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PART I

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF AGRICULTURE FORESTRY AND FISHERIES (2006 -2010)

I- INTRODUCTION

The development of the agriculture sector has been an important element of the Royal Government's strategy to reduce poverty in rural communities, achieve food security, and foster equitable and sustainable economic growth. From a poverty eradication perspective, the most important policy-related objective regarding agriculture development is improvement of household food security. Contributing to this objective, improved living standards more generally, market –based farming will be enhanced, because 85 percent of the population lives in rural communities and 75 percent of the poor are farmer-headed households.

The Cambodian population depends on products from Agriculture (mainly rice), livestock, fisheries and forestry for their living. The total output of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector has been increased and, however, only contributions to total GDP of one-third of 43.7 percent in recent year because of the rapid growth of the industrial sector during this period. In spite of the rapid growth of the industrial sector, agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector continues to be the main source of employment for nearly 80 percent of the labor force.

Sustained economic growth is one of the prerequisites for socio-economic development. Therefore, it is of prime importance to identify and generate sources of growth that will create greater income and employment opportunities. In this regard, it is envisaged that agriculture will remain the mainstay of the economy while the tourism and manufacturing sectors will increasingly contribute towards economic growth. A holistic approach to policy planning and implementation will be adopted to optimize efforts in generating growth. Emphasis will be placed on achieving amore broad-based economy, increasing competitiveness and improving productivity. In addition, concerted efforts from the public and private sectors as well as the community will be require to ensured the successful implementation of the strategies and programs that have been formulated.

In spite of the significant progress made, the development of the agriculture sector continues to be constrained by inadequate transportation and irrigation infrastructure, lack of agriculture inputs, inefficient marketing and inconsistent institutional support. Reforms have been underway to develop a market-based system focusing on land reforms, price liberalization and adoption of legislation to permit joint ventures between the state and foreign investors. Moreover, the development of the agriculture sector over the last five years was severely affected by adverse climatic conditions that have ranged from severe flooding to drought over the years.

II- CURRENT SITUATION AND GENERAL ASSESSMENT AND ACHIEVEMENT IN THE PAST 5 YEARS (2001-2005).

A – GENERAL SITUATION

1- POLITICAL SITUATION, SECURITY AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

A political deadlock caused almost a year retard in forming 3rd mandate of the Royal Government. However, the government in the 2nd mandate had continued sustainable its duty under the brilliant guidance of **Samdech Hun Sen** in implementing strategic plans, insuring internal and social security, the sustainability of macro-economy, and the progressive increase in socio-economic activities in a challenge environment. Cambodia had made progress in her foreign affair and international cooperation by globalizing herself into international community. Year 2004 has become the first year of the Royal Government of the 3rd mandate that defined political programme and Rectangular Strategy for increasing job and effectiveness in Cambodia, while the core of the strategy is good governances. The four rectangle strategy for the improvement includes:

- Enhancement of agricultural sectors
- Furthers Rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure
- Private sector and Development Employment Generation
- Capacity building and Human Resource Development

The agricultural situation 2004-2005 was recorded by major events such as: drought and Avian Influenza. In addition, in natural resource sector, there are still anarchic activities in forestry and fisheries exploitation, for instance, the violence of land occupation and land encroachment. This situation has badly affected the development in agricultural sectors and rural areas, and consequently a large part of agricultural production has declined compared to that of previous years. Similarly, investment from private sector in agriculture and agro-industry has also been interrupted.

Nevertheless, because of the combine efforts and strong consideration of the Royal Government, well coordination between government and people as well as strong support from the international communities, we are able to overcome difficulties and make the agricultural development process go forward smoothly.

2- IMPORTANCE SITUATION IN AGRICULTURE

In general, agriculture of Cambodia remains under the natural influence although the government has put all effort to invest in irrigation system, flood control, and other natural disaster prevention.

2-1 . Situation of rainfall in rainy season

As of 2004 the weather in rainy season (May – October) was noted to be a long drought in the middle of the season (a small dry season from mid-July to the end of August). This situation happened in the middle and southern part of the country i.e. in the provinces of Kampong Speu, Kandal, Takeo, Svay Rieang, Pre yveng, and Kampong Cham etc.

Luckily, provinces located in the North and the West part of the country received heavy rains at the beginning and in the middle of the season.

At the end of the rainy season, starting from October, there has been draught throughout the country. In 2004, is considered the most difficult year with unfavorable natural condition for agriculture. Rain precipitation in 2004 is lower than 2003 and lower than the average level of previous years.

2-2. Flood situation

The level of Mekong River flood in 2004 is lower than 2003. The flood which reached too fast to high level and receded too soon to low level badly affected the cultivation of floating rice and dry season rice.

2-3. Other importance situation

Other remarkable points are prevention and control against Avian Influenza and other animal diseases, illegal animal movement, anarchic exploitation of natural resources i.e. forestry, fisheries, and land occupation etc.

B -ACHIEVEMENT AND PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE BY SUB-SECTOR

1- RICE AND CROP PRODUCTION

During the past five years 2001-2005 of NSDP II as well as of second mandate of Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) 1998-2003, many achievements have been significantly made, Even though facing frequently unfavorable climate changes: drought, flood and insect pests. Moreover, the Royal government of Cambodia has strictly considered and supported food for work, rice seeds and fuels aim to contain damages causing by flood and drought. In addition, the RGC have constructed research infrastructure, actively implemented and transferred the agricultural technologies to farmers through practicing (Participatory and Integration Approach).

Because the farmers' knowledge has significantly improved as well as the effectively agricultural technologies practiced by farmers, related to seed production, fertilizer application and cultural practice, the crop yield has increased, especially the rice yield 1998-2003- has increased from 1.79 ton/ha to 2.1 ton/ha, getting 265,000 ton of milled rice surplus per year, especially in 2003 for export. However the agricultural production is still depending under natural condition.

The total of cultivated area for rice in 2004/2005 was 2,374,175 ha that is 65,322 ha higher than 2003 in which 2,075,646 ha was planted in wet season and it is 137,000 ha higher than the mean of 10 years calculating from 1995 (1995-2005). The Average yield was 1,977 t/ha that is 0.124 t/ha lower than year 2003 in which the yield in wet season was 1,725 t/ha (0.226 t/ha is lower than year 2003). The total production was 4,170,284 tones that 540,673 tones is less than 2003 in which wet season production was 3,131,581 tones (705,000 tones is less year 2003).

Food balance of white rice remained are 416,118 tones, in paddy rice is equal to 650,184 tones, which is 422,466 tones less than 2003 and 259,000 tones higher than the mean for 10 years.

