

National Multistakeholders Workshop on Agro-ecology Transition 30<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016



# THE NATIONAL IPM PROGRAMME

#### Mr. Chou Cheythyrith, IPM Coordinator,

#### Outline

I. Background Information of the National IPM Programme,

 II. Enhancing Agricultural Competitiveness of Rural Households Project in Greater Mekong Sub-region (GCP/ RAS/ 217/ IFA) - Organic Chili Supply Chain



# Background of the National IPM Programme

#### **Background of the National IPM Programme**

IPM Program was initiated in 1993 by MAFF after a National Workshop on "Environment and IPM"

The overall goal is to improve food security and safety through the promotion of Integrated Pest and Crop Management skills at the farm level

# **OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL IPM PROGRAMME**

The National IPM Programme has been implemented by GDA in collaboration with concerned stakeholders with aims to:

- Reduce the dependence of farmers on agricultural chemicals, especially pesticides in agriculture,
- Build up the capacity of agricultural trainers and extension workers in conducting training and experiments and providing appropriate services,
- Educate farmers on agricultural technologies by enhancing their knowledge on field ecology and by developing skills in managing crops effectively.

# **APPROACH AND PRINCIPLES**

- Employing participatory, discovery-based and experiential education approach "learner learning rather than teacher teaching",
- **×** Key principles are:
- 1. grow a healthy crop by taking into account all production aspects,
- 2. conserve natural enemies by rationalizing the use of chemical pesticides,
- 3. observe fields regularly to identify problems and take action based on ecologically friendly approach, and
- 4. farmers become experts in their own fields and beyond.

# **KEY ACTIVITIES**

- Season-long farmer field schools on environmentally friendly production and protection
- Regular refresher trainings to upgrade knowledge and facilitation skills of trainers
- Training on mass rearing and utilization of biological control agents
- Awareness raising and community action plans to address the negative impact of pesticides on health and environment
- \* Pesticide campaigns to raise awareness on the negative impacts of pesticide on health and environment.
- **×** Farmers and Community Empowerment

# **FFS Programme in Cambodia**

1. Pesticide Risk Reduction Project (GCP/RAS/229/SWE) : Training on pesticide risk reduction and promotion of novel options for pest management and sustainable agricultural practices for rice and vegetable crops.

2. Area-wide Fruit Fly IPM Project in South and Southeast Asia (GCP/RAS/268/AIT): Novel biological control options and approaches for implementation of effective fruit fly IPM

3. Capacity Building for Spread Prevention and Management of Cassava Pink Mealybug in the Greater Mekong Subregion (TCP/RAS/3311): Mass production and application of *Anagyrus lopezi* for controlling Cassava Pink Mealybug

# **FFS Programme in Cambodia**

4. Enhancing Agricultural Competitiveness of Rural Households Project in Greater Mekong Subregion (GCP/ RAS/ 217/ IFA)

5. Project for Agricultural Development and Economic Empowerment: Promotion of Integrated FFS and safe vegetable production and market linkages

6. IPM-CSRP Project: Production of *Trichoderma* at community level and field demonstrations on management of soil borne diseases on vegetables using the BCA

# **FFS Programme in Cambodia**

7. Project for Improving Food Security and Market Linkages for Smallholders: Working on organic rice production, safe vegetable production and Cassava production including biological control on cassava pink mealybug. 8. SRI-LMB project (GCP/RAS/288/AIT) : Sustaining and Enhancing the Momentum for Innovation and Learning around the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in Lower Mekong **River** Basin.

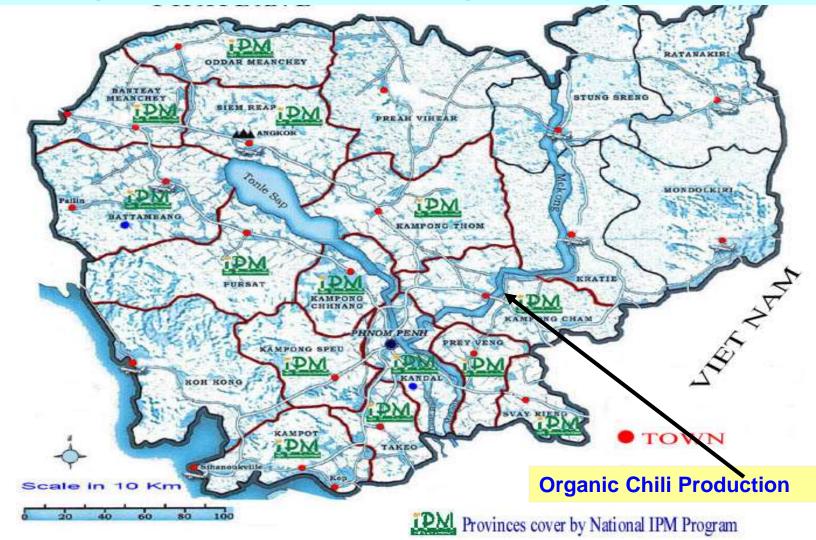
# SUMMARIZE ACHIEVEMENTS OF IPM PROGRAM DEC 2014

