

# **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)

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

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

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 dicator,

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## 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 km<sup>2</sup>, 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 km<sup>2</sup>. 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 supporting 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 important 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.

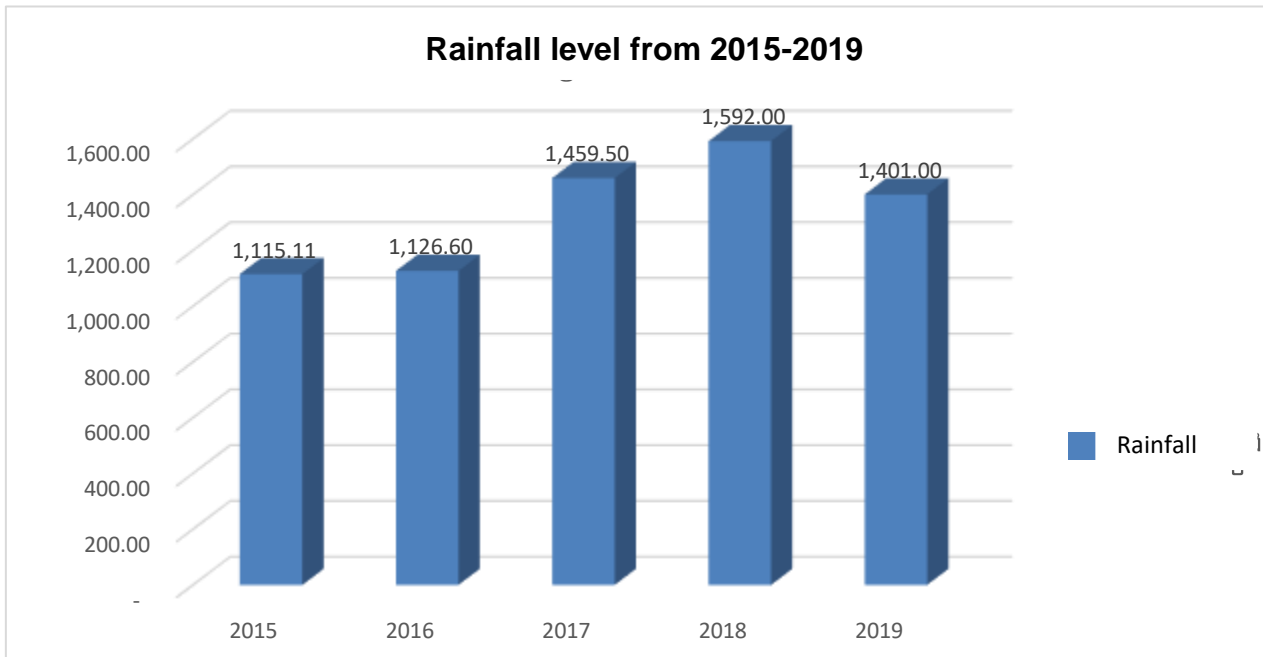
Although the current agricultural development is improving of the province, we still see that the results do not meet the needs of the people who need to be further developed. Yields of all crops remain low due to natural conditions, natural disasters (floods, droughts) often occur, farmers still practice 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**

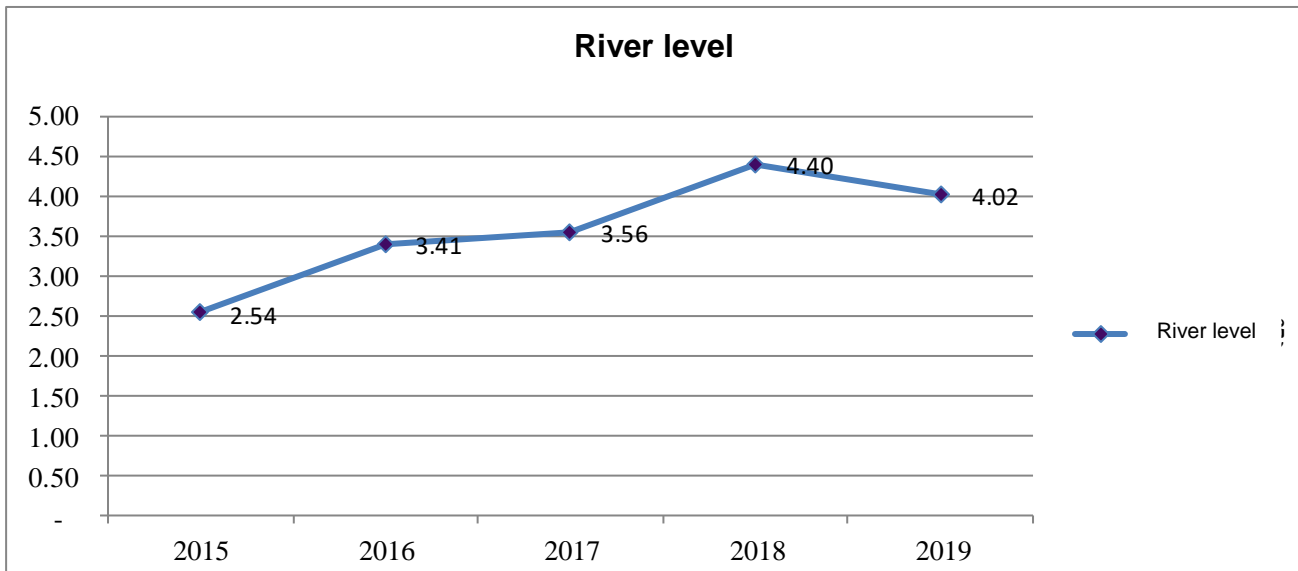
The development of the agricultural sector is still based on the rainy season because the irrigation development system is still low, which requires further development and rehabilitation. The graph 1 of rainfall in 2014-2018, it shows that in 2018, the maximum rainfall will be up to 1,592 mm, which is conducive 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.



Graph 1. Rainfall in the province from 2015-2019

### River Level

The river regime is an important resource for agricultural development in the provinces, especially in the low-lying cities and districts affected by the Mekong River floods in every years, bringing sediment and other fertile soils when it recedes. Instead, leave fertile land, it's for the cultivation of all kinds of crops, especially the cultivation of rain-fed rice, irrigated rice and all kinds of mixed crops, such as rice, corn, beans, all kinds of vegetables, etc. In addition to the importance mentioned above, the river regime also contributes to the destruction of various pests that often invade all kinds of crops and animals such as rats, pests and diseases.



Graph 2. Evolution of river level

## Topography

Based on the topography, Takeo province is divided into a total of 3,680.15 km<sup>2</sup> of natural land, including 264,000 hectares with potential for agricultural production, which is divided into 180,000 hectares of rainy season rice. 80,000 hectares of dry season rice and 4,000 hectares of plantations, in addition to residential land, forests, lakes, rivers, canals and constructions. All of the above types of land are suitable for growing rice, mixed crops and all kinds of agro-industrial crops and animal husbandry.

## 1.2 Achievements and Challenges in Agricultural Work

### 1.2.1 Rice production

#### A. Description

For Agricultural work on both season as rainy season and dry season, despite some obstacles such as drought, floods, harassment by other pests such as pests, fungal diseases, bacteria and some diseases. Rice production has a good results to align with the goals of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries's plan.

#### B. SWOT Analysis

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large and fertile cultivated area for production</li> <li>- Seed production communities in all districts</li> <li>- There is a variety of market demand</li> <li>- Rice is the main food of the people</li> <li>- Rice is a type of household economic income.</li> <li>- Use machinery to reduce costs and produce for the season</li> <li>- The amount of rice fulfill the need in the province and there was surplus to sell to foreign markets</li> <li>- There are technicians from provincial to district level to provide service to local area</li> <li>- Can be produced 2-3 times a year</li> <li>- Farmers are aware of new agricultural techniques that are resistant to climate change (Department trained and share technical documents on rice)</li> <li>- Farmers get more knowledge to select pure varieties, get high yields, establish communities and business groups in contract farming, have the power to negotiate market prices with the support and recognition of the department.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opportunity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from the Royal Government, development partners and other relevents</li> <li>- Government does not levy tax</li> <li>- Overseas rice market</li> <li>- Involvement of private sector investors</li> <li>- Imports of agricultural machinery and equipment to the state are not taxed, except for spare parts.</li> <li>- Supply of various types of agricultural equipment available for sale at the local level</li> <li>- Potential rice market in the province / nationwide</li> <li>- The Royal Government has a strategy and policy to promote rice</li> <li>- The Royal Government encourages farming Contracts for rice and paddy between private companies and Agriculture Cooperative located next to neighboring countries, which easy for their business.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers's Knowledget are still limited</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate change (decreased rainfall,</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not enough water in both rainy and dry seasons</li> <li>- High production cost</li> <li>- Farmers still use traditional varieties</li> <li>- National budget is still limited to support seed production in stations and communities</li> <li>- Most of the soils are of poor soil type.</li> <li>- No Farming Contract</li> <li>- Lack of manpower</li> <li>- Some farmers have little understanding of modern agricultural techniques</li> <li>- Local farmers still depend on rainfall for rice production</li> <li>- Irrigation system is not enough</li> <li>- Farmers have less land for Agri-business</li> <li>- The budget for supporting to farmers is limited, which does not yet meet the needs of farmers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>extreme heat, drought, flood)</li> <li>- Rural Development Bank (RDB) funding does not reach farmers</li> <li>- Lack of investment (borrowing capital from high interest from banks)</li> <li>- Rice prices are not stable (fluctuate depending on traders)</li> <li>- Insufficient irrigation system as required</li> <li>- Frequent outbreaks of disease and pests and new species</li> <li>- High Production costs</li> <li>- Lack of manpower in rice production</li> <li>- Some rice fields are sold to traders for development</li> <li>- Rice production area diverted to serve industry and construction</li> <li>- Lack of labor in rice production due to migration and factory work.</li> </ul>
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## C. Rice Statistics Table

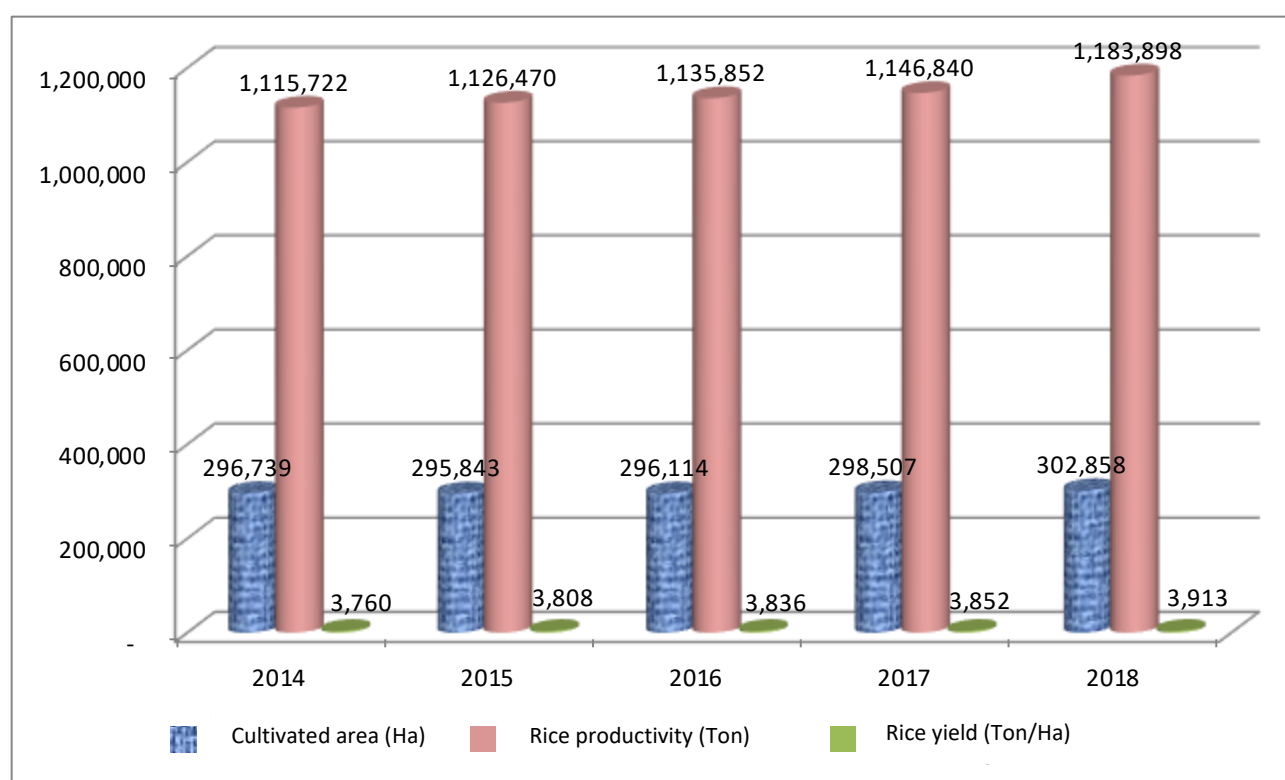
**Table 1. Rice production in the province 2014-2018**

Descriptions	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change % (2014-2018)
Cultivated area (hectares)	296,739	295,843	296,114	298,507	302,858	2.06%
Harvested area (hectares)	296,739	295,843	296,101	297,879	302,546	1.59%
Annual rice yield (ton / ha)	3,760	3,808	3,836	3,852	3,913	4.06%
Yield of rice (tons)	1,115,722	1,126,470	1,135,852	1,146,840	1,183,898	6.11%
Rice surplus (tons)	484,449	487,898	490,642	494,999	513,888	6.07%
Rice surplus (tons)	756,952	762,341	766,628	773,436	802,950	6.07%

The table above showed in 2014, the total area of rice cultivation was only 296,739 hectares and increased to 302,858 hectares in 2018 with a growth rate of approximately 2.06%. Over the past five years, the area of rice harvest has increased by an average of 0.49% and the yield has achieved irregular growth with a growth rate of 4.06% in each year. In particular, the total rice yield has grown by about 6.11% in the past 5 years.

Based on the above results, we can assess from year to year, rice production has increased steadily in terms of cultivated area and yield. This achievement showed the effectiveness of supporting from the Ministry. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, authorities at all levels and development projects such as the PADEE project and commune or district investment plan, all of farmers got more knowledgeable about new technologies such as the use of high-yielding seeds. Pests Management through study visits, training, live demonstrations, distribution of agricultural technical bulletins and broadcasts on provincial radio.

### Cultivated area of rice production 2014-2018



Graph 3. Development of rice cultivation area

**Table 2. Seasonal rice production**

Description	Harvest area (Ha)	Rice yield (Ton/ Ha)	Rice production (Ton)	Change (%) 2014-2019
Early rainy season (no irrigation)	70,018	3,505	245,441	70%
Early rainy season (with irrigation)	30,007	3,505	105,189	30%
Mid-rainy season (no irrigation)	68,514	3,253	222,865	75%
Mid-rainy season (with irrigation)	22,838	3,253	74,288	25%
Dry season rice	102,903	4,897	503,885	100%

According to the table above, the area under rainy season rice without irrigation can be drought-prone, about 70,018 ha, equivalent to 70% of the total area on the early rainy season (with and without irrigation) is equal to 100 025 ha. The area of mid-rainy season with and without irrigation is 91,352 ha, of which 75% is irrigated.

#### 1.2.2 Mixed crop production

##### A. Descriptions

Takeo province is the one with a topography other than rice, which has the potential to grow some mixed crops and fruits such as cassava, sweet potatoe, corn, beans, peanuts, all kinds of vegetables, sugarcane, sesame, mango, jackfruit, banana and watermelon that all farmers grow according to the season with both family's income and commercial, where farmers derive a large portion of their income after rice for family livelihoods and food



additional. The area also change from year to year according to the trend of price and product market.

