

Chair: **Prof. Gerhard Glatzel**
Visit our website:
<http://www.kef-online.at>
Email: office-kef@oead.at

The Commission for Development Studies was founded in 1981 as a follow-up to the 1979 UN-Conference 'Science and Technology for Development' in Vienna.

As a small organisation KEF aims at bridging the gap between science and development by supporting a development-oriented approach in research and science.

KEF members are scientists working at universities and other research organisations, NGOs and international organisations as well as political decision-makers representing four different ministries.

KEF both carries out applied cooperative research projects with Austrian partners and partners in developing countries and acts as an advisory body to the scientific community, the private sector, to government bodies and to funding agencies with regard to scientific issues of development cooperation.

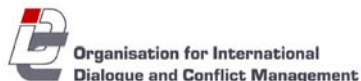
This event was kindly endorsed by:



Royal University of Agriculture,
Cambodia



Commission for Development Studies at the
OeAD-GmbH (KEF)



University of Natural Resources and Applied
Life Sciences

With financial support of:
Ministry of Science and Research



For organisational matters we kindly
ask you to register for this event by
sending an E-Mail to:

Ms Beatrix Summerer

E-Mail: office-kef@oead.at

Web: <http://www.kef-online.at>

Research for Development Roundtables



Agro-biodiversity for a sustainable development in Cambodia

April 15th, 2009
17.30-19.30

SR 09
Schwackhöfer Haus, University of Natural Resources and Applied Life
Sciences, Vienna
Peter Jordan Straße 82
1190 Vienna

Agro-biodiversity for a sustainable development in Cambodia

Dr. Chuong Sophal: KEF-Project 161

Promoting biodiversity conservation in Cambodia (Organisation for International Dialogue and Conflict Management (IDC) / University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna / Royal University of Agriculture, Phnom Penh)

Cambodia is situated in the southeast of Asia, its area comprises about 181,000 square kilometres, which are populated by around 13.9 million people. Rice is presenting the predominantly grown crop and providing the population's main caloric intake. Other crops, such as soybeans or mung beans, taro, groundnuts or sesame, are not sufficiently considered by national policies or research. There-

and unsustainable food supply due to external dependencies and the global threat of constant genetic resources.

The project Cambiodiversity is intended, on the one hand, to analyse the current pre-eminent position of rice in Cambodian agricultural system and to as-



sess, on the other hand, the probability and conditions for a further diversification.

The aims of the project are:

- Assessment of Cambodia's biodiversity, by emphasising on the issue of the predominant position of rice within the country's agriculture.
- Promotion of the cooperation with other researchers and the establishment of North-South and South-South networks.
- Elaboration of recommendations aiming at improving and supporting Cambodia's agro-biodiversity.
- Giving local farmers, as well as more specifically women, more possibilities to express their interests and concerns and to have them considered within policy and agenda setting processes on agricultural diversification.
- Promotion of global biodiversity.



Programme:

17.30-18.15

OPENING BY

Prof. Dr. Gerhard Glatzel,

Department of Forest- and Soil Sciences, University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna

PROJECT PRESENTATION BY

Dr. Chuong Sophal,

Royal University of Agriculture, Cambodia Promoting biodiversity conservation in Cambodia (Phnom Penh/Cambodia, Vienna/Austria)

18.15-19.30

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION WITH...

Dr. Angela Meyer,

Board Director, Organisation for International Dialogue and Conflict Management

Prof. Dr. Rainer Haas,

Department of Economics and Social Sciences, University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna

Prof. Dr. Ralph Gretzmacher,

Department of Forest- and Soil Sciences, University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna

MODERATED BY

Prof. Dr. Gerhard Glatzel



fore, they only occupy a marginal place within the rice-based farming system, despite the nutritional and economic value they could have for the population.

This strong concentration on rice and the neglect of other crops give rise to several risks and problems, notably to a non-balanced nutrition, a non-secure

