



សន្និសីទកម្ពុជាកម្ពុជា នៃបណ្តាញកសិកម្មកម្ពុជាស្តីលើកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ ២០២៥

ការគ្រប់គ្រងដោយសហប្រតិបត្តិការ ALiSEA

IMPLEMENTERS



SUPPORTERS



DONORS

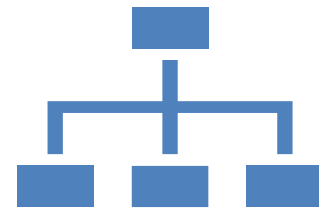




១. ការគ្រប់គ្រងចំណេះដឹង
កសិអេកូឡូស៊ី



២. ប្រភេទផលិតផល
ចំណេះដឹងចងក្រងដោយ
ALiSEA



៣. មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលគ្រប់គ្រង
ចំណេះដឹង ALiSEA



៤. សេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋាន
និងសារឆ្នាំថ្មី



៥. សំណួរ និង
ចម្លើយ

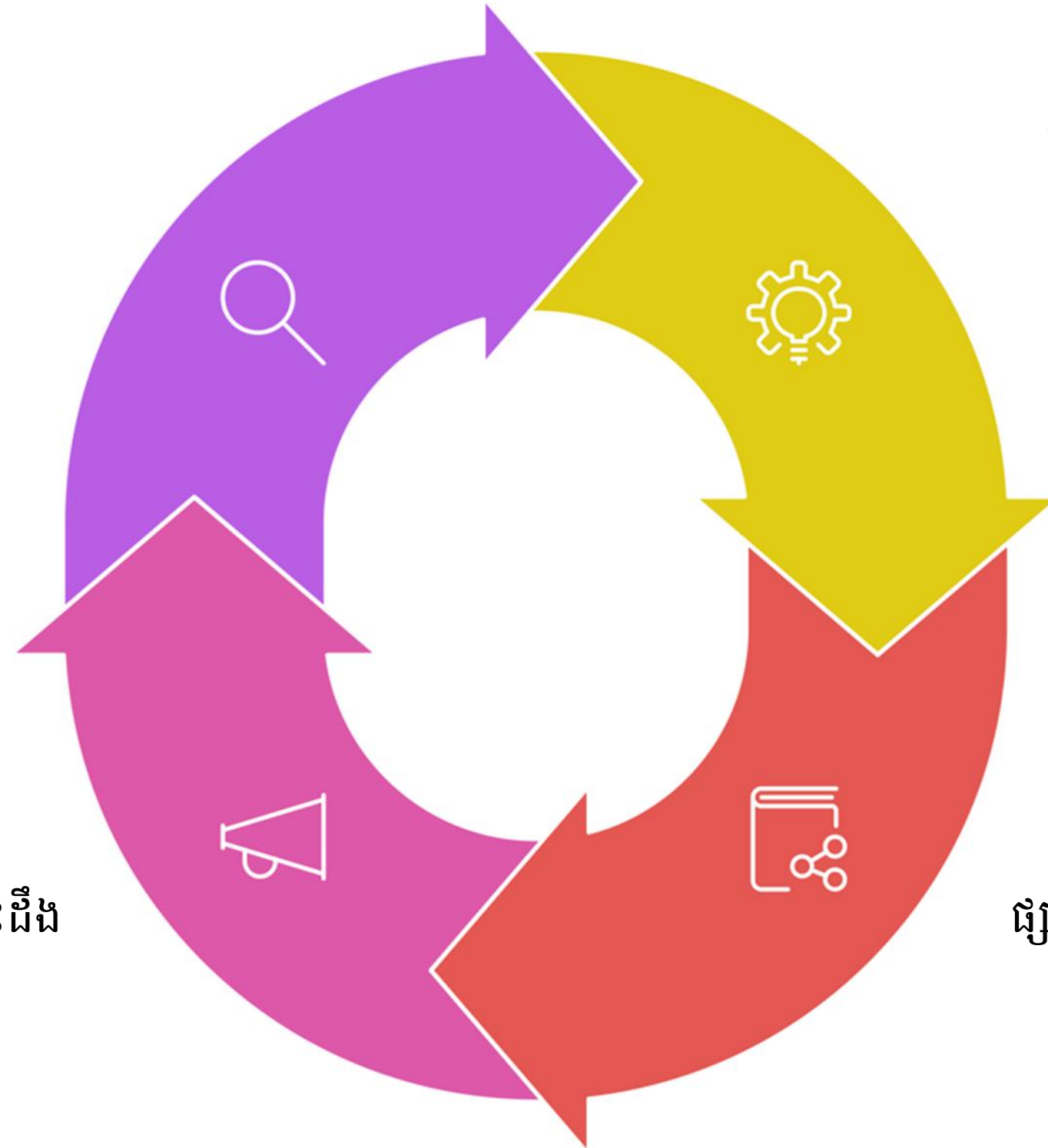


១. ការគ្រប់គ្រងចំណេះដឹងកសិកម្មកម្ពុជា



វដ្តគ្រប់គ្រងចំណេះដឹងក្នុងបណ្តាញ ALiSEA

ប្រើប្រាស់ចំណេះដឹង
អនុវត្តចំណេះដឹងដើម្បីបង្កើនសមត្ថភាព
និងពង្រឹងស្ថាប័ន



លើកកម្ពស់ចំណេះដឹង
លើកទឹកចិត្តឱ្យមានការប្រើប្រាស់ចំណេះដឹង
ទូទាំងសមាជិក ALiSEA

ផលិត និងប្រមូលផ្តុំចំណេះដឹង
បង្កើតទស្សនៈ និងព័ត៌មានថ្មីៗដោយផ្អែកលើ៖
១- សមាជិក ALiSEA
២- បណ្តាញ ការបង្កើតរួមគ្នា និង
៣- អង្គការខាងក្រៅ

ចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹង
ផ្សព្វផ្សាយចំណេះដឹងក្នុងចំណោមសមាជិក ALiSEA



២. រូបភាពផលិតផលចំណេះដឹង ចម្រុះដោយ ALiSEA



ខិត្តប័ណ្ណបច្ចេកទេស Technical Leaflet

សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃការអនុវត្ត Practice brief

សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវ Research brief

ការនិទានរឿង Storytelling

សេចក្តីសង្ខេបគោលនយោបាយ Policy brief

វីដេអូ Video

គំរូទេស
ការវាយតម្លៃហេតុបណ្តាលនៃការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មក្នុងតំបន់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា (MuLaGE)

គោលបំណង
ធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃ និងទទួលបានហេតុបណ្តាលនៃការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មក្នុងតំបន់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងជំនួយដល់ការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មក្នុងតំបន់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

