



Developing Ecologically-based Participatory IPM package for rice in Cambodia: Participatory approaches

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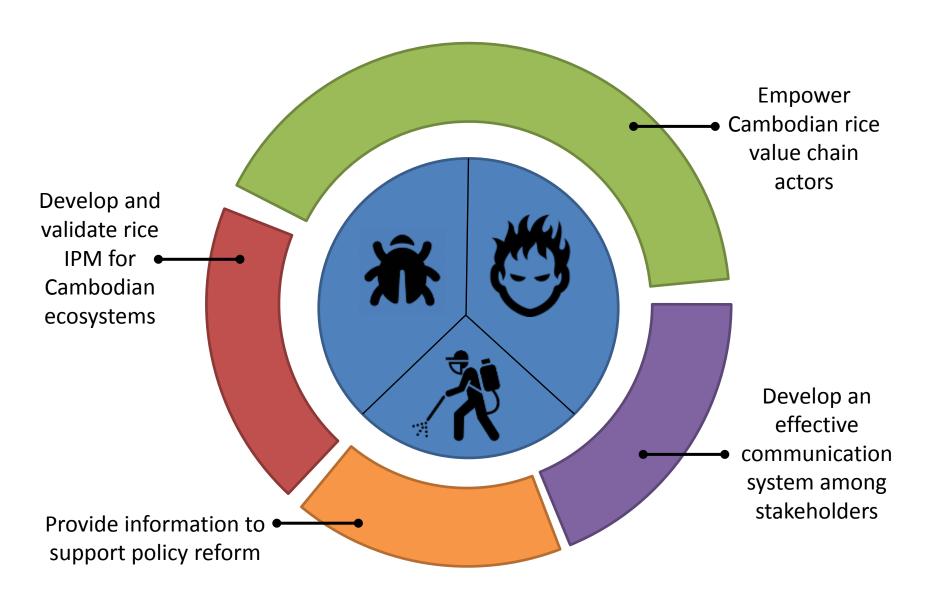


Challenges in rice production: EPIC project aims in 4 provinces



Takeo, Prey Veng, Kampong Thom and Battambang

Project Focus: pest management



Interdisciplinary approach

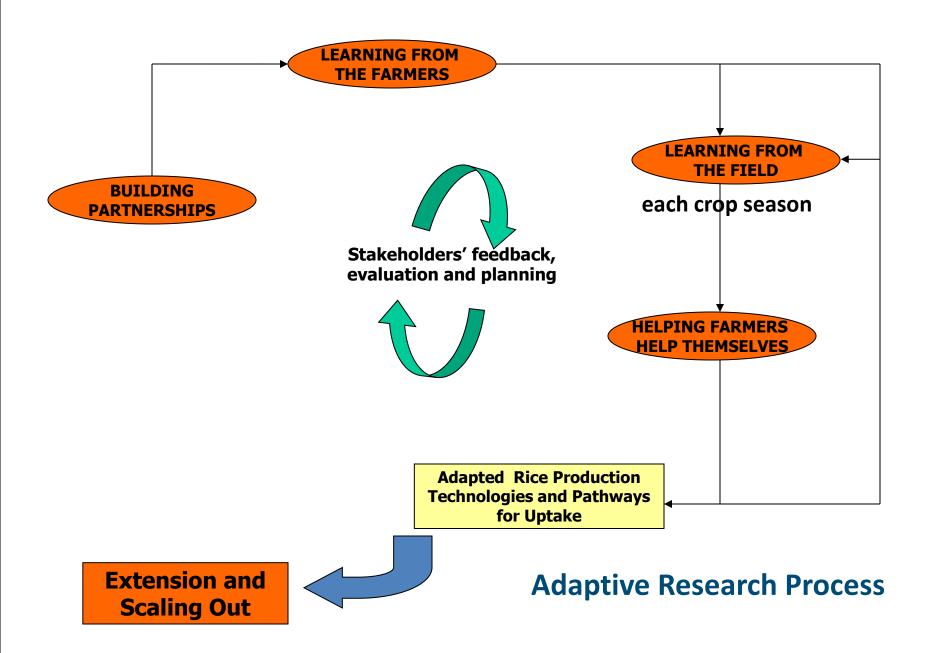
- Interdisciplinary approach for research:
 - Entomology, plant pathology, rodent ecology, weed science, social science

- Participatory approaches to locally adapt technologies and to enable wider spread
 - Adaptive research, Learning Alliances



Experiment on technologies with farmers

ADAPTIVE RESEARCH



How is AR implemented?

Researcher-managed trials



Farmer-managed trials





Identifying key pests and diseases: surveys



Decision on technology options



Planned research

Province	Village	Target biotic stress	Planned on-station and on-farm research
Prey Veang	PDA station	Diseases	Trichoderma x Disease resistant varieties
	Sdao	Insects	Biocontrol agents
	Thom	Weeds	Integrated weed management
Takeo	PDA station	Diseases	Trichoderma
	Kan Daul	Rodents	Community action
	Ror Veang	Rodents	Community action CTBS

Experiences

- Negotiation
- Learning and feedback cycles
- Farmers have to reflect, researchers need to consider their insights
- Other stakeholders needed

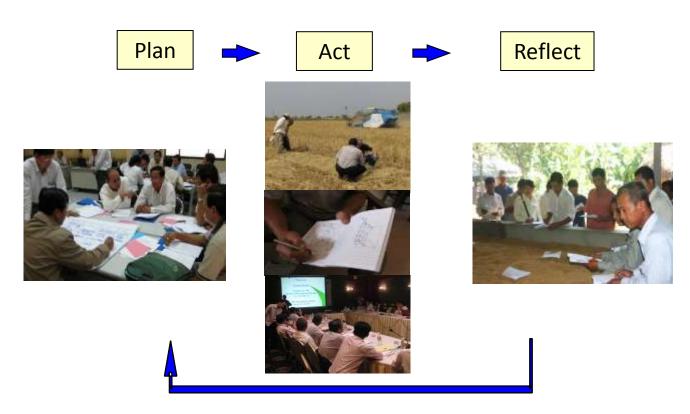




Engage broader networks to identify, share and adapt good practices

LEARNING ALLIANCES

How is LA implemented?



Cycles of planning, implementation, reflection by various stakeholders

Experiences

- Goal: facilitate communication
- Change in IPM practice is dependent on other stakeholders, policy, community organizing, etc.
- Requires time, flexibility and funding



Adaptive Research and Learning Alliances to enable communities to locally adapt new technologies and find ways to benefit from these.

