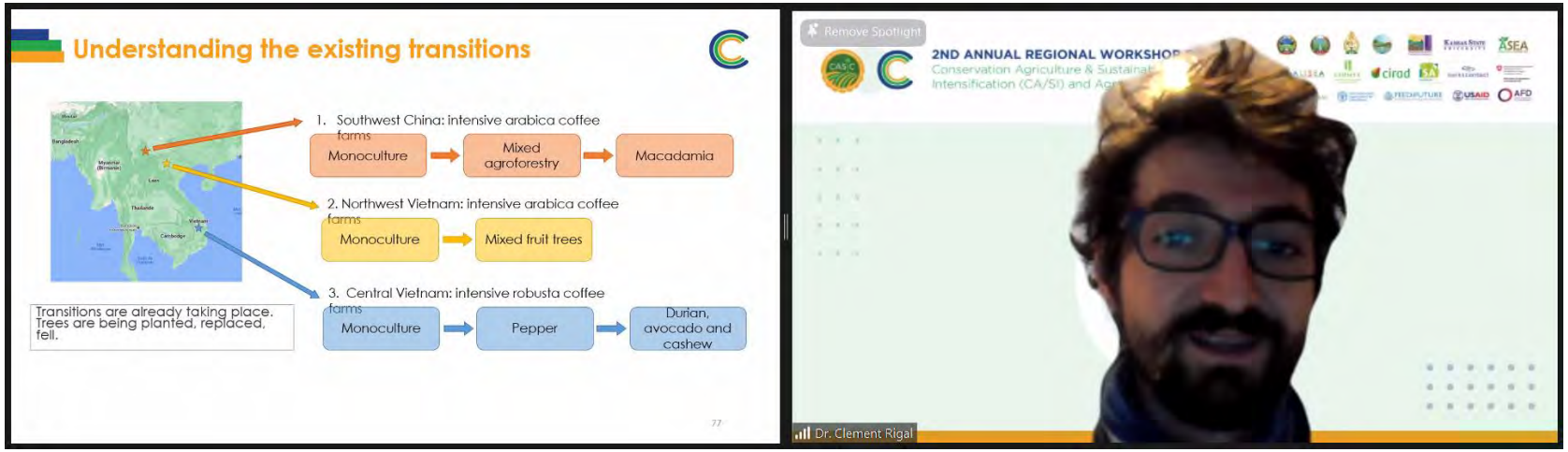
Vietnam: Vegetal Biodiversity

- Modes of vegetal diversification: vegetal biodiversity, associated biodiversity, and animal diversity
- Plant diversification improves natural crop protection against pests
- Need for a socio-ecological accompaniment and support during the transition period



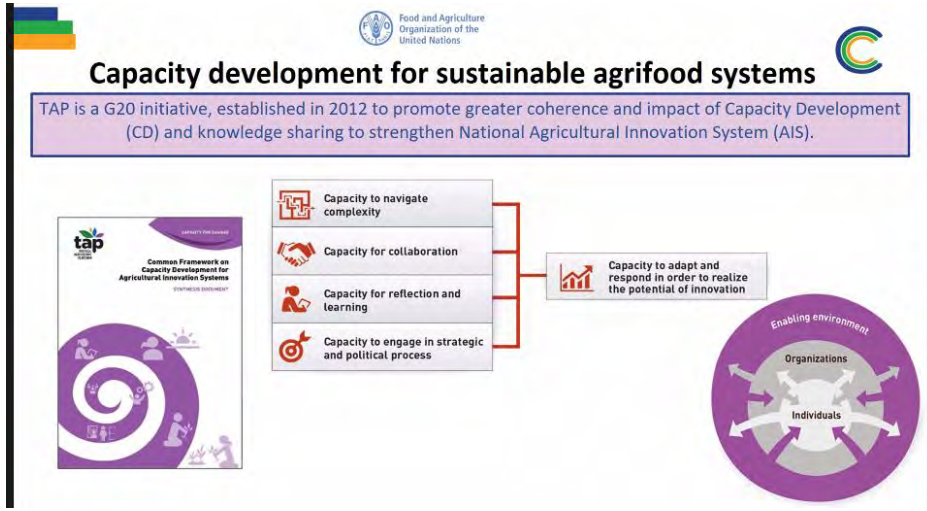
Vietnam: Tree Integration

- Guiding/accompanying the existing transitions rather than pushing for entirely new systems
- Avoiding major barriers/ incompatibilities (common pests and diseases, concomitant rush for labour, distinct need for irrigation…)
- Adapting farming practices to improve resource use efficiency



