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Transition Strategies & Policy Development for Lowland Rice Tonle Sap and Lower Mekong

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- 2. Proposed Vision
- 3. Policies and Strategies
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Current Situation of Rice Sector



3M ha Cultivated land	>9M tons paddy production	>800 farmer cooperatives	> 4M tons Paddy Surplus
> 800 Ton/h Milling Capacity	630K tons Rice export	60 Markets Cambodian rice reach the world	3 Years Win the World Best Rice Award

Visions of Government's Rice Policy and Agriculture Master Plan



- Draft Vision of Cambodian Rice Policy 2030
 Cambodia, a leading country of exporting quality rice with 1 Billion USD export value by 2030
- Draft vision of Agriculture Master Plan 2030 Creating an inclusive, sustainable and competitive agricultural sector that delivers productivity growth and contributes to climatechange resilient food security and increased farm, and non-farm incomes

Proposed New Rice and Agriculture Vision



We should focus on two components for our new rice and agriculture vision

- **1. Securing Food Security**
- 2. Increasing Economic Income for all stakeholders.



Vision, Objectives, Policies and Strategies

Vision	Food Security	Economic Income
Objectives	National Area of Productions	QualityModernizationBranding (e.g GI)
Policies and Strategies	 Land Management Growers Focus Intervention Program National Budget Government Institutions 	 Seed Production Key Technologies Policies on private investment Tonle Sap Lake and Lower Mekong (GI) Market Connection

1. Vison for Food Security

Objective: Secure National Area of Productions Strategies

- Land Management
 - Growers Focus
- Intervention Program
- National Budget
- Government Institutions

Land Management

- Land Use Structure and Soil Management:
 - Land law enforcement
 - Take existing knowledge about the soil and translate it into practical knowledge for the farmers

Land consolidation

Incentivize farmers to consolidate lands into a standard scale to increase and use modern farming models to enhance productivity





Grower Focus



TRAINING SKILLS

- Ensure farmers have the skills to run profitable farms and train the next generation of farmers, including women and youth
- Help rice producers gain the know-how to access to services.
- Improve quality and knowledge for agriculture service providers and ensure consistent and accurate information

COMMUNITY

- □ Form farmer groups to share services
- Teach farmers how to develop agribusiness plans (required for loans and as collateral)
- Maintain skilled labour working in agriculture
- Promote farmers communities (establish the model)
- Research and Development



Grower Focus (2)

- Provide vocational training, innovation, quality seed,
- Enhance Production and Distribution
- Improve land and water management for current and next generation
- Incentive to change attitude and practice, increased incomes/profit for efforts of farmers
- Access to finance and business development services for farmers.





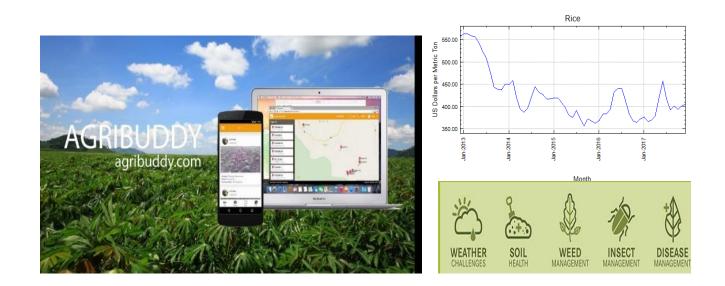




Grower Focus (3)

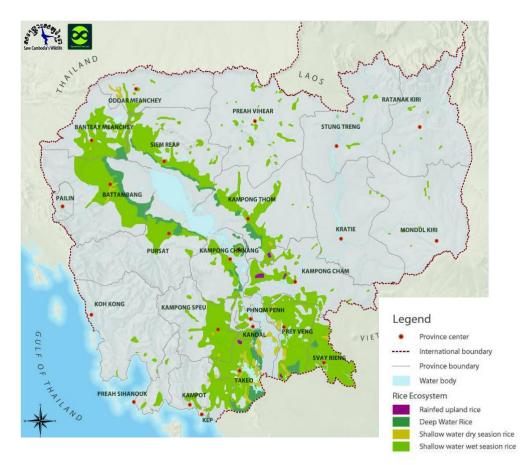
Timely informed Agriculture and Accurate intelligence and information

