# UNIA COOP





# AGROECOLOGY & SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS:

AN OVERVIEW FROM A LOCAL CONTEXT

## CONTENT



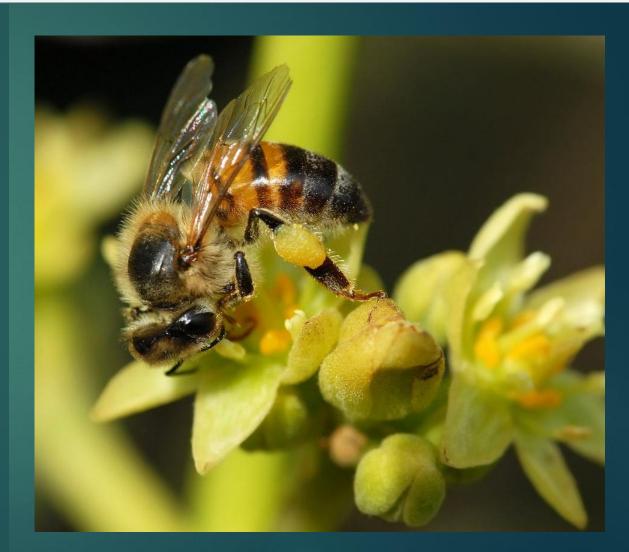
- 1. Overview
- 2. Agroecology (AE) Practices in Cambodia
- 3. AE Impacts
- 4. AE Constraints
- 5. Agricultural Production



#### 1. OVERVIEW



- AE is a key part of the global response to the climate instability, which offers unique approaches to meeting significant increases in our food needs of the future.
- AE is an integrated approach that simultaneously applies ecological and social concepts and principles to the design and management of food and agricultural systems.
- Many integrated approaches could be adapted to local contexts.



#### 2. AGROECOLOGY PRACTICES IN CAMBODIA



- Organic Agriculture
- Conservation Agriculture
- ► Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
- Integrated Farming
- Agroforestry
- System of Rice Intensification (SRI)
- Rice-fish culture...





#### 3. AGROECOLOGICAL IMPACTS



#### SECTION 1: THE POLITICS OF KNOWLEDGE

ENVIRONMENT	BIODIVERSITY
art are a second and a second a	Ecological restoration of degraded landscapes
	Wildlife conservation and enhancement
	Conservation and enhancement of beneficial fauna and flora
	for agriculture
	Recovery and conservation of native seeds
	<ul> <li>Promotion of ecosystem services (carbon sequestration, pollination, biological pest control, etc.)</li> </ul>
	LAND/SOILS
	Soil regeneration and conservation
	<ul> <li>Protection against degradation (erosion, contamination, etc.)</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Improvement of soil quality and fertility (increase of organic matter</li> </ul>
	and biological activity, etc.)
	WATER
	Water conservation and efficient use
	<ul> <li>Water harvesting and reuse</li> </ul>
	Water quality improvement
	PLANT HEALTH
	<ul> <li>Reduced disease incidence and damage</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Increased biological control of pathogens by antagonists</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Lower insect pest populations and less crop damage</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Increased presence of natural enemies for biological control of pests</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Less use of chemical or organic pesticides (botanical, microbial, etc.)</li> </ul>
	Weed suppression, less use of herbicides
	PRODUCTIVITY
	Increasing total farm production
	Stabilization of specific crop yields
	Over production in polycultures (LER)
RESILIENCE	<ul> <li>Adaptation to climate change</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Increased resilience to climate change</li> </ul>
	Socioeconomic and health/nutrition
NUTRITION	<ul> <li>More diverse production with higher nutritional output</li> </ul>

NUTRITION	Increased access of rural households to diverse and healthy foods     Contribution to urban food security
HUMAN HEALTH	Less exposure to agrotoxins Increased immunity derived from higher consumption of vegetables and fruits Lower incidence of diseases Better development (growth and lack of deficiencies) of children
SOCIAL	Greater community cohesion     Increased cooperation and solidarity     Increased capacity-building     Alliances with consumer groups     Increased participation and empowerment of youth and v
ECONOMIC	Reduced technological dependence Lower production costs Participation in alternative markets Access to fair prices in local/regional markets Reduced indebtedness Employment generation Improved income
CULTURAL	Maintain elements of traditional agriculture     Use of traditional knowledge and practices     Greater territorial rootedness     Pride in cultural identity

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- Lower production costs
- Participation in alternative markets
- Access to fair prices in local/regional markets
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30 THE POLITICS OF KNOWLEDGE: UNDERSTANDING THE EVIDENCE | GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR THE FUTURE OF FOOL

#### 4. WILL AE PERFORM WELL IN CAMBODIAN CONTEXT?



- Increasing population total population was
   estimated to be approximately 17 million in 2021
   (The World Bank, 2022), and it is estimated to
   increase to 20 million in 2030 (The UN, 2022);
- Increasing agricultural land total agricultural land
   in 2020 was 57,890 sq.km (The World Bank, 2022);
- Most farmers are small-scale with low technical adaptation;
- ► High seasonal migration rate;



