



Report on

National CSO Consultation

Thirty-seventh Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC37)

22nd January 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia



Co-organized by: Cambodian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Area Association

(CamboDHRRA) and Farmer and Nature Net Association (FNN)

1. Background

Regional Conferences of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are an official forum where Ministers of Agriculture and other high officials from all Member States in the region meet to debate challenges related to food and agriculture, thus promoting regional coherence. The Regional Conferences are convened every two years and will result in recommendations that guide FAO's work and provide further guidance to FAO's global conference in Rome.

The 37th Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC37) will be hosted by the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. The Ministerial Session will be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 19 to 22 February 2024, in hybrid modality, while the Senior Officers' Meeting will be held from 31 January to 2 February 2024, in virtual modality. Government Ministers and delegates from more than 40 member countries across the Asia-Pacific region will participate in the APRC to discuss and express their views on the regional perspectives and priorities that they would like to see reflected in the Organization's work in line with the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31.

2. Rationale

The biennial Civil Society Consultation is a self-organized meeting will be held before the FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Conference (APRC). It is meant to gather key actors from different constituencies and countries to discuss key topics pertinent to the region, evaluate what FAO has done in the previous biennium (according to what was agreed upon at the previous 36th Regional Conference which was held in Bangladesh), and discuss on specific agenda items of the Conference. The CSOs also take stock of what has been done collectively in the region/sub-region or thematically in view of the call of actions they have made in the previous biennial meeting.

The consultation shall be co-organized by the International Planning Committee (IPC) and the CSO Ad-Hoc Committee for FAO Engagement (AHC) together with Sri Lankan CSOs and conducted in close coordination with the FAO Regional Office, in line with FAO applicable rules, procedures, practices and guidelines. In the Asia-Pacific region, the CSO Consultation processes have developed beginning 2010 with broad-based support from the regional civil society community and the FAO. It has helped the CSOs in their participation during the APRC through well-prepared inputs and more organized interventions. Likewise, it provided governments with their analysis of the regions' challenges linked to FAO's Strategic Objectives and has been recognized by FAO members themselves that it has enriched the debate for FAO Members decision-making regarding regional priorities and the agency's action planning with the countries.

Some of the main thematic areas proposed in the agenda is as follows;

1. State of Food and Agriculture in the Asia-Pacific region: Global and Regional Food Security Outlook and Foresight
2. Financing to end hunger for today and tomorrow (SDG2)
3. How to fight against food loss and waste
4. Transforming capture fisheries and aquaculture towards sustainability in Asia and the Pacific region

5. Applying the One Health approach to accelerate agri-food systems transformation in the Pacific region
6. Building Resilience through agri-food systems transformation
7. The Strategic Framework, priorities and results in the Region

The consultation is also an occasion for CSOs to update on the various coordination and partnership mechanisms deemed relevant to their engagement with FAO and to find common areas for action in the immediate term.

In Cambodia, prior to the APRC37, CamboDHRRA and FNN as members of AsiaDHRRA and AFA organized the national CSO consultation in order to gather inputs and perspectives from stakeholders on existing and emerging challenges and priorities on agrifood systems, and this will feed into the APRC.

3. Objective

The consultation organized in the objectives of:

- Highlight challenges and priorities to agrifood systems;
- Gather inputs from stakeholders on existing and emerging challenges and priorities related to agrifood systems to feed into the APRC;
- To strengthen partnership among civil society organizations (CSOs) for FAO policy engagement at the country and regional level in the APRC process;
- To raise the voice of the small-scale food producers and family farmers' organizations in the APRC process with concrete evidence focusing on agricultural crisis and Climate crisis and multiple crises of economic, social and ecological in the post covid-19 pandemic world;
- To promote dialogue and participation of small-scale and family farmers' organizations, and members of civil society.
- To draft recommendations from the CSO consultation to policy makers in Cambodia and serve as input to the Regional CSO Consultation in conjunction with the 37th FAO APRC.

4. Participants, Date and venue

There were 28 participants (2 women) from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Farmer Organizations (FOs) to participate in the national consultation. Those organization included CamboDHRRA, FNN, DPA, World Renew, WWF Cambodia, LWD, OREDA, AFD, IIRR, DCA, KADRA, FCFD, FWN, FAEC, FAEC Cambodia, CACA, CPSA/Grow Asia, MRLG, Heifer international Cambodia, NGO Forum on Cambodia and STAR Kampuchea.

The consultation held on 22nd January 2024 at Sunway Phnom Penh Hotel.

5. Process and results of the consultation

5.1 Opening Highlight

Mr. Him Noeun: Secretary of Cambodhrra expression on cooperation between FNN and Cambodrhha, especially cooperative at regional level AsiaDhhra and AFA, so in this consultation workshop CamboDhhra and FNN cooperation for organized to get any input from Cambodia for APRC 37 held by FAO in Sri Lanka.