គោលការណ៍គោលដៅ
ធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃហេតុបណ្តាលនៃការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មក្នុងតំបន់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងជំនួយដល់ការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មក្នុងតំបន់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

លទ្ធផលរំពឹងទុក
ការវាយតម្លៃហេតុបណ្តាលនៃការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មក្នុងតំបន់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងជំនួយដល់ការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មក្នុងតំបន់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

អ្នកប្រកាស
ALiSEA, UNIFIL, AFD, etc.

ALiSEA Practice Brief
ALiSEA Small Grant Facility 2023

INTEGRATED AGROECOLOGICAL STUDY, IMPLEMENTATION AND PRACTICE (IASIP)
AN EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO ENGAGE WITH AGROECOLOGICAL TEACHING AND BEST PRACTICES

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Student Outreach to maintain buy-in from all actors for the duration of the project
- Consider working with younger classes to ensure more availability of students
- Start business planning earlier to ensure better execution
- Empower and strengthen Youth involvement in Agroecology through practical activities
- Ensure a mix of experiential learning, critical thinking and conveying interconnectivities
- Strong focus on understanding student cohort, their motivations and engagement styles
- Bio-Centric Approach: Taking an ecological viewpoint and designing interventions that balance human needs and natural environment protection

QUICK PROJECT STATS

Students Enrolled: 100 | Locations Implemented: 5 | Education sessions: 10 | Student business Launched: 5

