



**Nation Religion King
Kingdom of Cambodia**



Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2021 (CAS 2021)

Selection of Thematic Maps

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

October 2023

with technical support from



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Foreword

The National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning has released a series of maps of agricultural statistics obtained from the analysis of the Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2021 (CAS2021) data. The CAS2021 was conducted with the active participation of Statistical and Cooperation Officers between relevant Ministries, relevant institutions, local administration authorities at all levels, development partners and the Cambodian people in the 25 capitals and provinces.

The results of the analysis of the Agricultural Statistics Map from the CAS 2021 is an important achievement that helps the Royal Government of Cambodia to better understand the agricultural situation in Cambodia, helps to make decisions based on information and is a strong input for developing policies for agricultural economic development to be higher quality and more effective. In this report, the agricultural statistics map shows the livelihood activities of Cambodian agricultural families. The agricultural statistics maps can also reveal more about the legal status of households occupying agricultural land, land tenure, livestock, poultry and aquaculture in all provincial capitals, disasters such as floods, droughts, and crisis effects, COVID-19 disease in farming families, economic aspects and some economic characteristics of farming families in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Statistical Maps of the CAS2021 will be useful to all ministries, national institutions, development partners, national organizations, international organizations, research institutions, and the private sector and the general public can use this finding to their own needs.

Further details can be found in the statistical data sheets and tables that accompany each map in the Agricultural Statistics Map and Cambodia Agricultural Survey Report 2021. The National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning provides this agricultural statistics information free of charge, hoping that the investment in interviewing and extracting survey data and producing agricultural statistics maps of Cambodia will provide many benefits and the highest value related to land management, sustainable use of resources, food security, profitability and agricultural productivity, as well as the livelihoods of the rural population. Agricultural data maps are an accurate basis for measuring changes in the agricultural sector and the livelihoods of rural farming households. The report analyzes the results of agricultural data on the Agricultural Statistics Map, which is possible due to the cooperation of all stakeholders and families occupying all agricultural land, who have spent valuable time providing complete information on the Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2021.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Royal Government of Cambodia for its continued support for statistical activities, such as the Cambodian Agricultural Survey 2021, which has been successfully completed. I would like to thank the leadership of the Ministry of Planning and the leadership of the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, with the Department of Planning and Statistics as the Technical Coordinator and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Cambodia for facilitating the implementation of the Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2021 until complete success. I would also like to thank the development partners of the 50x2030 Initiative to Close the Agricultural Data Gap, who have provided funding and technical assistance for the implementation of agricultural surveys to address data shortages in the agricultural sector in

the Kingdom of Cambodia. In addition, the provision of technical assistance for agricultural surveys is critical to the success of the production and compilation of agricultural statistics maps, which can enhance the capacity of Cambodian government officials to implement agricultural surveys or other similar surveys in the future.

Finally, on behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I am very pleased to thank the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the 50x2030 Initiative, Development Partners and Excellencies, Lok Chumteavs, Ladies and Gentlemen, Representatives of Ministries, Institutions, Technical Working Group of Cambodia Agricultural Survey 2021, and all who participated in the implementation and functioning of Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2021 until achieved with success.



Bin Troachhey
Minister,
Minister of Planning

Preface

On behalf of the National Institute of Statistics, I am pleased to present the Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2021 Agricultural Statistics Maps, in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, with technical and financial support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to compile maps for the benefit of policymakers, economic, social, environmental development and researchers, both domestic and foreign, the Royal Government, national and international organizations.

The National Institute of Statistics conducted the first national agricultural survey in 2019 after conducting the agricultural census in the Kingdom of Cambodia in 2013 to collect data on the general state of the agricultural sector, family structure, agricultural tenure, production models and production systems throughout Cambodia. Following the first survey after the Cambodian Agricultural Census, the National Institute of Statistics conducted the Cambodia Agriculture Survey in 2020 and 2021, which provided valuable information for policy formulation and for monitoring development in the agricultural sector. The Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2021 will be the basis for a study on the resource base of agricultural production systems and the socio-economic status of rural households. The Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2021 will help increase awareness of agriculture in Cambodia and help orient the national strategy to increase agricultural productivity, which will ensure sustainable rural livelihoods, security and protection of natural resources for the future.

The production of thematic maps on Cambodian agriculture in 2021 is another important achievement from 2019 and 2020. This statistical map report presents 46 maps of the Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2021 and is accompanied by images that correspond to each map to reflect the status of households occupying agriculture, agricultural land ownership, patterns of production, vulnerability to disasters, and the impact of climate change and the COVID-19 crisis on Cambodian agricultural activities.

The production of these maps is based on the opinion of the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries which wants to produce information resources that are easy to see and useful from agricultural survey data. Some of the location views are easily and clearly shown in these thematic maps, which allows for a better understanding of the resources, patterns of production, and socio-economic status of rural farming families. This information is widely included in the Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2021, and data can be found in more detail in the publications and on the website of the Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning. This Agricultural Statistics Map report is an important input in developing a more effective agricultural policy development program and is used as a basis to support basic indicators towards the Royal Government's "Pentagonal Strategy" to achieve expected goals in "Cambodia Vision 2050." The Agricultural Statistics Map Report from the Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2021 is open for discussion and to receive any comments or recommendations to improve the report or the analysis of future Cambodian agricultural survey data.

Finally, I would like to thank the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Economy and Finance for their support of the Cambodian Agricultural Survey 2021. I would like to thank Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Leaders of the Ministry of Planning, the Technical Committee of the Agricultural Survey of Cambodia, the Working Group on the Cambodian Agricultural Survey 2021, the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all relevant officials who participated in the implementation of the analysis and compilation of agricultural statistics maps to achieve high quality and efficiency, and the development partners of the 50x2030 Initiative which provided funding to support the Cambodian agricultural survey process to fill the lack of data in the agricultural sector. 3



Try Rithea
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics

Brief presentation of CAS 2021 methodology

The Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS), conducted in 2021 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).

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 2021. While NIS had the survey mandate, the MAFF will be the primary user of the data produced from the survey.

1. Objective

The main objective of the CAS 2021 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 provincial levels;
- 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 2021 utilized only one questionnaire which collected data on several aspects of the agricultural holding, including demographic information about the holders, 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 impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the holdings – and labor used by the holdings.

3. Survey timing and reference period

The household holdings survey was conducted from 13 to 26 November 2021, and the juridical holdings survey was from 13 to 23 December 2021. The 12-month period prior to 1 July 2021 (i.e., from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021) was used as the reference period for the data collection effort.

4. Sampling frame and sampling procedure

The method for the CAS 2021 involved the selection of a representative sample of Enumeration Areas (EAs) throughout Cambodia from the 2019 General Population 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.

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 CAS 2021. The total sample for the CAS 2021 consisted of the 16,572 household agricultural holdings.

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 470 juridical holdings.

5. Survey procedure and field operations

All data in the CAS 2021 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 2021 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 431 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 2021 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 35 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.

(CV) of 35 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 2021 are presented below for the country as a whole.

Summary indicators: Household agricultural holdings	
Number of household agricultural holdings	2,226,000
Percentage of household agricultural holdings producing agricultural products:	
Mainly for home consumption	57.7%
Mainly for sale	42.3%
Crop production	
Number of household holdings growing crops	2,048,540
Percentage of household holdings growing crops	92.0%
Livestock, poultry and/or insect raising	
Number of household holdings raising livestock, poultry and/or insects at any time during the reference year	1,610,000
Percentage of household holdings raising livestock, poultry and/or insects at any time during the reference year	72.3%
Aquaculture and capture fishing activity	
Number of households engaged in aquaculture and/or capture fishing	539,000
Percentage of households engaged in aquaculture and/or capture fishing	24.2%
Among those households engaged in aquaculture and/or capture fishing	
Percentage of households engaged in only aquaculture from the total number of households engaged in aquaculture and/or capture fishing	11.5%
Percentage of households engaged in only capture fishing from the total number of households engaged in aquaculture and/or capture fishing	83.5%
Percentage of households engaged in both aquaculture and capture fishing from the total number of households engaged in aquaculture and/or capture fishing	5.0%
Economy	
Number of holdings reporting 60%-100% of the households' total income accounted for by agricultural income	506,000
Percentage of holdings reporting 60%-100% of the households' total income accounted for by agricultural income	22.7%
Number of households reporting any severe shock hitting the holdings or households	786,000
Percentage of households reporting any severe shock hitting the holdings or households	35.3%

Mapping methodology

1. Objective of the mapping activity

The mapping activity was conducted from June to August 2023, following the completion of the CAS 2021 data analysis. Its main objective was to produce a set of thematic maps using the CAS 2021 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 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 3.22. An automated map production system was developed to generate digital map files based on statistical data from the Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2021. 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, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, the 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 2021 data analysis without any modifications. When needed, further calculations from the original data were made.

MAP OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA:

Number of province : 25

Capital : Phnom Penh



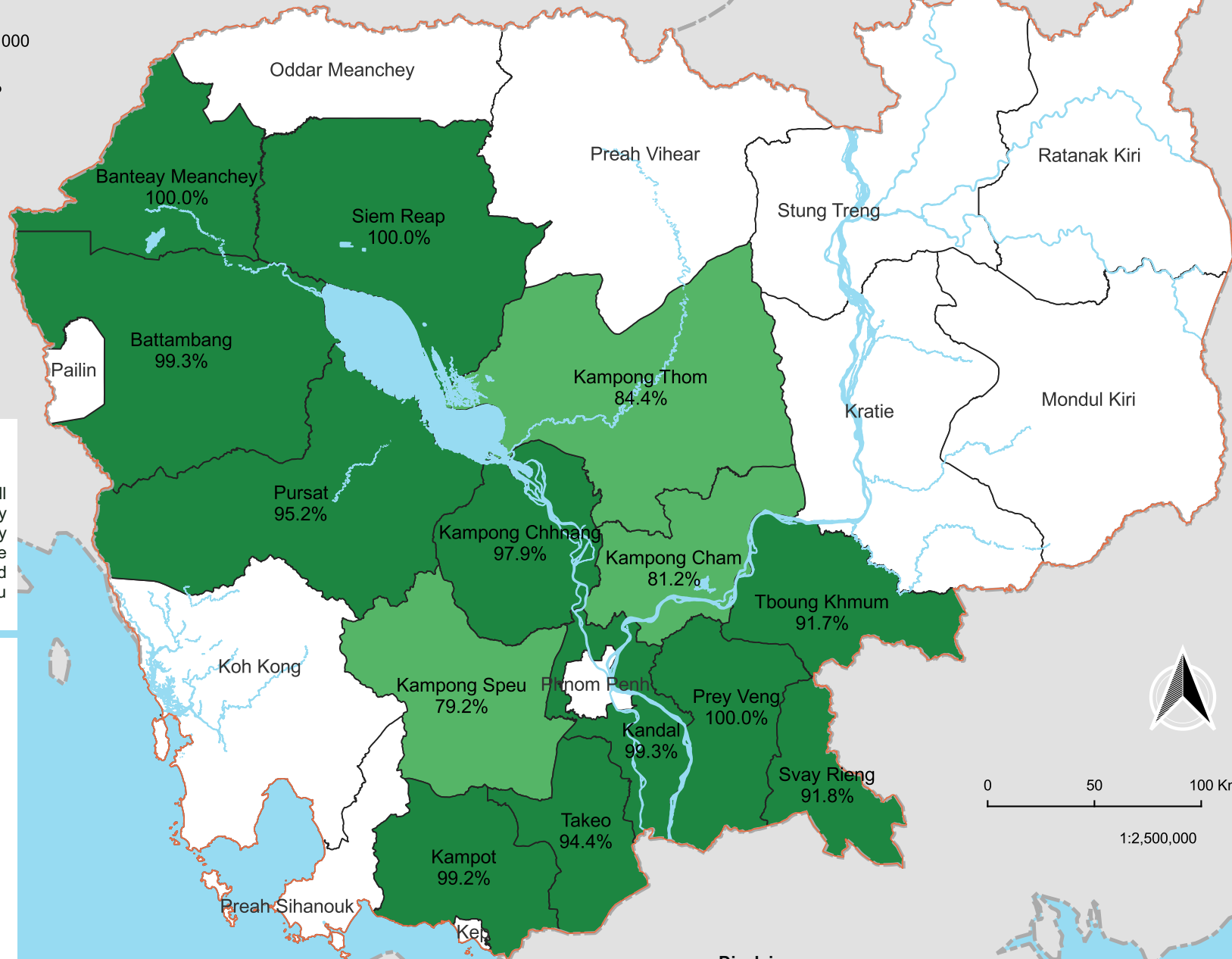
1. Legal Status

Map 1.1: Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (without registration) in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000

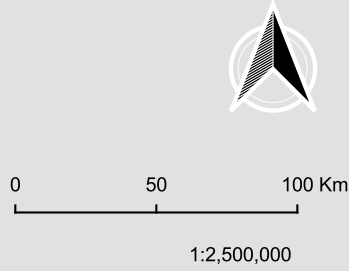
Percentage of holdings
"Sole proprietor (without registration)" : 91.4%



The majority of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reported their legal status as sole proprietor without registration. All the sampled holdings in Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap and Prey Veng reported this status, while only 79.2% of the sampled holdings in Kampong Speu reported such legal status.