Mr. Seu Rany (FNN): **Bang ly help to add because during this I am going to toilet**

Mr. Neth Sovann: He is country Director of World renew and also BOD chairman of Cambodhhra, during open remark he also express and make explain the word of consultation, please joint to gathers for leaning and sharing, the input from our workshop today is very important for sending to MAFF and MAFF also sending to APRC 37, when we offer input to them, they will get back some input back is not money but some time input back on policy to support CSO, FO. Please cooperation with Anothers network for working an efficiency, satisfaction from our network for strong capacity building to Network in the future.

5.2 Sharing experiences of Civil Society Organization on agri-food systems How to fight against food loss and waste including challenges and priority

- Experience of Sustainable Production and Consumption by WWF Cambodia: the representative of WWF was represented Sustainable Production & Consumption and also focus to clients; the clients also have no awareness to health and value add. So, product of farmer

- Production as a part of market
- Sola using instead of Diesel can be deduce Cabon and not increase temperature less than 1.5° C in the future.

For the west food we can convert the product as not meet to the quality of the project to animal feed and also human feed, for example the product has no match the standard quality. Moreover, WWF also working on THE 5R STRATEGY: Through the 5R strategy, inclusive collaboration will be established where consumer, business, and local producer actors will be closely connected working towards the same vision for SCP.

- Regeneration: Strengthening, scaling up and amplifying identified practices and solutions to create regenerative impacts
- Restoration: Putting efforts towards ecosystem restoration as actions for climate mitigation and adaptation.
- Recognition: Discovering good practices, innovative solutions and contribution of stakeholders for SCP and making recognitions.
- Resilience: Towards RESILIENCE: Building community resilience to climate impacts
- Realization: Providing support to realize the identified practices and solutions into normal practices in a localized context



What does the standardization affect food waste/loss?

What to do to reduce food loss?

- On the farm itself
- Not enough water and too much heat
- Consumers behaviours
- Processing
- Managing

Building Resilience through agri-food systems transformation including challenges and priority

- Experience of ALiSEA on building resilience through agri-food systems transformation (agroecology) by DPA-ALiSEA coordinator: During this ALiSEA representative of network in Cambodia all so presented ALiSEA at Network in regional as Total Members 238 organizations: CSOs and NGOs, Farmer organizations, Research & Academia, Private Sector, etc.
 - 77 members in Cambodia
 - 69 Members in Laos
 - 46 Members in Vietnam
 - 27 Members in Myanmar
 - Other 19 members

ALiSEA also applies five Modalities of Action

1. **Communication and Networking**
2. **Knowledge Management and Sharing:** gather, document, produce, disseminate
3. **Strengthen members capacity building:** soft and technical skills
4. **Small Grant Facility** to support and boost AE innovations
5. **Citizen's awareness raising and contribute to public policies**



Financing to end hunger and agri-value chains including challenges and priority

- Experience of ARISE project by FNN: FNN also are the play role for improving farmer livelihood and access to finance for running a business, during this representative od FNN presentation the Asia Pacific Farmer Program and Farmer Organization in Asia (APFP-FO4A), the project also has 4 components
 - Component one: Farmer Organization services: this component focusses on FO offer services to members to get income at least 600USD/Year, so this component also we get 167970 USD from Reginal and 47600 In country level for implementing the business plan to help members to get benefit 600 USD/Year.
 - Component two: Policy engagement: this component project also working with stakeholder and government to get any support policy to small scale farmer of the project.
 - Facilitation and Management: this component also focusing on project management, such as National Implementing Agency and National Advisory committees to monitor the project.

- Knowledge Management: Project also need to keep on knowledge management for sharing to farmer, in this regards project produce video success story farmer and fish source produce by Community fisheries.
- In this project donor also testing revolving fund Assuring Resiliency of Family Farmers amidst COVID19(ARISE) called ARISE amount 260,000 USD for make fund to Sub-National Farmer Organization (SNFO) to start a business for production and working Capital. This fund also can help famers to get more income based on AC business. This fund also uses three steps.
- Step one amount 260,000 USD working with 10SNFO and get income 42,197USD

Total Income for first Cycle of 200,000USD		
Name of Agricultural cooperative	Fund received	Income
1- Kraing Leav Samaki Agricultural cooperative	30,000 USD	9,225 USD
2- Boeung Leach Sambophal agricultural cooperative	35,000 USD	8,640 USD
3- Coffee-Pepper Mondulkiri Agricultural cooperative	45,000 USD	2,000 USD
4- Ponga Kreach Rong Roeung Agricultural Cooperative	20,000 USD	6,875 USD
5- Svay Chochhep Mean chhey Agricultural Cooperative	40,000 USD	5,200 USD
6- Baphnom Meanchey Agrcultural Cooperative,	30,000 USD	2,559 USD
Total	200,000 USD	34,499 USD

