



Agroecology and
Safe Food System
Transitions

Report of the National foresight and theory of change workshop in Cambodia

Phnom Penh, 18 – 19 October 2022



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1. Introduction

The Agroecology Learning Alliance (ALiSEA) aims to:

- Connect organisations with diversity of background, practices and approaches for scaling up agroecology; it gathers over 150 members from the Mekong region;
- Promote a broad understanding of agroecology concepts and principles;
- Strengthen capacity and increase ownership of stakeholders.

The ASSET Project aims to:

- Transform food and agricultural systems into more sustainable systems, by harnessing the potential of agroecology in Southeast Asia Strengthening capacity and increasing knowledge of stakeholders of the agroecological and safe food system transitions
- Provide evidence of the performance and impacts of agroecological practices within safe food systems

The workshop was organised as part of the ASSET project activities to engage into a transformative approach and feel a sense of belonging to a common vision for agroecology and safe food systems, but also to strengthen ALiSEA as a coalition and community of practice.

This report provides a chronological presentation of the activities and outputs of the workshop and highlights key steps forward for the roadmap of ALiSEA members in Laos towards the agroecology and safe food system transitions in the country.

2. Objectives of the workshop

The national foresight and theory of change workshop aimed to:

1. Engage key stakeholders involved in agroecology in Cambodia in a reflexion about:
 - the future of the agricultural and food systems at the national level,
 - the potential associated with agroecology in driving changes towards sustainability.
2. Guide the interventions of the ASSET project and inform its Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) strategy

The expected outputs of this workshop were:

- A shared vision of agroecology transitions among stakeholders involved in agroecology in Cambodia
- Key orientations at country level for a common framework for action and interventions, for the ALiSEA network and for resource stakeholders involved in agroecology

To start up the workshop, the ASSET team presented the objectives of the workshop and then shared the results of the Agroecology key principles consultation workshops (held in May and June, 2022) in order to introduce elements of agroecology and safe food systems that the ALiSEA members and the



ASSET project partners had previously discussed.

In order to get the reflection going, participants were asked to write down in their opinion, how will agriculture in Laos look like in 2040?

To summarise participants' vision of Cambodia agriculture in 2040, Agriculture land will be decreased and unsustainable due to some agriculture lands were converted to industrial zones, reduce number of people working on agriculture, less or few youth working on agriculture, small farmers will move to off-farm activities. In the future, it will be mono-cropping, excessive use of pesticide and intensive farming by using modern technologies and machineries. Other ideas also raised, agriculture will become an attractive business such as agritourism, safe agribusiness. Young people are attracted to farming business. Agroecology will be integrated at territories level. Agriculture product quality will become the main objective of farming.

3. Setting the scene: keynote presentations

Three keynote presentations introduced the discussions of the workshop by:

- Presenting megatrends on agriculture and food systems transformations, their drivers, key issues around Agroecology and Safe Food System in the country
- Introducing key narratives and stakeholder groups that support these narratives about the future of agriculture and food systems

Natural Agriculture Villages company: Experiences on agroecology product and market.

The company collaborated with 300 households in 10 provinces for producing safe and organic vegetables. Farmers have been selected based on their availability to join technical training sessions with the company and are willing to do contract farming. As observed in the past 10 years, farmers did not believe that they can produce safe vegetables and most farmers grew vegetables on a small scale. Safe vegetable markets were small and most products were not certified. On the opposite, recently many farmers can produce safe vegetables and enlarged their farms. Safe vegetable markets also increase, and many consumers are aware of the advantages of safe vegetables and understand the label of certified vegetables. Some reasons that farmers change to agroecology, farmers understand of advantages of safe vegetables which benefit on human health (producers and consumers), the environment, sustainable markets with contract farming and get a premium price. However, there are some challenges in safe vegetable markets such as the limited number of farmers who got the certification of safe vegetables, there are not enough products to supply in the market, the limited farmers' knowledge of pest management and competition with imported products.

Mr. Mey Veata, Program manager of Uni4Coop: An overview from the local context of agroecology and sustainable food system.