Legend

- Water
- Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (without registration) (%)
- Not Available
- 40.0 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 70.0
- 70.1 - 90.0
- > 90.0

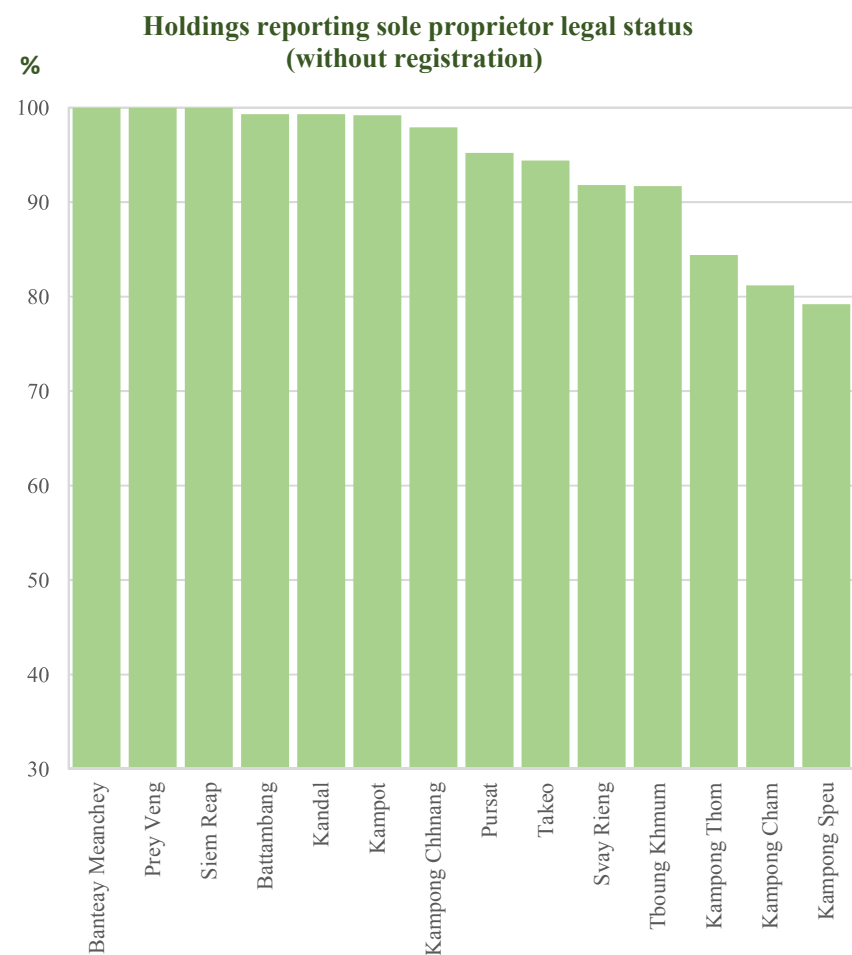


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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 1.1: Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (without registration): 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (without registration)	Holdings reporting sole proprietor legal status (without registration) (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	119,000	100.0
02	Battambang	149,000	99.3
03	Kampong Cham	121,000	81.2
04	Kampong Chhnang	95,000	97.9
05	Kampong Speu	103,000	79.2
06	Kampong Thom	108,000	84.4
07	Kampot	117,000	99.2
08	Kandal	143,000	99.3
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	-	-
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	-	-
14	Prey Veng	232,000	100.0
15	Pursat	80,000	95.2
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	151,000	100.0
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	89,000	91.8
21	Takeo	153,000	94.4
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	122,000	91.7



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

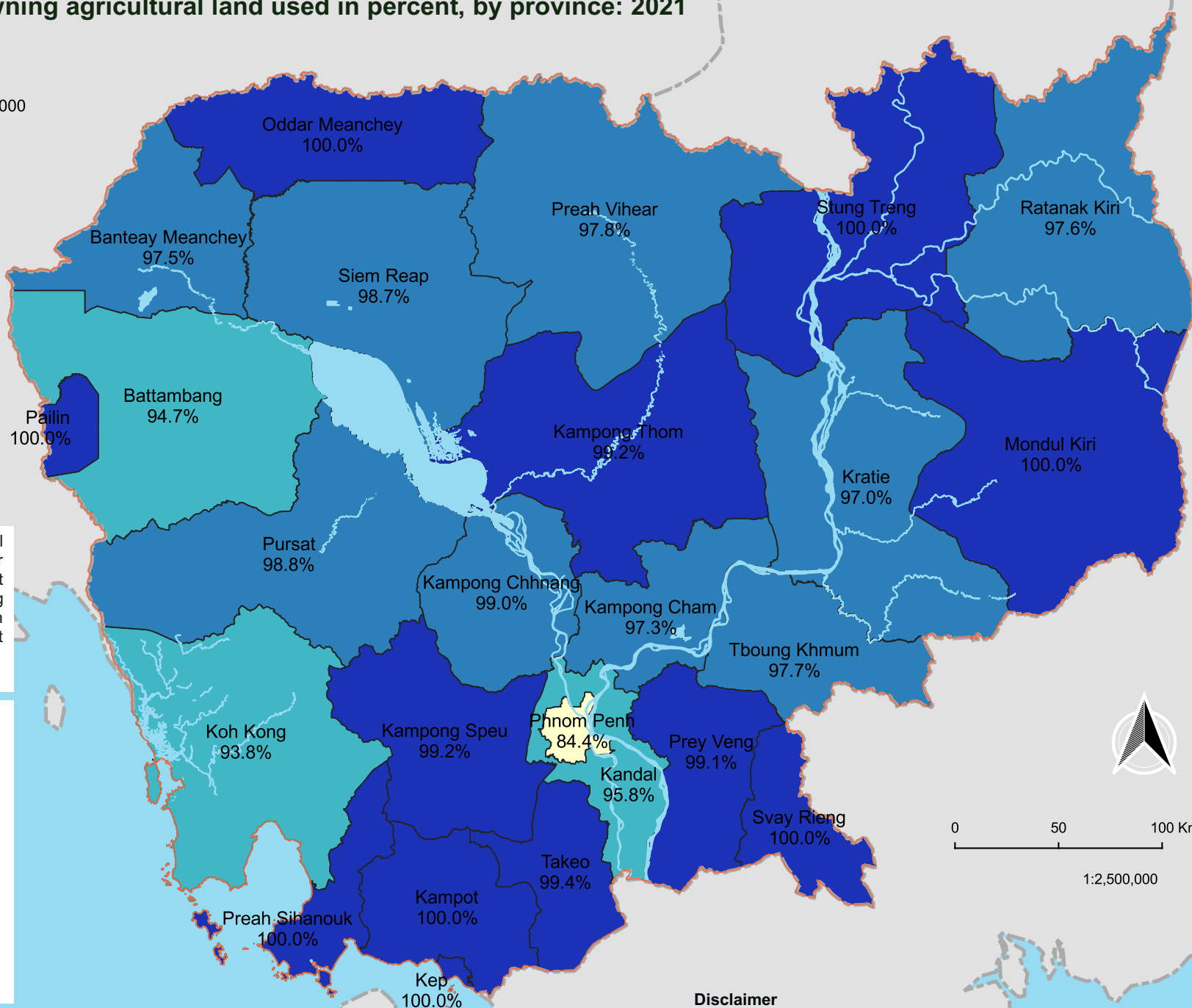
2. Ownership Status

Map 2.1: Holdings owning agricultural land used in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000

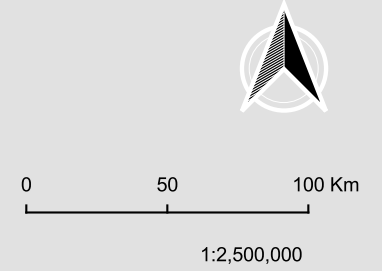
Percentage of holdings owning their agricultural land used : 98.1%



Almost all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia own their agricultural land used. The lowest percentage of holdings owning their land is found in Phnom Penh province (84.4%), while the highest percentages (>99%) are found in half 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

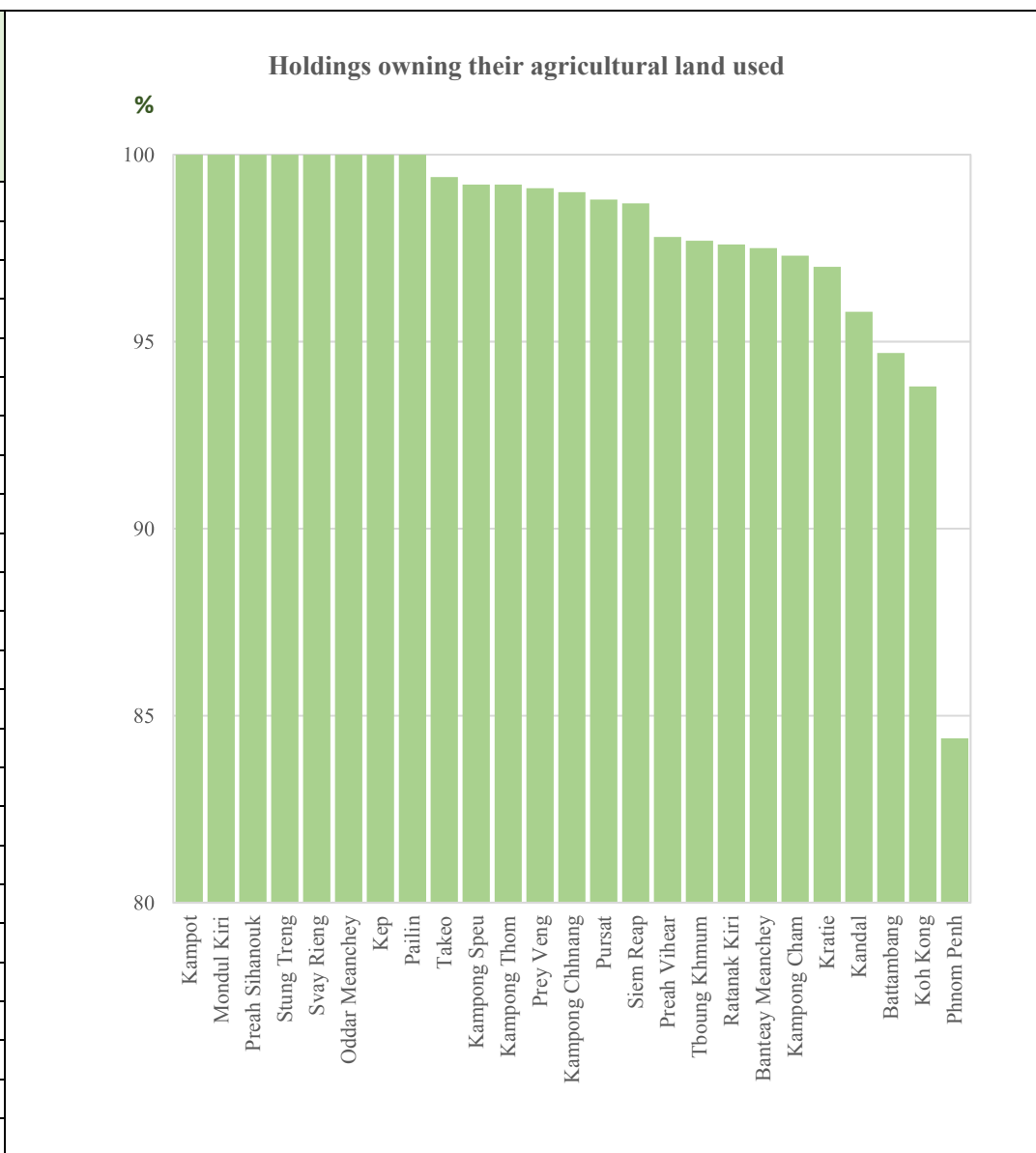


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer
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Table 2.1: Holdings owning their agricultural land used: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting owning their agricultural land used	Holdings reporting owning their agricultural land used (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	116,000	97.5
02	Battambang	142,000	94.7
03	Kampong Cham	145,000	97.3
04	Kampong Chhnang	96,000	99.0
05	Kampong Speu	129,000	99.2
06	Kampong Thom	127,000	99.2
07	Kampot	118,000	100.0
08	Kandal	138,000	95.8
09	Koh Kong	15,000	93.8
10	Kratie	65,000	97.0
11	Mondul Kiri	15,000	100.0
12	Phnom Penh	27,000	84.4
13	Preah Vihear	45,000	97.8
14	Prey Veng	230,000	99.1
15	Pursat	83,000	98.8
16	Ratanak Kiri	41,000	97.6
17	Siem Reap	149,000	98.7
18	Preah Sihanouk	17,000	100.0
19	Stung Treng	29,000	100.0
20	Svay Rieng	97,000	100.0
21	Takeo	161,000	99.4
22	Oddar Meanchey	53,000	100.0
23	Kep	5,000	100.0
24	Pailin	9,000	100.0
25	Tboung Khmum	130,000	97.7