Subsidiary crops and industries crops:

Subsidiary crops: implemented area was 192,961 ha which 15,888 ha is less last year 2003. Industrial crops: implemented area was 177,698 ha which is 59,502 ha higher than year 2003.

It should be remarked that in general, the annual and seasonal subsidiary and industrial crop production have gradually increased. However, for the changes (increase or decrease) by the type of crops is according to the price of agriculture products in the markets and weather conditions.

2- ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION

Animal Health and Production sub sector is mainly focused on animal raising, prevention animal diseases and public health. This sub sector has played the key role in food security for local supply and exportation, security reduction of poverty and economical development and ensured draft power. During the implementation, there were disease outbreaks occurred among animals in some locations within provinces and municipalities, of this included Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) was recorded in Takeo, Kandal, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham. Kampong Speu, Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, and Bantheay Mean Chey etc. FMD was also under controlled and animal recovered after treatment.

2.1 Main activities

Based on the policy and strategy in animal health and production sub sector, the following activities had been implemented:

- prevention animal diseases, reducing animal rates mortality and morbidity among
- smallholders and commercial farms;
- improvement animal breeds;
- strengthening veterinary and public services in livestock sector;
- encouragement investment on cattle, pig and chicken production for meat and egg and marketing;
- encouragement investment on animal feed processing, production and development animal forage in rural area;
- Strengthening cooperation between local organizations as well international organizations, bilateral and multilateral cooperation in livestock sector, animal health and public health.

2.2 Animal statistics - main production in 2004

In 2003-2004, according to the HPAI infection in Cambodia and in the region, uncontrolled animal movement, changes of supply and demand of animal and animal products locally as well as regional, the animal production has changed remarkably:

- Cattle and buffaloes: 3,960,517 head increased 1.22% compared 2003
- Cattle: 3,039,945 head increased 1.82% compared 2003
- Buffaloes: 650,572 head decreased 1.5% compared 2003
- Pig: 2,428,582 head increased 5.4% compared 2003
- Chickens and ducks: 13,990,592 decreased 12.6% compared 2003

The comparison of household animal production between in 1998 and 2003 was indicated as follows:

- Cattle and buffaloes had 3,573,591 heads in 1998, and 2003 had 3,645,919 heads. They have increased 2.02 %.(increased 72,328 heads)
- Pigs had only 2,339,168 heads in 1998, and in 2003 had 2,304,248 heads only they have decreased 1.49%.
- Poultry had only 13,116,990 heads in 1998, and in 2003 had 17,511,757 heads. They have increased 5.58%.

From 1990-2003 the annual growth rate of animal population was recorded the followings:

- Cattle increased 2.8%
- Buffaloes decreased 0.8%
- Pig increased 1.67%
- Chicken-ducks increased 7.4 %

3- RUBBER PRODUCTION

-Following the Royal Government policy, the smallholder rubber development project funded by the Agence Francaise pour le Development (AFD) is on-going well. In 1999-2003, the project has achieved 1,292 hectares with the participation of 489 farmers;

-The privatization of states-owned rubber plantations: in 2002, the Royal Government agreed to accept the conditions of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to privatize state-owned rubber plantations in 2006. In order to realize the task, in October 2003, the Royal Government has bid on PriceWaterCoopers to be auditor on the Seven State-Owned Rubber Plantations;

-The management of state-owned rubber plantations: the General Directorate of Rubber Plantations has determined the clear objectives and monitored on exploitation, processing, planting and circulation of rubber product (Rubber and Rubber wood product) in the country;

3.1 Exploitation and Production

The total exploitation areas have been reduced due to rejuvenation of rubber plantations through replanting program. In 1999, the total tapping areas were 35,871 hectares but these areas have been reduced to 26,805 hectares in 2003, however up to 2003, the new planted areas have been on a total of 11,565 hectares. In 1999-2003, the total production of dry rubber was 190,128 tons and exported on the total of 189,597 tons.

In 2004, the natural rubber products of 26,000 tons have been exported from seven state owned rubber plantations, about 0.3% of the world rubber production. Below are the figures of production that have been implemented sofas:

-Tapping areas: 23,787 hectares or 99% of planning 23,878 hectares compared with 2003, decreased 11% due to cutting down and replanting of old rubber trees;

-Dry rubber production: 25,928 tons or 92% of planning 28,209 tons if compared with 2003 and decreased 20% because of areas decreased due to more old rubber trees, defoliation disease, long dry season.

-Dry rubber export: total revenues USD 30,576,130 compared with 2003 increased 05% and the sale price was 1,1175/ton, increased 33% that an average sale price was USD886/ton in 2003.

-All kinds of tax payment to the State budget: Riels 20,249,279,693.00 (temporary figure before closing account of 2004.

-New rubber planting areas from 2004 young rubber trees are under maintenance with a total of 16,010 hectares in which the areas of rubber trees planted in 2004 were 4,454 hectares.

3.2 Rubber Research Institute of Cambodia (IRCC)

The year 2004 is the thirteenth year of the renaissance and the seventh year of becoming Public Administrative Establishment.

The purpose of IRCC is to participate in upgrading Cambodian rubber quality responding to the international standard. Meantime, its Laboratory joined testing with International Rubber Association (IRA) and officially recognized by IRA that the Laboratory testing Specified Rubber in the regional site to make international contract on rubber TSRs. In 2004, the Institute achievements have been as follows:

- The Laboratory has conducted a first Inter-Laboratory Test within the country in December 2004 where there are five laboratory specified tests participated together successfully. This Laboratory continues to implement the same test regularly three times every month for ever;

- Has taken Trial process CSR, CV60 at Chup and Snuol Rubber Plantations. Samples from the process sent to Centre of Cooperation International de Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement, CIRAD in order to analyze the molecule. The result of trial has shown the technical possibility grade at Chup Plantation;

- Has researched on value of Po, PRI and V-M on grade of CSRL and CSR 5 to preserve for 6 months;

- Ready to compile document on Specified Rubber Test system;

- To research and study on processing line of Snuol Factory in order to put into trial of testing grade of CSR, CV60;

- To study on fixing price of certification;

- Has created a Cambodian Rubber Association that is the step being towards to be member of International Rubber Association;

3.3 Smallholder Rubber Development

Even the State has not yet large possibility to develop s through a long term credit loan, but following research and study we knew hat in some areas many farmers have planted rubber in family scale and private scale from 2 to 500 hectares up. They are practically planting rubber by their own fund and their self-control technique started from nursery preparation, grafting, planting, fertilizing, maintaining

until tapping. A survey has shown that the total areas planted of rubber within the nation are about 10,000 hectares.

