Kingdom of Cambodia Nation Religion King

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries



Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023, Takeo Province

(July 2020)

Adress: Snoa Village, Sangkat Rokar Knong Krong Donkeo, Takeo Province

Phone: 032 931 238, Fax 032 931 156

Foreword

The Royal Government of Cambodia, under the wise and resolute leadership of Samdech Akka Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, has made great efforts to promote the implementation of the "Rectangular Strategy Phase III" and result remarkable of proud achievements for the past. In this sixth mandate, the Royal Government of Cambodia has launched the "Rectangular Strategy Phase 4", identifying agriculture as a priority sector, clearly defining that agriculture still plays an important role in supporting economic growth, ensuring equity, ensuring food security and promoting Rural economic development.

The vision of the Royal Government is to modernize Cambodia's agricultural sector to be more competitive, climate-resilient and sustainable, to increase the incomes of farming families, the prosperity and well-being of the Cambodian people through new approaches and scopes to transform the sector from the stage of development. In a prosperous way, that is, relying heavily on existing resources (land and other natural resources), it has reached a new stage focused on intensification, relying on the use of new technologies, smart agriculture, research and development Industrialization as well as increasing irrigation capacity, increasing productivity, diversifying potential crops and markets, as well as commercial animal husbandry and aquaculture.

In order to achieve the agricultural development goals in the sixth mandate of the Royal Government, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has defined a strategic policy direction: to promote in the agricultural sector with competitive products, quality, safety and nutrition, as well as increase efficiency of land management, forest and fishery resources in sustainabilities. To contribute for the implementation and achievement of policy direction, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has prepared a strategic plan for the development of the agricultural sector in 2019-2023 in accordance with the Rectangular Strategy, Phase 4, National Strategic Development Plan. 219-2023 Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development 2019-2023 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and other relevant documents, which are considered as an important strategic plan documents in determining and orienting for medium-term agricultural development.

The five-year of the Provincial Agricultural Development Strategic Plan has been developed in consultation with the Office under the auspices of the Advisory Department of Young Development, relevant departments, development partners, NGOs and private sector representatives. This five-year of the Provincial Agricultural Development Strategic Plan is a cluster of priority projects from the assessment, data collection and analysis, analysis of the situation and challenges of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to identify or address the problems with the solutions and to present for the priority needs of the people in the province for the local development process in the coming yearst to find for any supports from any donors.

The activities contained in the five-year Provincial Agricultural Development Strategic Plan (2019-2023) reflected for the support need that all projects can be implemented locally to address all of the most urgent and urgent priorities for all beneficiaries in the province when these projects are supported and implemented.

On behalf of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Takeo Province, I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and

Fisheries, Planning and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, ASPIRE Projects, Departments around the provinces, districts, cities, nationals and international organizations, Young Development companies, which has supported and cooperated in the preparation of the Provincial Agricultural Development Strategic Plan (2019-2023) has achieved good results. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the development partners who have worked hard to support any project activities for the agricultural development sector in the province, which has greatly improved the living standards of the farmers. All development actors and stakeholders, including government institutions, national and international organizations, community associations, donors, civil society, as well as the private sector, especially leaders, civil servants, all institutions, local authorities at all levels and all citizens, please provide further support and efforts to achieve the goals as defined in the five-year Provincial Agricultural Development Strategic Plan (2019-2023) of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Takeo Province.

Takeo, dated:, 2020
Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries dictor,

Contents

FOREWORD	2
LIST OF TABLE	5
INTRODUCTION	8
PART 1 ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES OF PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURE	9
1.1 GENERAL SITUATION	9
1.2 ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN AGRICULTURAL WORK	12
1.2.1 Rice production	12
1.2.2 Mixed crop production	14
1.2.3 Vegetable production	16
1.2.4 Agro-industrial crop production	18
1.2.5 Animal and veterinary production	21
1.2.6 Agricultural Extension	24
1.2.7 Agricultural Cooperative	25
1.2.8 Agricultural Machinery	27
1.2.9 Fisheries Administration Division	30
1.2.10 Sustainable management of forest and wild animal resources	32
1.2.11 Agricultural Legislation and Management of Agricultural Equipments	35
1.2.12 Planning and Accounting	37
A. Description	37
B. SWOT Analysis	37
C. List of statistics and accounting work	38
1.2.13 Administration and Human Resource Management	38
1.2.14 Cooperation with development partners	41
1.3 GENDER AND CHILD PROTECTION IN AGRICULTURE	41
1.3.1 Gender work in agriculture	41
1.3.2 Child protection in agriculture	42
1.3.3 Activities	43
1.4 CLIMATE CHANGE	43