CONTEXT
The agricultural sector plays a vital role in the economy of Cambodia. However, the labor inputs in agricultural production has declined substantially in the last decade, caused possibly by the migration to industrial and service sectors. Approximately 60% of Cambodia's population are under the age of 25, making Cambodia the fourth largest youth population in South East Asia (UNDP, 2018). However, the participation of youth in agricultural development remains low. Youth often perceive agricultural activities as laborious and less profitable. There is also a lack of investment in building an infrastructure for vegetable production (particularly in some provinces)- for example, Siem Reap is a province with greater focus on Tourism industry and hence investments are made in that sector. For Oddar Meanchey, 40 km from the Thai border, the priority is roads and accessibility to ensure throughways for trade, but less investment in water resource management, electrification of villages and so forth. This keeps the agriculture-sector mostly a subsistence model and presents itself as a sector that is debt-ridden and exposed to the impacts of climate change. Most youth grow up seeing their parents struggling as farmers- and thus family systems reject agriculture as a viable option for their children.

ALiSEA Research Brief
ALiSEA Small Grant Facility 2022

INPUT REDUCTION IN AGROECOLOGICAL PRACTICES: A CASE STUDY OF LOCAL PRACTICES IN HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN NORTHWEST CAMBODIA

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Microorganism-based inputs are vital in horticulture production as they are cost efficient and improve access to local markets. By incorporating knowledge of bio-input production and farm design, horticulture farmers could achieve external input reduction according to agroecological principles.
- External input reduction may be enhanced when farmers are informed about agroecological principles, thus knowledge sharing and extensions can be seen as the foundation of agroecology transition. This case study calls for participatory engagement and capacity building in agroecology for farmers.

CONTEXT
Located in northwest Cambodia, Battambang is a well-known province in agricultural productions, especially rice. Pesticide use is prevalent in both upland and lowland rice production in the region, with approximately five to six applications, primarily during the second cycle. Use is reportedly lower in the first cycle (Kim and Pletters, 2020; Kong and Castella, 2021). In response to these actions, agroecological practices have been promoted actively in the area by various institutions and projects working at national and local levels.

For instance, the conservation agriculture mainly focused on innovative practices, such as reduced tillage, crop diversification, cover cropping, and mechanization for sustainable intensification, implemented by the Cambodia Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Intensification Consortium (CCAS). The goal is to improve these interventions, by understanding the indicators and challenges of disseminating agroecological practices.

ALiSEA Research Brief
ALiSEA Small Grant Facility 2022

TESTING AGROECOLOGICAL METHODS TO MANAGE PESTS IN CASHEW PRODUCTION

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Affordable and easy to make/apply (especially for women farmers) - however, success depends on regular and timely application—especially Bordeaux 50% solution and seaweed during flowering stages.
- Helped reduce reliance on costly chemical inputs.
- Built potential for embedded services and farmer-led distribution (e.g., seaweed spray).

CONTEXT
The cashew sector is heavily reliant on chemical inputs, raising concerns for both environmental and human health. In response, the Green Cashew project (2022-2025) aims to promote agroecological and climate-resilient farming practices among cashew producers.

Despite growing interest and increasing awareness of the harmful effects of chemical-intensive farming on producer health, consumer safety, and the environment, the adoption of agroecological practices remains limited—mainly due to the lack of clear and immediate incentives for farmers. However, the significant yield losses in 2022—ranging from 30% to 50% (CAC 2022 Annual Report)—have pushed some farmers to seek alternatives. Rising costs of chemical inputs, estimated at \$200-300 per hectare, and their increasing market prices are also prompting a shift away from conventional methods, that are no longer sustainable.

The research will test agroecological solutions focused on improving soil fertility, pest and insect management, and reducing flower drop. An economic assessment will help determine whether these practices are viable and scalable for wider adoption.

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SCALING UP BIO-INPUT PATHWAYS FOR RICE PRODUCTION TOWARD AGROECOLOGICAL TRANSITION IN CAMBODIA

SUMMARY
Rice is vital to Cambodia's economy and food security, accounting for 35.7% of the country's GDP in 2024. However, the increasing reliance on chemical pesticides to meet export demands and boost yields has raised concerns about environmental, health, and sustainability issues. To shift toward sustainable agriculture, this policy brief advocates scaling up agricultural bio-inputs—such as biofertilizers and biopesticides. These inputs, once common in Cambodian farming, are now underutilized due to limited research and development (R&D) capacity, high costs, market fragmentation, and doubts about their effectiveness.