- A platform to know input prices, commodity price changes, threat and opportunities and market.
- Information of Farming Technique and Solutions



Intervention Program Identify locations and correspondent standard size for rice fields in identified locations

- Systematic land planning, land development, and land irrigation
- Standardized size of rice field, incentive policy for land consolidation.
- Reserve specific area of land for rice production



Intervention Program (2) Infrastructure and Services

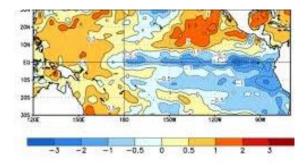
Water distribution

 Improve the storage of water for irrigation in the Tonle Sap area

Farmer Knowledge on Climate change and weather

• Create guidelines for farmers that link weather knowledge to what to grow, and when. Merging ecosystem and market demand.







Intervention Program (3) Improve the access to finance

- Main challenges for Financial Capital
- Access to finance from banks
- Access to low-interest products

To improve access to finance:

- Farmer's capacity to borrow
- Loan guarantees

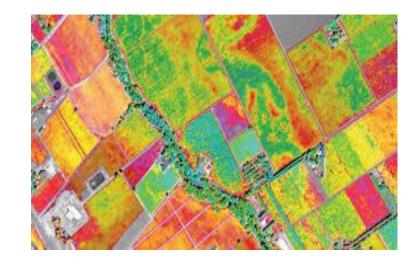


- Develop contract farming models, which provide financial security for famers, millers and exporters
- Improve financial literacy (management, security and projection) of farmers and millers
- Develop crop insurance schemes
- Improve farmers' productivity by providing technical training
- Tailor financial products to farmers' needs
- E.g. Consider the seasonal payment term, growing season and harvest times



Reserve a National Budget and Government Institutions

- National budget for land preparation, such as land levelling and incentivize the mechanization.
- Reserve a budget for incentivizing farmers for using a best practice to keep land and soil in a good quality
- Incentive Scheme for encouraging land consolidation





Challenges and Problem Solvers

Challenges	Problem Solvers
Who and Where	Government as a
Key Infrastructure	driver
• Availabilities of Land	
and Soil	
Climate Change	

2. Vision for Economic Income

Objectives	Strategy
• Quality	 Seed Production
 Modernization 	 Key Technologies Policies on private investment
 Branding (e.g. Geographic Indication) 	 Tonle Sap Lake and Lower Mekong (GI) Market Connection

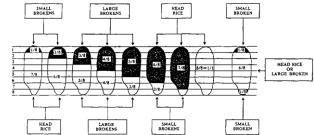
Vision for Economic Income

Quality

Seed

Seed to match market demand of rice

- Need a better understanding for farmer of the rice varieties available and what is suitable.
- Increase good quality seed production
- Seed standardization
- Incentive for farmer to change attitude from recycled seed to good quality seed





Key Technologies

Adapt to Climate Change and Global Competition

Apply Climate-smart agriculture, flexible approaches and develop a variety of business models, including contract farming by improve inputs, technology, capacity, land use, and access to mechanization.