1.4.1 Impact of disasters caused by climate change	43
1.4.2 Climate change adaptation activities	44
1.5 ADVANTAGES AND CHALLENGES	44
1.5.1 Favorable	44
1.5.2 Challenges	45
1.6 EVALUATION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS	46
PART II: PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN 2019	9-2023
	47
2.1 Introduction	47
2.2 VISION	48
2.3 MISSION	48
2.4 STRATEGIC GOALS	48
2.5 SUPPORT THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE'S STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	48
2.5.1 Program 1: Increase a productivity of agriculture crop diversifications and agri-busing	ness.48
2.5.2 Program 2: Promoting animal production and animal health	50
2.5.3 Program 3: Human Resource Management and Aquaculture Development	51
2.5.4 Program 4: Management and development of forest and wildlife resources	52
2.5.5 Program 5: Increase of Effectiveness of Support Services and Human Resource Development	53
2.6 Cross-sectoral issues	
2.6.1 Gender mainstreaming in agriculture	
2.6.2 Adaptation to Climate Change	
2.6.3 Cross-sectoral cooperation	
2.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
2.9 CONCLUSION	
ANNEX	62
ANNEX 1: TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES TO PREPARE PASDP 2019-2023	62
ANNEX 2: PROVINCIAL PLANNING WORKING GROUP	64
List of Table	
Table 1. Rice production in the province 2014-2018	13
Table 2 Seasonal rice production	14

Table 3. Mixed crop area of Takeo province (2014-2018)	15
Table 4. Provincial vegetable growing area (2014-2018)	17
Table 5. Cultivated area of Agro-industrial crops (2014-2018)	19
Table 6. Industrial crop yields (2014-2018)	20
Table 7. Animal production in Takeo province (2014-2018)	22
Table 8. Establishment of Agricultural Coorperative (2014-2018)	26
Table 9. Use of agricultural machinery (2014-2018)	29
Table 10. Statistics of Fisheries (2014-2018)	31
Table 11. Statistics of Forestry (2014-2018)	34
Table 12Table 12: Statistics of Agricultural Legislation (2014-2018)	36
Table 13. Revenue Collection (2014-2018)	38
Table 14. Number of officials of PDAFF (2014-2018)	40
Table 15. Damaged and Restored Areas	43
Table 16. Indicators of the sub-program 1 at the provincial level	49
Table 17. Indicators of Activities of Sub-Program 1	49
Table 18. Indicators of Sub-Program 2 (Provincial Level)	50
Table 19. Indicators of Activity of Sub-Program 2	50
Table 20Table 20: Indicators of sub-program 3	51
Table 21. Indicators of Activity of Sub-Program 3	51
Table 22. Indicators of Sub-Program 4	52
Table 23. Indicators of Activity of Sub-Program 4	53
Table 24. Indicators of Sub-Program 5	54
Table 25. Cluster Indicators of Sub-Program 5	54
Table 26. Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture	57
Table 27. Budget requirements for the implementation of PASDP 2019-2023	59
Table 28. Estimation of Total Resources Available for Implementing PASDP	59
List of Graph Graph 1. Rainfall in the province from 2015-2019	11
Graph 2. Evolution of river level	11
Graph 3. Development of rice cultivation area	
Graph 4. Development of mixed crop area (3 types)	
Graph 5. Development of mixed crop area (4 types)	
Graph 7. Cultivated areas for agro-indistrial crops	20
Trovincial right district desired control of the co	

Graph 9. Evolution of cow, buffalo and pig prodcution	22
Graph 10. Evolution of agricultural machinery	
Graph 11. Evolution of fisheries productivity	
Graph 12. Evolution of community forest area	
Graph 13.Evolution of income collection	38
Graph 14. No. of PDAFF staff	
Granh 15. Rice field area damaged by natural disasters & rehabilitated areas	

