

# Developing Ecologically-based Participatory IPM package for rice in Cambodia: Participatory approaches

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Challenges in rice production: EPIC project aims in 4 provinces



Takeo, Prey Veng, Kampong Thom and Battambang

#### Project Focus: pest management



# Interdisciplinary approach

• Interdisciplinary approach for research:

 Entomology, plant pathology, rodent ecology, weed science, social science

 Participatory approaches to locally adapt technologies and to enable wider spread

- Adaptive research, Learning Alliances



#### Experiment on technologies with farmers

#### **ADAPTIVE RESEARCH**



Adapted from Casimero and Singleton (2009)

# How is AR implemented?

#### **Researcher-managed trials**



#### Identifying key pests and diseases: surveys



## Decision on technology options



#### Planned research

Province	Village	Target biotic stress	Planned on-station and on-farm research
Prey Veang	PDA station	Diseases	Trichoderma x Disease resistant varieties
	Sdao	Insects	Biocontrol agents
	Thom	Weeds	Integrated weed management
Takeo	PDA station	Diseases	Trichoderma
	Kan Daul	Rodents	Community action
	Ror Veang	Rodents	Community action CTBS

# Experiences

- Negotiation
- Learning and feedback cycles
- Farmers have to reflect, researchers need to consider their insights
- Other stakeholders needed





Engage broader networks to identify, share and adapt good practices

#### **LEARNING ALLIANCES**

# How is LA implemented?



Cycles of planning, implementation, reflection by various stakeholders

## Experiences

- Goal: facilitate communication
- Change in IPM practice is dependent on other stakeholders, policy, community organizing, etc.
- Requires time, flexibility and funding





Adaptive Research and Learning Alliances to enable communities to locally adapt new technologies and find ways to benefit from these.