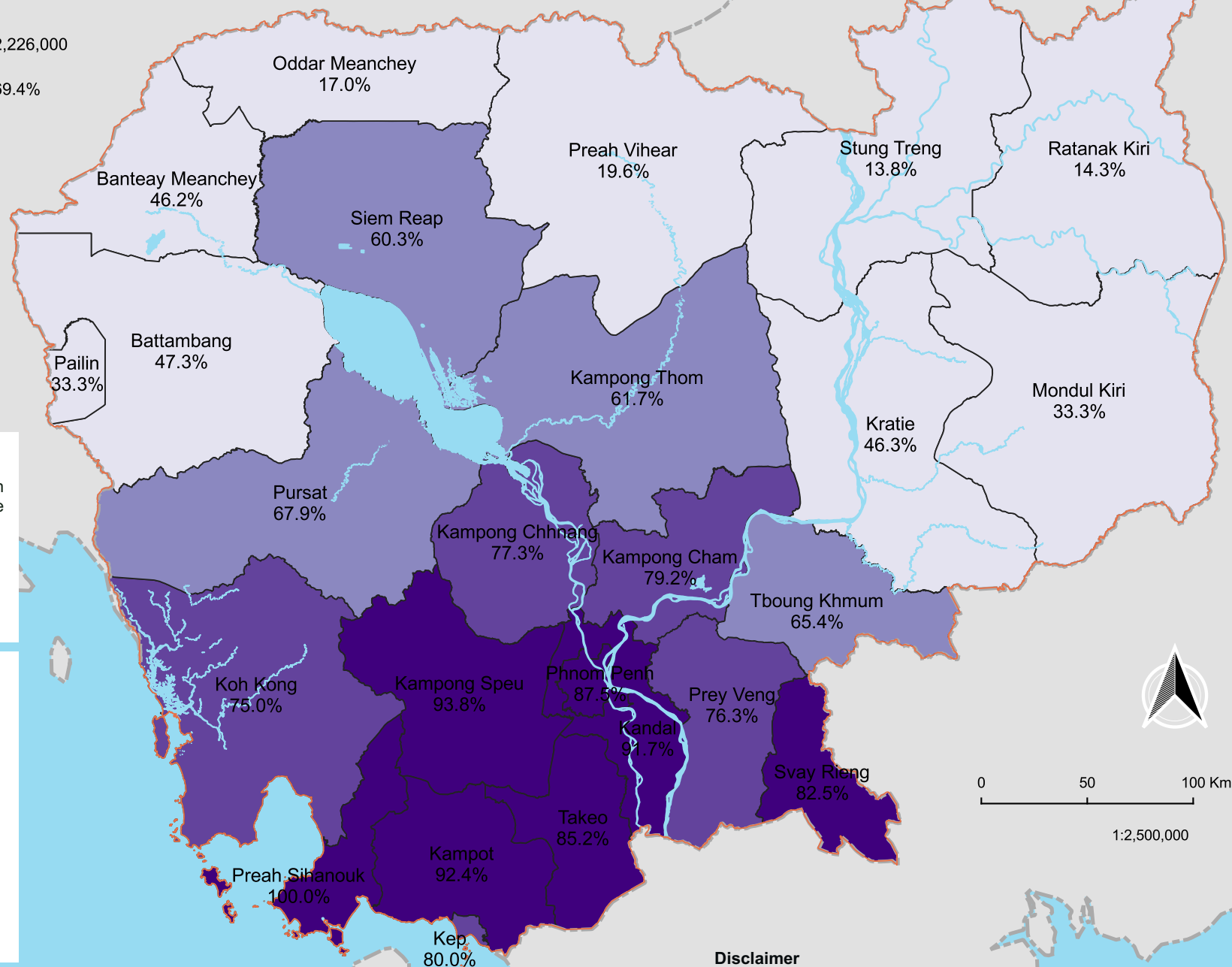
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

3. Agricultural Land Size

Map 3.1: Holdings with agricultural land size less than 2 hectares in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

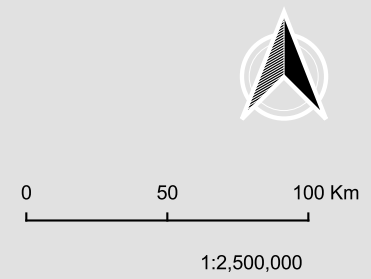
Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings with agricultural land size less than 2 hectares : 69.4%



Nearly 70% of all sampled Cambodian household agricultural holdings reported holding less than 2 hectares of agricultural land. The highest percentage was in Preah Sihanouk province, while the lowest percentage was in Stung Treng. Provinces with more than 80% are all in southern part of Cambodia.

Legend

- Water
- Holdings with agricultural land size less than 2 hectares (%)
- ≤ 50.1
- 50.1 - 60.0
- 60.1 - 70.0
- 70.1 - 80.0
- > 80.0

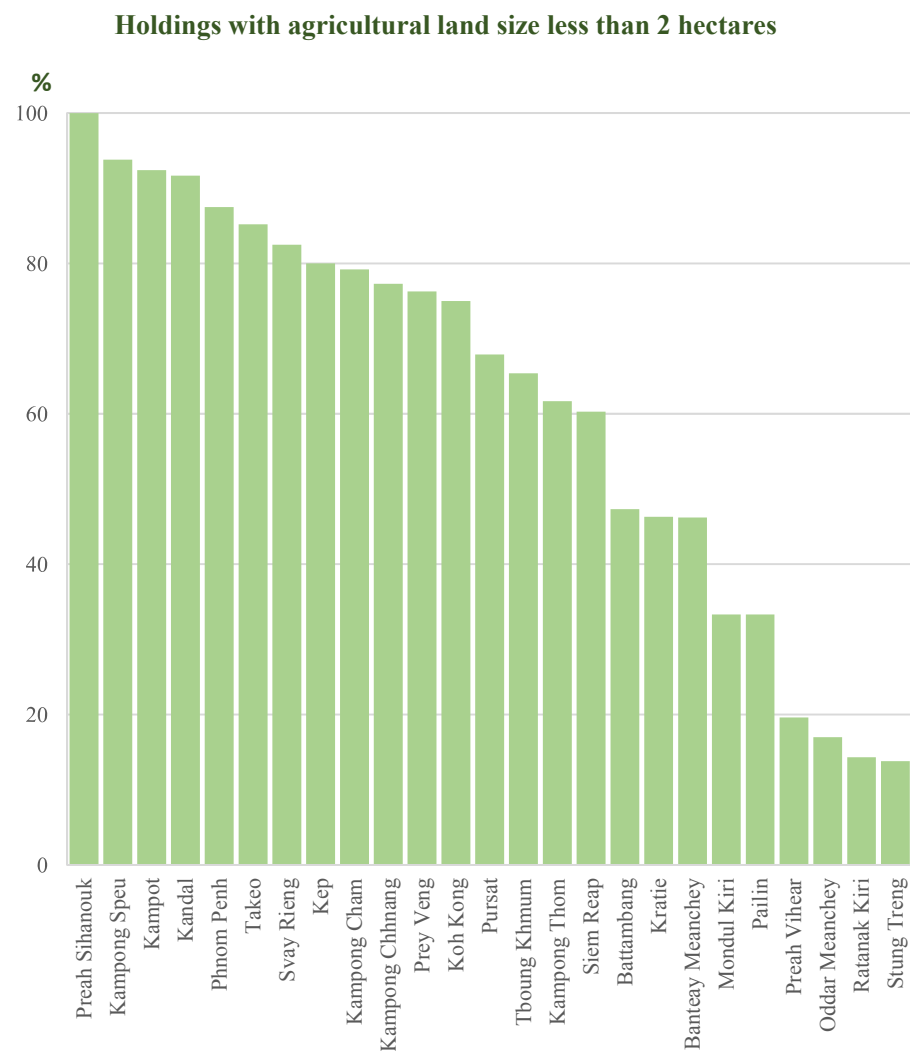


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer
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Table 3.1: Holdings with agricultural land size less than 2 hectares: 2021

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	55,000	46.2
02	Battambang	71,000	47.3
03	Kampong Cham	118,000	79.2
04	Kampong Chhnang	75,000	77.3
05	Kampong Speu	122,000	93.8
06	Kampong Thom	79,000	61.7
07	Kampot	109,000	92.4
08	Kandal	132,000	91.7
09	Koh Kong	12,000	75.0
10	Kratie	31,000	46.3
11	Mondul Kiri	5,000	33.3
12	Phnom Penh	28,000	87.5
13	Preah Vihear	9,000	19.6
14	Prey Veng	177,000	76.3
15	Pursat	57,000	67.9
16	Ratanak Kiri	6,000	14.3
17	Siem Reap	91,000	60.3
18	Preah Sihanouk	17,000	100.0
19	Stung Treng	4,000	13.8
20	Svay Rieng	80,000	82.5
21	Takeo	138,000	85.2
22	Oddar Meanchey	9,000	17.0
23	Kep	4,000	80.0
24	Pailin	3,000	33.3
25	Tboung Khmum	87,000	65.4



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 3.2: Holdings with agricultural land size of 2 to < 5 hectares in present, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings with agricultural land size 2 to < 5 hectares : 21.4%

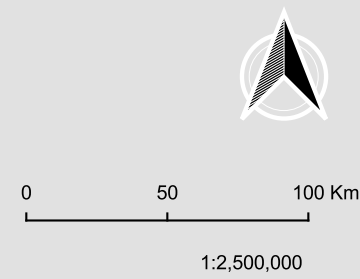
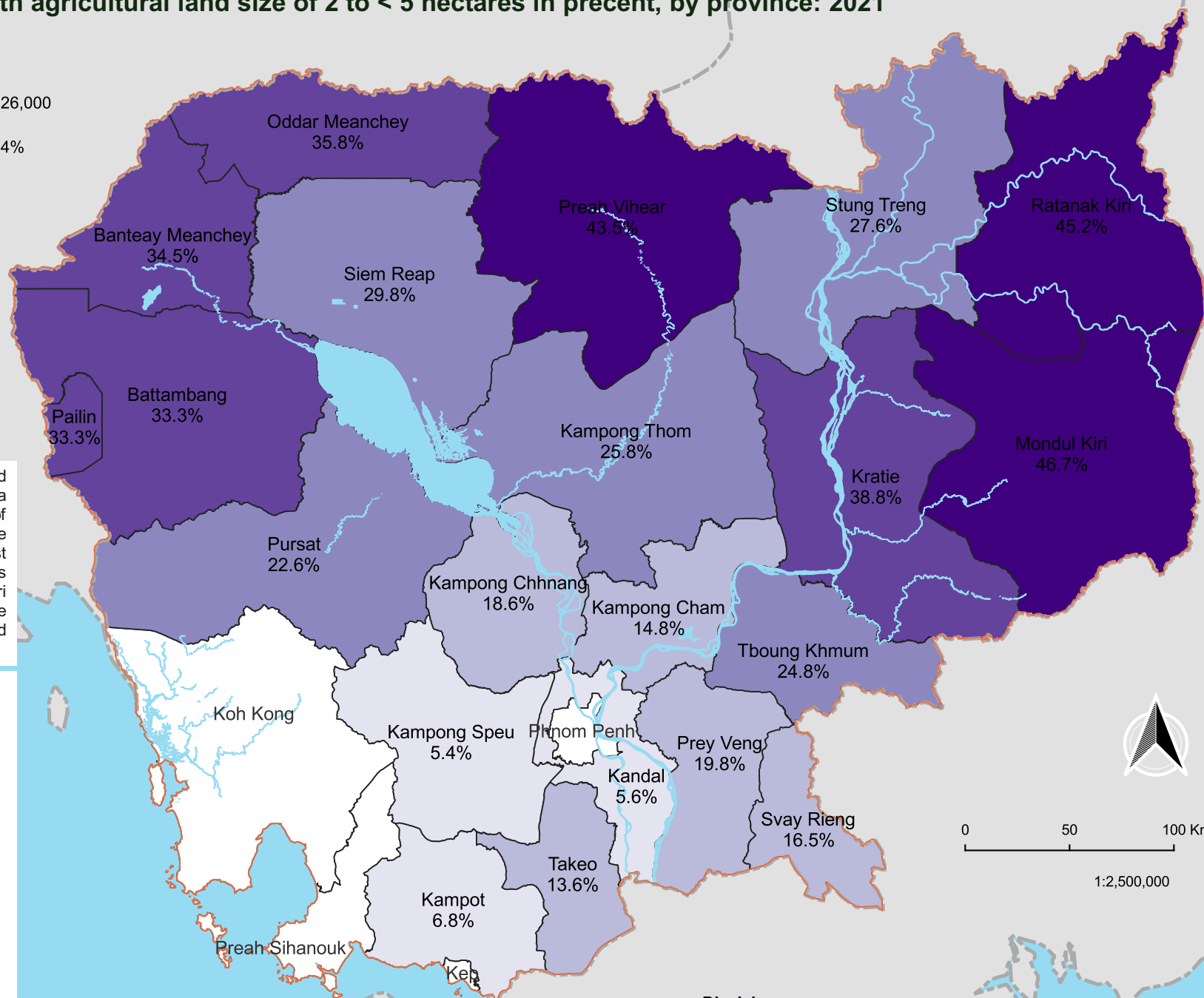
Over 20% of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia held between 2 to < 5 hectares of agricultural land. Provinces in the northeast, north and northwest parts showed high percentages with Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri reaching more than 45%, while provinces in the south part had lower percentages.