## B. SWOT Analysis

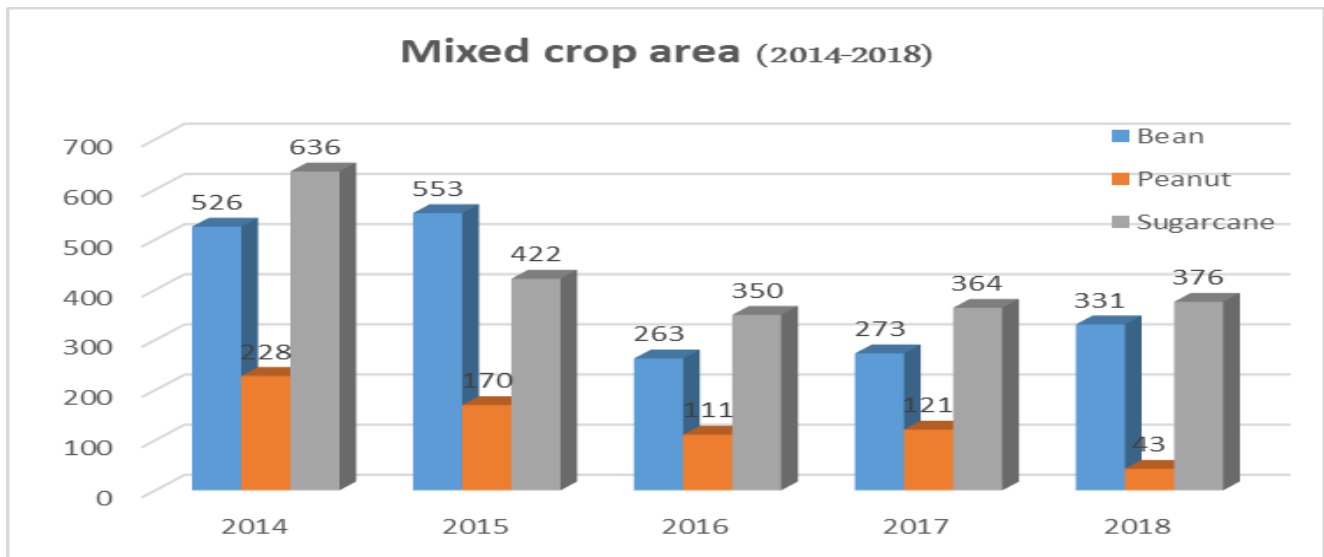
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is farmland can diversify agriculture</li> <li>- There is training in cultivation techniques and marketing from relevant professional officers.</li> <li>- Fully the participation of farmers</li> <li>- Strongly support from other departments</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opportunity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Royal Government Rectangular Strategy Policy</li> <li>- Fit to market demand</li> <li>- Focus on quality and farming contract</li> <li>- There are professional officers in each office</li> <li>- Collaboration with NGOs and development partners.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of water source, and lack of irrigation system</li> <li>- Farmers rarely accept new farming techniques</li> <li>- Harassment from various harmful factors and natural disasters</li> <li>- Suffering from climate change</li> <li>- Product prices fluctuated</li> <li>- High production costs</li> <li>- The group of farmers has not yet guaranteed the quantity and quality.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decreased yield</li> <li>- Agriculture growth is still limited</li> <li>- There is competition from outside</li> <li>- Migration and loss of labor for agri-business</li> <li>- Imported from neighboring countries</li> <li>- Lack of Farming Contract</li> </ul>

## C. Mixed Crop Statistics Table in Takeo Province

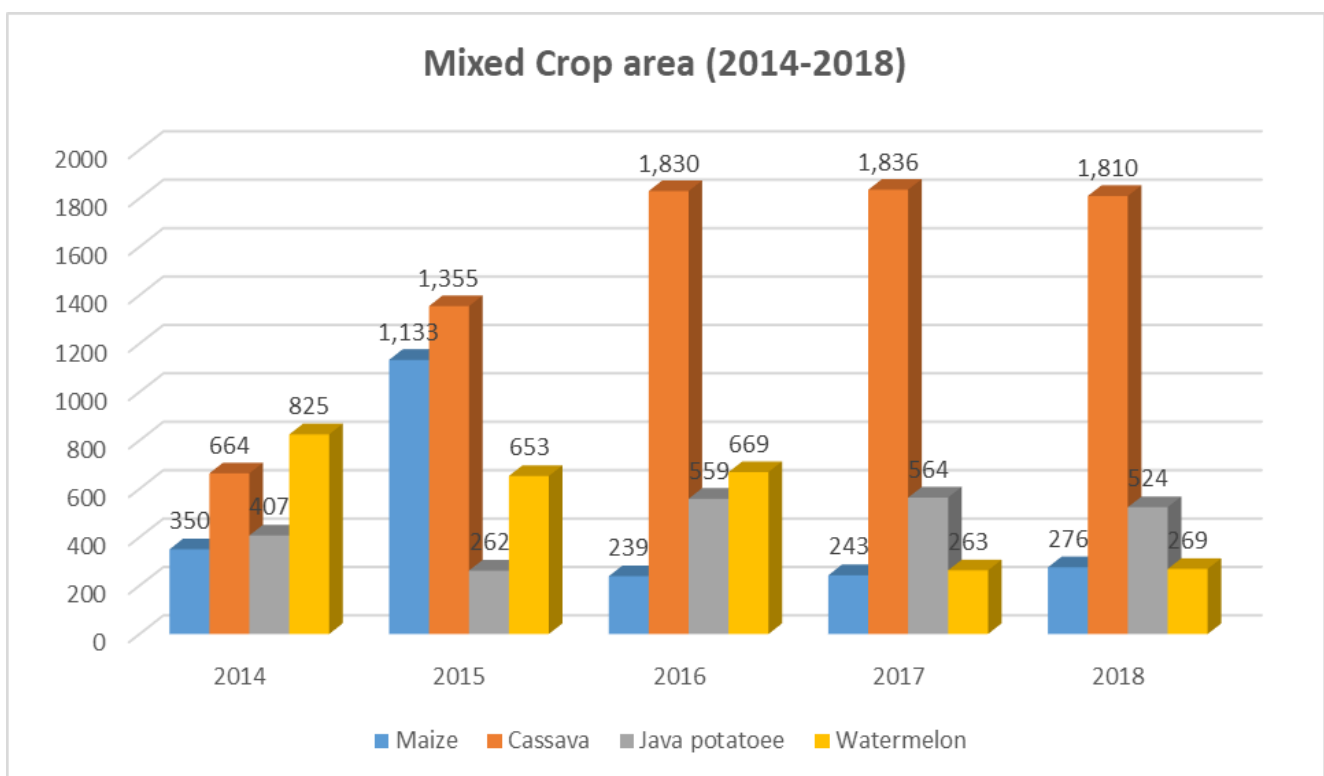
**Table 3. Mixed crop area of Takeo province (2014-2018)**

Description	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change (%) 2014-2018
Maize	Ha	350	1,133	239	243	276	-21.14%
Cassava	Ha	664	1,355	1,830	1,836	1,810	172.59%
Java potatoee	Ha	407	262	559	564	524	28.74%
Bean	Ha	526	553	263	273	331	-37.07%
Peanut	Ha	228	170	111	121	43	-81.14%
Watermelon	Ha	825	653	669	263	269	-67.39%
Sugarcane	Ha	636	422	350	364	376	-40.88%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,610</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>3,629</b>	

The table above shows in the past 5 years, the area under mixed crops such as maize decreased by 21.14%, cassava increased by 172.59%, and Java potatoe increased by approximately 28.74%, soybeans decreased by 37.07%, peanuts decreased by 81.14%, watermelon decreased by 67.39% and sugarcane decreased by 40.88%. Such volatility is caused by various factors such as Product prices fluctuated, Lack human labor due to migration, pests and climate change.



Graph 4. Development of mixed crop area (3 types)



Graph 5. Development of mixed crop area (4 types)

### 1.2.3 Vegetable production

#### A. Description

For vegetables growing in Takeo province, such as beans, cucumbers, cabbage, kale, beetroot, radish, watermelon, pumpkin, watermelon, tomatoes, etc. In general, farmers usually grow according to the geographical conditions, the cultivated area changes from year to year and according to climate change. However, Takeo province has a potential land for growing various vegetables for family consumption and businesses, with a total area of 3,938 ha in 2014, and the year of farmers planted (Most vegetables) in 5 years (2014-2018).



## B. SWOT Analysis

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vegetable cultivation is potentially</li> <li>- Farmers receive technology from the Department of Agriculture and development partners</li> <li>- Strongly support from the Royal Government and related departments</li> <li>- Officers are skilled, competent and willing.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opportunity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fully completed with the market needs</li> <li>- Product quantity is quality</li> <li>- Leading to contract farming</li> <li>- There is competition</li> <li>- Farmers get extra income.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of labor for agricultural work</li> <li>- Lack of irrigation water source in dry season</li> <li>- Farmers have the same planting according to the season, no clear cropping calendar</li> <li>- Lack of market networking study</li> <li>- Vegetable products are low quality</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Damage from many harmful factors such as diseases and pests.</li> <li>- Low Market demand for imported vegetables from neighboring countries</li> <li>- Low agricultural production price</li> <li>- Climate change.</li> </ul>

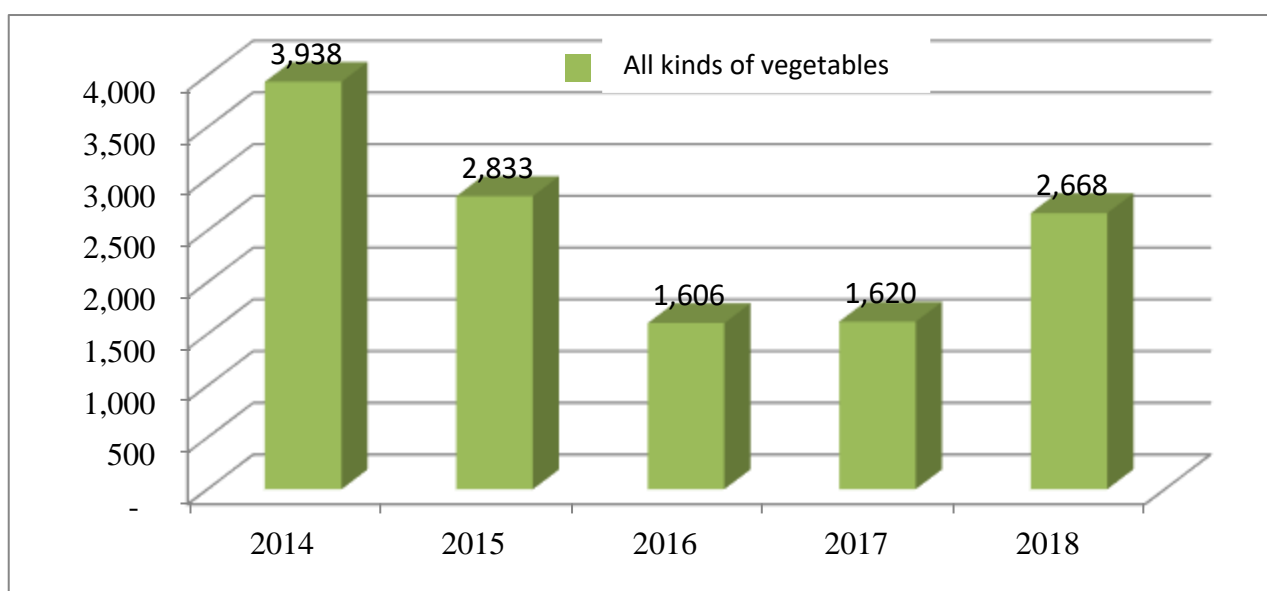
## C. Vegetable Crop Statistics Table

**Table 4. Provincial vegetable growing area (2014-2018)**

Descriptions	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change (%) 2014-2018
All kinds of vegetables	Ha	3,938	2,833	1,606	1,620	2,668	-32.24%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,938</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>2,668</b>	

The table shows in 2014, all kinds of vegetable crops were planted on 3,938 hectares and decreased to 2,833 hectares in 2015 and 1,606 hectares in 2016. However, in 2017, the cultivation of all vegetables increased more than in 2016, which reached 1,620 hectares, and in 2018, the cultivation of vegetables increased to 2,668 hectares, this change is due to various factors according to the year such as Insects, weather, market prices, etc. Through crop evolution over the past five years (2014-2018), we have observed that vegetable cultivation tends to decrease and increase with each passing year, however, the Department will commit to promote Growing vegetables at around 3% per year by increasing the dissemination of farmer-to-farmer consultation workshop, technical training and demonstrations.

**Area for vegetable cultivation in 2014-2018**



*Graph 6. Development of vegetable crops*

### 1.2.4 Agro-industrial crop production

#### A. Description

Takeo is a province located in the lowlands area which is favorable for rice, especially dry rice, but the geographical tuation is not conducive to industrial crops. Since 2014, the area under cultivation (corn, cassava and sugarcane) is 1,624 hectares, such as Maize yields an average of 2,290 tons / ha, cassava 9 tons / ha and sugarcane 62 tons / ha, but by 2018 the cultivated area has increased to 2,462 ha, an increase of 838 Hectares, such as Maize yields 2,660 tons / hectare, cassava 15 tons / hectare and sugarcane 70 tons / hectare.

#### B. SWOT Analysis

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a policy to promote agro-industrial</li> <li>- Large cultivated area and mostly suitable for industrial crops.</li> <li>- Domestic production processes are increased</li> <li>- Have national safety standards</li> <li>- Reducing of subsidiary corp products and industrial crops from neighboring countries</li> <li>- Have modern cultivation techniques</li> <li>- There is a location to establish a food processing factory from agricultural products.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opportunity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Attract investment companies</li> <li>- The Royal Government of Cambodia allowed all companies / the private sector to sign agricultural contract farming with farmers for sale to other countries thought the business.</li> <li>- Provide job opportunities and income to the people</li> <li>- Sub-Decree No. 36 on Contract farming on Agricultural Production and the Royal Government's Support on Promoting Contract Agricultural Production</li> <li>- There is technical research through information technology systems.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The quality of agricultural products is still limited</li> <li>- High processing costs of agricultural products</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Market prices fluctuate, forcing some farmers to switch to other crops</li> <li>- Crop damage due to irregular climate</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of human resources and budget to support</li> <li>- Electricity prices are still limited compared to neighboring countries</li> <li>- Lack of agricultural processing plant</li> <li>- Lack of Human resources and budget</li> <li>- The contract farming on agricultural production has not yet been implemented for all industrial products.</li> <li>- Low profit due to high production costs</li> <li>- Lack of issuance of non-sanitary phytosanitary certificates.</li> </ul>	<p>change, such as floods, hurricanes, droughts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Infiltration of processed products from neighboring countries leads to a decline in domestic processing</li> <li>- Insufficient irrigation system</li> </ul>
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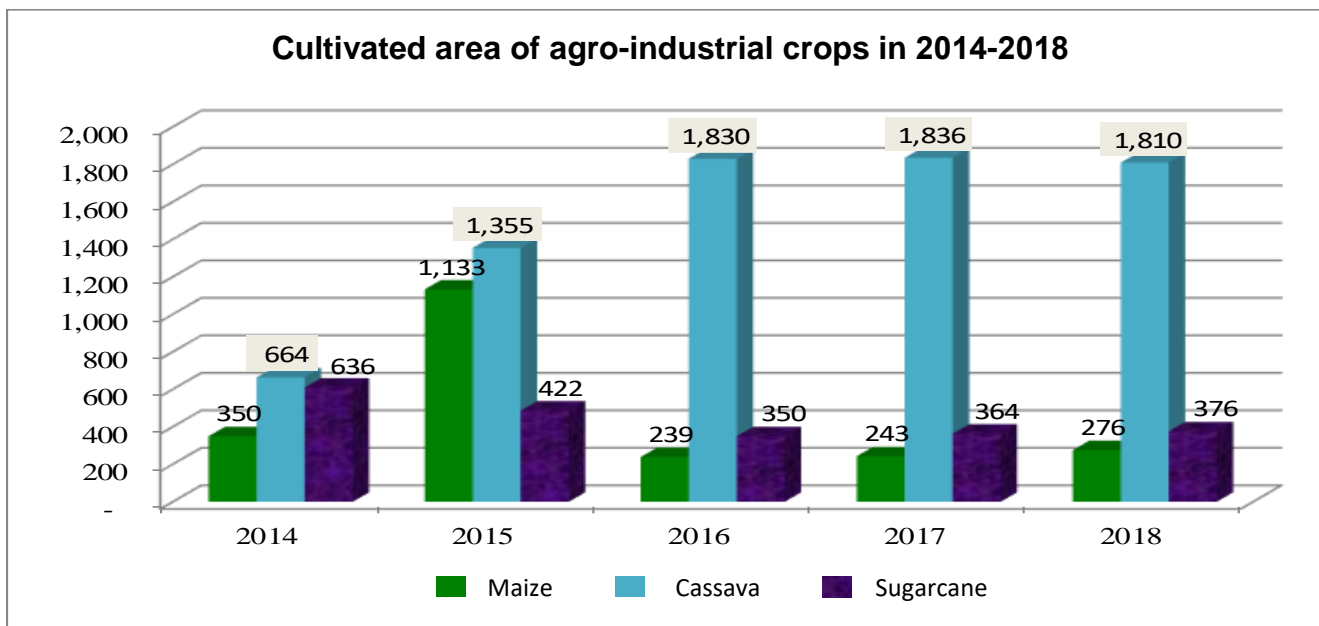
### C. Agro-industrial crop statistics table

**Table 5. Cultivated area of Agro-industrial crops (2014-2018)**

Description	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change (%) 2014-2018
Maize	Ha	350	1,133	239	243	276	-21.14%
Cassava	Ha	664	1,355	1,830	1,836	1,810	172.59%
Sugarcane	Ha	636	422	350	364	376	-40.88%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,650</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>Total</b>

The table above shows that the cultivated area change<sup>≈</sup> from year to year depending on climate change in each year. In fact,

- The area under maize production in 2014 it was about 350 hectares, in 2015 it was about 1,133 hectares, in 2016 it was about 139 hectares, in 2017 it was about 243 hectares and in 2018 it was about 276 hectares.
- The area under cassava production in 2014 was 664 hectares, in 2015 it was 1,355 hectares, in 2016 it was 1,830 hectares, in 2017 it was 1,836 hectares and in 2018 it was 1,810 hectares.
- The area under sugarcane cultivation in 2014 it was 636 hectares, in 2015 it was 422 hectares, in 2016 it was 350 hectares, in 2017 it was 364 hectares and in 2018 it was 376 hectares.

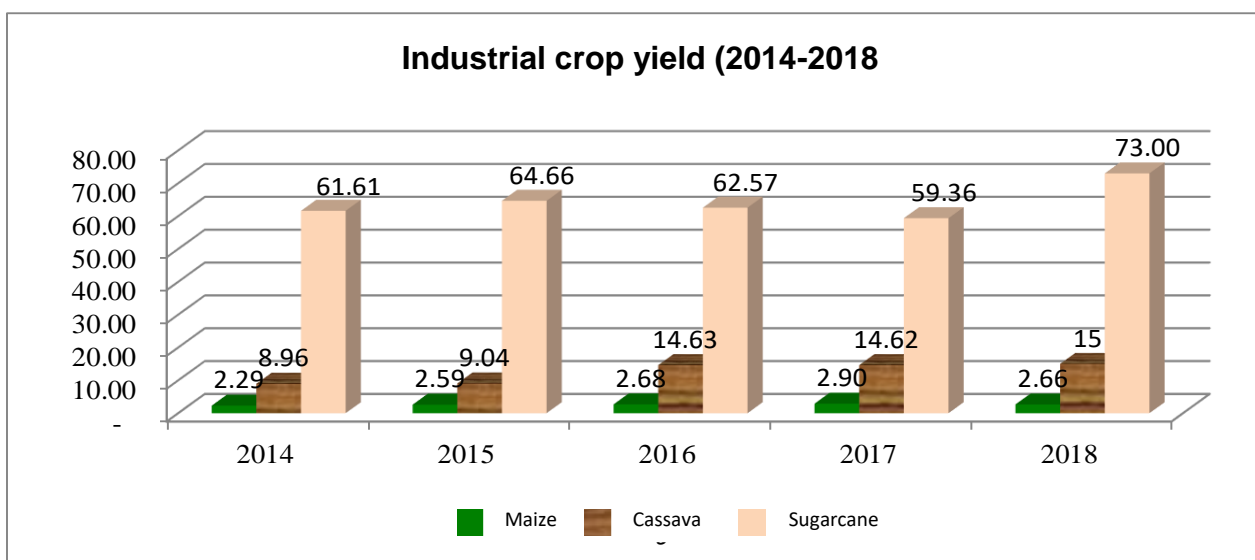


Graph 7. Cultivated areas for agro-industrial crops

**Table 6. Industrial crop yields (2014-2018)**

Description	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change (%) 2014-2018
Maize	Ton/Ha	2.29	2.59	2.68	2.90	2,66	16.15%
Cassava	Ton/Ha	8.96	9.04	14.63	14.62	15	67.41%
Sugarcane	Ton/Ha	61.61	64.69	62.57	59.36	73	18.48%
<b>Total</b>		<b>72.86</b>	<b>76.32</b>	<b>79.88</b>	<b>76.88</b>	<b>90.66</b>	

The Industrial crop yield showed in each of the years above changed from year to year due to various factors such as weather, pests and seasonal diseases, which make the change rate from year (2014 to 2018) increase of 16.15% for Maize, 67.41% for cassava and 67.41% for sugarcane.



