

The Second Meeting of Test Guidelines Harmonization on Dendrobium Situation on Breeding, Production PVP in Cambodia

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Status of Agricultural Sector with focus on Agricultural Crop Research and Development

1. Government Policy
2. MAFF Policy Direction
3. Contribution of Agricultural Sector to GDP
4. About CARDI
5. Varieties Released in Cambodia
6. Conclusion

Government Policy

Rectangular Strategy-Phase II



MAFF's Long-term Vision

Sectoral Goal and Programs

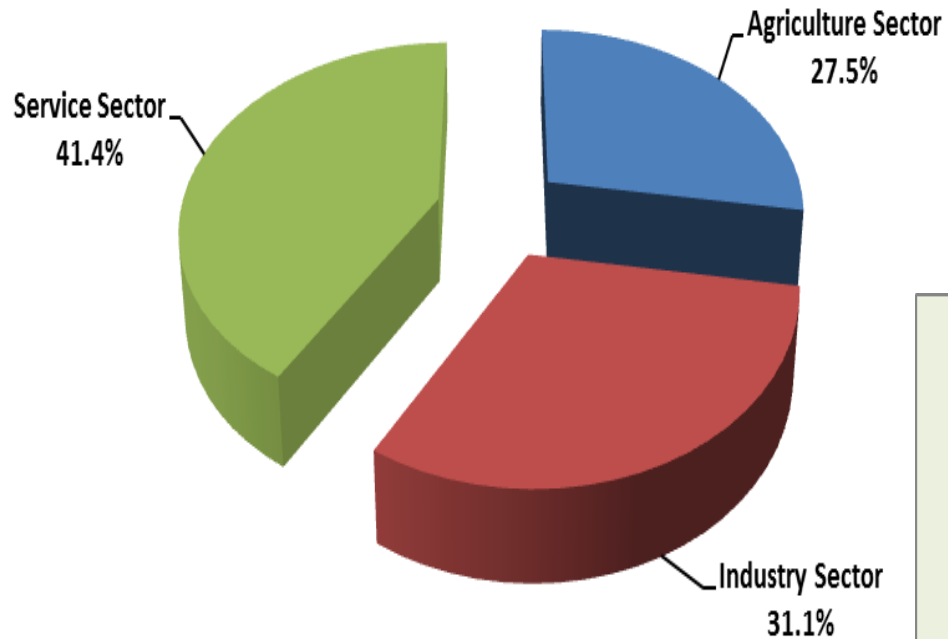
To ensure enough & safe food availability for all people, reduce poverty, increase GDP per capita and sustainable natural resource management & conservation.

To ensure food security, increase incomes, create employment and improve nutrition status for all people by improving the productivity and diversification and commercialization of agriculture with environmentally sound protection and food safety.

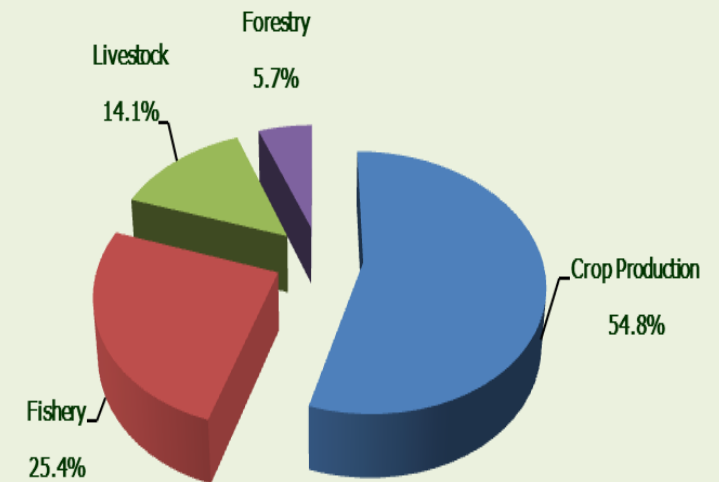
- (i) Food security, Productivity and Diversification
- (ii) Improving and Strengthening Agricultural Research and Extension Services
- (iii) Market Access for Agricultural Products
- (iv) Institutional and Legislative Development
- (v) Fisheries Reform
- (vi) Forestry Reform

Agriculture GDP shared by section (2013)

Share (%) of Agriculture Sector in GDP 2012



Composition of Sub-Sector in Agriculture, 2012





Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)



Established in August 1999 as a semi-autonomous institute and has then become the prime agricultural research centre in Cambodia





CARDI's Goal: To improve the living standards of all Cambodians, especially farmers, through agricultural research, training and technology transfer.

CARDI's Themes:

- (i) Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
- (ii) Improving crop productivity and quality to meet both local and international demands.
- (iii) Steady increasing farm income through intensification, diversification, gender equity and marketing opportunity.



CARDI's Themes:

- (iv) Efficient and effective harvesting, transport, storage and handling crop products.
- (v) Generating skilful work force for agricultural research, extension and production.



Situation on breeding of Orchid Variety

A Young Cambodian Orchid Farm

- Orchid is one of the most beautiful flower in the garden around Phnom Penh, unfortunately most of them were imported from neighboring countries, especially from Thailand, Singapore, and Taiwan, except some that is growing in a few farms in Phnom Penh. Pen Khon, owner of Orchid Farm who starts sowing, crossbreeding and planting in his own, orchid plant is one of the popular flower among the Cambodian richer, but we have not more than 10 farms. “Hundred orchid plant have been sold every month, but 80 percent of them have been import
- Dendrobium or Orchid varieties is not protected in Cambodia yet.