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

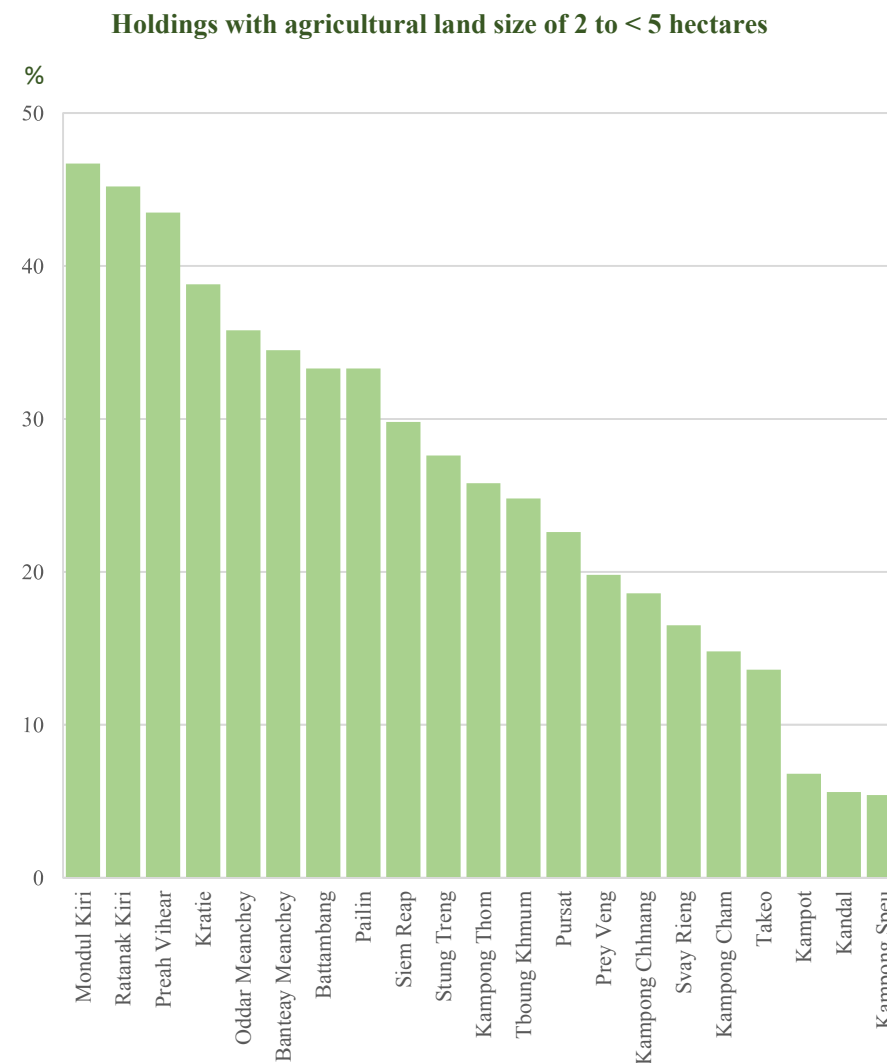


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 3.2: Holdings with agricultural land size of 2 to < 5 hectares: 2021

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	41,000	34.5
02	Battambang	50,000	33.3
03	Kampong Cham	22,000	14.8
04	Kampong Chhnang	18,000	18.6
05	Kampong Speu	7,000	5.4
06	Kampong Thom	33,000	25.8
07	Kampot	8,000	6.8
08	Kandal	8,000	5.6
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	26,000	38.8
11	Mondul Kiri	7,000	46.7
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	20,000	43.5
14	Prey Veng	46,000	19.8
15	Pursat	19,000	22.6
16	Ratanak Kiri	19,000	45.2
17	Siem Reap	45,000	29.8
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	8,000	27.6
20	Svay Rieng	16,000	16.5
21	Takeo	22,000	13.6
22	Oddar Meanchey	19,000	35.8
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	3,000	33.3
25	Tboung Khmum	33,000	24.8



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 3.3: Holdings with agricultural land size of 5 hectares and over in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings with agricultural land size of 5 hectares and over : 9.2%

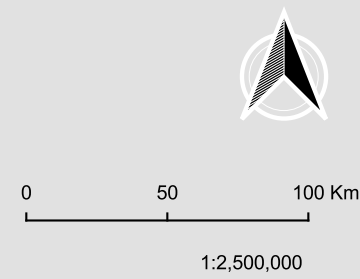
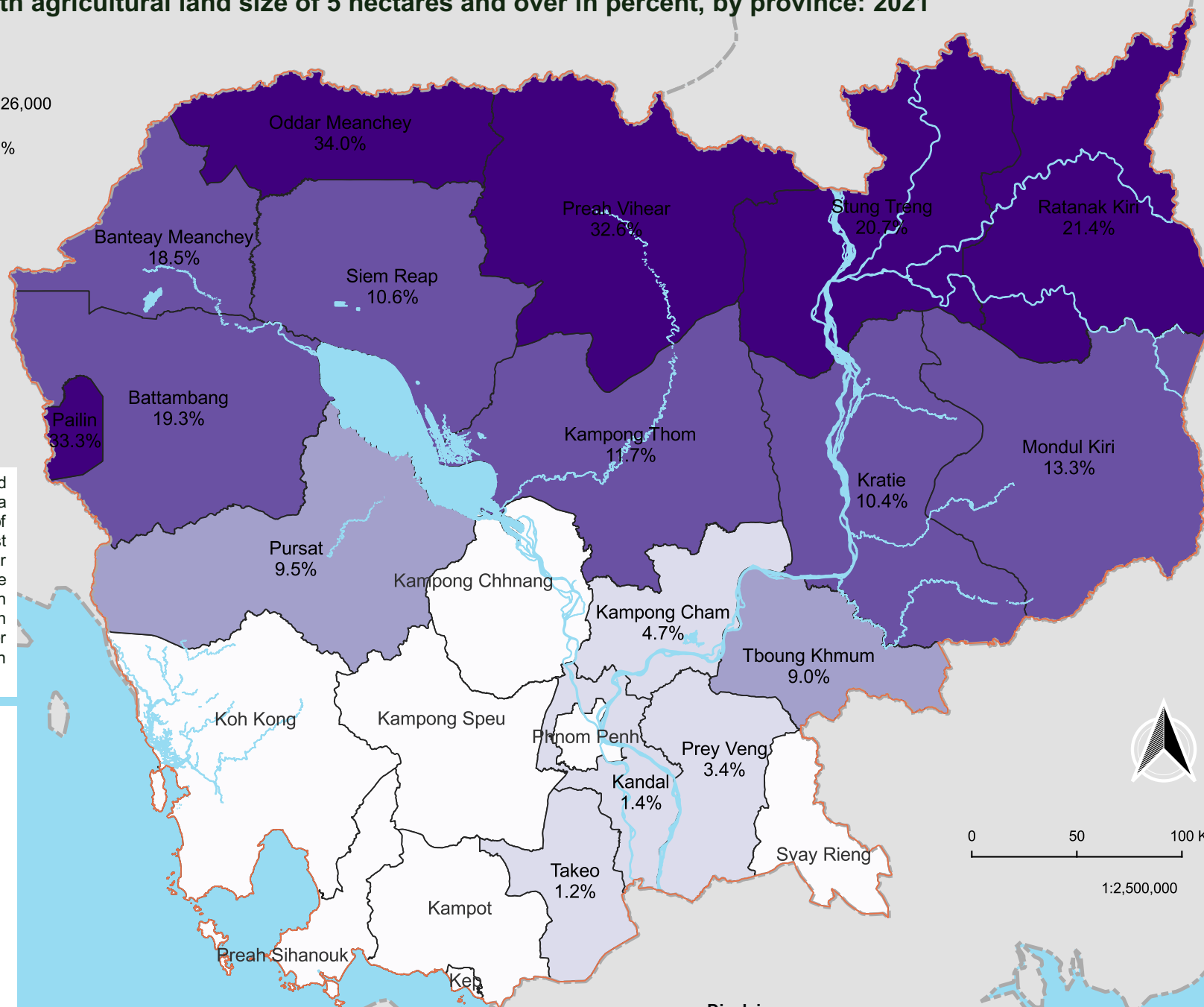
Only 9.2% of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia held 5 hectares or over of agricultural land. The highest percentage was found in Oddar Meanchey province, while the lowest percentage was found in Takeo province. The northern provinces tend to have higher percentages of large holdings than 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

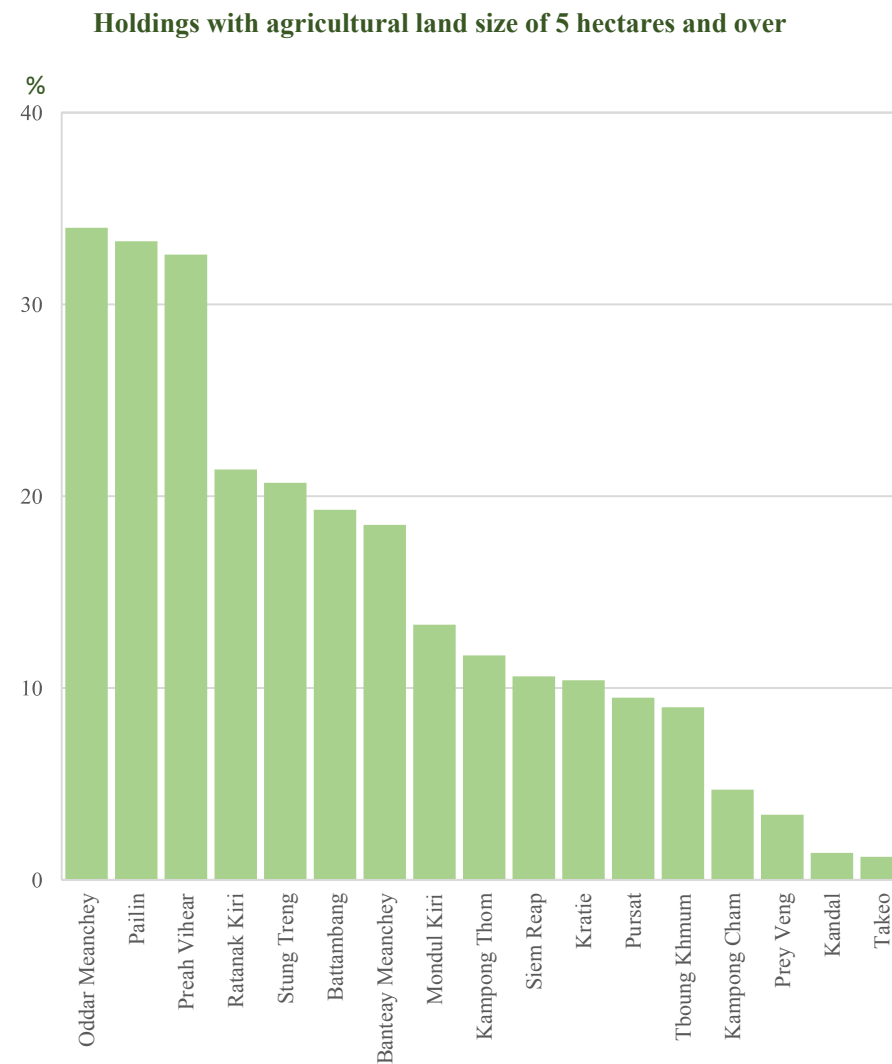


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 3.3: Holdings with agricultural land size of 5 hectares and over: 2021

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	22,000	18.5
02	Battambang	29,000	19.3
03	Kampong Cham	7,000	4.7
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	15,000	11.7
07	Kampot	-	-
08	Kandal	2,000	1.4
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	7,000	10.4
11	Mondul Kiri	2,000	13.3
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	15,000	32.6
14	Prey Veng	8,000	3.4
15	Pursat	8,000	9.5
16	Ratanak Kiri	9,000	21.4
17	Siem Reap	16,000	10.6
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	6,000	20.7
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	2,000	1.2
22	Oddar Meanchey	18,000	34.0
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	3,000	33.3
25	Tboung Khmum	12,000	9.0



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
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: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000

Percentage of holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production : 61.8%

Slightly less than two thirds of the sampled household agricultural holdings in Cambodia were engaged in non-aromatic paddy rice production. 91.1% of the holdings in Svay Rieng grew non-aromatic paddy rice, while this percentage only reached 22.6% in Koh Kong province.