4- FISHERIES ACTIVITIES

The second step of fishing lot reforms has been doing. Until now, 538.522 ha or (56.46%) of fishing lots area was released into public fishing grounds for family fishing. Through these reforms, fishermen have received more fishing ground and the number of conflicts between family fishing and fishing lots operators have been reduced. Meanwhile, the Royal Government of Cambodia canceled the fishing license fee for middle scale that would reduce difficulties for fishermen to pay.

The Revised fisheries law and regulations including sub decree and proclamation were also amended and enacted. Now fisheries law was adopted in the cabinet meeting, and currently awaiting for a final discussion and approval from the National Assembly and Senate. The revising and new formulation faced some difficulties in fact lack of financial supports, lawyers and long process. For instance, the Royal decree on the establishment of community fisheries and the sub-decree on the community fisheries management just finished discussion and now already passed the inter-ministries discussion and awaiting a cabinet meeting for final approval.

So far, 350 fishing communities have been established throughout the country under the collaboration and support from various international organizations such as UNDP, FAO, DFID, CAA and now is providing training to relevant staff and communities how to manage the natural resources at local level.

In the last few years the total catch of Inland fisheries has been considerably decreased caused by environmental and social change including irregular water regime, habitat destruction, increasing population and weak law enforcement at local communities that led to increased number of illegal fishing activities. With these facing, the government of Cambodia is urgently taking much efforts to crackdown illegal fishing practice by using law and dis semination measures.

In line with those works, rural aquaculture development is also the government's priority to increase income and improve livelihood. Under the support of AIT/SIDA, rural aquaculture development has been implemented successfully in the South Eastern part of the country in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Takeo, and Kompong Speu province. From 1998 to 2003, the total number of farmers involved with aquaculture activities has increased up to 10,000 and production of fish culture is approximately 86,930 tons.

In 2004 the Department of Fisheries took many efforts to actively implement fisheries reforms, including revising regulation, establishing fishing communities, conducting research studies, stimulating conservation, stimulating rural aquaculture development and especially suppressing illegal fishing in order to reserve fish resources for future.

1. Inland Fishery:

Total production of inland fisheries is estimated 250,000 tons, including:

-Fishing lot exploitation in 2003-2004 fishing season received 68,100 tons or 85.13% of the total planned 80,000 tons, declined 26,650 tons comparing to last season 2003;

-Family-scale fishing: 106,400 tons equal to 78.81 % of the total planned 135,000 tons;

-Rice field fishing: 75,500 tons equal to 94.38% of the total planned 80,000 tons.

2. Fish Caught Statistics:

Marine fishing exploitation harvested a total of 55,800 tons equal to 124% of 45,000 tons planned, increasing 1,050 tons compared with year 2003.

3. Aquaculture Productions Statistics :

-Fish and shrimp farming, yielded 20,835 tons (20,760 tons fish & 75 tons shrimp) equal to 59.53% of 35,000 tons planned, increased 2,335 tons from year 2003;

-Seaweed planting yielded 16,840 tons equal to 210.50 % of 8,000 tons planned, increased 9,040 tons from year 2003;

-Crocodile farming, yielded 74,820 heads equal to 93.53% of 80,000 heads planned, decreased 3,188 heads from 2003;

-Fish seed hatchery, yielded 15,793,000 fingerlings equal to 78.97 % of 20,000,000 fingerlings planned, decreased 1,500,000 heads from 2003.

4. Fisheries Products Processing:

The processing of inland fisheries products was 19,900 tons equal to 66.33% of 30,000 tons planned, decreasing 2,360 tons from year 2003;

The processing of marine fisheries products was 4,800 tons equal to 120% of 4,000 tons planned, increasing 670 tons from year 2003;

Fish sauce, produced 11,054,000 liters equal to 44.22% of 25,000,000 liters planned, increasing 102,000 liters from 2003.

5. Fish Exports:

Exportation fresh and processed fish products were 45,850 tons equal to 114.63 % of 40,000 tons planned, decreasing 10,550 tons from year 2003. The exports of processed products from processing and frozen marine product factories are decreased from years 2003. The fisheries products in nine months earlier of 2004 were not rich, high market price and high demand are the reasons.

5- FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

1. Law and the other regulation

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has adopted and implemented the law on forestry, National forestry policy statement, sub decree on the management of the concession forest, sub decree on the management of forest community, regulation No. 02 RE, PRAKAS No. 01 BK dated 25 January 1999 on the management measure and elimination of forest anarchy, PRAKAS No. 06 BK dated

27 September 1999 on the anarchy elimination measure of land control invasion, technical rule, specification and related instruction policy in which is the baseline for sustainable forest management.

The Rectangular Strategy of Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) based, the Forestry Sector reform is the fourth side of the first rectangular which strategy objectives of RGC in the Forestry Sector for ensuring with Sustainable Forest Management depend on basis of the three essential center pillar constituted sustainable Forest Management policy, Natural Resources Protected System and Implementation of Forestry Community Development Program.

Forestry Administration (FA) is Agent of Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) of RGC, FA has collaborated with institutional forces involved and international partners for complement the ordinary good order and strengthen capacity in sector that fundamental forward to conservation and sustainable management in Kingdom of Cambodia for future. In 2004, the achievements from the implementation of Forest reform program through the strong implementation of the Rectangular Strategy of RGC, FA have get the important achievements as bellows:

2. Concession forest management

From 1999 to date, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has pronounced to cancel the agreement and withhold the concession forests of 17 companies having total forest land area of 24 places equals to 3,501,170 hectares from the concession forest companies. While 12 concession forest companies in which the investment agreement remains in force and have land area of 3,374,328 hectares have been required: (1) to renegotiate the concession forest investment agreement (2) to re-plan the concession forest management in accordance with the international standard sample to control the forest with perpetuity. Meanwhile Kuk business activity for the concession forest company has also postponed from 01 January 2002 until all the concession forest companies have planned a new definite concession forest management under the requirement of regulations and technical specification for the conduct of forest management with perpetuity and accept the consent of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Presently the concession forest management planning of company remaining force have open wide to the public and accepted the evaluation from FRM International Qualification Company, evaluation control group of natural resources management work group of the donors without finding in order to control and re-total by forest administration and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

4. Forest Planting-Conservation and forest community

-Trees planting in land area of the wear and tear forest area constitute the plantation, forest's day and domestic from 1998 to 2003 have been completed 5,602 hectares. Sowing and distributing small trees by persuading people to take part in planting trees at the villages, plantation, the public places and other religious ceremonies totaled 10,629.309 trees;

-There are 101 stations were established for nursery access management and forest extension and tree seedling distributed and for forest rehabilitation, in that there are 51 stations were new established by AF.

- There are 862 Ha and was planted, by the Royal Army participated, that time 10,894,227 tree seedling were distributed to people for plantation and 8,643,449 tree seedling were distributed by private sector.