Graph 8. Industrial crop yield

## 1.2.5 Animal and veterinary production

### A. Descriptions

In general, the livestock production of all farmers in Takeo province is mostly raised by families such as raising cattle, buffaloes, pigs, other birds, with some small and medium-sized farms, and also the farms are operating such as 6 cattle farms, 60 pig farms, 58 chicken farms, and 172 duck farms. Major animal production includes raising cattle, pigs and chickens.

In the last five years, significant developments have been ensured for domestic supply, and some animals have been exported outside the province.

### B. SWOT Analysis

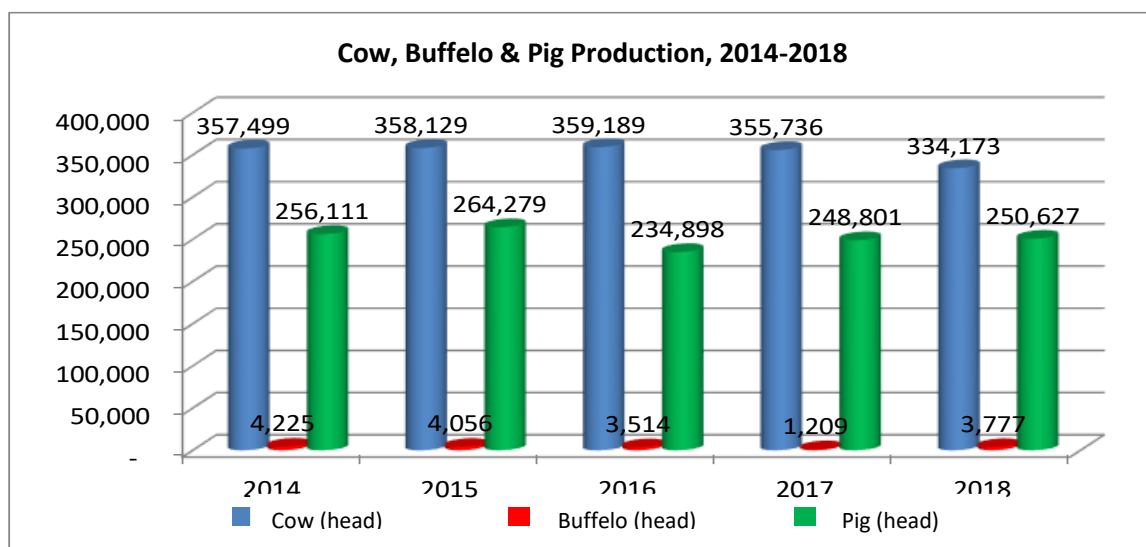
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a change of mindset on animal raising from family to commercial animal husbandry.</li> <li>- There are provincial workers to local technicians (Village Animal Health Agency)</li> <li>- Animal products can supply local and outside-provincial demand</li> <li>- Good cooperation from relevant institutions in animal husbandry, treatment and prevention of animal diseases</li> <li>- A large number of farmers have gained knowledge on new techniques in animal husbandry.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opportunity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are laws on animal health and animal production and legal documents.</li> <li>- Encouragement from the Royal Government in animal husbandry (no tax on animal husbandry)</li> <li>- Supported by General Department of Animal Health and Animal Production, Department of Agriculture, National and International Organizations</li> <li>- Investing from private partner in animal production</li> <li>- There is a good market demand.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High animal production costs (animal feed, breeds, raw materials for animal feed, livestock, medicine, electricity, shipping costs ...)</li> <li>- Animal breeding development is limited (chickens, pigs and cows)</li> <li>- Loss of common pastures in animal husbandry</li> <li>- Forage crop varieties provided to farmers are still limited</li> <li>- No laboratory, veterinary examination and treatment facility</li> <li>- Village veterinary agents do not fully respect their professional practice</li> <li>- Insufficient vaccination Vaccines are expensive (foot).</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate change (extreme heat, animals died)</li> <li>- Infectious diseases remain affected in animal production</li> <li>- Animals market Prices are not stable (below production cost)</li> <li>- Quality of storage and delivery of vaccines</li> <li>- Increasing the number of small, medium and large-scale animal husbandry will affect the environment.</li> </ul>

## C. Table of animal production statistics in Takeo province

**Table 7. Animal production in Takeo province (2014-2018)**

Animal/Poultry	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change (%) 2014-2018
Cow (head)	357,499	358,129	359,189	355,736	334,173	-6.52%
Buffalo (head)	4,225	4,056	3,514	1,209	3,777	-10.60%
Pig (head)	256,111	264,279	234,898	248,801	250,627	-2.14%
Chicken/duck	2,235,084	2,246,418	2,346,801	2,396,019	3,499,613	56.57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,852,919</b>	<b>2,872,882</b>	<b>6,149,826</b>	<b>5,854,684</b>	<b>4,088,190</b>	

Cattle Production in the last five years (2014-2018) has changed significantly. In fact, in 2014, there were about 357,499 cows, about 4,225 buffaloes. in 2015 there were about 358,129 cows, about 4,056 buffaloes. in 2016, there were about 359,189 cows, about 3,514 buffaloes. in 2017, there were about 355,736 cows, about 1,209 buffaloes and in 2018 there were about 334,173 cows and about 3,777 buffaloes. The change is due to various factors such as some farmers change their habits by using mechanics as a traction force instead of using manpower to supply meat in the market. For Pigs, chickens and ducks also change due to fluctuating market prices and disease.



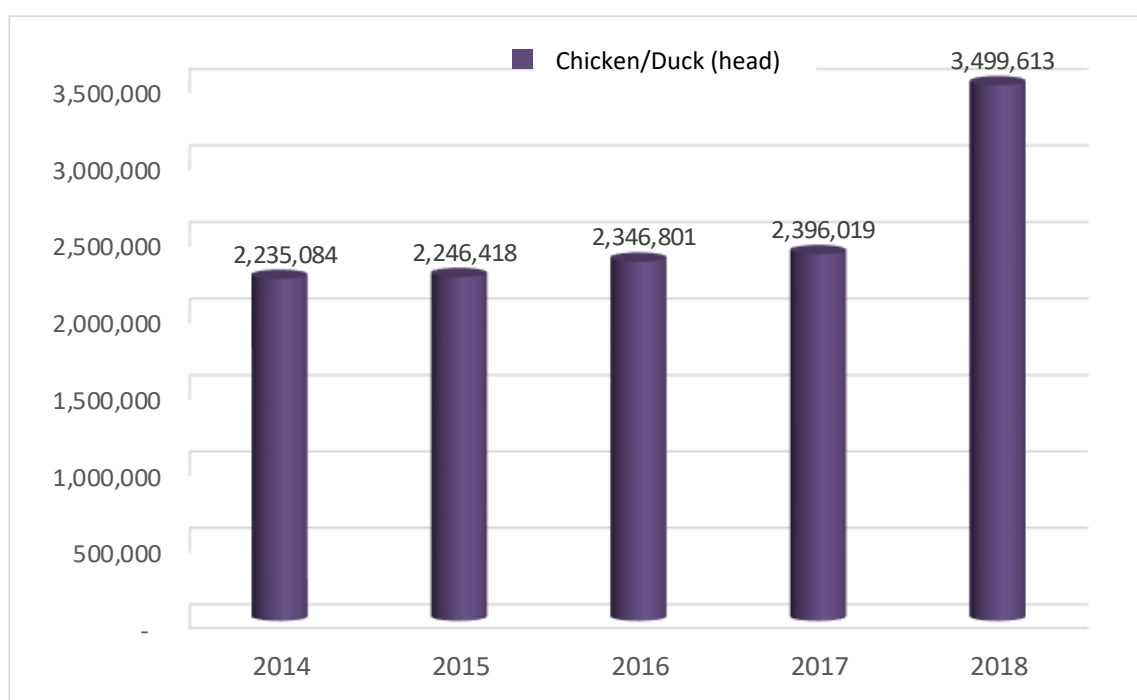
*Graph 9. Evolution of cow, buffalo and pig production*

Graph 9 shows that cattle breeding from 2014 to 2018 has growth in rate of -1.64%, changed from 357,499 head (2014) to 334,173 head (2018). The buffalo also has growth in rate of 32.36%, from 4,225 head in 2014 to 3,777 head in 2018. This change for cattle production is due to the decrease in traction because farmers have abandoned plowing with cattle to use mechanization, lack of labor, migration, lack of water sources and pastures for raising Cattle.

Pig production has declined in the last five years, with declining by -0.32% from 256,111 head in 2014 to 250,627 head in 2018. The decline was due to fluctuation market prices and disease-related factors.

Family poultry rearing in 5 years (2014 to 2018) has increased by 13.28%, increased from 2,235,084 in 2014 to 3,499,613 in 2018. The increase over the past five years has been remarkably high, so the department commit to work for growth result from year to year by disseminate techniques and further strengthen farmers' knowledge of the new technology on animals raising according to biosafety principles, which really contributes significantly to the prevention of animal diseases, animal-to-human and animal-to-animal transmission, which reduces the rate of illness and death. Sanitary inspections of animals and animal products are carried out from the farm to the slaughterhouse to the market to protect public health.

### Poultry production, 2014-2018



Graph 10. Evolution of chicken and duck production

Technical outreach to farmers has been actively and effectively implemented, as a result of the statistics of poultry and ducks have increased significantly, with the gradual growth of commercial livestock farms that can supply to the demand at the hold the province and reduce imports from outside the province.

Along with the development of animal husbandry, waste management of manure is also given attention through education, guidance, dissemination and selection of farmers to demonstrate by building family biogas plants. As a result, a total of 5,128 biogas plants were built in 2018.

Breeding and improving animal feed has been attracting more and more farmers because all farmers get more aware for breeding and quality of animal feed, which is a key factor in animal production. High, fast growing, disease resistant and provides better household income.



## 1.2.6 Agricultural Extension

### A. Description

Through past practiced, agricultural extension officers have more experienced from day today and highly capable, which has supported to farmers with more confident in the use of new rice varieties with high yields, and most of farmers have applied to remarkably change agricultural production as results include:

- Training on agricultural techniques to local farmers
- Train Village Animal Health agents to become village / commune extension workers
- Review and revise the training methods to ensure the effectiveness of the technical training to farmers. Training methods of farmer field school, farming methods, training by using large posters, Leaflets, technical booklets, provincial radio broadcasts and forums participated from technicians and farmers, etc.
- Pay attention to techniques training to farmers, such as intensive rice cultivation, high-yield varieties, short-lived varieties, resistant to climate change.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of farmer acceptance and distribution (PIA) in some geographical areas in the province
- Collect information on mixed farms
- Strengthened and expanded cooperation with specialized offices and relevant departments, local authorities at all levels and all development partners on the process of agricultural techniques.

### B. SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Opportunity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Department of Agriculture has a structure for agricultural extension services (specialized sub-offices and two districts, agricultural communities, farmers ...)</li> <li>- There are commune extension workers, village extension workers and model farmers or outstanding farmers and trainers who are farmers at the local level</li> <li>- There are agricultural extension documents to provide convenience to farmers</li> <li>- There is a format of agricultural extension services through the telecommunications system (ICT).</li> <li>- Farmers have confident on new technologies</li> <li>- Good cooperation with relevant professional officers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a law on the organization of legal institutions</li> <li>- There are documents, guidelines on methods, methods, imaging devices ...</li> <li>- Receive agricultural information from people or institutions that provide outreach services (farmers, villages/communes extension workers, agricultural cooperative, officials of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, officials of organizations or development partners, universities, research institutions)</li> <li>- Agricultural information obtained through (commune / village libraries, farmer demonstrations, farmers' schools, agricultural information services for farmers to farmers, training, public media (agricultural extension websites), market information boards in village business clusters / Community Forum</li> <li>- There is an agricultural extension policy</li> <li>- Support from the development partners, the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture and authorities at all levels.</li> </ul>



<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agricultural extension officers have not yet received ICT skills training to have sufficient capacity</li> <li>- Lack of regular survey officers with other relevant departments on agricultural extension services</li> <li>- Insufficient budget for agricultural extension services guidelines</li> <li>- Planning for cooperation between departments and development partners, organizations and private services is still limited.</li> <li>- Lack of officers to carry out agricultural extension work</li> <li>- Some farmers do not pay attention to agricultural extension work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No equipment of monitoring, evaluation and study system to gain experience on the effectiveness of agricultural extension services</li> <li>- Timely technical updates on agricultural extension services</li> <li>- Budget is not responsive to agricultural extension services</li> <li>- Agriculture Production market is still limited</li> <li>- Some agricultural techniques require a lot of capital and a lot of operating costs</li> <li>- Market instability.</li> </ul>

## 1.2.7 Agricultural Cooperative

### A. Description

Organizing and establishing Agriculture Cooperative is the main strategy of the Royal Government, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Takeo Province, which always pays high commitment to support farmers to get more opportunities from agricultural technical services provided by institutions, national, international organizations and highly effective development partners.

In addition, the Agriculture Cooperative can help their members, especially the poor, vulnerable farmers, gain power to negotiate prices with all of traders, can reduce production costs, produce agricultural products that the market needs, market opportunities and expand agricultural markets, and improve the quality of agricultural products according to market demand.

The establishment of agricultural Cooperative (AC) is good achievement in accordance with the principles and policies of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. In fact, in 2014, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries established 18 new AC in 2015, 18 communities in 2016 and 7 communities in 2017 and 61 communities in 2018. We observed that in the five years (2014-2018), a total of 111 AC newly were established.

### B. SWOT Analysis

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Opportunity</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Has an office in charge of AC and has a clear management structure</li> <li>- Solidarity and good cooperation in the office of leaders and all civil servants</li> <li>- ACs Recognized and registered by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</li> <li>- Most of AC Members join and subscribe for shares</li> <li>- Contracts Farming between ACs and the private sector</li> <li>- Trainings and workshops to enhance the capacity of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are laws on AC and prakas on the organization and operation of AC, the Union of AC</li> <li>- Encouragement and support from the leadership of the Ministry and the leadership of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and development projects.</li> <li>- Support from all quarters, including farmers, traders, local authorities at all levels, NGOs to AC</li> </ul>

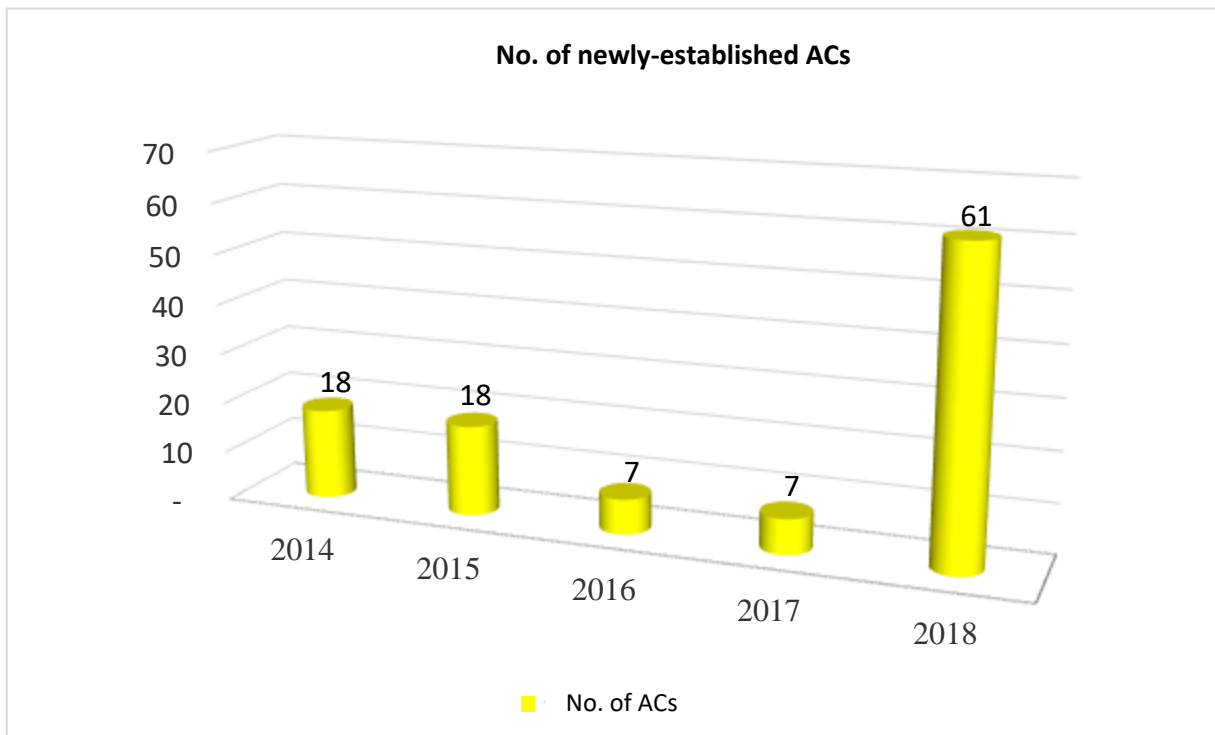
office staff and AC leaders. - Organize general meetings and assess the activities of AC every year to strengthen of AC management.	- AC has Market for agricultural products
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of staff in the AC Office leads cause to incomplete performance, especially monitoring of local AC</li> <li>- A bit Capacity building to AC on leadership and management</li> <li>- Some ACs have abit member, with most of the members being poor or middle, AC capital is low.</li> <li>- Lack of confindent from AC members on AC capacity, understanding</li> <li>- Lack of cooperation between AC and the private sector or in the business sector.</li> <li>- Lack of financial resources for business expansion, some AC have to seek loans from private banks or other financial institutions at high interest rates</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate change is a major obstacle to the quality agricultural production.</li> <li>- Agriculture Crop production adapted to climate change, use of Hight price of agricultural inputs, barriers to market competition</li> <li>- Contract farming contract between ACs are not yet effective.</li> <li>- Market competition in agricultural prices is unstable, causing some ACs to abandon production due to low capital, unable to compete.</li> </ul>

### C. Agriculture Statistics Table in Takeo Province (2014-2018)

**Table 8. Establishment of Agricultural Cooperative (2014-2018)**

Activity	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change(%) 2014-2018
New Agriculture Cooperative	AC	18	18	7	7	61	238.88%
<b>Total</b>	<b>AC</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>61</b>	

ACs formation is also essential for the development of the agricultural sector, so the provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is also paying attention to establish of new ACs. In the establishing this new ACs, we observe that in 2018 there are up to 61 ACs, the highest rate for the past 5 years, the reason for this increase is due to the support of non-governmental projects.