Legend

Water

Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production (%)

Not Available

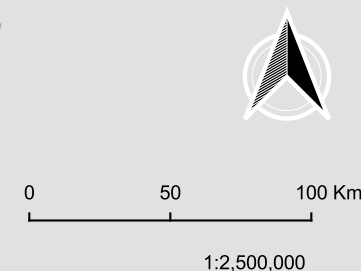
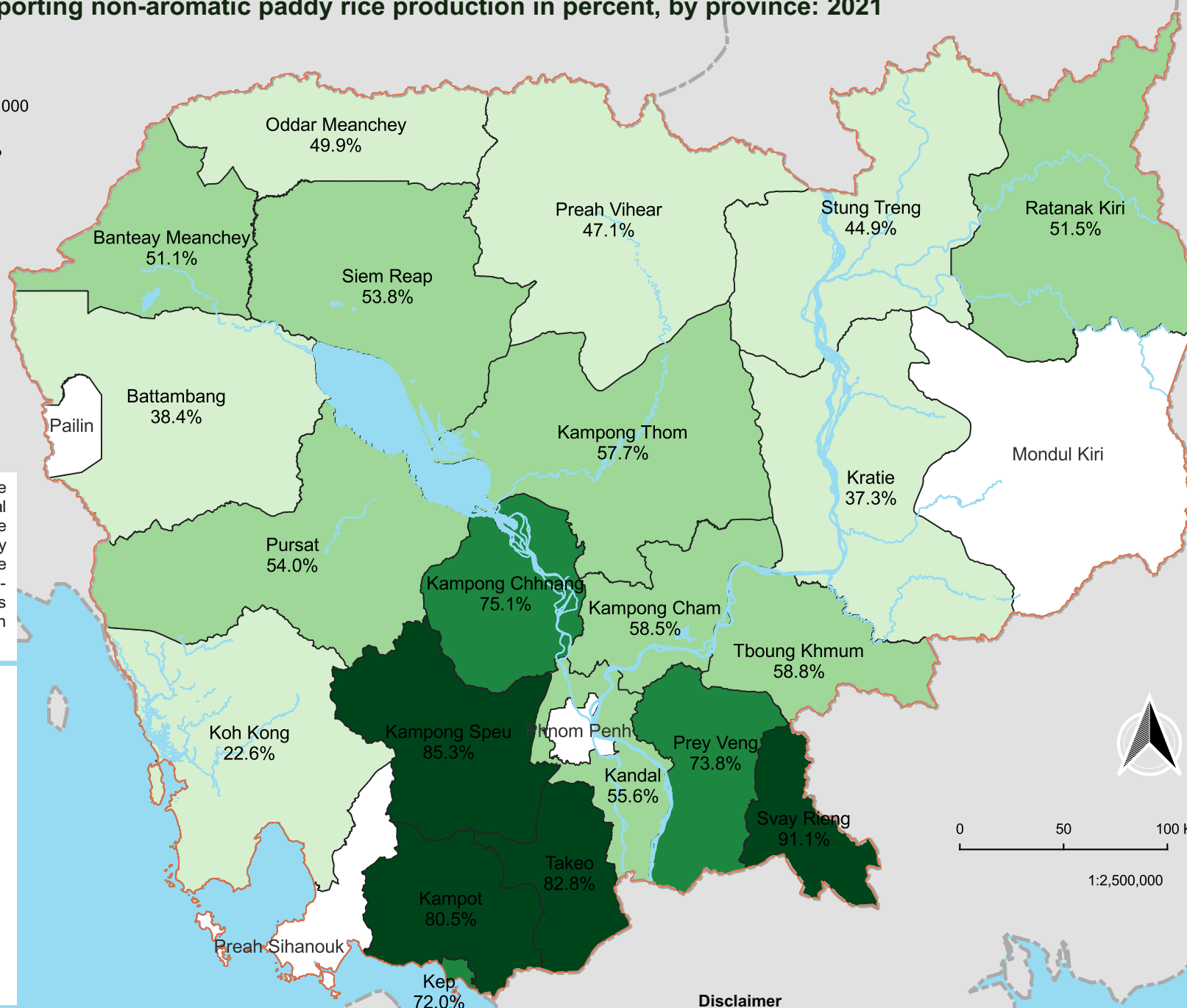
≤ 50.0

50.1 - 60.0

60.1 - 70.0

70.1 - 80.0

> 80.0



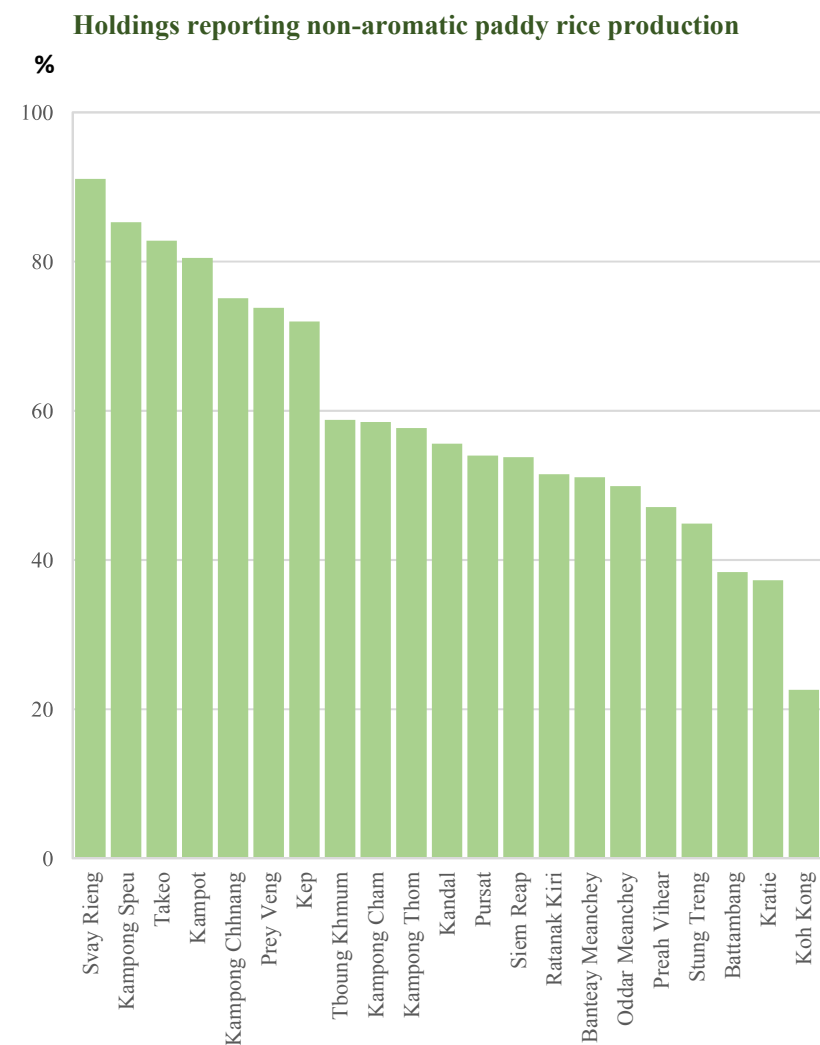
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 4.1: Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production: 2021

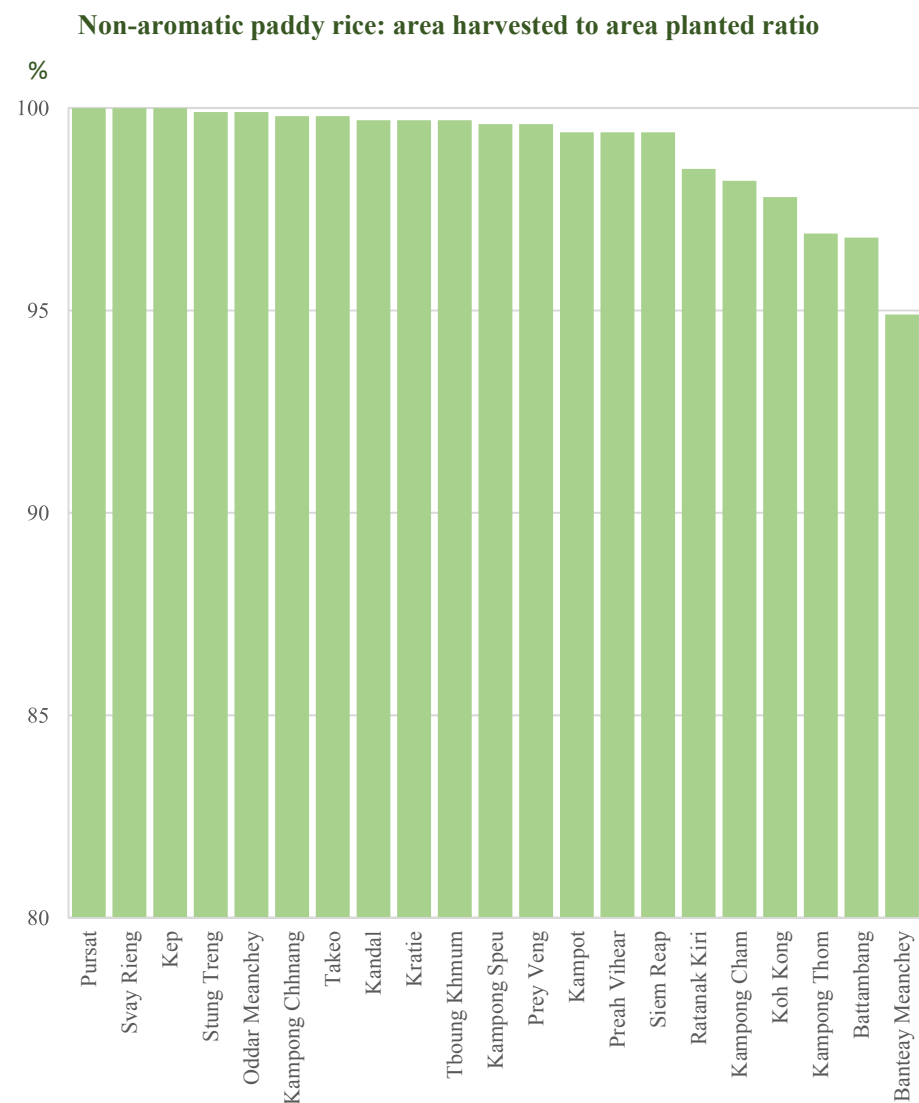
Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production	Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	60,790	51.1
02	Battambang	57,660	38.4
03	Kampong Cham	87,200	58.5
04	Kampong Chhnang	72,880	75.1
05	Kampong Speu	110,900	85.3
06	Kampong Thom	73,820	57.7
07	Kampot	94,940	80.5
08	Kandal	80,080	55.6
09	Koh Kong	3,620	22.6
10	Kratie	24,980	37.3
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	21,680	47.1
14	Prey Veng	171,230	73.8
15	Pursat	45,400	54.0
16	Ratanak Kiri	21,650	51.5
17	Siem Reap	81,300	53.8
18	Preah Sihanouk		-
19	Stung Treng	13,010	44.9
20	Svay Rieng	88,340	91.1
21	Takeo	134,150	82.8
22	Oddar Meanchey	26,460	49.9
23	Kep	3,600	72.0
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	78,270	58.8



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Table 4.2: Ratio of area harvested to area planted for non-aromatic paddy rice: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production	Area harvested / area planted (×100)
01	Banteay Meanchey	60,790	94.9
02	Battambang	57,840	96.8
03	Kampong Cham	87,510	98.2
04	Kampong Chhnang	73,970	99.8
05	Kampong Speu	111,210	99.6
06	Kampong Thom	73,820	96.9
07	Kampot	95,700	99.4
08	Kandal	80,080	99.7
09	Koh Kong	3,620	97.8
10	Kratie	24,980	99.7
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	21,740	99.4
14	Prey Veng	171,230	99.6
15	Pursat	45,400	100.0
16	Ratanak Kiri	21,920	98.5
17	Siem Reap	82,230	99.4
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	13,420	99.9
20	Svay Rieng	88,660	100.0
21	Takeo	134,310	99.8
22	Oddar Meanchey	26,660	99.9
23	Kep	3,600	100.0
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	78,270	99.7

