



**Nation Religion King  
Kingdom of Cambodia**



# **Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2020 (CAS 2020)**

## **Selection of Thematic Maps**

National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning  
in collaboration with  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

**December 2022**

with technical support from



**Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
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with financial support from



**USAID**  
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BILL & MELINDA  
GATES foundation





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## Foreword

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning and the National Institute of Statistics, I am pleased to present the maps for the Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2020 (CAS 2020). These maps are the product of extensive efforts on the part of many talented individuals and of strong cooperation between the ministries involved, all levels of government, our development partners and the people of Cambodia.

The CAS 2020 is a major achievement for the Royal Government of Cambodia, enabling a better understanding of the agricultural situation, more informed decision making and serving as a strong foundation for policymaking. The maps presented in this report help to bring the Cambodian agricultural households' story to life. Through these maps we learn more about the holdings' legal status, ownership status, agricultural land size, their crops, livestock or aquaculture focus in each province, about their vulnerability to shocks such as flooding and drought, impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on agricultural activities, as well as some of the economic characteristics of the agricultural holdings in the country.

More detailed information is available in the tables and graphs accompanying each map in this report and in the CAS 2020 final report. We make this information freely available in the hope that the investment in the survey and the production of the maps will yield the highest possible returns in terms of the sustainable management of our land and resources, in food security, the profitability and productivity of agriculture and the livelihood of rural people. This work provides us with a sound basis for measuring changes in the agricultural sector and in the livelihood of rural families.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to the Royal Government of Cambodia led by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**, for his constant support to the statistical activities which permitted the successful completion of the CAS 2020. Our thanks are due to the Ministry of Planning (MoP), to the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), to the Department of Planning and Statistics (DPS) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Cambodia which facilitated our activities and led to the success of the CAS 2020.

I gratefully acknowledge funding and technical assistance provided by the FAO and from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Such assistance has been critical to the success of the mapping activity and has helped to ensure that the Royal Government of Cambodia would have the capacity to implement similar activities for future agricultural surveys.

The successful completion of CAS 2020 mapping activity was possible with the cooperation provided by all parties involved. The major share of the credit for the success of the CAS 2020 should go to all agricultural landholders who gave their valuable time to provide information for the Agricultural Survey.

My special thanks to **H.E. Hor Darith**, Secretary of State in charge of the CAS 2020, and **Her Excellency Madam Hang Lina**, Delegate of the Government of Cambodia in Charge of Director General of the NIS, the Department of Planning and Statistics of the MAFF who ably led the CAS 2020 operations.

Finally, thanks are due to everyone who contributed to the production of these maps and to the wider success of the CAS 2020.

Ministry of Planning  
Phnom Penh  
December, 2022

**Kitti Settha Pandita CHHAY THAN**  
Senior Minister  
Minister of Planning

## Preface

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) conducted the first Cambodia Inter-Censal Agriculture Survey (CIAS) 2019 in order to collect data on the structure of the agricultural sector, the nature of the agricultural holdings, the patterns of production and the production systems throughout the country. Following the CIAS 2019, the NIS implemented the Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2020 (CAS 2020), which provides valuable information for policy-making and for monitoring development in the agricultural sector. It is hoped that the information provided by the CAS 2020 will provide a strong foundation for sectoral studies concerning the resource base, production systems and the socio-economic situation of rural households. This will improve the understanding of Cambodian agriculture and help to shape the national strategies to increase the sector productivity, ensuring sustainable rural livelihoods and food security and protecting the natural resource base for the future.

The production of a selection of thematic maps of CAS 2020 is a milestone achievement for the Royal Government of Cambodia, following the maps from the CIAS 2019. This present report compiled 45 maps and corresponding charts showing the legal and ownership status of agricultural land holdings, their production patterns, their exposure to shocks, and some of the COVID-19 crisis impacts on Cambodian agriculture.

It is therefore my pleasure to present the thematic maps for the CAS 2020, which are the result of the fruitful cooperation between the NIS of the Ministry of Planning and the Department of Planning and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). This document will prove useful to planners, policy makers and researchers within Cambodia or overseas and beyond. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provided technical guidance for the planning and conduct of the CAS 2020 and for the analysis and presentation of results, including this mapping activity.

The impetus for producing these maps came from the wishes of the NIS and MAFF to ensure the production of useful and convenient information resources from the survey. Some of the survey spatial dimensions are simply and clearly presented in these thematic maps, allowing for a better understanding of the resources, production patterns and socio-economic conditions in the household-based agriculture sector. This information is more comprehensively developed in the CAS 2020 final report and the data can be explored in greater depth and more detail in accompanying publications and web-based resources.

We look forward to comments and suggestions concerning the presentation of information from the CAS 2020 and continued dialogue with interested readers about ongoing improvements to meet the needs of policy makers and program implementing agencies.

I hope you find these thematic maps of the CAS 2020 to be the valuable resource that they were planned to be.

On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia I would like to express sincere thanks to the FAO and to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for the technical and financial assistance provided for the CAS 2020, including the production of these thematic maps.

My deep appreciation goes to all the NIS and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries staff involved in various stages of the CAS 2020 for their hard work, expertise and team work in producing this valuable resource.

Finally, I am grateful to **Kitti Settha Pandita CHHAY THAN, Senior Minister, Ministry of Planning** and **H.E. Hor Darith, Secretary of State, MoP** for their great support to the CAS 2020.

**HANG LINA**  
Delegate of the Government of Cambodia  
In Charge of Director General of  
National Institute of Statistics  
Ministry of Planning

## Brief presentation of CAS 2020 methodology

The Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS), conducted in 2020 was a comprehensive survey undertaken for the collection and compilation of information on crop cultivation, raising livestock and poultry, aquaculture and capture fishing operations and associated socio-economic aspects. The data collected and generated from this survey will be useful in the formulation of plans, policies and programs for the development and improvement of the agriculture and fisheries sectors of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). This CAS 2020 followed the Cambodia Inter-censal Agriculture Survey 2019 (CIAS 2019) and Cambodia's first Census of Agriculture conducted in 2013.

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning (MOP), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), were the responsible government ministries authorized to undertake the CAS 2020. While NIS had the census mandate, the MAFF will be the primary user of the data produced from the survey.

### 1. Objective

The main objective of the CAS 2020 was to provide data on the agricultural situation in the Kingdom of Cambodia to be utilized by planners, policy-makers, researchers and key actors in agricultural sectors. Specifically, the survey data will be useful in:

- 1) Providing an updated sampling frame in the conduct of agricultural surveys;
- 2) Providing data at the country, regional, and province level;
- 3) Providing data on the current structure of the country's agricultural holdings, including cropping, raising livestock and poultry, and aquaculture and capture fishing activities, as well as the associated socio-economic status of the holdings.

### 2. Survey scope

The CAS 2020 utilized only one questionnaire which collected data on several aspects of the agricultural holding, including demographic information about the holder, any co-holders and all household members, crop production activity, raising livestock, raising poultry, aquaculture activity, capture fishing activity, economy during the 12 months-reference period – including the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the holding – and labor used by the holdings. It also collected data to inform the household Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

### 3. Survey timing and reference period

The CAS 2020 was undertaken in one phase, since it used the same sample as the CIAS 2019 (longitudinal design). The household holdings survey was conducted synchronously with the juridical holdings survey between the 28 December 2020 and the 09 January 2021. The 12-month period prior to 1 July 2020 (i.e., from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020) was used as the reference period for the data collection effort.

### 4. Sampling frame and sampling procedure

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic context, it was decided for the CAS 2020 to re-use the CIAS 2019 sample, in a panel approach. Despite attrition in the sample due to households moving or ceasing agricultural activity, this method still allowed for adequate data collection to summarize data at the National and Regional levels, with many variables available at the province level as well.

The method for the CIAS 2019 involved the selection of a representative sample of Enumeration Areas (EAs) throughout Cambodia from the 2013 Agriculture Census Sampling Frame. Households within these EAs were screened for any agricultural activity. Using this basic information, the agricultural households were

stratified and sampled for additional data collection. The same households that were interviewed for the CIAS 2019 were also contacted for interviews for the CAS 2020.

All households in the country, except those located in core urban districts of Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk and Siem Reap provinces, had the potential to be selected in the sample of the CIAS 2019 and therefore of the CAS 2020. The total sample for the CAS 2020 consisted of the 15,982 agricultural households who were interviewed for the CIAS 2019.

In addition to the household data collection effort, a separate data collection effort with a focus on large agricultural enterprises operated by corporations, cooperatives, government and private institutions – termed ‘juridical holdings’ – in the non-household sector was also conducted. Data was collected from 197 juridical holdings.

## **5. Survey procedure and field operations**

All data in the CAS 2020 were collected via Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) by a group of trained enumerators and supervisors directly interviewing knowledgeable respondents on agricultural holdings. The innovative use of CAPI for data collection allowed for timely monitoring of the data flow and data quality. The respondents were any adult knowledgeable of the agricultural holding’s activities. The most qualified respondent was the agriculture holder. However, in his or her absence, the spouse or knowledgeable household member could also act as the respondent. It was instructed that no neighbor or other household was interviewed or asked for the information on the holding being surveyed.

All data from the CAS 2020 were collected by trained enumerators who were selected from among existing National and Provincial staff of NIS and MAFF. Field operations included training of all supervisors and enumerators, data collection and supervision. Central and field staff from the NIS and MAFF were trained before they undertook the data collection and supervision process.

Data Supervisors, all staff members from the NIS, were responsible for conducting data quality control checks. Field Supervisors from MAFF and NIS were responsible for assisting with enumerator issues in the field, encouraging good relationships with village contacts and promoting cooperation from agricultural household respondents. A total of 460 staff were involved in the data collection effort.

## **6. Data processing**

Once the enumerators collected the survey data for an agricultural household, they submitted the completed questionnaires via Survey Solutions to their Data Supervisors who, in turn, carried out scrutiny checks. If there were errors or suspicious data detected, Data Supervisors would return the record to the enumerator to address the issues with the respondent if needed, and the corrected record would be re-submitted to the Data Supervisors. Once the records were validated by Data Supervisors, they would approve them for final review from headquarters staff. At the survey headquarters, the completed questionnaires were received after being approved by Data Supervisors. If any issues or suspicious data were discovered during the headquarters review, the records could be returned to the enumerator for verification or correction if needed. The data review and calculation of the survey estimates was undertaken using the RStudio software tool. Validation of the data began even when the questionnaires were being designed in the CAPI tool, as Survey Solutions allows for consistency checks to be built-in to the data collection tool. As soon as completed records were returned during the data collection stage, additional consistency checks were completed, in comparing reports to previous census data, evaluating ranges of reasonableness for certain items, and verifying any outlier records with the enumerator and/or respondent.

## 7. Publication standards

The numbers of holdings have been rounded to the closest thousand, as per the CAS 2020 survey report disclosure rules. Percentages/ratios have been calculated using these rounded values. The graphs and maps displayed in this report use these rounded values. In the data tables in this report, the (-) symbol is used in cells where zero or few observations were obtained, the number of households did not round to a minimum of 1,000 households, or there was a Coefficient of Variation (CV) of 33 or higher. Some fields may also contain the (-) symbol as a secondary level disclosure rule. Provinces with the (-) symbol are marked as “Not Available” in the maps.

## 8. Summary indicators

Some of the key estimates obtained from the CAS 2020 are presented below for the country as a whole.

<b>Summary indicators: Household agricultural holdings</b>	
Number of household agricultural holdings	2,038,000
<b>Percentage of household agricultural holdings producing agricultural products:</b>	
Mainly for home consumption	61.0%
Mainly for sale	39.0%
<b>Crop production</b>	
Number of household holdings growing crops	1,920,000
Percentage of household holdings growing crops	94.2%
<b>Livestock, poultry and/or insect raising</b>	
Number of household holdings raising livestock, poultry and/or insects at any time during the reference year	1,670,000
Percentage of household holdings raising livestock, poultry and/or insects at any time during the reference year	81.9%
<b>Aquaculture and capture fishing activity</b>	
Number of households engaged in aquaculture and/or capture fishing	638,000
Percentage of households engaged in aquaculture and/or capture fishing	31.3%
<b>Among those households engaged in aquaculture and/or capture fishing</b>	
Percentage of households engaged in only aquaculture from the total number of households engaged in aquaculture and/or capture fishing	13.0%
Percentage of households engaged in only capture fishing from the total number of households engaged in aquaculture and/or capture fishing	80.4%
Percentage of households engaged in both aquaculture and capture fishing from the total number of households engaged in aquaculture and/or capture fishing	6.6%
<b>Economy</b>	
Number of holdings reporting 60%-100% of the households' total income accounted for by agricultural income	414,000
Percentage of holdings reporting 60%-100% of the households' total income accounted for by agricultural income	20.3%
Number of households reporting any severe shock hitting the holdings or households	810,000
Percentage of households reporting any severe shock hitting the holdings or households	39.8%

## Mapping methodology

### 1. Objective of the mapping activity

The mapping activity was conducted from November to December 2021, following the completion of the CAS 2020 data analysis. Its main objective was to produce a set of thematic maps using the CAS 2020 results disaggregated by province, and as deemed most useful by the government partners.

Mapping the agriculture-related indicators at the provincial level is expected to inform the government and development partners about the corresponding trends and dynamics within the country, and to help orientate new development policies and programs. A secondary objective was to illustrate and map Cambodia' socio-economic dynamics within the agricultural sector when relevant and as per the available data.

In producing any maps, a number of choices must be made: choices of scales, levels and periods, topics and data (quantitative or qualitative), analysis, data processing and representation methods. This document will describe these different choices and the reasons why these decisions were taken.

### 2. Needs assessment

The National GIS Expert collaborated with MAFF and FAO experts to decide on the most suitable methodology to select the most useful and relevant maps, and then to design them. The needs assessment was conducted in the form of meetings with representatives of MAFF and NIS, to finalize a list of thematic maps.

### 3. Methodology for map design

A thematic map is also called a special-purpose, single-topic, or statistical map. A thematic map focuses on the spatial variability of a specific distribution or theme (such as crop, livestock or ratio of area harvested to area planted). Thematic maps normally include some locational or reference information, such as map title, place names or major water bodies, scale, north arrow and legend, to help map readers familiarize themselves with the geographic area covered on the map. All thematic maps are composed of two important elements: a base map and statistical data. These two elements are usually available as digital files, such as a cartographic boundary file and census or survey data file.

Thematic maps display data about a topic or theme of interest occurring within the boundaries of selected geographic areas, such as the provinces here. The data is typically grouped into a number of value categories/classes and symbolized with distinct colors to represent each class. Thematic maps are an effective visual aid for presenting community data in an intuitive way, particularly for persons who are not subject matter experts.

Maps can quickly show the geographic concentration of housing and economic agriculture, crops, forestry, fisheries, community resources, etc. important to the Consolidated Plan process. Once created, maps are easily re-usable in a variety of formats. Maps can be employed in slideshow and printed presentations, within publications, and on a website. Maps can also be used as a presentation aid in public meetings. Presenting maps in a public meeting allows residents to visualize existing data, proposed target areas and other community needs.

Geographic information system (GIS) and desktop publishing technologies were used to produce these thematic maps. The maps in this report were made using the free and open-source software: QGIS Version 3.16. An automated map production system was developed to generate digital map files based on statistical data from the Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2020. The system used agricultural statistical data files and provincial area boundary files, to produce thematic choropleth maps. The QGIS software performed cartographic functions, including classifying data into classes, assigning symbology to represent those classes; creating and

positioning map titles, legends, notes, scale bars, scale texts and north arrows; and exporting individual maps to digital image files. Colors for the thematic maps were selected from the default color ramps in QGIS, with slight modifications where necessary to improve visualization. Provinces with the (-) symbol in the data tables are marked as “Not Available” in the maps.

The statistical data and provincial areas were identified by province codes that allowed for a one-to-one relationship between the data and the provincial area. All the thematic maps were produced at a scale of 1:2,500,000. The maps were in UTM projection (Zone 48N), with Indian 1960 datum.

- *Base maps data sources:* All thematic maps were designed using the same base maps, showing international borders with neighboring countries (islands included), provincial boundaries and water bodies. These base maps were produced by official agencies, Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, Ministry of Interior and the National Institute of Statistics (NIS).
- *Thematic layers data sources:* The thematic layers displayed above the base maps utilized the tables developed during the CAS 2020 data analysis without any modifications. When needed, further calculations from the original data were made.



## **1. Legal Status**

# Map 1.1: Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (without registration) in percent, by province: 2020

## CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings  
"Sole proprietor (without registration)" : 82.4%

The majority of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reported their legal status as sole proprietor without registration. In 11 out of the 25 provinces, more than 90% of the sampled holdings reported this legal status, while in Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham and Pailin provinces only 50% or below reported such legal status.

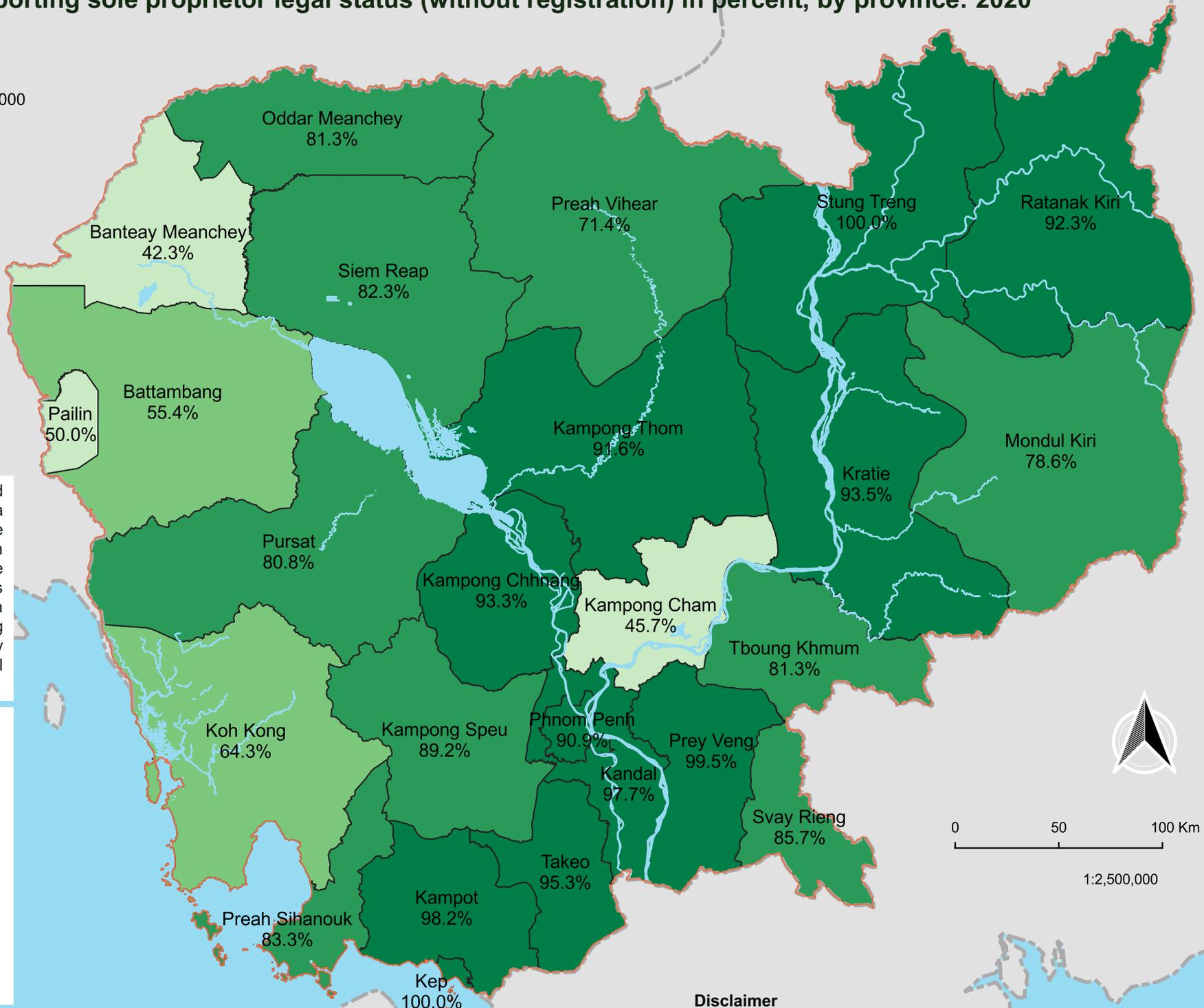
## Legend

Water

Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (without registration) (%)

- 40.0 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 70.0
- 70.1 - 90.0
- > 90.0

Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



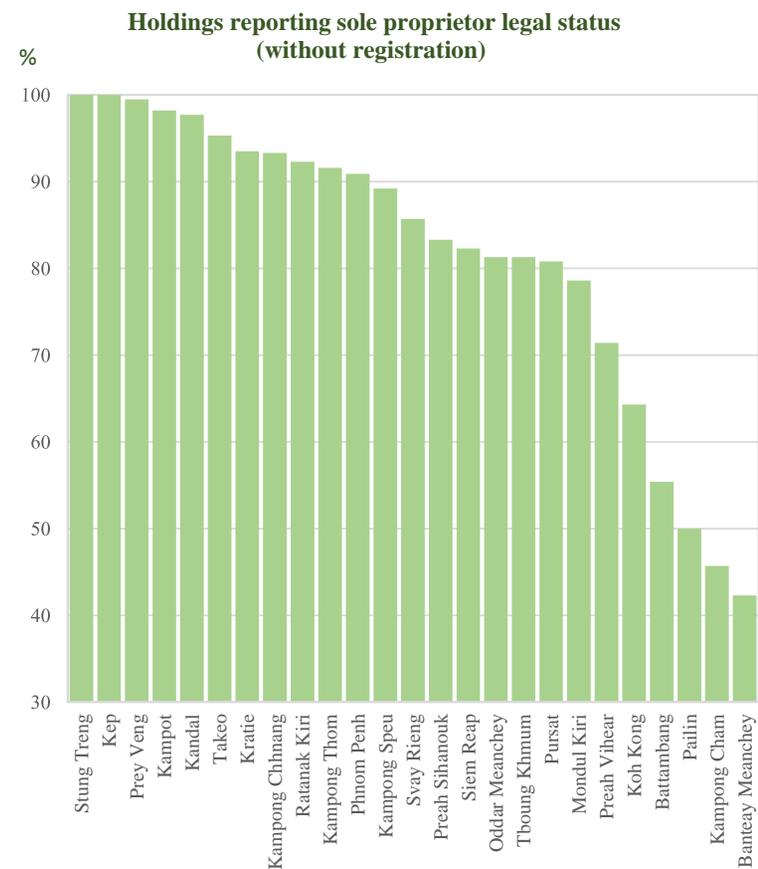
0 50 100 Km  
1:2,500,000

## Disclaimer

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**Table 1.1: Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (without registration): 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (without registration)	Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (without registration) (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	47,000	42.3
02	Battambang	77,000	55.4
03	Kampong Cham	63,000	45.7
04	Kampong Chhnang	83,000	93.3
05	Kampong Speu	107,000	89.2
06	Kampong Thom	109,000	91.6
07	Kampot	108,000	98.2
08	Kandal	129,000	97.7
09	Koh Kong	9,000	64.3
10	Kratie	58,000	93.5
11	Mondul Kiri	11,000	78.6
12	Phnom Penh	20,000	90.9
13	Preah Vihear	30,000	71.4
14	Prey Veng	214,000	99.5
15	Pursat	63,000	80.8
16	Ratanak Kiri	36,000	92.3
17	Siem Reap	107,000	82.3
18	Preah Sihanouk	10,000	83.3
19	Stung Treng	26,000	100.0
20	Svay Rieng	78,000	85.7
21	Takeo	143,000	95.3
22	Oddar Meanchey	39,000	81.3
23	Kep	5,000	100.0
24	Pailin	4,000	50.0
25	Tboung Khmum	100,000	81.3



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

# Map 1.2: Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (with registration) in percent, by province: 2020

## CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings "Sole proprietor (with registration)" : 17.2%

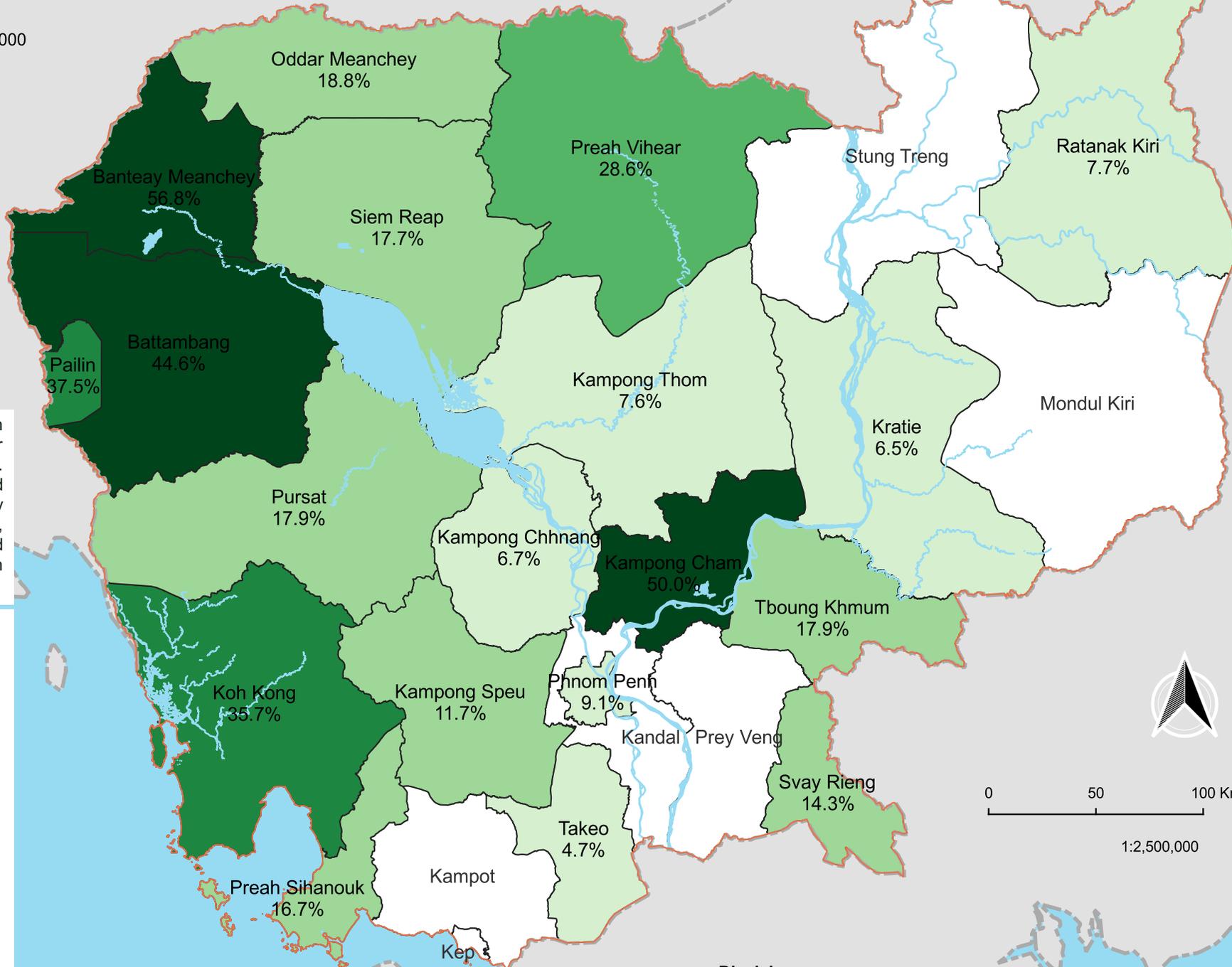
Less than 1 in 5 holdings in Cambodia reported sole proprietor legal status with registration. Nearly 57% of the sampled holdings in Banteay Meanchey province reported this legal status, while only 4.7% of the sampled holdings reporting this status in Takeo province.

## Legend

-  Water
- Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (with registration) (%)

-  Not Available
-  0.1 - 10.0
-  10.1 - 20.0
-  20.1 - 30.0
-  30.1 - 40.0
-  > 40.0

Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



0 50 100 Km

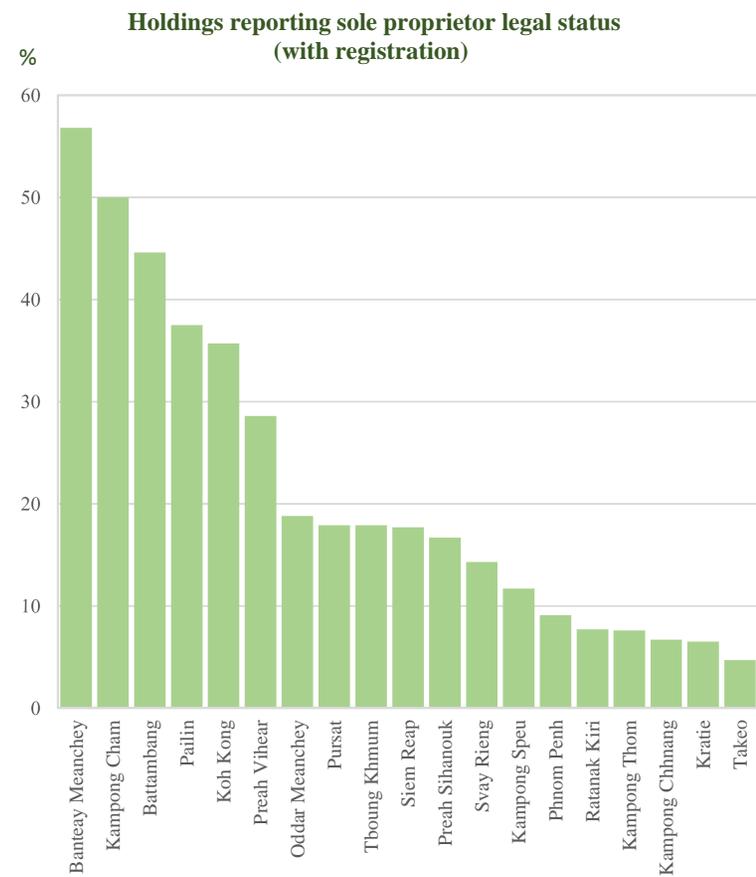
1:2,500,000

## Disclaimer

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**Table 1.2: Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (with registration): 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (with registration)	Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (with registration) (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	63,000	56.8
02	Battambang	62,000	44.6
03	Kampong Cham	69,000	50.0
04	Kampong Chhnang	6,000	6.7
05	Kampong Speu	14,000	11.7
06	Kampong Thom	9,000	7.6
07	Kampot	-	-
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	5,000	35.7
10	Kratie	4,000	6.5
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	2,000	9.1
13	Preah Vihear	12,000	28.6
14	Prey Veng	-	-
15	Pursat	14,000	17.9
16	Ratanak Kiri	3,000	7.7
17	Siem Reap	23,000	17.7
18	Preah Sihanouk	2,000	16.7
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	13,000	14.3
21	Takeo	7,000	4.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	9,000	18.8
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	3,000	37.5
25	Tboung Khmum	22,000	17.9



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



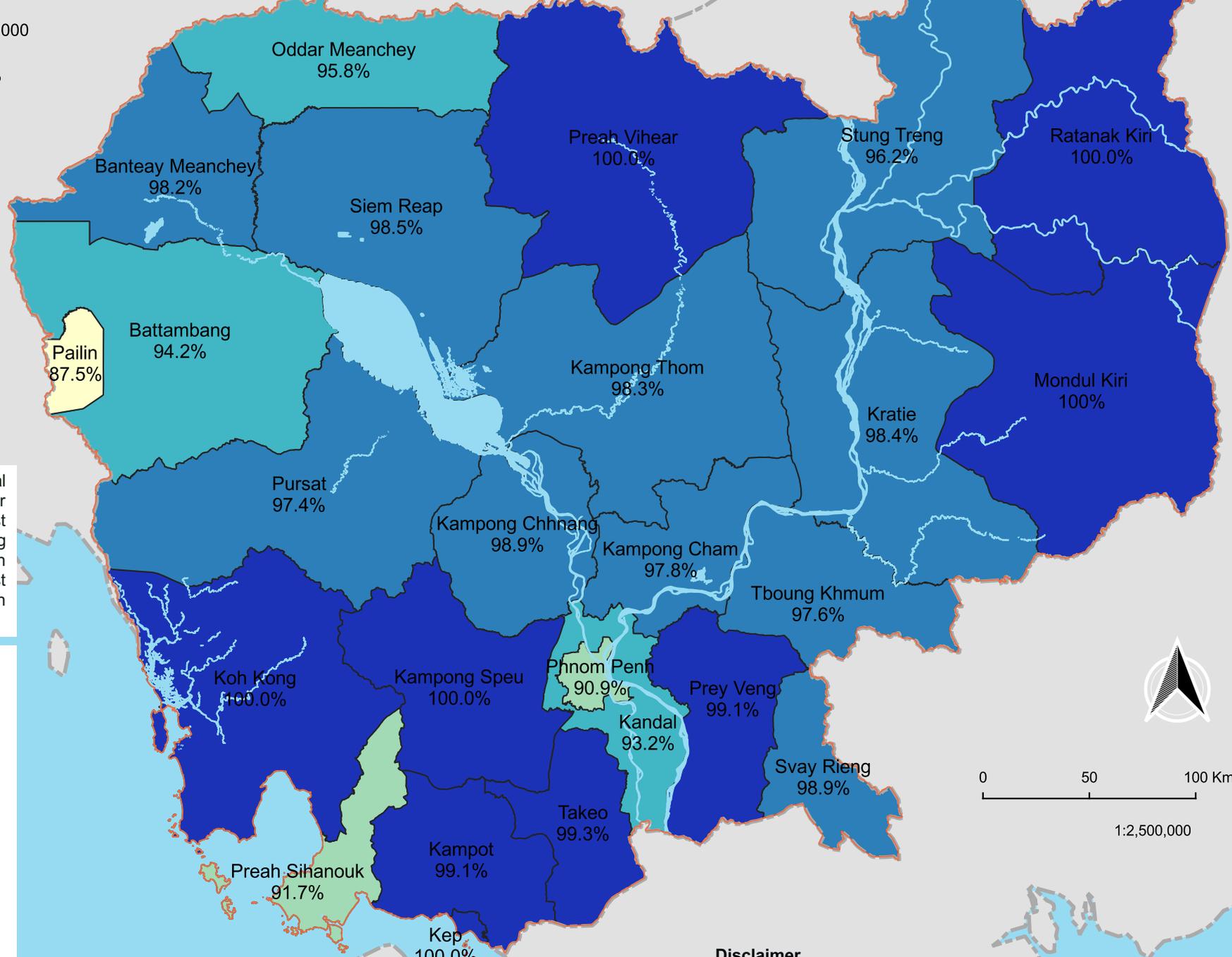
## **2. Ownership Status**

**Map 2.1: Holdings owning agricultural land used in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

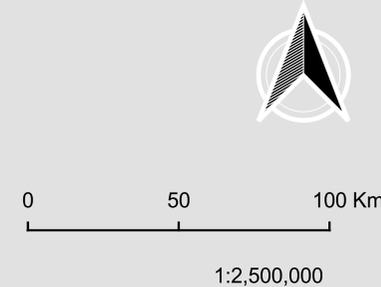
Percentage of holdings owning their agricultural land used : 97.7%



Almost all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia own their agricultural land used. The lowest percentage of holdings owning their land is found in Pailin province (87.5%), while the highest percentages (>99%) are found in about one-third of the provinces.

**Legend**

- Water
- Holdings owning agricultural land used (%)
- ≤ 90.0
- 90.1 - 93.0
- 93.1 - 96.0
- 96.1 - 99.0
- > 99.0

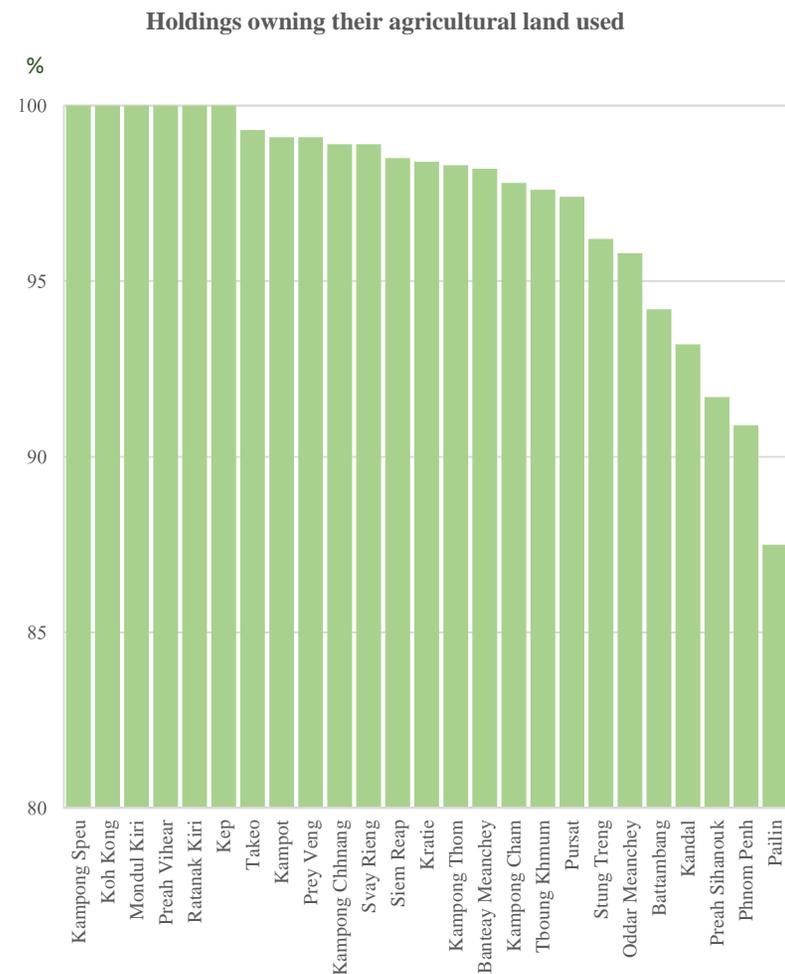


**Disclaimer**

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**Table 2.1: Holdings owning their agricultural land used: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting owning their agricultural land used	Holdings reporting owning their agricultural land used (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	109,000	98.2
02	Battambang	131,000	94.2
03	Kampong Cham	135,000	97.8
04	Kampong Chhnang	88,000	98.9
05	Kampong Speu	120,000	100.0
06	Kampong Thom	117,000	98.3
07	Kampot	109,000	99.1
08	Kandal	123,000	93.2
09	Koh Kong	14,000	100.0
10	Kratie	61,000	98.4
11	Mondul Kiri	14,000	100.0
12	Phnom Penh	20,000	90.9
13	Preah Vihear	42,000	100.0
14	Prey Veng	213,000	99.1
15	Pursat	76,000	97.4
16	Ratanak Kiri	39,000	100.0
17	Siem Reap	128,000	98.5
18	Preah Sihanouk	11,000	91.7
19	Stung Treng	25,000	96.2
20	Svay Rieng	90,000	98.9
21	Takeo	149,000	99.3
22	Oddar Meanchey	46,000	95.8
23	Kep	5,000	100.0
24	Pailin	7,000	87.5
25	Tboung Khmum	120,000	97.6



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

## Map 2.2: Holdings renting agricultural land in percent, by province: 2020

### CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings renting agricultural land : 4.8%

Less than 5% of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia rented the land they used from others. Holdings in the western-most provinces were more likely to rent, with the percentages exceeding 10% in Battambang, Pailin and Oddar Meanchey.

### Legend

 Water

Holdings renting agricultural land (%)

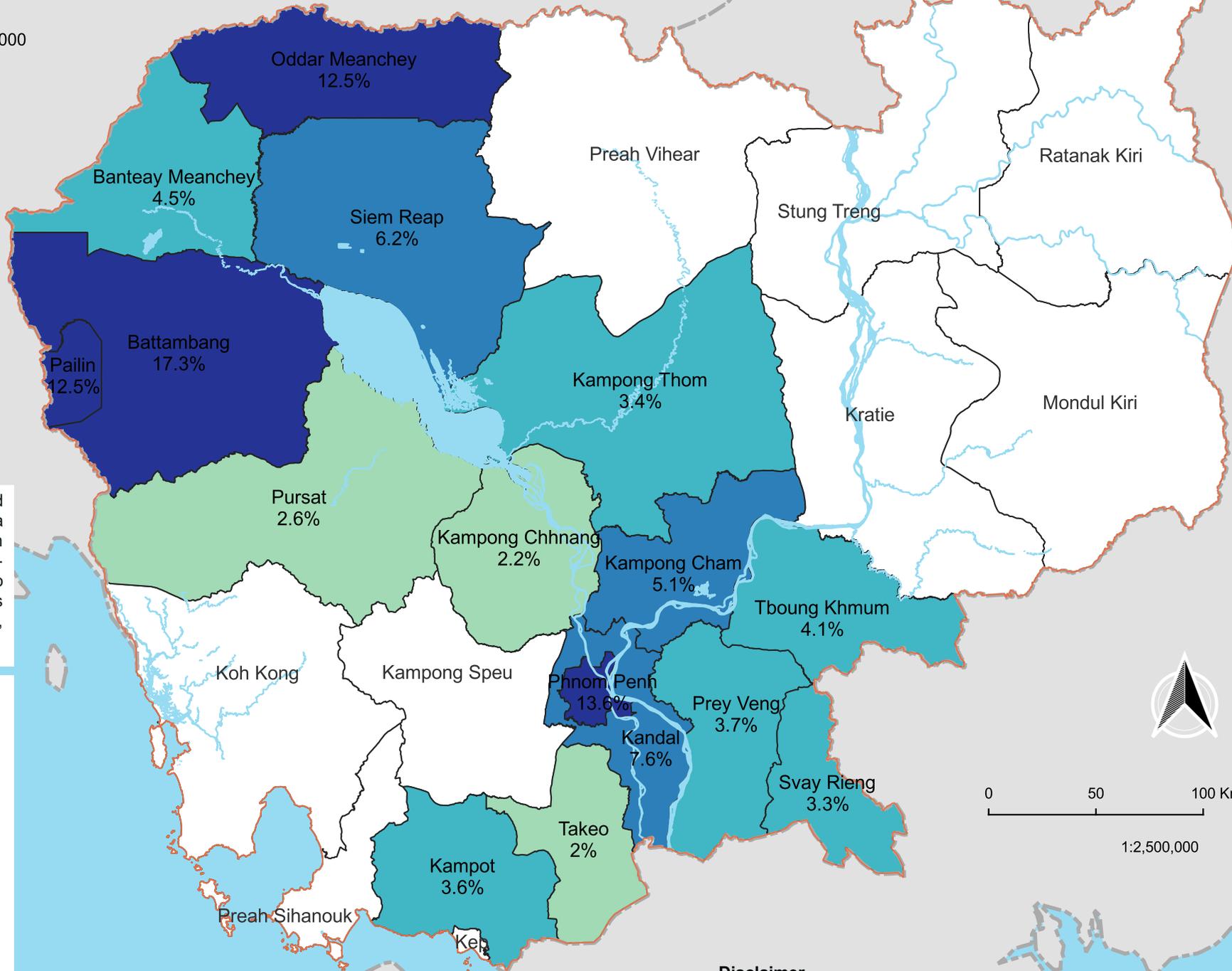
 Not Available

 0.1 - 3.0

 3.1 - 5.0

 5.1 - 8.0

 > 8.0



0 50 100 Km

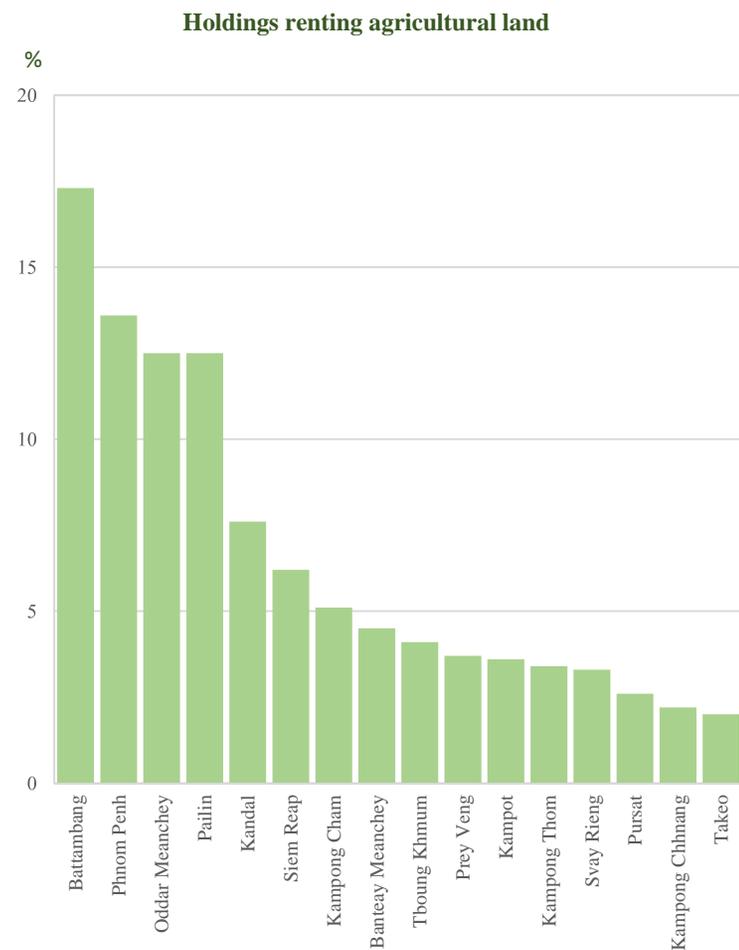
1:2,500,000

### Disclaimer

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**Table 2.2: Holdings renting agricultural land: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting renting agricultural land	Holdings reporting renting agricultural land (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	5,000	4.5
02	Battambang	24,000	17.3
03	Kampong Cham	7,000	5.1
04	Kampong Chhnang	2,000	2.2
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	4,000	3.4
07	Kampot	4,000	3.6
08	Kandal	10,000	7.6
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	-	-
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	3,000	13.6
13	Preah Vihear	-	-
14	Prey Veng	8,000	3.7
15	Pursat	2,000	2.6
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	8,000	6.2
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	3,000	3.3
21	Takeo	3,000	2.0
22	Oddar Meanchey	6,000	12.5
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	1,000	12.5
25	Tboung Khmum	5,000	4.1



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



### **3. Agricultural Land Size**

**Map 3.1: Holdings with agricultural land size less than 2 hectares in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings with agricultural land size less than 2 hectares : 71.9%

Almost 72% of all sampled Cambodian household agricultural holdings reported holding less than 2 hectares of agricultural land. The highest percentage was in Kep, Koh Kong and Phnom Penh, while the lowest percentage was in Oddar Meanchey. Provinces with more than 80% are all in southern part of Cambodia.