Region: Innovation System

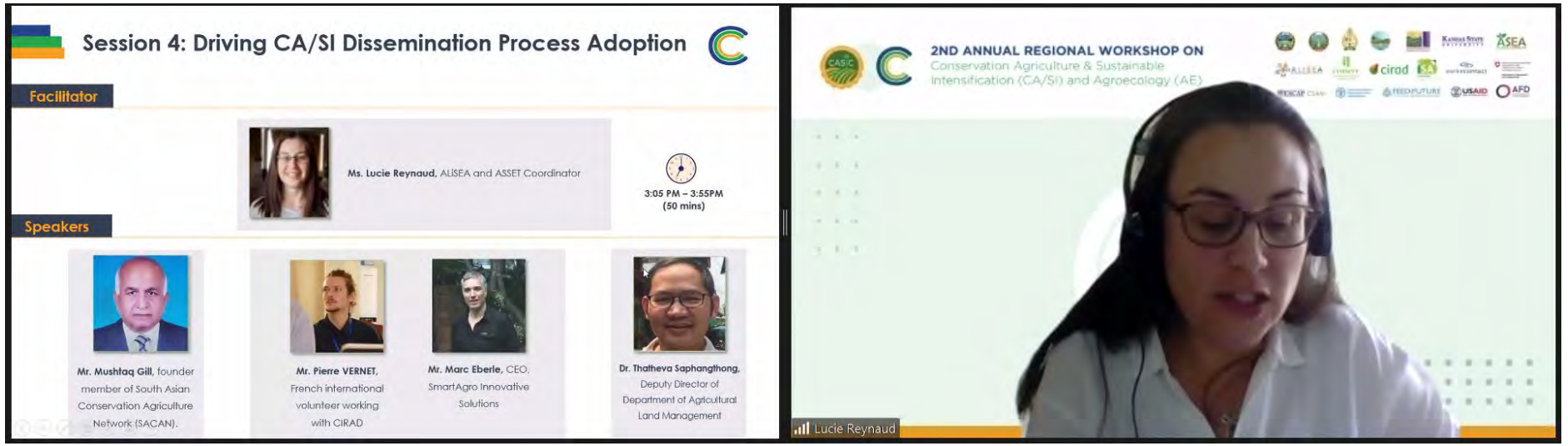
- Cambodia: Developing policy and institutional instruments to bring people and actors to work together in interdisciplinary context
- Lao: Strengthening functional capacities of key national institutions and linkages among them to facilitate and promote uptake and scaling of sustainable agricultural intensification practices



Session 4: Driving CA/SI dissemination process adoption

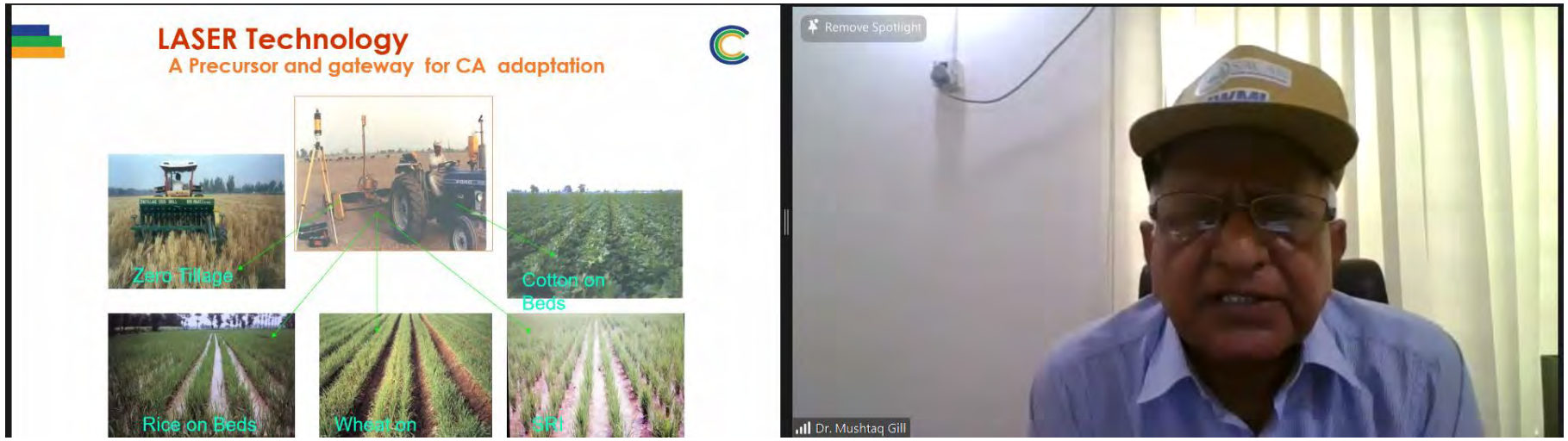
Key learnings:

- Capacity building of stakeholders is key for successful agroecological transition
- Deï Meas bridges financing gap and pays farmers already in the first year of transition to incentivize adoption of regenerative practices
- LICA – Lao Initiative for Conservation Agriculture