## 4. WILL AE DO GREAT IN CAMBODIAN CONTEXT?



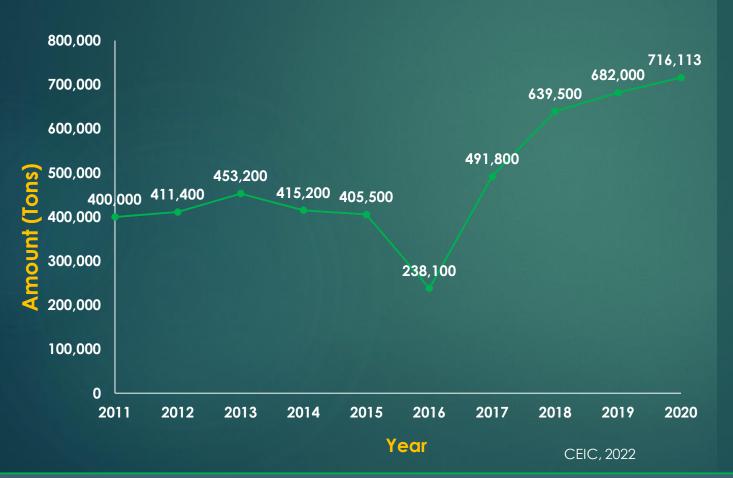
- Susceptible-to-climate-change agriculture;
- Limited access to markets and poorly developed fair trade channels;
- Limited participation and recognition;
- Fragmented promotion movement;
- Low access to finance...



#### 5. DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION





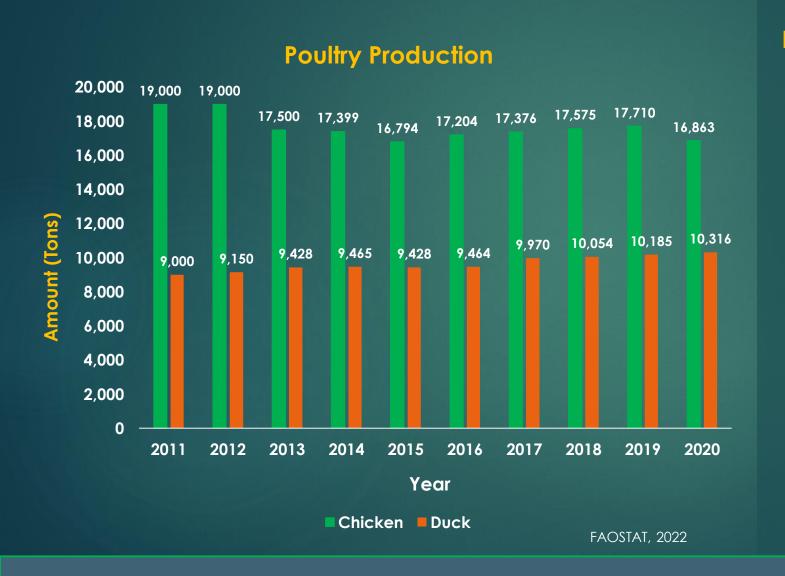


#### **Vegetables**

- Domestic vegetable production was estimated to 716,000 tons in 2020 with an average annual increase of 5 or 6% since 2018 (CEIC, 2022).
- Vegetable consumption is estimated to 1,000,000 tons in 2019 (WFP, 2020), and it is expected to increase every year.
- Cambodia imports around 32% of vegetables from other countries.

#### 5. DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (CONT.)





#### **Poultry**

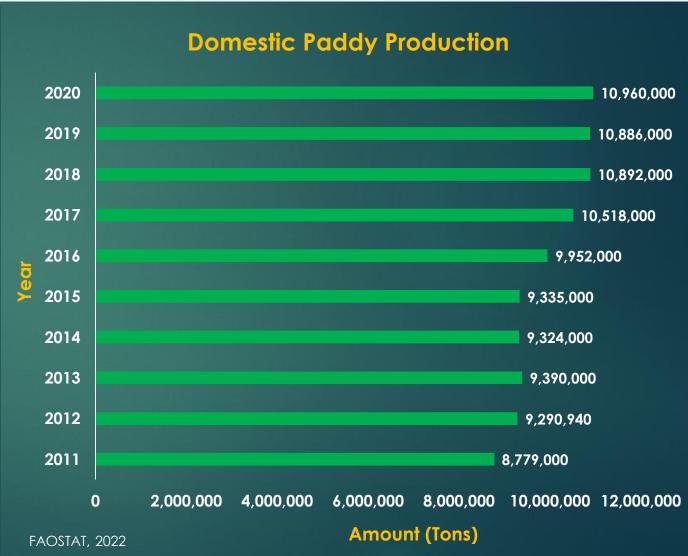
- Poultry meat mean consumption per capita reached 2.15 kg in 2019.
- The total annual consumption was estimated to be approximately
   35,446 Tons, while the production quantity stood at 27,895 tons, leading to 21% of poultry being imported.
- Most production practices are subsistent.

## 5. DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (CONT.)



#### Rice

- Paddy production in Cambodia has increased from 8 million tons in 2012 to
   10.9 million tons in 2020.
- Rice accounts for over 70% of
   Cambodia's agricultural cropped
   areas and about 50% of the agriculture
   sector output.
- Most rice productions are intensive practices for commercial purposes.



# MAIN QUESTIONS TO ADDRESS





Can agroecology sustainably feed a growing population in Cambodia?



Could it be economically viable?

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THANK YOU