Graph 11. Evolution of AC formation

## 1.2.8 Agricultural Machinery

### A. Descriptions

In order to promote agricultural productivity in both quantity and quality, the integration of agricultural mechanization technology into agricultural production is a priority activity that needs to be taken, especially in the process of plowing, harrowing, transport, harvesting, threshing and drying. The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has observed that at this period, farmers are gradually beginning to use small and medium-sized agricultural machineries and equipments. On the other hand, agricultural handicrafts and branches of agricultural machinery companies are also abundant in various markets in the province.

The use of machinery has been increasing year by year, making it easier for farmers to grow crops.

### B. SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Opportunity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased using of agricultural machinery</li> <li>- Farmers often use agricultural machinery and equipments in their production.</li> <li>- Agricultural machineries on service for rental to plows and harrows to farmers' fields</li> <li>- Large area suitable for the use of agricultural machineries</li> <li>- Some farmers know how to create new agricultural equipments to use for their production</li> <li>- Easy access to agricultural machinery services in districts and communes for their production</li> <li>- There are handicrafts to install agricultural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Royal Government has a policy to import agricultural machinery without paying tax</li> <li>- Respond to rice harvest and timely supply of rice for export market demand</li> <li>- Agricultural machinery installment service available</li> <li>- Encouraged research and processing of agricultural machinery</li> <li>- Agricultural machinery installment service for farmers</li> <li>- Agricultural machinery contributes to speed up production</li> </ul>

<p>machinery to serve in production at the communes and districts.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited cooperation with agricultural machinery and consumers.</li> <li>- Lack of research, production and processing of agricultural machinery</li> <li>- Lack of technical dissemination or training to the people</li> <li>- There is no workplace or repair service for agricultural machinery in the community.</li> <li>- No available road to access by the agriculture machinery</li> <li>- Lack of human resources on agricultural machinery skills.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some of Agriculture Machine Companies dont have any advertised to farmers about the quality and efficiency of use.</li> <li>- Lack of laws governing agricultural machinery leads to illegal imports, counterfeiting, perishable quality</li> <li>- Extensive and expensive agricultural machinery repair service</li> <li>- Hight depreciation rates on agricultural machinery installments</li> <li>- There is a tax on the import of spare parts for agricultural machinery.</li> </ul>

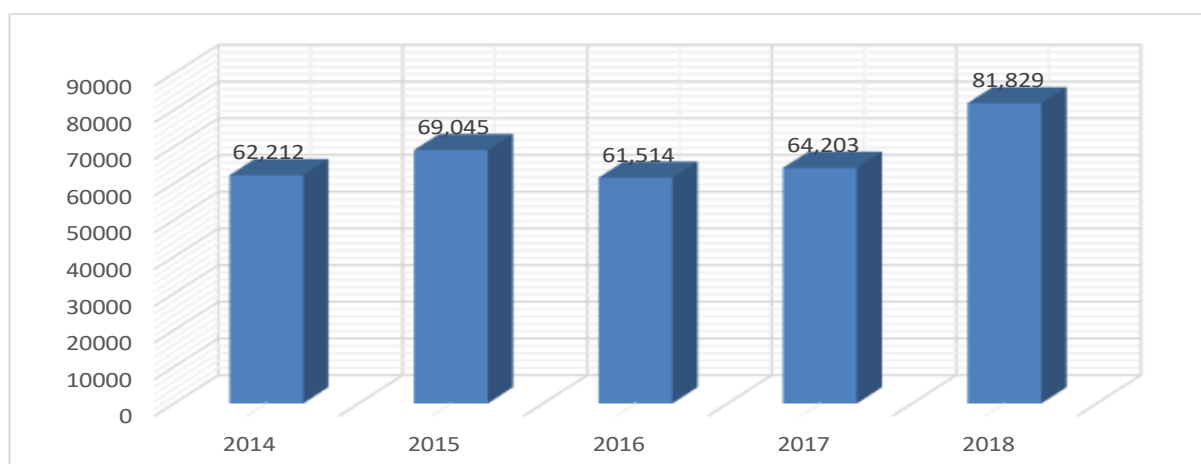
### C. Agricultural Machinery Statistics in Takeo Province

**Table 9. Use of agricultural machinery (2014-2018)**

Descriptions	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change (%) 2014-2018
Tractor	440	568	651	628	858	95%
Handy scissors-tractor (KHM- koyon)	14,124	17,132	17,007	18,908	22,734	60.96%
Harvesting machine	1,294	1,089	678	617	901	-30.37%
Harvesting and threshing machine	607	533	305	243	581	-4.28%
Water pump machine	45,744	49,703	42,856	43,790	57,639	26.10%
Rice dryer machine	3	20	17	17	17	466.66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,212</b>	<b>69,045</b>	<b>61,514</b>	<b>64,203</b>	<b>81,829</b>	

The table above shows that in 2014, there were about 440 tractors and increased to 858 tractors units in 2018. There were about 14,124 handy scissors-tractors in 2014, increasing to 22,734 handy scissors-tractors in 2018. There were about 45,744 water pump machines in 2014, up from 57,639 water pump machines in 2018. A number of rice dryer machines was about 3 units in 2014, increasing to about 17 rice dryer machines in 2018. A number of harvesting machine decreased from 1,294 harvesting machines in 2014 to 901 harvesting machines in 2018. A number of harvesting and threshing machines in 2014 was about 607 harvesting and threshing machines, down to about 581 harvesting and threshing machines in 2018.

## Use of agricultural machinery (2014-2018)



Graph 10. Evolution of agricultural machinery

### 1.2.9 Fisheries Administration Division

#### A. Description

Takeo province has 18 fishing communities, 10 communities have already registered and 8 communities have not yet registered, and the province will continue to register communities in the coming years. The fish production quantity fluctuates from year to year depending on the volume of water, fish production has not increased satisfactorily yet, so the province will continue to promote more aquaculture to get sufficient quantity of fish for food and exported outside the province. In particular, 225 families raised fish in the field and completely abandoned in 2015, this abandonment due to the prolonged drought, which makes it difficult to raise fish, and the province will continue to promote fish farming in the field. In areas with sufficient water sources to drive fish production and aquaculture growth. As for the digging of 8,135 fish ponds in 2014 and increased to 9,180 fish ponds in 2018, there is 1,045 ponds to promote for fish raising. The province plans to distribute fish seeds to farmers to promote for fish raising from year to year. In the past, the Fisheries Administration has collaborated with some of NGOs such as BIRDLIFE Bird Conservation, Chamroeun Cheat Khmer CCK and UNDP Conservation.

#### B. SWOT Analysis

Strength	opportunity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are rivers, lakes, creeks and streams resources which are favorable for fishing and aquaculture development.</li> <li>- Organized fishing communities in accordance with the reform of the Royal Government</li> <li>- Established fish sanctuaries in fishing communities and established community fish ponds</li> <li>- Aquaculture development through small scale, medium scale and large scale producers in accordance with the national strategic plan for aquaculture development</li> <li>- Implementation of natural resource management by professional institutions and cooperate local authorities and stakeholders</li> <li>- The fishing community has its self-management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are fisheries laws and other related laws</li> <li>- Royal Decree for Establishment of Fishing Community</li> <li>- Sub-Decree on Fishing Community Management</li> <li>- 10-year strategic plan for fisheries administration</li> <li>- Support for aquaculture activities to improve fish breeding and breeding programs with Good Aquaculture Practice</li> <li>- Support from local partners and other NGOs</li> </ul>

<p>structure through the General Assembly, elected by the fishermen, and play an important role in managing of fisheries resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fishing Community's committees and members are understood and participated with the professional officers and local authorities in fisheries management and conservation planning.</li> <li>- Have clear management structure from Khan to Sangkat Fisheries Administration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a market for exporting fishery products</li> <li>- High market demand</li> <li>- There is open policy for fish raising (catfish, catfish .....).</li> </ul>
<b>Weakness</b>	<b>Threat</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shortage in the tactical norms that the Fisheries Law points out.</li> <li>- The participation of fishermen and stakeholders in the fisheries sector is still limited.</li> <li>- Governance and law enforcement are still limited</li> <li>- Lack of funds to support the rehabilitation and enhancement of effective patrols</li> <li>- Lack of funds for the fishing community to implement their management plan after the action plan is approved</li> <li>- Use of chemical fertilizers on agricultural crops in the fishery.</li> <li>- Fish feed is expensive and farmed fish is cheap.</li> <li>- There is conflict over the use of water in the community, fish ponds for irrigating rice and other crops, which affects the conservation of fish species.</li> <li>- Some of professional officers and it is difficult to prevent crimes in the fishing area in all aspects.</li> <li>- Drought, lack of water source in dry season and flooding in rainy season</li> <li>- Lack of funds to prevent and crack down on fishery crimes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate change, frequent storms, heavy rain</li> <li>- Climate change and water regime of the Mekong River, lakes and streams are depleted and the ecosystem is lost</li> <li>- To burn flooded forests activities for expanding of agricultural land</li> <li>- Illegal use of fishing gear, fishing nets with frequent and over-extended nets, and use of mobile equipment</li> <li>- Some conservation areas are very shallow in the dry season, which causes the main species die and illegal fishing.</li> <li>- There is competition to import fishery products from neighboring countries</li> <li>- Illegal use of fishing gear, wildfires, clearing of flooded forest land in community fishing grounds, that's always happen in the dry season</li> </ul>

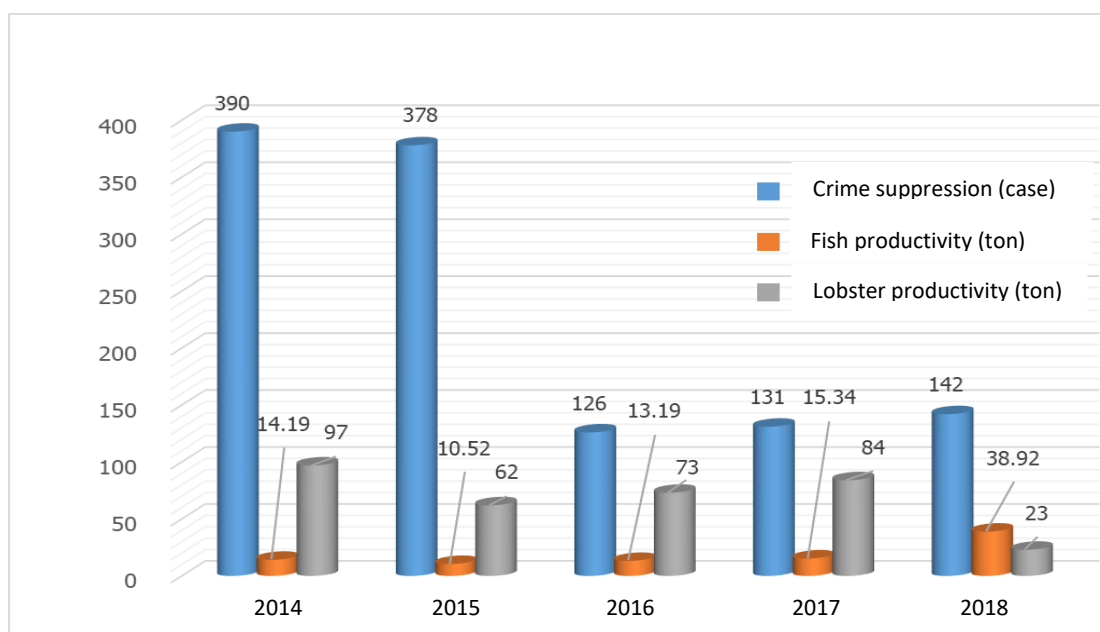
### C. Takeo Fisheries Statistics

**Table 10. Statistics of Fisheries (2014-2018)**

Descriptions	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change (%) 2014-2018
Fishing community	Cmnty.	18	18	18	18	18	0%
Suppression of fishery crime	Case	390	378	126	131	142	-63.59%
Fish hatcheries	Ha	37	28	37	37	24	-35.14%
Fish quantity	Ton	14.186	10.522	13.193	15.337	38.918	174.34%
Loster quantity	Ton	97	62	73	84	23	-76.29%
Fish raising in rice field	Family	225	225	0	0	0	-100.00%
Fish pond	Pond	8,135	8,135	9,180	9,180	9,180	12.85%



## Fishery productivity (2014-2018)



Graph 11. Evolution of fisheries productivity

### 1.2.10 Sustainable management of forest and wild animal resources

#### A. Descriptions

The Royal Government of Cambodia has focused on the forest reform program in Takeo Province, and the Forestry Administration has been working to increase the capacity of their officials to monitor and manage forests within the jurisdiction in order to maintain and protect the forest in a sustainable manner.

Based on the Forest Law and other regulations, the Takeo Forestry Administration has focused on strengthening of the Forest Law implementing, Circular No. 05, dated 27 September 2016 of the Royal Government, widely disseminated to All people, especially those who live near and in the forest area, to increase good governance, to promote community forest demarcation, to improve the efficiency of forest and wildlife conservation management within the jurisdiction of Takeo Provincial Forestry Administration, promote community forest development, increase Planting and rehabilitating forests, building capacity for human resource to research and dissemination of forests.

The Provincial Forestry Administration is putting effort in reforestation in order to contribute its maximum benefits to poverty reduction and socio-economic development. In contributing to the management, protection, control the forests and the elimination of anarchy in the use of forest resources, the Forestry Administration has some achievements in the five years (2014 to 2018), such as: Nursery activities for distribution in pagodas, schools, public places at all the districts from every years of July to plant trees and also encourage community to plant trees and protect the forest.

In fact, from 2014 to 2018, planting in 10.78 ha with 486,323 trees. Takeo province has 13 community forests in 2 districts (Kirivong and Tram Kak districts), 13 communes with 7,977 families, equal to 22,243 people (10,044 females), based Prakas No. 550, dated 20th August 2010 to 2015 on the Establishment and Management of Community Forest Areas of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, some community forest lands were implemented with Regulation No. 01 PBR in 2011.



At the same time, Takeo province has other potential area to establish 10 more forest communities with 2,426 hectares in 1 district, 3 communes and 44 villages.

Of these 13 communities, have some agreements signed, some not yet and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries plans to sign the remaining community agreements in the coming years.

In addition, the cooperation with local authorities must be increased in the preparation of border posts to update the forest community. With the participation of relevant institutions, local authorities and the armed forces, the Forestry Administration has been working to prevent and suppress forest crime, wildlife, and deforestation, which have been carried out to reduce crime. At the same time, confiscate the materials used for illegal activities.