POLICY BRIEF
This brief proposes three key policy options:
• Strengthen Biotechnological Research by developing national laboratory capacity and investing in participatory research to ensure high-quality, effective bio-inputs. Encourage public-private partnerships and improve regulatory frameworks.
• Support Agricultural Cooperatives Empower cooperatives to produce and distribute bio-inputs, raising awareness and demand through local innovation and collective action.
• Enhance Farmer Training Deliver tailored extension services focused on bio-inputs, integrated pest management (IPM), and crop diversification, with support from NGOs and development partners.

PRIORITY ACTION: Strengthening biotechnological research is crucial to unlocking the full potential of cooperatives and promoting farmer-level adoption. A 4% model (Public-Private-People's Partnerships) and transition incentives, including safety nets and subsidies, are recommended to foster bio-input applications in rice production toward sustainable food systems.

Rice production is a staple diet now, not only for Cambodians but also for people in the Asia regions and other regions as well. It has been contributing to the food security and economy of Cambodia significantly - specifically, it was reported around 16.7% (estimated 7.82 billion USD) contributing to national gross product (GDP) in 2024 (Cambodia Rice Federation, 2023). Rice export has been a focus of agricultural policy reform since 2010 through initiatives such as the paddy production and rice export program (2010) and the contract farming law (2011). In recent years, the quality standard for rice exported has also been strictly adjusted to meet the respective market demands.

For instance, a regulatory limit of 0.03 mg of Tricyclopycol per kilogram of milled rice was introduced and enforced by some regions or imported countries (Horrig, 2025). In response to this change in market demand, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has issued a call for responsible chemical pesticide use, urging all relevant stakeholders to prioritize alternatives and replace pesticides to meet the rice export market. It may be, however, challenging as it was reported that rice farmers were reliant on chemical pesticides and fertilizers to protect their crops and increase rice yield (Flor et al., 2019; Ngang et al., 2025). In addition, FAOSTAT showed a dramatic increase in chemical pesticide use in Cambodia over the last three years (2019-2021), even higher than in the rest of nations in ASEAN and globally (FAOSTAT, 2025).

វីដេអូ
សង្ខេបនូវលទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មក្នុងតំបន់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងជំនួយដល់ការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មក្នុងតំបន់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

គោលបំណង

ការណែនាំជាជំហានៗ អំពីរបៀបអនុវត្តការងារកសិកម្មក្នុងតំបន់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងជំនួយដល់ការអនុវត្តកសិកម្មក្នុងតំបន់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

ឯកសារវិធានអនុវត្តកសិកម្ម ជាមួយលទ្ធផល និងបញ្ហាប្រឈម

ឯកសារសង្ខេបជាមួយទិន្នន័យ ស្ថិតិ ប្រើដើម្បីពន្យល់ពីស្ថានភាព។ ផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានអំពីជម្រើសផ្សេងៗ។ ផ្តល់ភស្តុតាងដើម្បីគាំទ្រជម្រើសណាមួយ។ ជំរុញអ្នកអានឱ្យធ្វើការសម្រេចចិត្ត

រឿងរ៉ាវខ្លីទៅមធ្យម ឯកសារស្តីពីការច្នៃប្រឌិត ឬការផ្លាស់ប្តូរដែលបានសង្កេតឃើញ

បង្ហាញពីភស្តុតាងសំខាន់ៗ ការវិភាគ និងអនុសាសន៍លើបញ្ហាជាក់លាក់មួយ សម្រាប់អ្នកធ្វើការសម្រេចចិត្ត ឬអ្នកបង្កើតគោលនយោបាយ

ជាផលិតផលទស្សន៍ខ្លីៗដែលមានការចាប់អារម្មណ៍ ដែលទំនាក់ទំនងពិតមាន រឿងរ៉ាវ ឬមេរៀន ដើម្បីជួយមនុស្សឱ្យយល់ និងចងចាំសារសំខាន់ៗ។

ក្រុមគោលដៅ

អ្នកបច្ចេកទេស អ្នកអនុវត្ត អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ដី និងអ្នកផ្សព្វផ្សាយ

