Sustainable **Agriculture** and **Innovation** in the Asia-Monsoon region – Opportunities for Cambodia and Japan Collaboration

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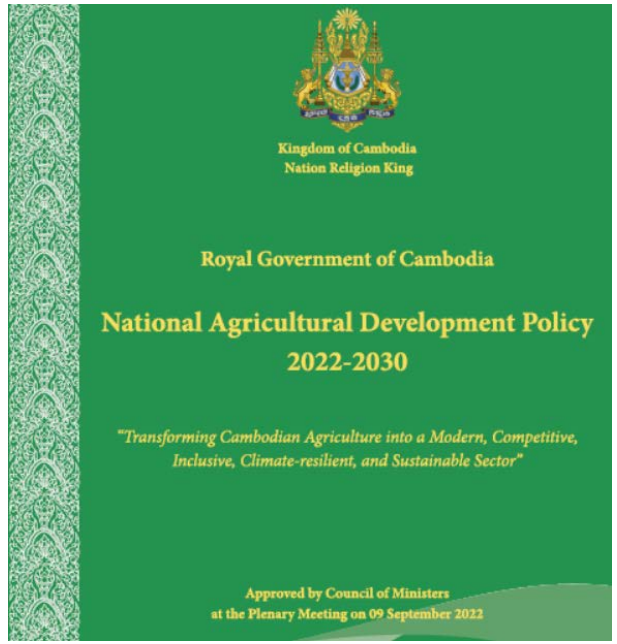
Cambodia’s agriculture at a glance

- Agricultural GDP : 22.2% (2022)
- Main crops (2022):
  - Rice crop
    - Area: 3.4 million ha,
    - Production: 11.62 million tons
  - Horticulture (Vegetables, mango, banana, longan)
    - Area: 0.28 million ha,
    - Production: 4.42 million tons
  - Industrial crops (Cashew, cassava, corn, sugarcane, black pepper, and oil palm)
    - Area: 1.57 million ha,
    - Production: 18.67 million tons

Agricultural development policy (ADP, 2022-2030)

Vision

"Transforming Cambodian agriculture into a modern, competitive, inclusive, climate-resilient, and sustainable sector"



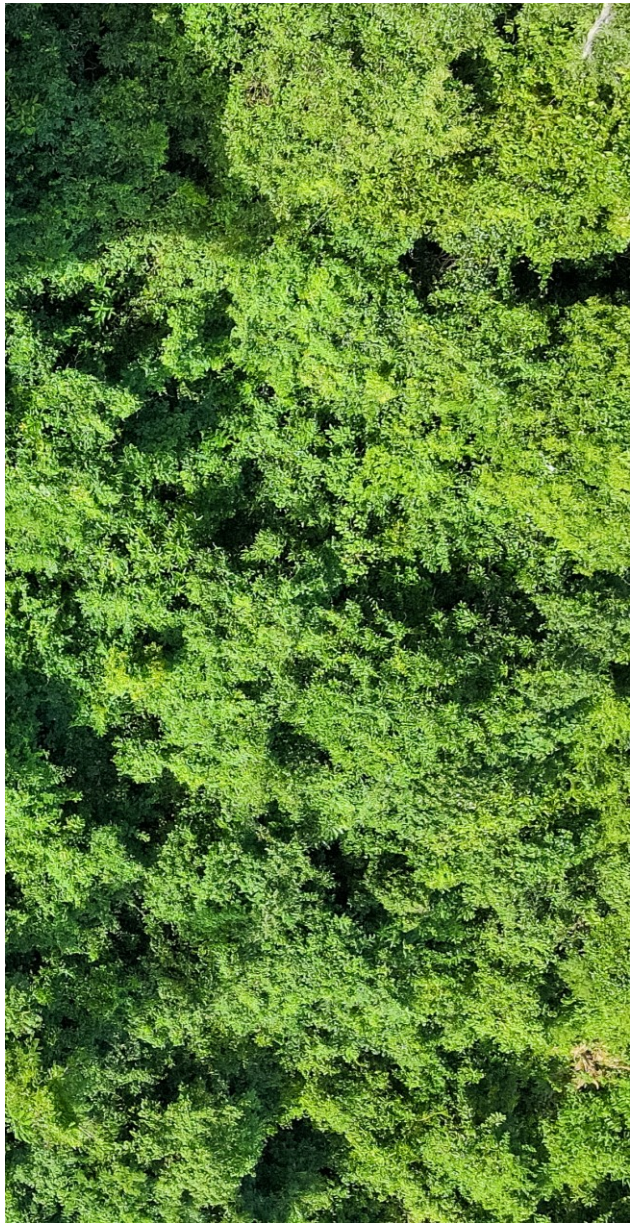
Strengthening climate-resilient agriculture

- Promote sustainable use of natural resources and thereby the implementation of the Climate Change Strategy in Agriculture 2030.
- Promote an effective and sustainable uses of renewable energy through the establishment of a bio-digester policy towards achievement of the SDG goals 2030.
- Promote environmentally friendly production and products through conservation agriculture practices.
- Facilitate Cambodia’s agricultural path towards becoming carbon neutral.
- Implement relevant strategies in response to climate change that affects fisheries resources including aquaculture production
- Facilitate and coordinate SDG #12 in order to promote environmentally friendly agricultural production in line with the land on the management of pesticides and fertilizers