- Based on researches of FA local level consider that, presently there are 259 forest communities (FC) that supported by NGOs and International organization in 16 provinces, herein 4 forest communities in Takeo, Pursat, Koh Kong, and Kampong Chhnang provinces have been organized by MCC, Concern Worldwide, CFRPDIRC/RECOFT and AFN in cooperation with forest administration. In addition, it constitutes the arrangement by national and international NGOs in cooperation between those organizations and qualified entities concerned at provincial level;

- In cooperation with DANIDA of Denmark to create the forest specie genetic conservation area of 11 places.

5. Wildlife research and conservation

- Through satellite illustration in 2002 to be taken by the United States of GIS of the forest administration in cooperation with French consultant of FRM shown that the Cambodia forest resources cover is increased from 58.6% (10,638,208 hectares) of Cambodia's land area in 1997 to 61.14% (11,104,285 hectares) in 2002;

- Be and being cooperated with forest research institute and forest production of Japan to implement research program on the "variation of water regime in Mekong river basin" as well as installed a large meteorology station in Kampong Thom province;

- Conducted the research on forest restoration by incorporating commercial forests in natural forest following completed business activity in Kampong Thom province in cooperation with FORSPA, APAFRI;

- Conducted research and discovered the existence of significant wildlife of 1,113 kinds herein included 122 kinds of mammal, 537 kinds of birds and 114 kinds of reptile and 40 kinds of aquatic animals and 30 kinds of butterflies;

- Run and created zoo and wildlife rescue center of Tamao mountain where has been inaugurated officially to be preside over by Samdech Prime Minister HUN SEN. At the same while, has also conserved wildlife in this center of 905 wildlife corresponded to 86 kinds;

- The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has determined to create the forest bio-diversity resource and wildlife protection area of 29 places covered land area of 4.45 million hectares equals to more than 25 percents of total area nationwide in which is the higher figure ahead in the world.

C - ASSESSMENT AND CONCLUSION

Activities and outputs achieved by sector and sub-sector reflex to strengths, weakness points and it can be concluded as follows:

1- Strength:

- Agriculture is a high priority sector in the Royal Government's policy and is strongly supported by the Royal Government, especially by Samdech HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia. With this regards, agriculture and rural has been assessed as sustainable growth source for Cambodia Socio-economy, that is a factor, makes donor communities to pay attention in strong support;

- MAFF, relevant institutions, all levels of local authorities, national and international communities, and the whole nations, especially farmers have endeavored to develop agriculture;
- Laws and regulations have also revised, completed, and created newly on what shortages, those helped works to carry out efficiently and effectively;
- Physical infrastructures serves for MAFF and entities have continually progress;
- Designing strategic policy, program planning and other development projects with economic analysis has been enforced respectively, together with prioritizing those has been connected with priority of budget or other resource in order to get high effectiveness for development goals;
- Human Resource has been trained to have better capacity, while inputs and materials have also been improved;
- Quality of research services and technical extension supporting production and exploitation has day by day progress;
- Management of natural resources, forest, wildlife, fishery, land has sustainable and orderly enhanced basically on legal framework of law and techniques; and capacity of human resource has been upgraded and improved, with strongly support by the royal government, relevant institutions, all levels of local authorities, national and international communities;
- Form of management and national economic development in general is the same form of economic management in agricultural production and exploitation is being promoted and reformed appropriately according to progress situation of integration and regional and global economic competitions;
- Intervention and Emergency against to natural disaster has been ready to implement and responded on time.

2- Constraints:

- Rely on natural factors which always irregular changes and limited capacity in agricultural irrigation are caused agricultural production from year to year by unbalance growth;
- Investment is limited due to the country is poor and rely on foreign assistances for investment to develop;
- Consistency of concept, strategy and action plans counter-face and it is yet to harmonize definitely towards to actual and effective implementation;
- Laws and norms enforcement have been challenged caused limited to respect, remain newly offenses;

- Structure of management, disciplines, and responsibilities for staff is poor together with low salary affected to management of trained staff, effectiveness of works, and skill application are limited;
- Reform process, especially reform on administration and staff management is slow and is not respond to requirement of work and progress;
- Agrarian and rural structures in Cambodia are not suitable for production demand toward to markets and competition.

3- Conclusion and suggestions:

- Agriculture in Cambodia remains under varied influence of long-term natural phenomenon. Rehabilitation and development of irrigation infrastructure is needed and priority, however it is not depend only on the results of irrigation. Promotion of strategy and technical measures aims to improve the development of agricultural production that relies on rainfed condition and extensive farming system;
- Harmonize with concept, strategy and actual implemented activity measures in the reform of management and support services with center on the available resources is the key factor of effective management, and will achieve progress and development;
- Human resource training that use much budget of both government and partner for development should be linked with term of effective use by connecting this with the process of administration reform in order to reduce non-quality staff so that the number of staff less but qualified for works;
- State investment should be focused priority as well on research, extension in order to develop fast; it should not only invest in physical infrastructure, but also invest on inputs, materials for research and extension for development, and especially invest in the issues of suitable and honored livelihood of scientists and technicians;
- Decision making on reduction of incapability and obstacles that is the key factor of the development;
- Production, exploitation, processing and business should be integrated in order to success in socio-economic development and sustainable use of natural resources;
- To achieve development and rural poverty reduction fast, the reform of agricultural production and the reform of rural areas with suitable situation for development need to accelerate. A reform unit and agricultural land development is considerable to formulate under MAFF with base on the results of Agrarian Structure in Cambodia and experience implemented successfully in regional countries;



PART II

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF AGRICULTURE FORESTRY AND FISHERIES 2006 -2010

III- STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF AGRICULTURE FORESTRY AND FISHERIES (2006 -2010)

A – INTRODUCTION

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Strategic Development Plan is presented MAFF development goals, development objectives, outcomes, outputs and activities during the period 2006-2010. This development strategic plan is provide inputs to the national development plan 2006-2010. Economic growth is based on agriculture sector and 85 percents of population is living in rural areas. Food availability and access in Cambodia is based on agriculture production. Agriculture contributed about 40% in national GDP in 2003 and agricultural growth 9.2% in GDP due favorable climate condition for agriculture. Rice is the main predominant staple food in Cambodia. An estimated is about 68 percent calories intake with the rest derived from fish, meat, tubers, vegetables, fruit and others. Food production is dominated by rice, which in 2003 accounted for around 70 percent of the value of the crop production and 23 percent of GDP (Ministry of Planning-NIS, and fund staff estimated).

