

CAMBODIA - Sustainable Landscapes, Forests and Agriculture

#GLOBALGATEWAY #

#TEAMEUROPE



Sustainable NRM at local levels
(BE)

KEY DELIVERABLES

Pilot landscape approach

High level coordination mechanism

MODALITIES/TOOLS

Budget support

Blending operations

- Loans
- Grant

initiative Multi-stakeholders mobilisation (e.g. youth, CSO)

VET Skills, studies

and research

COPERNICUS

TRANSFORMATIONAL POTENTIAL

- Support to sustainable landscapes, forests and agriculture
- Support to a sustainable agriculture and agri value chains
- TEI №1 is directly related to IDP AEC Blueprint, focusing on green agribusiness and green value chains.
- TEI on Build back better green energy and industrial value chains (TEI №2) could replicate these efforts in the export-oriented industry sector

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Food production value chains

- 1. Rehabilitation of 650 km of rural roads to hard paved, and 150km of gravel roads, 50 rural market areas improved and about 25 other value chain logistics facilities.
- 2. Rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructures for climate change resilience and sustainable water management (WAT4CAM). Protection against floods, improvement of water supply availability, promotion of diversification into higher value less water-intensive crops, improvement water governance/management across 51,000 hectares.
- 3. Rehabilitation of 550 km of hard paved and 50 km of gravel rural roads. First 126 Km start in early 2023, to be completed by 2025 (RID4CAM)

This Team Europe Initiative is work in progress



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NATIONAL CONTEXT

Agriculture is a key sector:

- 22% of GDP
- Employing about 3 million people employed
- 65% of Cambodians rely on agriculture, forestry, and fisheries for their livelihoods

Challenges:

- Crop diversification (beyond rice) and productivity remain low
- Most agriculture products (and timber), are not transformed locally but in neighbouring countries

Farmland expansion led to agric land expansion, massive deforestation and land use change:

- Farmed area increased by 2.2 m ha (2016-2018)
- 2.7 million ha of forests lost and 63,000 ha of primary forests lost in 2019
- Deforestation accounts for 80% of GHG emissions
- Rapid loss of biodiversity
- Exacerbates natural disasters such as droughts and floods
- Illegal logging of high value tree species and timber smuggling to neighbouring countries (primarily to Vietnam)
- Uncontrolled extraction of low value fuelwood (firewood and charcoal for households, garment, and brick industries)
- Migrant workers returning to rural communities in the unfolding COVID-19 crises
- Land grabbing
- Higher vulnerability to poverty for returning migrant workers (increasing during COVID-19)

GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT AND RELEVANT SDGs



Agenda 2030

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

FLEGT

Vietnam-EU Voluntary Partnership Agreement

COVID-19 pandemic

**SDGs included based on a new JRC electronic text mining tool, which identifies SDGs (targets)