In overview, agroecology is a key part of the global climate change instability which offers unique approaches to meeting significant increases in our food needs of the future. It is an integrated approach that simultaneously applies ecological and social concepts and principles to the design and management of food and agricultural systems and could be adapted to the local context. Several agroecology techniques have been applied in Cambodia such as organic



agriculture, conservation agriculture, integrated pest management, integrated farming, agroforestry, the system of rice intensification, and rice-fish culture.. . Some challenges might cause agroecology practices such as climate changes, limited access agroecology product to the market and fair trade channels, limited participation and recognition and lack of promotion agroecology product, and low access to finance.

Mr. Jean Christophe Diepart: Situating agroecology in the agricultural development of Cambodia: a systemic view.

Agriculture has declined from 36.6 to 32.6 %, therefore people have migrated in and out from place to place. Each Cambodian population is indebted to about USD4280 on average in 2022 while in 2020 USD191. Land concession in Cambodia has decreased from more than 2 million hectares to more than 1 million hectares annually. Farmers now need contract farming for sales and purchases.

Workshop agenda

Day	Time	Objective	Participants
Day 1 – 18 October			
	9:00-10:00am	INTRODUCTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where do we stand in the process and objectives of the National Theory of Change workshop • Share the results of the Agroecology key principles consultation workshop • Introduce elements of an Agroecology and Safe Food System scenario at national level based on previous workshops and existing knowledge 	All
	10:00-12:00pm	SETTING THE SCENE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present megatrends on agriculture and food systems transformations, their drivers, key issues around Agroecology and Safe Food System in the country • Introduce key narratives and stakeholder groups that support these narratives about the future of agriculture and food systems 	All
	12:00-13:30pm	Lunch	
	13:30-14:00pm	SCENARIO BUILDING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the question over which the scenario will be built: agroecology becomes mainstream? Other themes around the transition? 	All
	14:00-15:30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the obstacles/weights of the past, opportunities/pushes of the present, and other trends/pulls of the future that favour or hinder the identified scenario 	Split into 3 groups
	20min	Coffee Break	
	15:50-17:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restitution of obstacles, opportunities, trends and finalise the narrative of the scenario on the Agroecology and Safe Food System transition in the country 	All
Day 2 – 19 October			
	9:00-9:30am	SUMMARY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of previous day results and presentation of the objectives of the day 	All
	9:30-11:30am	BACKCASTING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the pathway from the future to the present: all the events, actions and changes that make the scenario a reality in the next 10 to 20 years 	Split into 2 or 3 groups
	11:30-12:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary restitution of each group 	All
	12:00-13:30pm	Lunch	



13:30-14:00pm	BACKCASTING Discuss the results of the backcasting	All
14:00-14:30pm	INDICATORS OF SUCCESS ● Identify few key indicators that would show that the envisaged scenario is happening, is successful	Split into 2 or 3 groups
14:30-15:30pm	ASSET AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS ● Identify what are the actions of the ASSET project that already contribute/will contribute to this pathway ● Identify what are the actions of other stakeholders or projects that already contribute/will contribute to this pathway	Split into 2 or 3 groups
20min	Coffee Break	
15:50-17:00pm	CONCLUSION Present group results and summarise Open discussion on next steps for the road map on the agroecology and safe food system transition	All



4. Understanding the obstacles, opportunities and trends

The participants split into three groups and joined three topics to discuss:

1. The current obstacles to the agroecological transition
2. The current opportunities to the agroecological transition
3. The perceived trends that will shape the future of agriculture

The three groups turned every 20 minutes so that each group could discuss the three topics. The topic facilitators summarised the discussion of the previous group before launching the discussion with each new group. Key typologies of obstacles, opportunities and trends are presented in Table 1.

The topic facilitator synthesised and presented results to the next group.