No.	Description	IPM Trainers		Farmer Trainers		Farmers	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	Rice Crop	328	144 (45.14%)	2,745	970 (35.2%)	111,039	44,590 (40.15%)
2	Vegetable Crops	98	37 (37.75%)	124	37 (29.83%)	16,461	7,898 (47%)
3	Watermelon Crop	41	17 (41.46%)	0	0	3,097	1,238 (39.97%)
4	Mungbean Crop	25	7 (28%)	0	0	651	299 (45.92%)
5	Fruit Flies	13	4 (30,76%)	0	0	165	101 (61%)
6	Integrated Farming System	404	132 (32.67%)	248	107 (43.14%)	78,159	44861 (57.39%)
7	Students and Teachers	0	0	0	0	6,754	3,038 (44.98%)
8	Cassava	18	6 (33%)	0	0	276	98 (36%)
9	MALIS project	38	5 (13%)	0	0	2624	1300 (49, 54%)
Total		965	352 (36, 47%)	3117	1114 (35, 73%)	219,226	103,423 (47, 17%)

Part II

# **Organic Chili Value Chain**

Enhancing Agricultural Competitiveness of Rural Households in GMS, funded by FAO-IFAD  <u>Overall Objective</u>: Improve livelihoods, income and agricultural competitiveness of rural households in a regionally integrated Greater Mekong Sub-region.



#### 1. <u>Baseline Survey</u>

- The survey was conducted by the Regional Project Coordinator and IPM Trainers in Kampong Cham and Kandal province at Chili farmers' fields,
- Meeting with relevant stakeholders before starting the project.







2. Study visit in Thailand

× A team of 10 persons including Gov official, chili farmers and traders undertook a study on **Contract Farming, Organic** Vegetable and especially Chili crop production and **Organic Fertilizer.** 



Discussion on procedure of growing Organic Vegetable and producing Liquid fertilizer



- 3. <u>Curriculum Develop</u> <u>Workshop</u>
- The workshop was conducted by the National IPM Team together with Thai Organic Food Company and Regional FAO Project (GCP/RAS/217/IFA) Coordinator.







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#### Developing FFS curriculum

# Practicing seed treatment and germination



4. Farmer Field School (FFS)
Four FFS were conducted to educate farmers one crop cycle on how to grow organic chili. 69 farmers (39 women) were educated on Organic Chili Production.





#### 5. Post-FFS Activities

 Three post-FFS activities involving 35 farmers (19 women)







# 6. Field Day

The Field Days were conducted for demonstrate and share the result with other farmers and relevant stakeholders.





#### 7. <u>Reflection Workshop</u>

The workshop was conducted every year after completion of Organic Chili Production for sharing the lesson learn and updating methodology to grow organic Chili.





- 7. Organic Farmer Cooperative
- **×** Four groups of farmers from the four villages was formed as an Organic Farmer **Cooperative official by Provincial Department of** Agriculture (PDA) for growing organic agriculture produce and helping each others with in the cooperative.







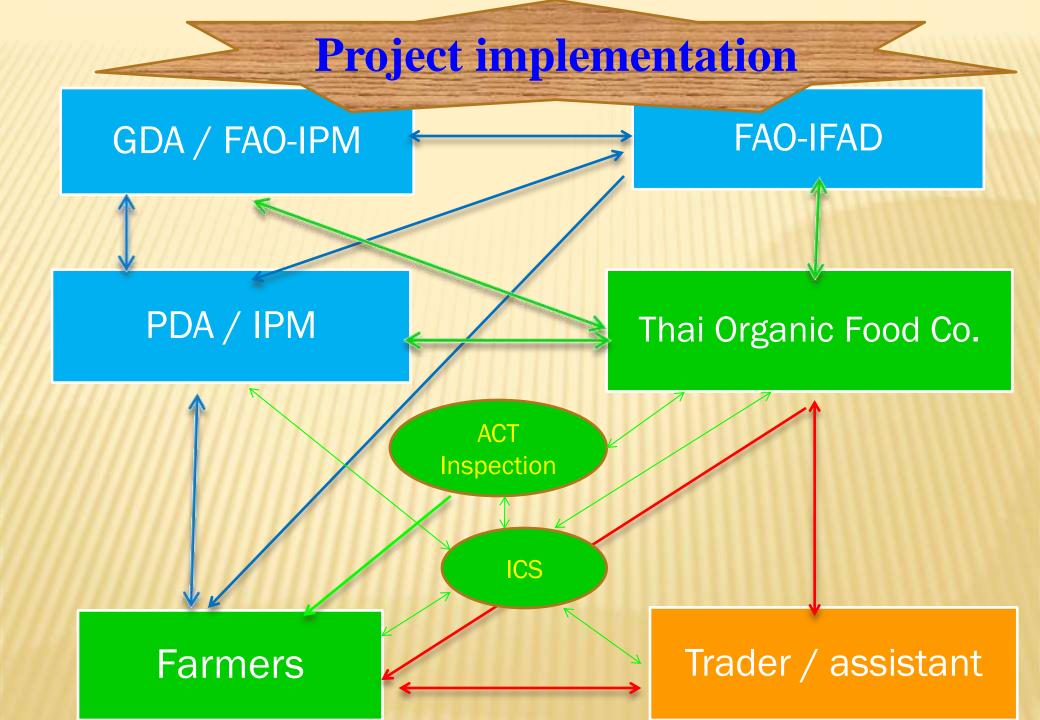












#### **Lessons Learned**







2010-2011





















#### **Lessons Learned**

#### 2011-2012







# Conclusion

- Farmers gain more experiences on growing healthier crop and improve natural environment (Organic);
- **×** Farmers got higher yield and income;
- **×** Organic Farmer Cooperative was formed
- The cooperative contact with others traders for convincing them to buy organic produce from the cooperative;