## B. SWOT Analysis

Strength	Opportunity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have a clear structure of Khan, Division and Sangkat Forestry Administration</li> <li>- Have a mobile team and cooperate with relevant institutions to strengthen for the forest law implementation.</li> <li>- Community are interested in protecting and conserving forests</li> <li>- Traders are aware of the forest law</li> <li>- Boundaries of plantations, plantations and defined community forests on the field</li> <li>- There are forest rehabilitations and stations development for research and tourism</li> <li>- The Royal Government established the National Forest Program 2010 to 2029 to support the development framework, policies, strategies and management of forest resources to be sustainable.</li> <li>- Nursery for restoring and distributing to the communities</li> <li>- Forestry Administration Officers have enough capacity for forest management and development</li> <li>- There is an annual Planting Day program in every years</li> <li>- Support researching and forest management from agricultural projects implementation.</li> <li>- There is a National Committee for Prevention and Suppression of Natural Resources Violations.</li> <li>- There is a tree nursery for distribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are strong forest legal and relevant legal standards for law enforcement.</li> <li>- There is funding from the Royal Government for the forestry sector development (planting trees, community forest patrols, border plantations)</li> <li>- There is a station on community forest extension and development to potential community forests for tourism and recreation.</li> <li>- National officers provide technical guidelines on non-timber forest products for consumption needs.</li> </ul>
Weakness	Treats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Illegal encroachment on state forest land</li> <li>- Corrupt people conspired to register community forest land for ownership</li> <li>- Illegal transportation of non-timber forest products</li> <li>- Burning of plantations and plantations for land acquisition;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natural fire (drought makes it difficult to grow trees)</li> <li>- Land prices are high, causing encroachment on forest land ownership</li> <li>- Local authorities as villages,</li> </ul>

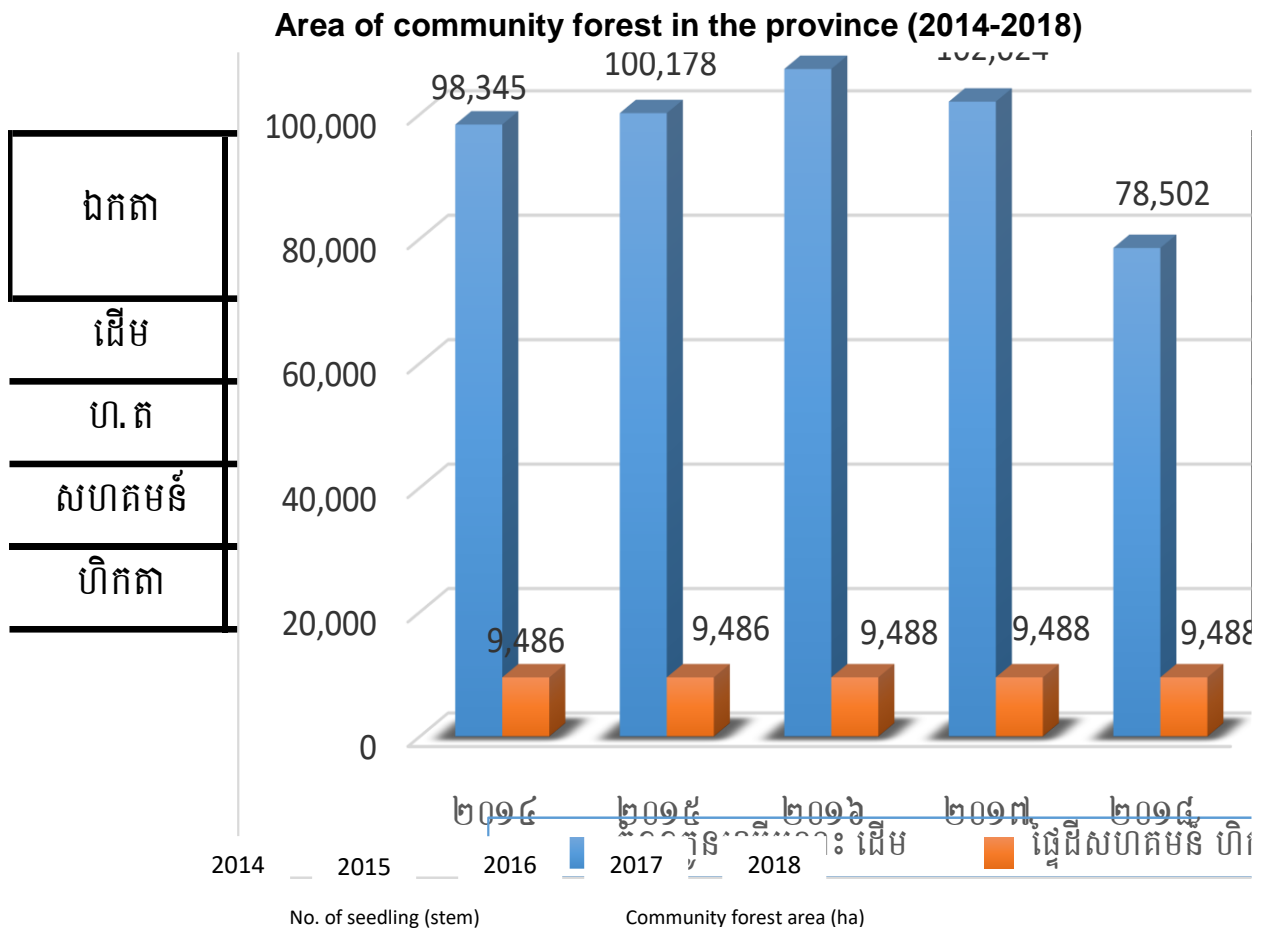
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enforcement of local forestry laws is not yet widespread.</li> <li>- Lack of budget for spending to prevent forest and wildlife crime.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>communes confirm on land purchase and sale documents in forest cover</li> <li>- Lack of legal sources of timber to supply and use</li> <li>- Wealthy people incite local people and migrants to encroach on land for commercial purposes.</li> </ul>
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### C. List of forestry statistics in Takeo province

**Table 11. Statistics of Forestry (2014-2018)**

Description	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	Change (%) 2014-2018
No. of seedlings	Ton	98,345	100,178	107,274	102,024	78,502	-20.17%
Planting day	Ha.	02	02	2.17	02	2.6	30%
No. of forestry community	Cmnty.	12	12	13	13	13	8.33%
Forestry community area	Ha.	9,486	9,486	9,488	9,488	9,488	0.02%

The table above shows that the rate of change in the number of seedlings planted in 2014 was about 98,345 trees, a decrease about 78,502 trees in 2018, equal to 20.17%. Increased from 2 hectares in 2014 to 2.6 hectares in 2018, equal to 30%. The number of forestry communities was 12 in 2014, increasing to 13 communities in 2018, equal to 8.33%. Community forest area increased about 0.02%, in 2014 there were about 9,486 hectares to 9,488 hectares in 2018



*Graph 12. Evolution of community forest area*

### 1.2.11 Agricultural Legislation and Management of Agricultural Equipments

#### A. Description

Agricultural Legislative office in Takeo Province Pursuant to Sub-Decree 69 on Customs and Agricultural Equipment Management, which works on the management of agricultural equipment business locations by issuing permits for the wholesales and retail sales of agricultural equipment. Some sell fertilizers and pesticides legally and illegally. Illegal sales are made by smuggling from Vietnam through depots, traders and farmers who grow dry season rice in border districts such as Kirivong, Koh Andet, Borey Chulsar, Angkor Borey and Prey Kabas.

Most agricultural fertilizers distributed by legitimate companies which have technically correct information labels. In particular, some agricultural fertilizers that are distributed illegally do not have the correct technical information label, such as Urea Dam Camao (products of Vietnamese companies) 16-16-8-13s (distributed by local companies) 18-46-0 (products of Chinese company) Urea (yellow sack, made in China and Vietnam, not translated into Khmer and not properly registered. In addition, the agricultural legislation office also works to strengthen the capacity of inspectors, education, capacity Professional and dissemination of the Law on Management of Pesticides and Fertilizers, guidance on the purchase, storage and maintenance of technical fertilizers and pesticides, especially the work of collecting revenue every year, which is divided into three parts:

- Revenue from license issuance fee, wholesale and retail of agricultural equipment
- Income from payment in the process of vocational training
- Income from transitional penalties.

## B. SWOT Analysis

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Stength</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is support and encouragement from the leadership of the Department of Agricultural Legislation and the Department</li> <li>- The specialized department has developed and disseminated legal documents to professional officers (legal, technical, quality control and application of pesticides)</li> <li>- Province technical training on agricultural equipment business management</li> <li>- Entrepreneurs understand the law on the management of agricultural materials, participate in the implementation and support of the law on the management of fertilizers and pesticides.</li> <li>- Businesses applying for agricultural equipment business</li> <li>- Compilation of statistics book, registration of fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural inputs.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opportunity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are laws and regulations on the management of fertilizers and pesticides.</li> <li>- The use of agricultural inputs is necessary to promote the growth of agricultural products</li> <li>- Private sector interested and investing in fertilizers and pesticides</li> <li>- Company employees participated in disseminating safety rules in the use of fertilizers and pesticides</li> <li>- Supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</li> <li>- Through market competition, the price of fertilizers and pesticides has dropped to some extent.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weekness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Less legal staffl with also low skill</li> <li>- Lack of quality for testing equipment on fertilizers and pesticides during inspection</li> <li>- Lack of transportation to monitor, research and crack down on crime</li> <li>- Limited understanding of standard pesticide application techniques on local packaging</li> <li>- Awareness and provision of information labels in Khmer language on pesticide packaging is still limited.</li> <li>- Lack of used pesticide storage techniques</li> <li>- Lack of cooperation from some people to protect seedlings planted in public places</li> <li>- Dissemination of the law on the list of materials (allowed and not allowed) is not yet comprehensive.</li> <li>- Lack of funds to carry out work.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Treat</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is an influx of counterfeit agricultural products that can seriously affect the quality of soil, water, crops, animals and human health.</li> <li>- Some local authorities are not yet aware of the law on the management of fertilizers and pesticides, which limits the participation and cooperation to prevent crime.</li> <li>- The project organization does not cooperate and does not focus on the legal skills that contribute to the safe use of fertilizers and pesticides.</li> </ul>

## C. List of agricultural legislation in Takeo province

**Table 12: Statistics of Agricultural Legislation (2014-2018)**

Descriptions	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. No. of traders with license selling agricultural equipment	52	56	584	502	614
2. No. of traders selling agricultural equipment without permission	26	22	0	0	0
3. Workshop to disseminate agricultural law at district / commune level	10	2	0	0	95

## 1.2.12 Planning and Accounting

### A. Description

For the five years (2014-2018), the Office of Planning and Accounting has taken care of the implementation with some priority tasks related to the strategic plans, short-term plans preparation for provincial offices and district agricultural offices to implement the activities as plan and other activities in accordance with the responsibilities of the office. Obviously, the results achieved are as follows:

#### \*Planning

- Participated in the consultation meeting of the annual provincial agricultural development plan preparation
- Prepare the 3-year rolling investment plan 2016-2018 and 2017-2019
- Develop a strategic plan for provincial agricultural development in 2014-2018
- Develop a strategic plan for the development of the agricultural sector in 2019-2023
- Prepare strategic plan for agricultural development in 2021-2025
- Prepare action plan and allocate the government's program budget (PB) to the district / municipality level in 2017.

#### \*Statistics

- Collected information and reports from specialized offices under the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Consolidated and submit to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and relevant authorities
- Monitor and evaluate the speed of all cultivation crops, annual rainy-dry season crops, evaluate the annual food balance and produce the regular reports submit to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and provincial authorities.
- Collaboration with the relevant specialized offices, inspect and assess the impact of all crops due to pests, droughts, floods and prepare reports to the provincial leadership and the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- Survey and measure the rice yield of wet and dry season in each year according to the family village selection and random sample of the Department of Planning and Statistics.

#### \*Marketing

- List of important agricultural productions price in various markets in the province and inform to farmers.
- Monitor seasonal agricultural price trends and forecasts.

#### \* Revenue from slaughtering business

The department's revenue source is through the payment from the issuance of permits for the slaughtering, the sale of agricultural equipment, the inspection of all kinds of meat and fines. In 2018, the revenue collected was only about 89.68 million riels.

### B. SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Clear office structure and jobs responsibilities</li><li>- All officers have good experiences in long-term and short-term planning preparation.</li><li>- Adequate facilities and equipment for the regular work at office</li><li>- Professional officers and relevant offices are high responsables</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Funding from the New Climate Resilience Technology (ASPIRE) Outreach Program</li><li>- Participated in trainings and workshops on AWPB at the provincial level, ministries and other relevant departments.</li></ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have a strategic plan for 5 years, 3 years and annual rolling of the department</li> <li>- Revenue-expenditure up to 97.34%</li> <li>- Settlement and prepare Annual Workplan and Program Budget (AWPB) on time.</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The capacity of some professional officers is still low, which makes some procedures wrong.</li> <li>- Don't have enough for professional officers responsible for all departments yet, an official is responsible for many functions.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procedures for planning, budgeting, expenditure methods revenue are still flexible and other reforms make it difficult for practitioners.</li> </ul>

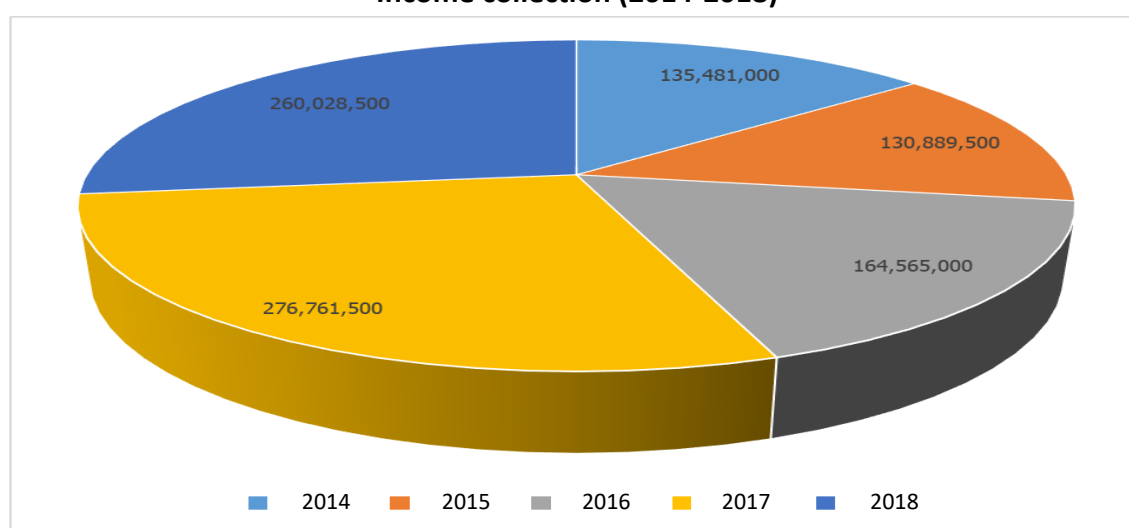
### C. List of statistics and accounting work

**Table 13. Revenue Collection (2014-2018)**

Revenue Sources (Million)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change(%) 2014-2018
Slaughter tax	53,947,000	64,011,500	67,321,000	69,508,500	78,016,500	44.62%
Animal movement tax	49,694,000	33,998,000	57,004,000	132,093,000	143,052,000	187.87%
Business law	29,840,000	32,880,000	34,240,000	40,160,000	38,960,000	30.56%
Fine	2,000,000	0	6,000,000	35,000,000	0	-100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,481,000</b>	<b>130,889,500</b>	<b>164,565,000</b>	<b>276,761,500</b>	<b>260,028,500</b>	

The table above shows that the slaughter tax is increasing every year, with the number of animals killed increasing, at the same time, the animal move tax is also increasing every year. But decreased due to bird flu outbreaks in 2015. For all fines in 2015 and 2018, dont have crime occurred. Meanwhile, the business law requested in 2018 decreased due to the situation of lower animal prices in the market (competition and imports), causing some livestock businesses to suspend operations.

**Income collection (2014-2018)**



*Graph 13. Evolution of income collection*

### 1.2.13 Administration and Human Resource Management

#### A. Discription

##### \* Adminstration Office

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

- Facilitated the circulation of administrative documents, made various correspondence and managed to keep the documents well
- Updated the inventory list and sent to the relevant departments of the Ministry regularly Ensure efficiency, security and other tasks
- Improved aesthetics and hygiene in the department
- Well Manage for the CV and the status of officers
- Organized salary work, upgraded classes of all officers, facilitated various documents for retired and social security.
- Prepare for all documents and coordinate to apply for medals to the leaders of departments, technical officers at all the provincial,
- Coordinate monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual meetings.

**\* Management and Human Resource Development**

- Statistics of agricultural officials as of 2014, there were 162 people, 38 women, increased to 226 people, 48 women in 2018. Growth has been volatile due to the need for new officials over the past five years. Transfer and transfer of officials, retired officials and deaths. However, this growth does not meet the demand in specialized offices, which requires some additional officials.
- Prepare annual application for additional professional officers (framework officers and contracted officers) to the Department of Human Resource Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Prepared a list of requirements for training courses for officials and proposed to national and international organizations to support
- Prepare proposals to divide and facilitate the work of officials to be responsible according to the level of experience, skill level, degree and talent.

**B. SWOT Analysis**

<b>Stengths</b>	<b>Opportunity</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a place for proper work</li> <li>- Officers in the office are willing to work</li> <li>- There is support from the leaders of relevant departments and institutions</li> <li>- Have internal unity and good cooperation</li> <li>- Have a clear management structure</li> <li>- Encouragement and praise from management</li> <li>- Adequate material means to serve the daily work and facilitate the work of administrative documents and correspondence on time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adequate legal documents, circulars and guidelines</li> <li>- There are laws, regulations, and orientations as compasses.</li> <li>- The office has a suitable location</li> <li>- Management encourages officials to study</li> <li>- There is a clear division of roles and responsibilities to make the work smoothly.</li> </ul>



<b>Weakness</b>	<b>Treats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of technical officers in administrative management</li> <li>- The responsibilities of the officers are still limited</li> <li>- Has not yet implemented a large number of tasks set in the General Civil Service.</li> <li>- Some officials have not yet respected the internal rules and regulations well.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are not many officers in the administrative office who want willing to work</li> <li>- The number of officer is small</li> <li>- Officers with competent skills and experience in administrative work have retired and asked to resign</li> <li>- District officials and commune outreach agents are not under the control of PDAFF.</li> </ul>

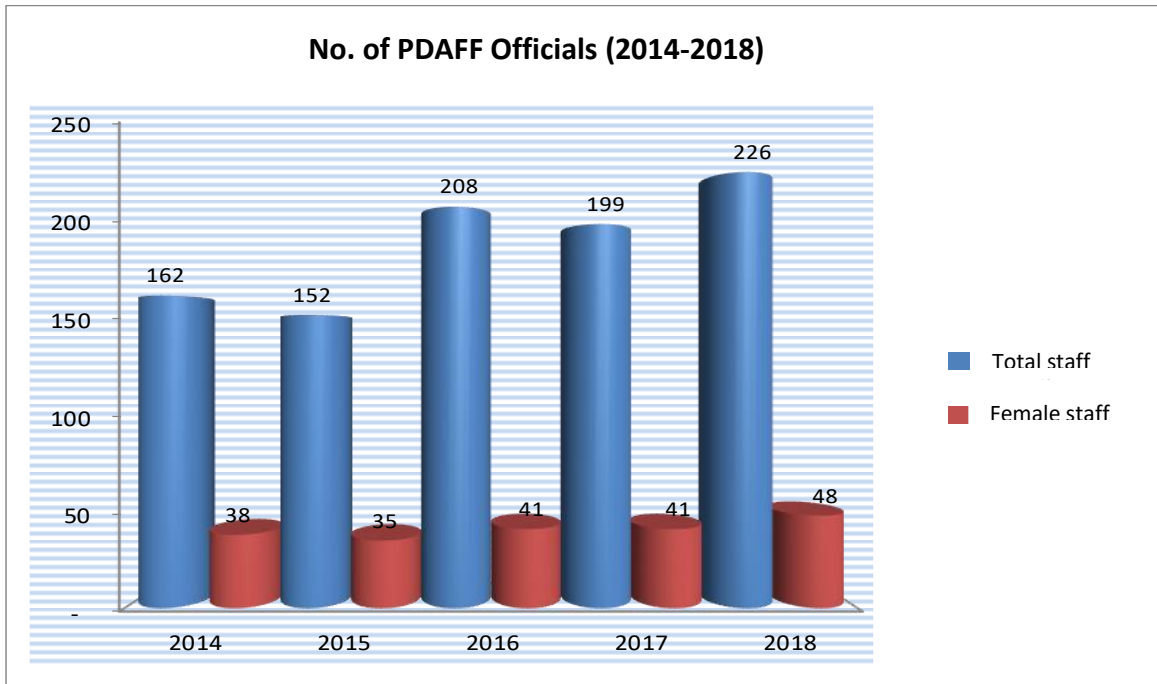
### **C. List of statistics of civil servants of the department**

**Table 14. Number of officials of PDAFF (2014-2018)**

<b>Description</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Change (%) 2014-2018</b>
No. of staff	162	152	208	199	226	39.50%
Female staff	38	35	41	41	48	26.31%

The number of officials has changed and new officers are smaller than office retired, and since 2016 there has been a significant increase in the number of officials from the Fisheries and Forestry Administration to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.