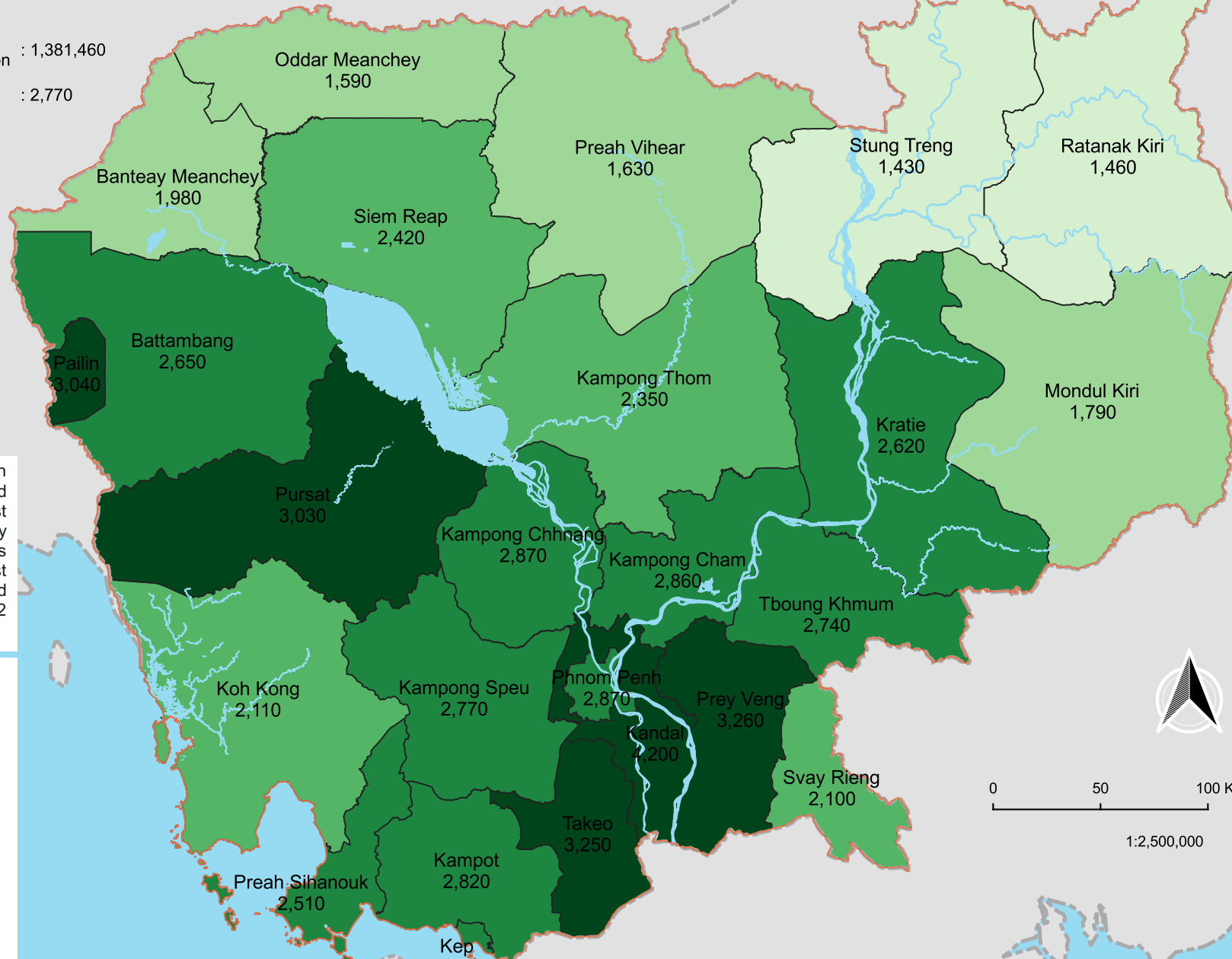


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 4.3: Non-aromatic paddy rice yield, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Number of holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production : 1,381,460
 Non-aromatic paddy rice yield in kilograms per hectare : 2,770



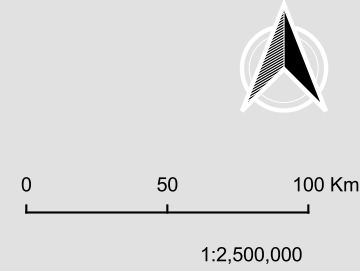
There is a significant variation in non-aromatic paddy rice yield throughout Cambodia. The highest yields were found in Kandal, Prey Veng and Takeo (more than 3 tons per hectare), while the lowest yields were in the northern and northeastern provinces (less than 2 tons per hectare).

Legend

Water

Non-aromatic paddy rice yield in kilograms per hectare

- ≤ 1,500
- 1,501 - 2,000
- 2,001 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 3,000
- > 3,000

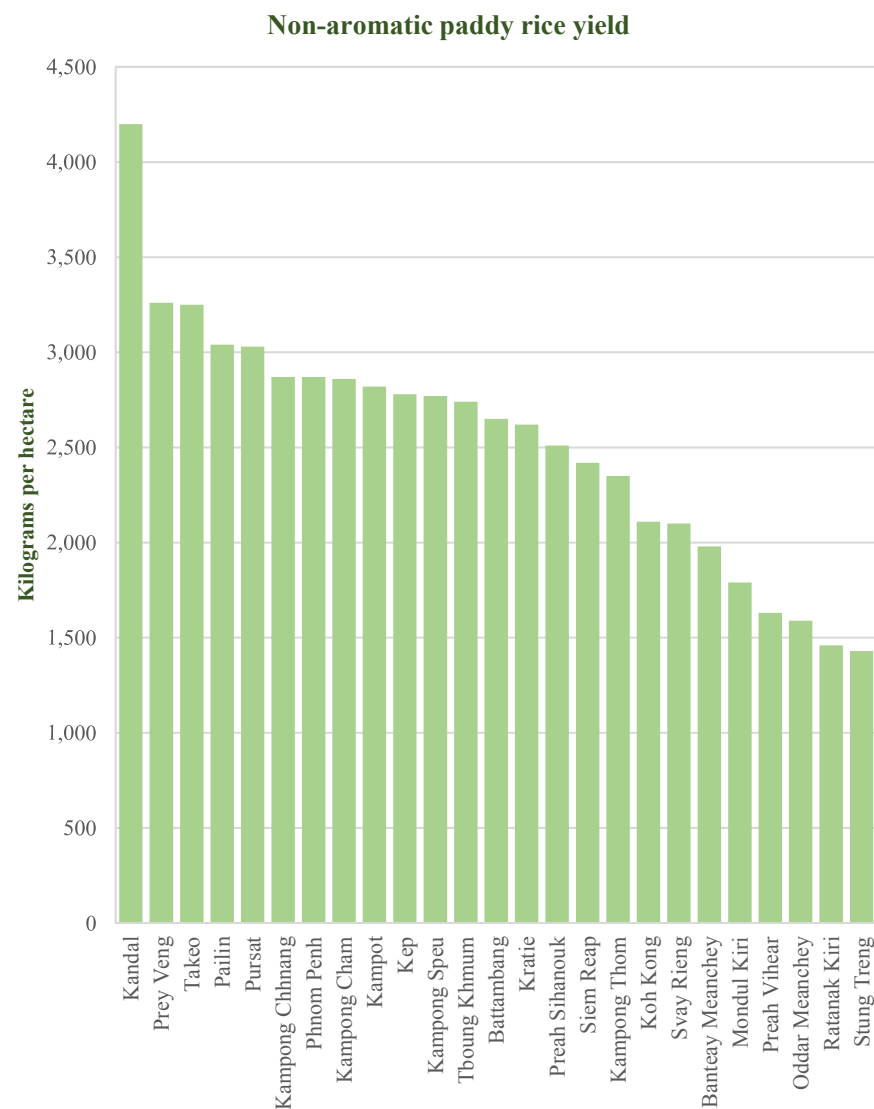


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 4.3: Non-aromatic paddy rice yield: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting non-aromatic paddy rice production	Non-aromatic paddy rice yield, in kilograms per hectare
01	Banteay Meanchey	60,790	1,980
02	Battambang	57,840	2,650
03	Kampong Cham	87,510	2,860
04	Kampong Chhnang	73,970	2,870
05	Kampong Speu	111,210	2,770
06	Kampong Thom	73,820	2,350
07	Kampot	95,700	2,820
08	Kandal	80,080	4,200
09	Koh Kong	3,620	2,110
10	Kratie	24,980	2,620
11	Mondul Kiri	-	1,790
12	Phnom Penh	-	2,870
13	Preah Vihear	21,740	1,630
14	Prey Veng	171,230	3,260
15	Pursat	45,400	3,030
16	Ratanak Kiri	21,920	1,460
17	Siem Reap	82,230	2,420
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	2,510
19	Stung Treng	13,420	1,430
20	Svay Rieng	88,660	2,100
21	Takeo	134,310	3,250
22	Oddar Meanchey	26,660	1,590
23	Kep	3,600	2,780
24	Pailin	-	3,040
25	Tboung Khmum	78,270	2,740



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 4.4: Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production : 12.3%

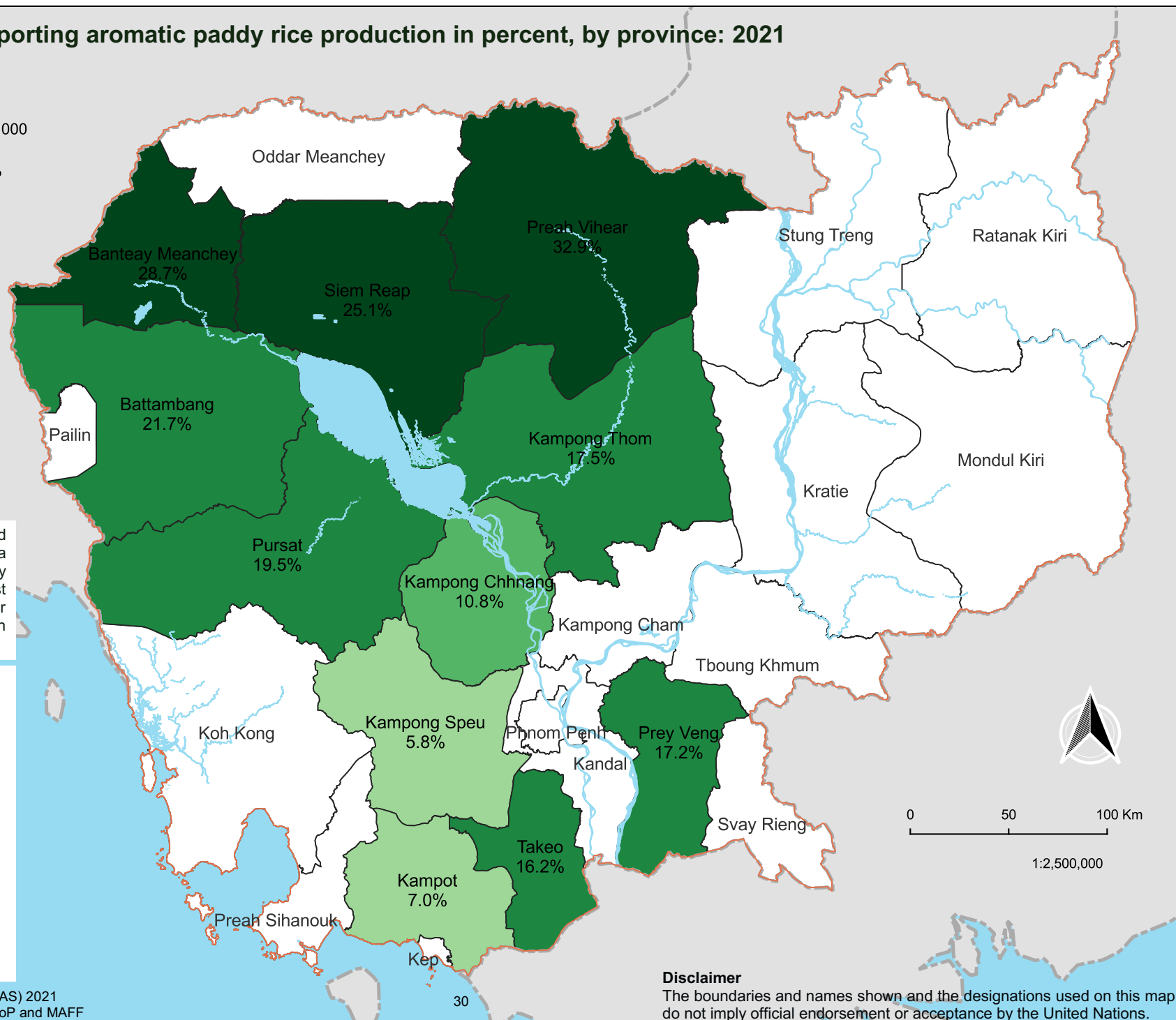
Only 12.3% of household agricultural holdings in Cambodia were involved in aromatic paddy rice production. The highest percentage was in Preah Vihear (32.9%), while the lowest was in Kampong Speu province (5.8%).

