

Annex 5 RUA Phnom Penh

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AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF PERI-URBAN AQUATIC FOOD PRODUCTION SYSTEMS IN PHNOM PENH.

Chouk Borin*
Faculty of Fisheries
Royal University of Agriculture
Chamcar Daung, Dangkor District
PO Box 2696 Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia
Email: 012898095@mobitel.com.kh

Like other cities in Southeast Asia, especially, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh and Bangkok, Phnom Penh peri-urban areas are very important sites for producing and supplying food produced from agriculture. Aquatic areas around, peri-urban wetlands, are one of the important locations for cultivating aquatic plants and fish for the city and other areas of Cambodia as they are fertilized by sewage/waste water discharged from the city. The value and nature of these production systems are intrinsically linked with the livelihoods of many poor people living in and around the city. A study and appraisal of the value and impact of these systems is most important in order to understand and be constructive towards their sustainability within the overall future development of the system.

The relative dependence of people livelihoods on this system, a broad assessment of the importance of rural-urban linkages, relationships, motivation and legal frameworks affecting current participation in peri-urban food production systems were conducted. To achieve these, participatory community appraisal was used as tools for this research. Market studies and institutional analysis were also carried out. Various participants from different spectrum of stakeholders were informed about the results of first year work plan in a State of the System workshop.

Four communities in and around Phnom Penh were identified and selected for this work package. Among these communities, two were involved in fish farming and two in aquatic plants farming (mostly morning glory cultivation).

It was found out that amongst the two fish farming communities, the main problems farmers were facing and their needs were slightly different from people who are living and based on aquatic plant farming, mainly morning glory. People living based on city wetland demand for basic needs for suitable living infrastructure while people/farmers in peri-urban area, blaming for lower income, security of their farmed animals, and wild fish resource depletion, and human health. Increasingly growing industries and human settlement around wastewater wetland causes limited land for farming, lower income, lack of capital; negative effect on morning glory and human health; and reduction of wild fish.

It was found in the market study that the main problems were small profits, price fluctuation of their produce, and health issues. It was suggested that the government should improve new markets and export sectors, tax and also provide both business security and facilities.

It was mainly concluded that peri-urban food production systems and their value are very important and valuable for peoples livelihoods. Modification of these systems can both negatively and positively affect their future

Annex 6 KU Bangkok

Cover Page of Bangkok State of the System report



Contents Pages for Markets and Institutional Analysis.

Table of Contents of Market Analysis

	Page
Acronyms and terms	2
Table of Contents	4
List of Figures	5
1. Introduction	6
2. Market Assessment and Analysis	6
2.1 Objective	6
2.2 Methodology	6
2.3 Results	6
2.3.1 Types of aquatic food products	6
2.3.2 Genders in market place	7
2.3.3 Market channels	7
2.3.4 Production areas	8
2.3.5 Form of products sold	8
2.3.6 Transportation	8
2.3.7 Marketing cost	9
2.3.8 Factor affecting prices of aquatic products	9
2.3.9 Marketing administration	10
2.3.10 Additional labour requirement	10
2.3.11 Quantity of purchased aquatic products	11
2.3.12 Business trend	12
2.3.13 Purchasing purpose of consumers	14
2.3.14 Marketing problems	14
3. Appendix	17

Table of Contents of Institution Analysis Report

	Page
Acronyms and terms	2
Table of Contents	4
List of Figures	6
1. Institutional Analysis	6
1.1 Central agencies involving aquatic food production	10
1.1.1 Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives	10
- Department of Agriculture	
- Department of Agricultural Extension	
- Department of Fisheries	
- Royal Irrigation Department	
- Land Development Department	
- Agriculture Land Reform Office	
- Office of Agricultural Economic	
- National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity	
and Food Standards (ACFS)	
- Marketing Organization for Farmers	
1.2 Central agencies supporting aquatic food productions	13
1.2.1 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	13
- Pollution Control Department	
- Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy	
and Planning	
- Department of Water Resources	
- Wastewater Management Authority	
1.2.2 Ministry of Interior	15
- Community Development Department	
- Department of Lands	
- Public Works Department	
- Department of Provincial Administration	
- Bangkok Metropolitan Administration	
1.2.3 Ministry of Finance	16
- Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives	
- Treasury Department	
1.2.4 Ministry of Commerce	17
- Department of Internal Trade	
1.2.5 Ministry of Public Health	18
- Department of Health	
- Department of Disease Control	
1.2.6 Ministry of Industry	19
- Department of Industrial Works	
1.2.7 Ministry of Education	19
1.2.8 Office of Prime Minister	19

Illustration of pictures of project activities during 2004

Interviews with household members for Baseline and Monitoring surveys





Water sampling and measurement



An example of individual household mapping

Morning glory

Total area = 36 Rai

Household code
02 : 07 (35 Rai)
07 : 09 (3 Rai)

Address
58 moo 2
43 moo 7
Nongpaongai

HHH Name
Paisan Kaewnok
Bunchu Kaewnok








02 : 07





02 : 07



07 : 09



Papusa project Bangkok - Green T-shirt