Pen Khon, owner of Orchid Farm



The original orchid flower come from the forest in Cambodia call it as 'Kesorkol'.



According to Cambodian Journal of Natural History, Kesoarkol or Orchid found in the bas relief of Banteay Srey and Angkor Wat temple over 700 years ago

he vanilla sp orchid flower, it found in other place near siem reap City



Major Vegetable Varieties Released

Crop	Variety Evaluated
Tomato	05
Chili	07
Egg plant	06
Bitter gourd	04
Angled luffa	10
Yard-long-bean	06
Wax gourd	05
Green mustard	02
Kang Kong	04



Agricultural Crop Production Area, 2013

Crop	Area (ha)	(%)
Rice	2,719,080	76.3
Maize	221,287	6.2
Cassava	160,326	4.5
Soybean	96,388	2.7
Vegetable	50,278	1.4
Mungbean	49,599	1.4
Sesame	43,206	1.2
Peanut	16,474	0.5
Sugar cane	13,533	0.4
Sweet potato	9,283	0.3
Tobacco	9,269	0.3
Jute	347	0.0
Fruit tree	174,533	4.9
Total	3,563,603	100

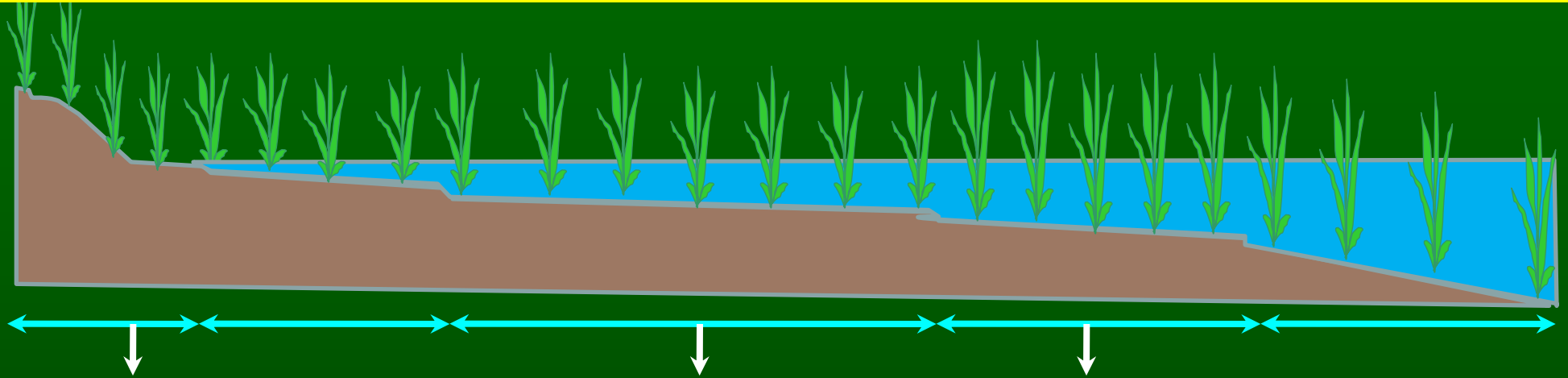


Varietal Development

There are three phases of breeding objectives have been defined by the breeding program and they are:

- Development of **high yielding varieties** for all rice growing ecosystems during the period from 1989 to 1995.
- Development of **high yielding varieties** with **good grain quality (slender and translucent endosperm, and aromatic scent)** and resistance to biotic stresses focussing mainly on rainfed lowland rice varieties with intermediate and late sensitivity to photoperiod.
- From 2006 focussing on improvement of the popular rice varieties released by the program for **grain quality, submergence and drought tolerance and very early maturity duration** (less than 100 days) varieties for direct seeding in dry season ecosystem...

Ten Rice Varieties for Contributed to the Promotion of Milled Rice Export



Upper Fields + Irrigated

+ **Recession:**

Sen Pidao,
Chul'sa
IR 66

Medium Fields

Phka Rumduol
Phka Romdeng
Phka Romeat
Phka Chan Sen Sar

Lower Fields

Riang Chey
CAR 4
CAR 6





Lahong leark



Lahong Poang morn



One of the famous durian local varieties

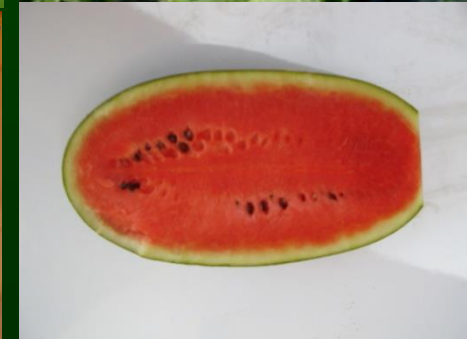


Ov khak variety



Two tomato varieties:

- Neang Pich
- Neang Tamm



Two water melon varieties:

- Reachny
- Chan Amreth



Two OPV maize varieties:

- Sar Chey
- Leoung Mongkul



Two mango varieties:

- Keo Tep
- Keo Reach



Conclusion

- Lack of human resource in breeding variety
- Lack of investment in variety research development
- Poor infrastructure, facilities and services.

Conclusion (Cont.)

- Recently Cambodia tries its efforts to establish the PVP system to promote new breeding varieties as one of the observers states of UPOV;
- PVP law and other relevant Act are already existing can support the PVP Office to set up the system.

Thank You For Your Attention