The Royal Government of Cambodia has lunched a strategy policy to put enhancing of agriculture sector as a rectangle side for poverty reduction and sustainable economic development. Rectangular strategy is visualized as a structure of interlocking rectangles emphasizing four areas of good governance, laying out the four element of enabling environment; identifying four strategic " growth rectangles" and elaborating four sides of each strategic " growth rectangles". Significantly agricultural productivity, diversification and competitiveness appear at the top of the strategic "growth rectangles" those include: (I) improving of agricultural productivity and diversification of agriculture, (II) land reform and de-mining, (III) fisheries reform and (IV) forestry reform.

This strategy is an economic agenda that would further activate and strengthen the achievements of the government in the second mandate through triangle strategy and selection the main elements from MDGs, SEDPII 2001-2005, national poverty reduction 2003-2005 and other policies, strategic plan and crucial institutional reform programs.

The formulation of MAFF's development strategic plan is based on Government's National Development Policy or Program in particular following instruction of Ministry of planning. including RGC policy platform in agriculture, rectangular strategy policy and the Cambodian Millennium Development Goal, SEDP II (2001-2005), NPRS (2003-2005),MAFF development plan by consultation with technical departments within MAFF, provincial department of agricultures and with relevant stakeholders such as technical working group of agriculture and water, fisheries, forestry and food security and nutrition...etc and followed the circular on the formulation of the NSDP 2006-2010 of RGC in January 2005 and technical guide of the NSDP of the ministry of planning in February 2005.

MAFF's development strategic plan is also based on sub-degree 17 of MAFF mandate and sub-sector policies including crops and livestock policies, agricultural research and development policies, forestry policy and fisheries policy...etc.

In the third mandate of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Government has clearly identified in particular, the agriculture sector, the development objective in accordance with the national development framework "achieve and ensure food security and conserve the natural resources ". The policy platform and rectangular strategy are fundamental of MAFF's SDP 2006-2010. In order to achieve these development objectives, the Royal government of Cambodia proposed some development policies in the government's policy platform for agriculture sector as follows:

- a. The agriculture policy of RGC is to improve agricultural productivity and diversification, thereby enabling the agricultural sector to serve as dynamic driving force for economic growth and poverty reduction. The Government of Cambodia will invest substantial domestic resources to promote agricultural intensification and diversification to bolster economic growth, create employment and generate income in the rural areas, ensuring nutritional improvement, food security and increased agricultural exports;
- b. The Government will create a favorable environment conducive to private sector participation in the agricultural sector by accelerating the land distribution and the issuance of security land titles within social land concession framework, particularly in the rural area. The government improves irrigation facilities and water resources management by improving the existing irrigation systems and establishing and strengthening of farmer water communities in order to reduce the affect of natural disaster;
- c. For increasing of agricultural productivity, RGC promotes support services such as agricultural research and extension, market development of agricultural products, distribution of input supply including seeds, fertilizers and rural credits. Base on the implementation of decentralization policy, the government has delegated the role and responsibilities to commune council to strengthen the capacity become as development authority as knowledge transferring and information sharing to farmers. RGC will accord special emphasis on directing public investment and encouraging private investment in agriculture sector in order to increasing quantity and quality of agricultural products toward international standards;
- d. RGC will continue to develop border and remote areas in order to control migration through development of township centers adequately equipped with infrastructure that facilitate residents' live lihoods and local economic activities;
- e. RGC will promote the "one village one product" movement to encourage creativity and confidence of the rural people by adopting four principles: (i) find out the suitable production for village context and market needs, (ii) provision opportunity and promoting to people in production through provision of market access, credits, technology transfer and input supply, (iii) providing management training and human resources development and (iv) facilitating to people in establishing of agricultural development communities and to ensure remunerative product price;

B – MAFF VISION

The vision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) is to enhance agriculture productivity and sustainable natural resources management in order to ensure food security and poverty reduction and to enforce economic development.

C – MAFF MISSION AND ACCOUNTABILITIES

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has duties to create a favorable condition for agricultural development aiming at improving the standard living of rural livelihoods and to enhance agriculture productivity and sustainable natural resources management in order to contribute poverty reduction and sustainable economic development. With this regard, MAFF has mission and role to:

- 1) Improve agricultural productivity and diversification of agriculture to ensure food security and poverty reduction, livelihood of rural households and economic development;
- 2) Ensure sustainable natural resources management and conservation and;
- 3) Improve quality of agricultural products and promote agro-industries to ensure the balance of food security and market access and requirement for contributed to rural farmer by generating income and value added;

D – MAFF GOALS / OBJECTIVES FOR 2006-2010

The main of objective of MAFF is to contribute the government's national strategic development plan in particular the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries has defined the Ministry's goal / objective as well as action plan / program to be supported and contributed to the national development goal by sectoral and sub-sectoral development program.

MAFF's goal/objective is to ensure food security for all people, increase incomes, create employment and improve nutrition status, and to ensure access to natural resources for poor rural people.

In order to achieve the goal of the government's national strategic development plan, MAFF has set the nine main goals in agriculture sector are as follows:

- 1) Food security, productivity, diversification;
- 2) Market access for agricultural products ;
- 3) Institutional and legislative framework;
- 4) Land reform (for land tenure and land market development);
- 5) Pro-poor land access;
- 6) De-mining, UXO and victim assistance;

- 7) Fisheries reform- sustainable access;
- 8) Promote conservation and management of sustainable forests;
- 9) Ensure better management of natural protected areas;

E – MAFF Sub-GOALS / OBJECTIVES FOR 2006-2010

In order to achieve the main goal of the government's national strategic development plan, MAFF has clearly set the immediate and specific goals in agriculture sector are as following below:

- Goal 1: Food security, productivity, diversification;
 - 1-1 Ensure food security for all people; increase income and livelihood for rural poor population by improving productivity and diversification of agriculture;
 - 1-2 Food-insecure households are able to increase food availability from their own agriculture and livestock production, common property fisheries and common property forests.
- Goal 2: Market access for agricultural products ;
 - 2-1 Improve market opportunity and access for agricultural products
- Goal 3: Institutional and legislative framework;
 - 3-1 Strengthen institutional and legislative framework
- Goal 4: Land reform (for land tenure and land market development);
 - 4-1 Improve the land tenure security and land market, and reduce the land disputes;
 - 4-2 Ensure effective use of and for socio-economic development through.
- Goal 5: Pro-poor land access;
 - 5-1 Create possibilities for the poor household to have land for residence /family farming and improve state land use
 - 5-2 Ensure sustainable access of land resource for the rural poor farmer by promoting land reform
- Goal 6: De-mining, UXO and victim assistance;