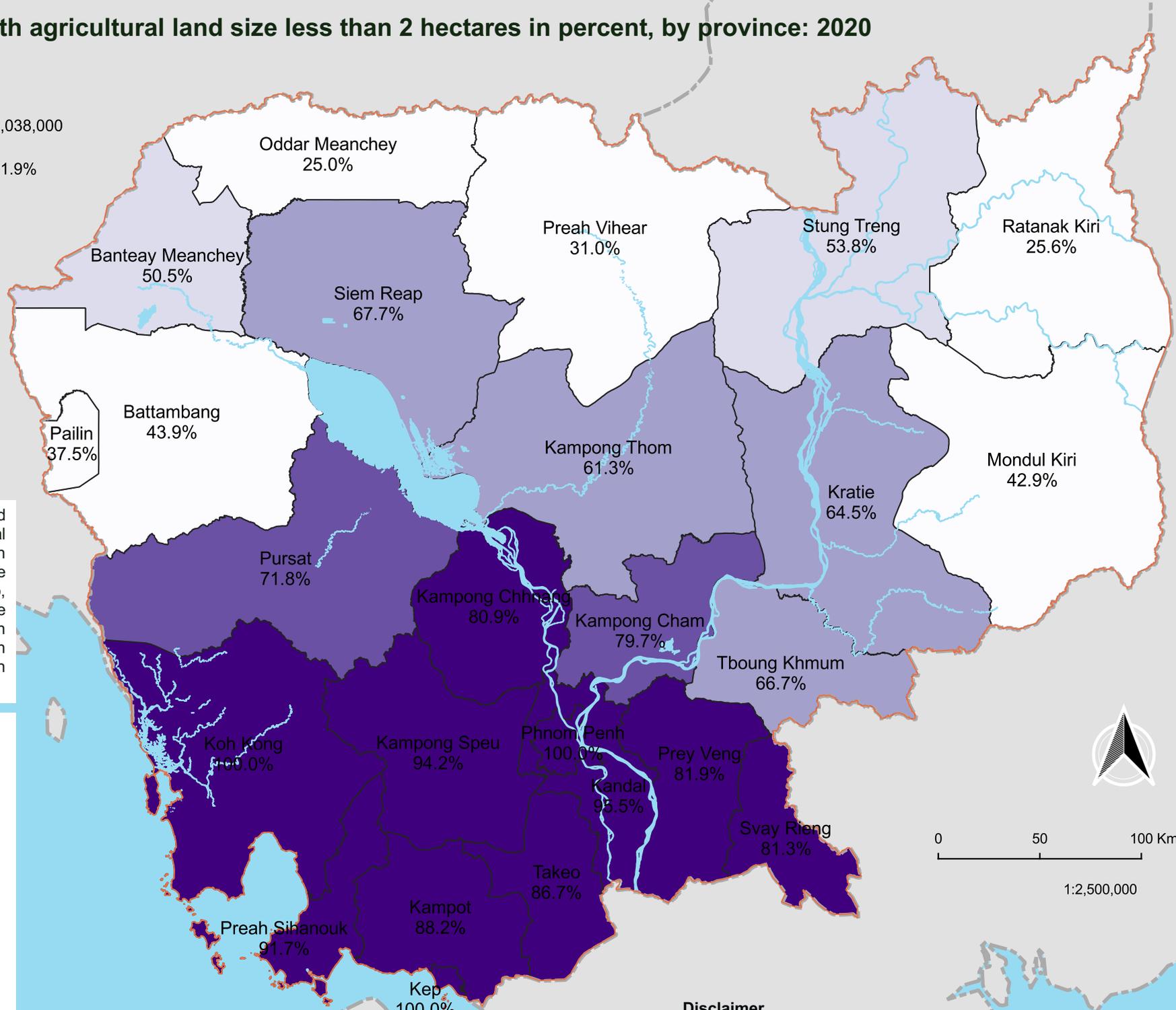
**Legend**

Water

Holdings with agricultural land size less than 2 hectares (%)

- ≤ 50.0
- 50.1 - 60.0
- 60.1 - 70.0
- 70.1 - 80.0
- > 80.0

Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



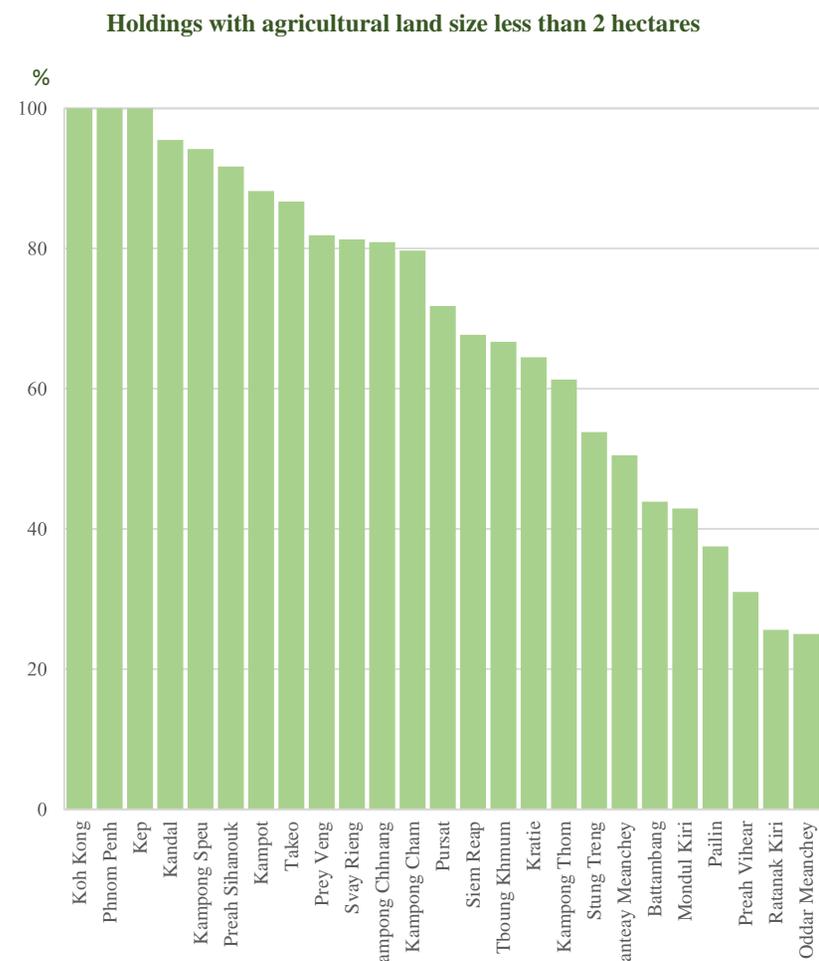
0 50 100 Km

1:2,500,000

**Disclaimer**  
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**Table 3.1: Holdings with agricultural land size less than 2 hectares: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings with agricultural land size less than 2 hectares	Holdings with agricultural land size less than 2 hectares (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	56,000	50.5
02	Battambang	61,000	43.9
03	Kampong Cham	110,000	79.7
04	Kampong Chhnang	72,000	80.9
05	Kampong Speu	113,000	94.2
06	Kampong Thom	73,000	61.3
07	Kampot	97,000	88.2
08	Kandal	126,000	95.5
09	Koh Kong	14,000	100.0
10	Kratie	40,000	64.5
11	Mondul Kiri	6,000	42.9
12	Phnom Penh	22,000	100.0
13	Preah Vihear	13,000	31.0
14	Prey Veng	176,000	81.9
15	Pursat	56,000	71.8
16	Ratanak Kiri	10,000	25.6
17	Siem Reap	88,000	67.7
18	Preah Sihanouk	11,000	91.7
19	Stung Treng	14,000	53.8
20	Svay Rieng	74,000	81.3
21	Takeo	130,000	86.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	12,000	25.0
23	Kep	5,000	100.0
24	Pailin	3,000	37.5
25	Tboung Khmum	82,000	66.7



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 3.2: Holdings with agricultural land size of 2 to < 5 hectares in present, by province: 2020**

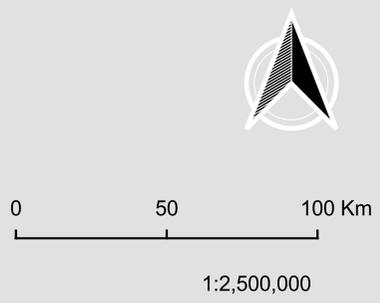
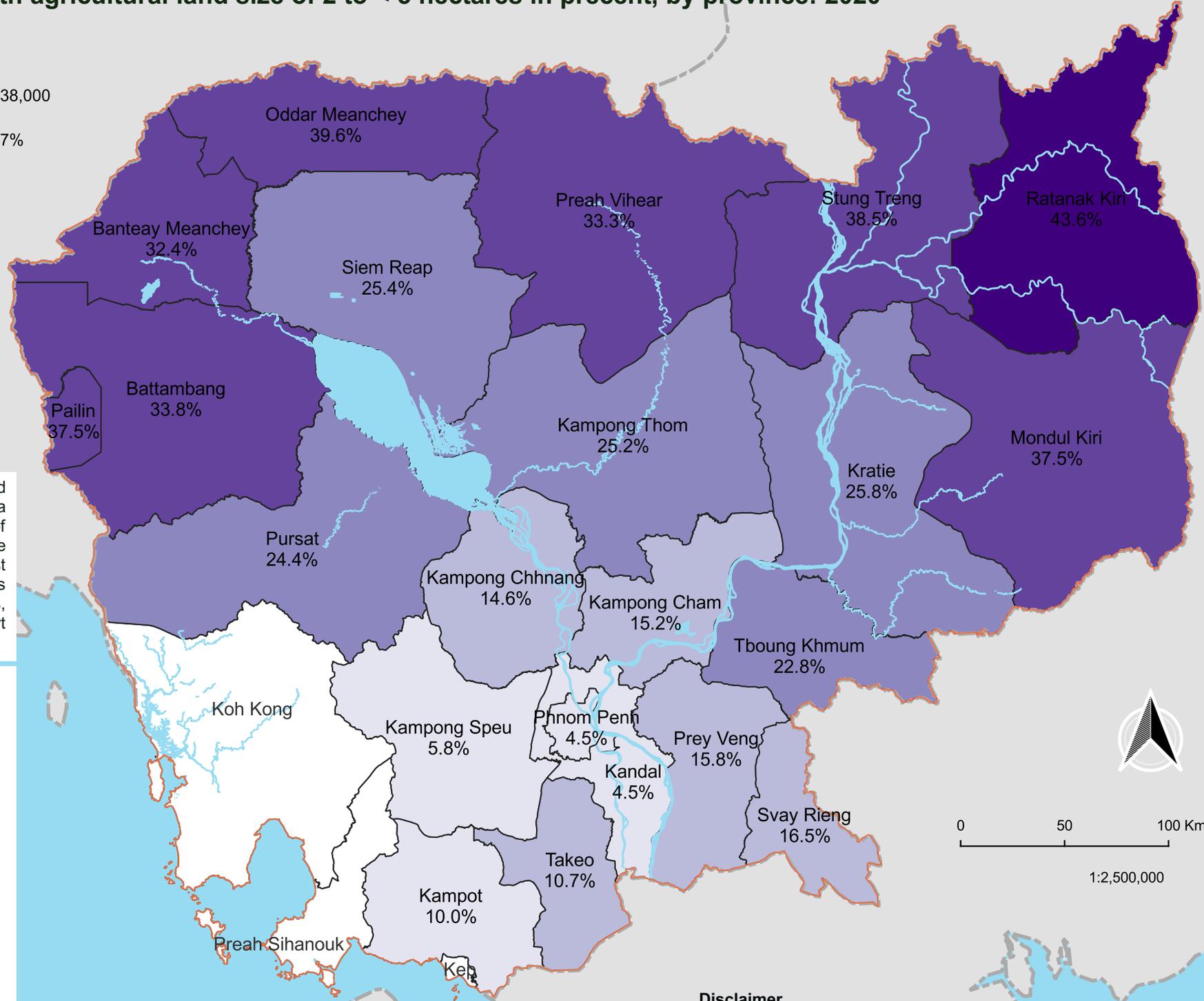
**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000  
 Percentage of holdings with agricultural land size 2 to < 5 hectares : 19.7%

Nearly 20% of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia held between 2 to < 5 hectares of agricultural land. Provinces in the northeast, north and northwest parts showed high percentages with Ratanak Kiri reaching 43.6%, while provinces in the south part had lower percentages.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings with agricultural land size of 2 to < 5 hectares (%)
  -  Not Available
  -  ≤ 10.0
  -  10.1 - 20.0
  -  20.1 - 30.0
  -  30.1 - 40.0
  -  > 40.0

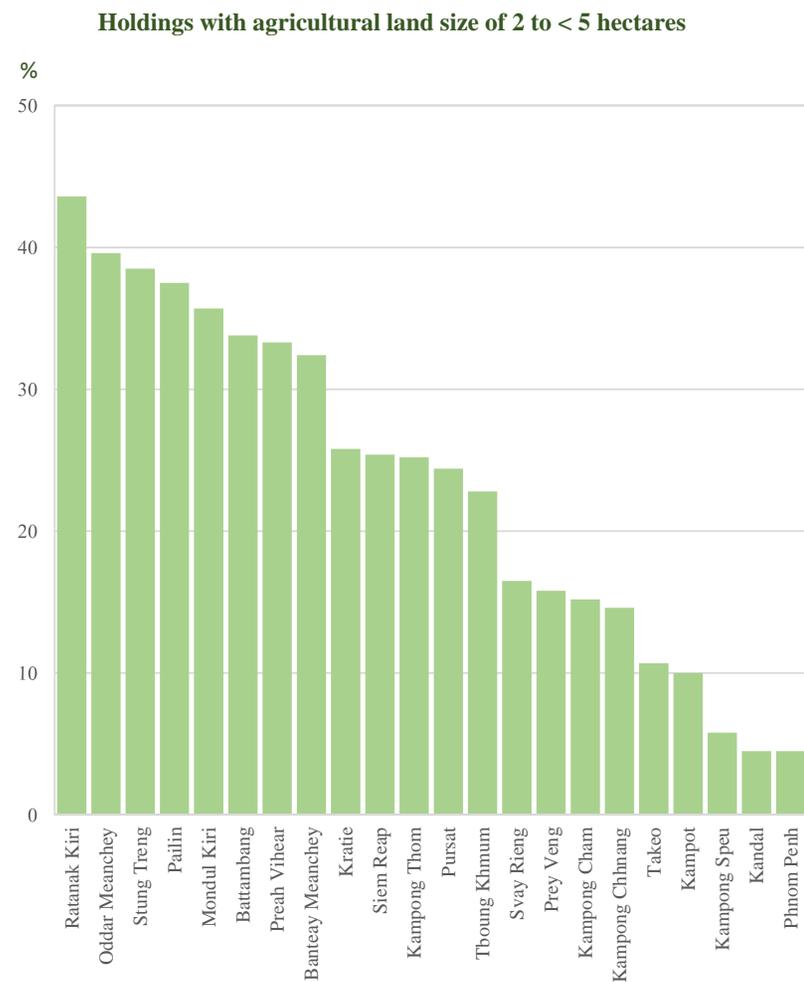


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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**Table 3.2: Holdings with agricultural land size of 2 to < 5 hectares: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings with agricultural land size of 2 to < 5 hectares	Holdings with agricultural land size of 2 to < 5 hectares (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	36,000	32.4
02	Battambang	47,000	33.8
03	Kampong Cham	21,000	15.2
04	Kampong Chhnang	13,000	14.6
05	Kampong Speu	7,000	5.8
06	Kampong Thom	30,000	25.2
07	Kampot	11,000	10.0
08	Kandal	6,000	4.5
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	16,000	25.8
11	Mondul Kiri	5,000	35.7
12	Phnom Penh	1,000	4.5
13	Preah Vihear	14,000	33.3
14	Prey Veng	34,000	15.8
15	Pursat	19,000	24.4
16	Ratanak Kiri	17,000	43.6
17	Siem Reap	33,000	25.4
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	10,000	38.5
20	Svay Rieng	15,000	16.5
21	Takeo	16,000	10.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	19,000	39.6
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	3,000	37.5
25	Tboung Khmum	28,000	22.8



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 3.3: Holdings with agricultural land size of 5 hectares and over in percent, by province: 2020**

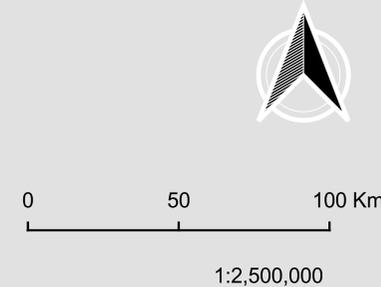
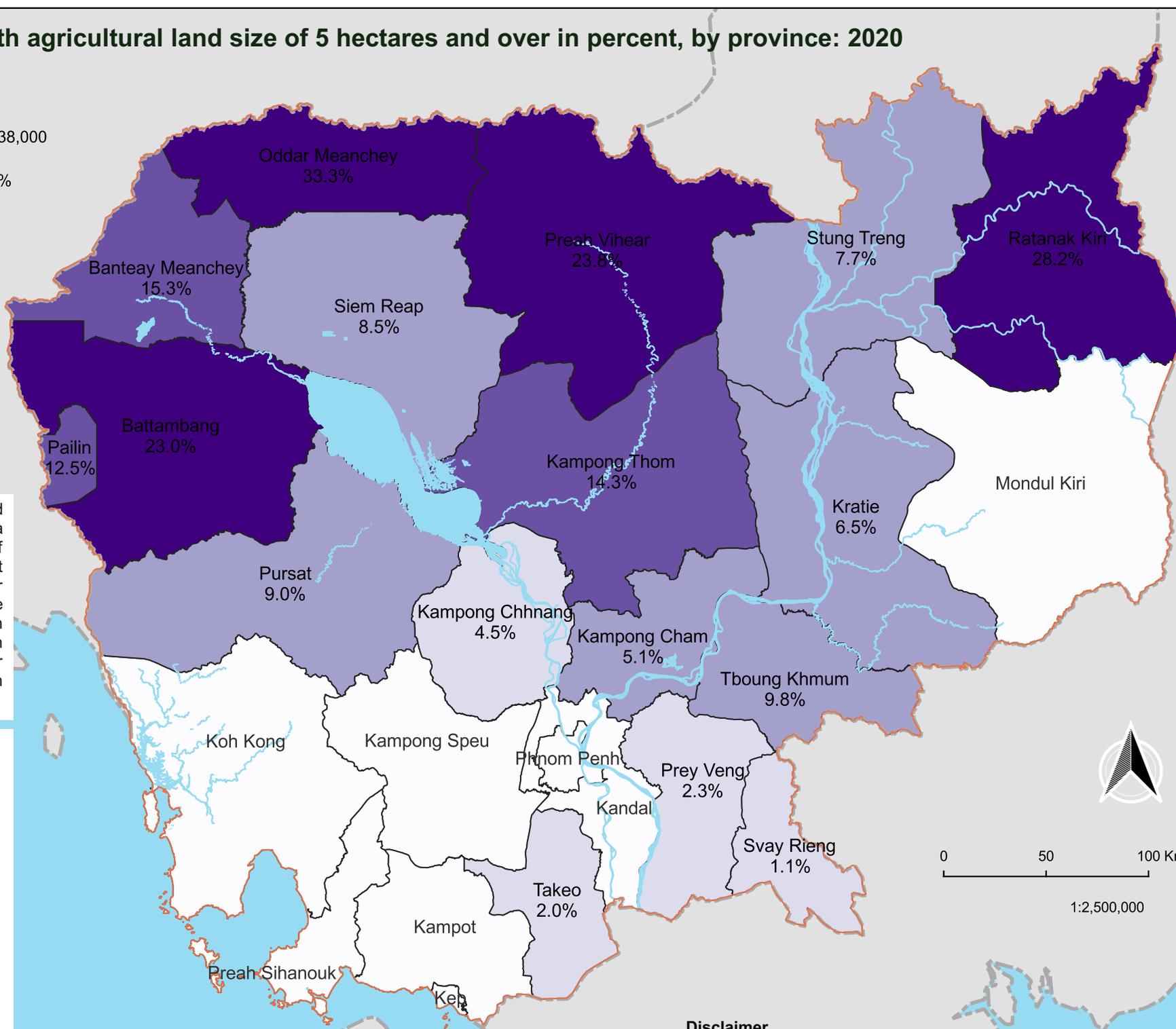
**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000  
 Percentage of holdings with agricultural land size of 5 hectares and over : 9.3%

Only 9.3% of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia held 5 hectares or over of agricultural land. The highest percentage was found in Oddar Meanchey province, while the lowest percentage was found in Svay Rieng province. The northern provinces tend to have higher percentages of large holdings than the southern provinces.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings with agricultural land size of 5 hectares and over (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 5.0
-  5.1 - 10.0
-  10.1 - 20.0
-  > 20.0

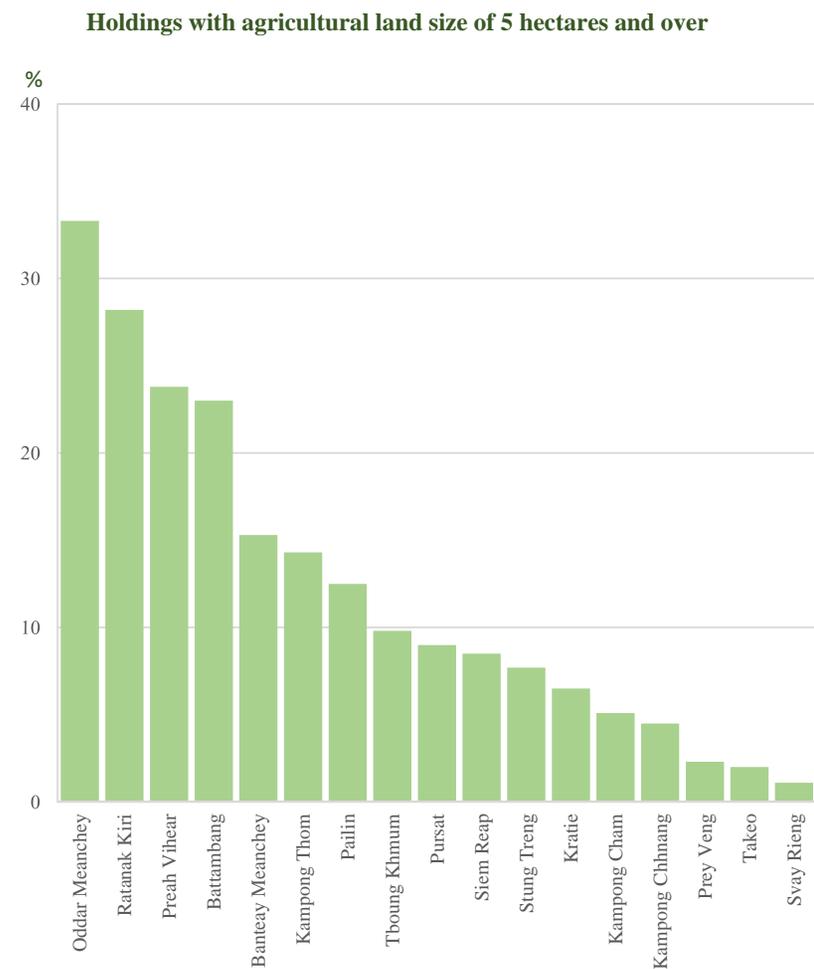


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**Table 3.3: Holdings with agricultural land size of 5 hectares and over: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings with agricultural land size of 5 hectares and over	Holdings with agricultural land size of 5 hectares and over (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	17,000	15.3
02	Battambang	32,000	23.0
03	Kampong Cham	7,000	5.1
04	Kampong Chhnang	4,000	4.5
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	17,000	14.3
07	Kampot	-	-
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	4,000	6.5
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	10,000	23.8
14	Prey Veng	5,000	2.3
15	Pursat	7,000	9.0
16	Ratanak Kiri	11,000	28.2
17	Siem Reap	11,000	8.5
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	2,000	7.7
20	Svay Rieng	1,000	1.1
21	Takeo	3,000	2.0
22	Oddar Meanchey	16,000	33.3
23	Kep	-	0.0
24	Pailin	1,000	12.5
25	Tboung Khmum	12,000	9.8



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



#### **4. Crop Production (both parcel and homelot)**

**Map 4.1: Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

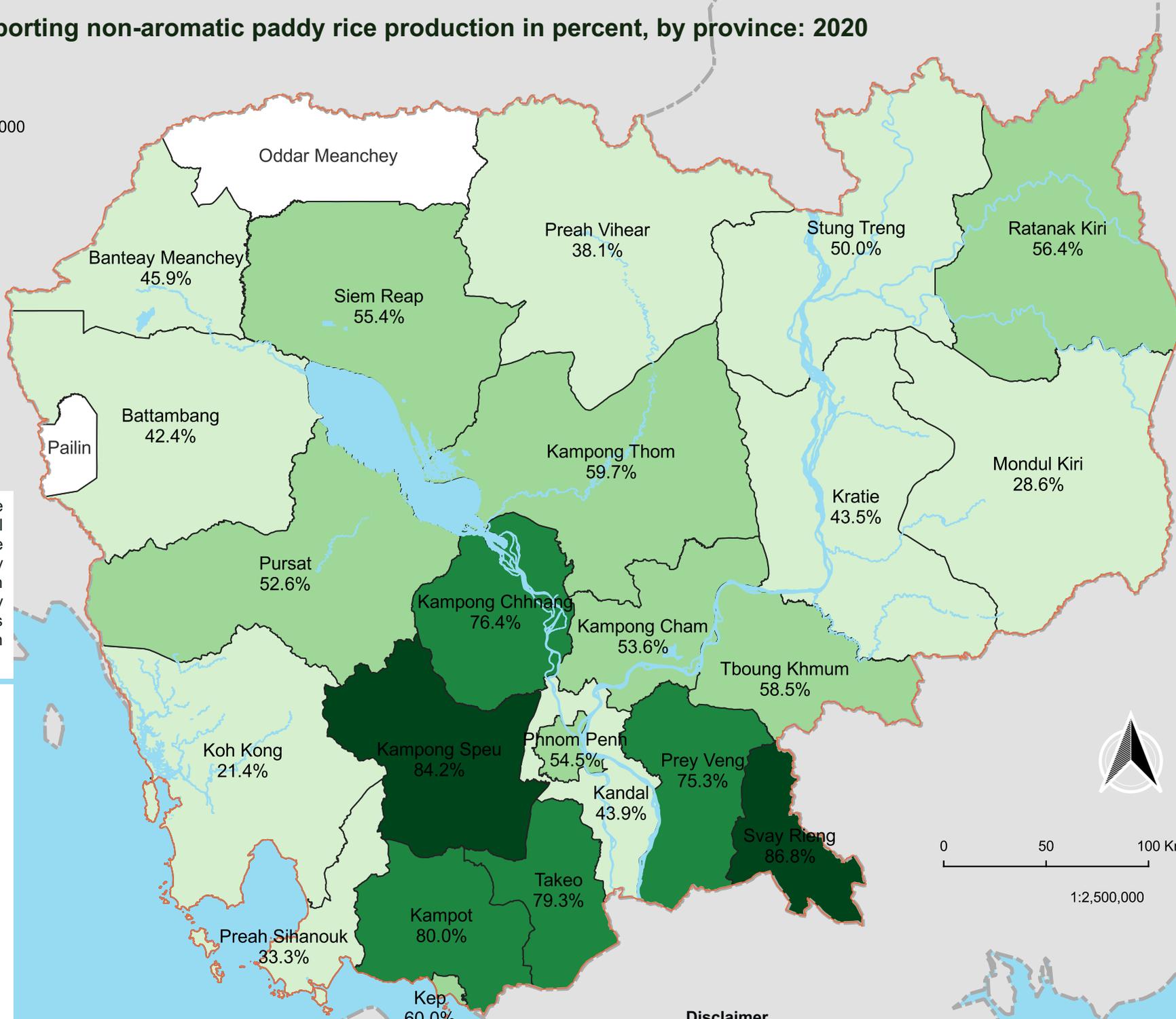
Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production : 61.2%

Slightly less than two thirds of the sampled household agricultural holdings in Cambodia were engaged in a non-aromatic paddy rice production. Almost nine in ten holdings grew non-aromatic paddy rice in Svay Rieng, while this percentage only reached 21.4% in Koh Kong.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 50.0
-  50.1 - 60.0
-  60.1 - 70.0
-  70.1 - 80.0
-  > 80.0



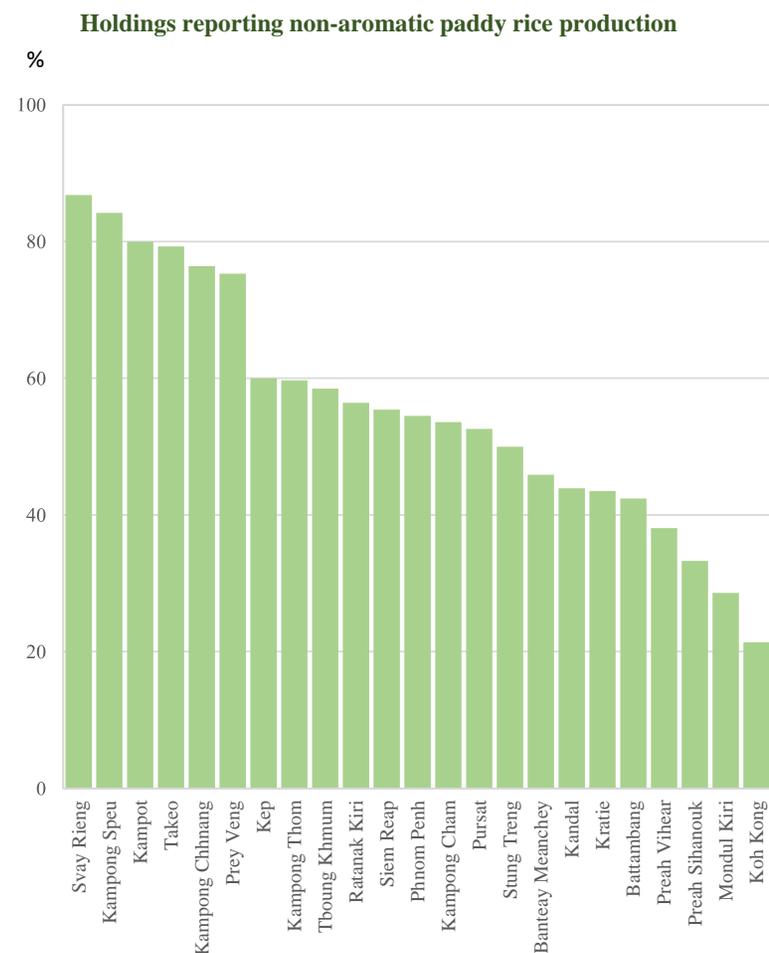
0 50 100 Km

1:2,500,000

**Disclaimer**  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**Table 4.1: Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production	Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	51,000	45.9
02	Battambang	59,000	42.4
03	Kampong Cham	74,000	53.6
04	Kampong Chhnang	68,000	76.4
05	Kampong Speu	101,000	84.2
06	Kampong Thom	71,000	59.7
07	Kampot	88,000	80.0
08	Kandal	58,000	43.9
09	Koh Kong	3,000	21.4
10	Kratie	27,000	43.5
11	Mondul Kiri	4,000	28.6
12	Phnom Penh	12,000	54.5
13	Preah Vihear	16,000	38.1
14	Prey Veng	162,000	75.3
15	Pursat	41,000	52.6
16	Ratanak Kiri	22,000	56.4
17	Siem Reap	72,000	55.4
18	Preah Sihanouk	4,000	33.3
19	Stung Treng	13,000	50.0
20	Svay Rieng	79,000	86.8
21	Takeo	119,000	79.3
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	3,000	60.0
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	72,000	58.5



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 4.2: Ratio of area harvested to area planted for non-aromatic paddy rice, by province: 2020**

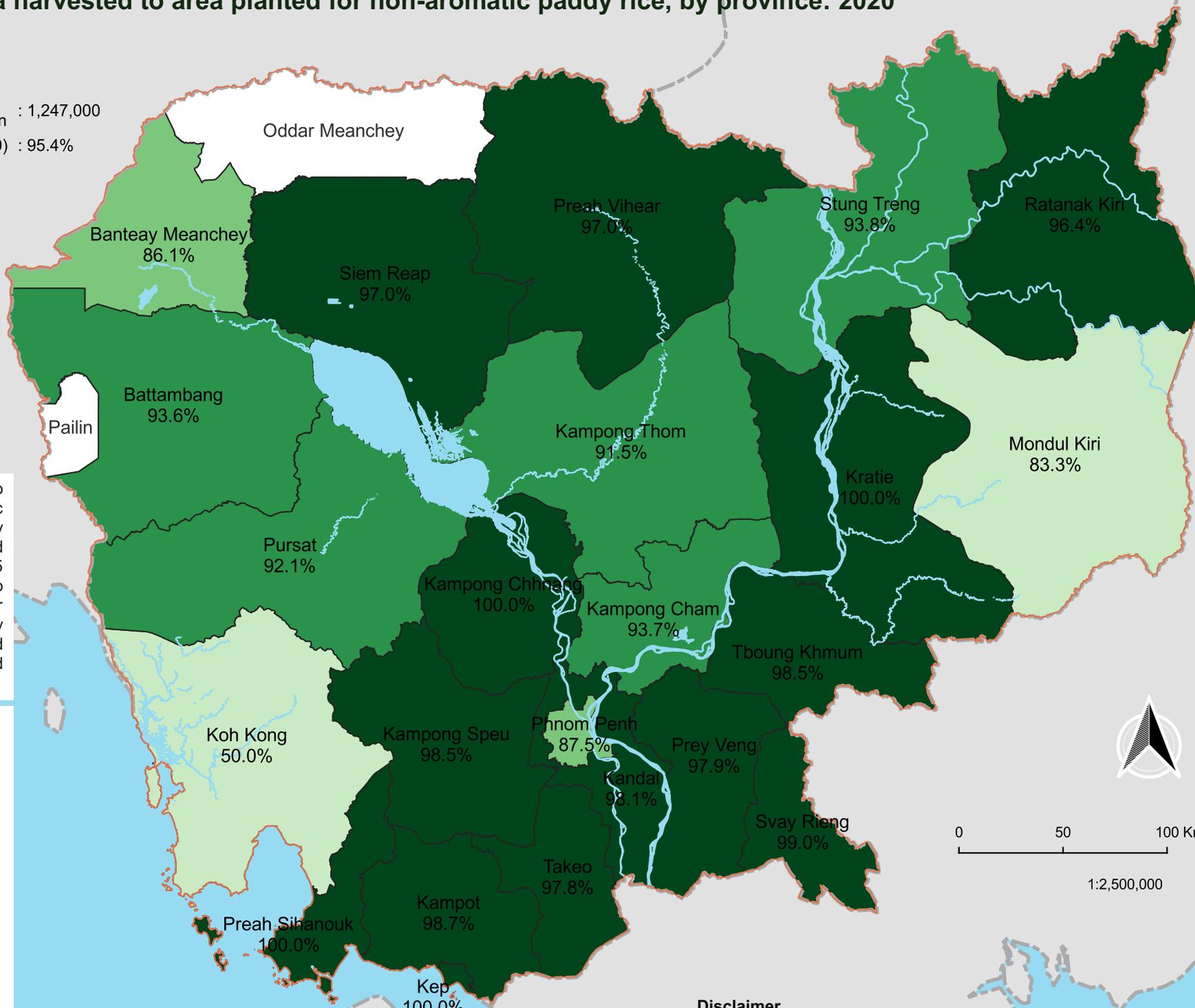
**CAMBODIA:**

Number of holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production : 1,247,000  
 Area harvested/area planted (x100) : 95.4%

The ratio of harvested area to planted area for non-aromatic paddy rice in Cambodia was very high (close to 100%). Sampled holdings from 19 of the 25 provinces of Cambodia managed to harvest more than 90% of their planted area. Holdings in Banteay Meanchey and Koh Kong reported the lowest ratios, at 86.1% and 50.0% respectively.