អ្នកអនុវត្ត អ្នកផ្សព្វផ្សាយ

អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវ, អ្នកអនុវត្ត, អ្នកសម្រេចចិត្ត, និងស្ថិតិ

អ្នកជំនាញ, អ្នកសម្រេចចិត្ត, និងស្ថិតិ ភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធទីប្រឹក្សា

អ្នកជំនាញ, អ្នកសម្រេចចិត្ត ទីប្រឹក្សា

អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវ, អ្នកអនុវត្ត និងស្ថិតិ

៣. មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលគ្រប់គ្រងចំណេះដឹង ALiSEA



Knowledge Hub of ALiSEA – Existing Knowledge

Country	Count
Cambodia	180
Lao PDR	178
Global	111
Vietnam	105
Myanmar	80
Mekong Region	69
Asia	54
Thailand	15
Southeast Asia	14
ASEAN	13

Document Type	Count
Presentation	106
Factsheet	15
Case Study Report	10
Strategy	10
Report	7
Legal Document	4
Research article	3
Event Reports and...	2
Poster or Illustration	2
Research Article	2
Brief	1
Guideline	1
Handbook or Manual	1
Other Text Documents	2

Agroecology Category	Count
Economy and income	101
Sustainable food system	84
Soil health	81
Integrated systems	75
Input reduction...	67
Biodiversity	65
Climate	63
Nutrition and diets	55
Collaboration	41
Knowledge and values	40
Water management	28
Natural resources...	27
Equity	20
Seed management	19
Supportive policies	6

Format	Count
PDF	174
GeoJSON	1
JPEG	1
MP4	1
video	1

Agroecology Keyword	Count
Income	67
Conservation agriculture	40
Biodiversity	38
Soil fertility	34
Climate change	31
Certification	28
Compost	28
Food security	26
Nutrient	23
Biomass	21
Cooperative	19
Drought	19
Soil health	17
Vulnerability	17
Agroecological transition	16
Cover crop	16
Crop rotation	16
Food safety	16
Water management	16
Organic agriculture	15
Human health	14
Equity	13
Habitat	13
Green manure	12
Integrated pest management	12
Religion	11

Agroecology Keyword	Count
Agroforestry	10
Biological control	10
Crop diversification	10
Heritage	10
Land management	10
Market access	9
Production costs	9
Soil quality	9
Crop protection	8
Food processing	8
Permaculture	7
Wellbeing	7
Environmental protection	6
Natural resources...	6
Nematode	6
Plant health	6
Ecological intensification	5
Irrigation system	5
Soil biological activity	5
Climate resilience	4
Disease resistance	4
Family farming	4
Gender equity	4
Intercropping	4

៣. មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលគ្រប់គ្រងចំណេះដឹង ALiSEA



ALiSEA
AGROECOLOGY LEARNING ALLIANCE
IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

ONLINE THEMATIC WORKSHOP

**តើសមាជិក ALiSEA អាចចូលរួមក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងចំណេះដឹង
កម្ពុជាបានយ៉ាងណា?**

How ALiSEA Members Contributing to Knowledge Management, Cambodia?

<http://www.kh.ali-sea.org>

ក្រុមអ្នកសម្របសម្រួល ALiSEA:

សូមអរគុណសម្រាប់ការចុះឈ្មោះជាមុន
ដោយចូលតាមរយៈលិខិត ឬ QR !

<http://bit.ly/4mNduNp>

២៧ - សីហា - ២០២៥

១០.០០ - ១២.០០ ព្រឹក

អនុញ្ញាត Zoom



អ្នកចូលរួមចំនួន ៣៥ នាក់ (ស្រី: ១៣ នាក់) រួមមានសមាជិក ALiSEA មិនមែនជាសមាជិក អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវ និស្សិត និងដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍។



1. ការចែករំលែក បច្ចេកទេសពីផលិតកម្មល្អសរីរាង្គ (AVSF)
2. គំរូនៃការប្រមូលផលិតផលចំណេះដឹងពីសមាជិក ALiSEA ដោយមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលអេកូលេន
3. ការណែនាំអំពីការបញ្ជូនផលិតផលចំណេះដឹង

