TRAINING ON STRENGTHENING SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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By Uch Sothy, Mr. Deputy Director Director
Plant Protection Sanitary and Phytosanitary Department General Directorate of Agriculture/MAFF
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1. OUTLINE OF CAMBODIA

- Region: South East Asia
- Climate: Wet and Dry Seasons
- Frontiers: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam
- Surface area: 181,035 Km²
- Population: 14.31 million (2011)
- Language: Khmer
- Religion: Buddism
- Currency: Riel (1USD = 4,000 R)
- Capital: Phnom Penh
- Agricultural sector: 30% of GDP
2. ORGANIZATION CHART

General Directorate of Agriculture/MAFF

Department of PPSPS
- Admin & Planning
- Plant Quarantine
- Plant Protection
- Plant Protection Research and Plant Pest Diagnostic
- GAP (Quality and Safety of Plant products Improvement)
- Research Station

DRC
DAEng
DAE
DALRM
DAPAIC

DHC
ICD
NAL
Dept, Farmer Cooperative

Research Stations/Agricultural Development Centers
3. ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

• To prepare the policy, plan, project, development programs, the measure to reduce the crop product caused by pest, to manage chemical substances, agent or biological substances used in plant protection or soil fertility improvement in order to increase productivity and plant production in the sound of sustainable of natural resources and biodiversity of the environment.

• To prepare the plant product quality standards, the insurance system of safety and quality of plant product, policy plant project development programs to improve the quality and safety of plant product in order to assure the quality and safety of plant product to consumer, market and encourage the export of plant product.

• To prepare the regulation and to be regulatory service in the management of plant protection work, safety of food originally from plant product and phytosanitary inspection according to the Government policy and SPS agreement of WTO.
• To orientate, manage and encourage the research activities of research institution under its manage and cooperation with the agricultural extension department and local organizations to encourage the extension of plant protection, phytosanitary and production measures to improve the quality and safety of product to farmers, farmer organization, investor and private sector for increasing their benefits and family income to improve livelihood and facilitate the exportation of agricultural product.

• To be a supporting service to the seed inspector by plays a role of regulatory authority for inspecting all the seed transportation across the border.

• To liaison, facilitate and encourage private sector to invest the supporting service for plant protection, phytosanitary and improving quality of agricultural product.
To be a technical advisor and a service in pest control intervention, in assessment of chemical substances used to prevent, control, repellant, grow regulate (and all other pesticide actives) pest and all agent or biological substances used for the above mentioned purpose and for soil fertility improvement and in assessment of quality of agricultural product.

To liaison, cooperate and implement the convention, agreement related in national, regional and international level.
1. National GAP standard was approved by MAFF through Ministerial Proclamation No 099 MAFF dated 10 March 2010.
   - This Ministerial Proclamation has 6 articles
   - General Directorate of Agriculture is responsible for implementation of management mechanism of GAP, and issuing certificate of GAP compliance.

2. In 2012 under ASEAN-Japan Capacity Building Project has been translations of the ASEAN GAP Standard on Worker Health, Safety and Welfare Module and Environment Management Module and Publications of 800 copies / each.
3. Has been developed of standard and guidelines for certification
4. Has been publish GAP printed materials for farmers on food safety
5. Has been publish awareness on GAP to all people by Khmer TV
6. GDA have been complete the national GAP brand name (CanGAP) and of Logo
4. GAP IMPLEMENTATION (Cont.)

- Conducted dissemination Workshop on GAP
- Conducted Training of Trainers on GAP for 30 Trainers
- Conducted Farmer Training on GAP in 6 Provinces for 350 farmers

- GAP manual on tomato
- GAP Training Manual
4. GAP IMPLEMENTATION (Cont.)

Field GAP farmer
4. GAP IMPLEMENTATION (Cont.)
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Activities in Group Monitoring of GAP Farmer
5. SWOT Analysis

1. **Strengths:** We have enough staffs to implement the system
2. **Weaknesses:** Staffs capacity still limited and need to be improved more and Lack of technical equipment and materials
3. **Opportunities:** Networking with ASEAN countries and some donors such as JICA, ADB, FAO, CABI, etc.
4. **Threats:** Overlapping tasks with other sector such as Private sectors, extension worker group, so we need to challenge with our duties
6. Problem/Constrain and Countermeasures

1. Problems / Constraints:
   - Policy, strategy and regional networking,
   - Inspection and laboratories still lack of inputs
   - Staff development and capacity building are needed
   - Lack of irrigation system
   - Low productivity, quality often not meet standard,
   - Still lack of understanding of GAP among primary producers, processors, consumers and public servants
   - Still weak linkages between technical knowledge and extension services and farmers
1. Problems / Constraints: (cont’s)
   - Small and fragmented production units, with farmers that operate individually, with little incentive for adopting GAP program
   - Lack of a regulatory framework to facilitate domestic adoption and compliance with ASEAN GAP standard and still lack of clarity regarding which agency is responsible for public sector crop inspection and certification
   - Limited capacity of testing laboratory including a shortage of qualified staff and funds.

2. Countermeasures:
   - Identify and assess opportunities to promote information exchange and networking on common agricultural products safety issues
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   - Identify and assess opportunities to promote information exchange and networking on common agricultural products safety issues.
   - Conduct national workshops to profile risk in Cambodia and identify priority hazards to facilitate evidence-based risk management.
   - Develop training programs and provide skills training with collaborators in appropriate ways to integrate practical knowledge and skill related to management system of agricultural products.
• Conduct training of trainers on GAP and auditor
• Continue conduct train to farmers on GAP for food safety and produce quality and also conduct farmers field school
• Conduct training to consumers and sellers on GAP requirement
• Continue develop guideline of GAP for each specific crop
• Continue publish GAP printed materials for farmers
• Organize teams to follow up GAP trainings which were provided to farm workers and growers
• Set up GAP farm certification
Thank You

For Your Attention