**Legend**

- Water
- Ratio of area harvested to area planted for non-aromatic paddy rice (%)
- Not Available
- ≤ 85.0
- 85.1 - 90.0
- 90.1 - 95.0
- > 95.0



0 50 100 Km

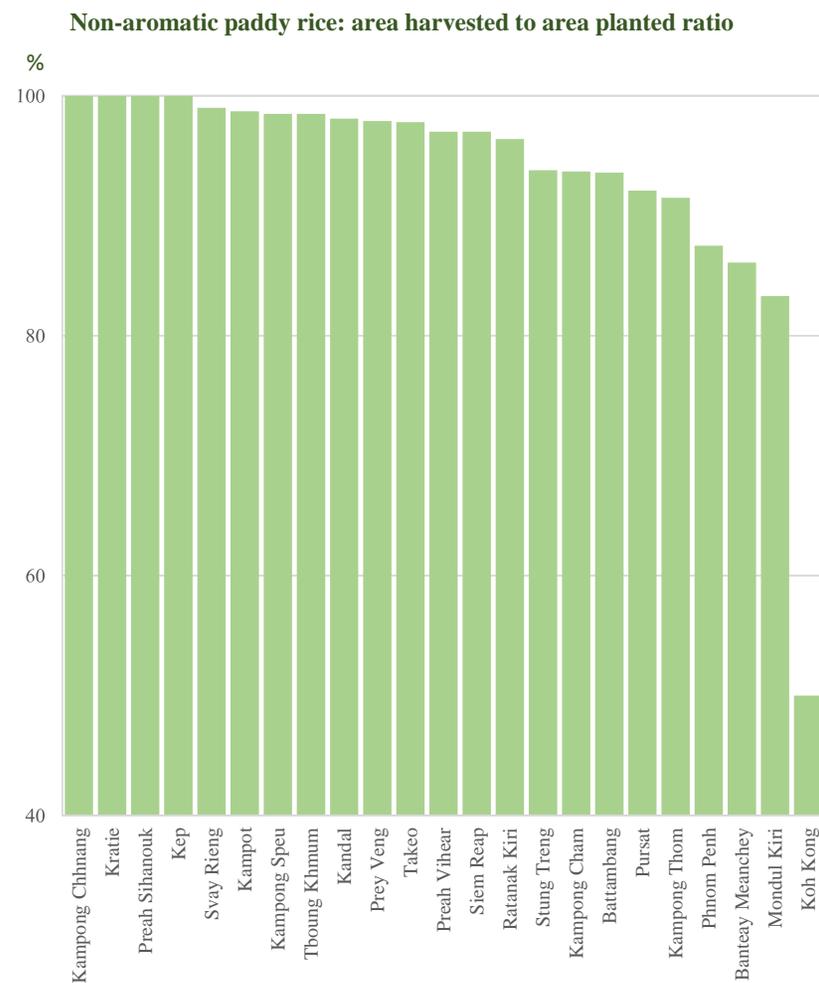
1:2,500,000

**Disclaimer**

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**Table 4.2: Ratio of area harvested to area planted for non-aromatic paddy rice: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production	Area harvested / area planted (×100)
01	Banteay Meanchey	51,000	86.1
02	Battambang	59,000	93.6
03	Kampong Cham	74,000	93.7
04	Kampong Chhnang	68,000	100.0
05	Kampong Speu	101,000	98.5
06	Kampong Thom	71,000	91.5
07	Kampot	88,000	98.7
08	Kandal	58,000	98.1
09	Koh Kong	3,000	50.0
10	Kratie	27,000	100.0
11	Mondul Kiri	4,000	83.3
12	Phnom Penh	12,000	87.5
13	Preah Vihear	16,000	97.0
14	Prey Veng	162,000	97.9
15	Pursat	41,000	92.1
16	Ratanak Kiri	22,000	96.4
17	Siem Reap	72,000	97.0
18	Preah Sihanouk	4,000	100.0
19	Stung Treng	13,000	93.8
20	Svay Rieng	79,000	99.0
21	Takeo	119,000	97.8
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	3,000	100.0
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	72,000	98.5



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 4.3: Non-aromatic paddy rice yield, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

Number of holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production : 1,247,000

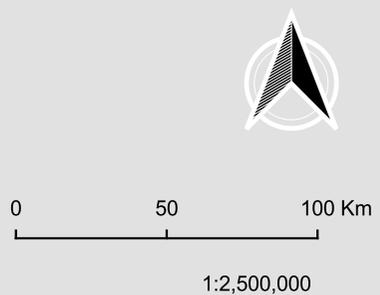
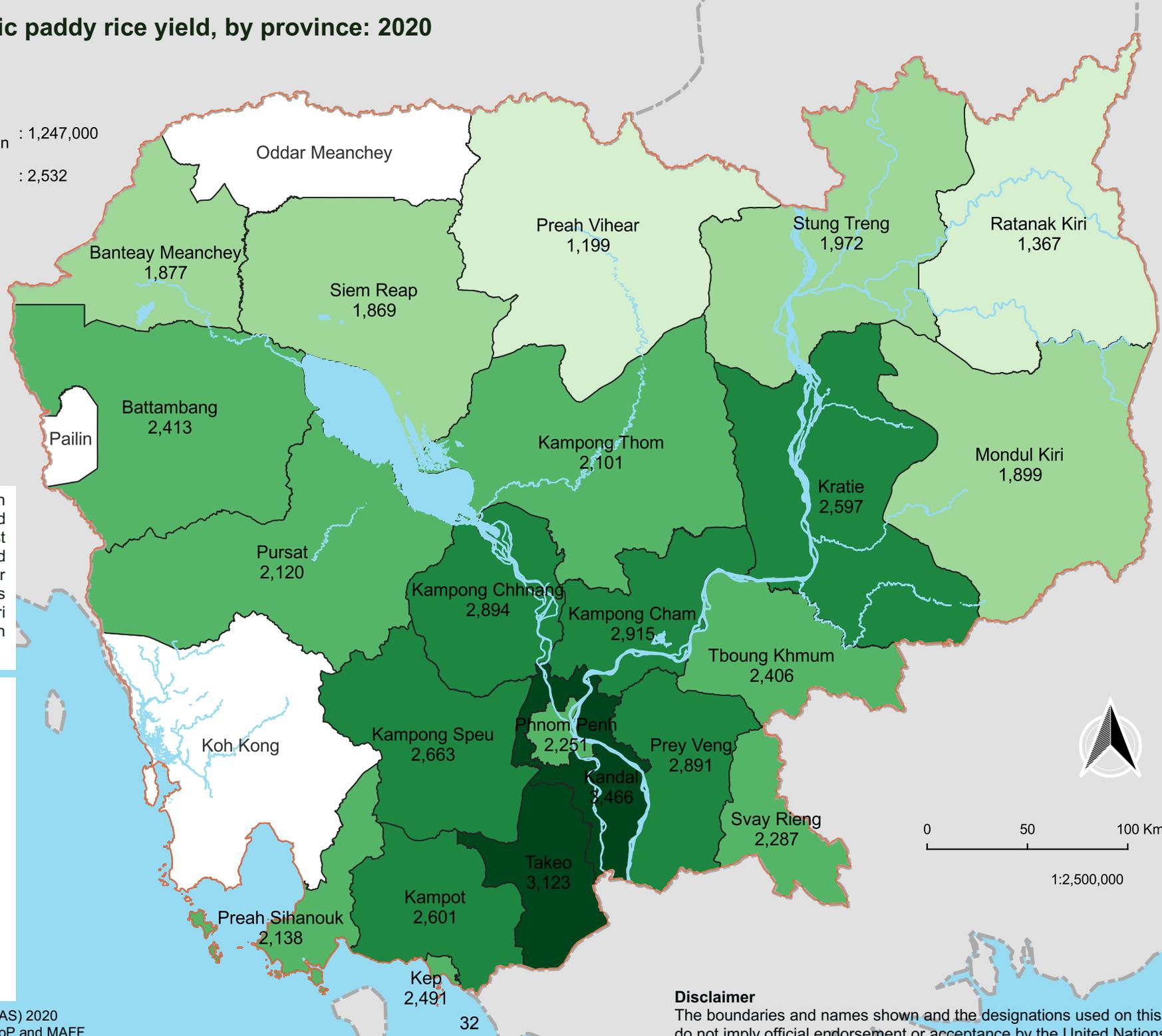
Non-aromatic paddy rice yield in kilograms per hectare : 2,532

There is a significant variation in non-aromatic paddy rice yield throughout Cambodia. The highest yields were found in Kandal and Takeo (more than 3 tons per hectare), while the lowest yields were in Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Oddar Meanchey (less than 1.5 tons per hectare).

**Legend**

-  Water
- Non-aromatic paddy rice yield in kilograms per hectare
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 1,500
-  1,501 - 2,000
-  2,001 - 2,500
-  2,501 - 3,000
-  > 3,000

Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

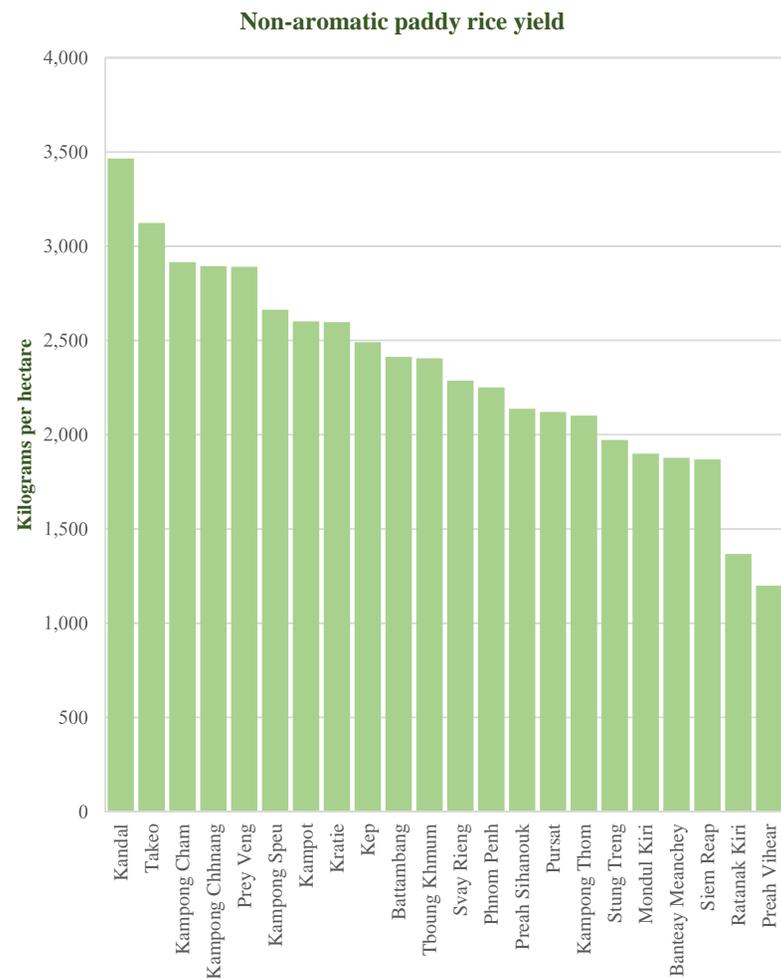


**Disclaimer**

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**Table 4.3: Non-aromatic paddy rice yield: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production	Non-aromatic paddy rice yield, in kilograms per hectare
01	Banteay Meanchey	51,000	1,877
02	Battambang	59,000	2,413
03	Kampong Cham	74,000	2,915
04	Kampong Chhnang	68,000	2,894
05	Kampong Speu	101,000	2,663
06	Kampong Thom	71,000	2,101
07	Kampot	88,000	2,601
08	Kandal	58,000	3,466
09	Koh Kong	3,000	-
10	Kratie	27,000	2,597
11	Mondul Kiri	4,000	1,899
12	Phnom Penh	12,000	2,251
13	Preah Vihear	16,000	1,199
14	Prey Veng	162,000	2,891
15	Pursat	41,000	2,120
16	Ratanak Kiri	22,000	1,367
17	Siem Reap	72,000	1,869
18	Preah Sihanouk	4,000	2,138
19	Stung Treng	13,000	1,972
20	Svay Rieng	79,000	2,287
21	Takeo	119,000	3,123
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	3,000	2,491
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	72,000	2,406



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

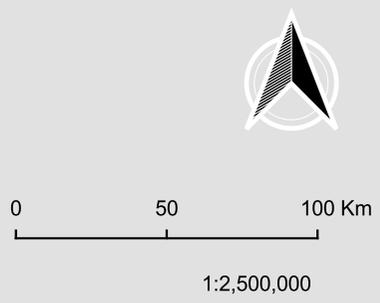
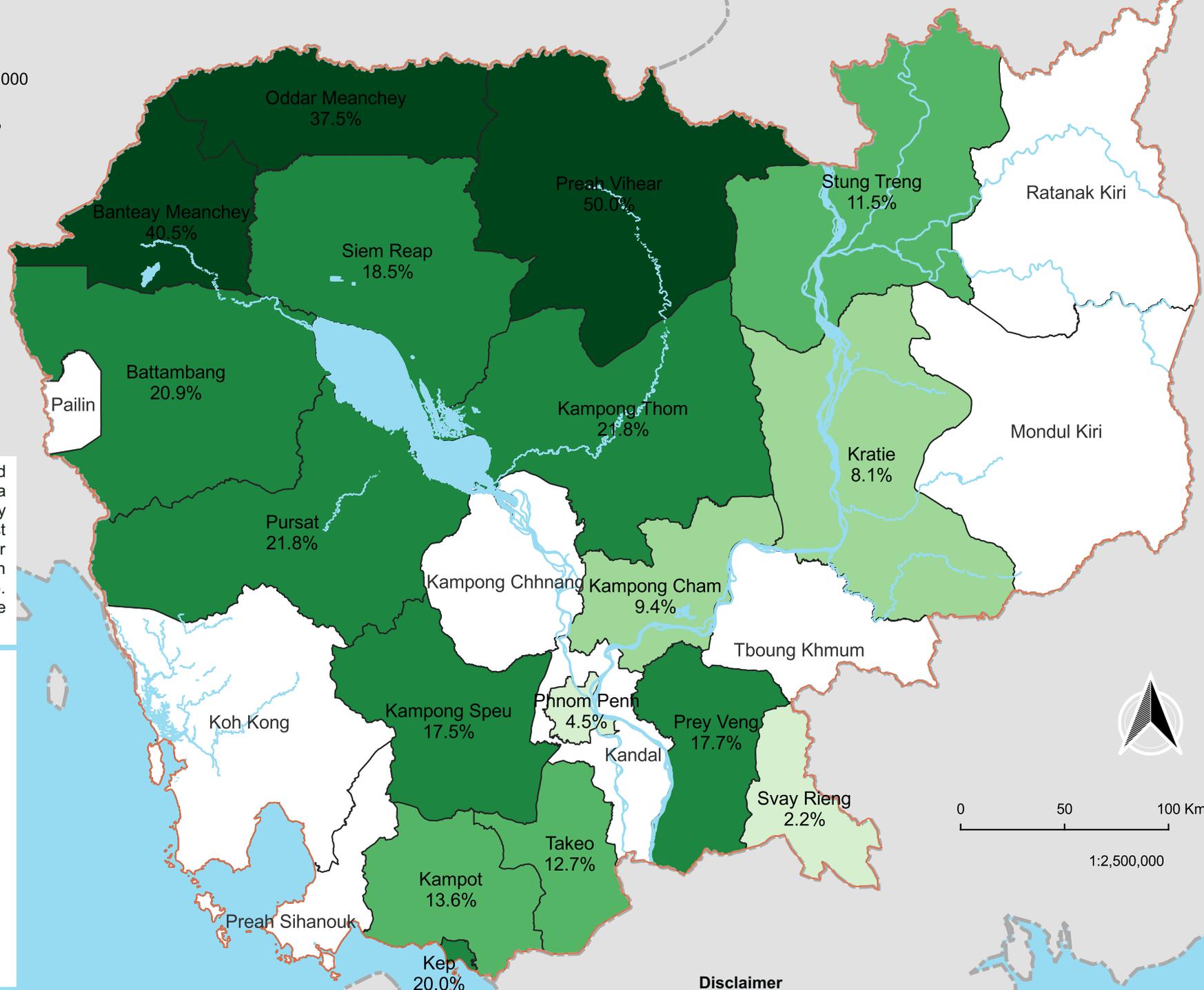
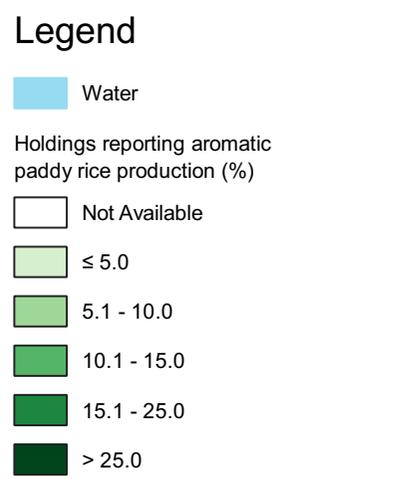
**Map 4.4: Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production : 15.5%

Only 15.5% of household agricultural holdings in Cambodia were involved in aromatic paddy rice production. The highest percentage was in Preah Vihear (50%), while the lowest was in Svay Rieng province (2.2%). Overall, provinces around Tonle Sap lake showed greater rates.

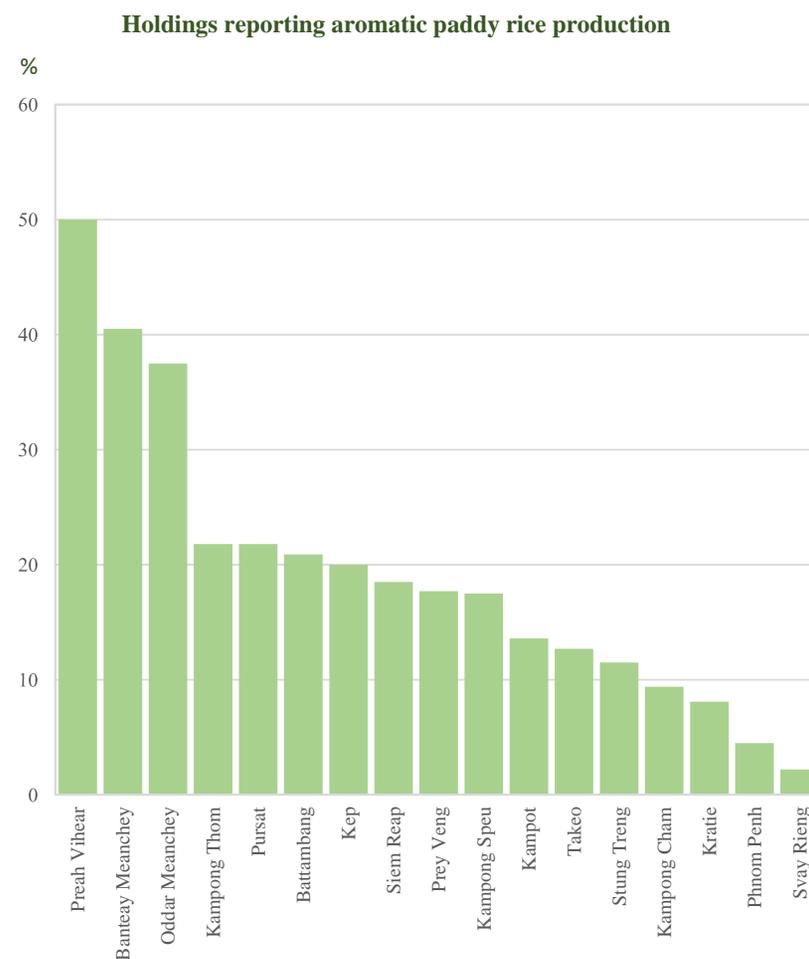


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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**Table 4.4: Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production	Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	45,000	40.5
02	Battambang	29,000	20.9
03	Kampong Cham	13,000	9.4
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	21,000	17.5
06	Kampong Thom	26,000	21.8
07	Kampot	15,000	13.6
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	5,000	8.1
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	1,000	4.5
13	Preah Vihear	21,000	50.0
14	Prey Veng	38,000	17.7
15	Pursat	17,000	21.8
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	24,000	18.5
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	3,000	11.5
20	Svay Rieng	2,000	2.2
21	Takeo	19,000	12.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	18,000	37.5
23	Kep	1,000	20.0
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	-	-



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 4.5: Ratio of area harvested to area planted for aromatic paddy rice, by province: 2020**

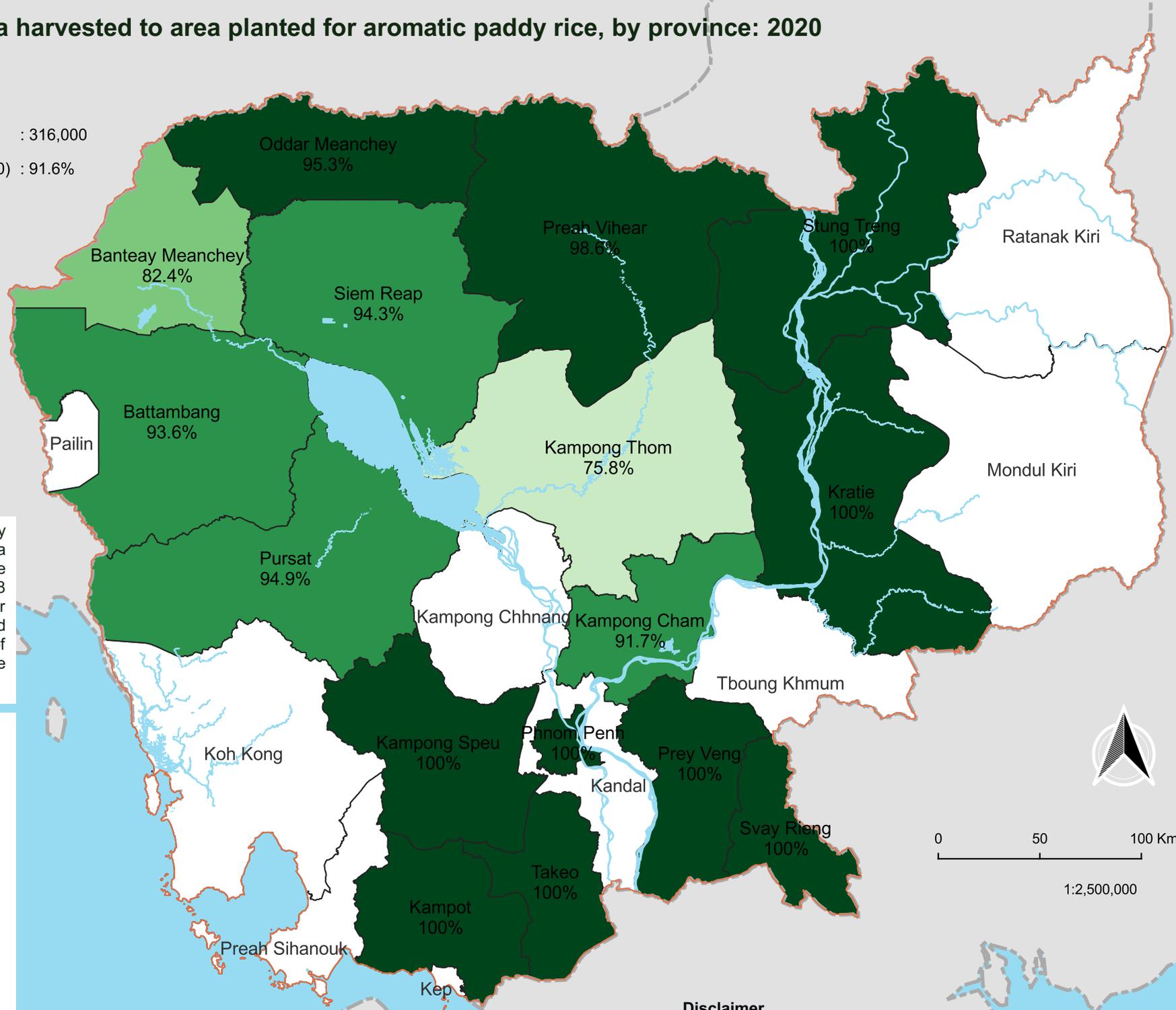
**CAMBODIA:**

Number of holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production : 316,000  
 Area harvested/area planted (x100) : 91.6%

Almost 92% of aromatic paddy rice's planted area in Cambodia was harvested during the reference period. The sampled holdings in 8 provinces harvested 100% of their planted areas. Kampong Thom had the lowest ratio, with only 75.8% of its planted aromatic paddy rice area harvested.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 80.0
-  80.1 - 90.0
-  90.1 - 95.0
-  > 95.0

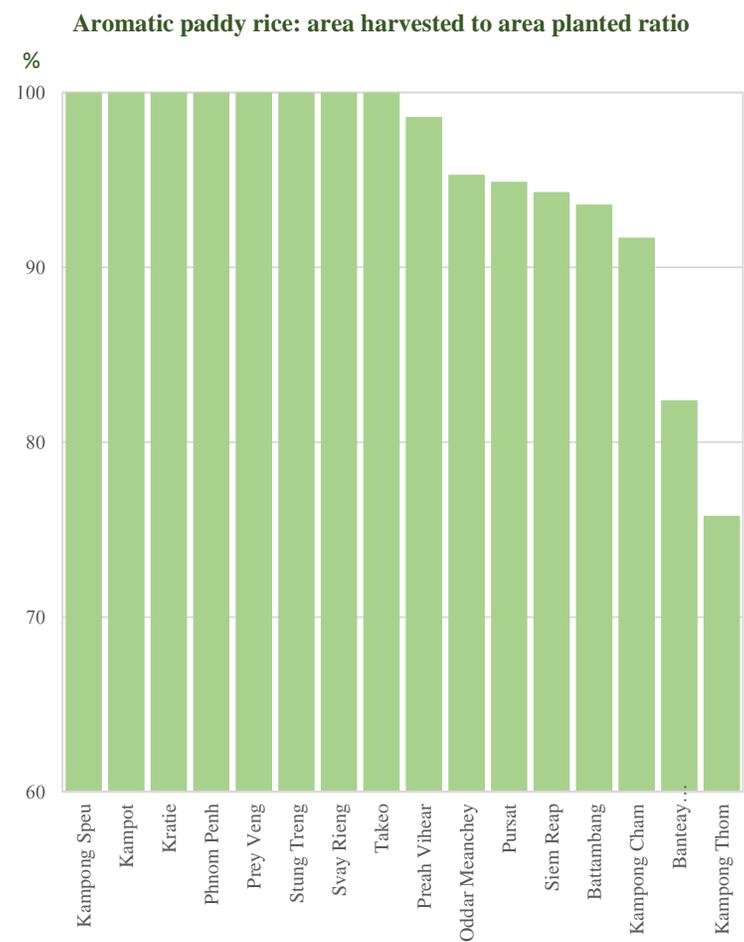


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Disclaimer**  
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**Table 4.5: Ratio of area harvested to area planted for aromatic paddy rice: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production	Area harvested / area planted (×100)
01	Banteay Meanchey	45,000	82.4
02	Battambang	29,000	93.6
03	Kampong Cham	13,000	91.7
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	21,000	100.0
06	Kampong Thom	26,000	75.8
07	Kampot	15,000	100.0
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	5,000	100.0
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	1,000	100.0
13	Preah Vihear	21,000	98.6
14	Prey Veng	38,000	100.0
15	Pursat	17,000	94.9
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	24,000	94.3
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	3,000	100.0
20	Svay Rieng	2,000	100.0
21	Takeo	19,000	100.0
22	Oddar Meanchey	18,000	95.3
23	Kep	1,000	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	-	-



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 4.6: Aromatic paddy rice yield, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

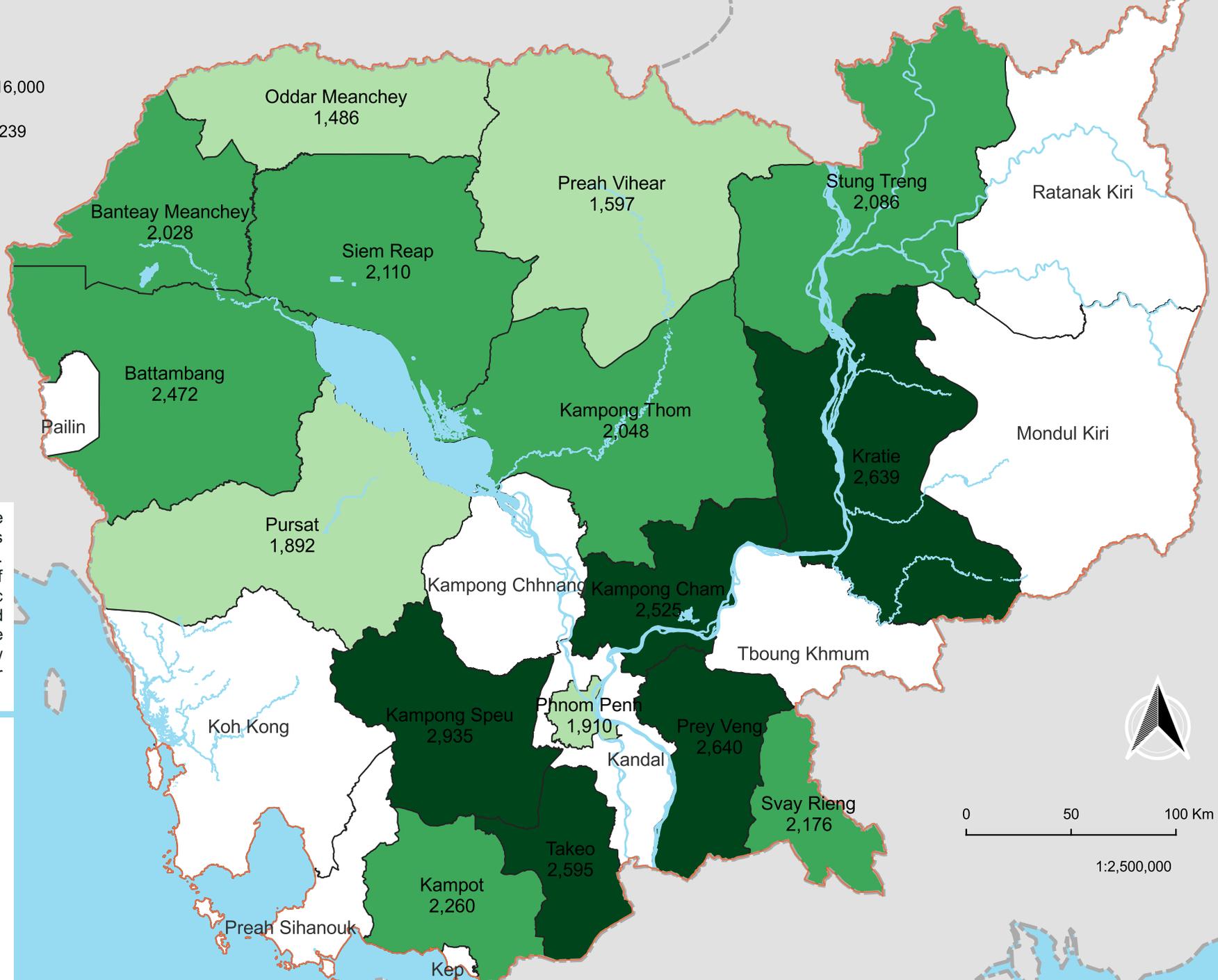
Number of holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice : 316,000

Aromatic paddy rice yield : 2,239 kilograms per hectare

Among the 25 provinces, 5 had the highest aromatic paddy rice yields (more than 2.5 tons per hectare). Although a high percentage of holdings reported growing aromatic paddy rice in Preah Vihear, and Oddar Meanchey provinces, these provinces showed relatively low yields (around 1.5 tons per hectare).

**Legend**

-  Water
- Aromatic paddy rice yield in kilograms per hectare
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 2,000
-  2,001 - 2,500
-  > 2,500



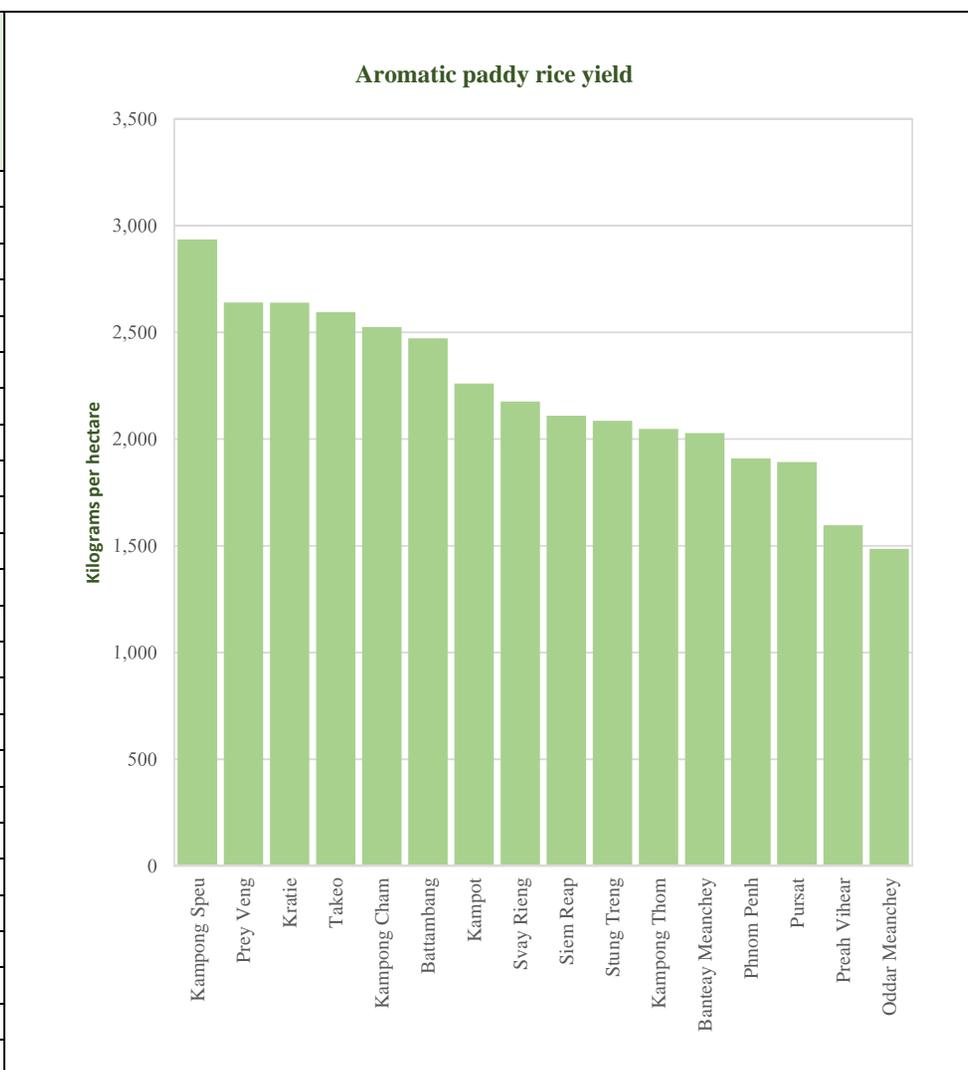
0 50 100 Km  
1:2,500,000

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**Table 4.6: Aromatic paddy rice yield: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production	Aromatic paddy rice yield, in kilograms per hectare
01	Banteay Meanchey	45,000	2,028
02	Battambang	29,000	2,472
03	Kampong Cham	13,000	2,525
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	21,000	2,935
06	Kampong Thom	26,000	2,048
07	Kampot	15,000	2,260
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	5,000	2,639
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	1,000	1,910
13	Preah Vihear	21,000	1,597
14	Prey Veng	38,000	2,640
15	Pursat	17,000	1,892
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	24,000	2,110
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	3,000	2,086
20	Svay Rieng	2,000	2,176
21	Takeo	19,000	2,595
22	Oddar Meanchey	18,000	1,486
23	Kep	1,000	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	-	-



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 4.7: Holdings reporting cassava production in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

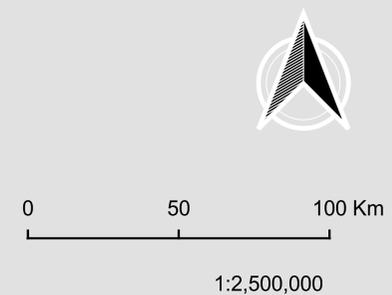
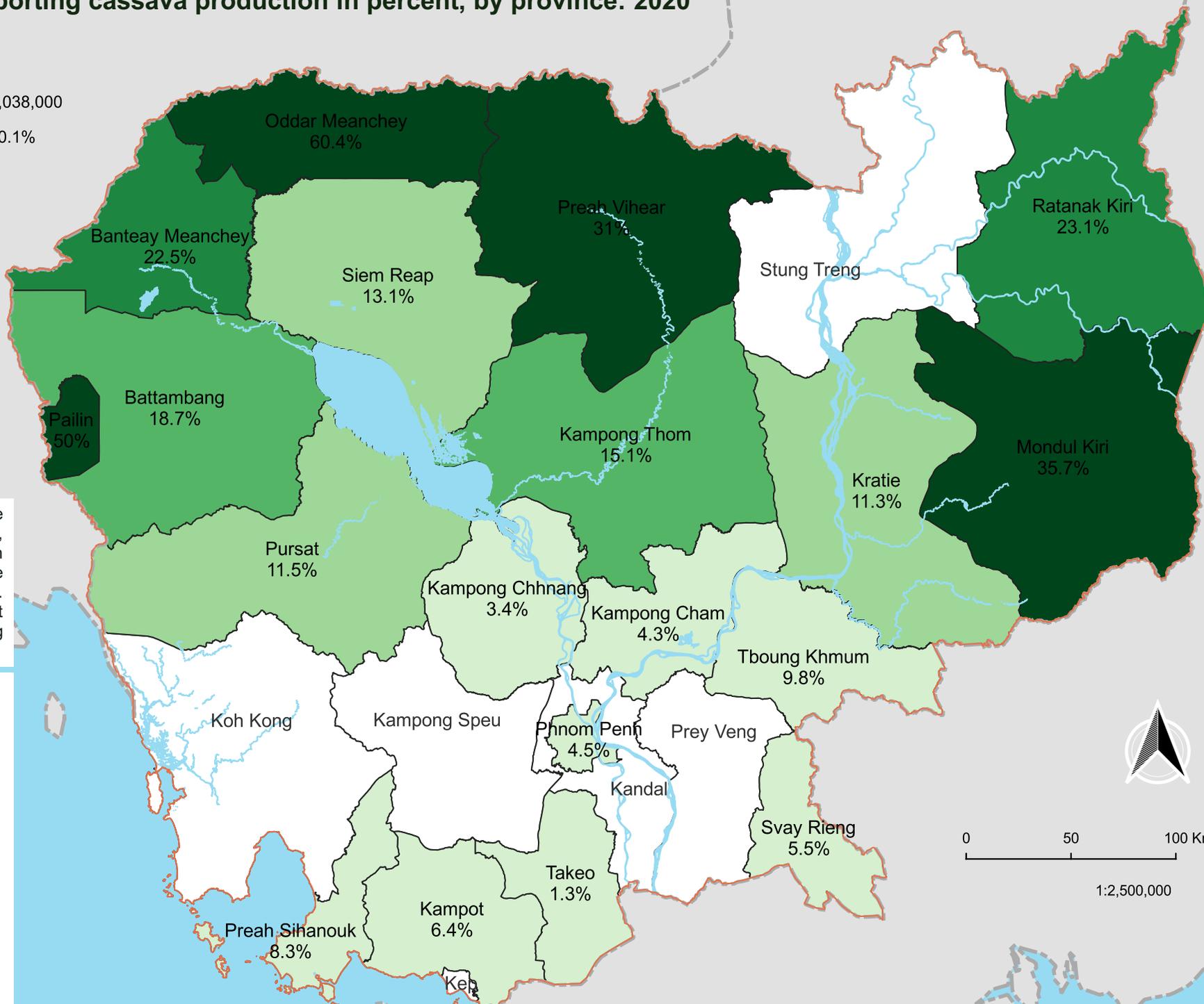
Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings reporting cassava production : 10.1%

Cassava is mostly grown in the northern provinces of Cambodia, with over 60% of the holdings in Oddar Meanchey province engaged in its production. Southern provinces had the lowest percentage of holdings growing cassava (less than 10%).

**Legend**

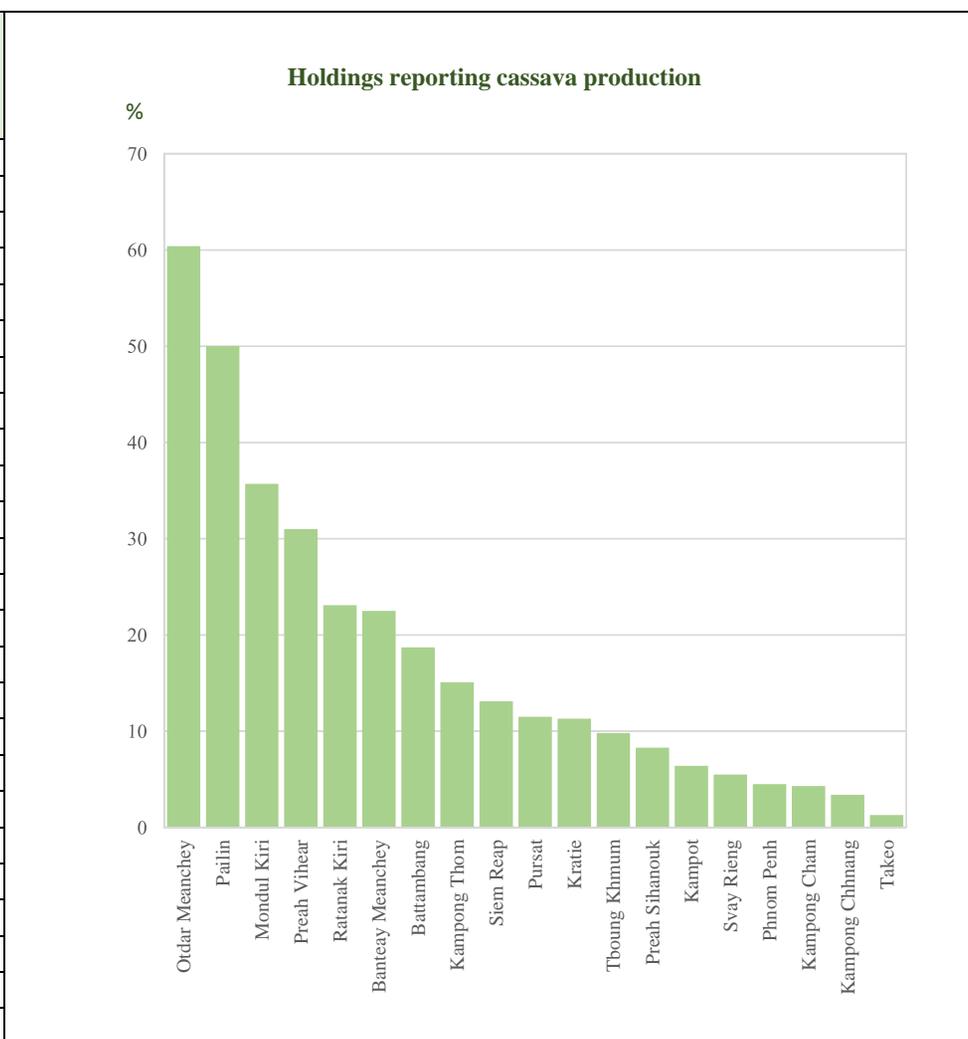
-  Water
- Holdings reporting cassava production (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 10.0
-  10.1 - 15.0
-  15.1 - 20.0
-  20.1 - 25.0
-  > 25.0



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**Table 4.7: Holdings reporting cassava production: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting cassava production	Holdings reporting cassava production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	25,000	22.5
02	Battambang	26,000	18.7
03	Kampong Cham	6,000	4.3
04	Kampong Chhnang	3,000	3.4
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	18,000	15.1
07	Kampot	7,000	6.4
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	7,000	11.3
11	Mondul Kiri	5,000	35.7
12	Phnom Penh	1,000	4.5
13	Preah Vihear	13,000	31.0
14	Prey Veng	-	-
15	Pursat	9,000	11.5
16	Ratanak Kiri	9,000	23.1
17	Siem Reap	17,000	13.1
18	Preah Sihanouk	1,000	8.3
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	5,000	5.5
21	Takeo	2,000	1.3
22	Oddar Meanchey	29,000	60.4
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	4,000	50.0
25	Tboung Khmum	12,000	9.8



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 4.8: Cassava yield, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

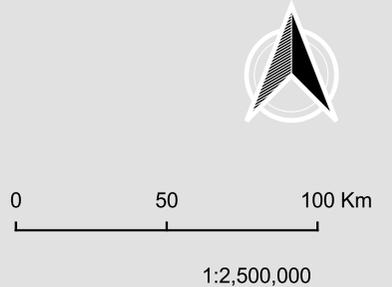
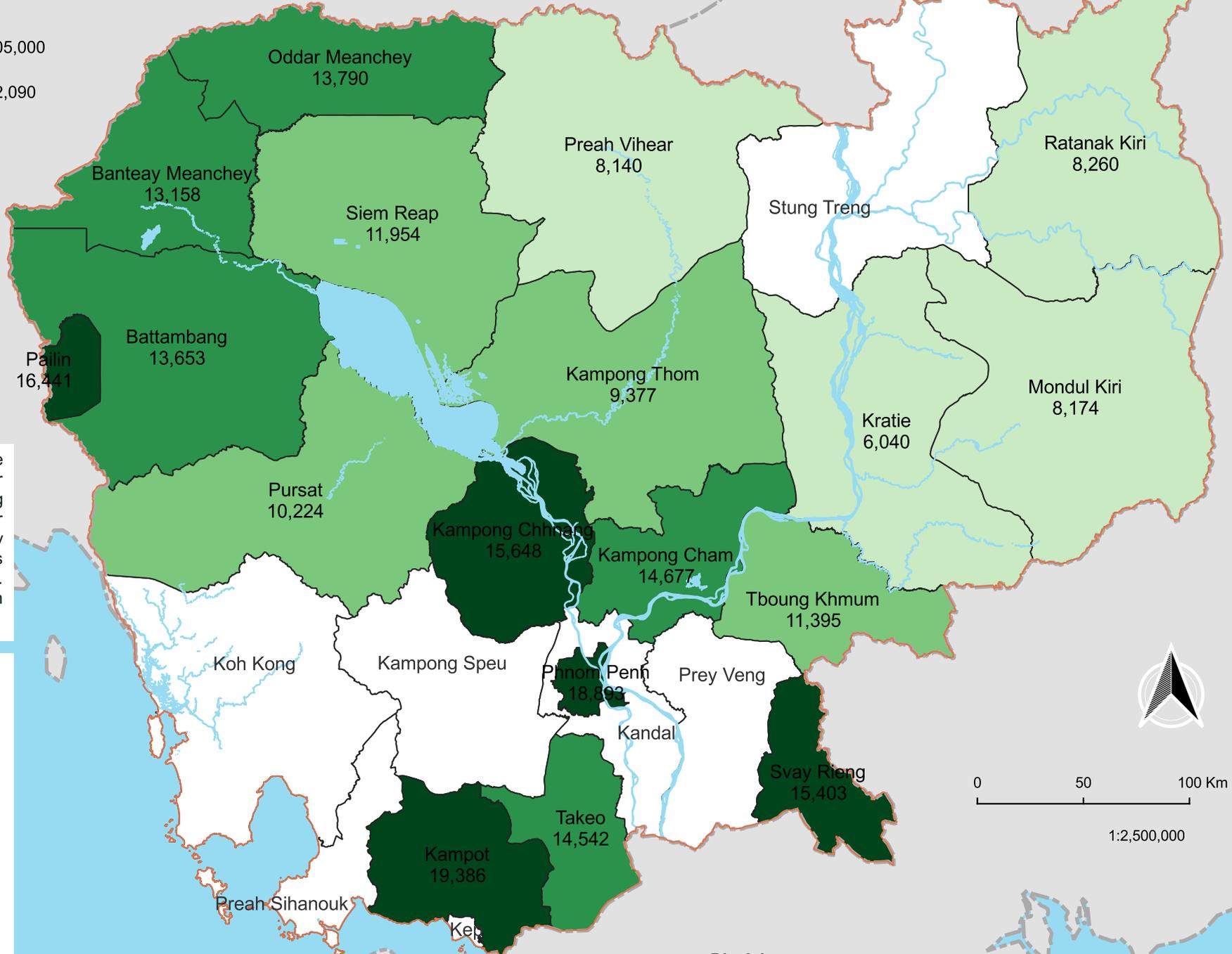
Number of holdings reporting cassava production : 205,000

