Cambodia Country Presentation

WORKSHOP ON BIOSECURITY IMPLEMENTATION OF SOUTH AMERICAN LEAF BLIGHT OF RUBBER IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

12-16 JANUARY 2015

BANGKOK THAILAND

Introduction

- Rubber status – acreages and distribution
  - ✓Current Status of Rubber Areas in 2013

Rubber Areas	Tapping (ha)	Immature (ha)	Total (ha)	Proportion (percentage)
a. Former SORE's	25,977	29,931	55,908	17 %
b. ELC	0	135,446	135,446	41 %
c. Rubber smallholders	52,615	84,901	137,417	42 %
Total	78,493	250,278	328,771	100 %

Introduction (cont.)

- Rubber production and future planting
  - ✓In 2012, the rubber production was 64,525 tons and 85,244 tons in 2013
  - ✓ In 2018, the rubber area was estimated to be 404,500 ha with the production of 340,930 tons
- Impact on rubber if SALB incursion – population involved and yield reduction
  - ✓most of the current planting rubber clones were susceptible to SALB.
  - ✓in case of SALB incursion, the yield would decrease at least 40%.

Introduction (cont.)

- Biosecurity strategy to curb the SALB incursion
  - ✓Strictly conduct the phytosanitary import requirements and an inspection system at points of entry
  - ✓As long term strategy, Cambodian Rubber Research Institute introduced 11 SALB tolerant rubber clones (CMS clones) in June 2009 to evaluate of their yields and secondary characteristics in order to make the planting recommendations in the future for rubber growers in the country.



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Existing Steps to prevent entry of SALB

- Laws and Regulations
  - ✓Sub-Decree No 15, dated 13 March, 2003 on Phytosanitary Inspection. There are 9 chapters and 38 articles.
  - ✓this Sub-Decree aims to prevent the introduction of quarantine and dangerous pests into the territory, the spread from one another within territory or to other countries through any means of transportation in order to protect the agriculture production and bio-diversity
  - ✓All plant quarantine materials bringing or transporting into, exit from or transit in the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be inspected and followed the Phytosanitary Treatment.
  - ✓There are five Prakases under the above Sub-Decree such as Prakas on pest list, Prakas on plant quarantine materials, Prakas on plant quarantine officer uniform, Prakas on fee charge for pest treatment and Prakas on inspection fee

Existing Steps to prevent entry of SALB

- PRA, Import requirements and pest management
  - ✓the materials must be accompanied with a plant quarantine certificate issued by Plant Quarantine Authority of country-exporter
  - ✓the materials must be free from plant quarantine pests and other dangerous pests of Kingdom of Cambodia
- Inspection at entry, sampling method and size
  - ✓before the arrival of goods to the points of entry to or exit from Cambodia, the owner should announce to the nearest phytosanitary check point and shall make good convenient for phytosanitary inspection
  - ✓the phytosanitary inspection shall be completed within 24 hours after receiving the notification

Existing Steps to prevent entry of SALB (cont.)

- ✓plant quarantine materials are:
  - ➢plants, parts of plant products, and agricultural products that are not certified free of pests;
  - ➢packaging material of wooden boxes, palettes or any means of transport and storage;
  - ➢soil or soil attached to root or part of plant;
  - ➢live or dead pests or beneficial organisms;
  - ➢any other items that may not be of plant origin but yet may provide a habitat for pests

Existing Steps to prevent entry of SALB (cont.)

- Surveillance system
  - ✓There is an authority in charged in phytosanitary inspection and has clearly organizational structure from the Central level to the plant quarantine station. The authority refer to Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Department (PP & PID) under supervise of General Directorate of Agricultural (GDA) of MAFF.
  - ✓The Plant Quarantine Authority (PQA) have coordinated its work and permanently and closely cooperation with Plant Quarantine Authority of other countries, which are implementing the IPPC-1951.

Existing Steps to prevent entry of SALB (cont.)

- Diagnostic for SALB
  - ✓Diagnostic for SALB can implement at the Plant Pathology Laboratory of General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA).
- Control preparedness
  - ✓conduct the phytosanitary inspection and treatment on mean of transport and plant quarantine materials in storage, factories, agriculture production areas or farms

Planning on SALB Pest Freedom Area

- Border control – diagnostic
  - ✓MAFF shall nominate phytosanitary and animal-sanitary Officers to implement the inspection following their duties in all check points throughout the Kingdom of Cambodia where are stated by the Royal Government Sub-Decree
  - ✓MAFF shall set up Phytosanitary and animal-sanitary inspection check points at train station, dry port and domestic airports, where permitted by the Royal Government.

Planning on SALB Pest Freedom Area (cont.)

- Surveillance – maintaining pest freedom
  - ✓An efficient surveillance system that ensures early detection of disease (at points of entry & in the field).
- Surveillance data management and sharing
  - ✓Phytosanitary inspection shall be implemented following phytosanitary requirement of each country.
- Pest reporting
  - ✓prepare the record and report of the pest to submit to the concerned parties.

Awareness and Capacity Building

- Usage of Training module
  - ✓All the documents and lectures obtained from the previous workshop in Penang, Malaysia in July 2012 have been used for formulate the presentations, leaflet, pamphlet, newsletters...etc to provide the information on SALB to the stakeholders
- Status on translation
  - ✓Leaflet and pamphlet have been translated into Khmer language (Cambodian)



Awareness and Capacity Building (cont.)

- Training of implementer
  - ✓Training on SALB for the researchers and agricultural officers.
- Awareness program
  - ✓Organizing workshops, meetings, training programme and giving lectures on SALB to all stakeholders
  - ✓Circulating the publications on SALB to all the concerned parties



Sharing of Information

- Type of sharing
  - ✓The information on SALB can be shared through face to face meeting, workshop/seminar, letter, email.
  - ✓It can be also shared by published sources such as leaflets, brochures web sites, books, academic papers.
- Scope of data that can be shared
  - ✓How destructive of SALB is
  - ✓Procedures for inspection, diagnostic and disinfection of planting materials
  - ✓Management of SALB

Sharing of Information (cont.)

- Obligation in reporting
  - ✓It is the duties of the Cambodian Rubber Research Institute (CRRI), General Directorate of Rubber (GDR) and General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) in reporting all the issues related to the protection against SALB incursion and seeking for the assistance from MAFF.


Thanks for your attention