Graph 14. No. of PDAFF staff

### 1.2.14 Cooperation with development partners

The Agricultural Development and Economic Growth Project (PADEE) is a project that deals with the training of agricultural techniques such as animal husbandry, vegetable growing, organizing farmers group using Revolving Fund, Province Revolving fund to members groups, province training of trainers on how to use Revolving Fund guideline. As well as training to Community Extension Workers to use the MIS system. In addition to the Agricultural Development and Economic Growth (PADEE) project, there is the SRR project and the Chamroeun Cheat Forestry Association, which work for farmers' field schools in some districts in the province.

In addition, Until 2016, provincial biogas program have built 4,810 biogas to farmers. The project trained new plant builders by collaboration with the provincial program and the three provincial masonry companies, by built 87 fertilizer plants. The Fisheries Administration also collaborated with BIRDLIFE, Animal Conservation, Chamroeun Cheat Khmer CCK, and UNDP on animal conservation, aquaculture, community development, and community development.

## 1.3 Gender and child protection in agriculture

### 1.3.1 Gender work in agriculture

In Takeo province, women make up about 51% of the total population in the province, which is mainly involved in family food production and agricultural labor activities, production, harvesting, processing of agricultural products for sale to support on household income, participation in community Agriculture affairs.

Some women farmers are illiterate or low of education, and can access to services is limited and faces many obstacles that require the provincial Department of Agriculture, relevant agencies and all development partners to promote them.

Based on this context and in accordance with the policy of the Royal Government, especially the policy and strategy of gender mainstreaming in the agricultural sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has focused on integrating gender in all activities. All of the department and other development projects, which providing agricultural techniques directly to women, so that women have full knowledge and skills in agricultural techniques for food production, increase household income and access to other services. For female civil servants are working in provincial and district offices, are also promote to the professional capacity building and promotion in the leadership ranks in the existing offices, including:

- Integrated the concept of gender in agriculture, the role of men and women in various training courses
- Encourage for women farmers to participate more for providing support services through technical training, outreach, study tours within and outside the province, and consulting meetings, providing capacity building on agricultural marketing, processing of agricultural products.
- To promote women to be leadership of provincial and district offices
- Sent female officials to participate in the Gender Working Group of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and in the Committee on Women and Children and training courses, study visits, meetings in and outside the province.

### **1.3.2 Child protection in agriculture**

Currently, the Royal Government of Cambodia, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Takeo Province focus to the noble interests of children. All children have the right to life, the right to education, the right to protection and also protection against economic exploitation of children.

Even those the efforts of the Royal Government, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and also the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, as well as civil society, some children continue to be abused and exploited in all forms of child labor in agriculture sector and so on. In order to contribute to prevention against any work that affects the rights of children, the Department has incorporated child protection into the Department's agricultural extension activities. The working group of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Takeo Province collaborate with the organizations and the private sector, to protects children in all forms from the use of child labor and escapes vulnerabilities in agriculture, labor exploitation by Educate all farming families and agricultural companies involved in agriculture to understand the participation of child protection in agriculture.

To promote the families to be understand agriculture and the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Article 48: The State guarantees the protection for the rights of children as stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular the right to life, the right to education Support in war situations and protection against economic exploitation of children. "The state protects against that could impair the education and learning of children or endanger the well-being of children."

### 1.3.3 Activities

- Capacity building to relevant officials on child protection and development in agriculture
- Dissemination session on child protection and child development in agriculture
- Promote awareness for child protection to parents, and caregivers of children
- Include child protection content in agricultural extension activities
- Monitoring the implementation of child protection and development activities in agriculture
- Provide focal points for children's work in units under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

## 1.4 Climate change

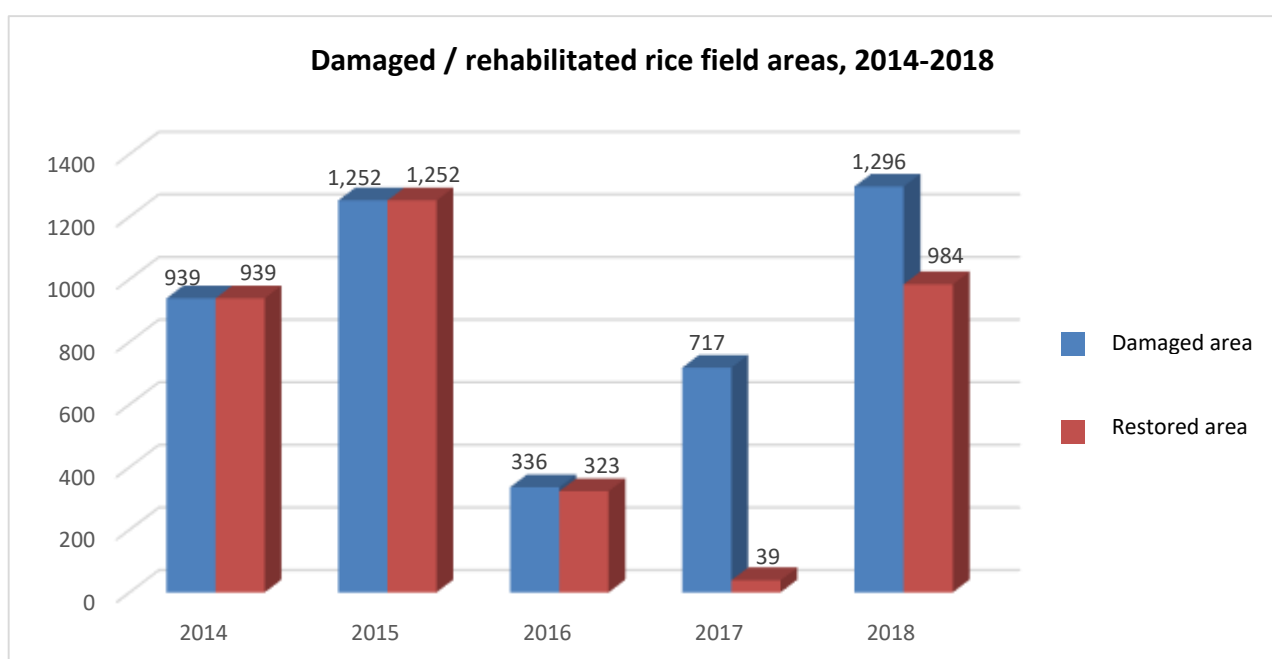
### 1.4.1 Impact of disasters caused by climate change

Currently, climate change is a risk that is threatening the development of all sectors and the lives of people, especially poor farmers. The effects of climate change on agriculture have affected and damaged crops and livestock of all kinds. In the last 5 years (2014-2018), there have been frequent floods, droughts and pests, which requires the authorities at all levels, relevant units to be careful and prepare the necessary equipment. To resist and restore damage. Based on the table below, it shows that in the past 5 years (2014-2018), Takeo province has suffered damage and affected by floods and droughts every year and has had less damage.

**Table 15. Damaged and Restored Areas**

Description	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change (%) 2014-2018
Damaged area	Ha	939	1,252	336	717	1,296	38.01%
Restored area	Ha	939	1,252	323	39	984	4.79%

Areas damaged by floods in 2017 and 2018 Some of the damaged areas are early rainy season rice made on dry paddy land that cannot be restored, including 678 hectares in 2017 and 312 hectares in 2018.



Graph 15. Rice field area damaged by natural disasters & rehabilitated areas

### **1.4.2 Climate change adaptation activities**

To reduce the damage to agricultural crops and livestock of all kinds, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has focus to implement the following activities and measures:

Promote farmers' awareness of climate change preparedness by educating farmers about the risks of climate change (heat, rainfall, floods, droughts) for farmers to use high-yielding pure rice varieties. Resistant to floods and droughts are as follows:

- Prepare crops calendar for planting all kinds of crops to avoid damage due to floods
- Change from rainfed rice cultivation in areas that are frequently flooded into early-season rice cultivation or flooding rice.
- Encourage farmers to grow rice in areas with sufficient water (1-2 times / year) in areas where water is scarce (upland) and farmers to grow drought-tolerant mixed crops instead of cultivating rice.
- Change from the rice cultivation of medium-long rice varieties to the cultivation of short-lived rice in areas with suitable environmental conditions.
- Urge farmers to vaccinate all kinds of animals according to the calendar, Prepare by veterinary experts
- Form provincial working groups to monitor and assess the impact of drought and flood damage in collaboration with authorities at all levels.
- Prepare transportation, equipment, materials to intervene, rescue and restore damage, including: rice seeds, fuel, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, etc.
- Integrate climate change-resistant agricultural techniques (drought, flood) into commune / sangkat investment programs and other programs
- Assessed Vulnerability Reduction (VRA) in flood-drought-prone villages and communes.

### **1.5 Advantages and Challenges**

Provincial's activities and results achieved in the agricultural sector reflected some of the advantages and challenges in the implementation process. And those potentials and challenges include:

#### **1.5.1 Favorable**

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has a clear policy strategy.
- The Royal Government has created facilities and policies to encourage investors in machinery, equipment and agricultural equipment.
- There are laws and regulations (Law on Community Development of Agriculture, Law on Management of Fertilizers and Pesticides, Sub-Decree, Circular, Prakas) to support guiden the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to work properly and effectively.
- Have a long-term, medium and annual strategic development plan
- Technical resources for more efficient agricultural production and experience, which can increase the efficiency of service delivery.
- All Farmers believe in the benifit of applying modern farming techniques and changing the practice of subsistence farming for commercial farming.
- Budget, trasportation, materials, technical documents to provide services and development
- Increased use of agricultural machinery and agricultural equipment (seeds, fertilizers, chemicals and pesticides)

- There is support from development partners and private sector participation in investment in agriculture, animal husbandry and import of all kinds of agricultural inputs and inputs with clear standards.
- Infrastructure for agricultural work is constantly improved
- Have market for agriculture products
- Good Cooperation from all levels of authorities and relevant departments
- Natural resources suitable for the cultivation of all kinds of crops and animal husbandry
- Good facilitate the dissemination of agricultural techniques to farmers by provincial FM radio

### 1.5.2 Challenges

Although the geographical location of Takeo province is good for cultivation, breeding Livestock and public services have been strengthened and expanded, however, there are still many difficulties that make the development of agriculture has not yet reached the appropriate level. Difficulties encountered in the agricultural sector in the province include:

- Climate change, erratic rainfall, prolonged droughts and frequent floods, as well as global warming and pests.
- Lack of labor for family on agricultural production.
- High capital and production costs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, plowing, labor costs ...), but the prices of agricultural products are cheap and fluctuate erratically
- Insufficient reservoir or water source for irrigation
- Raising animals often face various diseases and lack of food, which makes animals sick and die.
- Production cost is high (feed, medicine) and the price animals fluctuates.
- Material and financial resources are still limited, making the intervention not yet fully responsive and highly effective.
- The number of technical officers working in the office is small and still not yet responded to the scope of work. In fact, in some offices, 1 chairman and 1 vice president or only one director perform all kinds of work in the office, which requires at least 4-5 additional technical officers to perform the job properly.
- All kinds of pesticides and chemical fertilizers sell in the markets of the provincial and districts are imported from abroad, and the labels on bottles, cans or sacks are written in Khmer, which makes most farmers unable to read those label information. Some of the products on the market are counterfeit products with no clear source, which causes farmers to suffer negative losses and waste money due to the use of counterfeit products that affect human health, animals, crops, water and soil.
- Resources and capacity of the Agricultural Material Management Officer of the Legislative Office are still low.
- Lack of transportation and equipment to test agricultural equipment in circulation for sale
- Post-harvest techniques are still developing slowly.
- Post-harvest losses are high
- Agricultural prices fluctuate erratically and fall sharply during the harvest season.

## 1.6 Evaluation of Results and Conclusions

Based on the achieved in 5 years (2014-2018), we conclude that the agricultural development in the province, despite the risk of natural disasters (drought, floods and pests in some years), but with attention from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, local authorities at all levels, development partners and innovations from farmers directly, so that farmers get good results in planting work and make agricultural production proud progress.

Rice production five-year in 5years (2014-2018) from year to year has increased steadily in terms of cultivated area, yield, but the total rice yield in 2018-2019 increased to 1,183,898 tons. 67,176 tons less than in 2014. For the food balance of 2018-2019 province, the remaining rice for export is 802,950 tons, which is 45,998 tons more than in 2014, the increase is due to the favorable weather than last year. The more understanding agricultural techniques, all farmers received technical training from professional officers of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Combined crop production and industrial crops have grown significantly. In fact, in 2018, the area under sugarcane cultivation is up to 376 ha, 1,810 ha of cassava, 276 ha of maize and 2,668 ha of vegetables. Animal production, especially pigs and birds, are remarkable positive developments. Cattle statistics have changed as farmers have shifted from using cattle as a traction force to agricultural machinery instead. In particular, the production and veterinary work is also going well, with the breeding has improved, the farmers have changed their habits in raising animals according to the technique and the artificial insemination of pigs and cows, in 2018, there was no disease remarkably, the quantity of animals and eggs can ensure the supply in the province and the rest for export outside the province.

Regarding to the management of agricultural equipment, farmers are becoming more aware of the use of agricultural input with the guiden, which contributes to boosting production. Reflects the better management of agricultural equipment in the province.

In addition, the services and the supporting in other areas also better achieved with the principles and directions of the Royal Government and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. However, the provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries still has a long way to go to contribute to the government's poverty reduction program.



## **Part II: Provincial Agricultural Development Strategic Plan 2019-2023**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The five-year agricultural development strategic plan 2019-2023 of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has been prepared with the direction and policy of the government as stated in the Rectangular Strategy Phase 4, the five-year strategic development plan of the province, three years investment programs. The rolling year of the province and especially with the potential, geographical situation, needs and problems that arise in the agricultural sector of the province.

The five-year strategic plan of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will focus on modernizing agriculture in a competitive environment, climate change resilience and sustainability, increasing farmers' incomes, prosperity and well-being of the people through new approaches and scope. The agricultural sector from the stage of prosperous development is dependent on existing resources to the new stage focused on intensification is based on new technologies, smart agriculture, research and development of mechanization and increase irrigation capacity to raise Increased productivity, diversification of potential crops and markets, including commercial animal husbandry and aquaculture.

In order to achieve the development goals of the agricultural sector in the six mandate, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has prepared the direction and strategic plan to promote the growth of competitive agricultural production, quality products, safety and nutrition, as well as increase the efficiency of Sustainable land management, forest and fishery resources.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has many tasks that will implement by follow the strategic plan with practical results in the future, especially to achieve the above goals in all relevant areas under the control of the Department of Agriculture. The Provincial Forestry and Fisheries must work diligently and vigorously to carry out the activities set out in this strategic plan to achieve high quality and efficient achievements.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries implements and transforms the strategic plan for the development of the agricultural sector into practical activities through efforts to increase and utilize existing resources, as well as mobilize resources from development partners and the private sector, as well as Integration for all key stakeholders to participate in achieving high quality and effective achievements.

On behalf of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, we strongly hope

that all relevant institutions, competent authorities at all levels will truly cooperate in the implementation of all activities, especially development partners and the private sector to contribute both financial and technical resources to align with the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development 2019-2023 positive and effective results with the plans which expectations.

At the same time, I would like to sincerely thank all the leaders at all levels, all civil servants of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, who always pay attention, provide support and actively contribute to the strategic planning of agricultural development 2019. This 2023 will be committed to actively participate in the implementation process to achieve the goal of poverty reduction and successful development of the province in the future.



## **2.2 Vision**

To contribute to poverty reduction, ensure adequate food security for all citizens by modernizing agricultural work based on a new approach with changes in scopes to accelerate economic growth, agriculture and resource conservation management.

## **2.3 Mission**

Support Cambodia's economic growth through the provision of high quality services that ensure safe food supply, increase agricultural yields and add value under the sustainable, efficient and high quality sector. Based on agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

## **2.4 Strategic goals**

To contribute to the achievement of the vision as a common strategy for implementation is to promote the growth of competitive agriculture, quality products, safety and nutrition, as well as increase the efficiency of sustainable management of land resources, forests and fisheries.

Agriculture still plays an important role in promoting socio-economic development, rural development, especially contributing to poverty reduction in Cambodia. Agricultural growth is growing and measured by the overall value-added growth rate of the agricultural sector.

## **2.5 Support the Ministry of Agriculture's strategy and development program**

For increasing on agricultural production at around 5% per year by promoting productivity, diversification and commercialization of agriculture and the promotion of animal husbandry and aquaculture, focusing on the protection and management of resources. Sustainable forestry and fisheries.

To achieve the above strategies, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries implements the five strategies and development programs for the agricultural sector, including:

- Program 1: Increasing productivity, diversification of agriculture and agribusiness
- Program 2: Promoting animal production and animal health
- Program 3: Fisheries Resource Management and Aquaculture Development
- Program 4: Management and development of forest and wildlife resources
- Program 5: Optimization of support services and human resource development.

