

#### CAMBODIA PLANT PEST SURVEILLANCE



HEAN VANHAN, Ph.D/ Deputy Director General of GDA/MAFF

MP(855)12818216/(855)97 5577880/ E-mail: heanvanhan@gmail.com

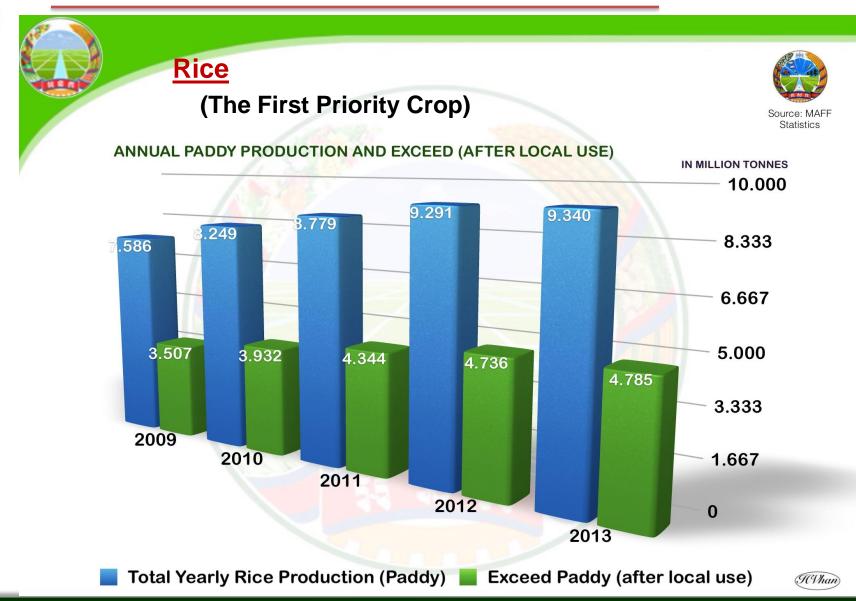








## 1. Cambodia Agriculture Production (in brief)





# 2. Cambodia Agricultural Product Export

We export 0.38 millions tons of milled rice in 2013 (plan 1 mil.T in 2015)

M/ Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. January	360	10,012	6,798	9,703	25,726
2. February	792	13,644	5,089	14,417	24,089
3. March	1,248	5,062	12,534	12,310	45,413
4. April	664	17,287	17,946	15,036	23,276
5. May	399	5,499	20,520	13,115	28,350
6. June	316	4,274	17,990	13,426	29,105
7. July SOWS-REF/WG9 Record	226	15,030	12,703	20,527	31,411
8. August	673	5,997	20,404	15,530	29,358
9. September	956	4,744	14,384	15,169	29,395
10. October	2,964	6,078	19,067	16,967	28,031
11. November	1,690	7,988	9,559	25,189	37,855
12. December	2,325	9,645	44,905	34,328	46,847
Total for 12months/year	12,613	105,259	201,899	205,717	378,856