Introduction

Takeo province is located in the southwestern part of Kingdom of Cambodia, 87km away from Phnom Penh on National Road 3 and 77 km along National Road 2. it is bordered to the east, by Vietnam, to the west of Kampong Speu Province, to the north Kandal province and to the south Takeo province. Takeo province is divided into 1 city and 9 districts with 3 Sangkats and 97 communes and 1,119 villages with a total natural area of 3,680.15 km2, 264,000 hectares have potential for agricultural production. 180,000 hectares of rainy season rice, 80,000 hectares of dry season rice and 4,000 hectares of farmland, in addition to residential land, forest, lake, river, canal and construction. The total population is 1,026,201, equivalent to 221,736 families, 527,689 females, the population density of 279 people per km2. Meanwhile, about 55.4% of the income of the people in Takeo province, that's from agriculture, farming, fishing and animal husbandry, which are the main sources of livelihood.

Takeo Provincial Agricultural Sector Strategic Development Plan (2019-2023) is based on the Royal Government's Rectangular Strategy Phase IV of the Agricultural Development Strategy (2019-2023) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Rural Development Strategic Plan (2014-2018). Takeo's three-year rolling investment plan and other documents, especially based on the province's potential and the challenges that have arisen in the past implementation of the action plan. Takeo Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development (2019-2023) is designed to orient the framework to be implemented over the next five years in agricultural development to contribute to poverty reduction and improve the living standards of farmers. The Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development will be used for the preparation of the three-year investment program, the Budget Strategic Plan (BSP) and the Program Budget (PB).

The Strategic Development Plan (2019-2023) was prepared by officials from the provincial specialized offices of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, agricultural offices, municipalities and districts, authorities at all levels and development partners to define the program results, strengths, Opportunity, threats and strategies to be implemented based on the needs of rural farmers and the Royal Government's in-depth agricultural reform program.

The Provincial Agricultural sector Strategic Development Plan identifies the vision, goals, objectives, specific indicators and strategic actions to be taken as a basis for decision-making in the use of human resources, budget, Transportation, materials and any potential materials for introduction on appropriate agricultural techniques to farmers. (Planting, animal husbandry, marketing, product and processing) Institutional strengthening for suporting service optimization, and human resource development.

Takeo Agricultural Strategic Development Plan is divided into 2 parts:

- Part 1: Describe the achievements for the past 5 years (2014-2018) obtained from the efforts of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, farmers and the contribution of support from state institutions, relevant departments, authorities at all levels, private sectors and all development partners in the province. This section also shows the development trends of agricultural sub-sectors in each year from 2014-2018, especially highlighting on the strengths, challenges, opportunities and threats in the implementation of last action plans. It is importants to define the strategy and actions to be taken in the future.
- Part 2: Indicate the framework to be implemented based on the reform program of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on agriculture and based on the remaining issues that have not been resolved and will continue to be addressed. This section also describes the Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023, Takeo Province

vision, mission, strategy and activities to be implemented by all relevant specialized officers in the

- 1. Sub-program 1: Increasing productivity, diversifying agricultural crops and expanding agribusiness,
- 2. Sub-program 2: Improving animal production and animal health.
- 3. Sub-program 3: Expand the management and development of sustainable fisheries resources,
- 4. Sub-program 4: Expand the management and development of sustainable forest and wildlife resources,
- 5. Sub-program 5: Increase the efficiency of institutional management, support services and human resource development, Gender mainstreaming in agriculture, integration of agricultural techniques, adaptation to climate change and budget estimates for each year from 2019-2023,

In addition to the information described above, the Provincial Agricultural Sector Strategic Development Plan (2019-2023) Also attached the details of all agricultural sub-sectors specified in the appendix.

Part 1 Achievements and Challenges of Provincial Agriculture

1.1 General situation

Agricultural development is one of the important tasks defined out of the Royal Government's Rectangular Strategic Policy. The fourth phase focuses on:

- 1. Agricultural promotion and rural development
- 2. Natural resource management and sustainable.
- 3. Strengthening urban management.
- 4. Ensuring environmental sustainability and preparing for climate change.