MEGA FARM PROJECT IN CAMBODIA

Private Investment

Development of Warehouse and drying facilities to stabilize paddy price

- Government to facilitate private sector to invest rather than to intervene
- Provide appropriate facilitation platform (credit committee, insurance) for more chance of access to finance for paddy collection



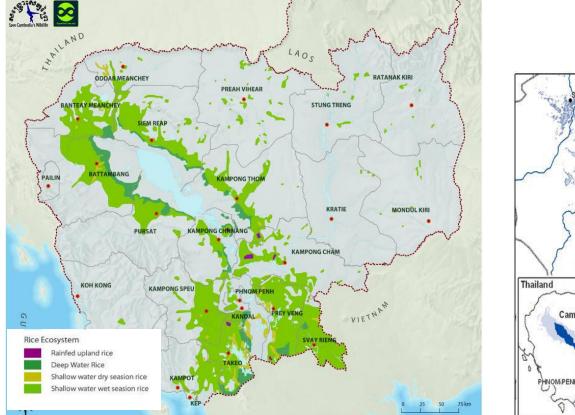


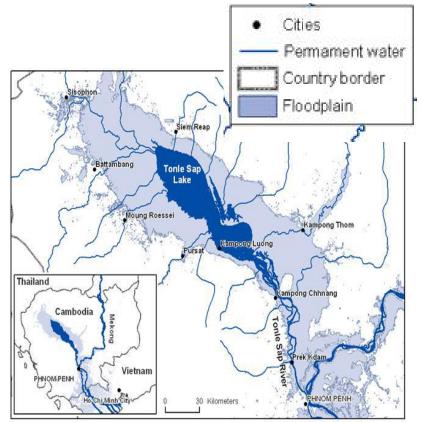


Branding

Tonle Sap Lake and Mekong Lowland Geographic Indication (GI)

Produce Luxury Rice with innovative approaches and models





Challenges and Solvers

Challenges	Problem Solvers
Trust buildingComparative	 Private Sector as driver while
advantage	government as
• Etc.	facilitator

Multi-Stakeholders Supports

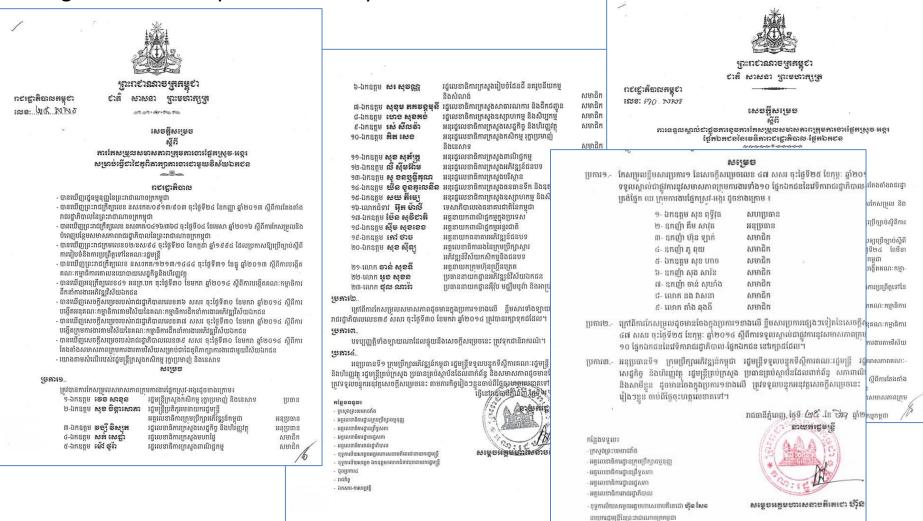
Working Group 9 - who helps formulate the strategy and coordinate the way forward

- Technical Working Group
- □ MAFF, MOC, MIH, MORAM, MEF
- Development Partners
- Private Sector



Government and Private Sector Forum (Working Group 9)

A platform which relevant ministries and private sector can discuss and work together efficiently and effectively



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Way Forward



Is Government and Private Sector Forum (WG9) a good platform to discuss and draft Rice Policy and Agriculture Master Plan ?

How can other ministries play more active role in this?

- Ministry of Water Management and Meteorology
- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Industry and Handicraft ?

WG with 5 or 6 Ministries
Rice Exchange
Dryer and Warehouse
Agriculture Bank
Agri Industry Park

BUILDING A MODERN RICE SECTOR

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CAMBODIA RICE FEDERATION

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