Table 1 Typologies of obstacles, opportunities and trends

Obstacles to the AE transition	Opportunities to the AE transition	Future trends in agriculture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration for working outside agriculture sector • Lack of extension services for AE • Urbanization (selling agriculture land) • Lack of knowledge and experience in AE practice • Lack of sustainability for AE practice within commercial scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small producer groups on AE products - AE products do not reach market demands • Lack of premium price for AE products • Less awareness from consumers on AE products • Labor intensive for AE • Lack of economic analysis for AE to convince policy makers • Lack of private sectors to provide services and inputs for EA farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers' awareness of human mad environmental degradation can drive practice changes toward AE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase awareness of farmers on climate change effects - Farmers' perception of land evolution driven by over us of chemicals to change of practice AE - Consumer awareness of agroecology is healthy, - Increase awareness of consumers, concerned safety of food • Digitalization and existing digital schools to spread AE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing Tech-School can develop tools for promote AE - Digitalization interact with access social media to improve access to AE knowledge • Increase numbers of stakeholders working on AE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy/safe production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing coordination between farmers and consumers - Focus on safe products that could generate good heathy for humans (safe and healthy food) • Maga farms: intensification to increase yields and animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase demand for animal feed • Modernization mechanization, Artificial intelligence, digital technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Artificial intelligence to address labor decrease - Digital information system - Agriculture machineries use in agriculture to instead of lack labor • Increase cost of energy and input • Agribusiness invests in smart agriculture, regenerative agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smart agriculture: Hydroponic system, greenhouse production - Agribusiness invest in generative farming (market opportunity) • Export competency/protection



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indebted ness • Short-term economic mind set of farmers • None AE products controlled by powerful people • Current system/activities cause degradation of soil, biodiversity which make less sustainable AE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lose micro-organism - Lose beneficial insects which are necessary for AE system - Soil contamination, decrease soil health, decrease soil fertility • Lack of clear policy for promoting AE products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AE products are less recognized by the government - Low monitoring of imported products (agriculture products and input) • There is not specific policy incentive toward AE farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing business cluster and FOs - Numbers of stakeholders on AE practice, private sectors, government, NGO, donors • Integration of AE in formal and informal education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop AE curriculum for bachelor degree (NUBB) - Centre of conservation of agriculture - Synergies about universities to promote AE (RUA, NUBB) • Increase awareness of consumers on the need to eat safe and healthy food and increase market demand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Premium price and high market demand for safe, organic and CamGap - Local and international demand • Increasing agrotourism can create jobs (reduce numbers of migration) • Documentation and evidence of successful AE experiences from multiple actions • Existing regulations and plans (platforms) to promote AE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDC, NAP, ADP (2022-2030) included AE - Existing policies restrict the entrance of chemical agriculture product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for fast-food, fresh vegetable processing production improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revolution of agriculture product packaging, post harvesting - Increase demand for fast-food - Increase demand of fresh vegetables • Agrotourism/entrepreneurship • Pressure on land and water decrease, increase of population, land speculation, water infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Big water infrastructure plans change water functioning in Cambodia (indirect impact) - Mono-cropping in large scale farms - Threat from increasing population need for more agricultural land - Land speculation: business of using the forest land and deforestation for selling the land (real estate) • Increasing pollution and climate impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the pollution from factories, city .. • Climate-smart agriculture • Policy strategies: export standard, contract farming, CamGap <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food safety (CamGap), contract farming - Standard for exporting product - Crop mapping to support specific areas • Youth engagement in digital marketing for agriculture products
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Key obstacles, opportunities and trends

After the three groups went through the three topics, results were presented by facilitators for each

topic in the plenary with comments and clarification by all participants. Then, participants voted for the key elements that should be addressed to build the future vision for the agroecological transition in Cambodia. Participants clarified some terms following the presentation such as “CASIC”. Conservative Agriculture and Sustainable Intensification Consortium (CASIC) was established under the leadership of MAFF and governed by a Steering Committee chaired by MAFF with members from Ministry of Interior (Mol), Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MoWA), Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM), and Cambodia Chamber of Commerce (CCC). The Steering Committee plays a crucial role in leading, directing, and supervising the progress of CA & SI and agroecological development in Cambodia.