៣. ផលិតផលដែលបានទទួលបានចំនេះដឹង ALiSEA



Knowledge product received

162

Language	Number
English	53
Khmer	113
Grand Total	166

Document received	Number
Reject	4
Accept	162
Grand Total	166

Product Types	Number
Webapp	1
Video	43
Slide Presentation	4
Research Article	5
Poster (Leaflet/Brochure)	28
Policy Brief (Pracitical, Policy, Technical And Research Brief)	4
Case Study/Report/Study/Success Stories	19
Book / Manual / Guideline	61

Other source	Number
MAFF	21
MOE	1
Grand Total	22

៣. មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលគ្រប់គ្រងចំណេះដឹង ALiSEA



Member sources	Number		
DanChurchAid	26	Development and Partnership in Action (DPA)	3
HEKS/EPER (Swiss Church Aid)	22	Terra Renaissance	3
MAFF library	21	ADDA	2
ECOLAND	20	AGRISUD INTERNATIONAL	2
Cambodian Farmer Federation		Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	2
Association of Agricultural Producers	12	FAEC	2
Khmer Association For Development of Countryside	8	Farmer and Nature Net Association	2
Forests and Livelihood Organization	7	Federation of Cambodian farmer Organizations for Development	2
iDE Cambodia	7	Akphivath Neary Khmer Organization	1
UNI4COOP	7	Banteay srei	1
GRET	6	Ministry of Environment library	1
National University of Battambang	5	OCKENDEN Cambodia	1
Center of Excellence on Sustainable Intensification and Nutrition	3	Grand Total	166



៣. ផល្ល័យបណ្ណាល័យគ្រប់គ្រងចំណេះដឹង ALiSEA



Category	Count
Sustainable Food System	49
Knowledge And Value	19
Climate	14
Economy And Income	14
Input Reduction	10
Supportive Policies	10
Collaboration	7
Water Management	7
Soil Health	6
Biodiversity	2
Equity	2
Integrated System	2
Nutrition And Diet	1
Seed Management	1





 **How to submit:**

Please send your knowledge products via this link:



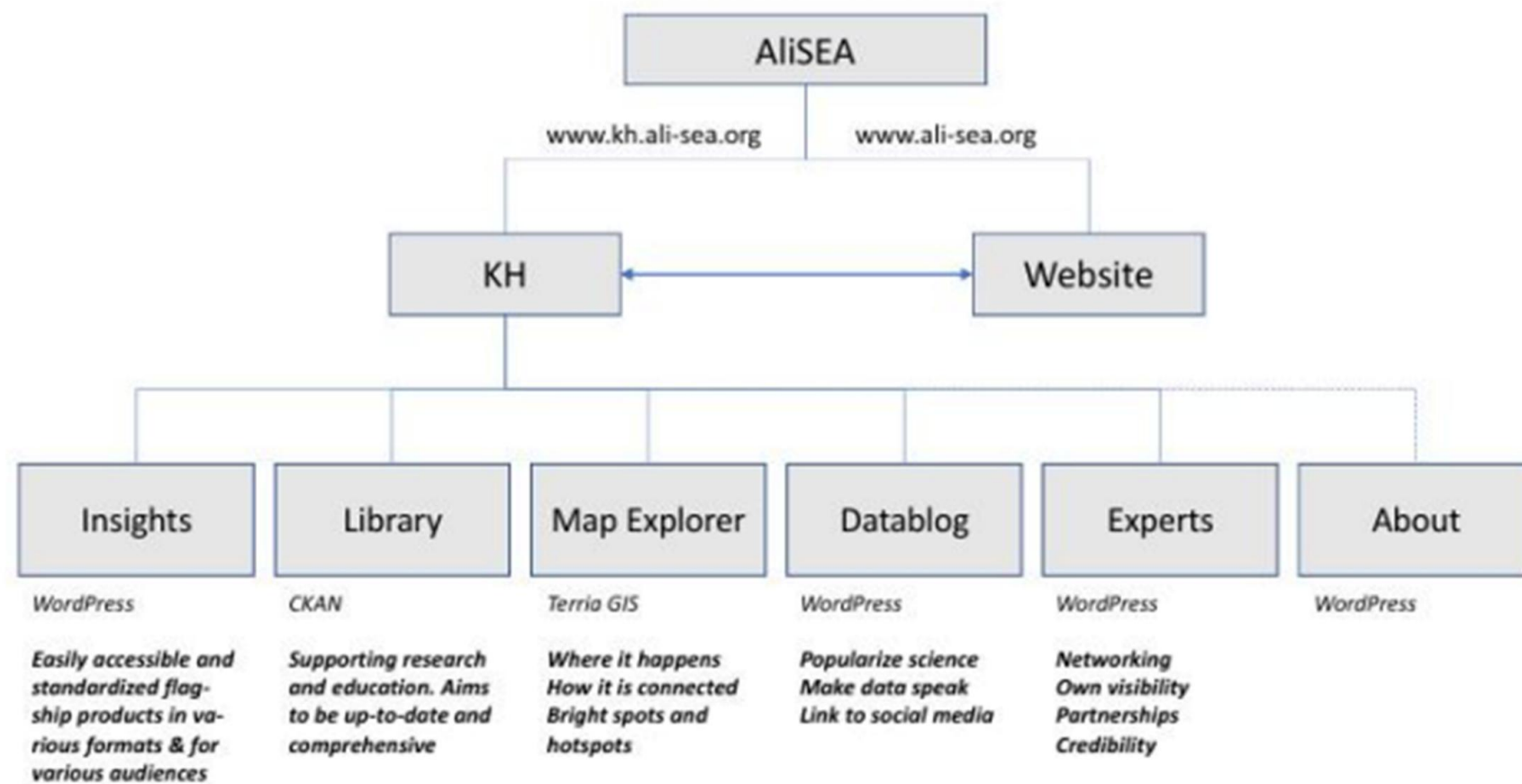
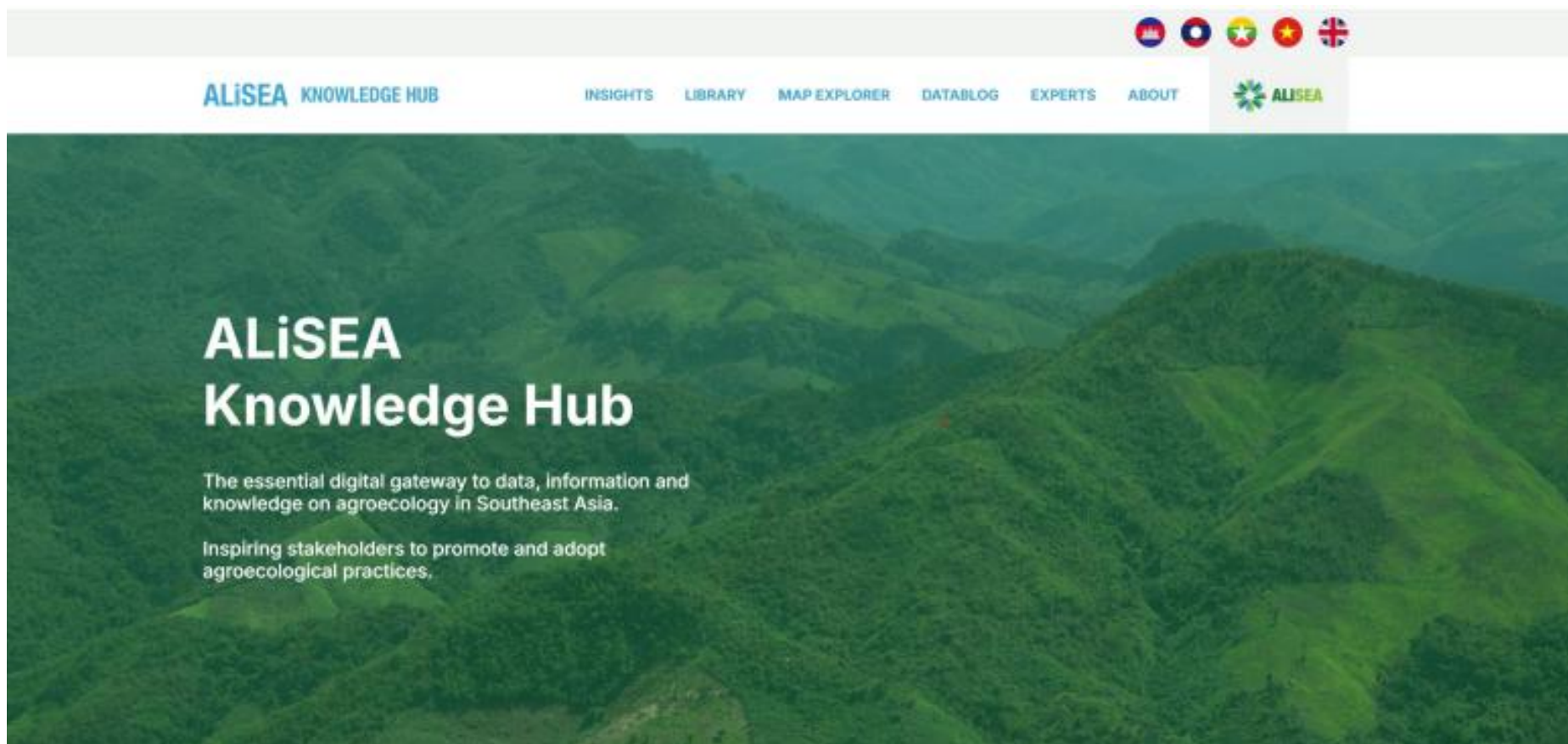
<https://ee-eu.kobotoolbox.org/x/vPRE5xxo>