Table income for second cycle for 60,000USD				
Name of AC	Amount/Ton	Price from company/Ton	Price selling to members	Income
DapBat	32	320	360	1,280 USD
Promouy	32	320	360	1,280 USD
Ansa Chombok	32	320	360	1,280 USD
Samroung sen chhey	96	320	360	3,840USD
TOTAL	192	320	360	7,680 USD

- Step two amount 259,980USD working with 12 SNFO



Farmer and Nature Net Association (FNN)

DISBURSEMENT PLAN 2022-2023

No.	NAME OF FO	COMMODITY	LOAN AMOUNT IN LOCAL CURRENCY	Date Released	Due	Total	women	youth
					Date			
1	Krang Leav Samaki	Paddy rice	20,000	Nov-23	Jul-24	248	164	76
2	Sralao Samaki Chokchey	Paddy rice	20,000	Nov-23	Jul-24	361	299	35
3	Prek Kunlorg Meanchey	Paddy rice	15,000	Nov-23	Jul-24	89	58	13
4	Srov Sakrey Rieng Podos	Paddy rice	20,000	Nov-23	Jul-24	119	44	18
5	Svay Chorcheb Meanchey	Paddy rice	70,000	Nov-23	Jul-24	705	343	210
6	Sdok Sdam	Paddy rice	15,000	Nov-23	Jul-24	525	350	79
7	O Saray	Paddy rice	10,000	25-Nov-22	Jul-23	86	50	12
8	Baphnom Meanchey	Paddy rice	30,000	Nov-23	Jul-24	250	64	75
9	Trapaing Thom Reak Chamroern	Paddy rice	20,000	21-Nov-22	Jul-23	101	54	20
10	Khum Krang Lear	Paddy rice	30,000	21-Nov-22	Jul-23	255	142	79
11	Tek Krahorm Akphivat Reak Chamroern	Paddy rice	10,000	Nov-23	Jul-24	92	88	9
12	Thlork Vean Meanchey	Paddy rice	7,000	Nov-23	Jul-24	46	33	7
Total			267,000			2877	1689	633

- Step three amount 259,980 working with 9SNFOs

Farmer and Nature Net Association (FNN)										
DISBURSEMENT PLAN 2023-2024										
Cycle 3										
No.	NAME OF FO	COMMODITY	LOAN AMOUNT IN USD CURRENCY	Date Released	Due Date	Status	Total	women	youth	Organic Rice
1	Kraing Leave Samaki	Organic rice	42,000	22/11/2023	28/07/2024	8 months 6 days	248	164	36	23,189.00
2	Prek kumlong mean chhey	Fertilizer	3,000	14/11/2023	28/07/2024	8 months 14 days	89	58	13	-
3	Khum Kraing Lovea	Organic rice	30,000	22/11/2023	28/07/2024	8 months 6 days	255	142	79	58,715.00
4	Saray Rang pordoshi	Organic rice	30,000	14/11/2023	28/07/2024	8 months 14 days	119	44	18	512,391.00
5	Svay Cho chep Mean chhey	Organic rice	90,000	14/11/2023	28/07/2024	8 months 14 days	705	343	210	1,403,516.00
6	Cam-seed	Rice seed	10,000	22/11/2023	28/07/2024	8 months 6 days	184	142	35	
7	Sdok Sdom	Conventional rice	15,000	21/11/2023	28/07/2024	8 months 7 days	268	142	75	
8	Ponloeu Sarei Rang	Organic fertilizer	10,000	22/11/2023	28/07/2024	8 months 6 days	237	109	11	
9	Sroloa Samaki Chouk Chhey	Conventional rice	20,000	21/11/2023	28/07/2024	8 months 7 days	361	299	35	
10	Trapaing Thom Reak Chamroern	Organic rice				50% returned to FN	101	54	20	
11	O'Saray	Organic rice				0% returned to FN	86	50	12	
Total			250,000.00				1416	751	356	1,997,811.00

After speaker presentation the facilitator also invite chair person in the workshop offer a little gift to all speakers

After finished presentation from 3 organizations are working each other's, the facilitator also open space for participant asking question to target to speaker?

1. Mr. Rath Sarath from ORIDA organization to WWF presentation: the picture I saw we have a plastic cover, where the plastic move for west or keep for any purpose? product not match to standard we through away or what we do? We keep plastic for growing until can not use because plastic can protect any weed, use a little water and growth many times per Year. For the product have no standard we can processing to human and animal feed.
2. Mr may Ly from FNN: CO2 have anywhere, especially CH4 how can we preventing Do not emit into the atmosphere of CH4? We are very difficult to deduce CH4 but we can introduce farmer to growth have no ploughing.
3. Mr Sue Rany FNN president: CACA has a student graduate volunteers from the university; AC have no money to hire them to working at AC how CACA can help? Regarding to time limitation this question keeps for break discussion.

After coffee break the facilitator separate participant in to three group as first group facilitate by representative from WWF, second group by DPA(ALiSEA), and Third group by FNN.

5.3 Group discussion on the challenges, priorities, and recommendations towards sustainable and resilient agri-food systems

Group 1: Building Resilience through agri-food systems transformation

Challenges	Priority	Recommendation	Action to support recommendation
<p>-Pre-Famring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lacking of production and business plan - Soil, water, technology management for farming - Lacking of collective action and community cohesion at farmer level/AC - Lacking of regenerative agriculture (reproduce/recycle local resources ...) - Too high cost of Inputs supply (rely on import from abroad) - Lack of understanding on Climate Change and farming 	<p>1 -Water, soil, labour and climate change 2-Product quality & quantity & sustainability 3-Market linkage (4Ps)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve irrigation system, soil quality, technology to adapt with CC resilience - Support and improve quality of agriculture products (certification/standard) - Enhance implementation of 4Ps, Agri-tech solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scale up net house collection cool-chain, production facility, - Improve knowledge & understanding on soil, water, climate management - Explore incentives for youth engagement - Assessment of supply & demand on production and market <p>Identify active & effective roles of private sectors in support to farmers (microfinance, risk transfer, market, etc.)</p>

Group 2: Fight against food loss and waste

Challenges	Priority	Recommendation	Action to support recommendation
Technical application of pest/herbicide not properly.	Producers' and consumers' understanding is limited	Promote safe food and brand in standard (with certification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentive policy that promotes small holders' farmers to produce healthy food and environmentally sustainable food production • Food awareness raising and campaigns on food for all stakeholders and consumers
Producers' and consumers' understanding is limited	Market limitation,	Awareness raising to farmers on non-profits with food waste/loss	
Market limitation,	Lack of processing techniques	Broader market expands by all level of stakeholders (contract and non-contract arrangement), produce market driven approaches.	

Lack of post harvesting management (cut at least 30% to the market)		Capacity building on post harvesting, and improve transportation, storage facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support infrastructure and facility development to traders and producers. • Take actions to expand markets available, accessible, affordable, and • Support SME developments to ensure the products are on the markets. • Continue to promote 4Ps approaches (generate it into policies)Level of effective harvesting including harvesting, transportation and delivery
National and supper market is highly considered, let local market isolated.		Activate/promote local market where are applicable	
Lack of processing techniques		Support processing techniques to farmers/middle men and access to capital/local trader and lead firm.	
Need proper consumption		Promote nutrition to consumers. Create effective mechanism for local products to consumers.	
Policy/subsidy/		Engage public sectors to encourage farmers aligned to sustainable farming/ family farmings, incentives on the premium products,	
		Keep ongoing strengthening producer group and clear production plans, access to infrastructure (water, drain, and road, capital and energy)	

Group 3: Financing to end hunger and agri-value chains

Challenges	Priority	Recommendation	Action to support recommendation
Small scale farmer lack of capital for applying business because of they have no ability to seeking fund.		The government increase investment on infrastructure for small scale farmer such as receiving credit, loan, training	Helping small scale farmers to create business plan and financial closing balance are suitable for institutional need.

		and technology.	
Interest rate still high and also need collateral, so small scale farmer cannot assess loan after the commercial bank or MFI come to visited, they home.			
Lack of investment from Government and investors with small scale farmer (difficult to finding capital for product)		Established financing policy for small scale farmer to increase production	Strengthening input management (focus on Quality and price) and organizing forum and invite small scale farmer to raise theirs concern.
Community has no capacity to receive any financing from outside because of Community have no cash to hiring young farmer to do work and can closing balance respond to donor of any institute.			
Product price are not suitable to production cost, especially high price of input and small-scale farmer cannot access for production		The government must be had policy on agriculture input as suitable for small scale farmers (Price and Quality)	Strengthening agriculture input with small scale former on price and quality

6. Wrap up and closing

After group representative present on the challenge Priority recommendation and Action based on group results, the chair person in the workshop also closed event to have lunch together.

7. Conclusion: This workshop are also get more input for sending to FAO at country level to present at APRC37, because most of input from representative of farmer organization in Cambodia.

Annex