The key elements for the future vision are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of the participants’ vote on key obstacles, opportunities and trends to the agroecological transition

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

5. Developing a future vision

The participants discussed the desired future state for the set of key obstacles, opportunities and trends in order to develop the future vision for agroecology and safe food systems in Cambodia. The facilitators captured the main ideas from the participants and validated them through discussion in order to achieve a narrative of the future desired for each of these elements.

The future vision is composed of the following elements:

In 2040:

1. All players are presented in the decision governance body of the platforms. All players have the same voice and negotiation powers
2. Multiple platforms by value chain are legally recognized and financially sustainable (member fees? subsidy fees?)
 - They coordinate all the value chain players from small producers to cooperatives to private sectors, to consumers, to produce good quality.
 - Coordinate capacity building need and market demand
3. Youth and women participate in the decision governance body and the platform. Encourages



youth and women participate in cooperation with private sectors

4. The platforms support the development of agriculture as a successful business based on trust between players.
 - Regulation on fast-food processing products enforced for national and imported products (chemical content, nutrition content)
 - Consumers are fully aware of the health impact of food and are able to afford good quality and healthy food.
 - Cooperatives are able to process surplus products to reduce losses and they also add value to their products
 - Health policy is based on evidence of the link between food and health (positive and negative)
5. 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
 - 70 % of AE production will be sold in short market circuits involving farmer organizations and engaged platforms.
6. 35% of consumers in Cambodia can buy AE products and farmer producers eat part of their AE products.
 - AE inputs are produced locally
 - Efficiency in farming
 - shorter market circuits
 - Food waste is processed for farming
 - All EA products are faire prices
 - Farmers have power to set up price of the AE products
 - Information on stick and price fluctuation is updated and assessable
 - Ministry of Commerce set up price to ensure fairness and balance
 - Productivity have increased, more diversify and stable to shocks.
 -
7. 50% of farmers in Cambodia have improve their living conditions (access to education, health service, transportation)
 - Farming revenues have increased, are diversified and more stable
 - Consumers give value on AE product.
8. A set of policy measure is in place to support all action involve in the AE value chain.
 - incentive for farmers and cooperatives to help them practice AE transition
 - Incentive to private sector
 - Setting up extension services/local advisor for AE farmers
9. CASIC is a national policy dialogue platform which included CFAP, FAEC, FNN, CACA.

6. Backcasting: the future pathway

After discussed on the desired future, participants agreed to select four keys of opportunity, obstacle and trend, 1) Lack of knowledge and experience on agroecology from farmers and other stakeholders, 2) Lack of premium price for AE products, 3) There is not specific policy incentive toward AE farmers, 4) Agribusiness invests in smart agriculture, to discuss in the plenary session to determine key events and activities through the future pathway toward the vision set in 2040. Below are some comments raised during the discussion:

- In order to convince farmers to be interested in agroecology, we need to show the success of AE and demonstrate the best practices to other farmers/places.
- It's good if the government (MAFF) could recognize PGS as a standard system in the future besides the current Cam-GAP so that people could easily sell their products.
- Agroecology could remain sustainable if there is a specific policy to provide loans with low interest rates (for example interest rate 3% per year). In 2040, there should be a taxation system in place with appropriate subsidies or tax deductions for both farmers and AC in agroecology.
- There is a case that farmers mobilize resources (capital) amongst themselves both inside and outside the community and then use the capital to lend to the members with low interest rate and convenient conditions. This is a strategy that enables AC to scale up their work/business in an effective way.
- A participant shared that he has a saving group in his community in which the loan is divided into three categories: the loan for non-members (interest rate 2% per month), members (interest rate 1.5% per month) and production group (interest rate 1% per month).