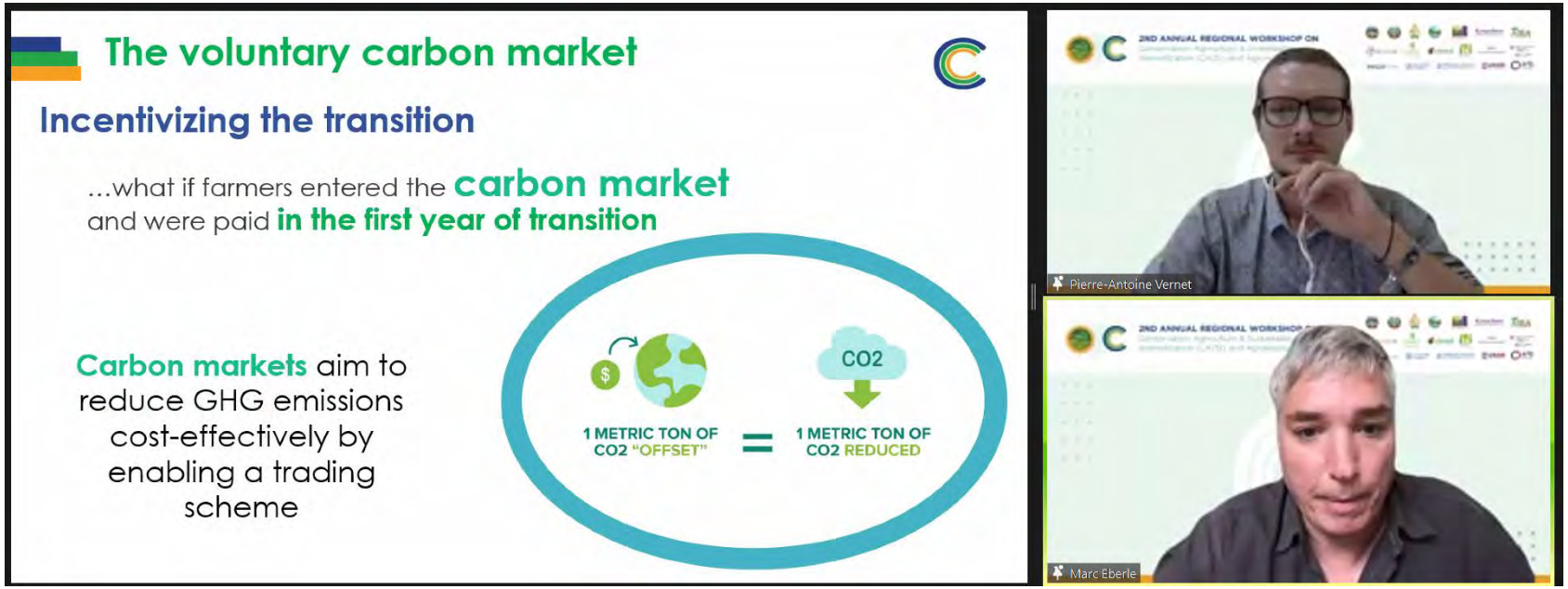
Pakistan: Laser Land Levelling

- Capacity building of stakeholders including farmers, ASPs and extension workers is key for successful technology transfer
- Supportive government policies through establishing linkages and engagement of civil society organizations/NGOs and networks like SACAN in policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation process
- Using SSS extension model, ASPs to emerge as small-scale agricultural /rural entrepreneurs