### **2.5.1 Program 1: Increase a productivity of agriculture crop diversifications and agri-business**

#### **2.5.1.1 Sub-Program 1.9: Promoting agriculture crop production and agri-business**

##### **A. Purpose:**

Contribute to promote the production chain by increasing productivity, quality, diversification of all types of agricultural trade and agribusiness, agro-processing of agricultural crops to supply the domestic market and serve the export of agricultural products.

## B. Indicators

**Table 16. Indicators of the sub-program 1 at the provincial level**

Indicator	Unit	Target				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Agricultural product	Ton	1,493,060	1,509,814	1,526,652	1,543,574	1,560,582
2. Ratio (%) of crop diversification (3%)	%	33.54	34.55	35.58	36.65	37.75
3. Agricultural products processing	Ton	9,118	9,574	10,053	10,556	11,083

## C. Activity Cluster 1: 1.9.1.21 to improve the value chain of agricultural crops

**Objective: To increase the production chain of agricultural crops by increasing the production of rice, horticulture, industrial crops and rubber.**

**Table 17. Indicators of Activities of Sub-Program 1**

Indicator	Unit	Target				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Rice production (1%)	Ton	1,208,650	1,220,737	1,232,823	1,244,910	1,256,996
2. Horticultural crop production (2%)	Ton	182,366	186,013	189,734	193,528	197,399
3. Industrial crop production (1%)	Ton	102,044	103,064	104,095	105,136	106,187
4. Rubber production	Ton	0	0	0	0	0

## D. Activities

### Activity 1: Dissemination and technical training in agricultural production (people)

- Disseminate and train diversified rice cultivation techniques in water source areas
- Disseminate and train techniques for growing all kinds of mixed crops in areas with potential and favorable rotation throughout the year
- Dissemination and training of modern agricultural techniques
- Provide training on soil fertility management techniques through the use of animal manure, litter around the house, the use of chemical fertilizers, alternative planting, intercropping and cover crops.
- Disseminate measures to prevent and eradicate pests and diseases
- Disseminate and train about potential modern rice varieties according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Provide training on rice seed production techniques
- Disseminate to farmers the technique of compost production and use of compost
- Provide training on vegetable production techniques
- Training on land preparation techniques by agricultural machinery
- Demonstrate vegetable growing using drip system and net house
- Field demonstration day and study visit
- Strengthen and train model farmers to become village agricultural extension agents

### Activity 2: Dissemination and training of post-harvest and processing techniques (people)

- Post-harvest technical training
- Study visit on climate change resistant crops (cultivation of resistant rice varieties)
- Meeting to reflect agricultural experience from farmer to farmer
- Agricultural Product Processing Course

### Activity 3: Capacity building of agricultural cooperatives (AC) (number of ACs)

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

- Promote for benefits of establishing **ACs** and promote the establishment of **AC**
- Strengthen existing **AC** through monthly, quarterly, annual meetings and training in business planning, leadership and inventory management.
- Organize agricultural farmer groups into **AC**

**Activity 4: Coordination of marketing mechanisms (number of contracts)**

- Conduct contract farming training courses
- Prepare production documents according to the contract
- Provincial and District Agricultural Marketing Forum

**2.5.2 Program 2: Promoting animal production and animal health**

**2.5.2.1 Sub-program 2.4: Promoting animal production and animal health**

**A. Purpose:**

Contribute to the promote for commercial animal husbandry, improve animal health and promote the processing of meat products.

**B. Indicator**

**Table 18. Indicators of Sub-Program 2 (Provincial Level)**

Indicator	Unit	Target				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Gross meat production up 0.44% year on year	Ton	225	226	227	228	229
2. Rising rate of commercial animal husbandry	%	50	55	60	65	70
3. Reduce the rate of animal infections to 3%	%	3	3	3	3	3

**C. Activity cluster 1: 2.4.1.21 Animal husbandry promotion, animal health promotion and public health Veterinary**

**Objectives:** To increase commercial animal production, promote high-yield breeding of cattle, vaccination of cattle and the improvement of slaughterhouses in accordance with technical standards.

**Table 19. Indicators of Activity of Sub-Program 2**

Indicator	Unit	(Target)				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Commercial animal production	Head	160,590	168,620	177,051	185,904	195,199
2. Highly productive hybrids increase	Head	224,825	236,067	247,870	260,264	273,277
3. Slaughterhouses that comply with technical standards (GAHP)	Slaughter	1	2	3	4	5

**D. Activities**

**Activity 1: Provide training of animal production techniques (breeding ...) (number of people)**

- Training of techniques for growing on animal feed crops, processing and compounding of animal feed
- Promoting high-productivity (artificial) animal breeding

**Activity 2: Dissemination and training of veterinary techniques (number of people)**

- Strengthen the capacity of village animal health agencies

- Training traders to sell livestock, medicine, veterinary equipment and animal feed

Activity 3: Intervention to prevent animal diseases (number of times)

- Vaccination campaign for all of infectious animals
- Biosecurity

**Activity 4: Dissemination and training of animal and meat hygiene techniques (number of people)**

- Disseminate to slaughterhouse traders and meat sellers to comply with technical standards for animal hygiene.

**Activity 5: Dissemination and enforcement of law enforcement (number of people)**

- Disseminate the law on animal health and animal production, sub-decrees and regulations.
- Monitor for the improvement of slaughterhouses, meat hygiene and stalls in accordance with technical standards.
- Disseminate the law and register small and medium animal farms

### 2.5.3 Program 3: Human Resource Management and Aquaculture Development

#### 2.5.3.1 Sub-Program 3.4: Strengthening Human Resource Management and Aquaculture Promotion

##### A. Purpose:

Contribute for strengthening the management and conservation of Human Resources, promote on the development of aquaculture and fishing communities with better living standards.

##### B. Indicator

**Table 20: Indicators of sub-program 3**

Indicator	Unit	Target				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Natural Fishing	Ton	25,900	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
2. Aquaculture growth rate	%	8	8	8	8	8
3. Income of fishing community	%	1	1	1	1	1

##### C. Activity cluster 1: 3.4.1.21: Protection of fishery resources and promote for fishery value chains

**Objectives: To promote the management and protection of fishery resources, increase aquaculture and promote fishery processing.**

**Table 21. Indicators of Activity of Sub-Program 3**

Indicator	Unit	Target				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Fishing community is strengthened and managed	No.	6	8	10	12	14
2. Quantities of aquaculture	Ton	17,870	19,299	20,843	22,511	23,311
3. Quantities of fishery processing	Ton	205	205	205	205	205

## D. Activities

### Activity 1: Dissemination and training of aquaculture and fishery processing techniques (number of people)

- Organize and strengthen for the network of producing fish breed
- Training farmers to produce fish breed and raise lobsters
- Aquaculture Technical Training
- Provide technical support to aquaculture farmers
- Study visit to exchange experiences
- Inspect, monitor and evaluate the implementation of activities

### Activity 2: Disseminate the law on fisheries (number of people)

- Conduct meeting on fisheries law and related legal standards

### Activity 3: Management and Prevention of fishery resources (prevention and suppression of conservation crimes ... (number of times)

- Demarcation of flooded forest border posts
- Demarcation of protected fishing area
- Patrolling the clearing of flooded forest
- Reforestation of flooded forests
- Improve fishery conservation areas and breeding grounds
- Disseminate the importance of endangered fishery resources
- Prepare signs and billboards to promote conservation areas
- Inspection and suppression of fishery resource crimes

### Activity 4: Strengthen the management of fishing communities (number of communities)

- Training on management and planning
- Strengthen fishery resource management
- Organize and improve fish community habitat
- Monitoring the progress of fishing community management
- Registration of fishing community
- Organizing meeting of fish pond community committee

## 2.5.4 Program 4: Management and development of forest and wildlife resources

### 2.5.4.1 Sub-Program 4.4: Strengthening the Management and Development of Forest and Wildlife Resources

#### A. Purpose:

Contribute to the promotion of reforestation, strengthening and development of community forests and prevention of forest and wildlife crime.

#### B. SWOT Analysis

**Table 22. Indicators of Sub-Program 4**

Indicator	Unit	Target				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Quantities of trees harvested	M <sup>3</sup>	4,580	4,580	4,580	4,580	4,580
2. Community forestry income rate is increasing	%	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

### C. Activity cluster 1: 4.4.1.21: Strengthening the management and development of forest and wildlife resources

**Objective: To promote agro-forestry, increase forest products in community forests, Strengthen for the prevention and suppression of forest and wildlife crime.**

**Table 23. Indicators of Activity of Sub-Program 4**

Indicator	Unit	Target				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Reforestation area	Ha	115	110	110	110	110
2. Decrease in forest crime rate	%	5	5	5	5	5
2. Decrease in forest crime rate	No.	1	2	3	4	5

### D. Activities

#### **Activity 1: Development of forest and wildlife resources (Nursery, replanting, agro-forestry), hectare / number of trees`**

- Maintaining seedlings
- Plant once a year
- Promote the planting in public places and provide tree seeds to farmers
- Maintain and planting at the nursery station by promoting tree species.
- Update **forest cover land and map forest cover**

#### **Activity 2: Disseminate the forest law (number of people)**

- Disseminate forest law to community members and farmers

#### **Activity 3: Strengthen the management of forest resources (prevention, suppression of crime ...) (number of times)**

- Continue to prevent and suppress all of forest and wildlife crimes

#### **Activity 4: Strengthen community forest management (number of communities)**

- Set up community forest border posts
- Update and sign community forestry agreements by conducting outreach meetings to community members.
- Strengthen the capacity of existing forest communities.

### **2.5.5 Program 5: Increase of Effectiveness of Support Services and Human Resource Development**

#### 2.5.5.1 Sub-Program 5.14: Increase of Effectiveness of Support Services and Human Resource Development

##### **A. Purpose:**

Participate for program budgets implementation and strengthen human resource capacity.

## B. Indicator

**Table 24. Indicators of Sub-Program 5**

Indicator	Unit	Target				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Effectiveness of program budget implementation	%	85.00	86.00	87.00	88.00	89.00
2. Strengthening a capacity of officials	%	60	61	62	63	64

## C. Activity cluster 1: 5.14.1.21: Improving the quality of support services and human resource development

**Objective: To promote for the program budgets implementation and increase human resource capacity.**

**Table 25. Cluster Indicators of Sub-Program 5**

Indicator	Unit	Target				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Results of the implementation of the action plan and budget implemented	%	98.20	98.30	98.40	98.50	98.60
2. Relevant officials in the field of agriculture gain technical knowledge	Per	100	110	120	140	150
3. Agricultural market information service	Per	250	350	450	550	650

## D. Activities

### Activity 1: Planning, monitoring and evaluating program budgets (times)

- Monitor and evaluate the speed of implementation as plans and sub-programs.
- Training and capacity building for officers on planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Manage IT accounting and cash flow management
- Allocation for annual budget and monitor implementation
- Participated in the consultation meeting on the preparation of the annual provincial agricultural development plan
- Prepare 3-year rolling investment plan 2016-2018 and 3-year rolling investment plan for 2019-2021
- Develop a strategic plan of the agricultural sector 2019-2023
- Prepare action plan and program budget allocation (PB)
- Analyze and develop short, medium and long term agricultural development plans and monitor implementation
- Collect for all incomes and pay into the national budget align to to the principles of financial guideline
- Management of real estate, , inventories, equipments
- Strengthen cooperation with development partners, NGOs and relevant departments to mobilize funding sources and plan feeding.

### Activity 2: Human Resource Development and Gender Mainstreaming (People)

- Disseminate gender on agriculture to farmers and civil servants
- Provide **equality between men and women in participating in training courses in and out of country side**

### Activity 3: Assessment on rice yield and provide agricultural statistics (sample)

- Conduct general surveys, sectoral surveys, collect information, agricultural statistics, compile and publish



- Strengthen on the assessment work on rain season rice and the collection of agricultural statistics to analyze and evaluate of the agricultural sector and develop directions in the coming years.
- Measure the yield of rain season rice and dry-season rice each year according to sample selection and random sample from the Department of Planning and Statistics.
- Training to professional officers on crop survey and agricultural statistics management
- In collaboration with the relevant specialized offices, inspect and assess the impact-damage of all crops. Due to pests, droughts, floods and reports to the provincial leadership and the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- Monitor and evaluate the speed of cultivation of all crops, annual rainy-dry season crops, evaluate the annual food balance and make regular reports to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and provincial authorities.
- Encourage all specialized offices for planing and implementing in accordance with the strategic plan for agricultural development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- Collected information and reports from specialized offices under the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, summarized and sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and relevant authorities.

**Activity 4: Strengthen the Agricultural Market Information Service (lift)**

- Daily report on agricultural prices and chemical fertilizers, report by e-mail to the Office of Agricultural Marketing, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Daily price report on provincial FM radio
- Enter data in the data analysis system, make monthly report to the marketing office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Training of agricultural marketing information services for farmers and traders
- Collect/ Observation on the prices of agricultural products from market
- Build Farmer Marketing School

### **Activity 5: Promote the implementation of the Law on the Management of Pesticides and Fertilizers (People)**

- Regularly disseminate regulations related to traffic, recommend the use of all kinds of agricultural materials (fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides) to businesses, consumers and other stakeholders.
- Regularly inspect the types of pesticides, fertilizers, which are displayed for sale and disseminate to farmers and farmers the types of pesticides that are banned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- Liaise with relevant institutions to inspect and take action against traders who use agricultural equipment that violate the law and quality fraud.
- Encourage traders who do not have a business license to complete the application for a permit in accordance with the law in force.

### **Activity 5: Promote practice of the Law on the Management of Pesticides and Fertilizers (People)**

- Regularly disseminate regulations related to traffic, recommendation of using for all of agricultural materials (fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides) to businesses, consumers and other stakeholders.
- Regularly inspect of pesticides and fertilizers that are saling and disseminate to the farmers and all of pesticides and fertilizers that the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has banned
- Cooperation with relevant institutions to inspect and take action against all traders who use agricultural equipment that violate and fraud the law and quality.
- Encourage traders who do not have a business license to complete the application for a permit in accordance with the law in force.
- Request for additional professional officers and capacity building for officers in charge of agricultural legislation
- Collect data on wholesale, retail, agricultural and chemical fertilizers on a regular basis in Daun Keo market, Kampong Touk, Daun Keo, rice mills, chemical fertilizers depot
- Liaise with relevant private sector institutions and development partners on capacity building, material management skills, and law enforcement.
- Conduct meetings with all traders to aware for the disadvantages and advantages of the use of agricultural equipment, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and regularly monitored and evaluated the circulation of agricultural equipment in the province

### **Activity 6: Support services of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

- Develop training manuals and need assessment of the capacity for officials in both quantity and quality on a regular basis.
- Effectively practice and provide the principles of motivation to technical officers who strive to perform well.
- Propose for some training to at all levels officials in relevant techniques in accordance with their responsibilities with the current and future work (agronomic management plans, production and veterinary medicine, agro-industry, data management in computer systems).
- Ensure efficiency, safety, administration, security and other protocols
- Manage and effectively use movable and immovable property.

## 2.6 Cross-sectoral issues

### 2.6.1 Gender mainstreaming in agriculture

#### A. Indicators

**Table 26. Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture**

Indicator	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No. of female officials promoted to leadership positions	Per	11	12	13	14	15
Female farmers participated in trainings, workshops and study visits	%	65	65	65	65	65
Female members of the agricultural cooperative is increasing	%	25	30	35	40	45

#### B. Activities

**In order to contribute to reducing gender inequality in the agricultural sector and response to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' gender mainstreaming policy, a number of strategic activities will be addressed, including:**

- Maintaining on gender mainstreaming in agricultural development plans.
- Strengthen gender awareness among all officials at all levels, including provincial specialized officers and professional officers of the Office of Agriculture.
- Increase the number of women with appropriate abilities and personalities to play a leading role.
- Provide opportunities for female officials to enhance their capacity and participation in other activities
- Clearly identify needs and provide training on agricultural skills.
- Let them for the opinions in various development work

### 2.6.2 Adaptation to Climate Change

Climate change is a global issues that is being negatively impacted. The fight against climate change is an inter-sectoral issues that needs to work together to address each sector. Climate change is affecting and damaging areas such as agriculture, water resources, health and disease, the environment and biodiversity. In the agricultural sector, there is an impact on agricultural production and food, land area is affected and damage to rice and mixed crops is reduced, the fishery resources are also affected due to climate change, forest resources are also affected, which affects and threatens of families economic, especially poor and vulnerable families.

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries defined the main principles of contributing to climate change adaptation, such as providing on capacity building to technical officers, agricultural extension officers, as well as cooperation with other development partners, national and international organizations related to agriculture and forestry. Local communities to integrate new techniques and technologies in crop cultivation, animal husbandry, aquaculture, and the spread of climate change-resistant varieties such as floods and droughts to farmers in Takeo province in according to the strategic framework related to climate change in agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

## A. Activities

**In order to reduce the negative effects on the agricultural sector in the province caused by climate change, the Department of Agriculture has identified the following strategic actions:**

- Promote the integration of agro-adaptive and agricultural techniques into all development plans
- Strengthen and expand the dissemination of adaptation techniques to climate change, such as encouraging farmers to use varieties resistant to floods and drought.
- Promote the intensification and diversification of agriculture
- Providing for capacity building and strengthening to all officials and farmers about climate change and response
- Strengthen the capacity of professional officers at all levels on disaster response intervention
- Prepare transportation, materials and equipment to intervene in case of disaster
- Strengthening to control the spread at all of infectious diseases
- Form working group to monitor and assess the impact of damage and intervention during disasters
- Promote and replace the use of equipment and materials that save water and labor.
- Identify vulnerable areas and encourage planting calendars in each commune

### 2.6.3 Cross-sectoral cooperation

In order to promote the developing of the agricultural sector in Takeo province, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is still lack cooperation from other sectors in the province, such as water resources and meteorology, trade, rural development.

**Water Resources and Meteorology sector:** Agricultural development is indispensable for the close cooperation of the water resources and meteorology sector, as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, currently has launched a project to build Cheung Kaeb canal. That's canal, the Ministry will closely cooperation with the Department of Water Resources and Meteorology of Takeo Province. In addition, weather forecasting is also necessary in agricultural work, because to know the rainfall, floods and droughts that hinder the cultivation of agricultural crops to prepare various mitigation measures to cope with those factors.