Table 3. Future pathway to Agroecology and Safe Food Systems in Cambodia

Present	Transition	Future in 2040	Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of knowledge and experience in agroecology from farmers and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training AE to farmers and stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels. ● Strengthening AE principle and practice ● Align crop protection ● Develop AE demonstration site and field study visit (for staff and farmers, AC members) ● Documenting on AE best practice ● Create AE training tools ● Create/participate in platforms to share knowledge and 	<p>75% of farmers know about AE and 50% of farmers practice AE. AE is the common approach used within extension services/University/TVET by law/policy that in cooperate digital tools</p>	<p>DCA, Agrisud, Uni4Coop, Y-Farm, Spien, FNN, DALRM, CIRAD, GRET-APICI, CFAP</p>



	<p>technical practice of AE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop training manuals for AE training ● Extension lesson learns from Metkasekor, extending and enlarging the scope of Metkasekor, transferring knowledge to partners and relevant extension services ● Integrate AE in informal training and TVET ● TVET on AE program design, pilot on AE in the provinces ● Training offer of Bos Khnor designed ● Develop digital platforms for AE ● Provide certificate to AE producers ● Advice AE innovative to farmers ● Producing and selling local product input ● Access to irrigation systems ● AE product processing 		
<p>Lack of premium price for AE products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop participation approach involving producers and consumers to babelize AE products ● AC start investing and setting up digital marketing ● Support AC to create farmers markets to sell and promote AE products ● Provide the space for AE products at the market ● Having a specific space for selling AE products only ● Linkage AE product to protentional markets ● Create safe and healthy food controlling systems ● Creating market networks for AE producers ● Raising awareness of AE products to consumers ● 	<p>50% of farmers in Cambodia have improved their living conditions (access to education, health service, transportation)</p>	<p>DCA, Agrisud, Uni4Coop, Y-Farm, Spien, FNN, DALRM, , GRET-APICI, CFAP,AC</p>
<p>There is not specific policy incentive toward AE farmers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessment of the large-scale impact of agroecology and economic analysis to convince stakeholders and policy makers to value AE ● Policy to assure risk of AE farmers farming (subsidy) 	<p>A set of policy measures is in place to support all action involve in the AE value chain.</p>	<p>DCA, Agrisud, Uni4Coop, Y-Farm, Spien, FNN, DALRM, CIRAD,</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● AE fund for farmers/farmers organization ● Agriculture loan policy on AE with low interest rate ● CASIC is a national policy dialogue forum; involve farmer organizations to become member of CASIC, ALiSEA can become a member of CASIC or CASIC become a member of ALiSEA ● Responsible microfinance for AE productions ● Tax exception for AE Cooperative 	<p>All this included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incentive for farmers and cooperatives to help them practice AE transition - Incentive to private sectors - Setting up extension services/local advisor for AE farmers 	<p>GRET-APICI, CFAP,AC</p>
<p>Agribusiness invests in smart agriculture,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mapping partners, networks, consumers and private sectors in 25 provinces ● Consumers networks ● Raising awareness on nutrition and healthy benefits of AE products ● Organized public campaign to promote AE products and understanding each other between producers and consumers ● Engage involve in AE and work with farmer groups ● Job opportunities for women/youth in agri-business ● Official recognition of PGS as certification systems ● Farmer group will receive certificates and become formal AE farmers (CamGap/CamOrganic) ● Farmer saving groups can provide agriculture loan to members 	<p>Multiple platforms by value chain are legally recognized and financially sustainable (member fees? subsidy fees?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They coordinate all the value chain players from small producers to cooperatives, to private sectors, to consumers, to product good quality. - Coordinate capacity building need and market demand - All players are presented in the decision governance, the same voice and negotiation power. 	<p>DCA, Agrisud, Uni4Coop, Y-Farm, Spien, FNN, DALRM, CIRAD, GRET-APICI, CFAP, AC</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Youth and women participation in the decision governance body and the platform encourages youth and women participation in cooperatives and private sectors.	
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Figure 1. Summary of the national Theory of Change for Agroecology and Safe Food Systems in Cambodia



ASSET

Transition Pathways In Cambodia

Present: Obstacle/opportunity and trend

1) Lack of knowledge and experience in agroecology from farmers and other stakeholders

2) Lack of premium price for AE products

3) Agribusiness invests in smart agriculture,

4) There is not specific policy incentive toward AE farmers

Transition

Capacity building on agroecology to farmers, extension services, and stakeholders;
Demonstrate agroecology, document, develop training manuals, tools and deliver innovation

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

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

Link/integrate all actors in to existing platforms, CASIC, ALiSEA, Farmer Forum, FOs.
Loan policy, assure risk policy for agroecology farmers' farming

Future Vision in 2040

1) 75% of farmers know about AE and 50% of farmers practice AE.