- Goal 7: Fisheries reform - sustainable access;
 - 7-1 Ensure sustainable access to fisheries resources for rural poor population by encouraging fisheries reform;
- ✓ Goal 8: Promote conservation and management of sustainable forests;
 - 8-1 Ensure sustainable forestry management and access to forestry resources for rural poor people by promoting forestry reform, (Targets Increase the proportion of forest cover to 60% in 2010 of the total area).
 - 8-2 Ensure maximum participation from the private sector and local community in the scheme of conservation and management of sustainable forests; (Targets Increase protected forest area to 1.50 million hectares in 2010).
- ✓ Goal 9: Ensure better management of natural protected areas;
 - 9-1 Produce data on land use, forest coverage, infrastructure, and geographical division in protected areas (PAs);
 - 9-2 Ensure proper management of mangrove forest resources;

F – MAFF PRIORITY ACTIONS AND PROGRAMS TO OVERCOME THE MAJOR CONSTRAINTS (kōEpkēnHBñitüEfmeTot ybenH edaybBaP BI matrix EdI naykdaneTbEkrc)

In order to achieve the goal of the government's national strategic development plan as well as MAFF's goal / objective, the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries has defined clearly objectives or sub-goals to be supported and contributed to the national development goal by sectoral and sub-sectoral development program.

However, MAFF can not be achievable the goal if it will not be found the major constraints and took the action measures to overcome these obstacles. Below the main constraints that have identified following the goal and sub-goal of each sector and an action plan / program to implement within the period of time.

- ✓ Constraint 1: Limited access to land and other natural resources (forestry, water and fisheries);
- Action to overcome:
 - 1.1 Promote land distribution and issuance of land title for at least 50% of rural farmers;
 - 1.2 Improve 100,000 ha irrigation systems in potential production areas of irrigated and rainfed areas, and promoting the participatory water management;

- 1.3 Promote higher return from irrigated and rained agriculture through improved farming practices crop intensification and diversifications and support to food distribution and marketing ;
- ✓ Constraint 2: Poor soil fertility characteristics limit crop production (in 50% of national agricultural lands);
- Action to overcome:
 - 1.4 Improve and upgrade soil fertility and conservation management programme at all cropping ecosystems: rainfed lowland, flat plain and upland;
- ✓ Constraint 3: The productivity of rice and other crops is low and is at risk of drought, flood, pest and postharvest losses;
- Action to overcome:
 - 1.4.1 Improve Promote rice and other crops intensification by using integrated crop management, IPM and SRI techniques;
- ✓ Constraint 4: Agriculture is mainly rain-fed;
- Action to overcome:
 - 1.5 Establishing of disaster preparedness for interventions and emergency assistance (pumping, seeds, fertilizers, vaccines);
 - 1.6 Establishing of disaster preparedness for interventions and emergency assistance (pumping, seeds, fertilizers, vaccines);
 - 1.7 Expand nationwide of the national programme for food security and poverty reduction (FSPR) to 60% of total villages in Cambodia;
 - 1.8 Rehabilitation of agricultural research stations and agricultural development centers (rice, cash crops and fruit trees);
- ✓ Constraint 5: Limited participation of farmers in operation and maintenance of irrigation facilities;
- Action to overcome:
 - 1.9 Implementing of the participatory water management programme in existing irrigation systems (in 20% of cultivated area);
- ✓ Constraint 6: Lack of appropriate technology for pest management;
- Action to overcome:
 - 1.10 Improve plant protection programme includes integrated pest management and (include services, lab and training);

- ✓ Constraint 7: Lack of access to agricultural/integrated farming system/agro-forestry/aquaculture/animal health and production extension and technology transfer (especially women and smallholders/poor farmers);

➤ Action to overcome:

- 1.11 Promote integrated farming system programme include cropping system, agro-forestry and crop-livestock and fish culture;
- 1.12 Improve commercial animal production through improving animal breeds, feeds and animal husbandry facilities;
- 1.13 Promoting smallholder livestock production (domestics) programme (include training, technology development and transfers);
- 1.14 Improving animal health and veterinary services programme (include training, village livestock agents, vaccines and drugs, and labs services);
- 1.15 Strengthen and improve animal products and sanitary controls (include legislations, control and inspection, slaughterhouse improvement);

- ✓ Constraint 8: Lack of comprehensive understanding of land suitability for crops

➤ Action to overcome:

- 1.16 Develop crop zoning and crop seasonal calendar for all agro-ecosystems in Cambodia;

- ✓ Constraint 9: Lack of quality agricultural inputs

➤ Action to overcome:

- 1.17 Promote agricultural quality improvement programme: seeds (rice, cash crops and vegetables, fruit tree), fertilizers, pesticides;
- 1.18 Strengthen control of agricultural material standards.
- 1.19 Improve and upgrade agricultural research capacity: crops, plant breeding, soils and water, farming systems and plant protection, agricultural machinery and post-harvest technologies...est.

- ✓ Constraint 10: -Lack of women extension workers;
-Lack of access to credit for farmers with a low interest rate;
- Lack of farmer association management capacity;

➤ Action to overcome:

- 1.20 Develop extension facilities and systems at all provinces in Cambodia (training centers);
- 1.21 Providing training of trainers on extension methodologies and agricultural technical aspects at least 20% of women participants;
- 1.22 Conduct farmer training of trainers on extension in 24 provinces in Cambodia including 40% of women;

- 1.23 Expand nationwide of AEA and integrate AEA in commune planning process through AEA training and exercises;
- 1.24 Establishing of farmer development communities in 24 provinces;
- 1.25 Improve and upgrade agricultural extension materials and mass media in Cambodia;
- 1.26 Improving M&E systems of agricultural extension in Cambodia;

✓ Constraint 11: Limited agro-machinery supply and services

➤ Action to overcome:

- 1.27 Strengthen agricultural machinery sector by developing of agri. machinery workshop center for training and development at each agricultural production regions;
- 1.28 Providing Provide training and extension of utilizing, operation and maintenances of agricultural machinery;
- 1.29 Strengthen management of agricultural machinery by developing of legislation of agricultural machinery managements;
- 1.30 Establish intervention groups of agricultural machinery for emergency assistance such as pumping, plowing;

✓ Constraint 12: Weak post-harvest technologies

➤ Action to overcome:

- 1.31 Improve post-harvest technologies in Cambodia;

✓ Constraint 13: Lack of plant quarantine facilities and animal sanitary and checking points to controls SPS

➤ Action to overcome:

- 1.32 Establish plant quarantine and animal sanitary checking points at each govt. checking points;
- 1.33 Improve the capacity of WATO and ASEAN units of MAFF to implement WTO and ASEAN compliance document and agreements;
- 1.34 Development of standards of food safety from agricultural products ;
- 1.35 Strengthen implementation of sanitary and phyto-sanitary services;