+ 2904% + 260% + 87.6% + 84.2%

TOVhan





## 2. Cambodia Agricultural Product Export

#### We export 3.6 millions tons of Agricultural Product in 2013

# **Exportation:**

1. Milled Rice: 0.38

2. Tapioca Sliced: 1.3

3. Tapioca Fresh: 0.8

4. Natural Rubber: 0.3

5. Sugar cane: 0.3

6. Refined Sugar: 0.2

7. Yellow corn: 0.2

8. Tobacco Leaf: 0.08

9. Cashew nut: 0.08

10. Soy bean: 0.06

25.5	ទ្រេះអធអសិនល	ឈ្មោះអច់គ្លេស	ឈ្មោះទិន្យាស្យស្ត	ឧរួសខាមខេ
10.1	(KHMER NAME)	(ENGLISH NAME)	(SCIENTIFIC NAME)	(සිසපාසො
1	អង្គរ	Rice	Oryza sativa	378,856
	ដំឡងមីក្រៀម	Tapioca Sliced	Manihot esculenta Crantz	1,269,653
	ដំឡងមីស្រស់	Tapioca Fresh	Manihot esculenta Crantz	750,450
4	ដំឡងមីម្សៅ	Tapioca Starch	Manihot esculenta Crantz	1,920
5	ដំឡងមីកាកសំណល់	Tapioca Residue	Manihot esculenta Crantz	300
6	ដំឡងផ្ទាម្សៅ	Sweet Potato starch	Ipomoea batatas	96
	កៅស៊ូក្រែប	Natural Rubber	Hevea brasiliensis	297,840
8	ដើមអំពៅ	Sugarcane	Saccharum officinarum	236,122
9	ស្កាស	White refined sugar	Saccharum officinarum	204,892
10	ស្ករត្នោត	Palm sugar	Borassus flabellifer	3
11	ពោតក្រហម	Yellow corn	Zea mays	184,746
12	សន្លឹកថ្នាំជក់	Tobacco leaf	Nicotiana tabacum	83,468
13	គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី	Cashew nut	Anacardium occidentale L.	81,209
14	សណ្តែកសៀង	Soybean	Glycine max	63,362
15	សណ្តែកបាយ	Mung bean	Vigna radiata	1,000
16	សណ្តែកដី	Ground nut	Arachis hypogaea	2,866
17	ប្រេងដូងទៅ	Crude Palm Oil	Elaeis guineensis	19,827
18	ចំណីសត្វ	Animal feed	Not Applicable	8,750
19	កំទេចបន្លែចម្រុះ	Mix vegetable	Not Applicable	3,079
20	អាចម៉ាណា	Sawdust	Not Applicable	4,400
21	ឈើកែច្នៃ	Processed wood	Not Applicable	2,263
22	ឈើអាវ	Sawn wood	Not Applicable	20,822
23	ក្ខារបន្ទះឈើស្វាយ	Mango sawn timber	Mangifera indica	17.000
24	ឈើក្នុងបាកេ	Veneer	Not Applicable	1,028
25	ឈើស៊ុមរូបឋត	Wood frame	Not Applicable	72
26	ឈើធ្នង	Cambodian Padauk	Pterocarpus macrocarpus	15,361
27	ឈើនាងនួន	Cambodian Rosewood	Dalbergia bariensis	5.637
28	បន្លែ-ផ្លែឈើគ្រប់ប្រភេទ	Vegetables and Fruits	Not Applicable	1,687
29	គ្រេច	Black Pepper	Piper nigrum L.	679
30	ល្អ	Sesame	Sesamum indicum	644
31	ផ្លែស្វាយ	Mango Fruit	Mangifera indica	600
32	គ្រាប់ឈុក	Lotus seeds	Nelumbinia nueifera	500
33	កប្បាស	Raw cotton	Gossypium hirsutum	215
34	គ្រាប់ល្អងប្រេង	Castor bean	Jatropha curcas	45
35	ផ្កាច់ប៊ីក្រៀម	Dried Frangipani	Plumeria acuminata	40
36	ទឹកញ	Noni Juice	Morinda citrifolia L.	34
37	ពោតបារាំង	Okra	Abelmoschus esculentus	20
38	ផ្លែស្លា	Betel nut	Areca catechu L.	17
39	គ្រាប់ជី	Basil seed	Ocimum basilicum	9
40	មើមមៀត និងខ្លី	Turmeric & Ginger	Turmeric Aromatica and Ginger kaempferia	8
41	ម្ទេសក្រៀម	Dry chili	Capsicum frutescens	2
42	គល់ស្លឹកគ្រៃ	Lemongrass	Cymbopogon citratus	2
43	ជ្ <u>ន</u> ូវវិន	Durian	Durio zibethinus Murray	2
44	ផ្សិតក្រៀម	Dried mushroom	Phellinus linteus	1
	សរេ		(Esa (Barra)	3,659,527



### 3. Cambodia Plant Pest Surveillance : More Important Roles

## The Important Role in Regionalization & Globalization

# Free Trade Area (FTA):

- ATIGA (Asean Trade in Goods Agreement): 2015/ Asean Economic Community;
- AFP (Asean Free Trade Area Partnerships):