**Agri-Business Development Department:** Currently all farmers need access to affordable agricultural markets to cover the cost of fertilizers, pesticides, and expensive fuels to sustain their daily livelihoods, Processed agricultural products into agribusiness, which can be processed for family and commercial purposes. Its's at all really related to Agri-business development sector.

**Rural Development Department:** After producing agri-business, farmers also need fruitfull of rural infrastructure to transport their agricultural products to market. Event if without a better infrastructure, agricultural product market prices will not be high due to traders. The high cost of transportation, which causes traders to low down agricultural products price. So the agricultural products price, is really related to the rural development sector.

## 2.7 Budget plan

**Table 27. Budget requirements for the implementation of PASDP 2019-2023**

Funding Sources	Budget 2019 (Million Riels)	Budget estimation 2019-2023 (Million Riels)	Program1 Sub-P 1.9 (Million Riels)	Program2 Sub-P 2.4 (Million Riels)	Program3 Sub-P 3.4 (Million Riels)	Program4 Sub-P 4.4 (Million Riels)	Program 5 Sub-P 5.14 (Million Riels)
Gov't (Program budget)	5,520.00	32,185.04	3,193.45	574.98	1,410.11	791.06	26,215.45
ASPIRE	1,430.49	1,869.40	1,664.67	104.42	39.23	61.08	-
Other contributions	800.00	4,500.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00

**Table 28. Estimation of Total Resources Available for Implementing PASDP**

Sub-Program	Re-budget requirement (Million Riels)					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,529.00</b>	<b>6,062.20</b>	<b>6,244.07</b>	<b>6,431.39</b>	<b>6,823.06</b>	<b>32,185.04</b>
Sub-Program 1.9: Promoting agricultural production and agribusiness	471.80	601.50	619.55	638.13	676.99	3,193.45
Sub-Program 2.4: Promoting Animal Production and Animal Health	125.70	108.30	111.55	114.90	121.89	574.98
Sub-Program 3.4: Strengthening Management on Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture Promotion	282.10	265.60	273.57	281.78	298.94	1,410.11
Sub-Program 4.4: Strengthening the Management and Development of Forest and Wildlife Resources	209.80	149.00	153.47	158.07	167.70	791.06
Sub-Program 5.14: Optimization of support services and human resource development	4,439.60	4,937.80	5,085.93	5,238.51	5,557.54	26,215.45

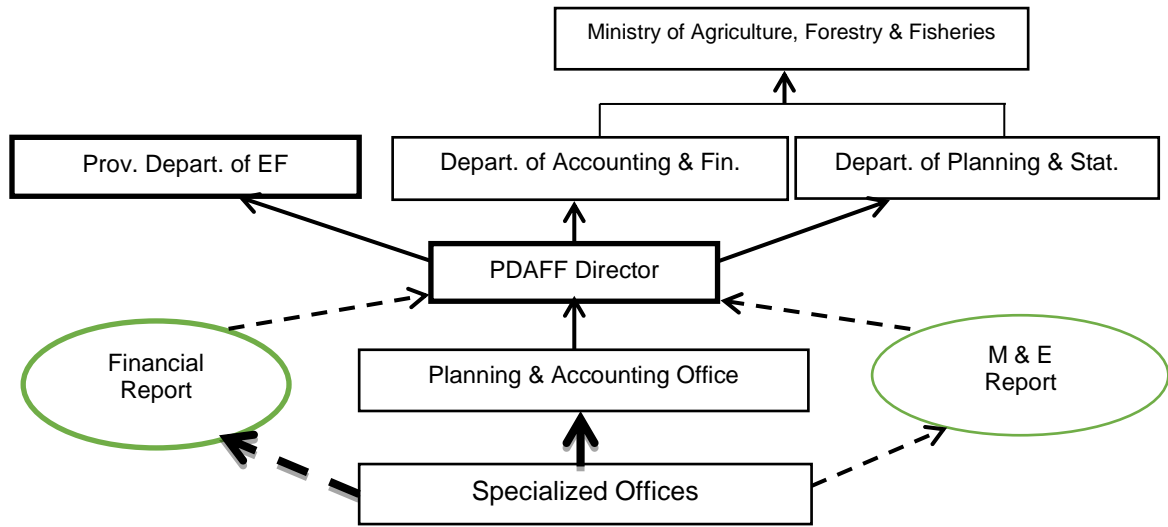
## 2.8 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of the Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan (2019-2023) is essential to ensure all action plans implemented and all indicators to verify with the results that defined out with appropriately in the planning and preparation of each action plan. Therefore, monitoring and evaluation is an important tool for verification for all indicators, results in the year. The final results from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development (2019-2023).

To ensure that the full monitoring and evaluation for the Planning and Accounting Office of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries plays an important role in implementing this monitoring and evaluation activity. Performance reports for those projects will be prepared during implementation and post-implementation evaluation. The offices under the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, development partners and NGOs which are practice the agricultural sector must be prepare summury report submit to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as well as the Office of Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023, Takeo Province

Planning and Accounting in regularly in Monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, annually report and also annual summaries to reflect with the progress. Based on the above report, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will report to the provincial authority and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

**Reporting Flow**



## **2.9 Conclusion**

Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023, Takeo Province has been carefully prepared and showing the achieved in the period of 5 years 2014-2018, as well as highlighting the strengths, challenges, opportunities and threats, which are the main obstacles for hindering the implementation of activities for the past 5 years. The plan also highlights the contribution and support from government institutions, relevant departments, authorities at all levels, the private sectors and for all development partners in the province. In addition, the Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023 also present the implementation of activities based on the reform program from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the remaining unresolved issues, as well as the vision, mission and strategic goals of the five programs of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The program indicators to measure the resulted by the Ministry for the past 5 years (2014-2018).

Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023 is very important for direction and actions to be taken to achieve in accordance with the guidelines under the framework of the Takeo Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023. Provide transparency and credibility for development partners as well as other donors to contribute resources, materials, techniques and budgets to implement priority activities for agricultural development in Takeo province as well as agriculture across the country. The strategic plan also identifies negative factors and barriers that could hinder productivity, agricultural diversification and agribusiness, especially rice production, animal production, industrial crops and mixed crops though natural disasters, Drought, floods, destructive factors from pests, etc. These are external factors that can't control, but we can reduce through precautionary measures and high commitment to farmers for the adaptation of climate change. Conduct training of new techniques. Climate change resilience to achieve better results in sustainable agricultural development that provides high incomes to farmers to improve family livelihoods.



## Annex

### Annex 1: Technical principles to prepare PASDP 2019-2023

The process of doing the Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan, The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has taken action and complied with the technical guidelines which prepared by the Department of Planning and Statistics and collaborated with YDRC Consulting to ensure an accurate the strategic plan and respond to the challenges and needs of farmers and stakeholders. The steps of the planning process include:

- Consultations and guidance meetings on planning principles and monitoring the progress of the planning process
- Collection for all agricultural datas by sub-sector to analyze achievements, challenges and analysis by specialized offices
- Preparation of strategic plan follow with the direction of the provincial development plan, provincial investment program and especially follow with the five main programs of the strategic plan for agricultural development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 2019-2023
- Defining clusters of activities, priorities and targeting sub-program indicators to be achieved within 5 years. The department also considers contributions to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to climate change and ensuring equality between women and men and children in agriculture.
- Consultative meetings were held at the provincial and national levels follow with the prevention the spread of Covid disease to collect any conception, review recommendations, validate of provincial agricultural development plans.

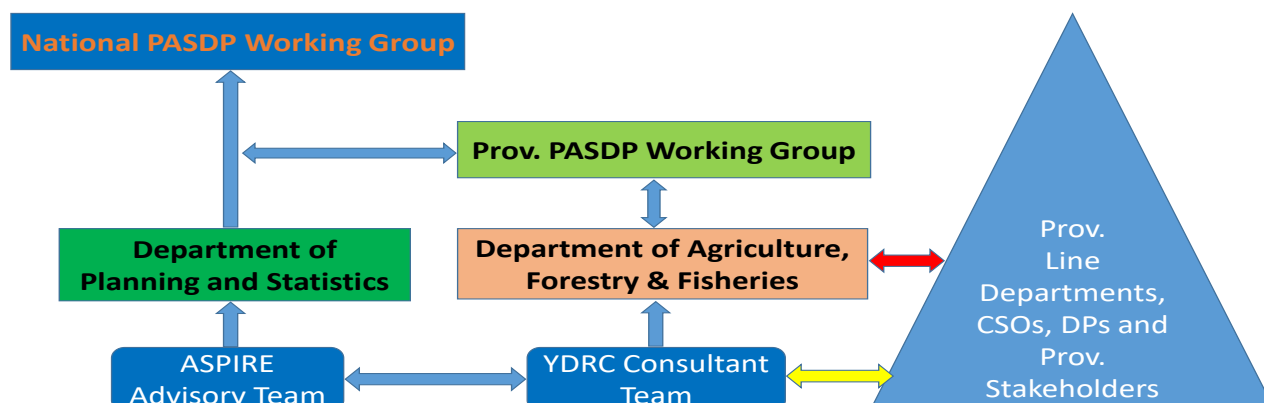
### **Processes and methodological for Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan**

The Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan is involving with all stakeholders, such as the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the provincial administration, district agriculture offices, civil society organizations, the private sectors and development partners. In separate consultative workshops and meetings to analyze issues, discuss and review on the draft of the Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023. The most important that contribution to the preparation of this plan is the sharing any development idea and review on the draft of the 2019-2023 Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan in several stages more.

The preparation of the Provincial Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023 includes the researching reports and analysis on agricultural statistics, natural resources, socio-economic, climate change, gender, as well as for market competition, new investments in agriculture and farmers' needs in agricultural productions chain as well.


## Outline of Provincial Agriculture Strategic Development Plan Coordination 2019-2023

### Outline of the Strategic Planning Coordination Mechanism



The process of preparing the Provincial Agricultural Sector Strategic development plan 2019-2023 is implemented in 4 steps as follows:

- Step 1: One day meeting at the provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to introduce the planning process, data collection and analysis for the first and second parts of the planning document.
- Step 2: Prepare a draft planing on the guidelines by compiling sub-sector data, analyzing achievements and challenges, and identifying targets, indicators, and sub-programs.
- Step 3: Final provincial consultation for the accuracy of the Provincial Agricultural Sector Strategic development plan 2019-2023
- Step 4: National workshop to be officially supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, sharing experiences and lessons on how to plan and disseminate.



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ**  
**មន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ**  
**ខេត្តតាកែវ**

លេខ ៤៩៦ ម.ក.ស. គក

ថ្ងៃចេញផ្សាយ ០៩ ខែ ឧសភា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០  
កាលៈទេសៈ ២៩ ខែ ឧសភា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០

**សេចក្តីសម្រេច**  
**ស្តីពី**

**ការបង្កើតក្រុមការងាររៀបចំផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្ម**  
**ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩-២០២៣ របស់មន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ ខេត្តតាកែវ**

- បានឃើញប្រកាស លេខ ២២០ប្រក.កសក.ប ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ របស់ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តិទៅ របស់មន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
- បានឃើញប្រកាស លេខ ៦០៩ ប្រក.ក.ស.ក ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៧ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៦ របស់ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទស្តីពីការប្តូរឈ្មោះមន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ និងការដាក់បញ្ចូលខណ្ឌរដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើ និងរដ្ឋបាលជលផលឱ្យស្ថិតនៅក្រោមមន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
- បានឃើញប្រកាស លេខ ៨៥២ ប្រក.កសក ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៧ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៦ របស់ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ ស្តីពីការផ្ទេរធនធាន និងក្របខណ្ឌមន្ត្រីរាជការស៊ីវិលនៃក្របខណ្ឌផ្នែក សង្កាត់ រដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើ និងរដ្ឋបាលជលផលឱ្យស្ថិតនៅក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ មន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ រាជធានី/ខេត្ត
- បានឃើញប្រកាសលេខ ៣២៦ ប្រក.កសក ប ចុះថ្ងៃអង្គារ ១៣ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ របស់ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ ស្តីពីការផ្ទេរ សម្របសម្រួលការកិច្ចនិងតែងតាំង មន្ត្រីរាជការ
- យោង លិខិតលេខ ៣៧១៨/២៣៩ កសក សជ ចុះថ្ងៃ អង្គារ ៧ កើត ខែពិសាខ ឆ្នាំជូត ទោស័ក ព.ស ២៥៦៣ ត្រូវនិង ថ្ងៃទី២៨ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០ របស់ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ វិស័យកសិកម្ម ឆ្នាំ២០១៩-២០២៣ របស់មន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ រាជធានី/ខេត្ត ។

**ប្រការ ១** បង្កើតក្រុមការងាររៀបចំកសាងផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្ម ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩-២០២៣ របស់មន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទខេត្ត តាកែវ ដែលមានសមាសភាពដូចខាងក្រោម ៖

១-លោក សុខ ចាន់សុផល	អនុប្រធានមន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ	ប្រធាន
២-លោក ម៉េង សុផិ	អនុប្រធានមន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ	អនុប្រធាន
៣-លោកស្រី ផែត សុភា	អនុប្រធានមន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ	អនុប្រធាន
៤-លោក សេង ម៉េង	ប្រធានការិយាល័យផែនការ គណនេយ្យ	លេខាធិការ
៥-លោក ស៊ឹម ឡាប៉ុង	នាយកខណ្ឌ រដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើ	សមាជិក
៦-លោក សៅ កុសល	នាយកខណ្ឌ រដ្ឋបាលជលផល	សមាជិក
៧-លោក ពី សា	ប្រធានការិយាល័យ រដ្ឋបាលបុគ្គលិក	សមាជិក
៨-លោក ថៃ លី	ប្រធានការិយាល័យផលិតកម្ម និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាល	សមាជិក
៩-លោក សោ សារ៉ុន	ប្រធានការិយាល័យគ្រឿងយន្តកសិកម្ម	សមាជិក
១០-លោក លឹម ចាន់ណា	ប្រធានការិយាល័យ វិទ្យាសាស្ត្រកសិកម្ម	សមាជិក



១១-លោកស្រី មិល ច័ន្ទ័រេវី	ប្រធានការិយាល័យក្រសួងស្រូវនិងផលិតផលកសិកម្ម	សមាជិក
១២-លោកស្រី គយ សុខុម	ប្រធានការិយាល័យផ្សព្វផ្សាយកសិកម្ម	សមាជិក
១៣-លោកស្រី ហង់ ណារី	ប្រធានការិយាល័យកសិស្ថាប្រកម្ម	សមាជិក
១៤-លោក អ៊ុច សេវឌី	ប្រធានស្តីទី ការិយាល័យអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍កសិកម្ម	សមាជិក
១៥-លោក ប៉ុន ភារ៉ា	អនុប្រធានការិយាល័យកៅស៊ូ	សមាជិក
១៦-លោក វ៉ែន វឌី	អនុប្រធានការិយាល័យផែនការគណនេយ្យ	សមាជិក
១៧-លោក ស៊ីន ពិល	មន្ត្រីការិយាល័យផែនការ គណនេយ្យ	សមាជិក

**ប្រការ ២** ក្រុមការងាររៀបចំកសាងផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្ម ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩-២០២៣ របស់មន្ទីរកសិកម្មរុក្ខាប្រមាញ់និងនេសាទខេត្តតាកែវមានភារកិច្ចដូចខាងក្រោម៖

ពិនិត្យមើលគោលការណ៍ណែនាំនិងប្រមូលព័ត៌មានធាតុចូល ស្តីពីការរៀបចំផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្ម រាជធានីរាជធានីសម្រាប់ឆ្នាំ២០១៩-២០២៣ ដើម្បីរៀបចំកសាងផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្មឆ្នាំ ២០១៩-២០២៣ របស់មន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់និងនេសាទខេត្តតាកែវ ។

រៀបចំ និង ដឹកនាំប្រជុំជាមួយអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធនានារួមមានការិយាល័យពាក់ព័ន្ធនៃមន្ទីរកសិកម្មរុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និង នេសាទខេត្តតាកែវ អង្គការដៃគូ វិស័យឯកជន សហគមន៍កសិកម្ម ដើម្បីប្រមូលព័ត៌មានសម្រាប់កសាងផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្ម ឆ្នាំ២០១៩-២០២៣

រៀបចំឯកសារយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្មឆ្នាំ២០១៩-២០២៣ ដើម្បីដាក់ជូនអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធផ្តល់យោបល់បន្ថែម មុននឹងដាក់ឯកសារជាគម្រោងប្រធានមន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទពិនិត្យ សម្រេច ចុងក្រោយដើម្បីធ្វើជូនក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់និងនេសាទ និងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ នានា។

រៀបចំនិងធ្វើសិក្ខាសាលាផ្សព្វផ្សាយផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្មឆ្នាំ២០១៩-២០២៣ របស់មន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់និងនេសាទខេត្ត ដល់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធនានា នៅថ្នាក់ខេត្ត។

រៀបចំនិងដឹកនាំប្រជុំបន្ទាន់ ដើម្បីធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពកែសម្រួលផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្ម ឆ្នាំ២០១៩-២០២៣ ក្នុងករណីចាំបាច់របស់ថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំ។

**ប្រការ ៣** ខណ្ឌរដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើ ខណ្ឌរដ្ឋបាលផលិតផល និង ការិយាល័យជំនាញទាំងអស់របស់មន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និង នេសាទខេត្តតាកែវ មានភារកិច្ចអនុវត្តសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ ឱ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាព និង ការទទួលខុសត្រូវខ្ពស់ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខានេះតទៅ ។

**ប្រធានមន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់និងនេសាទខេត្ត**



ស៊ីន ពិល

- ចម្លងជូន
- ក្រសួងកសិកម្មរុក្ខាប្រមាញ់និងនេសាទ
  - រដ្ឋបាលសាលាខេត្តតាកែវ
  - រដ្ឋបាលក្រុង/ស្រុក
    - ដើម្បីជូនជ្រាប-
  - សាមីខ្លួន -ដើម្បីអនុវត្ត-
  - ឯកសារ - កាលប្បវត្តិ

Annex 3: The department Structure, leaders and civil servants of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