✓ Constraint 14: Lack of market infrastructures, processing facility and technology, roads

➤ Action to overcome:

- 1.36 Expand complimentary investment in rural infrastructures: road, markets and farm-to-market roads and tracks and rural electricity support to processing;
- 1.37 promote commercially viable community-based rural financial systems (MFIs) to meet the needs of agribusiness and SMEs;

- 1.38 Restructuring and privatization of Rubber state Enterprises (develop law and legislations);
- 1.39 Promote smallholder rubber plantation;
- ✓ Constraint 15: Limited agricultural, forestry and fisheries statistics and marketing information
 - Action to overcome:
 - 1.40 Strengthen and improve agricultural statistics information systems in Cambodia;
 - 1.41 Strengthen and improve agricultural marketing information systems in Cambodia;
- ✓ Constraint 16: Poor fish processing techniques, poor quality and sanitary of fish products, and lack of capacity and facilities of fish processing.
 - Action to overcome:
 - 1.42 Strengthen and upgrade capacity building of agro-industry and agribusiness including legislations, training, lab facilities);
 - 1.43 Encourage private sector to invest in agro-industry and agro-processing and agribusiness;
 - 1.44 Improve post-harvest technologies of agricultural products, fish and livestock products;
- ✓ Constraint 17: Limited human resource capacity.
 - Action to overcome:
 - 1.45 Strengthen personal staffs in technical skills, admin, HRD and management including 30% of women;
 - 1.46 Promote In-country graduate training in agriculture and related skills including 30% of women in agricultural university and national schools;
- ✓ Constraint 18: Limited agricultural, fisheries and forestry research and development capacity (and weak connection to extension).
 - Action to overcome:
 - 1.47 Strengthen and improve agricultural research and development, fisheries and forestry capacity by developing master plans, trainings and upgrading facilities;
 - 1.48 Improve coordination and linkages between research and extension by establishing linked networks;
 - 1.49 Strengthen agricultural information and document center (AIDOC) for exchange and share information with stakeholders;
- ✓ Constraint 19: Limited role of women in decision making and advocacy.

- Action to overcome:
 - 1.50 Promote gender mainstreaming in agriculture sector (training, workshops...);
- ✓ Constraint 20: Lack of policy/regulatory frameworks related to agriculture and natural resources management (land, forestry, fisheries, protected areas, water, environment, food safety standard, etc).
- Action to overcome:
 - 1.51 Strengthen and improve policy planning and M&E units of agriculture, forestry and fisheries through technical assistance projects and develop long-term master plan of agricultural sector;
- ✓ Constraint 21: -Inadequate legislations and legal framework to measures and manage fisheries resources and poor awareness of fishery legislations from farmers;
-Insufficient law enforcement, and limited enforcement capacity;
- Action to overcome:
 - 1.52 Review, amendments and develop legislations of agriculture, fisheries forestry and land use planning.
 - 1.53 Law enforcement implementation of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and land use;
- ✓ Constraint 22: Lack of institutional coordination and responsibility and lack of clarity about public, private sectors and community roles ;
- Action to overcome:
 - 1.54 Rationalization of roles and responsibilities within the ministry of agriculture, forestry and fisheries;
 - 1.55 Encourage planning and budget reform concerning with the MTEF framework;
- ✓ Constraint 23: - Lack of a comprehensive land use planning policy
 - Inadequate land policy and legal framework,
 - Most lands have not been registered, especially state land and that of indigenous people;
 - Many complicated land litigations and conflicts
- Action to overcome:
 - 1.56 Enforcement implementation of legislations on social land concession, classification of land revoked agricultural land concession and transfer plan;
 - 1.57 Develop legislation frameworks and mapping on the agricultural land use planning;

1.58 Strengthen agricultural land concession management;

- ✓ Constraint 24: - Corruption in transferring informal immovable assets' ownership of Government officials which renders substantial loss of national revenue;
 - Lack of awareness of land title right, especially among women/poor former and ethnic minority;
 - Lack of understanding of land laws/policy by women;
 - Law on Land Management and Construction has not been developed to respond to the land market;
- Action to overcome: (To be completed by MLMUPC)
- ✓ Constraint 25: - State lands do not have clear demarcation and no identification of private and public land of the state has been conducted;
 - State Land Mapping and Land valuation system for taxing is lacking;
 - Lack of geodesy analysis on national longitude and latitude;
 - Limited understanding on the necessity of Land Use Planning of relevant authorities;
- Action to overcome:
 - 1.59 Promote institutional capacity building programme on land use planning;
 - 1.60 Develop the national land use master plan and provincial and community land use planning;
 - 1.61 Development of community-based land use planning;
- ✓ Constraint 26: Insufficient qualified human resources, especially women, materials, buildings, and finance, especially at district and provincial-town levels in remote areas;
- Action to overcome: (To be completed by MLMUPC)
- ✓ Constraint 27: - No national policy on Housing and Resettlement;
 - No guidelines to implement Article 18 of the Land Law;
 - Many rural families, especially those headed by women and widows, are either landless or do not have enough land for subsistence cultivation;
 - Limited understanding of importance of integration of Land Use Planning into Commune/sangkat Development Plan;
 - No clear boundaries on state land and no identification of state and public land of the state;
 - Anarchy in state land encroachment, especially in forest land;
 - No mechanism to implement Content VII of Land Law on legal penalty;
 - No land available to implement Social Concession Program;
 - Clearance and casualty recording system entirely relies on ODA and mechanism to provide fund from donors;

- No decentralized mechanism for the selection of priority mine areas and allocation to the poor except only 5 provinces/ municipalities;
- Limited link of mine clearance with development;
- Limited Mine Risk Education the people living in the contaminated areas;
- Lack of other income opportunities leads to tampering with UXOs;

➤ Action to overcome: (To be completed by MLMUPC)

- ✓ Constraint 28: - Lack of fishing lots for local farmers and inadequate information about fishing lot boundaries and protected areas;
- Limited protection of aquatic habitat (fish sanctuaries)
- Destructive fishing practices, fish habitat and flooded forest destruction;
- Illegal fishing;

➤ Action to overcome:

- 1.62 Review and transform some fishing lots to farmer community;
- 1.63 Review and determine some fishing lots into fish sanctuaries, thereby helping increase natural fish stocks and conserved endangered species ;

- ✓ Constraint 29: - Weak enforcement of fishery policy and regulation and limited experience in community management, including the size of fishing lots and the use of prohibited fishing tools etc;
- Lack of understanding of role and contribution of women to fisheries and lack of policy focus on women;

➤ Action to overcome:

- 1.64 Strengthen capacity fishery research development and conservation: training, survey, surveillance, M&E and rehabilitating of natural streams and lakes, and developing of protection of aquatic habitat (fish sanctuaries);