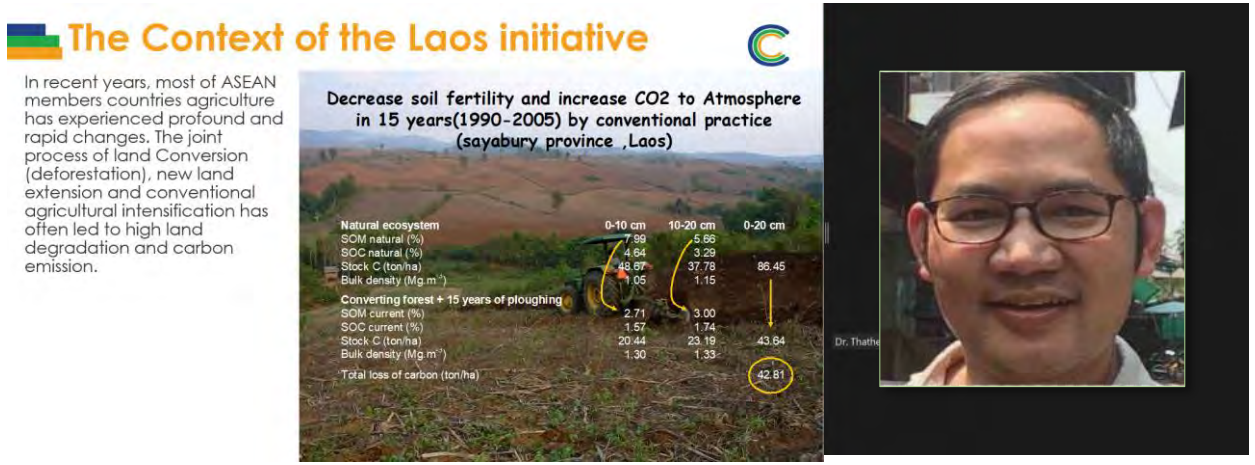
Cambodia: Carbon Funding Mechanism

- Transitioning to sustainable soil management increases profits, enhances resilience and reduces GHG emissions
- Farmers benefit additional revenue stream for carbon sequestration and ecosystem services production
- Deï Meas bridges financing gap and pays farmers already in the first year of transition to incentivize adoption of regenerative practices



Region: Supportive Policies

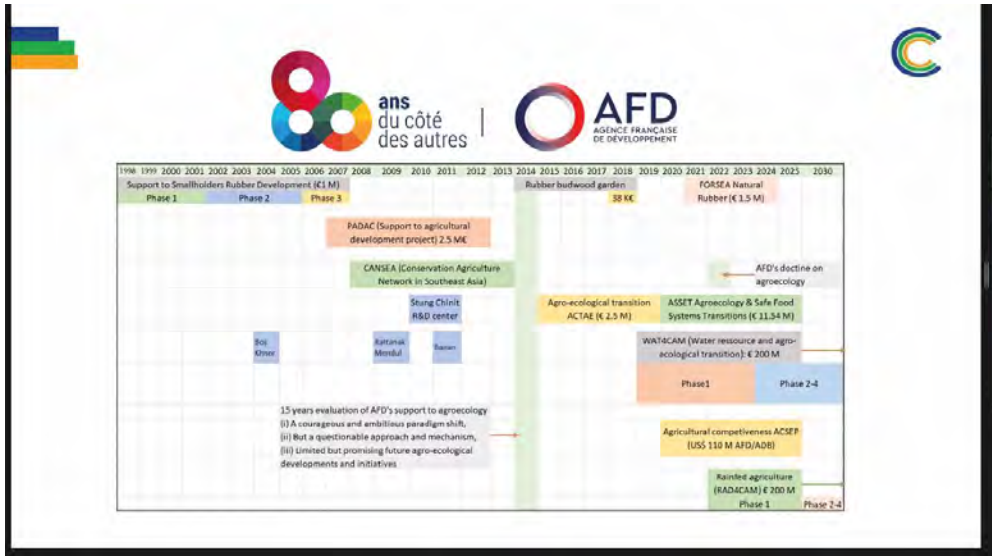
- Lao Initiative for Conservation Agriculture and Agroecology
  - Enabling environment: capacity building, creating awareness, educational training production, etc.
  - Coordinating and bridging all stakeholders (producers, processors, traders, advisors and consumers)



Session 5: Support by development partners on enabling CA environment

Key learnings:

- Long-term financial commitment from AFD-EU on supporting CA/SI transitions.
- Many other donors (i.e., USIAD, SDC, ACIAR, UN CSAM, UN SCAP, etc.)
- PPP framework (Public Private/Development Partners Partnership)



Highlights from AFD-EU long term commitment

- 1998-2007 (3 phases): Smallholders Rubber Development (1M EUR)
- 2004: Support Bos Khnor CA/SI R4D
- 2007 – 2012: Support to agricultural development (2.5 M EUR)
- 2015 – 2019: Agroecological transition ACTAE (2.5 M EUR)
- 2020-2025: ASSET Agroecology & Safe Food Systems Transitions (11.54 M EUR)
- 2019-2030: WAT4CAM (Water resource and agro-ecological transition): (200 M EUR)
- 2020-2025: Agricultural competitiveness ACSEP (US$110 M)
- 2021-2030: RAD4CAM (Rainfed Agriculture): (200 M EUR)

4:45 PM – 4:50PM
(5 mins)

Key-Learning Remark

Ms. Melanie Blanchard

Scientific Coordinator of ASSET Project

ASEA platform coordinator

Researcher – Animal Scientist, Crop-livestock integration specialist
CIRAD, Selmet

4:50 PM – 5:00PM
(5 mins)

Closing Remark

HE. Dr. Ngo Bunthan

Rector of the Royal University of Agriculture, Cambodia

And Vice Chair of CASIC Executive Board

CASIC 2nd Annual CA & SI and Agroecology Regional Workshop

28-29 September 2021
Virtually Workshop
CAMBODIA

Thank You