Cassava yield in kilograms per hectare : 12,090

Northwestern provinces were among the provinces with a higher percentage of holdings growing cassava and also had higher yields. Cassava yield reported by holdings in Pailin province was nearly 16.5 tons per hectare. Lowest cassava yields were seen mainly in northeastern provinces.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Cassava yield in kilograms per hectare
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 9,000
-  9,001 - 12,000
-  12,001 - 15,000
-  > 15,000

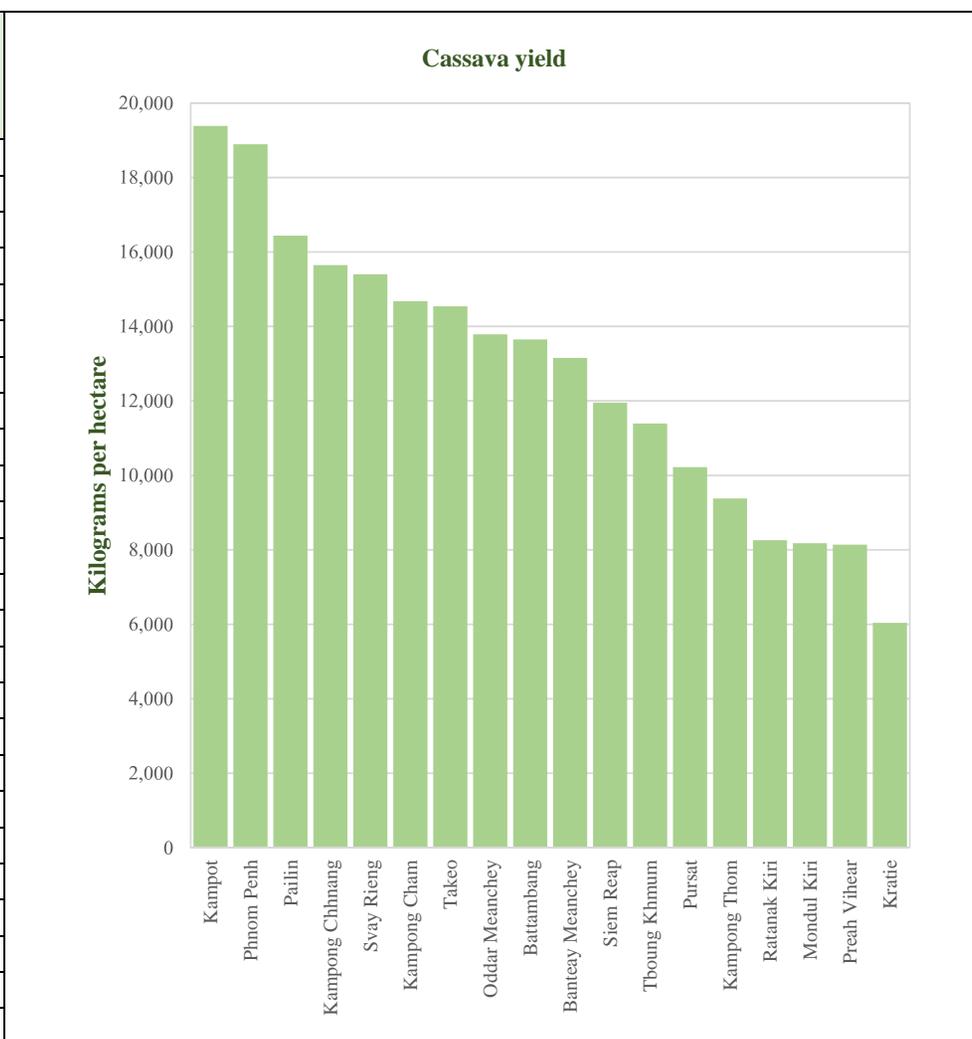


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**Table 4.8: Cassava yield: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting cassava production	Cassava yield, in kilograms per hectare
01	Banteay Meanchey	25,000	13,158
02	Battambang	26,000	13,653
03	Kampong Cham	6,000	14,677
04	Kampong Chhnang	3,000	15,648
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	18,000	9,377
07	Kampot	7,000	19,386
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	7,000	6,040
11	Mondul Kiri	5,000	8,174
12	Phnom Penh	1,000	18,893
13	Preah Vihear	13,000	8,140
14	Prey Veng	-	-
15	Pursat	9,000	10,224
16	Ratanak Kiri	9,000	8,260
17	Siem Reap	17,000	11,954
18	Preah Sihanouk	1,000	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	5,000	15,403
21	Takeo	2,000	14,542
22	Oddar Meanchey	29,000	13,790
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	4,000	16,441
25	Tboung Khmum	12,000	11,395



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 4.9: Holdings reporting maize production in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

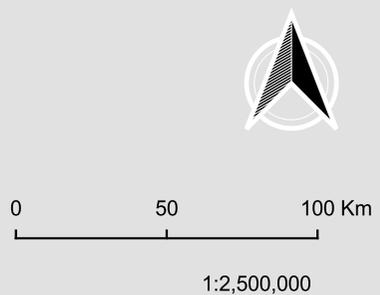
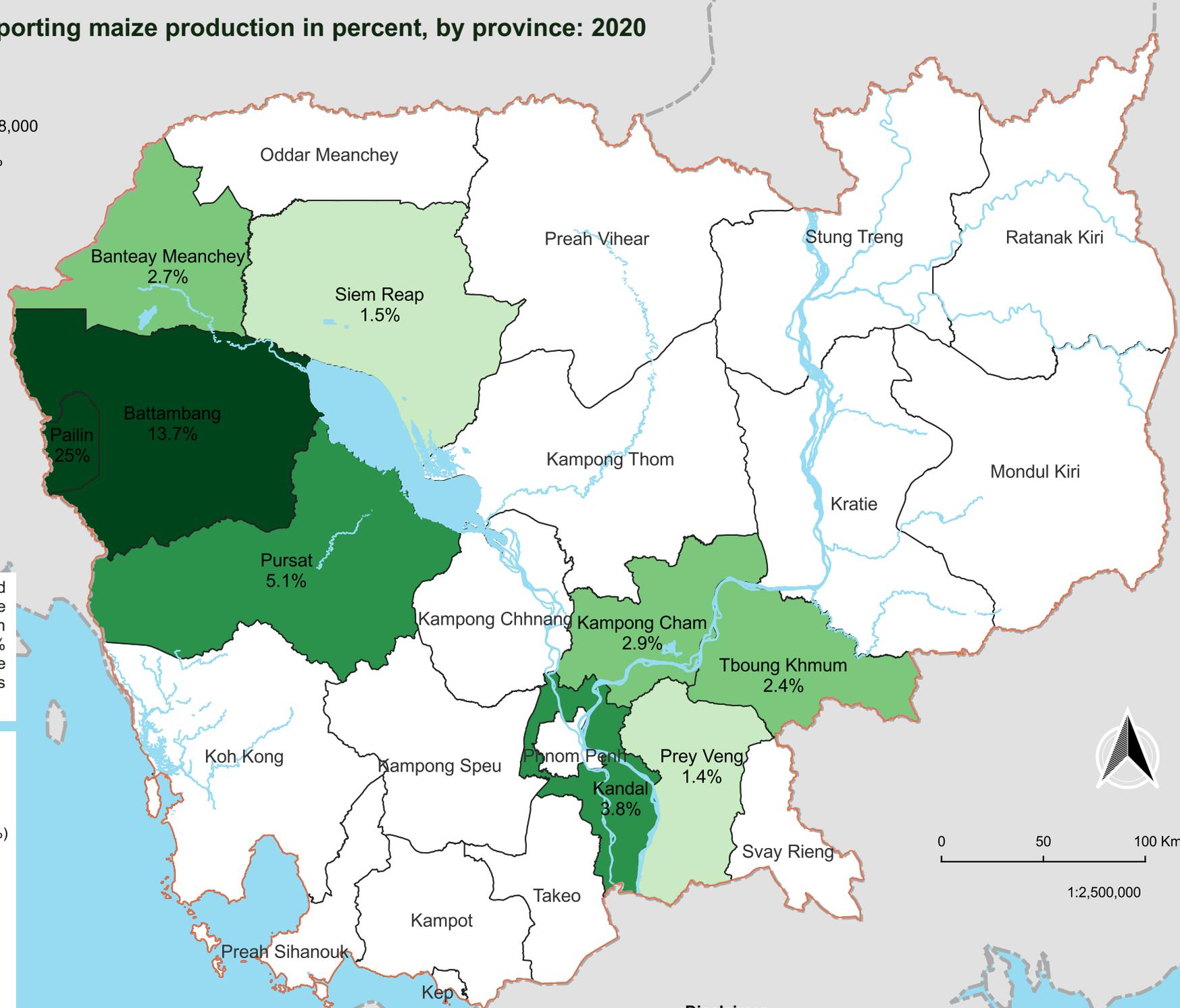
Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings reporting maize production : 2.5%

The highest rates of household agricultural holdings with maize production can be found in Pailin and Battambang (25% and 13.7% respectively). The province with the lowest percentage of holdings growing maize was Prey Veng.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting maize production (%)
  -  Not Available
  -  ≤ 1.5
  -  1.6 - 3.0
  -  3.1 - 6.0
  -  > 6.0

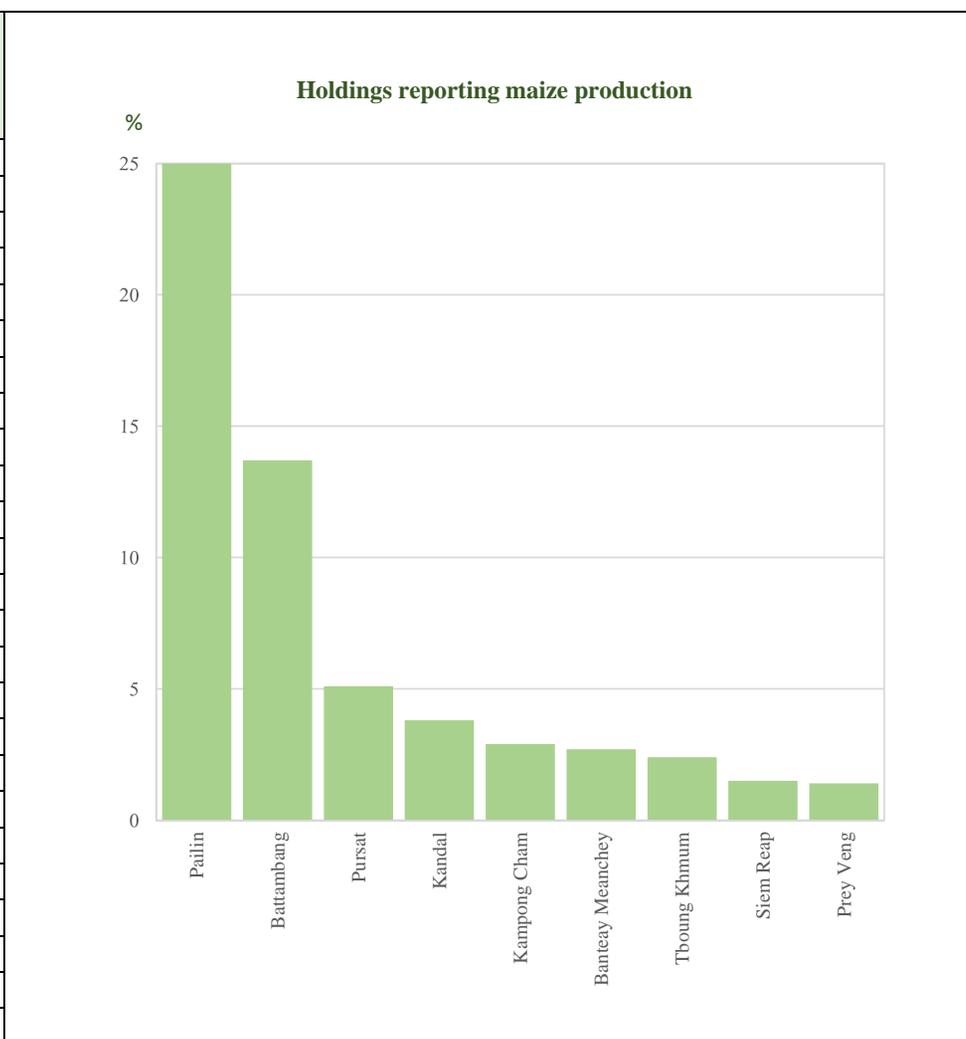


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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**Table 4.9: Holdings reporting maize<sup>i</sup> production: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting maize production	Holdings reporting maize production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	3,000	2.7
02	Battambang	19,000	13.7
03	Kampong Cham	4,000	2.9
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	-	-
07	Kampot	-	-
08	Kandal	5,000	3.8
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	-	-
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	-	-
14	Prey Veng	3,000	1.4
15	Pursat	4,000	5.1
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	2,000	1.5
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	-	-
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	2,000	25.0
25	Tboung Khmum	3,000	2.4



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

<sup>i</sup> Maize refers to white/yellow/violet corn.

**Map 4.10: Maize yield, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

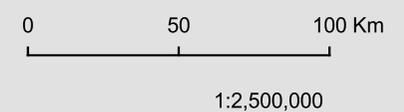
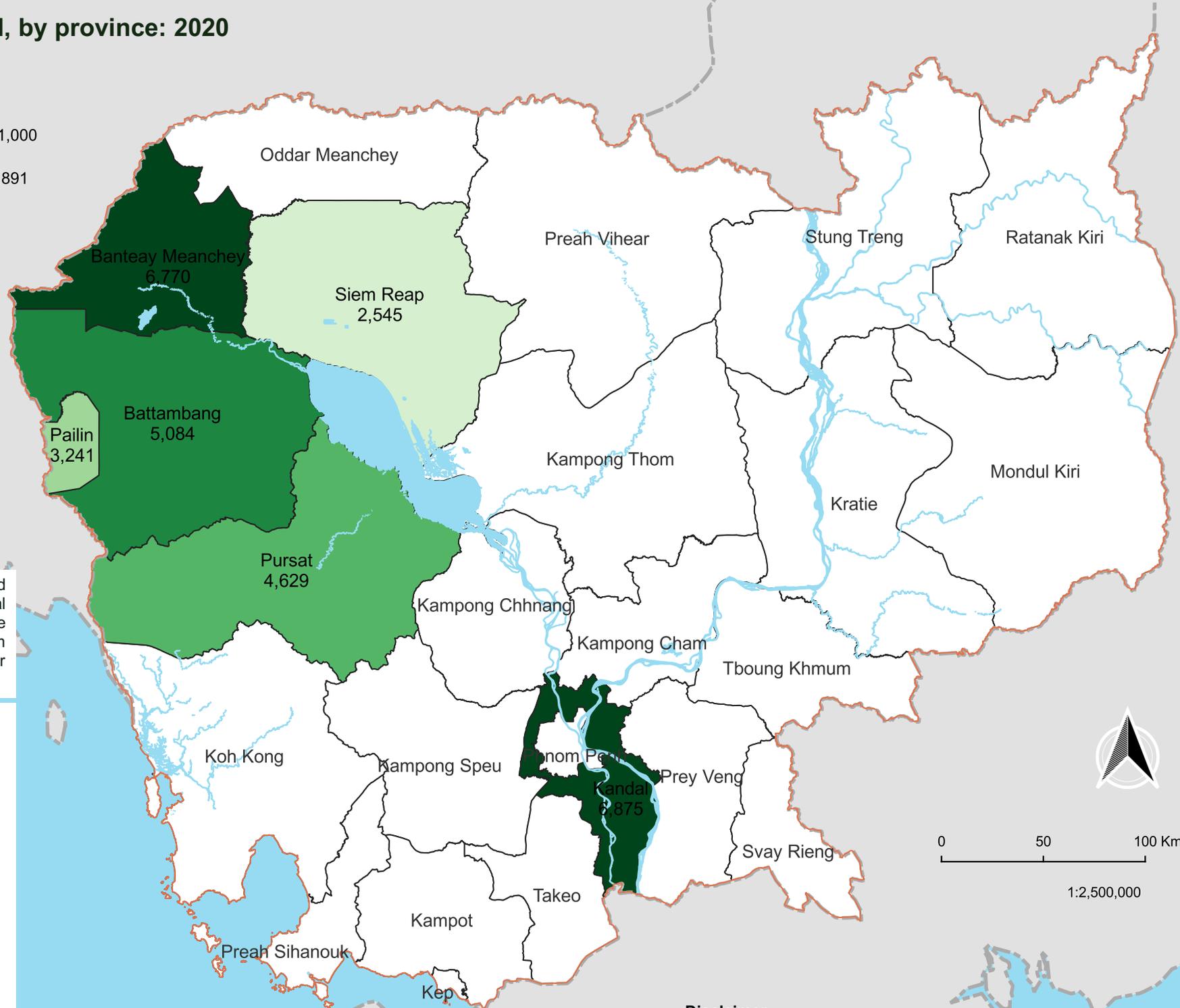
Number of holdings reporting  
maize production : 51,000

Maize yield  
in kilograms per hectare : 4,891

The highest maize yield was found in Banteay Meanchey and Kandal (> 6 tons per hectare), while the lowest yield was found in Siem Reap province (< 3 ton per hectare).

**Legend**

- Water
- Maize yield in kilograms per hectare
- Not Available
- ≤ 3,000
- 3,001 - 4,000
- 4,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 6,000
- > 6,000

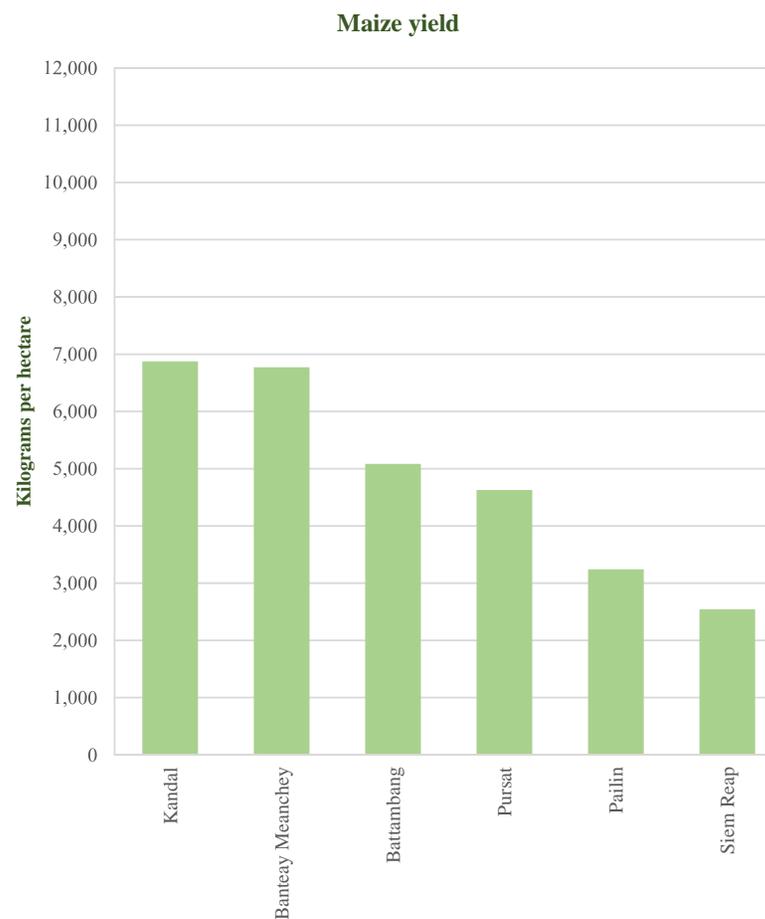


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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**Table 4.10: Maize yield: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting maize production	Maize yield, in kilograms per hectare
01	Banteay Meanchey	3,000	6,770
02	Battambang	19,000	5,084
03	Kampong Cham	4,000	-
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	-	-
07	Kampot	-	-
08	Kandal	5,000	6,875
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	-	-
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	-	-
14	Prey Veng	3,000	-
15	Pursat	4,000	4,629
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	2,000	2,545
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	-	-
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	2,000	3,241
25	Tboung Khmum	3,000	-



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 4.11: Holdings reporting cashew production in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000  
 Percentage of holdings reporting cashew production : 11.6%

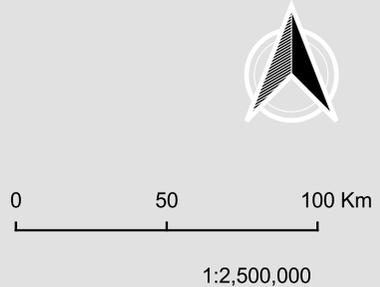
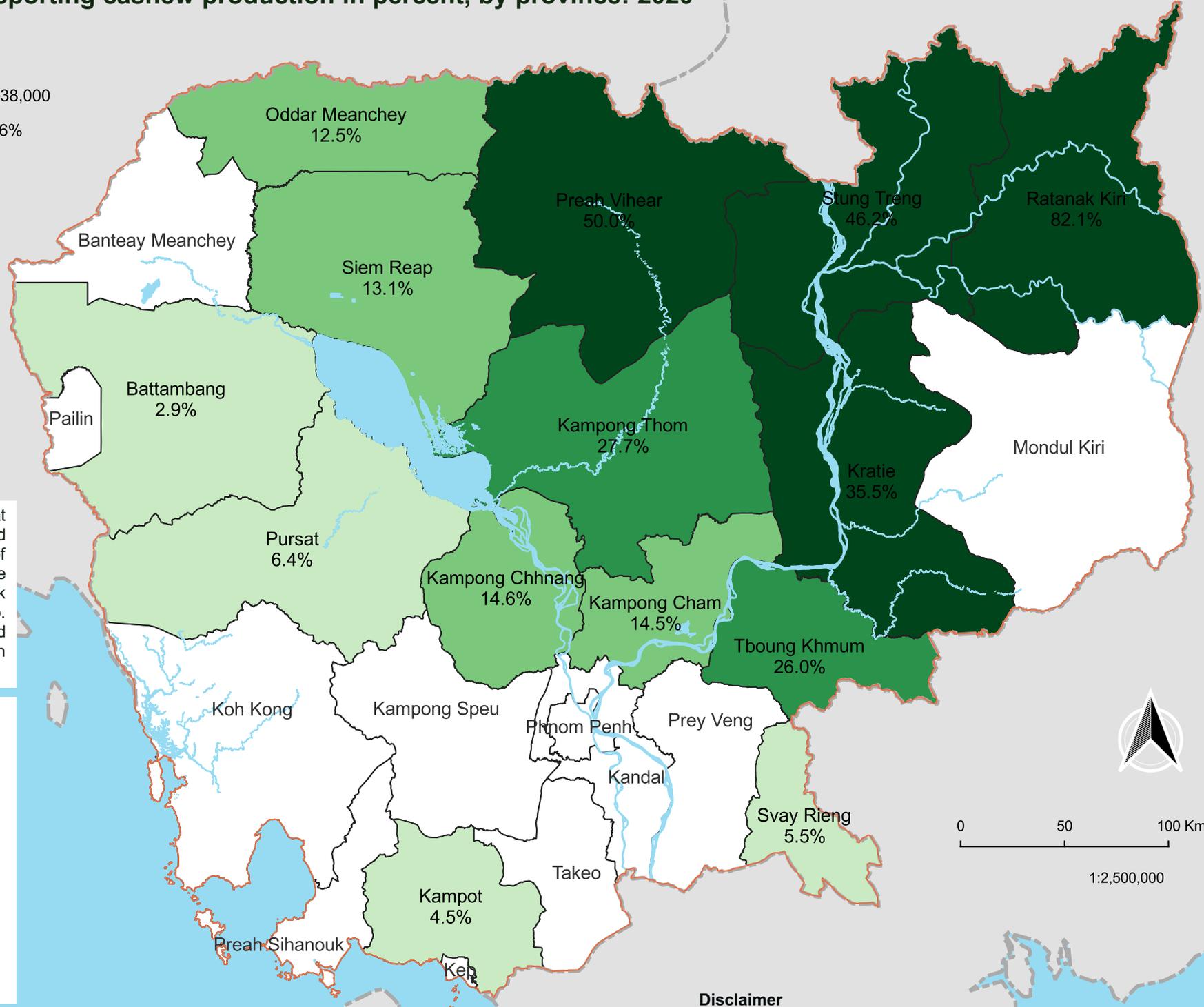
This map clearly shows that cashew production is concentrated in the north-eastern provinces of Cambodia, with for example more than three quarters of Ratanak Kiri's holdings growing this crop. Cashew production was reported by only 2.9% of the holdings in Battambang province.

**Legend**

Water

Holdings reporting cashew production (%)

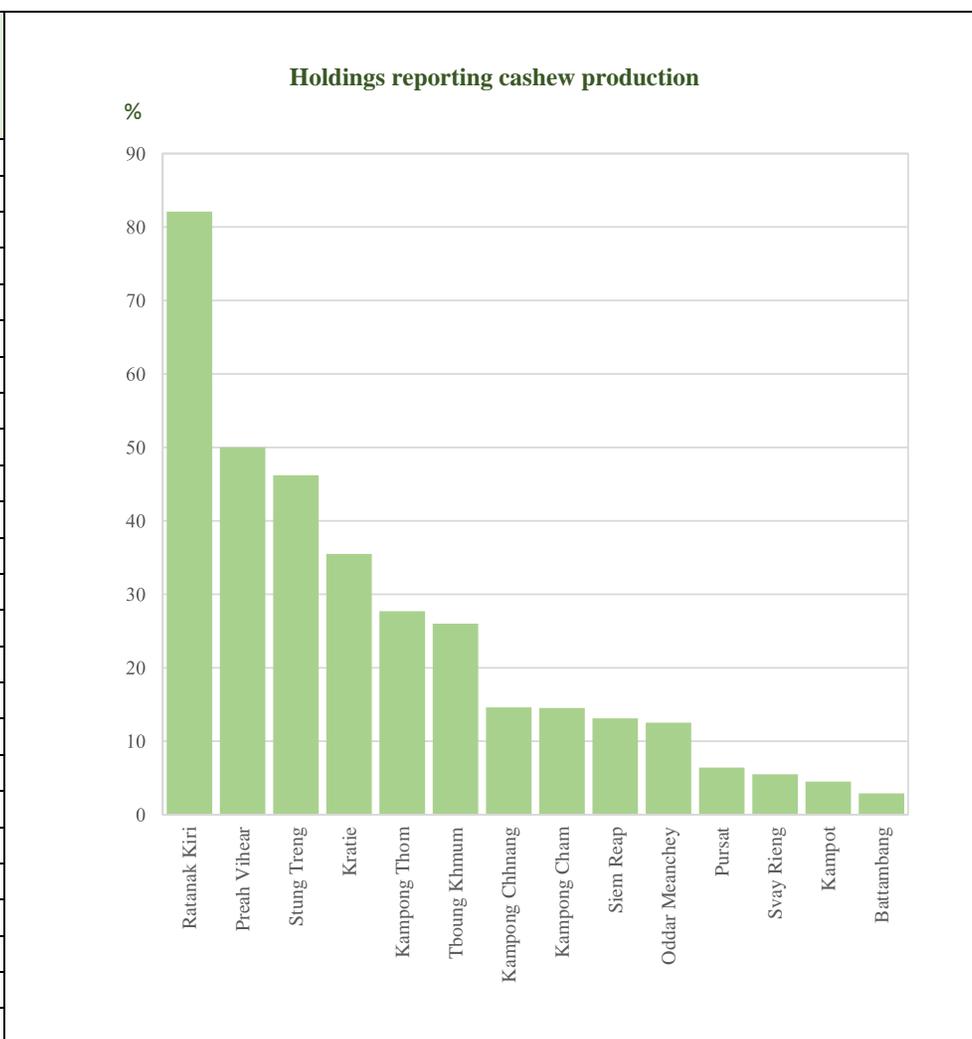
- Not Available
- ≤ 10.0
- 10.0 - 20.0
- 20.0 - 30.0
- > 30.0



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**Table 4.11: Holdings reporting cashew production: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting cashew production	Holdings reporting cashew production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	-	-
02	Battambang	4,000	2.9
03	Kampong Cham	20,000	14.5
04	Kampong Chhnang	13,000	14.6
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	33,000	27.7
07	Kampot	5,000	4.5
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	22,000	35.5
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	21,000	50.0
14	Prey Veng	-	-
15	Pursat	5,000	6.4
16	Ratanak Kiri	32,000	82.1
17	Siem Reap	17,000	13.1
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	12,000	46.2
20	Svay Rieng	5,000	5.5
21	Takeo	-	-
22	Oddar Meanchey	6,000	12.5
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	32,000	26.0



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 4.12: Holdings reporting banana production in percent by province: 2020**

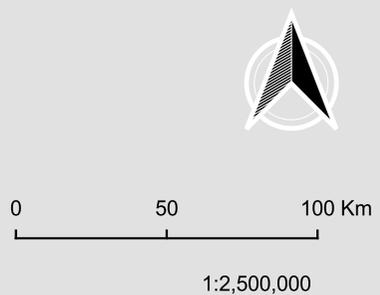
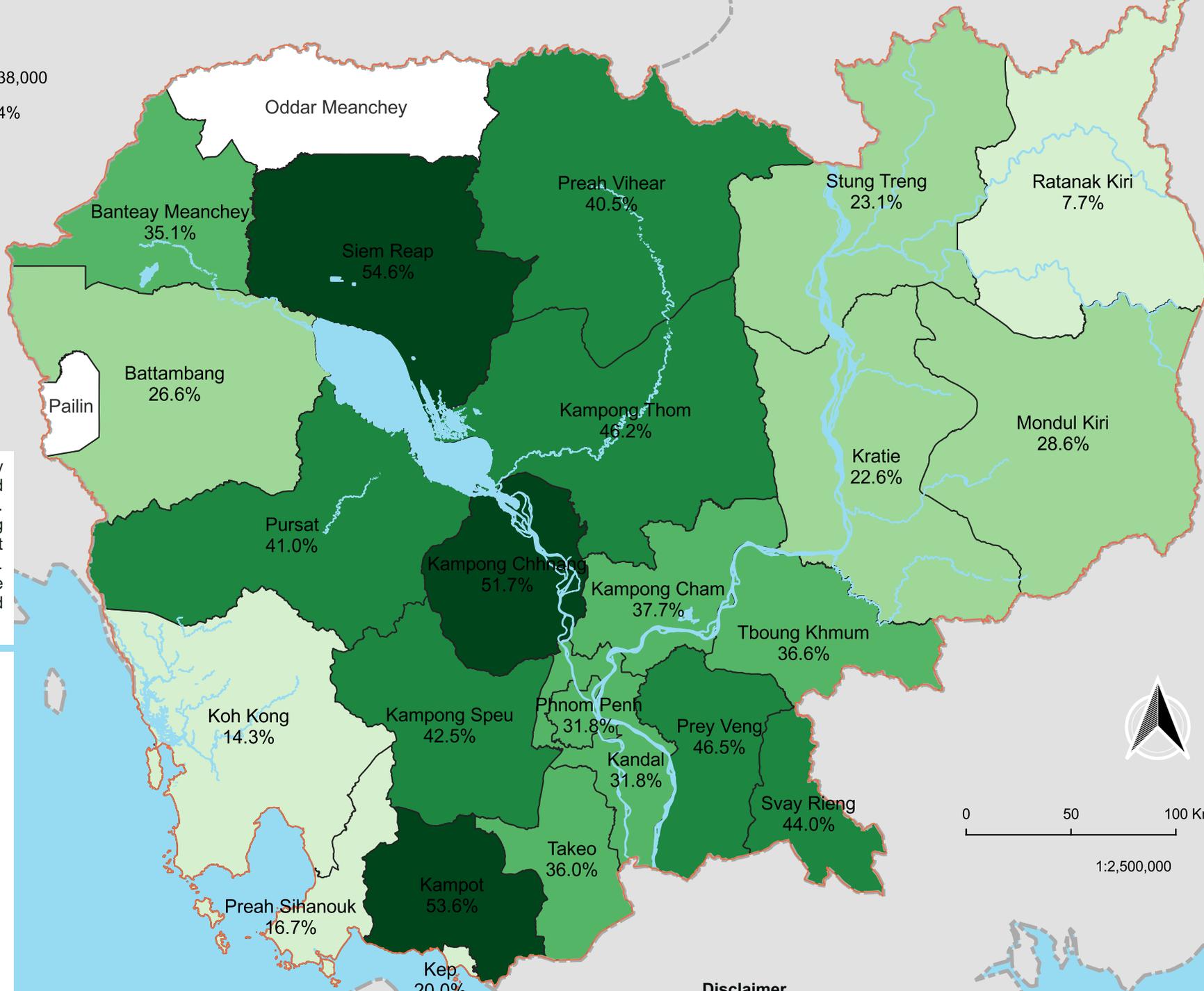
**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000  
 Percentage of holdings reporting banana production : 39.4%

Banana production was reported by about 4 in 10 household agricultural holdings in Cambodia. Siem Reap, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Cham showed the highest percentages (all more than 50%). In contrast, only 7.7% of the holdings in Ratanak Kiri reported growing bananas.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting banana production (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 20.0
-  20.1 - 30.0
-  30.1 - 40.0
-  40.1 - 50.0
-  > 50.0

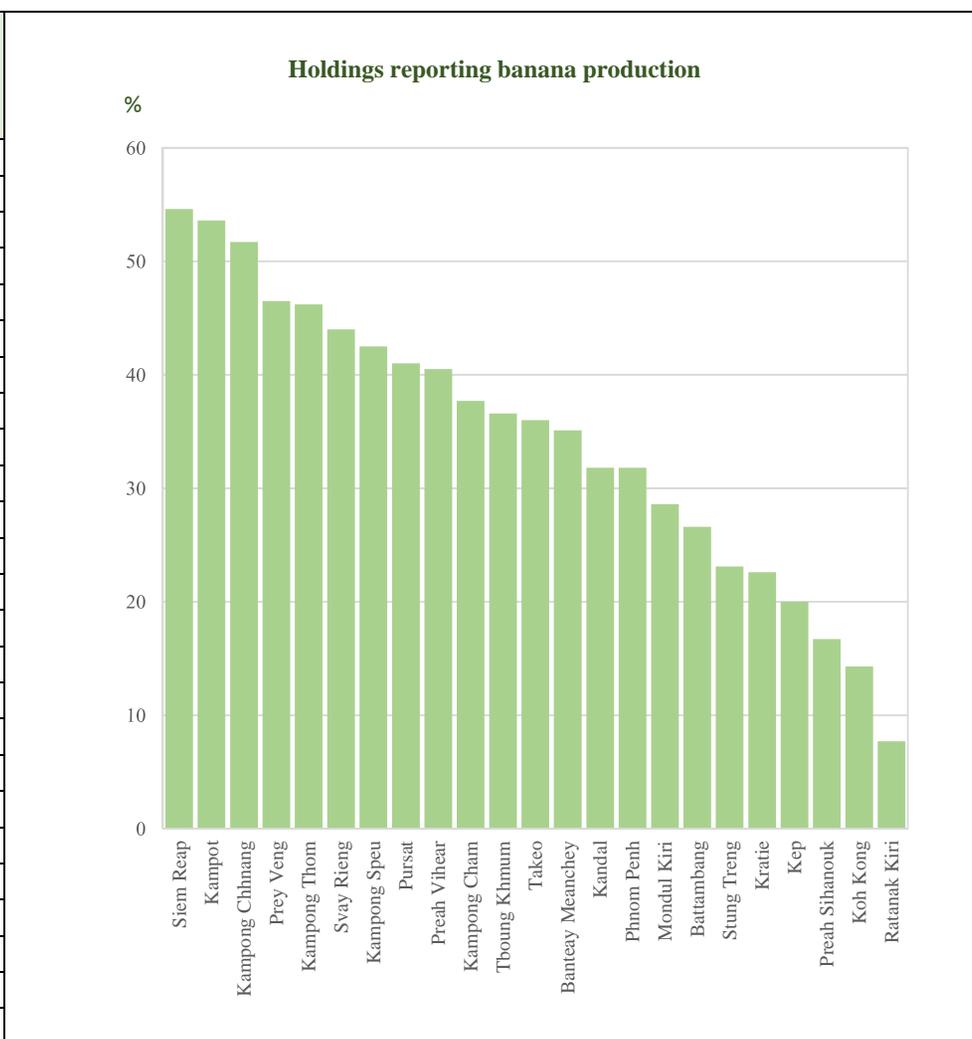


**Disclaimer**

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**Table 4.12: Holdings reporting banana production: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting banana production	Holdings reporting banana production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	39,000	35.1
02	Battambang	37,000	26.6
03	Kampong Cham	52,000	37.7
04	Kampong Chhnang	46,000	51.7
05	Kampong Speu	51,000	42.5
06	Kampong Thom	55,000	46.2
07	Kampot	59,000	53.6
08	Kandal	42,000	31.8
09	Koh Kong	2,000	14.3
10	Kratie	14,000	22.6
11	Mondul Kiri	4,000	28.6
12	Phnom Penh	7,000	31.8
13	Preah Vihear	17,000	40.5
14	Prey Veng	100,000	46.5
15	Pursat	32,000	41.0
16	Ratanak Kiri	3,000	7.7
17	Siem Reap	71,000	54.6
18	Preah Sihanouk	2,000	16.7
19	Stung Treng	6,000	23.1
20	Svay Rieng	40,000	44.0
21	Takeo	54,000	36.0
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	1,000	20.0
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	45,000	36.6



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 4.13: Holdings reporting mango production in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings reporting mango production : 46.0%

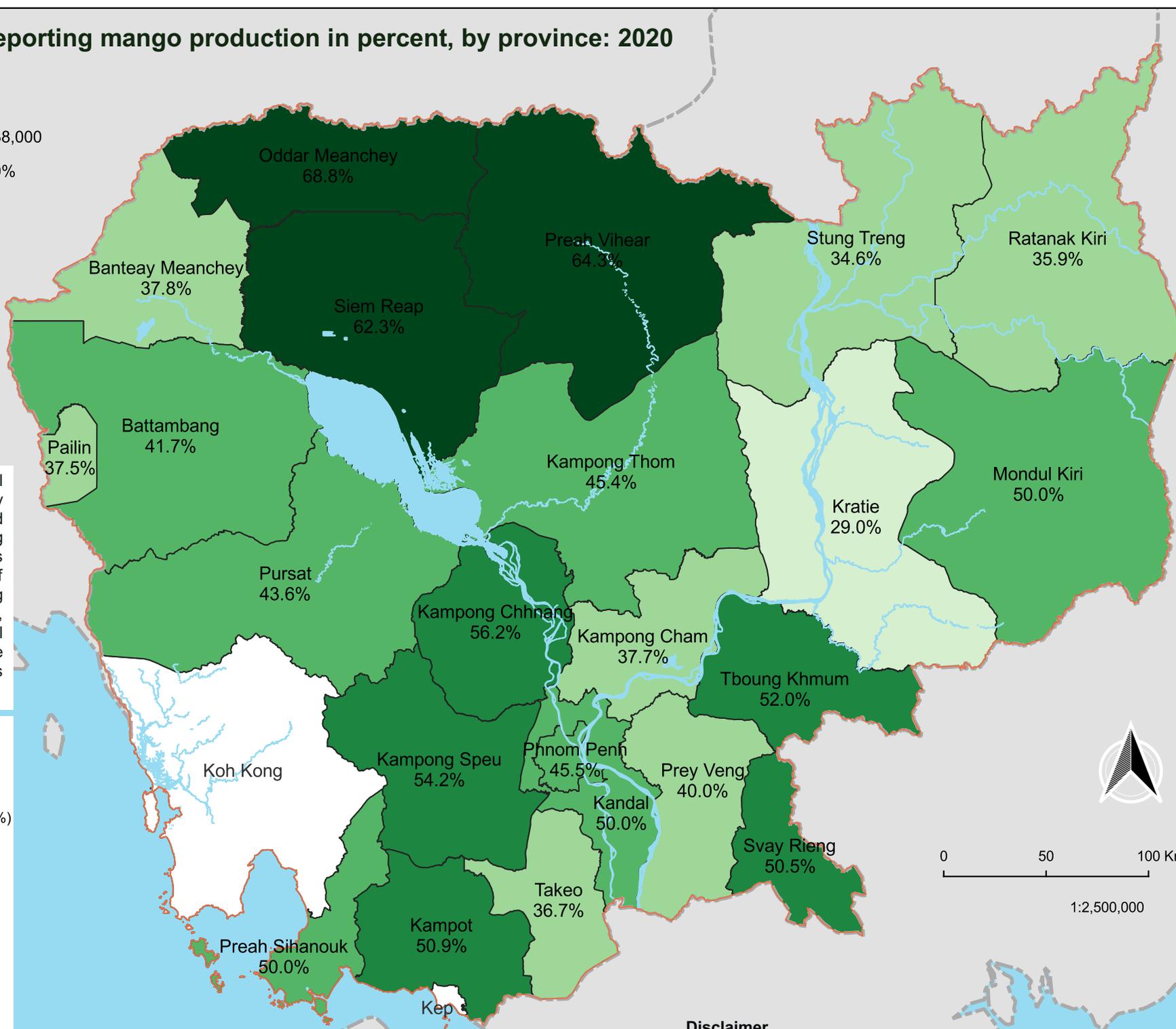
Mangoes were produced in all provinces in Cambodia, with nearly half of all sampled household agricultural holdings reporting growing this crop. The provinces with the highest percentages of holdings reporting growing mangoes are Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap and Preah Vihear (all greater than 60%). The province with the lowest percentage was Kratie (only 29%).

**Legend**

Water

Holdings reporting mango production (%)

- Not Available
- ≤ 30.0
- 30.1 - 40.0
- 40.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 60.0
- > 60.0



0 50 100 Km

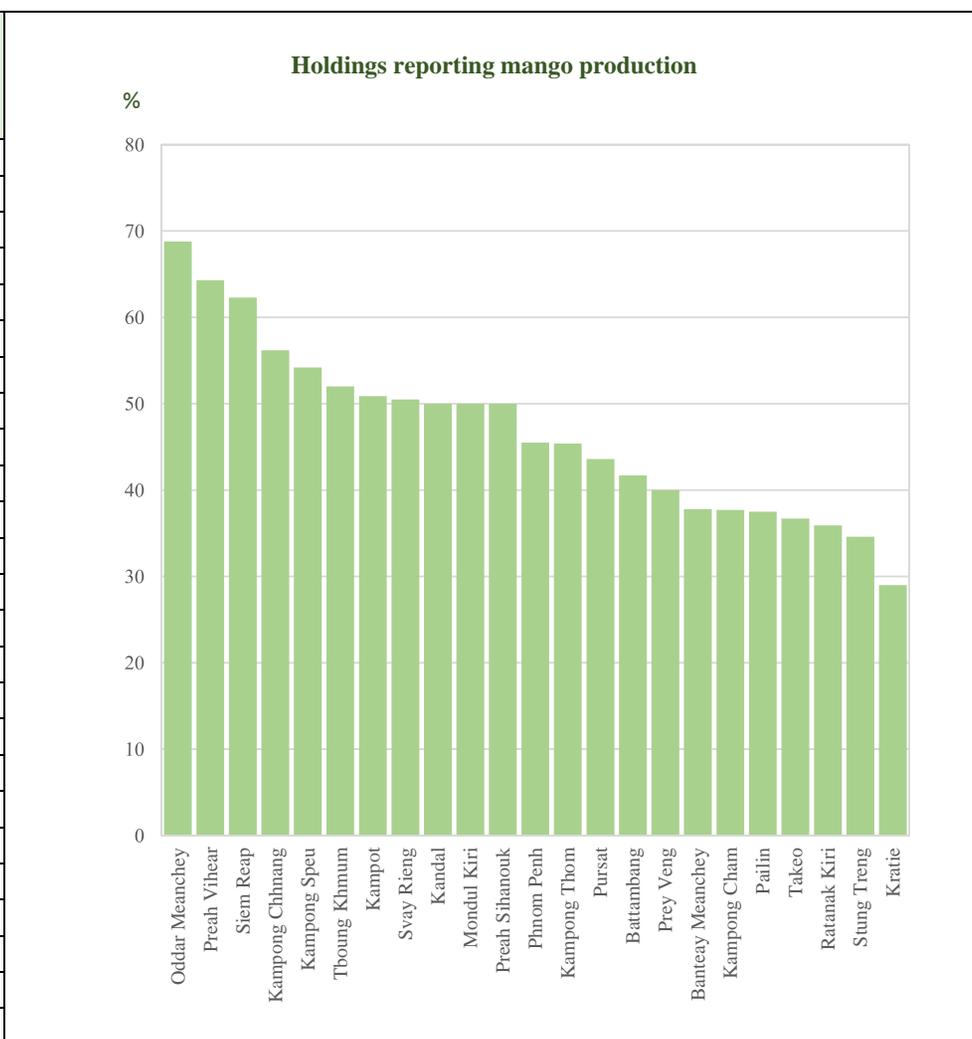
1:2,500,000

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**Table 4.13: Holdings reporting mango production: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting mango production	Holdings reporting mango production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	42,000	37.8
02	Battambang	58,000	41.7
03	Kampong Cham	52,000	37.7
04	Kampong Chhnang	50,000	56.2
05	Kampong Speu	65,000	54.2
06	Kampong Thom	54,000	45.4
07	Kampot	56,000	50.9
08	Kandal	66,000	50.0
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	18,000	29.0
11	Mondul Kiri	7,000	50.0
12	Phnom Penh	10,000	45.5
13	Preah Vihear	27,000	64.3
14	Prey Veng	86,000	40.0
15	Pursat	34,000	43.6
16	Ratanak Kiri	14,000	35.9
17	Siem Reap	81,000	62.3
18	Preah Sihanouk	6,000	50.0
19	Stung Treng	9,000	34.6
20	Svay Rieng	46,000	50.5
21	Takeo	55,000	36.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	33,000	68.8
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	3,000	37.5
25	Tboung Khmum	64,000	52.0



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

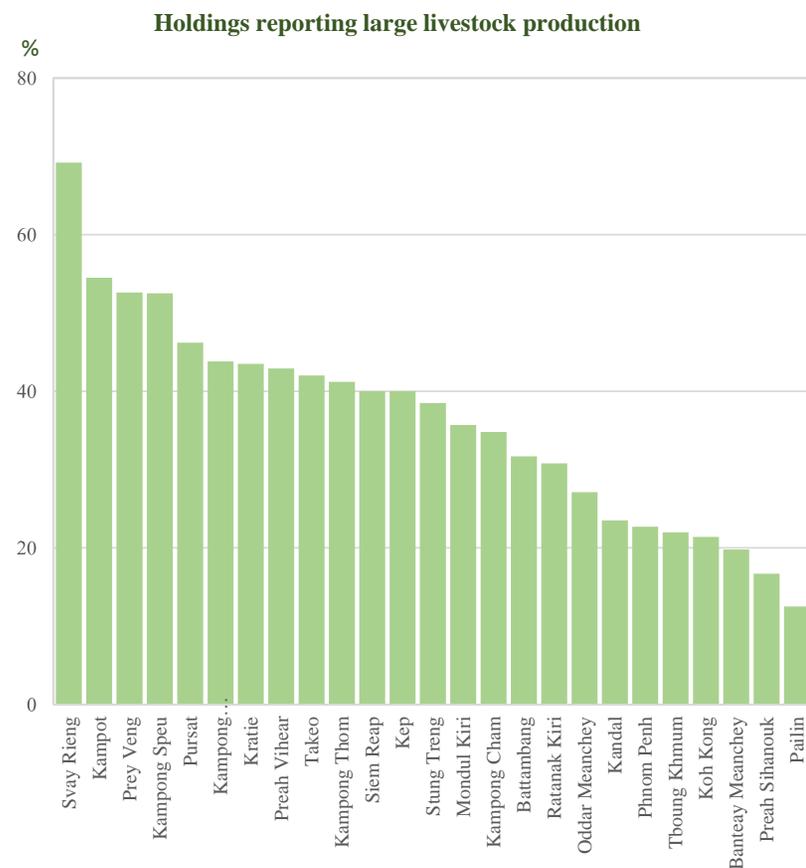


## **5. Livestock and Poultry Production**



**Table 5.1: Holdings reporting large livestock production: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings raising large livestock (cattle, buffalo, horse)	Holdings raising large livestock (cattle, buffalo, horse) (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	22,000	19.8
02	Battambang	44,000	31.7
03	Kampong Cham	48,000	34.8
04	Kampong Chhnang	39,000	43.8
05	Kampong Speu	63,000	52.5
06	Kampong Thom	49,000	41.2
07	Kampot	60,000	54.5
08	Kandal	31,000	23.5
09	Koh Kong	3,000	21.4
10	Kratie	27,000	43.5
11	Mondul Kiri	5,000	35.7
12	Phnom Penh	5,000	22.7
13	Preah Vihear	18,000	42.9
14	Prey Veng	113,000	52.6
15	Pursat	36,000	46.2
16	Ratanak Kiri	12,000	30.8
17	Siem Reap	52,000	40.0
18	Preah Sihanouk	2,000	16.7
19	Stung Treng	10,000	38.5
20	Svay Rieng	63,000	69.2
21	Takeo	63,000	42.0
22	Oddar Meanchey	13,000	27.1
23	Kep	2,000	40.0
24	Pailin	1,000	12.5
25	Tboung Khmum	27,000	22.0



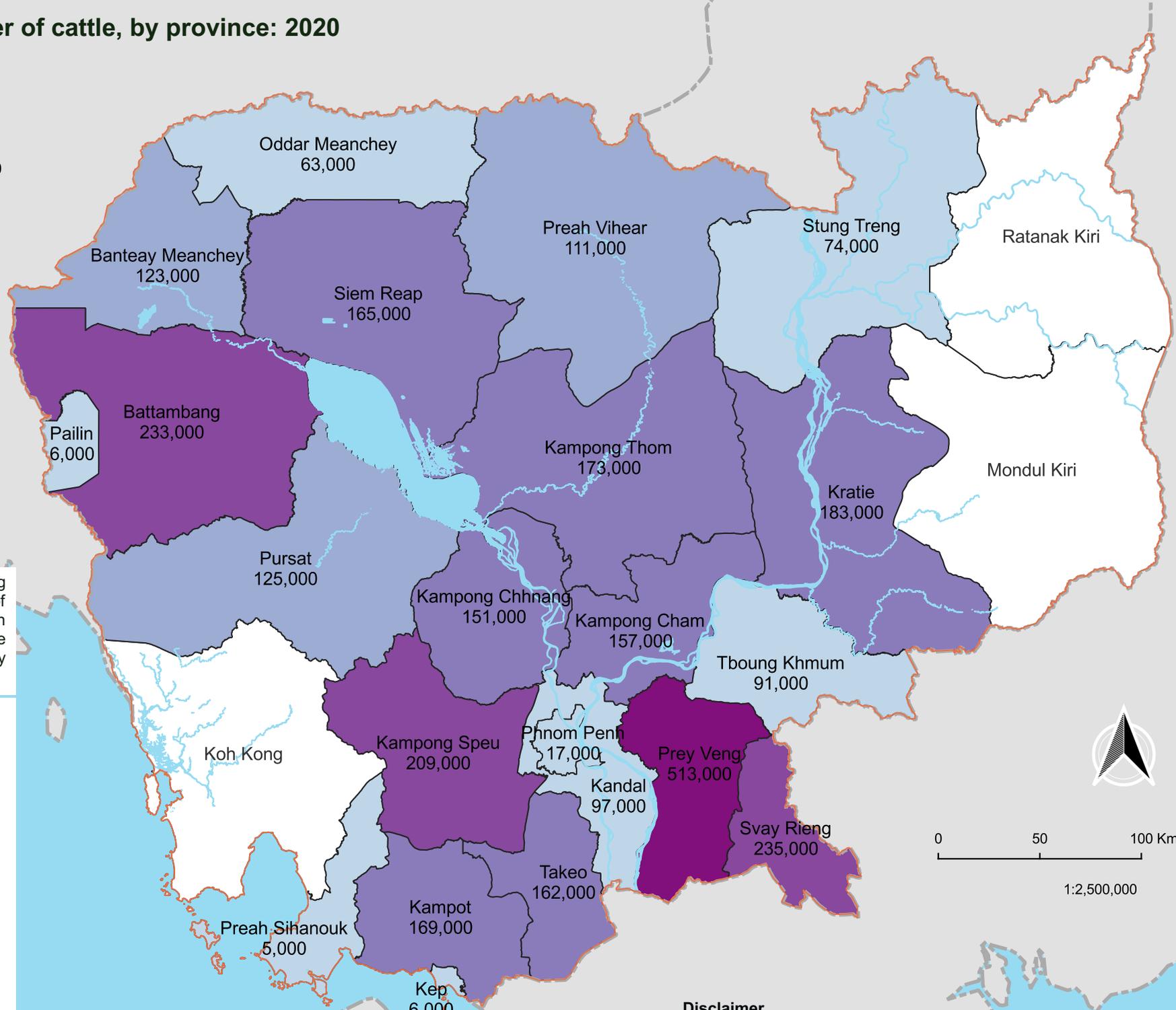
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 5.2: Total number of cattle, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

Number of holdings reporting cattle : 743,000

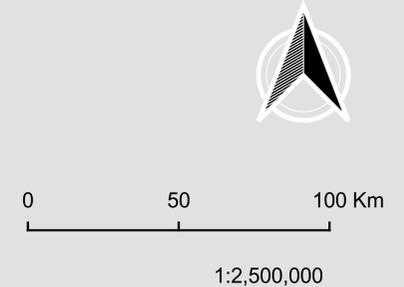
Total number of cattle : 3,247,000



This map shows that Prey Veng province had the largest number of cattle (over 500,000), while Preah Sihanouk province had the smallest number of cattle (only 5,000).

**Legend**

- Water
- Not Available
- ≤ 100,000
- 100,001 - 150,000
- 150,001 - 200,000
- 200,001 - 250,000
- > 250,000



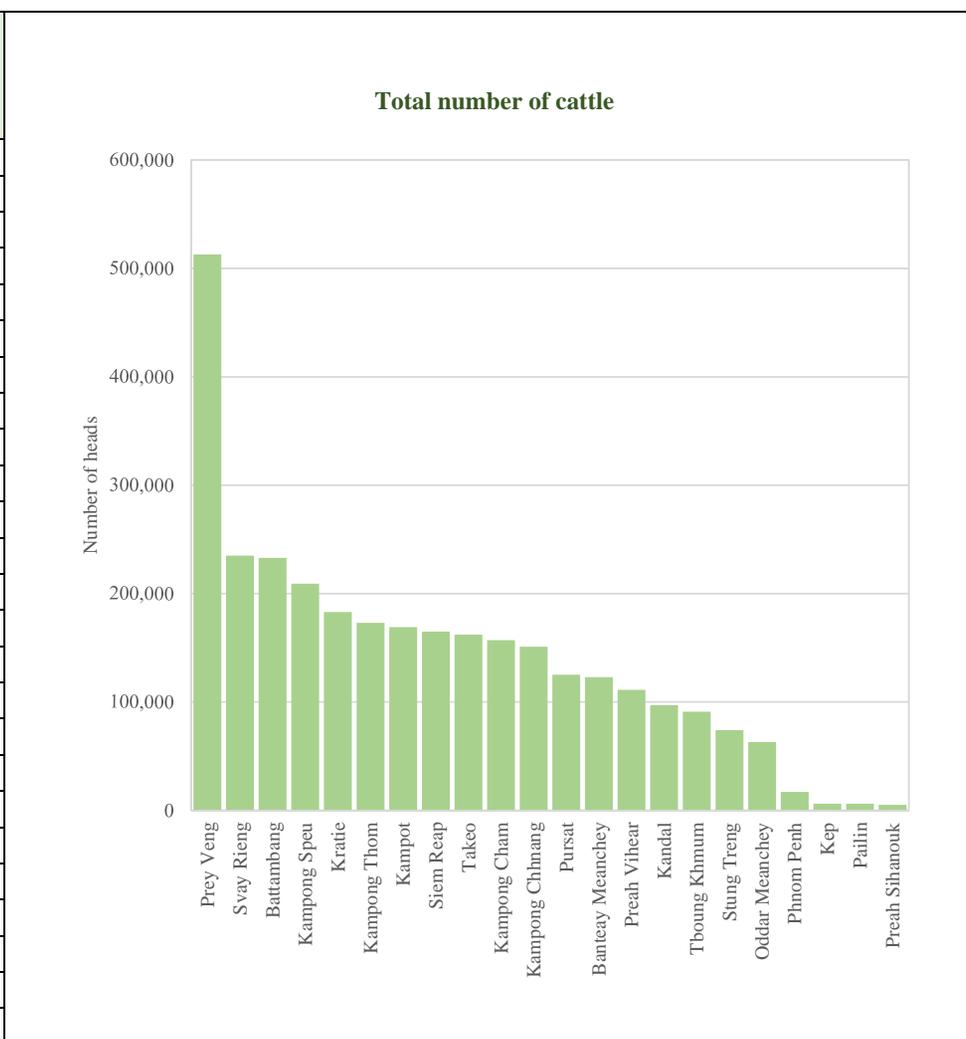
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Disclaimer**

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**Table 5.2: Total number of cattle: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting cattle presence on the reference day	Total number of cattle
01	Banteay Meanchey	21,000	123,000
02	Battambang	43,000	233,000
03	Kampong Cham	44,000	157,000
04	Kampong Chhnang	37,000	151,000
05	Kampong Speu	62,000	209,000
06	Kampong Thom	39,000	173,000
07	Kampot	57,000	169,000
08	Kandal	30,000	97,000
09	Koh Kong	1,000	-
10	Kratie	24,000	183,000
11	Mondul Kiri	4,000	-
12	Phnom Penh	4,000	17,000
13	Preah Vihear	18,000	111,000
14	Prey Veng	109,000	513,000
15	Pursat	29,000	125,000
16	Ratanak Kiri	9,000	-
17	Siem Reap	49,000	165,000
18	Preah Sihanouk	1,000	5,000
19	Stung Treng	7,000	74,000
20	Svay Rieng	51,000	235,000
21	Takeo	61,000	162,000
22	Oddar Meanchey	13,000	63,000
23	Kep	2,000	6,000
24	Pailin	1,000	6,000
25	Tboung Khmum	24,000	91,000



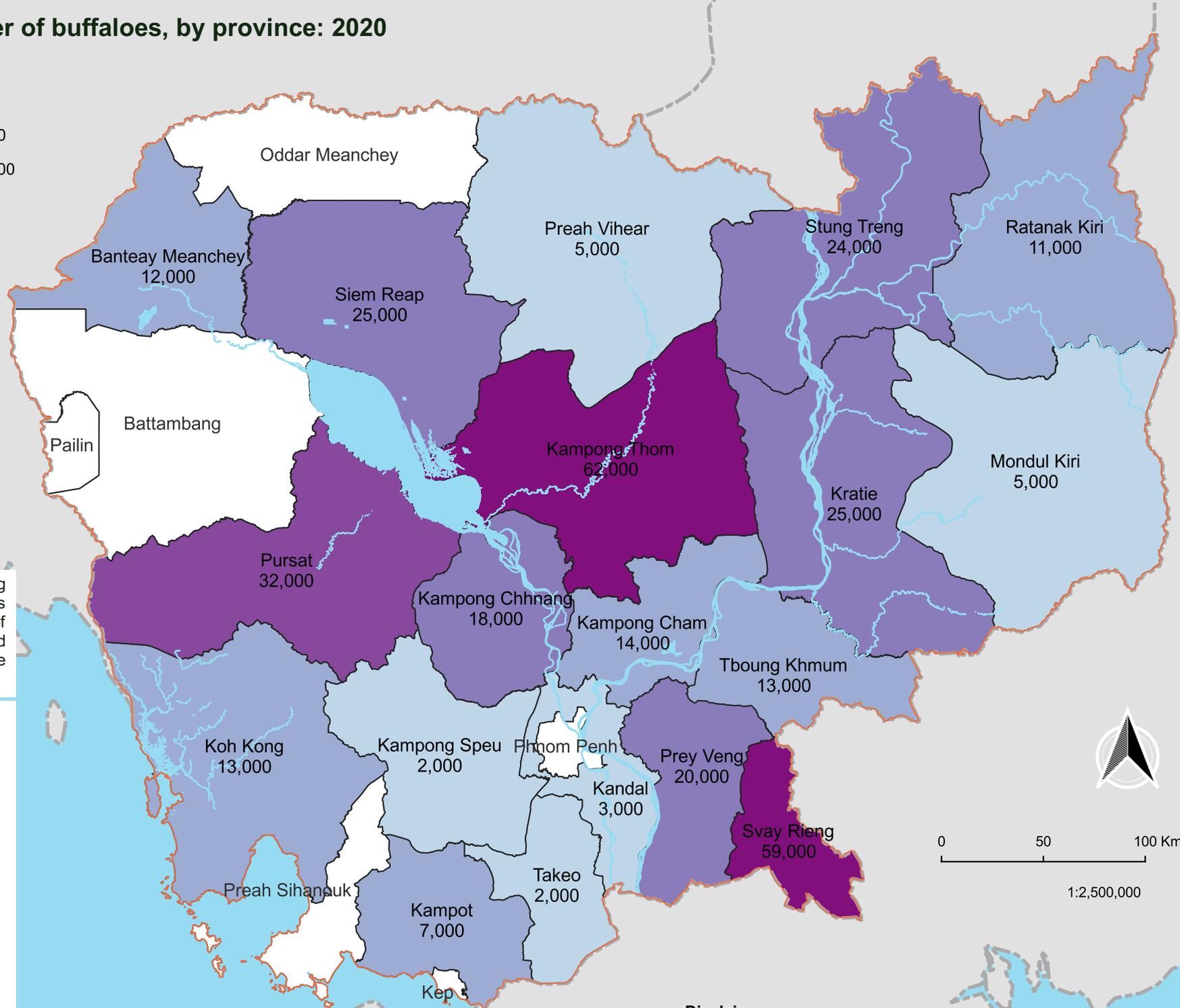
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 5.3: Total number of buffaloes, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

Number of holdings reporting buffaloes : 82,000

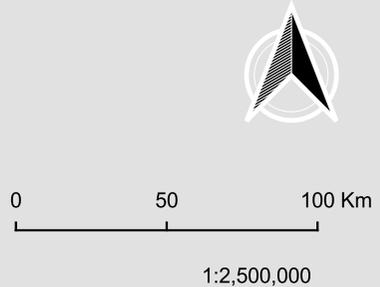
Total number of buffaloes : 358,000



This map shows that Kampong Thom and Svay Rieng provinces had the largest numbers of buffaloes, while Takeo and Kampong Speu provinces had the smallest number of buffaloes.

**Legend**

-  Water
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 5,000
-  5,001 - 15,000
-  15,001 - 25,000
-  25,001 - 35,000
-  > 35,000

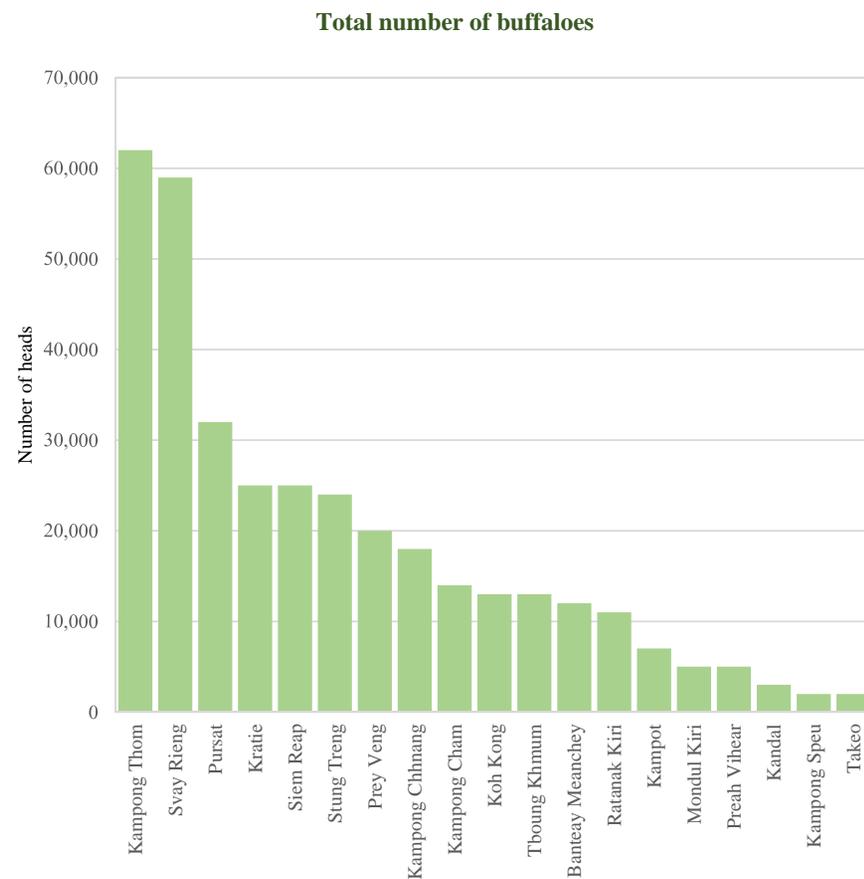


**Disclaimer**

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**Table 5.3: Total number of buffaloes: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting buffaloes presence on the reference day	Total number of buffaloes
01	Banteay Meanchey	1,000	12,000
02	Battambang	-	-
03	Kampong Cham	4,000	14,000
04	Kampong Chhnang	4,000	18,000
05	Kampong Speu	1,000	2,000
06	Kampong Thom	13,000	62,000
07	Kampot	2,000	7,000
08	Kandal	1,000	3,000
09	Koh Kong	2,000	13,000
10	Kratie	7,000	25,000
11	Mondul Kiri	1,000	5,000
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	1,000	5,000
14	Prey Veng	5,000	20,000
15	Pursat	9,000	32,000
16	Ratanak Kiri	4,000	11,000
17	Siem Reap	4,000	25,000
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	6,000	24,000
20	Svay Rieng	14,000	59,000
21	Takeo	1,000	2,000
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	3,000	13,000



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 5.4: Holdings reporting small livestock production in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

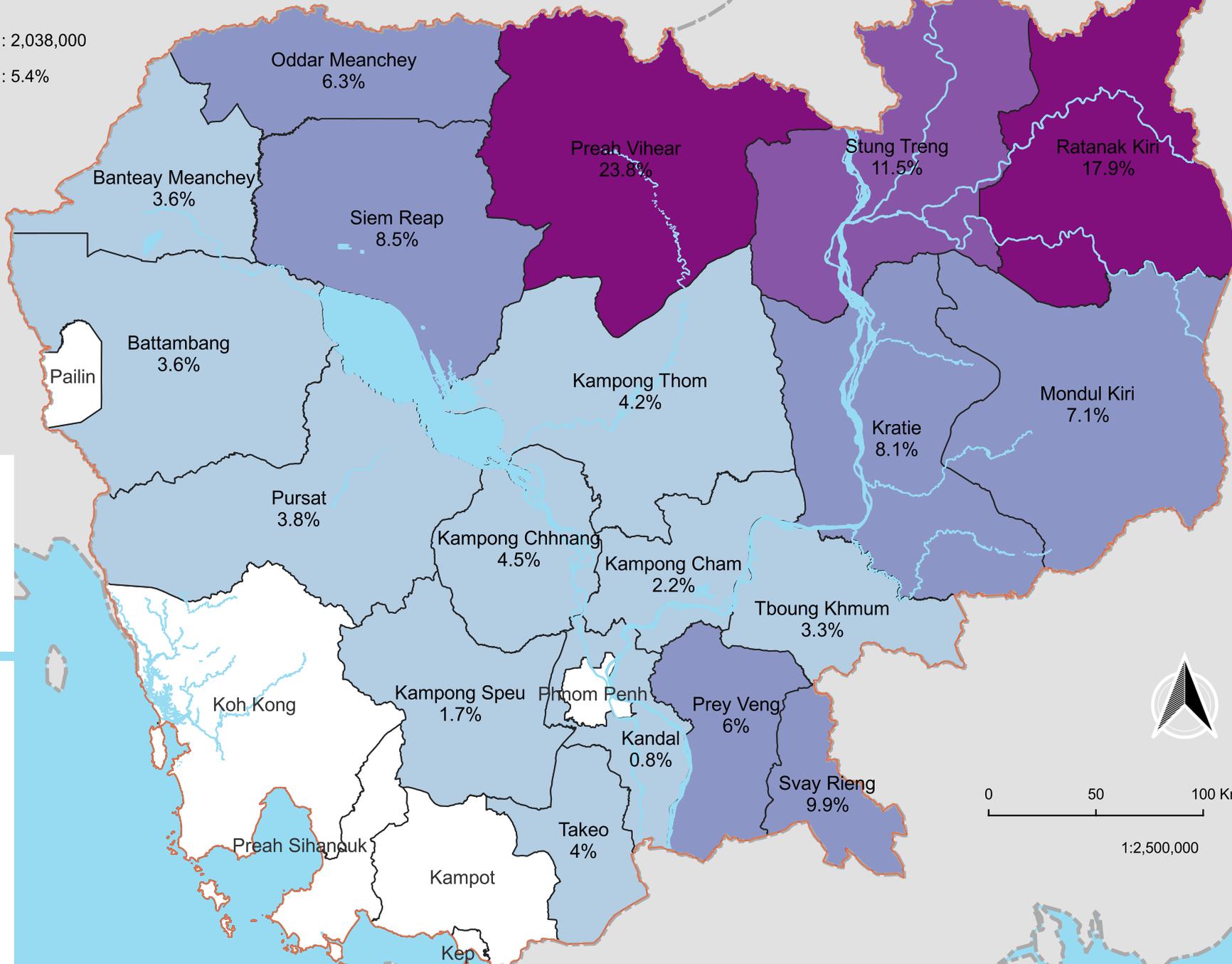
Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings reporting small livestock production : 5.4%

Just over 5% of Cambodian household agricultural holdings raised small livestock. The percentages of holdings involved in this activity were higher in northern provinces, with 23.8% in Preah Vihear. The lowest percentage was found in Kandal (only 0.8%).

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting small livestock production (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 5.0
-  5.1 - 10.0
-  10.1 - 15.0
-  > 15.0



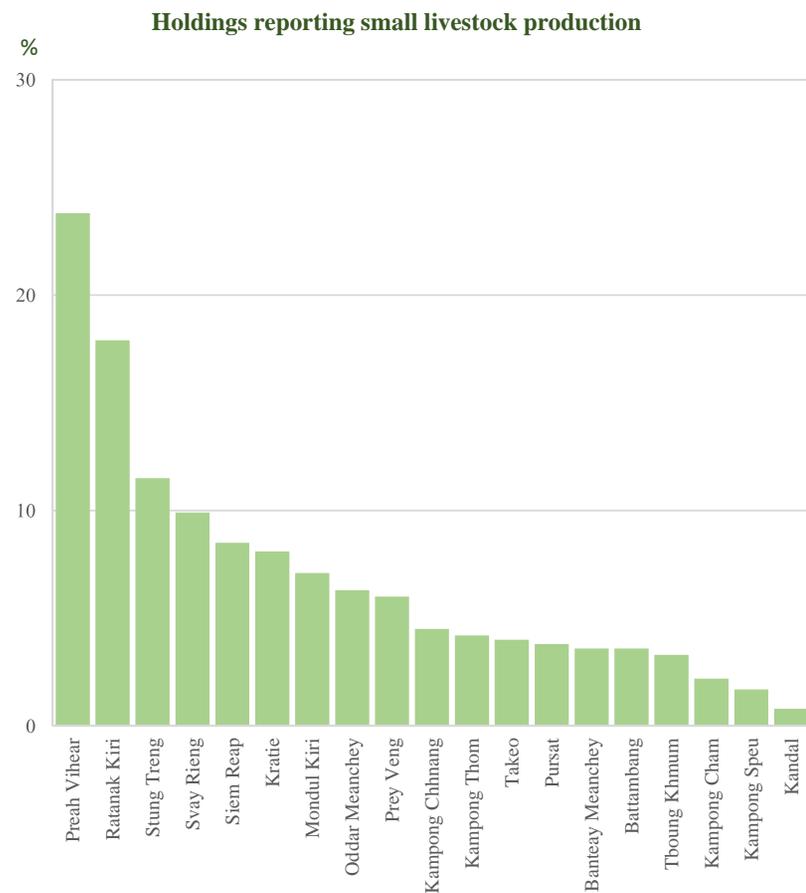
0 50 100 Km

1:2,500,000

**Disclaimer**  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**Table 5.4: Holdings reporting small livestock production: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting raising small livestock (pig, goat)	Holdings reporting raising small livestock (pig, goat) (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	4,000	3.6
02	Battambang	5,000	3.6
03	Kampong Cham	3,000	2.2
04	Kampong Chhnang	4,000	4.5
05	Kampong Speu	2,000	1.7
06	Kampong Thom	5,000	4.2
07	Kampot	-	-
08	Kandal	1,000	0.8
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	5,000	8.1
11	Mondul Kiri	1,000	7.1
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	10,000	23.8
14	Prey Veng	13,000	6.0
15	Pursat	3,000	3.8
16	Ratanak Kiri	7,000	17.9
17	Siem Reap	11,000	8.5
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	3,000	11.5
20	Svay Rieng	9,000	9.9
21	Takeo	6,000	4.0
22	Oddar Meanchey	3,000	6.3
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	4,000	3.3



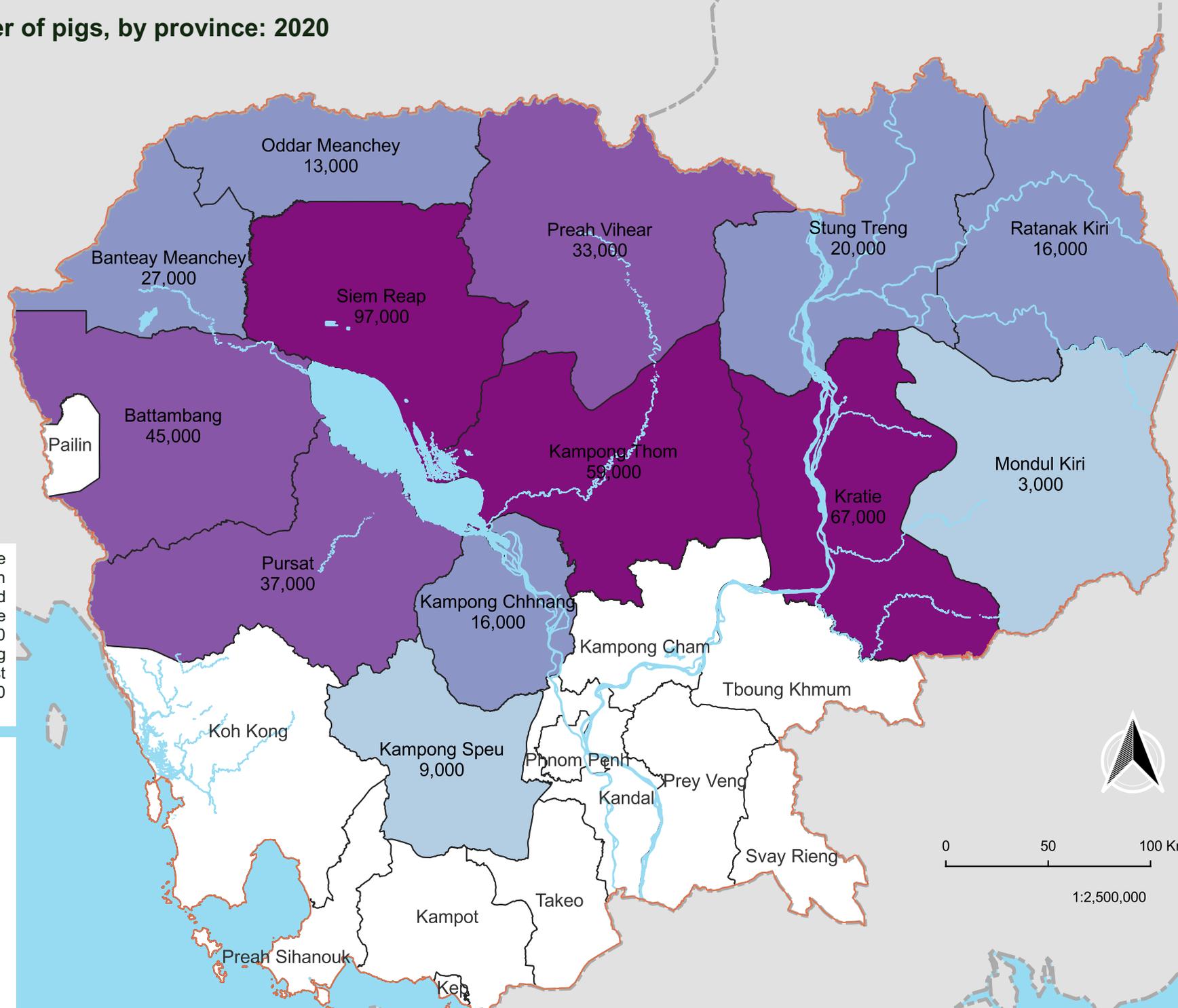
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 5.5: Total number of pigs, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

Number of holdings reporting pigs : 103,000

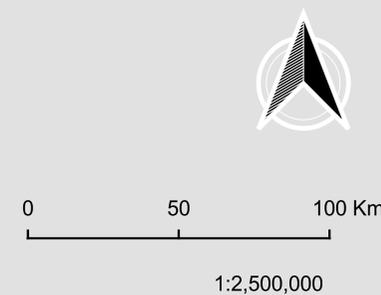
Total number of pigs : 987,000



Almost one million pigs were reported by the holdings in Cambodia. Siem Reap, Kratie and Kampong Thom provinces had the largest numbers of pigs (50,000 heads). Mondul Kiri and Kampong Speu provinces had the smallest numbers of pigs (under 1,000 heads).

**Legend**

-  Water
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 10,000
-  10,001 - 30,000
-  30,001 - 50,000
-  > 50,000

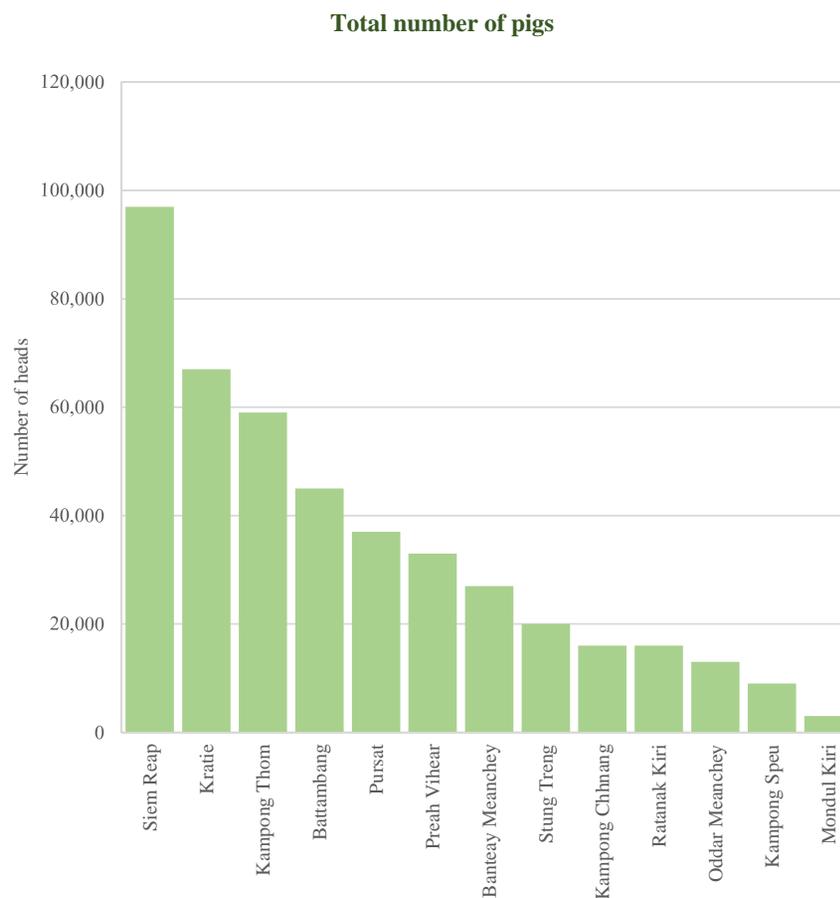


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**Table 5.5: Total number of pigs: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting pigs presence on the reference day	Total number of pigs
01	Banteay Meanchey	4,000	27,000
02	Battambang	4,000	45,000
03	Kampong Cham	2,000	-
04	Kampong Chhnang	4,000	16,000
05	Kampong Speu	2,000	9,000
06	Kampong Thom	5,000	59,000
07	Kampot	9,000	-
08	Kandal	1,000	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	5,000	67,000
11	Mondul Kiri	1,000	3,000
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	10,000	33,000
14	Prey Veng	12,000	-
15	Pursat	3,000	37,000
16	Ratanak Kiri	5,000	16,000
17	Siem Reap	10,000	97,000
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	3,000	20,000
20	Svay Rieng	8,000	-
21	Takeo	5,000	-
22	Oddar Meanchey	3,000	13,000
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	4,000	-

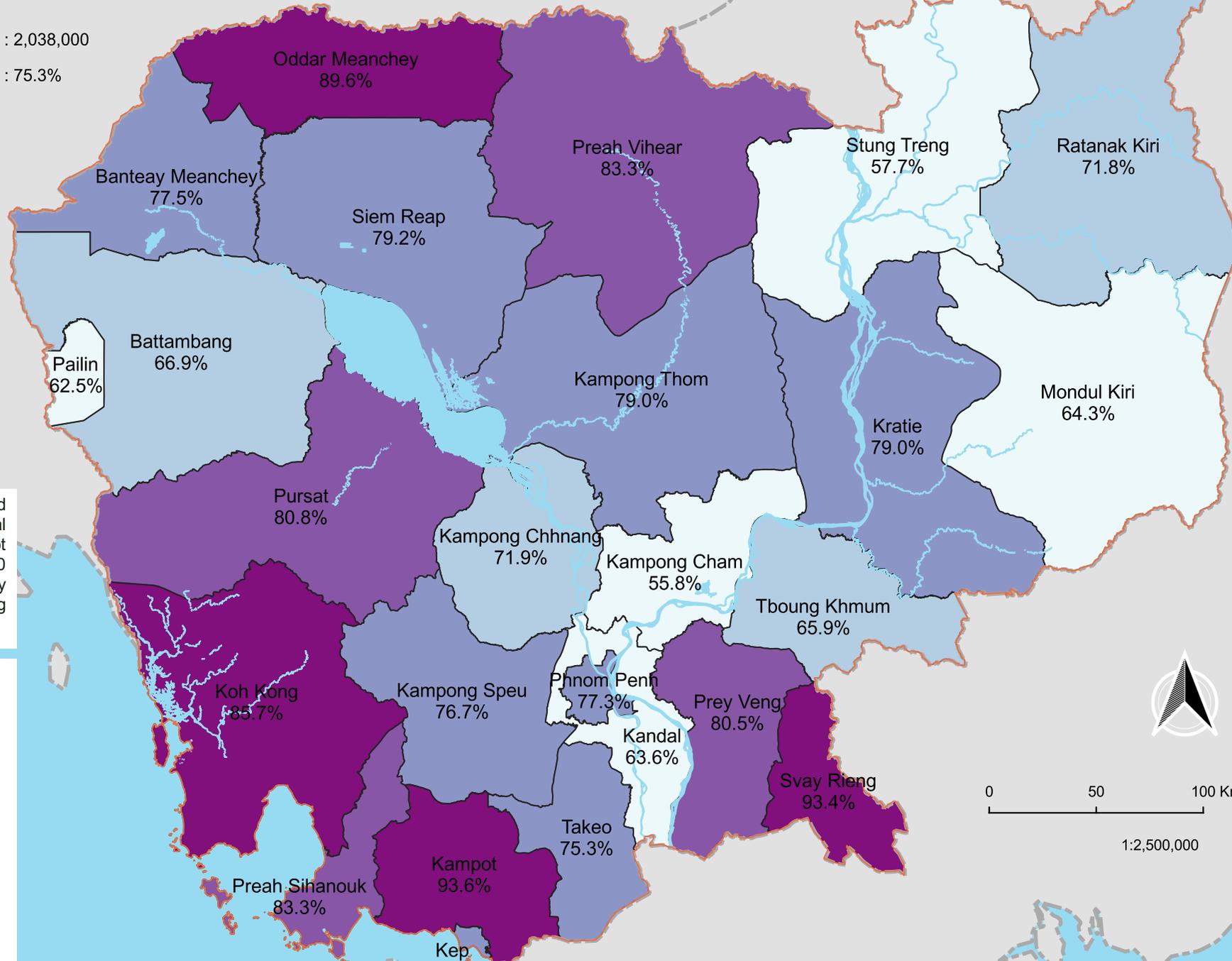


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 5.6: Holdings reporting poultry production in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

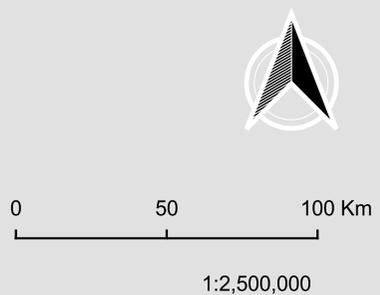
Total number of holdings : 2,038,000  
 Percentage of holdings reporting poultry production : 75.3%



Three-quarters of the sampled Cambodian household agricultural holdings raised poultry. In Kampot and Svay Rieng, there were 9 in 10 holdings raising poultry, while only 55.8% of the holdings in Kampong Cham province had such activity.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting large livestock production (%)
-  ≤ 65.0
-  65.1 - 75.0
-  75.1 - 80.0
-  80.1 - 85.0
-  > 85.0

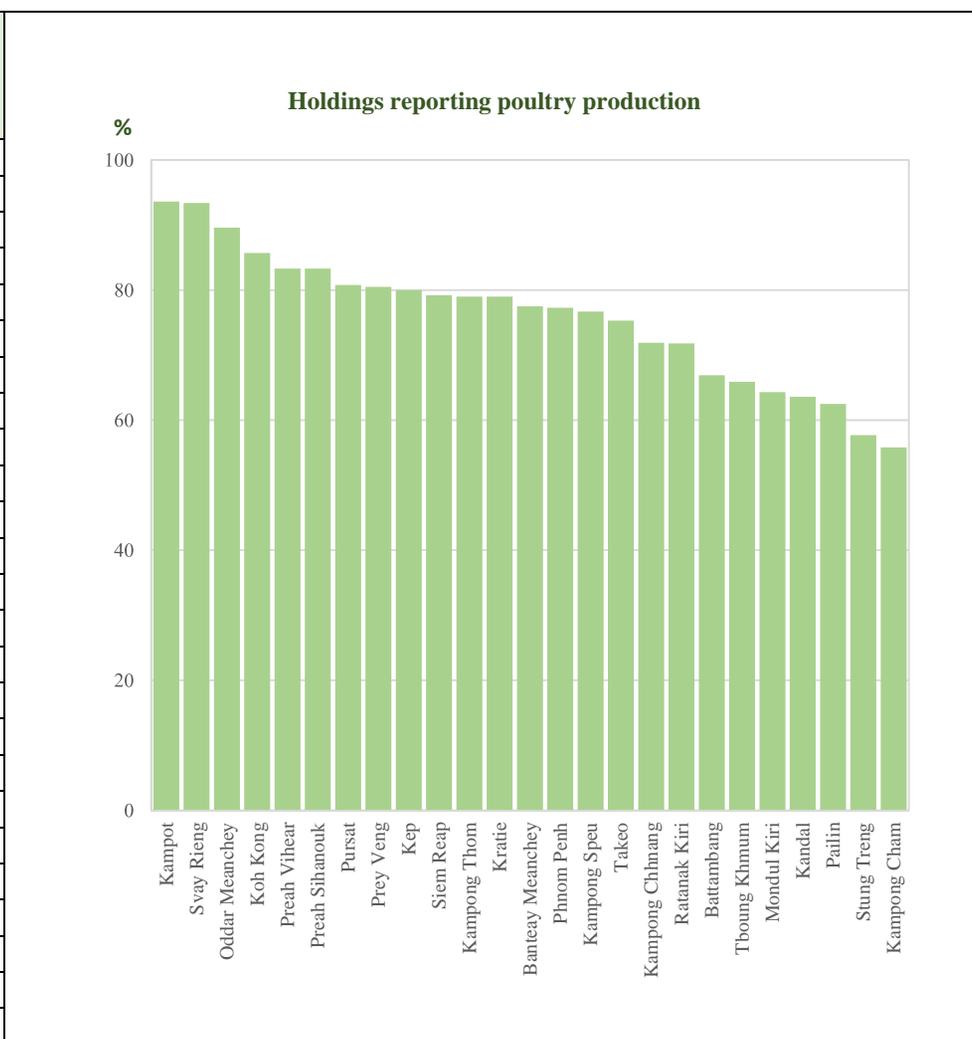


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**Table 5.6: Holdings reporting poultry production: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting raising poultry	Holdings reporting raising poultry (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	86,000	77.5
02	Battambang	93,000	66.9
03	Kampong Cham	77,000	55.8
04	Kampong Chhnang	64,000	71.9
05	Kampong Speu	92,000	76.7
06	Kampong Thom	94,000	79.0
07	Kampot	103,000	93.6
08	Kandal	84,000	63.6
09	Koh Kong	12,000	85.7
10	Kratie	49,000	79.0
11	Mondul Kiri	9,000	64.3
12	Phnom Penh	17,000	77.3
13	Preah Vihear	35,000	83.3
14	Prey Veng	173,000	80.5
15	Pursat	63,000	80.8
16	Ratanak Kiri	28,000	71.8
17	Siem Reap	103,000	79.2
18	Preah Sihanouk	10,000	83.3
19	Stung Treng	15,000	57.7
20	Svay Rieng	85,000	93.4
21	Takeo	113,000	75.3
22	Oddar Meanchey	43,000	89.6
23	Kep	4,000	80.0
24	Pailin	5,000	62.5
25	Tboung Khmum	81,000	65.9



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



## **6. Aquaculture and Capture Fishing**

**Map 6.1: Holdings reporting aquaculture activity in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings reporting aquaculture activity : 6.1%

Just over 6% of all agricultural holdings in Cambodia were engaged in aquaculture activity. Most provinces in the south part of Cambodia showed a higher percentage of holdings doing such activity. Svay Rieng and Prey Veng are the provinces with the highest percentages (26.4% and 18.6% respectively). Only less than 2% of the holdings in Kandal and Kampong Thom reported aquaculture activity.

**Legend**

Water

Holdings reporting aquaculture activity (%)

Not Available

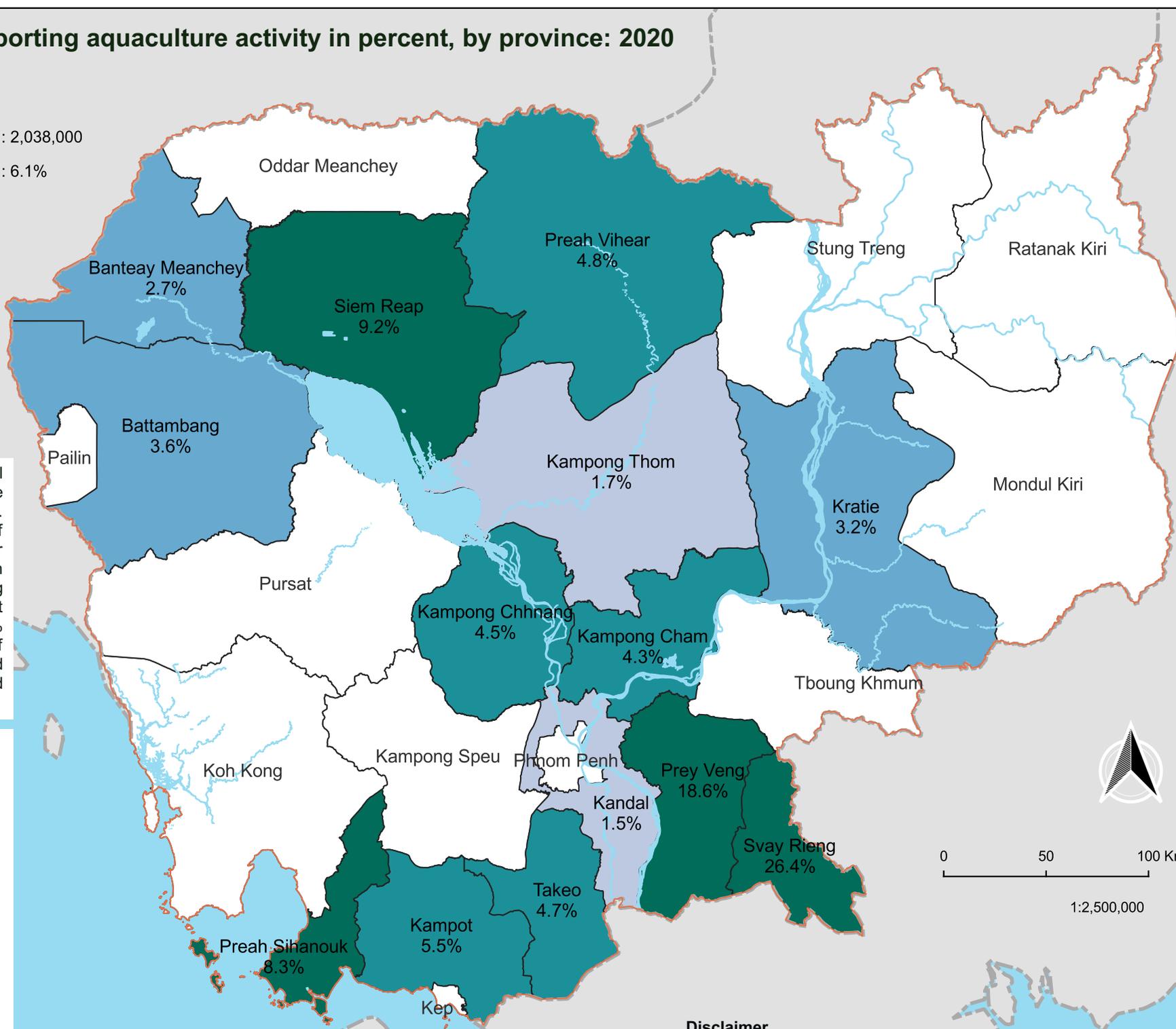
≤ 2.0

2.1 - 4.0

4.1 - 6.0

> 6.0

Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

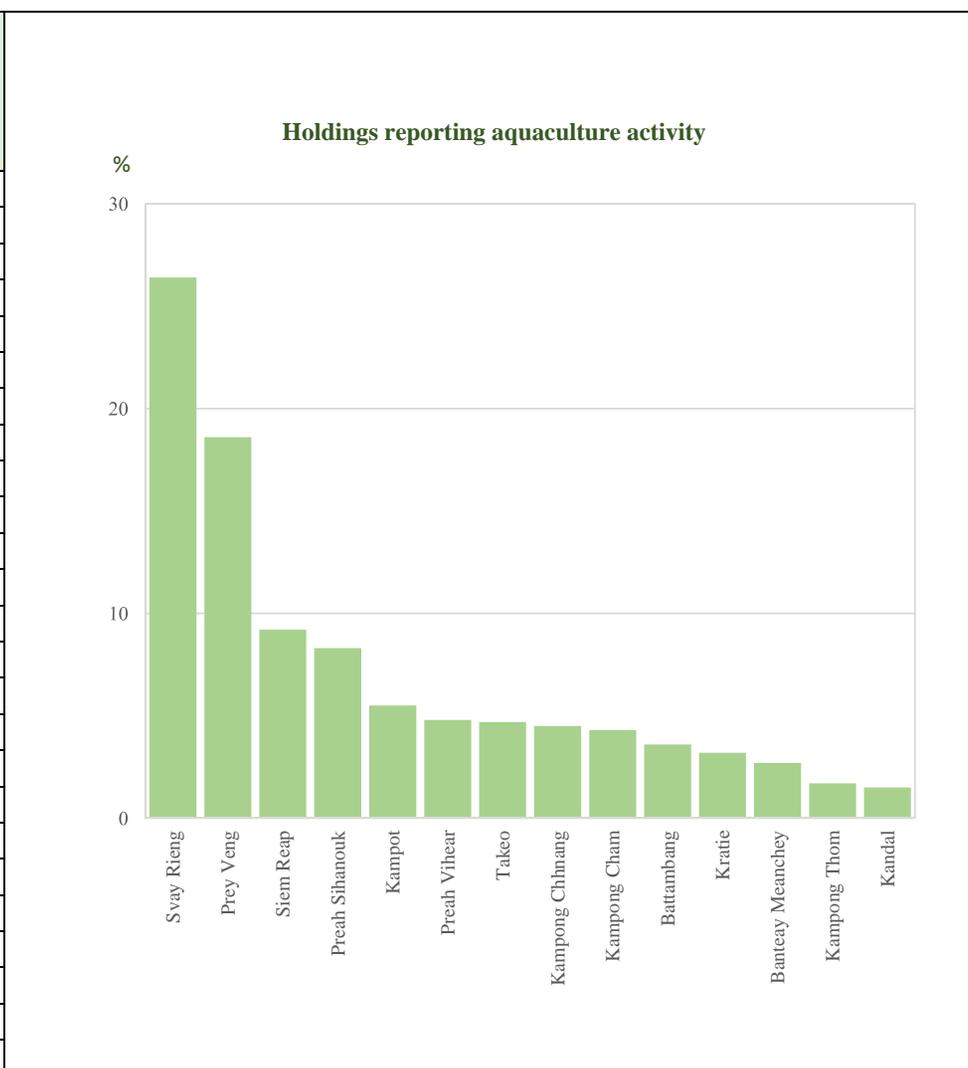


**Disclaimer**

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**Table 6.1: Holdings reporting aquaculture activity: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting aquaculture activity	Holdings reporting aquaculture activity (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	3,000	2.7
02	Battambang	5,000	3.6
03	Kampong Cham	6,000	4.3
04	Kampong Chhnang	4,000	4.5
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	2,000	1.7
07	Kampot	6,000	5.5
08	Kandal	2,000	1.5
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	2,000	3.2
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	2,000	4.8
14	Prey Veng	40,000	18.6
15	Pursat	-	-
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	12,000	9.2
18	Preah Sihanouk	1,000	8.3
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	24,000	26.4
21	Takeo	7,000	4.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	-	-



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 6.2: Holdings reporting capture fishing activity in percent, by province: 2020**

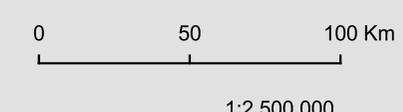
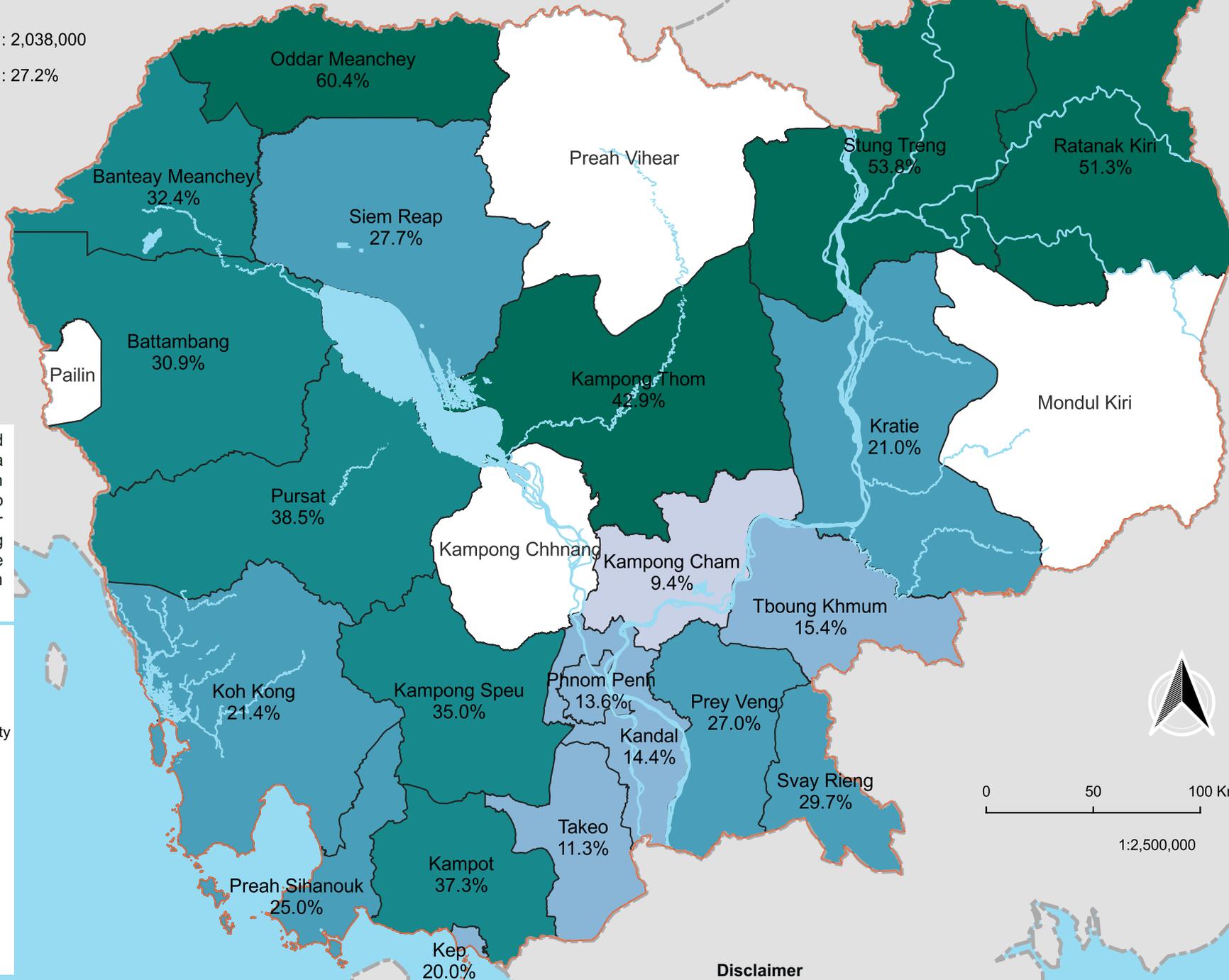
**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000  
 Percentage of holdings reporting capture fishing activity : 27.2%

1 in 4 of the sampled household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reported that they were engaged in capture fishing activities. Up to 60.4% of the holdings in Oddar Meanchey reported capture fishing activity, while only 9.4% of the holdings in Kampong Cham reported such activity.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting capture fishing activity (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 10.0
-  10.1 - 20.0
-  20.1 - 30.0
-  30.1 - 40.0
-  > 40.0

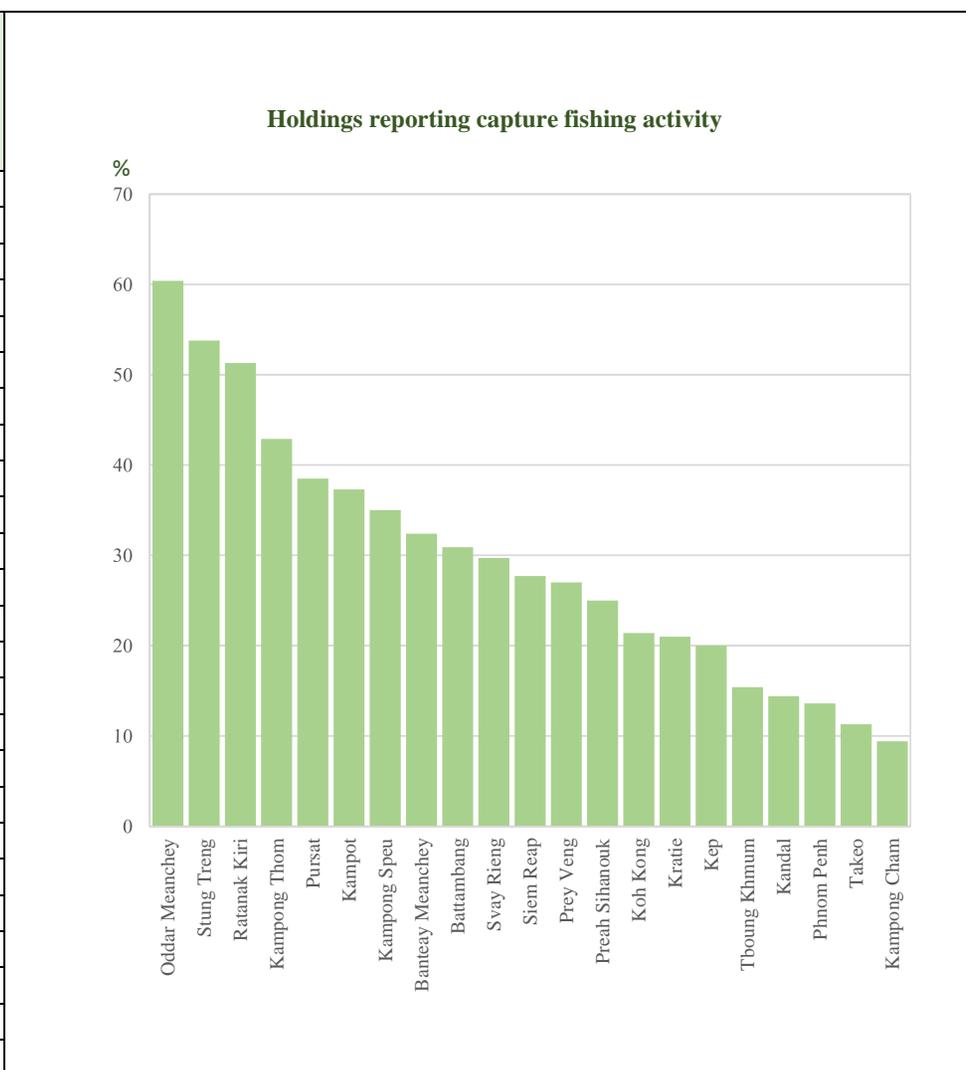


**Disclaimer**

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**Table 6.2: Holdings reporting capture fishing activity: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting capture fishing activity	Holdings reporting capture fishing activity (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	36,000	32.4
02	Battambang	43,000	30.9
03	Kampong Cham	13,000	9.4
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	42,000	35.0
06	Kampong Thom	51,000	42.9
07	Kampot	41,000	37.3
08	Kandal	19,000	14.4
09	Koh Kong	3,000	21.4
10	Kratie	13,000	21.0
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	3,000	13.6
13	Preah Vihear	-	-
14	Prey Veng	58,000	27.0
15	Pursat	30,000	38.5
16	Ratanak Kiri	20,000	51.3
17	Siem Reap	36,000	27.7
18	Preah Sihanouk	3,000	25.0
19	Stung Treng	14,000	53.8
20	Svay Rieng	27,000	29.7
21	Takeo	17,000	11.3
22	Oddar Meanchey	29,000	60.4
23	Kep	1,000	20.0
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	19,000	15.4

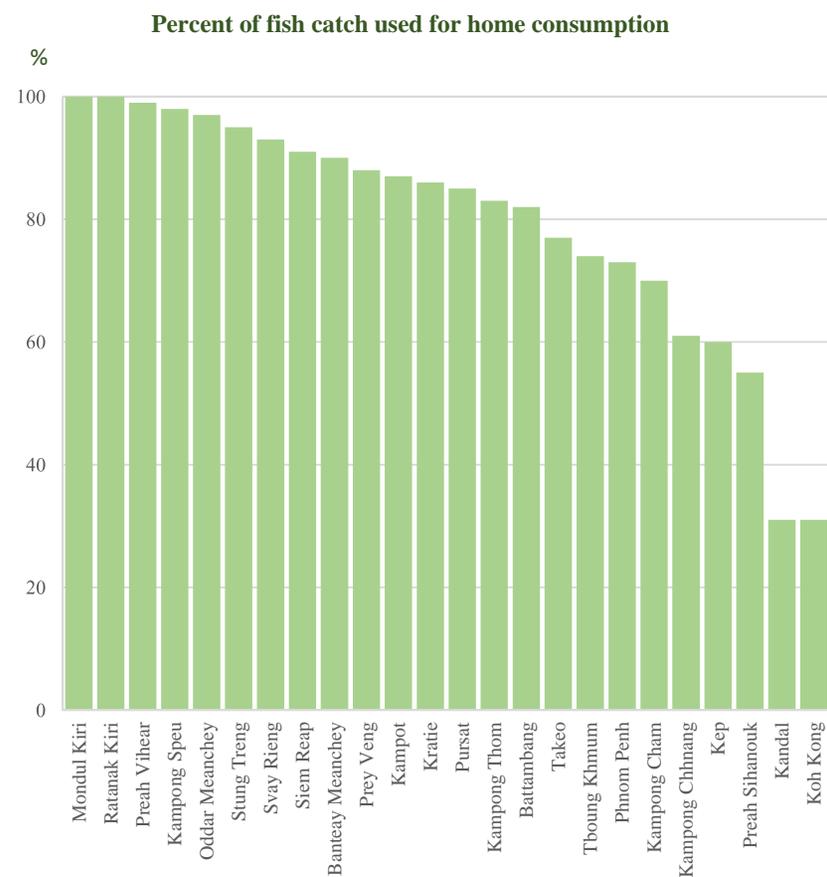


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



**Table 6.3: Percent of fish catch used for home consumption: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Number of holdings reporting fish catch	Fish catch used for home consumption (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	36,000	90.0
02	Battambang	42,000	82.0
03	Kampong Cham	13,000	70.0
04	Kampong Chhnang	25,000	61.0
05	Kampong Speu	39,000	98.0
06	Kampong Thom	51,000	83.0
07	Kampot	39,000	87.0
08	Kandal	19,000	31.0
09	Koh Kong	2,000	31.0
10	Kratie	13,000	86.0
11	Mondul Kiri	2,000	100.0
12	Phnom Penh	3,000	73.0
13	Preah Vihear	9,000	99.0
14	Prey Veng	58,000	88.0
15	Pursat	29,000	85.0
16	Ratanak Kiri	20,000	100.0
17	Siem Reap	36,000	91.0
18	Preah Sihanouk	2,000	55.0
19	Stung Treng	14,000	95.0
20	Svay Rieng	27,000	93.0
21	Takeo	17,000	77.0
22	Oddar Meanchey	28,000	97.0
23	Kep	1,000	60.0
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	19,000	74.0



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 6.4: Percent of fish catch sold, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings reporting fish catch : 542,000

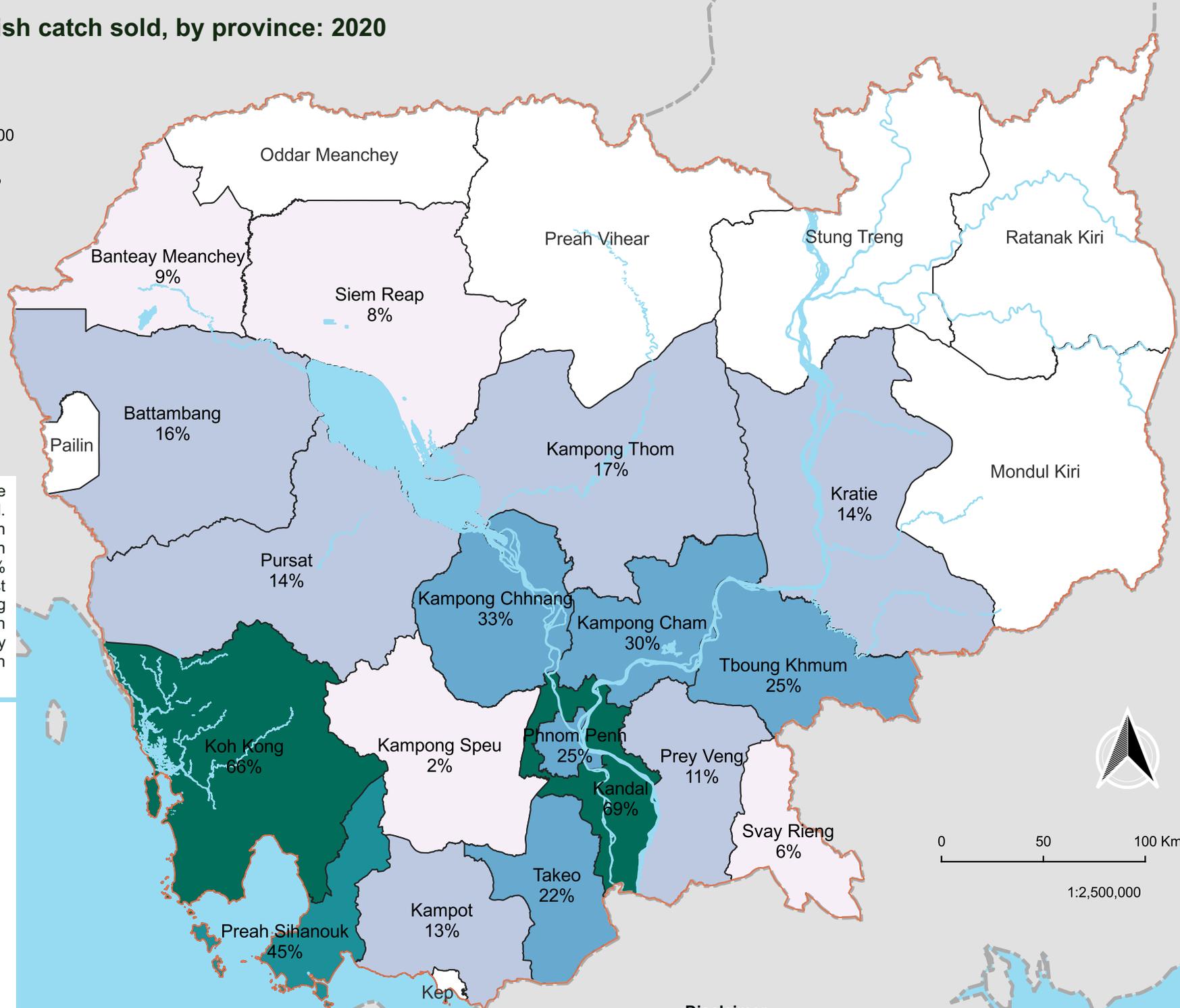
Percentage of fish catch sold : 14.6%

14.6% of fish caught by the holdings in Cambodia was sold. The highest percentages of fish catch sold were in Kandal and Koh Kong provinces (69% and 66% respectively), while the lowest percentages were in Kampong Speu. Overall, the holdings in northern provinces sold fish they caught less than southern provinces.

**Legend**

-  Water
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 10.0
-  10.1 - 20.0
-  20.1 - 40.0
-  40.1 - 60.0
-  > 60.0

Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

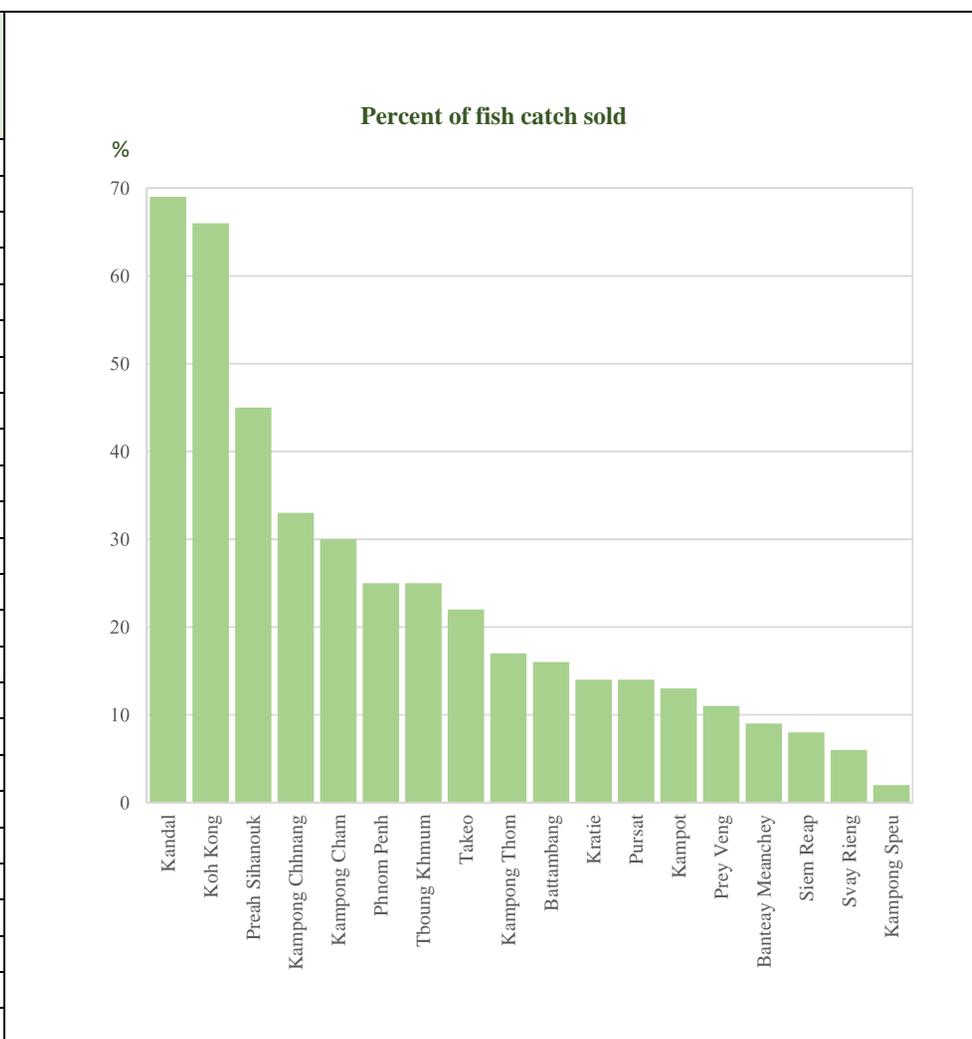


**Disclaimer**

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**Table 6.4: Percent of fish catch sold: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Number of holdings reporting fish catch	Fish catch sold (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	36,000	9.0
02	Battambang	42,000	16.0
03	Kampong Cham	13,000	30.0
04	Kampong Chhnang	25,000	33.0
05	Kampong Speu	39,000	2.0
06	Kampong Thom	51,000	17.0
07	Kampot	39,000	13.0
08	Kandal	19,000	69.0
09	Koh Kong	2,000	66.0
10	Kratie	13,000	14.0
11	Mondul Kiri	2,000	-
12	Phnom Penh	3,000	25.0
13	Preah Vihear	9,000	-
14	Prey Veng	58,000	11.0
15	Pursat	29,000	14.0
16	Ratanak Kiri	20,000	-
17	Siem Reap	36,000	8.0
18	Preah Sihanouk	2,000	45.0
19	Stung Treng	14,000	-
20	Svay Rieng	27,000	6.0
21	Takeo	17,000	22.0
22	Oddar Meanchey	28,000	-
23	Kep	1,000	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	19,000	25.0



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



## **7. Main Intended Destination of Agricultural Production**

# Map 7.1: Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for home consumption in percent, by province: 2020

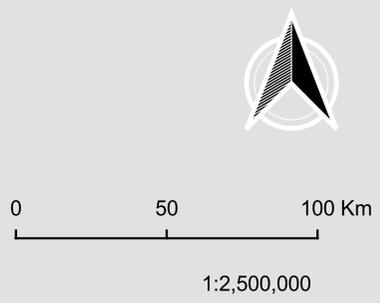
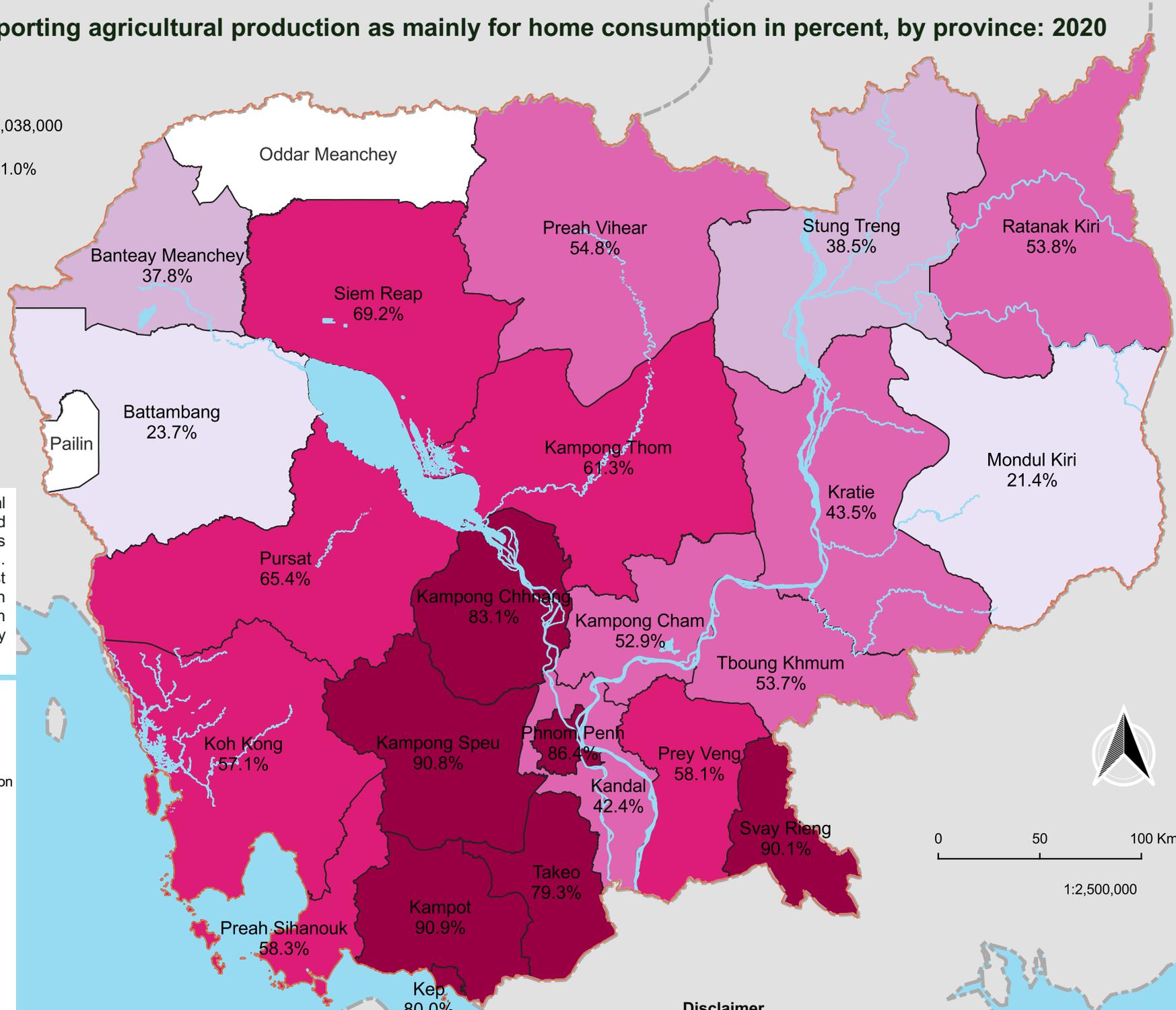
## CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000  
 Percentage of holdings conducting agriculture activity : 61.0%  
 mainly for home consumption

6 in 10 household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reported their agricultural production as mainly for home consumption. Provinces with the highest percentages are mostly located in the south part of the country, with over 90% in Kampong Speu, Svay Rieng and Kampot.

## Legend

-  Water
- Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for home consumption (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 25.0
-  25.1 - 40.0
-  40.1 - 55.0
-  55.1 - 70.0
-  > 70.0

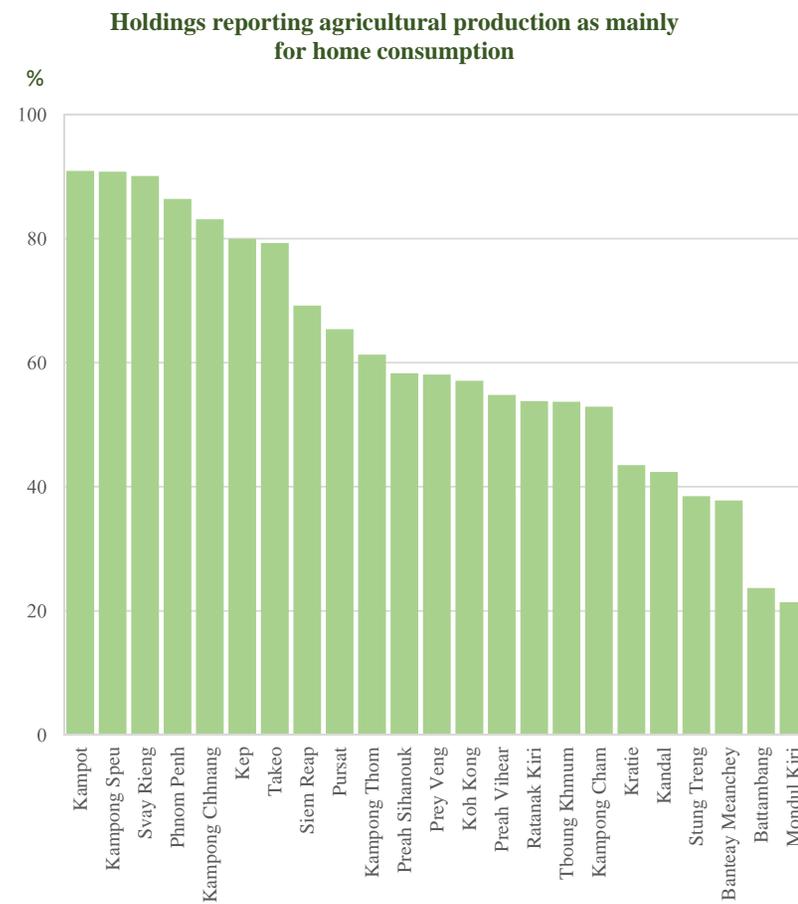


### Disclaimer

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**Table 7.1: Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for home consumption: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for home consumption	Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for home consumption (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	42,000	37.8
02	Battambang	33,000	23.7
03	Kampong Cham	73,000	52.9
04	Kampong Chhnang	74,000	83.1
05	Kampong Speu	109,000	90.8
06	Kampong Thom	73,000	61.3
07	Kampot	100,000	90.9
08	Kandal	56,000	42.4
09	Koh Kong	8,000	57.1
10	Kratie	27,000	43.5
11	Mondul Kiri	3,000	21.4
12	Phnom Penh	19,000	86.4
13	Preah Vihear	23,000	54.8
14	Prey Veng	125,000	58.1
15	Pursat	51,000	65.4
16	Ratanak Kiri	21,000	53.8
17	Siem Reap	90,000	69.2
18	Preah Sihanouk	7,000	58.3
19	Stung Treng	10,000	38.5
20	Svay Rieng	82,000	90.1
21	Takeo	119,000	79.3
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	4,000	80.0
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	66,000	53.7

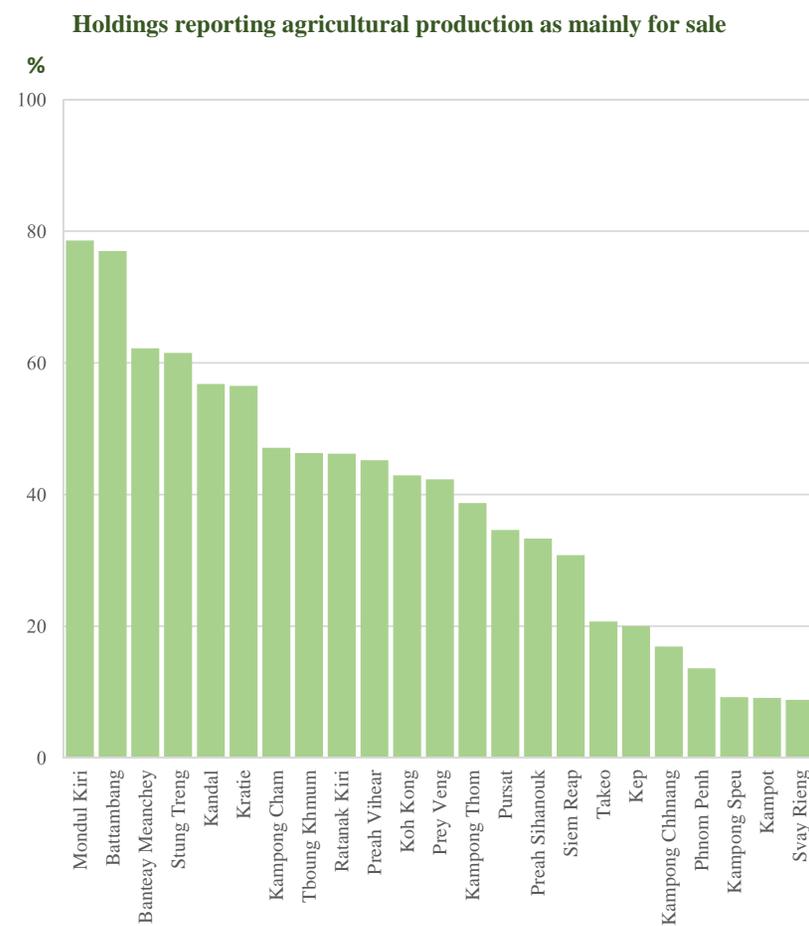


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



**Table 7.2: Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for sale: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for sale	Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for sale (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	69,000	62.2
02	Battambang	107,000	77.0
03	Kampong Cham	65,000	47.1
04	Kampong Chhnang	15,000	16.9
05	Kampong Speu	11,000	9.2
06	Kampong Thom	46,000	38.7
07	Kampot	10,000	9.1
08	Kandal	75,000	56.8
09	Koh Kong	6,000	42.9
10	Kratie	35,000	56.5
11	Mondul Kiri	11,000	78.6
12	Phnom Penh	3,000	13.6
13	Preah Vihear	19,000	45.2
14	Prey Veng	91,000	42.3
15	Pursat	27,000	34.6
16	Ratanak Kiri	18,000	46.2
17	Siem Reap	40,000	30.8
18	Preah Sihanouk	4,000	33.3
19	Stung Treng	16,000	61.5
20	Svay Rieng	8,000	8.8
21	Takeo	31,000	20.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	1,000	20.0
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	57,000	46.3



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



## **8. Socio-Economics**

# Map 8.1: Holdings reporting “Work for other holdings using the production means of this holding” in percent, by province: 2020

## CAMBODIA:

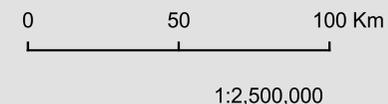
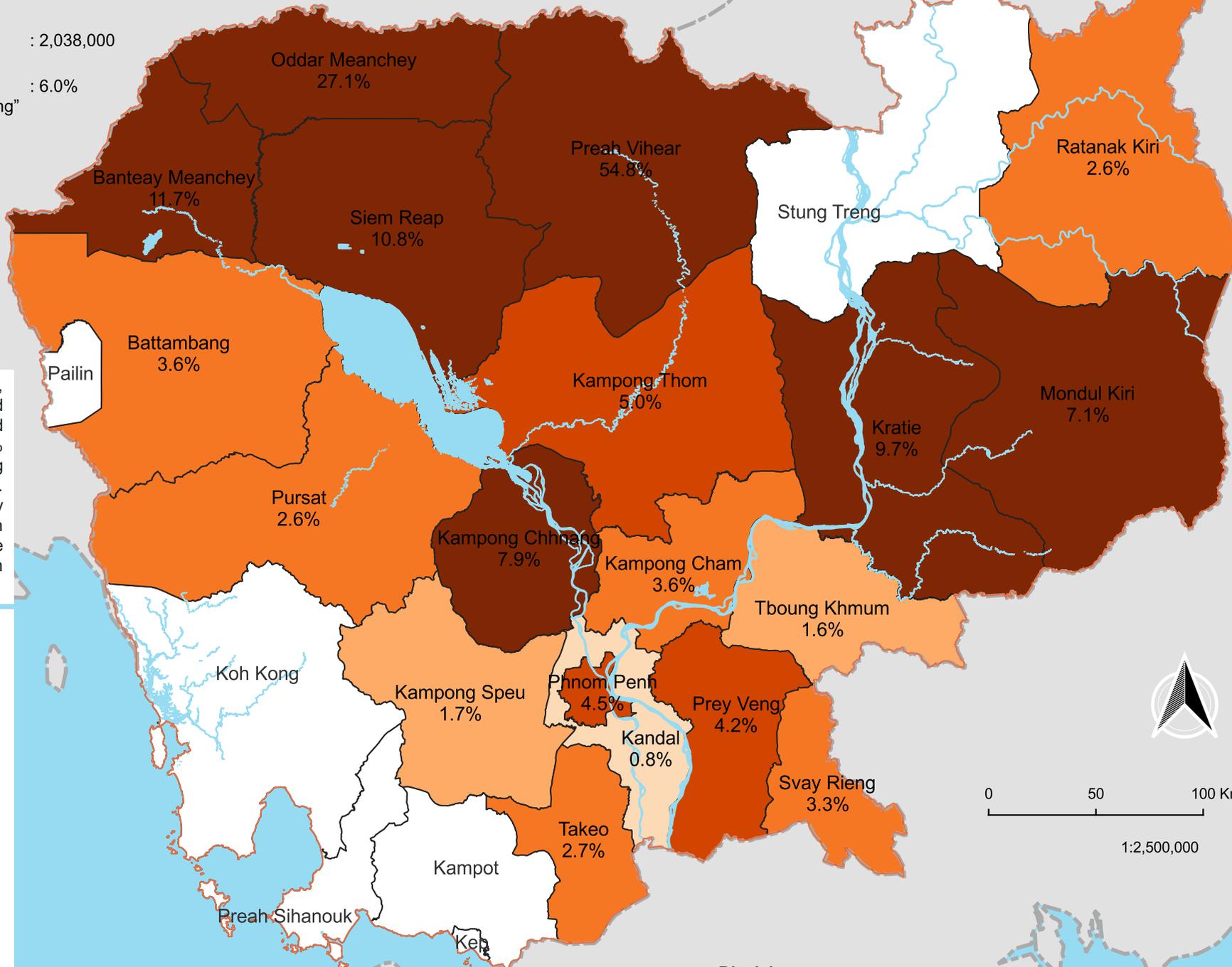
Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings reporting “Work for other holdings using the production means of this holding” : 6.0%

Based on the survey sample, 13.6% of Cambodian household agricultural holdings were engaged in at least one other activity. 6% worked for other holdings using their own means of production. Higher percentages mostly concentrated in the northern provinces, with up to 54.8% of the holdings engaged in such activity in Preah Vihear province.

## Legend

-  Water
- Holdings reporting “Work for other holdings using the production means of this holding” (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 1.0
-  1.1 - 2.0
-  2.1 - 4.0
-  4.1 - 6.0
-  > 6.0

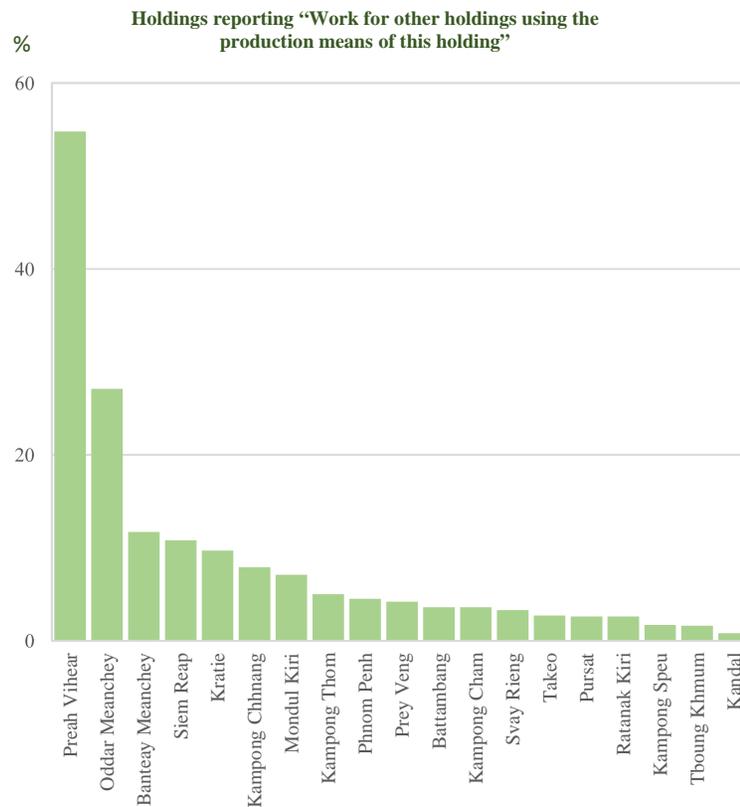


## Disclaimer

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**Table 8.1: Holdings reporting “Work for other holdings using the production means of this holding”: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting “Work for other holdings using the production means of this holding”	Holdings reporting “Work for other holdings using the production means of this holding” (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	13,000	11.7
02	Battambang	5,000	3.6
03	Kampong Cham	5,000	3.6
04	Kampong Chhnang	7,000	7.9
05	Kampong Speu	2,000	1.7
06	Kampong Thom	6,000	5.0
07	Kampot	-	-
08	Kandal	1,000	0.8
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	6,000	9.7
11	Mondul Kiri	1,000	7.1
12	Phnom Penh	1,000	4.5
13	Preah Vihear	23,000	54.8
14	Prey Veng	9,000	4.2
15	Pursat	2,000	2.6
16	Ratanak Kiri	1,000	2.6
17	Siem Reap	14,000	10.8
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	3,000	3.3
21	Takeo	4,000	2.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	13,000	27.1
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	2,000	1.6



**Source:** Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 8.2: Holdings reporting “Rice milling” in percent, by province: 2020**

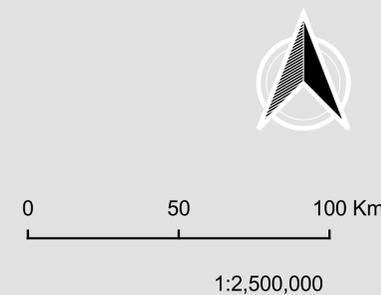
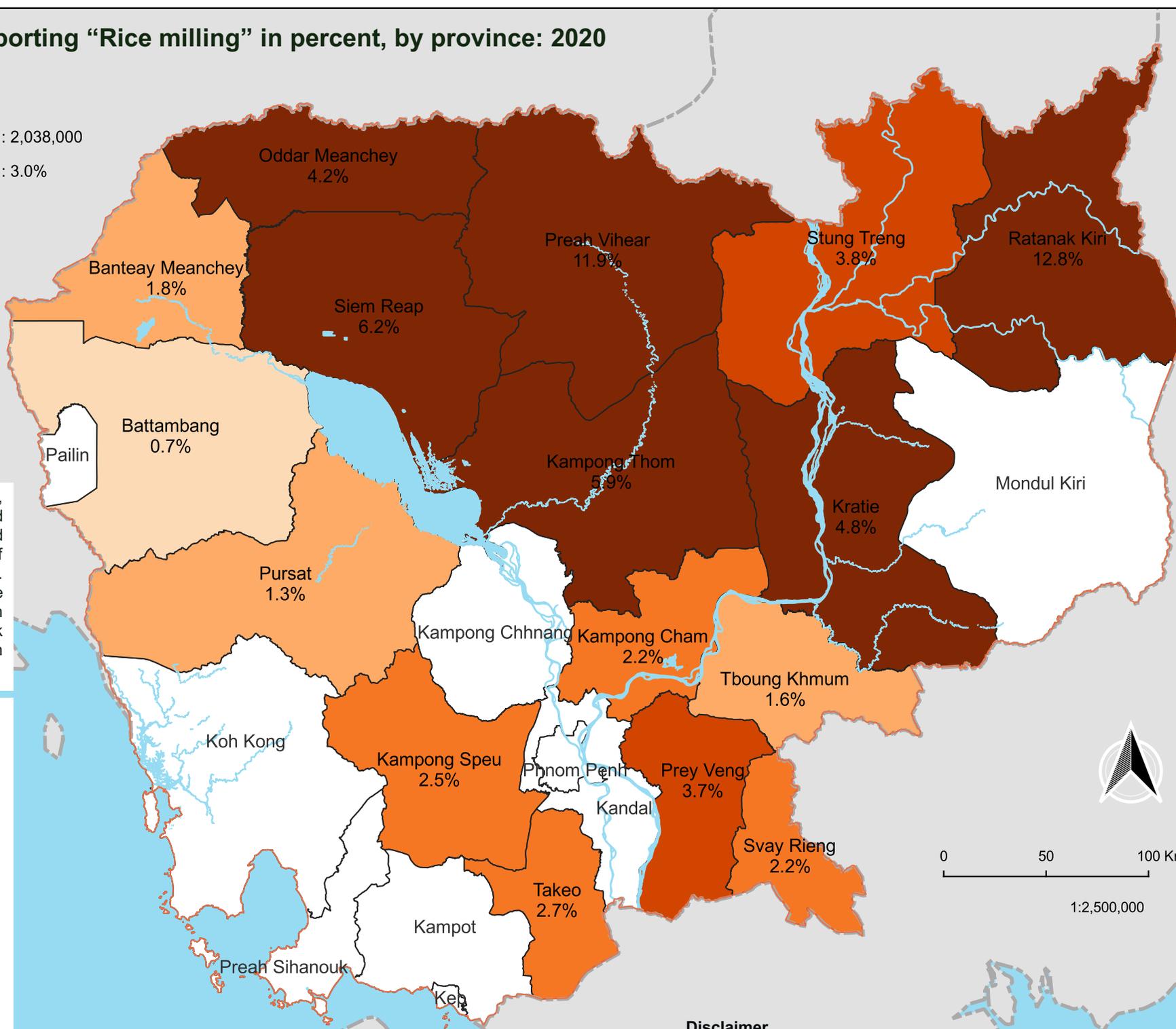
**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000  
 Percentage of holdings reporting “Rice milling” : 3.0%

Based on the survey sample, 13.6% of Cambodian household agricultural holdings were engaged in at least one other activity. 3% of them were involved in rice milling. Percentages were higher in the north and northeast provinces, with 12.8% of the holdings in Ratanak Kiri province engaged in such activity.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting “Rice milling” (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 1.0
-  1.1 - 2.0
-  2.1 - 3.0
-  3.1 - 4.0
-  > 4.0

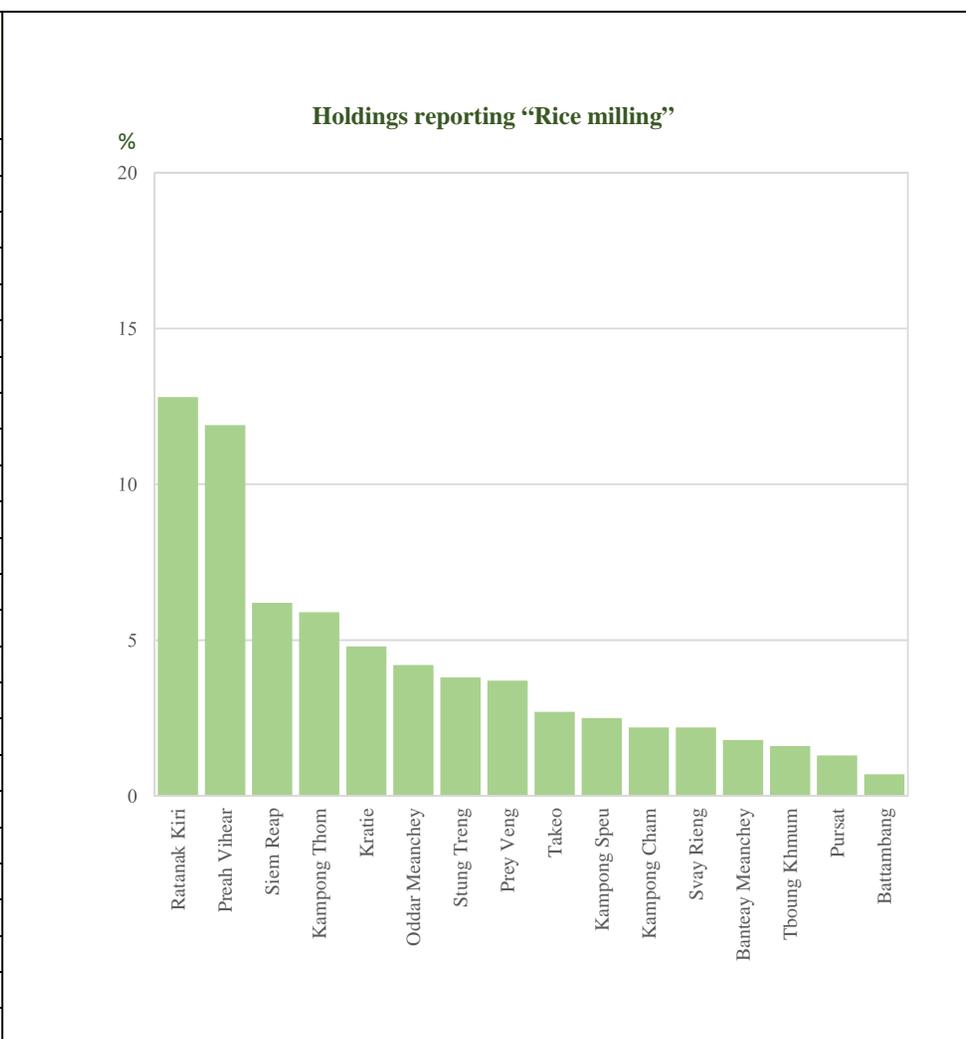


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**Table 8.2: Holdings reporting “Rice milling”: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting “Rice milling”	Holdings reporting “Rice milling” (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	2,000	1.8
02	Battambang	1,000	0.7
03	Kampong Cham	3,000	2.2
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	3,000	2.5
06	Kampong Thom	7,000	5.9
07	Kampot	-	-
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	3,000	4.8
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	5,000	11.9
14	Prey Veng	8,000	3.7
15	Pursat	1,000	1.3
16	Ratanak Kiri	5,000	12.8
17	Siem Reap	8,000	6.2
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	1,000	3.8
20	Svay Rieng	2,000	2.2
21	Takeo	4,000	2.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	2,000	4.2
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	2,000	1.6



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

# Map 8.3: Holdings reporting 60%-100% share of household's total income accounted for by agricultural income in percent, by province: 2020

## CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

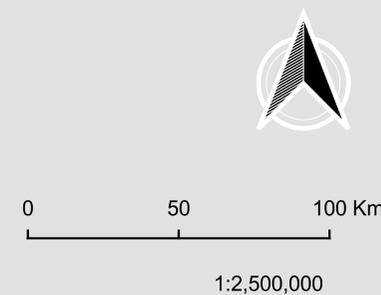
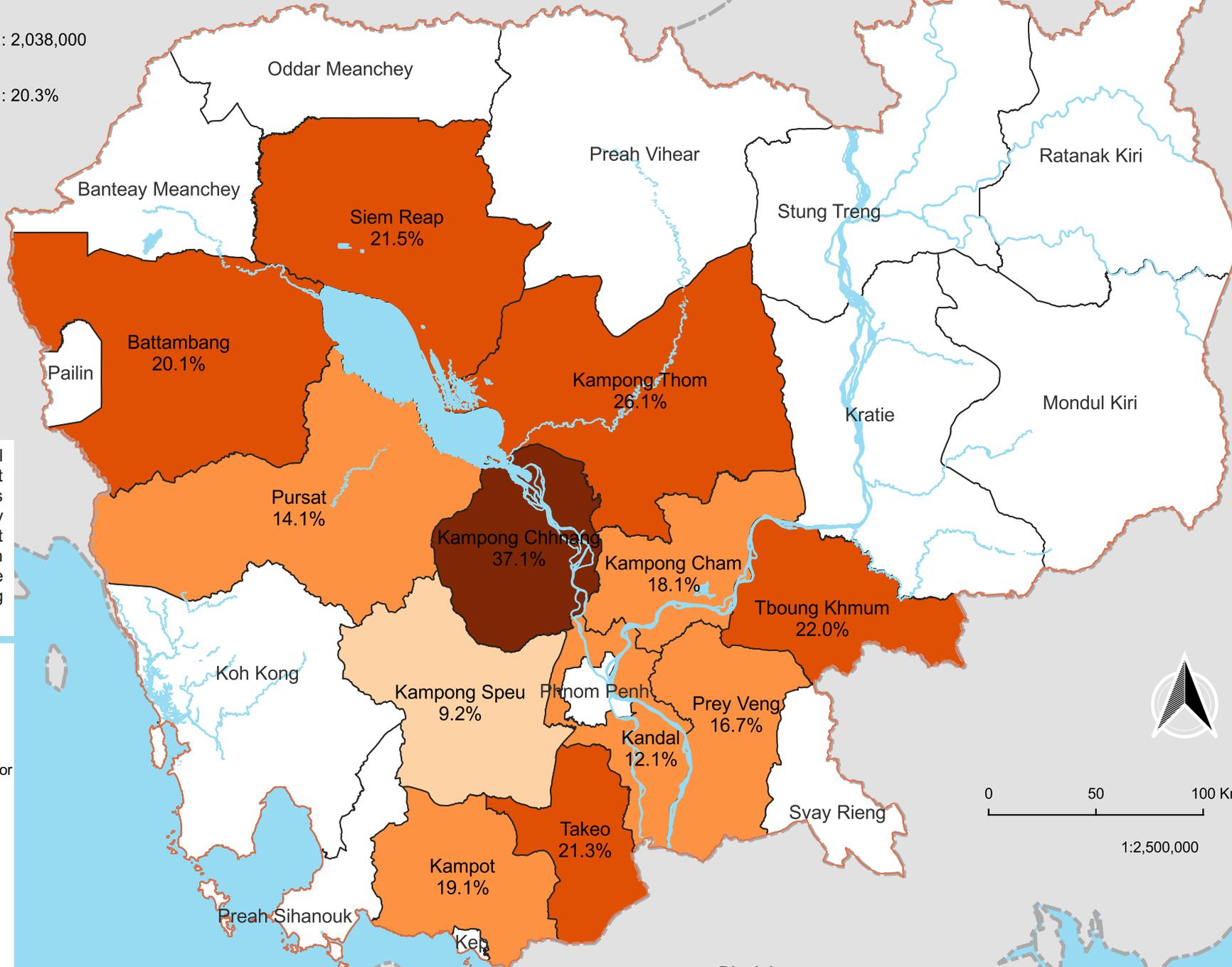
Percentage of holdings reporting 60%-100% share of household's total income accounted for by agricultural income : 20.3%

1 in 5 household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reported that 60%-100% of their household's total income was accounted for by agricultural income. The highest percentages were seen in Kampong Chhnang (37.1%), while the lowest was found in Kampong Speu (9.2%).

## Legend

-  Water
- Holdings reporting 60%-100% share of household's total income accounted for by agricultural income (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 10.0
-  10.1 - 20.0
-  20.1 - 30.0
-  > 30.0

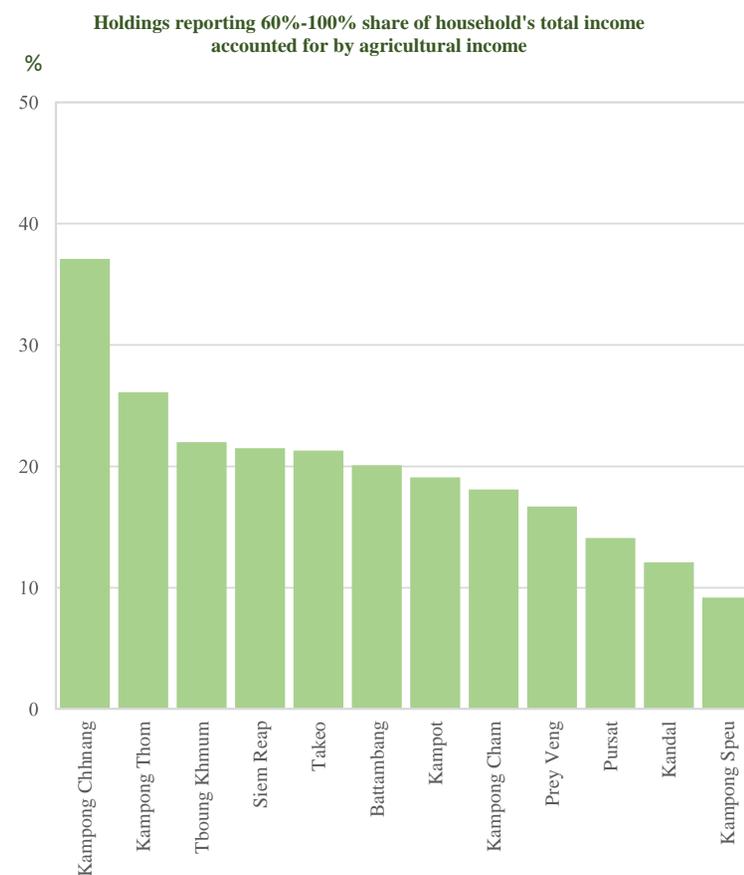
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



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**Table 8.3: Holdings reporting 60%-100% share of household's total income accounted for by agricultural income: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting 60%-100% share of household's total income accounted for by agricultural income	Holdings reporting 60%-100% share of household's total income accounted for by agricultural income (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	-	-
02	Battambang	28,000	20.1
03	Kampong Cham	25,000	18.1
04	Kampong Chhnang	33,000	37.1
05	Kampong Speu	11,000	9.2
06	Kampong Thom	31,000	26.1
07	Kampot	21,000	19.1
08	Kandal	16,000	12.1
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	-	-
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	-	-
14	Prey Veng	36,000	16.7
15	Pursat	11,000	14.1
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	28,000	21.5
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	32,000	21.3
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	27,000	22.0



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 8.4: Holdings reporting at least one severe shock in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

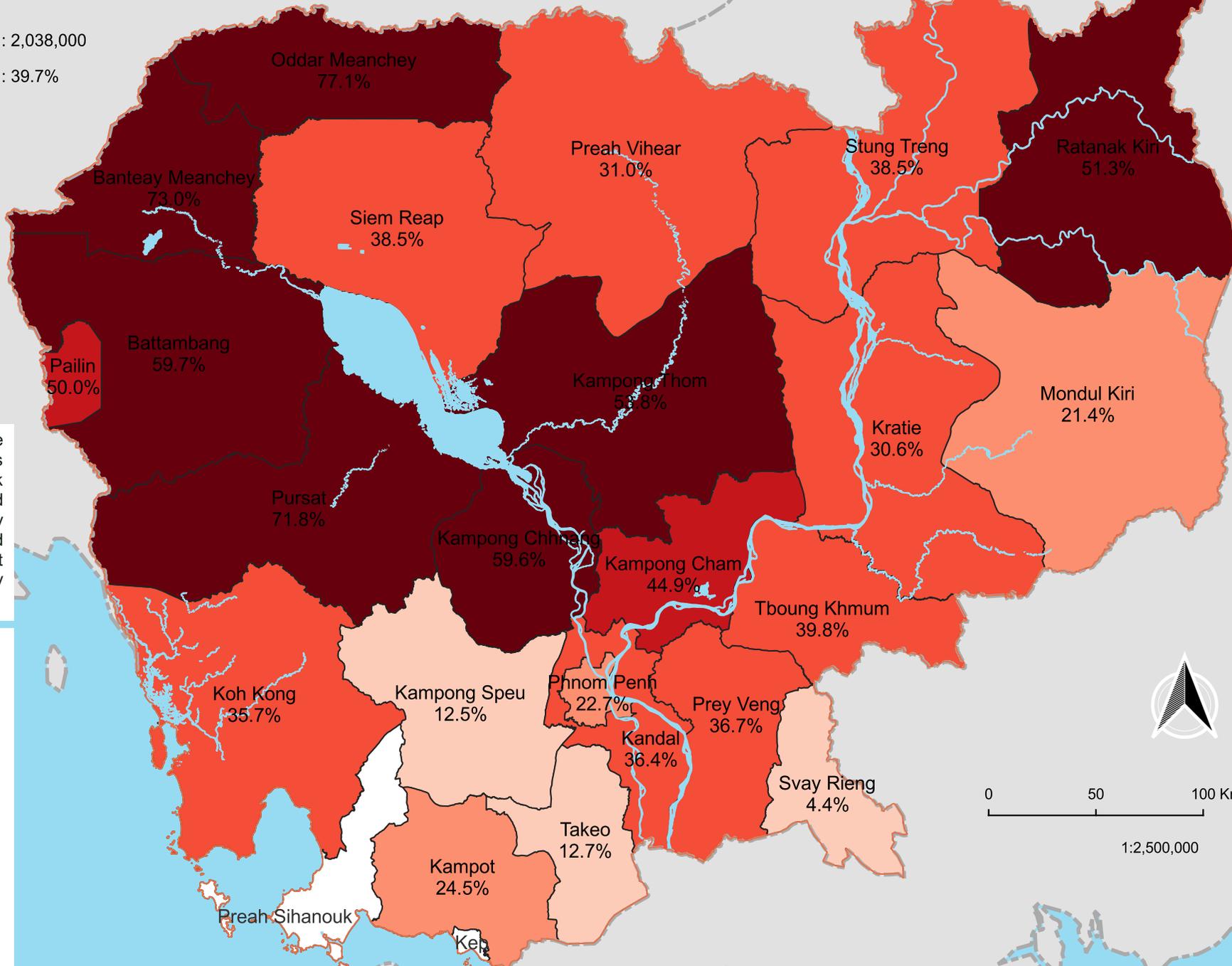
Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings reporting at least one severe shock : 39.7%

Oddar Meanchey province had the highest percentage of holdings reporting at least one severe shock during the reference period (77.1%), closely followed by Banteay Meanchey (73.0%), and Pursat (71.8%). The lowest percentage was found in Svay Rieng province at 4.4%.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting at least one severe shock (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 20.0
-  20.1 - 30.0
-  30.1 - 40.0
-  40.1 - 50.0
-  > 50.0



0 50 100 Km

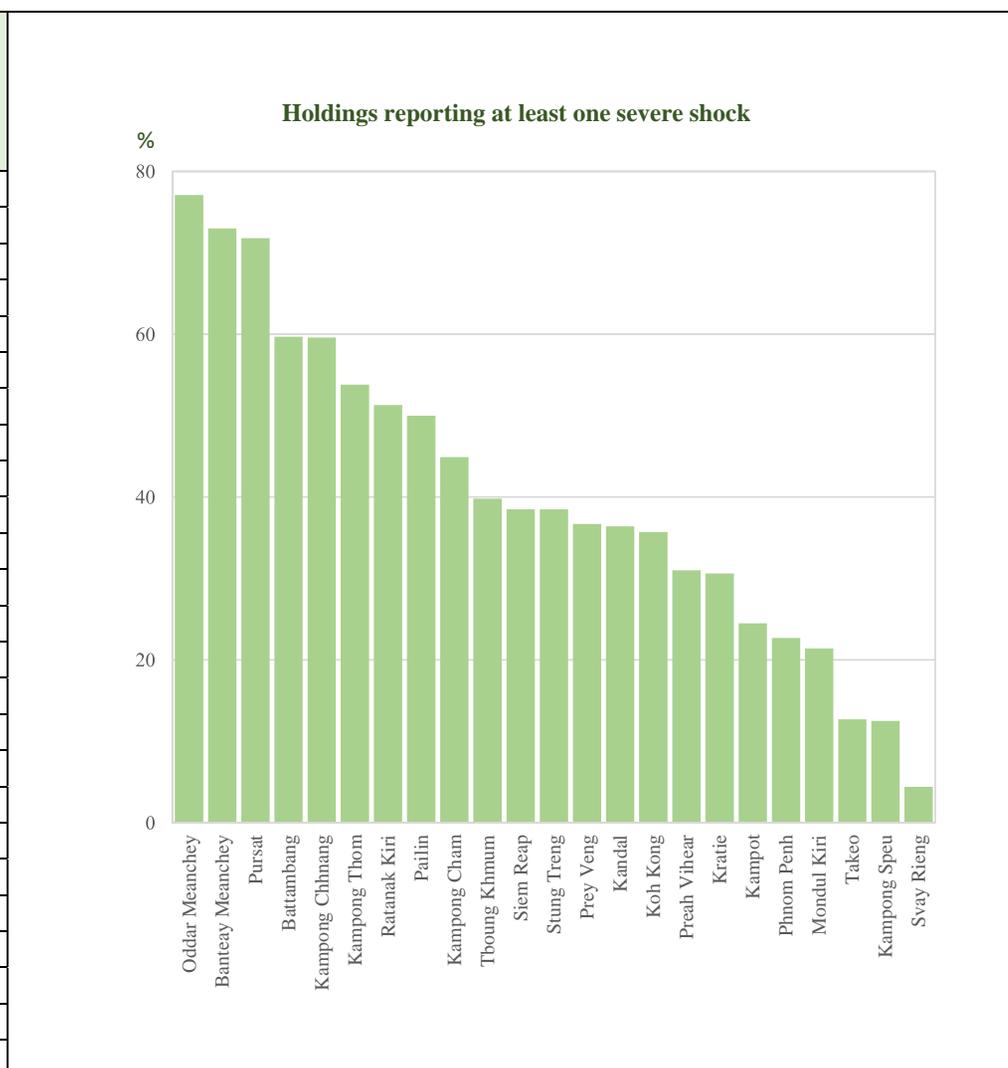
1:2,500,000

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**Table 8.4: Holdings reporting at least one severe shock: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting at least one severe shock	Holdings reporting at least one severe shock (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	81,000	73.0
02	Battambang	83,000	59.7
03	Kampong Cham	62,000	44.9
04	Kampong Chhnang	53,000	59.6
05	Kampong Speu	15,000	12.5
06	Kampong Thom	64,000	53.8
07	Kampot	27,000	24.5
08	Kandal	48,000	36.4
09	Koh Kong	5,000	35.7
10	Kratie	19,000	30.6
11	Mondul Kiri	3,000	21.4
12	Phnom Penh	5,000	22.7
13	Preah Vihear	13,000	31.0
14	Prey Veng	79,000	36.7
15	Pursat	56,000	71.8
16	Ratanak Kiri	20,000	51.3
17	Siem Reap	50,000	38.5
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	10,000	38.5
20	Svay Rieng	4,000	4.4
21	Takeo	19,000	12.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	37,000	77.1
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	4,000	50.0
25	Tboung Khmum	49,000	39.8



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 8.5: Holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

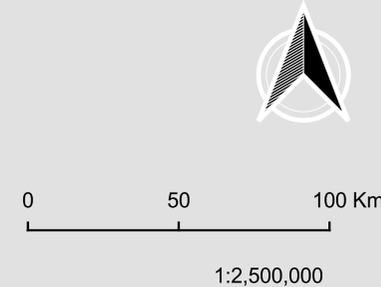
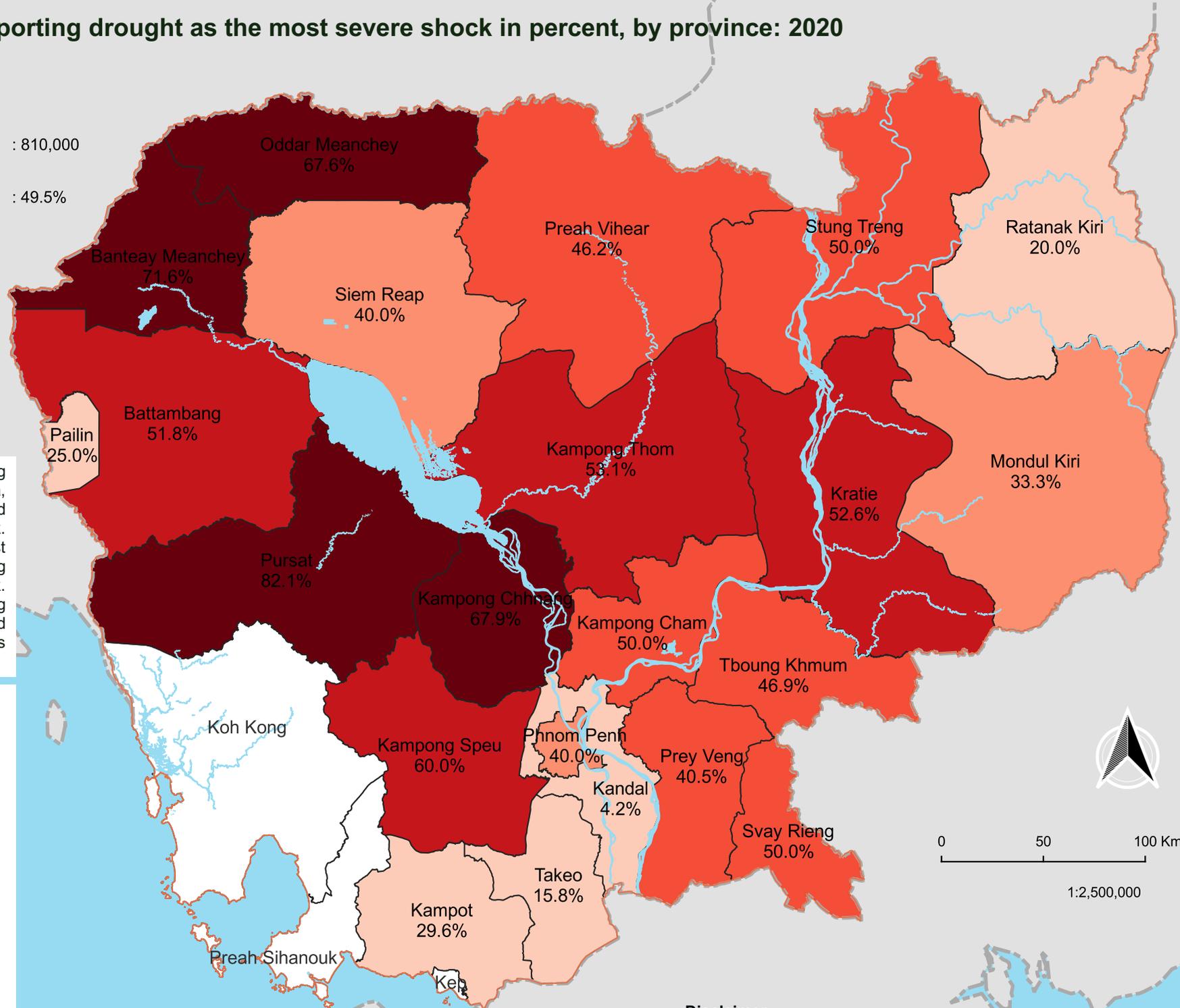
Total number of holdings reporting any severe shock hitting the holding or household : 810,000

Percentage of holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock : 49.5%

Of all the holdings reporting facing any severe shock in Cambodia, nearly half (49.5%) mentioned drought as the most severe shock. Pursat province had the highest percentage of holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock. Banteay Meanchey and Kampong Chhnang ranked 2nd and 3rd respectively. The lowest rate was found in Kandal province.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 30.0
-  30.1 - 40.0
-  40.1 - 50.0
-  50.1 - 60.0
-  > 60.0

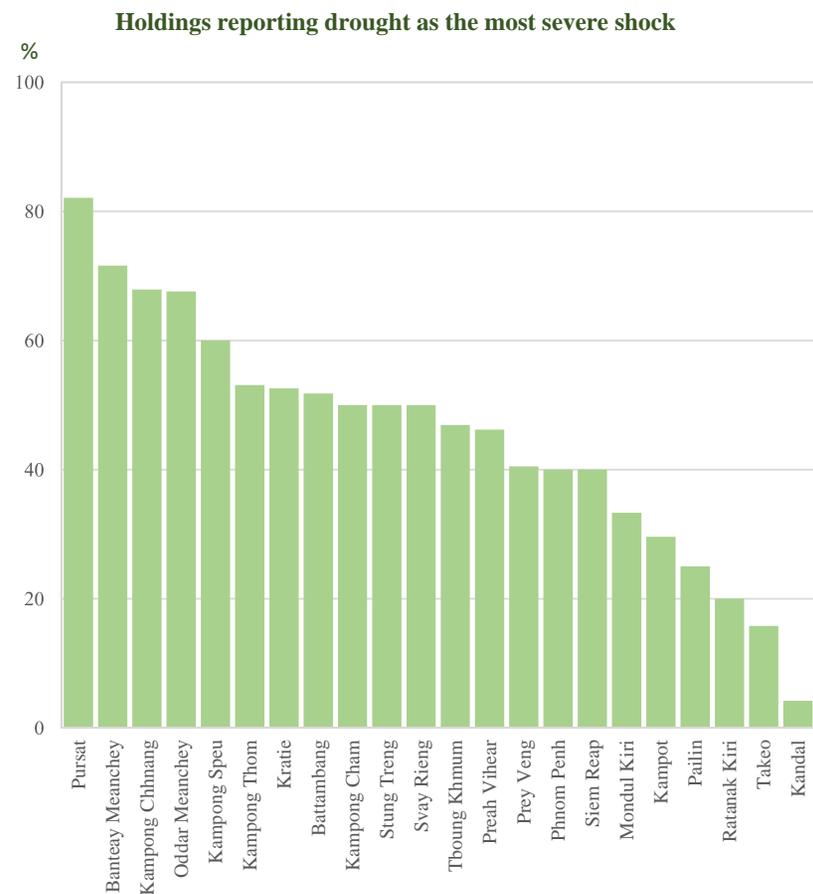


**Disclaimer**

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**Table 8.5: Holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock	Holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	58,000	71.6
02	Battambang	43,000	51.8
03	Kampong Cham	31,000	50.0
04	Kampong Chhnang	36,000	67.9
05	Kampong Speu	9,000	60.0
06	Kampong Thom	34,000	53.1
07	Kampot	8,000	29.6
08	Kandal	2,000	4.2
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	10,000	52.6
11	Mondul Kiri	1,000	33.3
12	Phnom Penh	2,000	40.0
13	Preah Vihear	6,000	46.2
14	Prey Veng	32,000	40.5
15	Pursat	46,000	82.1
16	Ratanak Kiri	4,000	20.0
17	Siem Reap	20,000	40.0
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	5,000	50.0
20	Svay Rieng	2,000	50.0
21	Takeo	3,000	15.8
22	Oddar Meanchey	25,000	67.6
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	1,000	25.0
25	Tboung Khmum	23,000	46.9



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 8.6: Holdings reporting flood as the most severe shock in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

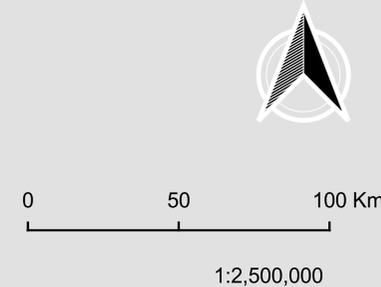
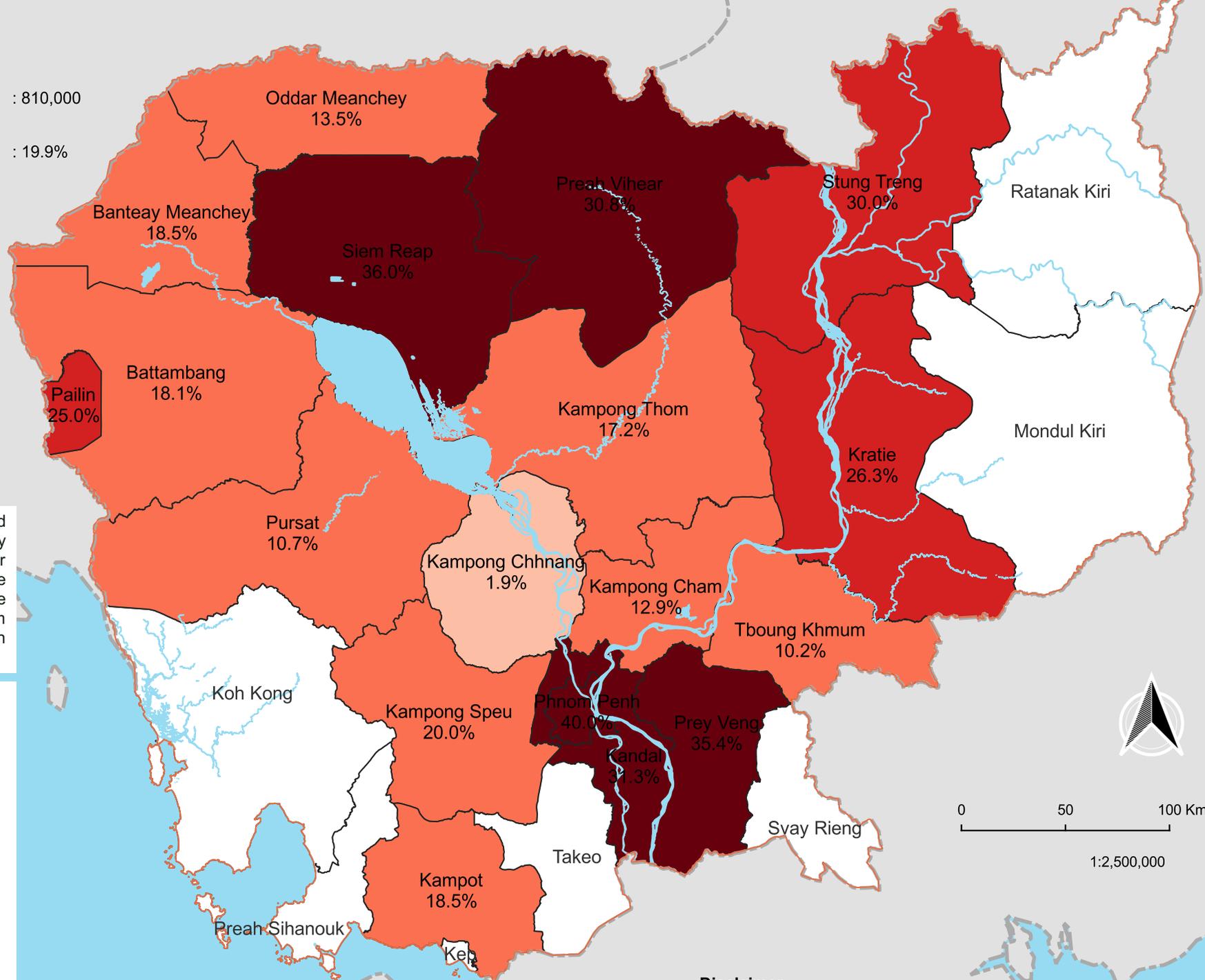
Total number of holdings reporting any severe shock hitting the holding or household : 810,000

Percentage of holdings reporting flood as the most severe shock : 19.9%

Nearly 20% of the household agricultural holdings reporting any severe shock hitting the holding or household mentioned flood as the most severe shock. The percentage was highest in Phnom Penh (40%), and lowest in Kampong Chhnang (1.9%).

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting flood as the most severe shock (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 10.0
-  10.1 - 20.0
-  20.1 - 30.0
-  > 30.0

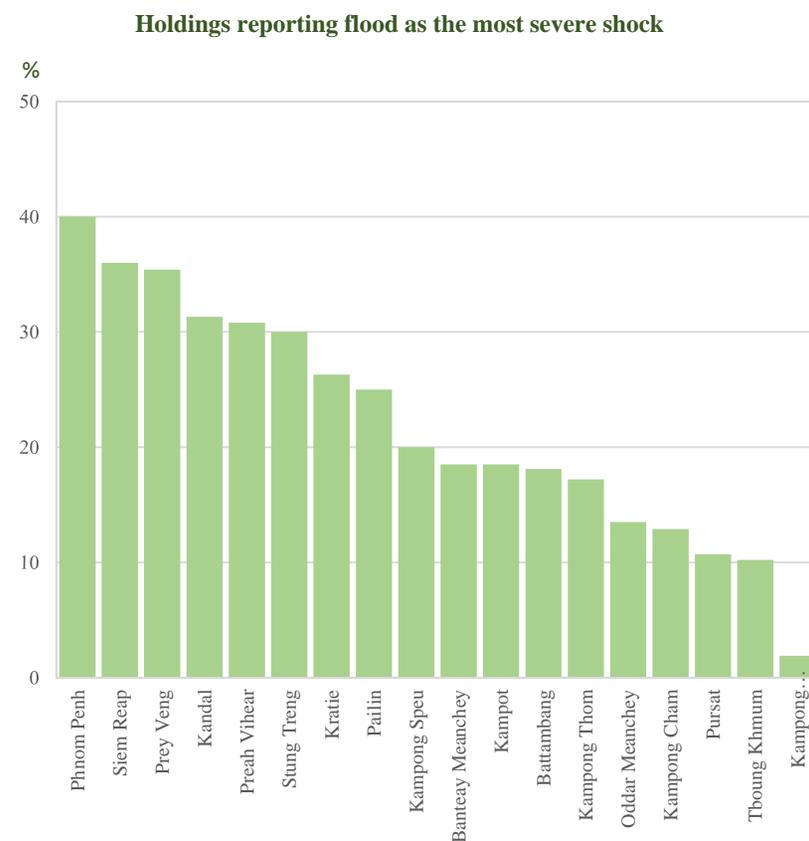


**Disclaimer**

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**Table 8.6: Holdings reporting flood as the most severe shock: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting flood as the most severe shock	Holdings reporting flood as the most severe shock (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	15,000	18.5
02	Battambang	15,000	18.1
03	Kampong Cham	8,000	12.9
04	Kampong Chhnang	1,000	1.9
05	Kampong Speu	3,000	20.0
06	Kampong Thom	11,000	17.2
07	Kampot	5,000	18.5
08	Kandal	15,000	31.3
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	5,000	26.3
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	2,000	40.0
13	Preah Vihear	4,000	30.8
14	Prey Veng	28,000	35.4
15	Pursat	6,000	10.7
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	18,000	36.0
18	Preah Sihanouk	2,000	-
19	Stung Treng	3,000	30.0
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	-	-
22	Oddar Meanchey	5,000	13.5
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	1,000	25.0
25	Tboung Khmum	5,000	10.2

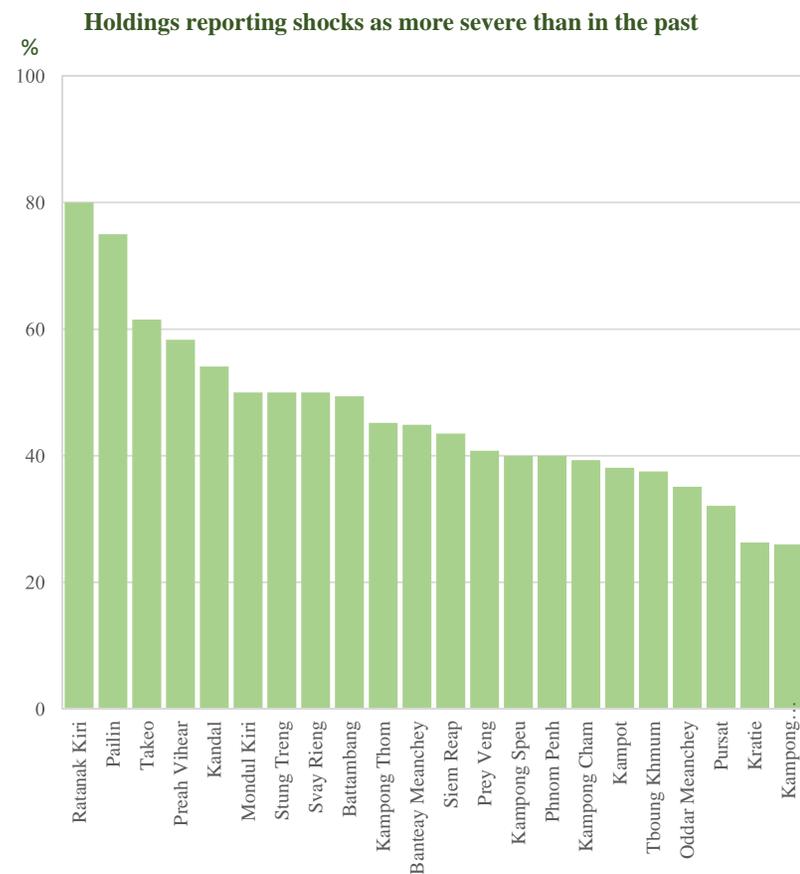


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



**Table 8.7: Holdings reporting shocks as more severe than in the past: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting shocks as more severe than in the past	Holdings reporting shocks as more severe than in the past (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	35,000	44.9
02	Battambang	38,000	49.4
03	Kampong Cham	22,000	39.3
04	Kampong Chhnang	13,000	26.0
05	Kampong Speu	6,000	40.0
06	Kampong Thom	28,000	45.2
07	Kampot	8,000	38.1
08	Kandal	20,000	54.1
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	5,000	26.3
11	Mondul Kiri	2,000	50.0
12	Phnom Penh	2,000	40.0
13	Preah Vihear	7,000	58.3
14	Prey Veng	31,000	40.8
15	Pursat	18,000	32.1
16	Ratanak Kiri	16,000	80.0
17	Siem Reap	20,000	43.5
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	5,000	50.0
20	Svay Rieng	2,000	50.0
21	Takeo	8,000	61.5
22	Oddar Meanchey	13,000	35.1
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	3,000	75.0
25	Tboung Khmum	15,000	37.5



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

**Map 8.8: Holdings with agricultural activities impacted by COVID-19 in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

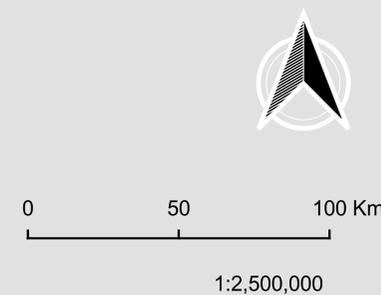
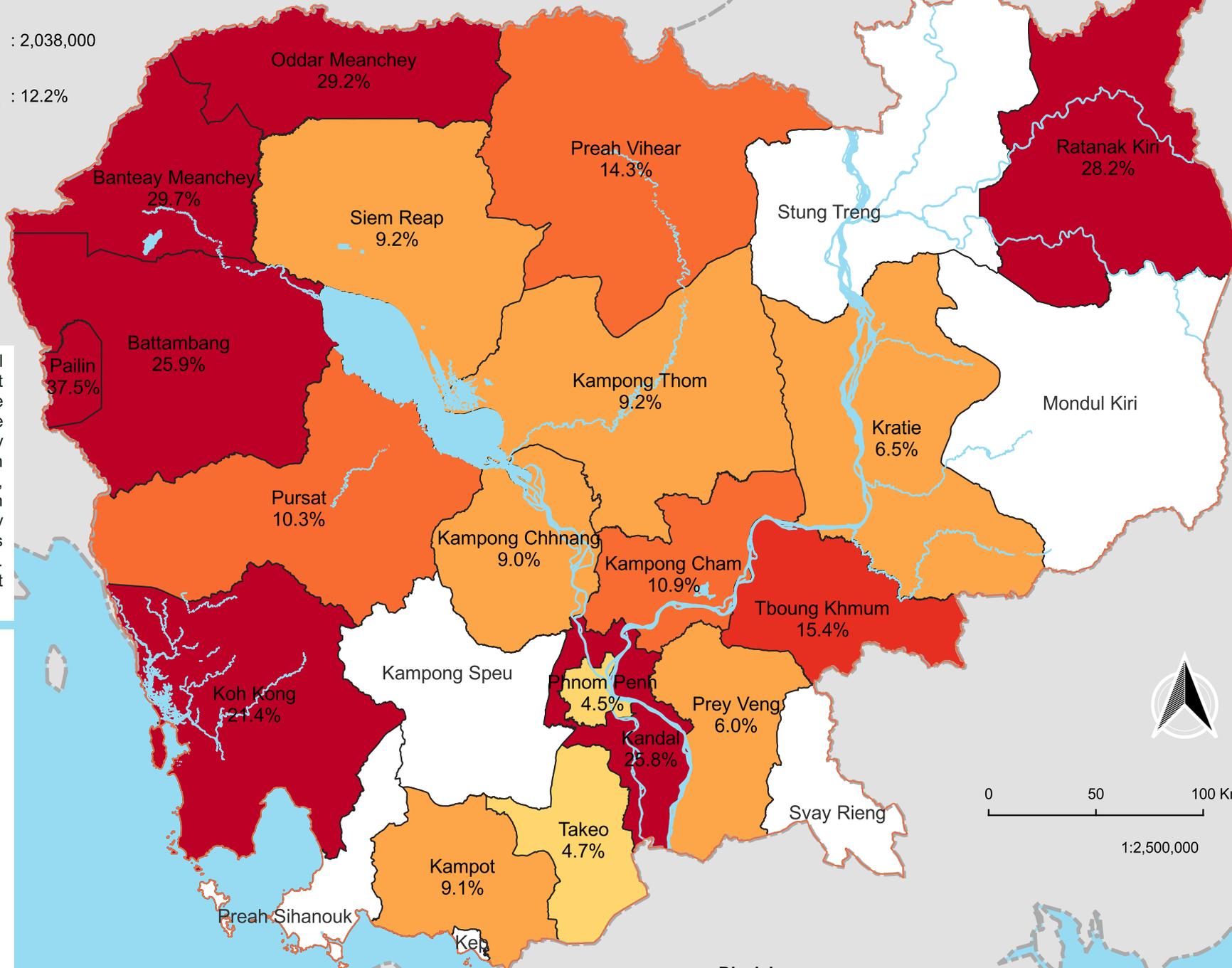
Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of holdings with agricultural activities impacted by the COVID-19/corona crisis since March 2020 : 12.2%

12.2% of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reported that their agricultural activities were impacted by COVID-19 crisis since March 2020. The most-severely impacted provinces concentrate in the northwestern part of the country, with 37.5% of the holdings in Pailin and 29.7% in Banteay Meanchey reporting their agricultural activities were impacted by COVID-19 crisis. Provinces with the least impact were Phnom Penh and Takeo.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting agricultural activities impacted by COVID-19 (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 5.0
-  5.1 - 10.0
-  10.1 - 15.0
-  15.1 - 20.0
-  > 20.0

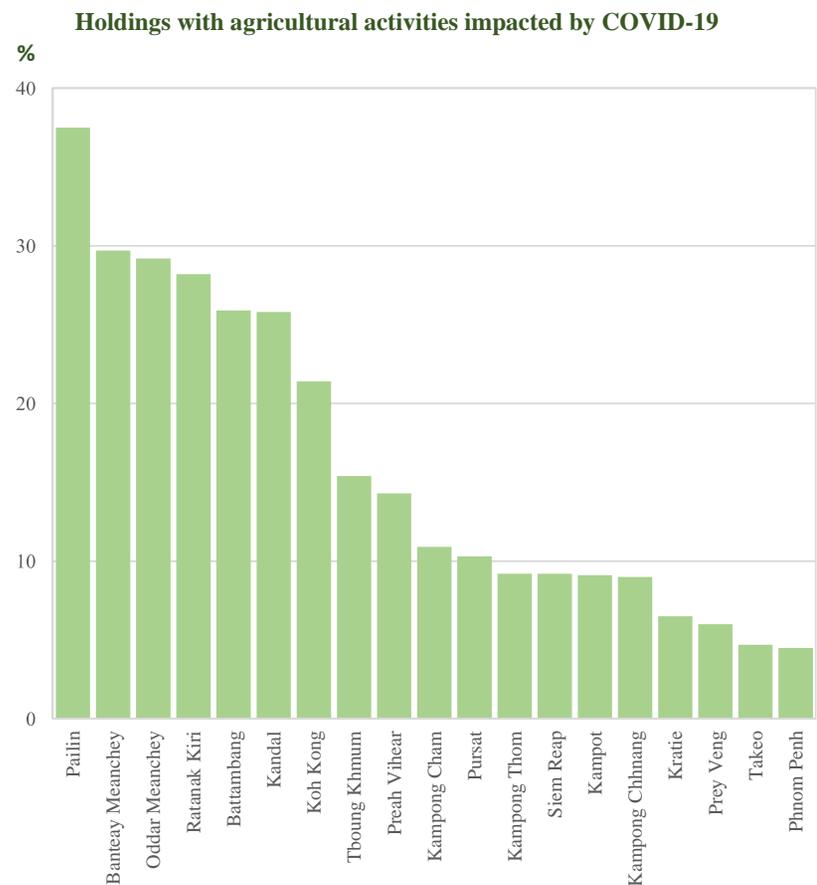


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**Table 8.8: Holdings with agricultural activities impacted by COVID-19: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings with agricultural activities impacted by COVID-19	Holdings with agricultural activities impacted by COVID-19 (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	33,000	29.7
02	Battambang	36,000	25.9
03	Kampong Cham	15,000	10.9
04	Kampong Chhnang	8,000	9.0
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	11,000	9.2
07	Kampot	10,000	9.1
08	Kandal	34,000	25.8
09	Koh Kong	3,000	21.4
10	Kratie	4,000	6.5
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	1,000	4.5
13	Preah Vihear	6,000	14.3
14	Prey Veng	13,000	6.0
15	Pursat	8,000	10.3
16	Ratanak Kiri	11,000	28.2
17	Siem Reap	12,000	9.2
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	7,000	4.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	14,000	29.2
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	3,000	37.5
25	Tboung Khmum	19,000	15.4

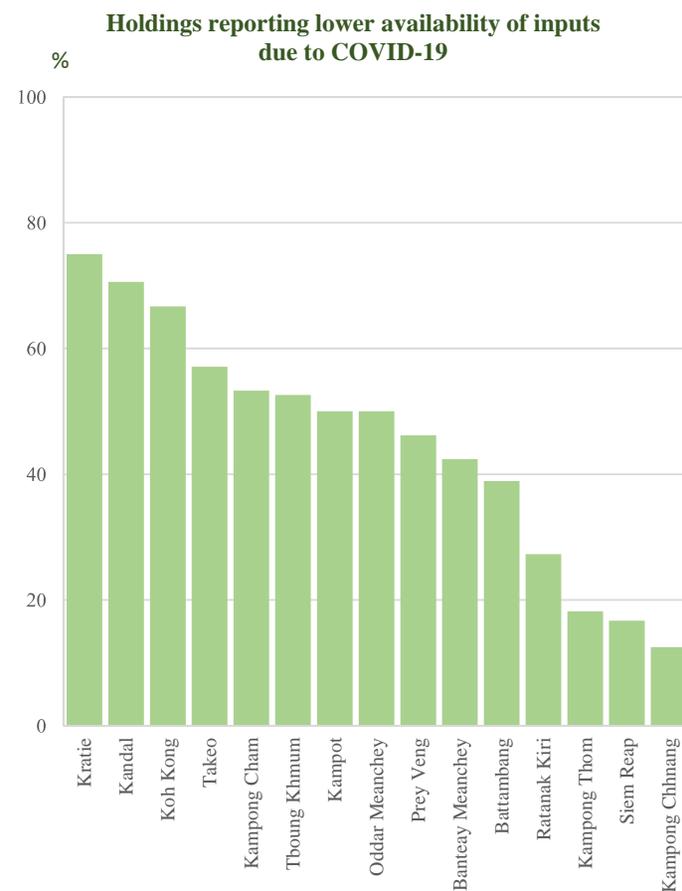


**Source:** Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



**Table 8.9: Holdings reporting lower availability of inputs due to COVID-19 impact: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting lower availability of inputs due to COVID-19	Holdings reporting lower availability of inputs due to COVID-19 (%) <sup>ii</sup>
01	Banteay Meanchey	14,000	42.4
02	Battambang	14,000	38.9
03	Kampong Cham	8,000	53.3
04	Kampong Chhnang	1,000	12.5
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	2,000	18.2
07	Kampot	5,000	50.0
08	Kandal	24,000	70.6
09	Koh Kong	2,000	66.7
10	Kratie	3,000	75.0
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	-	-
14	Prey Veng	6,000	46.2
15	Pursat	-	-
16	Ratanak Kiri	3,000	27.3
17	Siem Reap	2,000	16.7
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	4,000	57.1
22	Oddar Meanchey	7,000	50.0
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	10,000	52.6



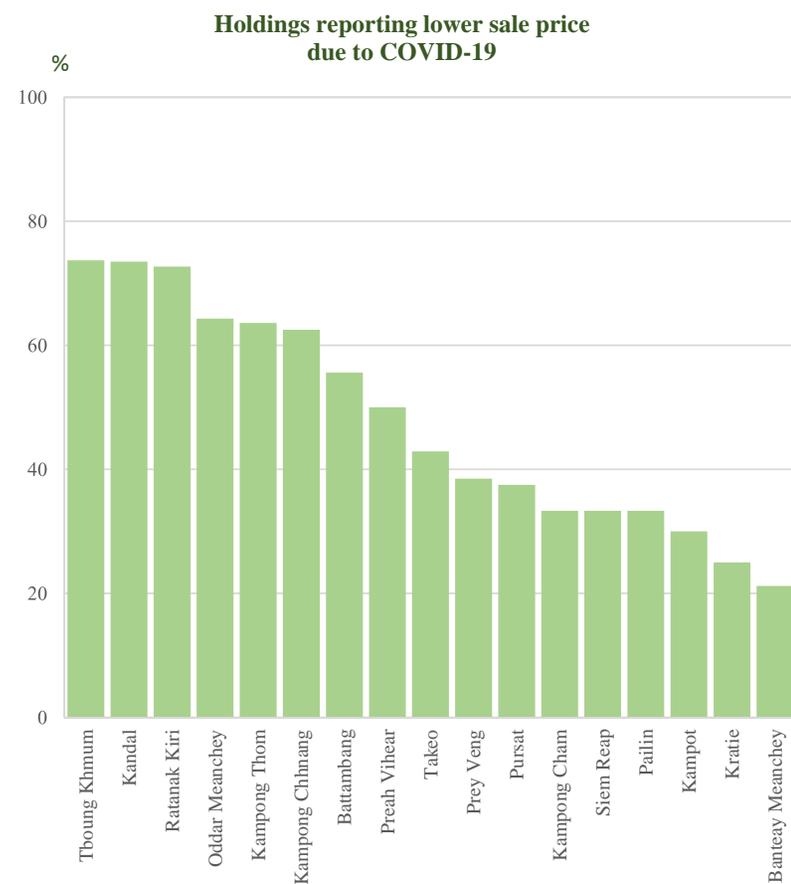
**Source:** Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

<sup>ii</sup> Percentages are calculated from the total number of agricultural holdings that reported being impacted by COVID-19/coronavirus since March 2020. The percentages do not include holdings which did not report impacts from COVID-19/coronavirus.



**Table 8.10: Holdings reporting lower sale price due to COVID-19 impact: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting lower sale price due to COVID-19	Holdings reporting lower sale price due to COVID-19 (%) <sup>iii</sup>
01	Banteay Meanchey	7,000	21.2
02	Battambang	20,000	55.6
03	Kampong Cham	5,000	33.3
04	Kampong Chhnang	5,000	62.5
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	7,000	63.6
07	Kampot	3,000	30.0
08	Kandal	25,000	73.5
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	1,000	25.0
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	3,000	50.0
14	Prey Veng	5,000	38.5
15	Pursat	3,000	37.5
16	Ratanak Kiri	8,000	72.7
17	Siem Reap	4,000	33.3
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	3,000	42.9
22	Oddar Meanchey	9,000	64.3
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	1,000	33.3
25	Tboung Khmum	14,000	73.7



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

<sup>iii</sup> Percentages are calculated from the total number of agricultural holdings that reported being impacted by COVID-19/coronavirus since March 2020. The percentages do not include holdings which did not report impacts from COVID-19/coronavirus.

**Map 8.11: Holdings reporting a decrease in crop production due to COVID-19 impact in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

Total number of holdings with agricultural activities impacted by the COVID-19/corona crisis since March 2020 : 249,000

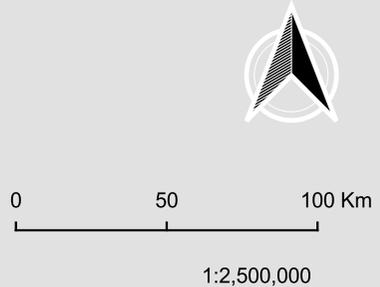
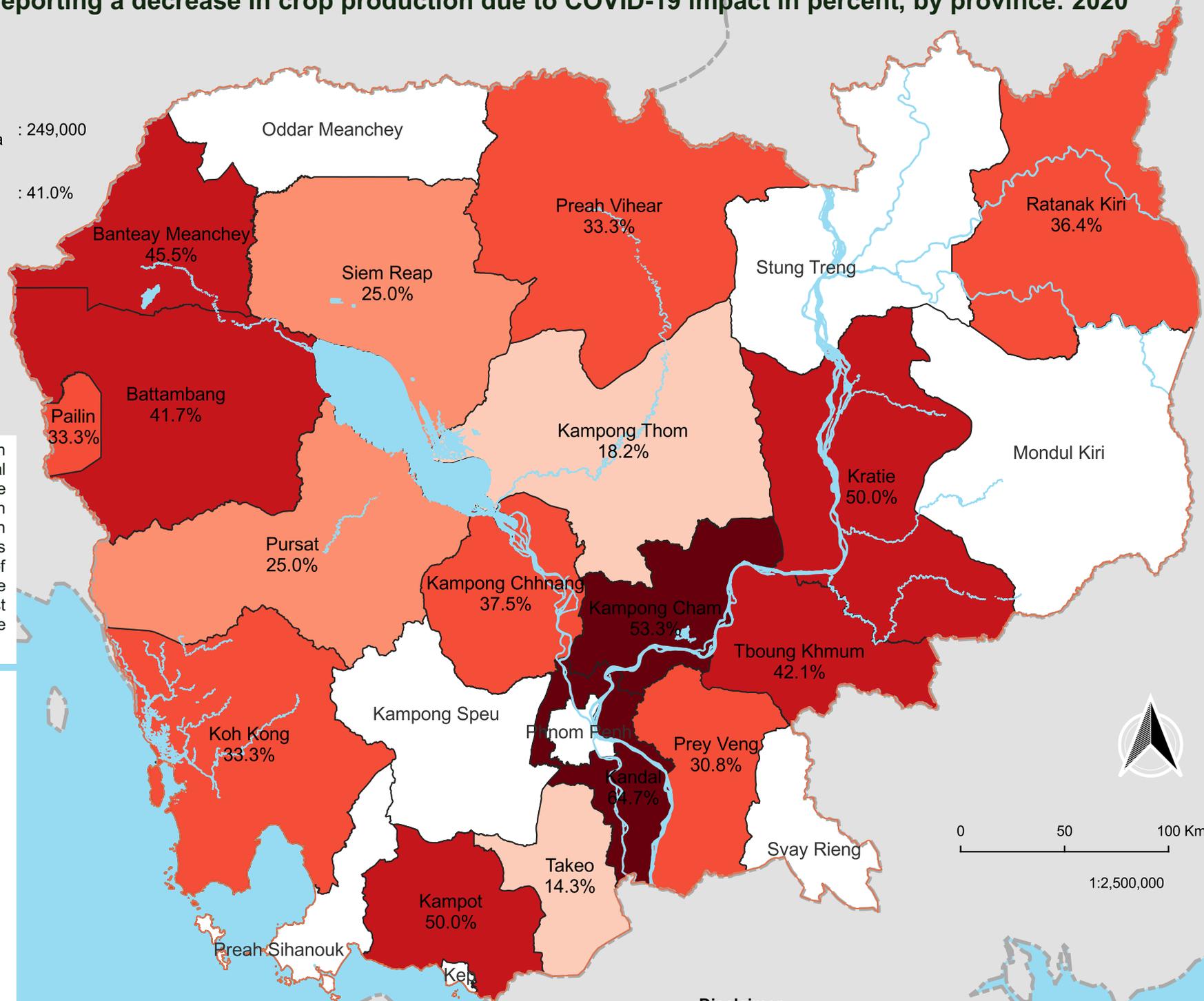
Percentage of holdings reporting a decrease in crop production : 41.0%

Of the total number of holdings in Cambodia with agricultural activities impacted by the COVID-19 crisis since March 2020, 41% reported a decrease in crop production. Seven provinces showed a high percentage of holdings reporting such decrease (> 40%). Kandal had the highest percentage, while Takeo had the lowest percentage.

**Legend**

-  Water
- Holdings reporting a decrease in crop production (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 20.0
-  20.1 - 30.0
-  30.1 - 40.0
-  40.1 - 50.0
-  > 50.0

Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

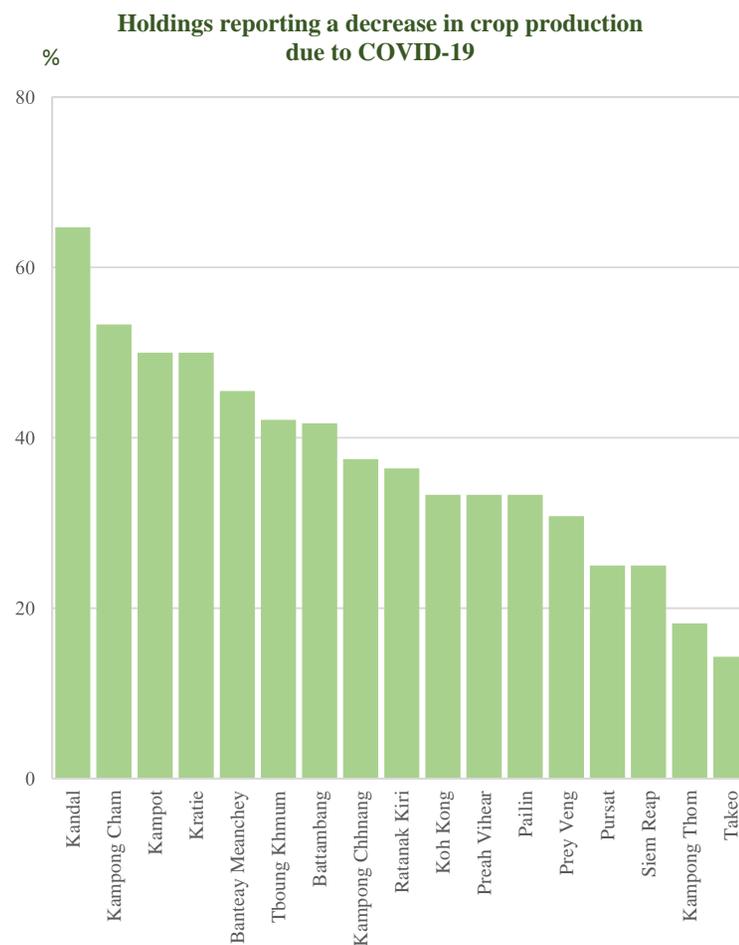


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**Table 8.11: Holdings reporting a decrease in crop production due to COVID-19 impact: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting a decrease in crop production due to COVID-19	Holdings reporting a decrease in crop production due to COVID-19 (%) <sup>iv</sup>
01	Banteay Meanchey	15,000	45.5
02	Battambang	15,000	41.7
03	Kampong Cham	8,000	53.3
04	Kampong Chhnang	3,000	37.5
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	2,000	18.2
07	Kampot	5,000	50.0
08	Kandal	22,000	64.7
09	Koh Kong	1,000	33.3
10	Kratie	2,000	50.0
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	2,000	33.3
14	Prey Veng	4,000	30.8
15	Pursat	2,000	25.0
16	Ratanak Kiri	4,000	36.4
17	Siem Reap	3,000	25.0
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	1,000	14.3
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	1,000	33.3
25	Tboung Khmum	8,000	42.1



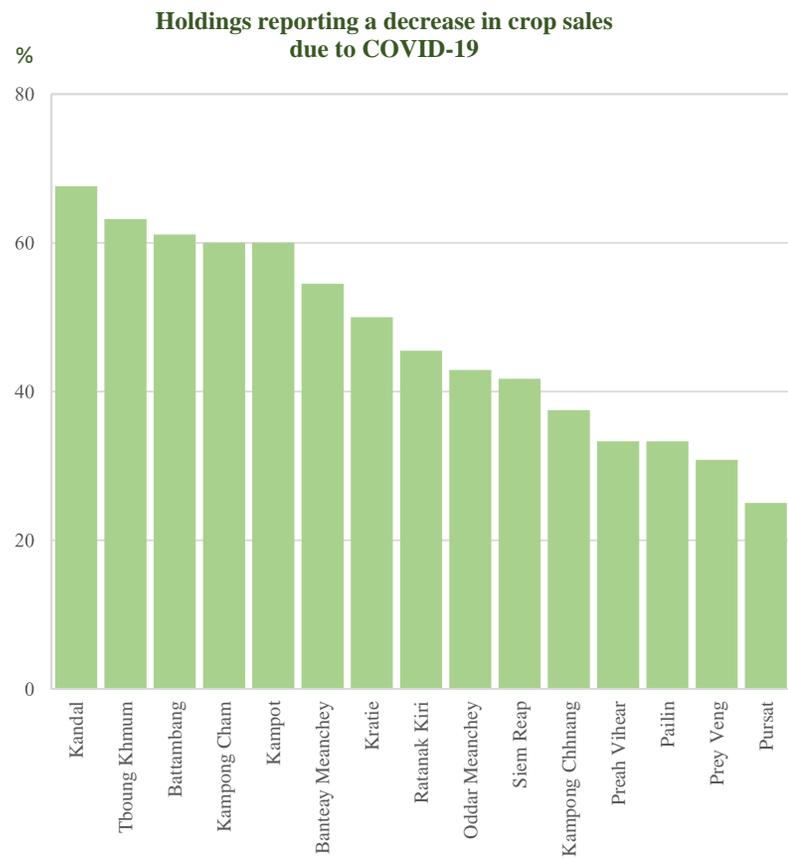
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

<sup>iv</sup> Percentages are calculated from the total number of agricultural holdings that reported being impacted by COVID-19/coronavirus since March 2020. The percentages do not include holdings which did not report impacts from COVID-19/coronavirus.



**Table 8.12: Holdings reporting a decrease in crop sales due to COVID-19 impact: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting a decrease in crop sales due to COVID-19	Holdings reporting a decrease in crop sales due to COVID-19 (%) <sup>y</sup>
01	Banteay Meanchey	18,000	54.5
02	Battambang	22,000	61.1
03	Kampong Cham	9,000	60.0
04	Kampong Chhnang	3,000	37.5
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	-	-
07	Kampot	6,000	60.0
08	Kandal	23,000	67.6
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	2,000	50.0
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	2,000	33.3
14	Prey Veng	4,000	30.8
15	Pursat	2,000	25.0
16	Ratanak Kiri	5,000	45.5
17	Siem Reap	5,000	41.7
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	-	-
22	Oddar Meanchey	6,000	42.9
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	1,000	33.3
25	Tboung Khmum	12,000	63.2



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

<sup>y</sup> Percentages are calculated from the total number of agricultural holdings that reported being impacted by COVID-19/coronavirus since March 2020. The percentages do not include holdings which did not report impacts from COVID-19/coronavirus.

**Map 8.13: Households with a loan used for agricultural purpose in percent, by province: 2020**

**CAMBODIA:**

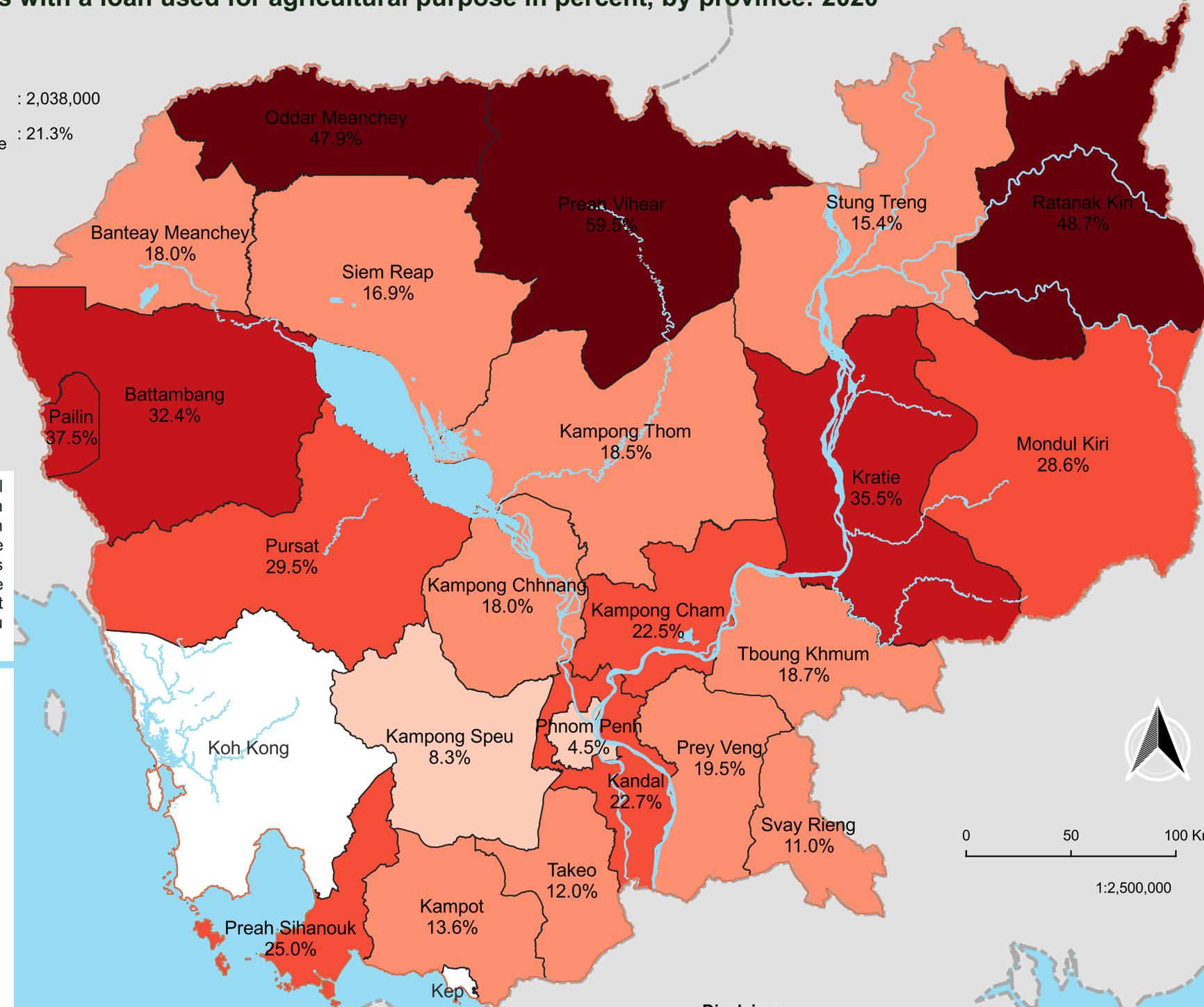
Total number of holdings : 2,038,000

Percentage of households with a loan used for agricultural purpose : 21.3%

21.3% of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia have a loan used for agricultural purpose. In Preah Vihear province, the holdings with such loan accounts for almost 60%, which is the highest percentage. The lowest percentages were Kampong Speu and Phnom Penh (less than 10%).

**Legend**

-  Water
- Households with a loan used for agricultural purpose (%)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 10.0
-  10.1 - 20.0
-  20.1 - 30.0
-  30.1 - 40.0
-  > 40.0



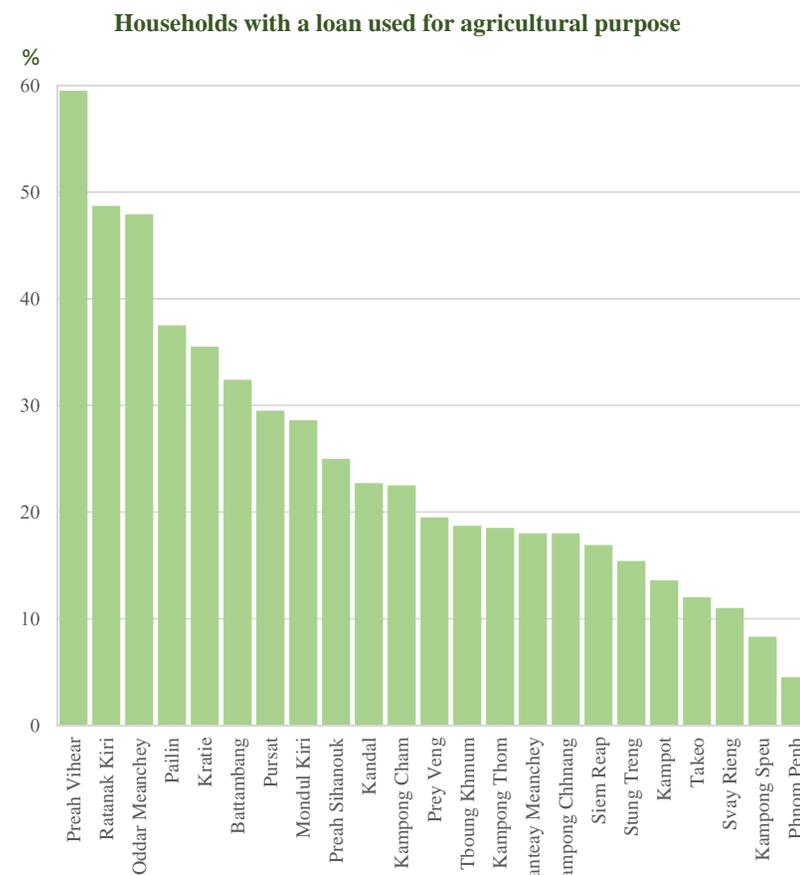
0 50 100 Km

1:2,500,000

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**Table 8.13: Households with a loan used for agricultural purpose: 2020**

Province code	Province name	Households with a loan used for agricultural purpose	Households with a loan used for agricultural purpose (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	20,000	18.0
02	Battambang	45,000	32.4
03	Kampong Cham	31,000	22.5
04	Kampong Chhnang	16,000	18.0
05	Kampong Speu	10,000	8.3
06	Kampong Thom	22,000	18.5
07	Kampot	15,000	13.6
08	Kandal	30,000	22.7
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	22,000	35.5
11	Mondul Kiri	4,000	28.6
12	Phnom Penh	1,000	4.5
13	Preah Vihear	25,000	59.5
14	Prey Veng	42,000	19.5
15	Pursat	23,000	29.5
16	Ratanak Kiri	19,000	48.7
17	Siem Reap	22,000	16.9
18	Preah Sihanouk	3,000	25.0
19	Stung Treng	4,000	15.4
20	Svay Rieng	10,000	11.0
21	Takeo	18,000	12.0
22	Oddar Meanchey	23,000	47.9
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	3,000	37.5
25	Tboung Khmum	23,000	18.7



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2020  
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