- 1** *We advise to use computer for the submission.*
- 2** *Be ready to have knowledge product for uploading.*
- 3** *You may have multiple submissions based on your convenience.*

៣. មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលគ្រប់គ្រងចំណេះដឹង ALiSEA



របៀបប្រើប្រាស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលគ្រប់គ្រងចំណេះដឹង ALiSEA



<https://kh.ali-sea.org/>



ហេតុអ្វីត្រូវបង្កើតមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលចំណេះដឹង ALiSEA ?



- ងាយចូលរួមមើលទម្រង់អនឡាញ
- ដាក់បញ្ចូល និងចែករំលែកធនធាន ជំនាញ និងព័ត៌មានជាក់ស្តែងលើ AE
- ប្រមូលផ្តុំចំណេះដឹងអំពីកសិអេកូឡូស៊ីជាភាសាជាតិពីតំបន់មេគង្គ
- បង្កើនភាពមើលឃើញនៃបទពិសោធន៍ និងគំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើមក្នុងស្រុក និងជាតិ
- លើកកម្ពស់ចំណេះដឹងចម្រុះ



៤. សេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋាន និងសារឆ្នាំឆ្លើរ



- តើធ្វើដូចម្តេចដើម្បីរួមចំណែកដល់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលចំណេះដឹង ?

INSIGHTS

- អំពាវនាវកផលិតផលចំណេះដឹងដែលបង្កើតឡើងដោយសមាជិក
- អំពាវនាវឱ្យបង្កើតផលិតផលចំណេះដឹង ថ្មីដោយប្រើទម្រង់ ALiSEA និងដំណើរការ

DATABLOG

ចែករំលែកលទ្ធផលស្រាវជ្រាវរបស់អ្នកតាមរយៈវិធីដែលមើលឃើញ និងអន្តរកម្ម

LIBRARY

ចែករំលែកធនធានដែលមានទាំងអស់នៅលើ AE (ការសិក្សា របាយការណ៍ ផ្ទាំងរូបភាព PowerPoint អត្ថបទ សម្ភារៈបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ឧបករណ៍

EXPERTS

ចូលរួមជាមួយមូលដ្ឋានទិន្នន័យអ្នកជំនាញ ដើម្បីបង្កើតទំនាក់ទំនង និងការសហការក្នុងតំបន់





Thank You



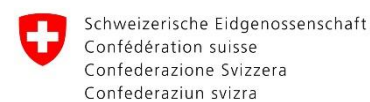
@បណ្តាញកសិអេកូឡូស៊ីនៅកម្ពុជា



www.ali-sea.org

Person in Contact: Ms. SOK Chanraksmeay
sok.chanraksmeay@dpacam.org

DONORS



IMPLEMENTERS



SUPPORTER





Q

&

A