CCPAP III subsector priority actions - Crops

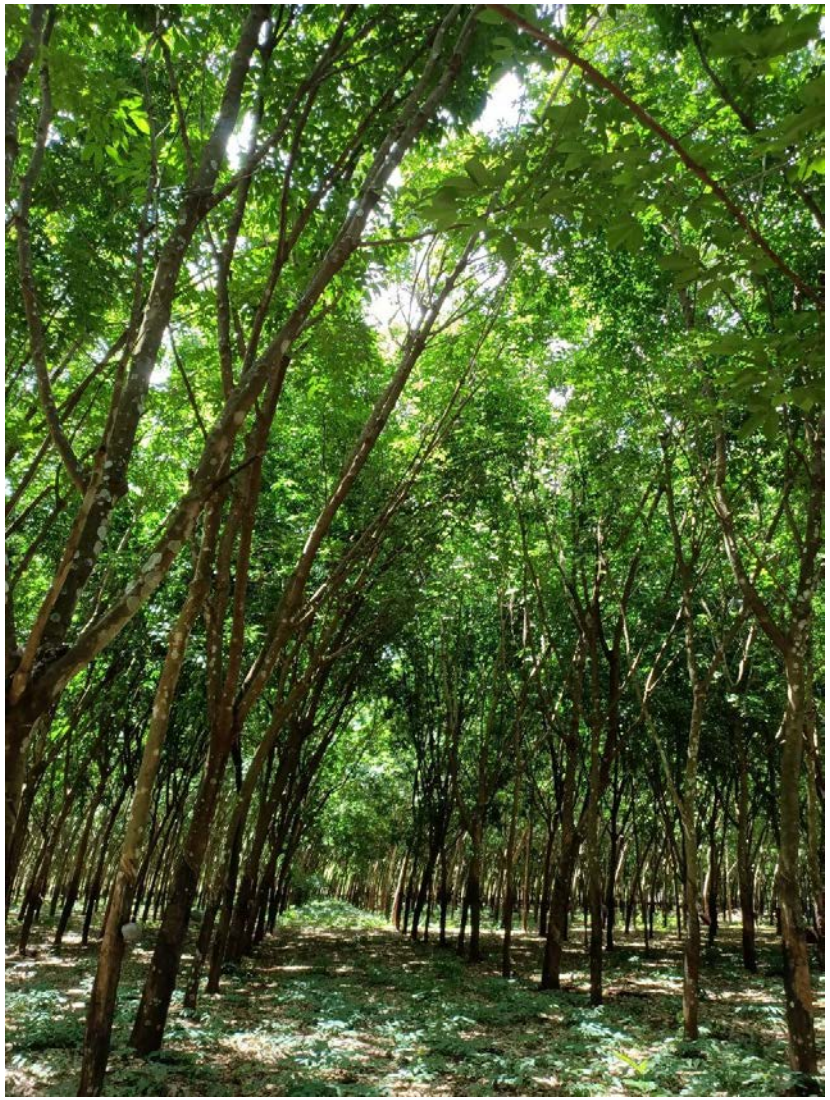
- Crop variety development responding to the impact of CC and market demand.
- Development and promoting of smart, innovation and sustainable crop technology that increase resilience to CC and extreme weather events.
- Strengthening human resource development and information sharing for climate resilience.
- Development and promoting primary processing technology for value added in context of CC.
- Development and promoting post- harvest technology and infrastructure facilities responding to the impact of CC.

CCPAP III subsector priority actions - Forestry



- Strengthen Community Forestry development through income generation activities (forest farming, enrichment planting with carbon finance, etc.)
- Restore degraded state forest land and reclaimed ELCs through Assisted Natural Regeneration
- Identify agroforestry and silvopastoral models appropriate for Community Forestry and smallholders through participatory research.
- Regeneration and fast-growing tree plantation.
- Build capacity to develop seedlings and clones more resilient to emerging pests and diseases and to promote Integrated Pest Management principles.
- Identify and implement nature-based solutions in dryland (forest restoration) and coastal areas (mangrove restoration) to increase resilience to climate change.
- Develop financing mechanisms for Community Forests and smallholders tree plantations through REDD+, concessional loans and private sector partnerships.

CCPAP III subsector priority actions - Rubber



- Identify and promote rubber clones adapted to future climate conditions
- Disseminate plantation management techniques (agroforestry, cover crops, mulching, etc.) and GAP to adapt to climate change.
- Provide technical solutions to adapt to labor shortages in areas where labour availability is a limiting factor.
- Diversify rubber wood products with more added-value products and promoting rubber biomass use in the industry.
- Develop smallholder credit scheme to provide cashflow for replanting and wait during immature period.
- Increase efficiency in rubber processing factories and promote the use of renewable energy.

CCPAP III subsector priority actions - Livestock

- The animal breed (cattle and swine) will be used to breed for resilience in the environment friendly, adaptive production system, performance of the breed and transfer to producers
- Transferring technology and knowledge of animal waste management to control the pandemic of animals and plant diseases and contribute to GHG emission reduction
- Awareness of disaster crises (flood, drought, heat stress, disease outbreak) in animal production and readiness to respond to hazards.
- Promote research and development of animal breeds that are resilient to improve livestock productivity.