

The conclusion of Grain Post harvest Operation in Cambodia

Mr. Kann Salorn

The grain post harvest operation in Cambodia is used traditional and mechanical methodologies mainly on rice because of rice is a staple food for household subsistence and commercials. But, there are remarkable losses of rice in average 35.6% for all stages of post harvest chain includes cutting, transportation, threshing, drying, storage and milling. These losses resulted from spoilage and wastage at farm level, delay in drying, poor storage, poorly maintained or outdated rice mill, and losses to pests through out the post harvest chain. The major constraints are encountered in post harvest sector such as shortage of human resources, limitation in research and extension, low incentives by government, no local research institutes, poor research in universities, lack in research and extension linkage, poor collaboration in value chain added, natural disaster, improper irrigation, low knowledge of farm operation and management, poor road access, and poor knowledge and refurbishment in mechanical facilities for grain post harvest sector. The government policy is not specifically concerned to post harvest technological improvement, but agriculture to be the leading sector to economic growth. In order to achieve this policy, the government aims to increase the productivity and to ensure the quantity and quality to reach international standards for export. The Future prospects in Cambodia are expanding human resources in extension institutions and agricultural cooperatives. The expectation from the training course is to up grade knowledge and skills in

post harvest technology of grains and for future collaboration to dispatch expert to Cambodia.