- Free from Tax in trade, but the SPS measure will become the technical barrier that will be more pressure to trade of the developing countries as Cambodia;
- Cambodia is the Agriculture base Economic Country: So the trade of Agricultural Product firstly are facing with phytosanitary measures of the importing country with the sound of Scientific evidence (PRA by using the pest list resulted from pest surveillance to manage the risk caused by plant pest)



### 3. Cambodia Plant Pest Surveillance: More Important Roles

## The Important Role in Regionalization & Globalization

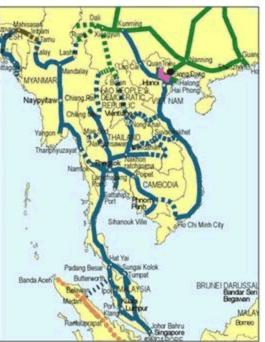
### **Land Road Connection**

 Asean High way connection & GMS cross border trade facilitation: the new potential of plant pest spread through import, export and transit activities

Asian Highways Network



Trans-Asian Railway Network







# **Capacity Status**

### Staffing:

 involving by staff of the Plant Pest Diagnosis Lab and Plant Protection Office / PPSPSD/GDA in collaboration with the PDA Supporting Staffs;

Newly Restructured with facing of skilled staff shortage **GDA** PP&SPSD **Plant Protection** PP Research & Pest Diagnosis Lab + PRA PEST SURVEILLANCE 21 PDAs



### **Capacity Status**

### **Staff Capacity:**

- The staff of PPSPSD/GDA are qualify basically in Bachelor degree of Agronomy;
- Some of them have been train (regional & in country) in pest surveillance, pest diagnosis and pest risk analysis base in general pest surveillance under supported by
  - AusAID/AADCP: Strengthening ASEAN Plant Health Capacity Project (37709)
  - AusAID/ SPS Capacity Building Programmes
  - NZAID II/ Phytosanitary Capacity Building in the Mekong Region
- After administration restructure in early 2014 (MAFF Decision on the Office of PP&PSD/GDA), so the 2 offices that involving in pest surveillance & PRA are remain only 15 Staffs
- Due to limit capacity in plant pest identification, there are no any one crop that we can finalized of completed the pest list



### **Capacity Status**

### **Supporting Infrastructure:**

- Finance: Small fund to support for pest surveillance of main priority crop/ consignment for export/ import
- Lab Equipment: The are some basic and limited equipment supported by NZAID II that not support to identify the whole plant pest,
- Pest Recording: to record data into the old version of NPD in Excel format, but this record are no more ability since the use of New NPD.













#### **Activities**

### in Mango

For Korean market Access: start this surveillance since 2009-2010 and still in the process to negotiate for export mango to Korea.







# in Rice & Cassava

For Chinese market Access: start in since 2007-2009 and signed the protocol in export milled rice in October 2010 and tapioca chip in December to China.

#### in Corn

 For Chinese market Access: start in since 2009- 2010 and still in the process to negotiate for export corn to China.



#### **Activities**

### in Other Export potential Crop

- The activities of pest surveillance in other export potential crop (vegetable, cashew nut, cereal bean) are on-going, but slowly due to our main capacity only in limited of arthropod pest.
- Many of specimen still can not identify







#### 5. Conclusion

#### The Sustainable way to build capacity of NPPO in pest surveillance are:

- Full Support: Awareness raising amount stakeholder from policy maker to the grass root level on the role of pest surveillance and market access in FTA and the protection of country economic, especially the country with base in agriculture economic;
- Clear Strategic Planning: Staff allocation, clear activities plan
- Capacity Building: Staff Training (Specialized) with full supporting infrastructure for pest surveillance, pest identification, pest recording, specimen keeping, pest list formulation, Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) and market access (Phytosanitary Negotiation).

Pest of each crop are consisted by Insect, Plant diseases and weed, so the shortage in capacity of NPPO in identification of any Type of plant pest resulted in not completed pest surveillance.