The fourth phase of the rectangle is the basic framework for the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, as well as the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to develop in this area for the next five years. In order to reduce poverty in rural communities to achieve food security and promote national economic growth. Of all the people living in the province, about 75% depend on agriculture, including the cultivation of rice, mix crops, agro-industry, animal husbandry, fisheries and non-timber forest products. About 55.4% of the total revenue earned by the sector each year, which has helped reduce poverty in the province. Agricultural development in Takeo province over the last 5 years (2014-2018) has made significant progress, which can meet the needs of the province and export outside the province and also some neighboring countries. In addition, private companies are actively involved in the agro-industrial investment process because there are international rice mills, which is the key to help the agricultural sector in the province to grow to another level and improve the lives of the people in the province. For dry season rice, there are sufficient water source, fertile soil, flooded for 2-3 months to 6 months, suitable for 9 districts and 1 city.

Farmers prefer to use early rice (IR), non-seasonal rice varieties from mid-October to April, with an average yield of 4.8 tons / hectare on the planned 80,000 hectares, but some areas can be harvested twice in one season, that's beyond the plan. In particular, for rainy season rice has the potential for luxury rice (fragrant rice) for export, which can be grown to cover all districts throughout the province. In the highlands area, farmers prefer to use early, medium and heavy rice varieties with a planned area of 180,000 hectares, but in some places can be applied twice a season, resulting in higher yields (An average of 3.35 tons / hectare).

Dry season and wet season rice production are good because the Takeo province has the potential of large irrigation system. Takeo province has Takeo river connected to Tonle Bassac and 272 main canals, 454 sub-canals, 121 reservoirs that guarantee irrigation Completely in the dry season and apply early season rice and save a large amount of wet season rice. Livestock productions are also improving year by year, although cattle and buffalo statistics have declined slightly due to the development of mechanization at the local level, the rate of morbidity and mortality of all species has decreased significantly. Note that in each village we have 1-2 village animal health agents to serve animal health and techniques to farmers. In addition, we have artificial breeding of cows at the provincial level and pig breeding at the district and local (village) levels, as well as forage programs that provide high protein to livestock. The ability to manage agricultural, equipment and the provision of agricultural services by professional officers are also improved and worked closely to the farmers. Farmers' understanding of planting techniques, animal husbandry, seed selection, land management and the use of all kinds of agricultural equipments are also evolving.

Although the current agricultural development is improving of the province, we still see that the results do not meet the needs of the people who need to be further developed. Yields of all crops remain low due to natural conditions, natural disasters (floods, droughts) often occur, farmers still practice traditional crops and animal husbandry (using traditional, old crop varieties, low yields and traditional breeds are small, slow growing, etc.) Agricultural technical services support are still low, and prices of agricultural products fluctuate erratically and there is no clear market.

Climate and soil

Takeo province is divided into rainy season and dry season, the total annual rainfall varies from about 1592 mm in 2018 and 1,401 mm in 2019. The rainy season generally starts from May to October. During this period, farmers are generally very busy growing crops. In the rainy season, there is always a dry season, which usually occurs every 2-3 weeks in June or July and sometimes in August. The heaviest rainfall is in June and July. The dry season starts from November to April. The heaviest rainfall is in November. During this season, a large amount of agricultural land is left vacant, except in areas for irrigation. Rainfall plays an important role in the growth of all types of crops, increasing the yield of crops. Rainfall in Cambodia is closely related to the monsoon, the wind blowing from the southwest to the northeast, from May to October with the wind bringing rain.

Rainfall

The development of the agricultural sector is still based on the rainy season because the irrigation development system is still low, which requires further development and rehabilitation. The graph 1 of rainfall in 2014-2018, it shows that in 2018, the maximum rainfall will be up to 1,592 mm, which is conducived to the growth of all kinds of crops. Rainfall is only 1,020 mm, which adversely affects all crops and animals. In addition, the Department of Agriculture observed some negative factors, such as: Rainfall distribution is not equal in all cities - districts, rainfall is less at the beginning of the season and more in the middle and end of the season, which affects the speed of planting and yield at all kinds of crops.