Legend

Water

Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production (%)

- Not Available
- ≤ 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 15.0
- 15.1 - 25.0
- > 25.0

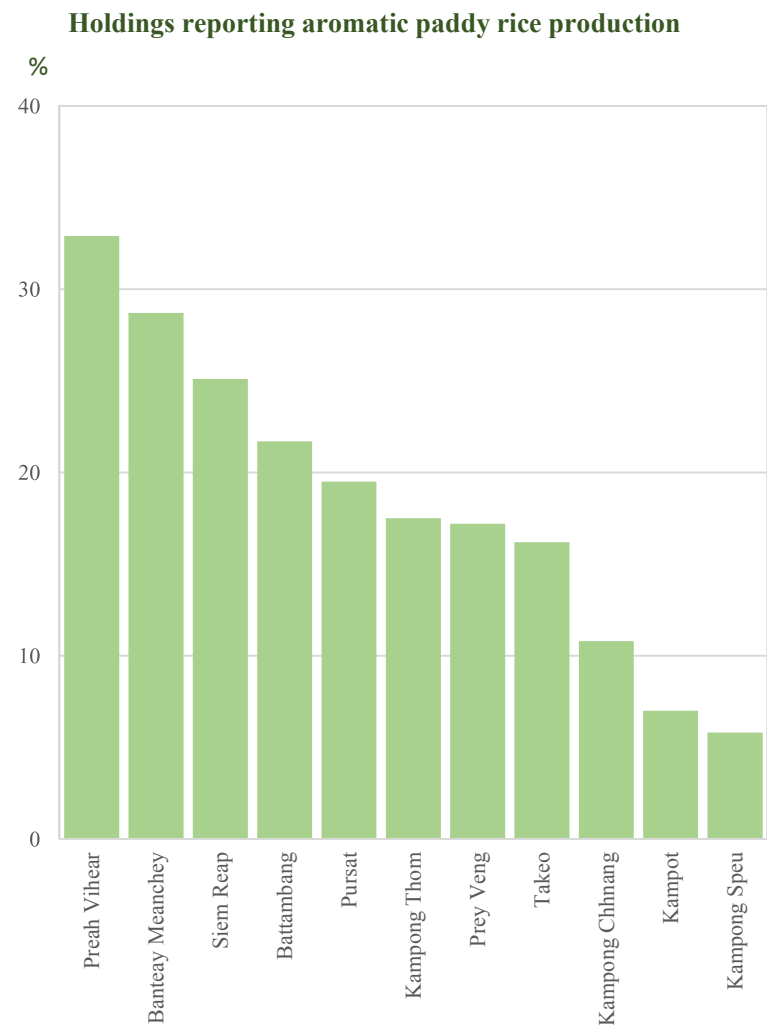


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 4.4: Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production	Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	34,210	28.7
02	Battambang	32,500	21.7
03	Kampong Cham	-	-
04	Kampong Chhnang	10,480	10.8
05	Kampong Speu	7,510	5.8
06	Kampong Thom	22,390	17.5
07	Kampot	8,260	7.0
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	-	-
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	15,130	32.9
14	Prey Veng	39,830	17.2
15	Pursat	16,340	19.5
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	37,870	25.1
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	26,300	16.2
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	-	-



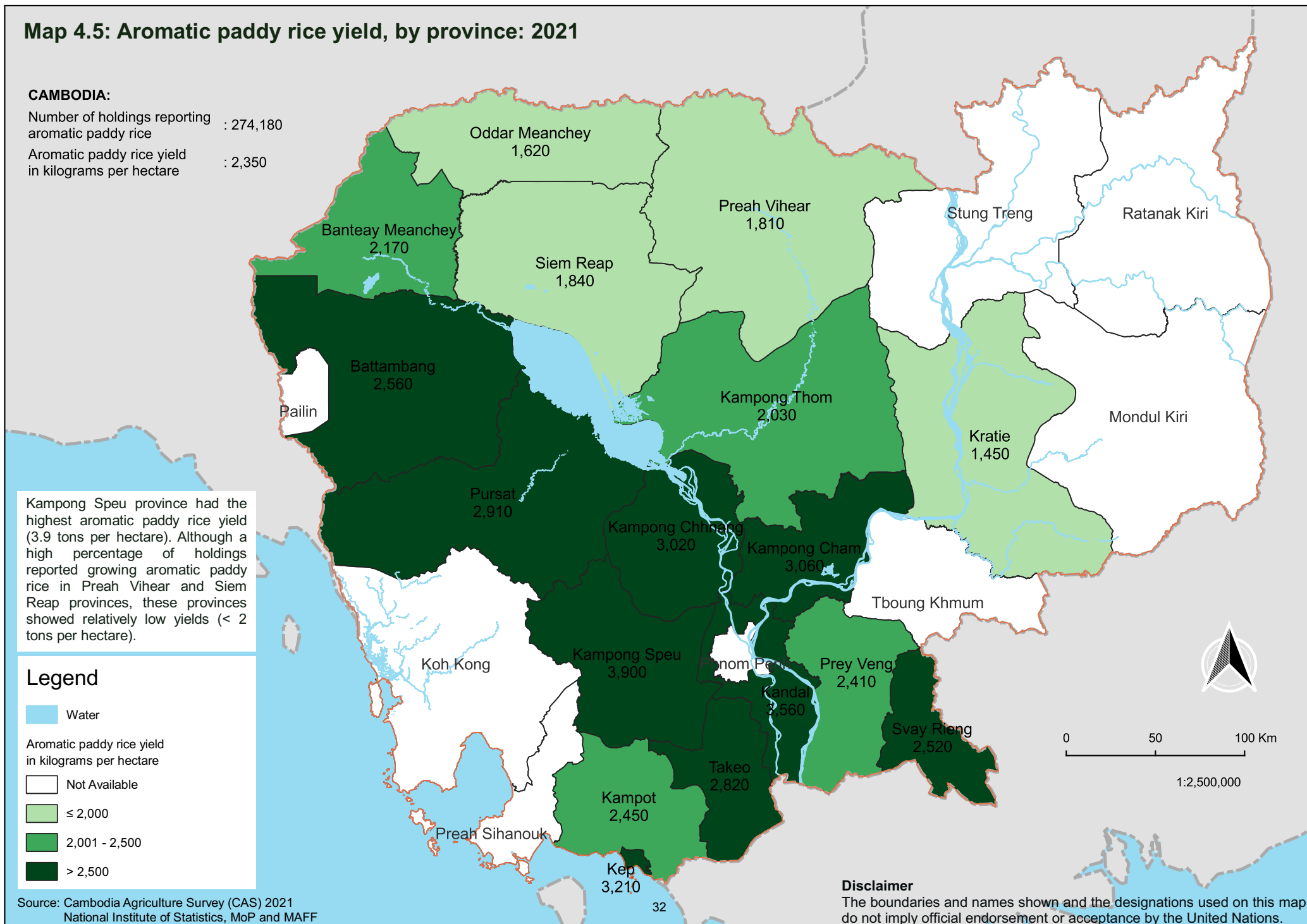
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 4.5: Aromatic paddy rice yield, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Number of holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice : 274,180

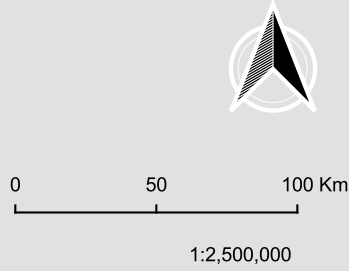
Aromatic paddy rice yield in kilograms per hectare : 2,350



Kampong Speu province had the highest aromatic paddy rice yield (3.9 tons per hectare). Although a high percentage of holdings reported growing aromatic paddy rice in Preah Vihear and Siem Reap provinces, these provinces showed relatively low yields (< 2 tons per hectare).

Legend

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

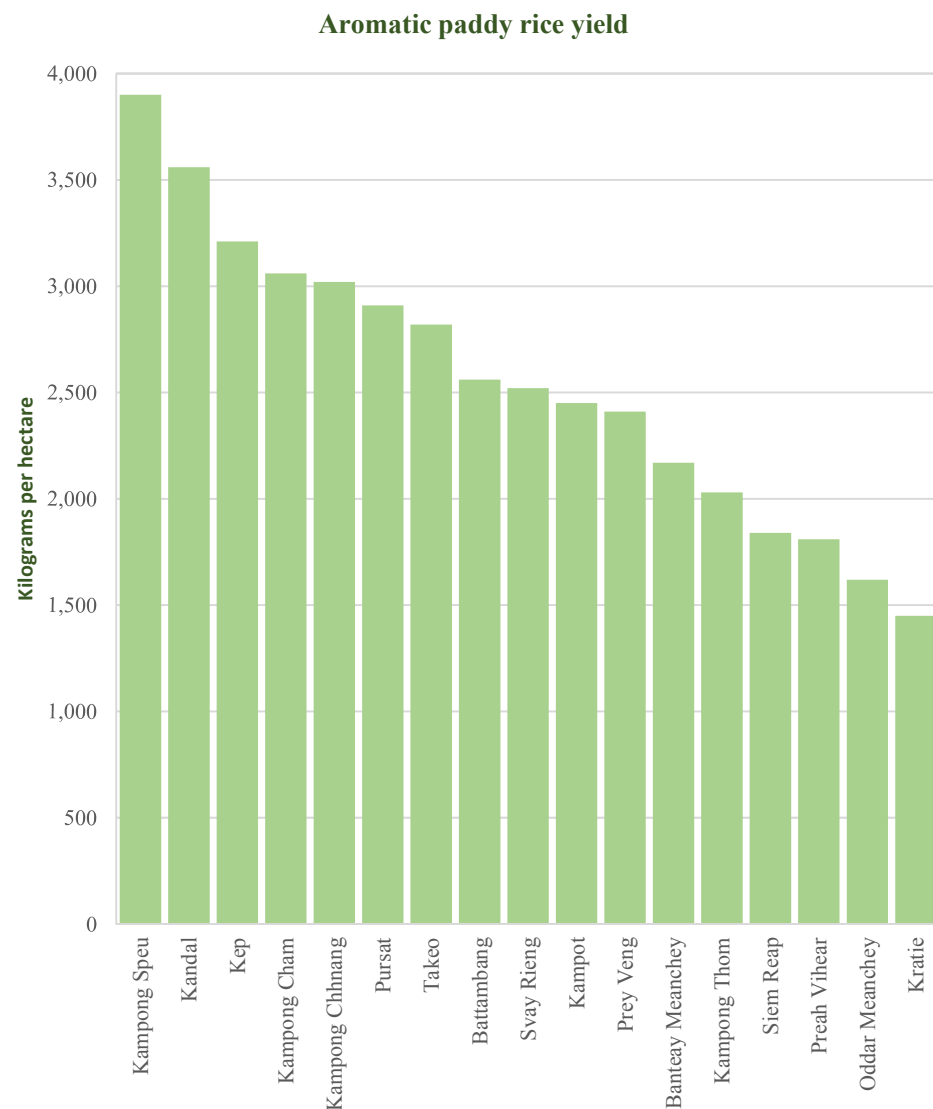


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 4.5: Aromatic paddy rice yield: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting aromatic paddy rice production	Aromatic paddy rice yield, in kilograms per hectare
01	Banteay Meanchey	34,210	2,170
02	Battambang	32,500	2,560
03	Kampong Cham	-	3,060
04	Kampong Chhnang	10,730	3,020
05	Kampong Speu	7,510	3,900
06	Kampong Thom	23,030	2,030
07	Kampot	8,260	2,450
08	Kandal	-	3,560
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	-	1,450
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	15,130	1,810
14	Prey Veng	40,020	2,410
15	Pursat	16,340	2,910
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	37,870	1,840
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	2,520
21	Takeo	26,610	2,820
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	1,620
23	Kep	-	3,210
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	-	-



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 4.6: Holdings reporting cassava production in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting cassava production : 9.4%

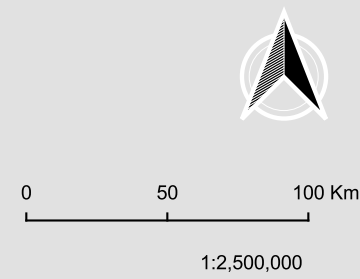
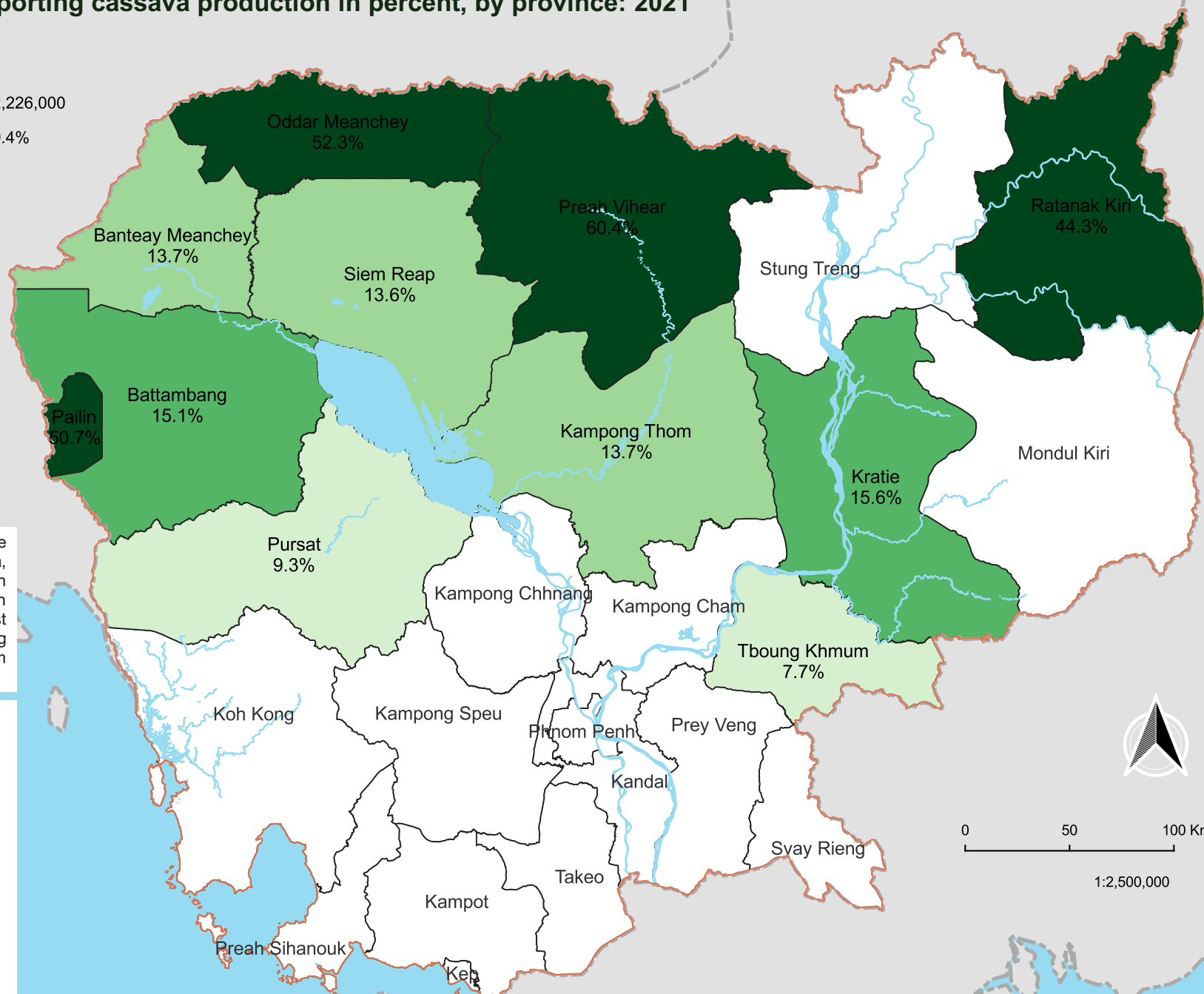
Cassava is mostly grown in the northern provinces of Cambodia, with over 60% of the holdings in Preah Vihear province engaged in its production. The lowest percentage of holdings growing cassava was in Tboung Khmum province (7.7%).