2) 50% of farmers in Cambodia have improved their living conditions (access to education, health service, transportation)

3) Multiple platforms by value chain are legally recognized and financially sustainable

4) A set of policy measures is in place to support all action involve in the AE value chain.





7. Conclusions

Following the discussing of the future transition of agroecology, participants determined 4 main pathways to develop the road map for ASEET project and ALiSEA network.

Lack of knowledge and experience in agroecology from farmers and other stakeholders: this pathway considered on capacity development to all agroecology actors, especially farmers and extension service by providing technical training, develop tools agroecology tools. Besides, involvement of existing learning resources on agroecology such as Universities, Bos Khnor centre, and Metkasekor, can become majority players to demonstrate agroecology and deliver innovative practice to farmers, extension services and stakeholders. Informal training TVET was also considered to integrate agroecology training by creating agroecology program, and pilot at the provinces.

There is not specific policy incentive toward AE farmers: The priority policy incentive to promote and enhance agroecology practice was focused mainly on loan policy on agroecology farmers' farming with low interest rate, for instance, 2% or 3% of interest rate pre year, and also define specific microfinance to respond on providing loans to farmers. Assure risk policy was also considered to sustain farmers' agroecology farming in cases some problems occur in production systems particularly impact by climate change, low market demand and pests and diseases. Another thing, to build networks and link actors in promoting and involving policy dialogue was considered on existing platforms of CASIC, which was a platform at the national level for policy dialogue for agroecology transition. To empower and have a common vision on promoting agroecology, the linkage of existing groups such as farmer federations, Cambodia Agriculture Cooperative Alliance (CACA), and farmer forum should involve/collaborate with this platform, especially the involvement ALiSEAS network. These actors could interact with each other, ALiSEA can be a member of CASIC or CASIC becomes a member of ALiSEA.

Lack of premium price for AE products: Defining agroecology markets could get better engagement between farmers and sellers to produce and supply agroecology products and input to markets. The campaigns, awareness raising events and providing space for community markets, building network/mapping of farmer producers, buyers and consumers are targeted to be approaches for dissemination and promotion of farmers' products to consumers. Another thing, knowledge of the digital market is targeted to enhance all actors, especially farmers/farmer groups and agriculture cooperatives to be able to disseminate and sell their products to markets. Following the demand for agroecology products in the market, expectantly agroecology input companies or investors will present on markets with low price. Farmers could access all these inputs and reduce production costs.

Agribusiness invests in smart agriculture: This pathway focuses on mapping involvement for agroecology actors in all provinces in Cambodia and building consumer networks in order to raise awareness of nutrition and health benefit of agroecology products. Farmer groups and agriculture cooperatives are engaged in agroecology intervention and certified to be formal agroecology farmer producers for example, safe product, Cam-gap, Cam-organic. PGS system should be officially recognized which helpful for farmers to certify their products without a third party. Youth and women involve in AE business.

Following the fruitful result from the National Theory of Changes workshop will be presented to all ALiSE members in the General Assembly workshop in November 2022 to validate the priority pathways to develop the roadmap for ALiSEA network and define concrete activities to be implemented and



supported to all members. The same for ASSET project, all this input will be discussed among the project team and involvement partners to define potential pathways and activities to develop a roadmap and action for the next coming year.

Recommendation from restitution meeting with facilitator team:

- There were fewer participants and involvement from private sector in the group discussion section due to some activities related to them. For this missing, an online meeting with the private sector was recommended to organize in order to share information and get more inputs or feedback on some activities of agroecology transition.
- The National ToC workshop should invite some representatives from development organizations, for example FAO. Therefore, they can share specific visions and activities implementation on agroecology in Cambodia.



8. Annexes

Annexe 1. Workshop participants

No	Name	Sex	Organization	Phone number	Email address
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