- ✓ Constraint 30: Over fishing, changing environment (e g., dams, erosion, slts);

➤ Action to overcome:

- 1.65 Strengthen and expand community fisheries management formulating, training and enforcing of legislation implementation;
- 1.66 Promoting aquaculture development through fish pond and rice fish cultures, training and establishing of local hatchery stations;
- 1.67 Promoting aquaculture development industry (inland and marine);

- ✓ Constraint 31: Weak enforcement of the forestry legal and regulatory framework, including respect for rights of communities/ethnic minorities to use forest resources ;

➤ Action to overcome:

1.68 Strengthen implementation of law enforcement and legislation of forestry management through developing national committee and provincial sub-committees to control illegal forestry cutting and illegal forestry land grabbing;

1.69 Development of sustainable forest management plans ;

- ✓ Constraint 32: - Lack of transparent monitoring process for sustainability of forestry exploitation;
- Lack of forest demarcation and classification;
 - Little participation from private sector and limited community/govt motivation for forest planting/ reforestation especially indigenous species;
 - Limited public awareness on forestry;
 - Limited value-adding/efficient use of forest products;
 - Lack of extension and forest seedling (nurseries) supply services in communities;
 - Lack of infrastructures for local forestry administration;

➤ Action to overcome:

1.70 Disseminate awareness of forestry policy and statement of the RGC forestry sector policy at all levels: provincial, districts and communities.

1.71 Strengthen forestry authority structures for effectiveness and efficiency implementation at all levels.

1.72 Improve public awareness by information systems and networks;

1.73 Improve and strengthen extension and forest nursery stations in each commune forestry office in Cambodia

1.74 Promote Community-based forestry management programme

1.75 Developing action plan and budget for identification of forestry resources;

- ✓ Constraint 33: - Weak management and conservation of the protected areas, watershed and biodiversity;
- Increased forestland conversion to economic land development surrounding PAs leading to increased pressures on PAs;
 - Land encroachment and grabbing in PAs;
 - Lack of community participation in protected areas management;
 - Limited integration between livelihood development and biodiversity conservation;
 - Limited livelihood support to people living in and adjacent to protected areas;

➤ Action to overcome:

1.76 Promote reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded forest areas in all province;

- ✓ Constraint 34: - Some natural protected areas do not have clearly marked boundary, demarcation and zoning;
 - The Law on Natural Protection has not been approved, requires some modifications;
 - As the main law has not been approved, protected areas cannot be established, lack of budget, technicians, and provisions;

- Action to overcome:
 - 1.77 Strengthen implementation of forestry management concession plans at all concession companies;

- ✓ Constraint 35: - Lack of funds and technical capacity to demarcate the boundaries;
 - Lack of skilled personnel to manage protected areas effectively;

- Action to overcome:
 - 1.78 Develop planning and programme for protected and conservation forest areas include watershed management;

- ✓ Constraint 36: Lack of funds to develop management plans and to management plans and to implement recommendations of the National Protected Area System Plan and the PA Financing Strategy;

- Action to overcome:
 - 1.79 All investment projects related to forestry sectors have to fully conduct social and environmental impact assessments;

- ✓ Constraint 37:
 - Limited funds to undertake training activities;
 - Limited cooperation between MoE and MAFF;
 - Biodiversity conservation in not mainstreamed in development sectors;
 - Lack of awareness of public and limited participation of local community and indigenous people in decision making process;
 - Collusion of police, military, and other government agents;
 - Lack of clear legal basis/framework;
 - Wildlife trade and illegal logging are not effectively controlled;
 - Lack of impact forest monitoring and adaptive management system;
 - No data on land use and forest coverage through satellite and aerial images;
 - No budget to publish maps of protected areas;

➤ Action to overcome:

1.80 Improve technical laboratory capacity for research and study of forest goods (furniture) and processing products for market requirement

- ✓ Constraint 38:
- No map of infrastructure and regional administration of protected areas;
 - Anarchy in forest cutting;
 - Forests are indiscriminately used for firewood, charcoal for household use;
 - Wide clearance of forest for Agriculture Land/ownership
 - Limited enforcement;

➤ Action to overcome: (not clear yet)

G – MAFF B UGETING PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The Financial sources for agricultural development and natural resources management would be available from national budget and foreign aids and assistances. Public investment program in 2001 to 2003 allocated for agriculture sector is totally 210 million US\$ (SEPDII) and proposed investment in the second socio-economic development programme (SEDPII) 2001-2005 is 500 million US\$, and about 27 million US\$ was planned in the national poverty reduction strategy (NPRS) 2003-2005.

Therefore, in order to achieve the goal/objectives, MAFF has to prioritize programmes/projects and appropriate budget allocation to support programmes/projects during 2006-2010 and strongly commitment of government with assistance and collaboration from international community and civil societies.

In the MAFF's strategic development plan 2006-2010, MAFF has proposed main prioritized programmes/projects by sector program and sub-sector program with appropriate budget package allocation to support the implementation programmes/projects during 2006-2010 with total budget of **103,446,550** USD, of which.....USD for Improving productivity and diversifying agricultural sector,USD for land reform and mines clearance,USD for fisheries reform andUSD for forestry reform. (KjEpkentHminTanbBaU Tik I ny -ybenH)

H – MONITORING & EVALUATION

Refer to past experience in particular achievement and assessment of NSDP II 2001-2005 indicated that monitoring & evaluation is the crucial elements for completing and verifying in the project and planning design.

Thanks to it is very important thing for verifying all outcomes and output indicators in mid-term and full term of the implementation of projects reflect to the sectoral policy as well as national policy, achieve the goal/objects or not, the

government of Cambodia as well as ministry of planning has included the column of outcomes and output indicators for monitoring and evaluation in mid-term and full term of the national strategic development plan 2006-2010.

However, MAFF's national strategic development plan 2006-2010 would be expressed and indicated several indicators for supporting to verify the outcome and output of implementation and would further take action. (See NSDP 2006-2010 result matrix).

K – CONCLUSION

Agricultural sector is played important role to insure food security, poverty reduction and economic development through promoting agricultural intensification and diversification, and ensuring the sustainable natural resources management and conservation. In order to achieve the medium term of strategic plan, MAFF need support and assistance from the Government of Cambodia and donor communities in term of financial support, technical assistance to improve and to strengthen the human resources development, agricultural research and development infrastructure and institutions, and services. Therefore, MAFF development strategy/strategic action plan 2006-2010 should be put in the medium term of expenditure framework of RGC. (ក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌប្រព័ន្ធប្រយោជន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចជាតិ)

Date.....June 2005
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries