

Initial Findings from Cambodian Pilot Site

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Outlines

A. The Summary of the Activities

B. Change Captured from Cambodian monitored farmers after using monitoring schema

A. The Summary Activities From Cambodia Pilot site

- In Cambodia, there are 23 monitoring farmers (21 female farmers, 1 female farmer with disability and 1 male farmer with disability) from 3 provinces: Takeo, Kampongcham and Siem Reap Province.
- Before starting the monitoring, the research team conducted:
 - Gender analysis (Sample= 60 samples)
 - Need assessment of 23 monitoring farmers
 - 1 technical training on Rice-fish farming in each province
- The first round of monitoring started on 25 June 2025 and ended on 20 September 2025, covering the following domains:
 - Domain A: Climate change/Environment
 - Domain B: Attitude toward NbS practice
 - Domain C: Awareness
 - Domain D: Image of change
 - Domain E: Agency

B. Changes Captured from Cambodian farmers using the schema

1. Female farmers are more confident to express themselves

“The government officer came to my farm to show a demonstration biodigester and he saw my rice field full of fish. So, I told him that I am practicing rice–fish farming and explained how I do it. Before, my husband took care of this system, but now I am more involved.” – **TK8**



B. Changes Captured from Cambodian farmers using the schema

2. Female farmers start to think more systematically and more scientifically about the technology

“I want to reduce the feed cost, so I tested new feed by collecting water plants and waste in the rice field, like morning glory, freshwater algae, and rice straw, for the fish to eat in the hapa. The fish ate them all within 1–2 days. Now I know which types of water plants the fish can eat. After that, I reduced pellet feed from twice per day to once per day. I observed the fish and saw that they still grew big and strong with natural feed. I think I can continue this feeding method.” – **KPC4.**



B. Changes Captured from Cambodian farmers using the schema

3. Spouses have more engagement on farming and household discussions

“After starting rice–fish farming, my husband changed a lot. He uses his time better than before. Previously, he spent only a little time in the rice field and chicken, but a lot of time on his phone. Now, he works more on rice fields and pond preparation, like clearing weeds around the pond and building fences to prevent fish from escaping. He plants more vegetables in our home garden and bought more fingerlings to release into the hapa. He even discussed expanding our farm from rice–fish to rice–frog farming with me.” – **TK5**



B. Changes Captured from Cambodian farmers using the schema

4. Female farmers start to make the future plans for their farm

“This year, I was a bit late transplanting the rice, and the rain came early, so I could not release the fish into the rice field on time. To solve this, I will ask my husband to put a net around the pond and release the fish from the hapa into the pond first. I will start transplanting again in early November when the water recedes and release fish from pond to rice-field. Next year, I plan to increase the dyke and dig a canal around the rice field.” – **KPC7**



B. Changes Captured from Cambodian farmers using the schema

5. Ongoing Monitoring makes more community involvement

“I think rice–fish farming is good for farmers in my village. They already have rice fields, and with small improvements, they can practice rice–fish farming too. I will test it myself this year. If it is successful, I will promote this system to other farmers in my agricultural cooperative.” – **TK6**



Thank you