Legend

Water

Holdings reporting cassava production (%)

- Not Available
- ≤ 10.0
- 10.1 - 15.0
- 15.1 - 20.0
- > 20.0

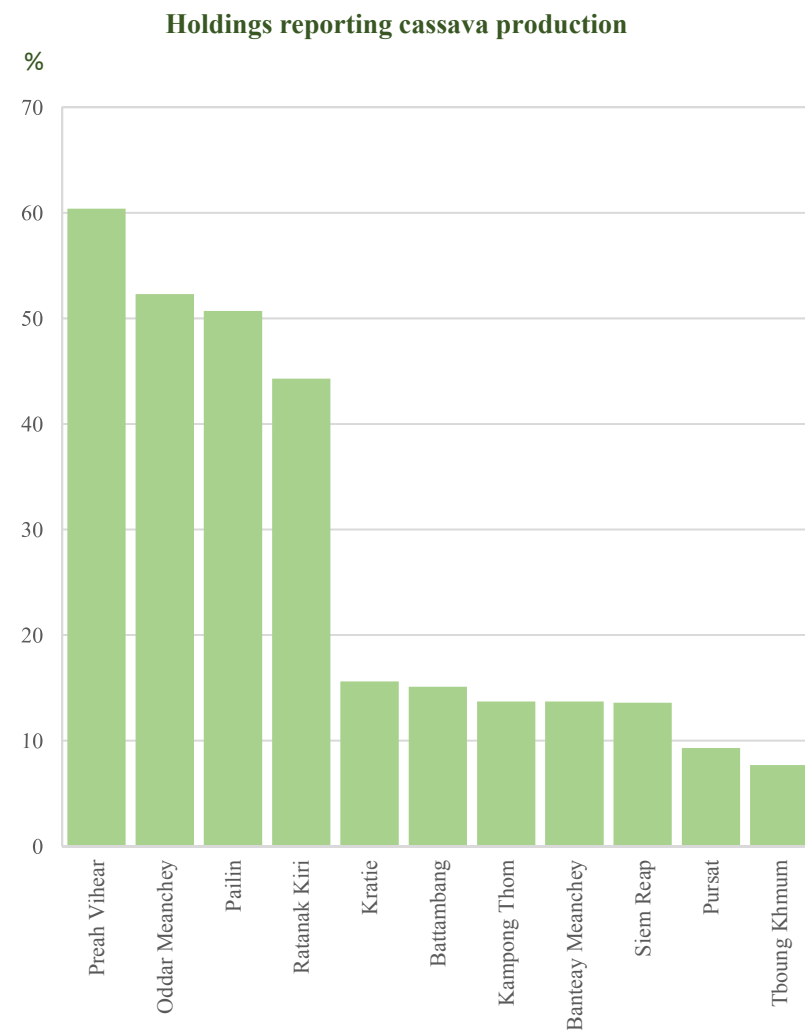


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 4.6: Holdings reporting cassava production: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting cassava production	Holdings reporting cassava production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	16,280	13.7
02	Battambang	22,640	15.1
03	Kampong Cham	-	-
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	17,580	13.7
07	Kampot	-	-
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	10,420	15.6
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	27,800	60.4
14	Prey Veng	-	-
15	Pursat	7,850	9.3
16	Ratanak Kiri	18,610	44.3
17	Siem Reap	20,530	13.6
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	-	-
22	Oddar Meanchey	27,700	52.3
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	4,560	50.7
25	Tboung Khmum	10,260	7.7



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 4.7: Cassava yield, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Number of holdings reporting cassava production : 213,740

Cassava yield in kilograms per hectare : 10,830

Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey had the highest percentage of holdings growing cassava but the yield was lower than 10 tons per hectare. The highest cassava yields were in Kampong Chhnang, Pailin and Svay Rieng (> 15 tons per hectare). Low cassava yields were seen mainly in northeastern provinces.

Legend

Water

Cassava yield in kilograms per hectare

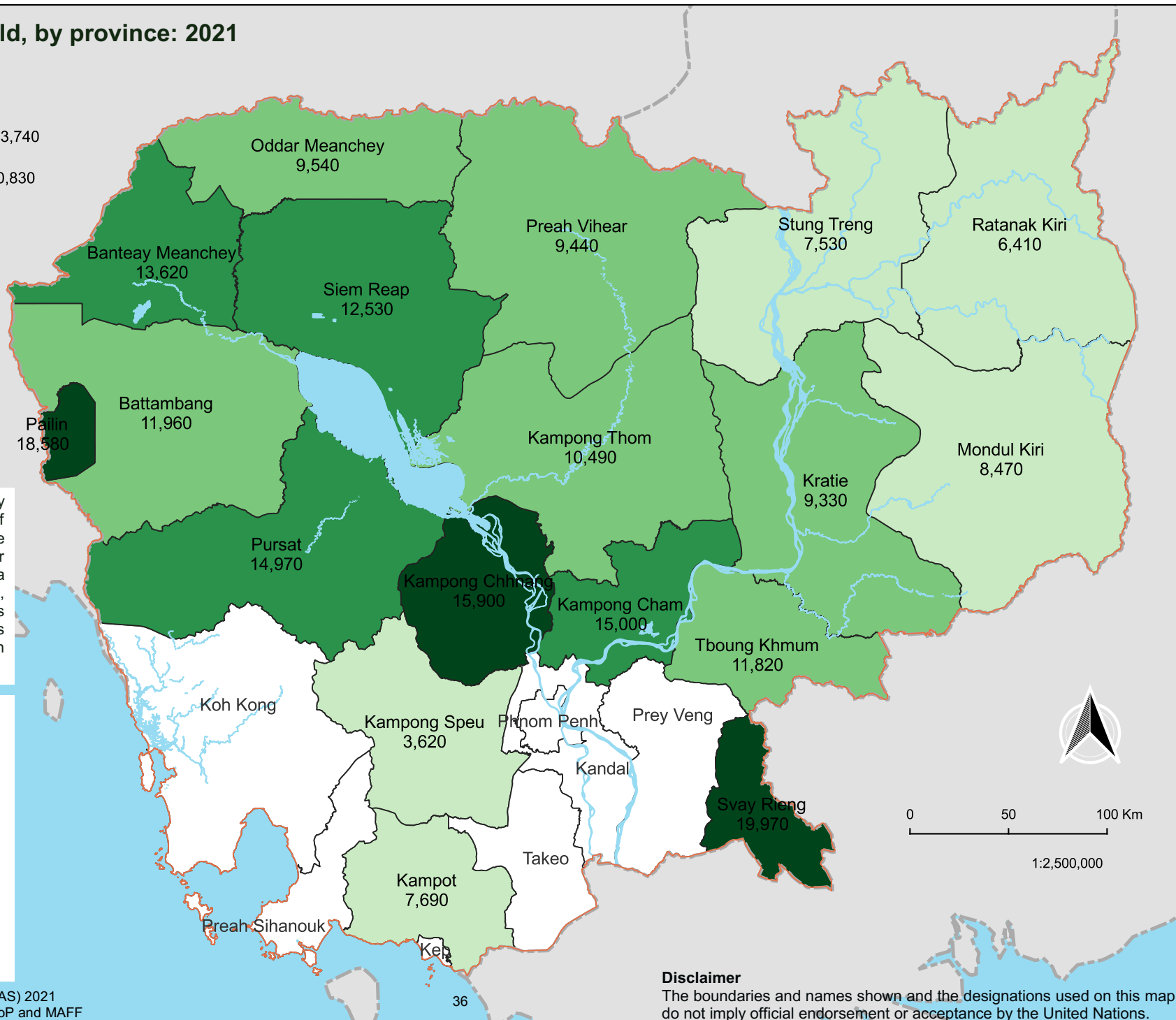
Not Available

≤ 9,000

9,001 - 12,000

12,001 - 15,000

> 15,000



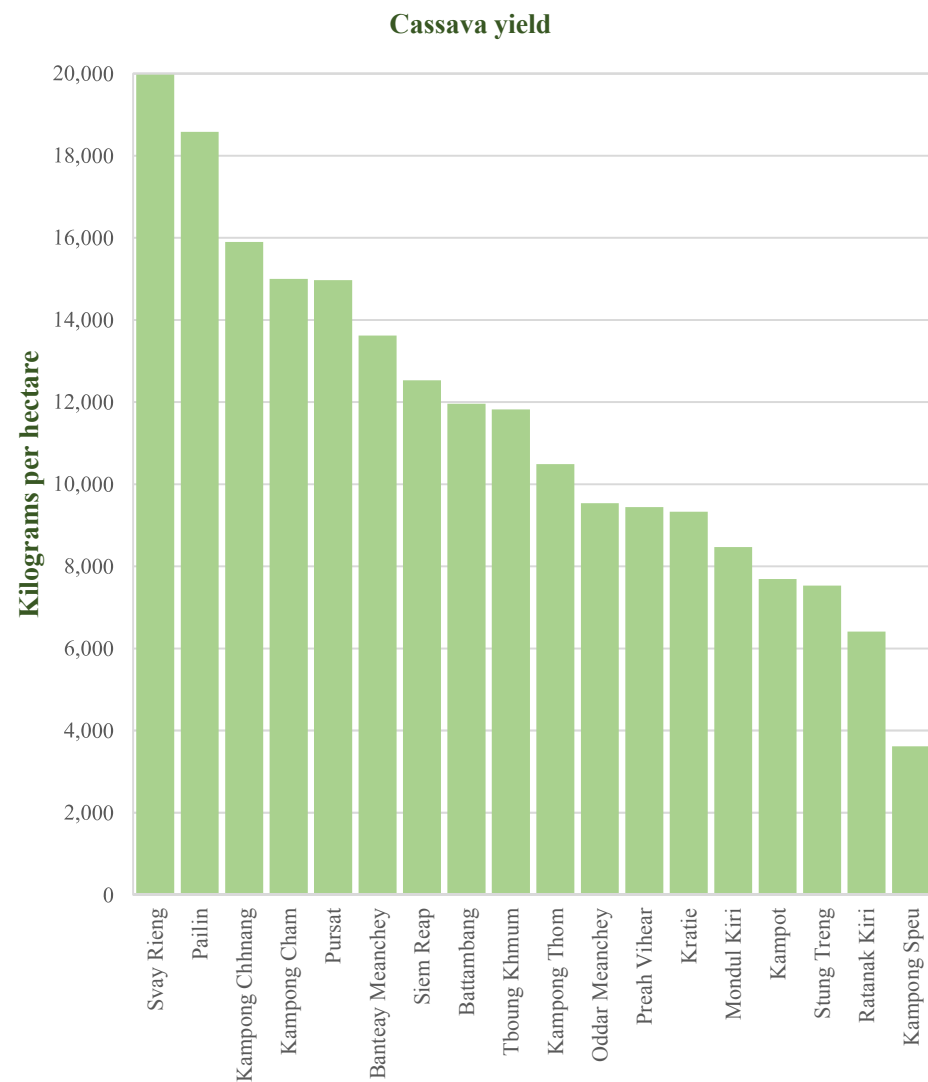
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer

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Table 4.7: Cassava yield: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting cassava production	Cassava yield, in kilograms per hectare
01	Banteay Meanchey	16,280	13,620
02	Battambang	23,230	11,960
03	Kampong Cham	-	15,000
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	15,900
05	Kampong Speu	-	3,620
06	Kampong Thom	17,670	10,490
07	Kampot	-	7,690
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	11,390	9,330
11	Mondul Kiri	-	8,470
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	27,860	9,440
14	Prey Veng	-	-
15	Pursat	7,850	14,970
16	Ratanak Kiri	19,440	6,410
17	Siem Reap	21,300	12,530
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	7,530
20	Svay Rieng	-	19,970
21	Takeo	-	-
22	Oddar Meanchey	28,190	9,540
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	4,560	18,580
25	Tboung Khmum	10,260	11,820

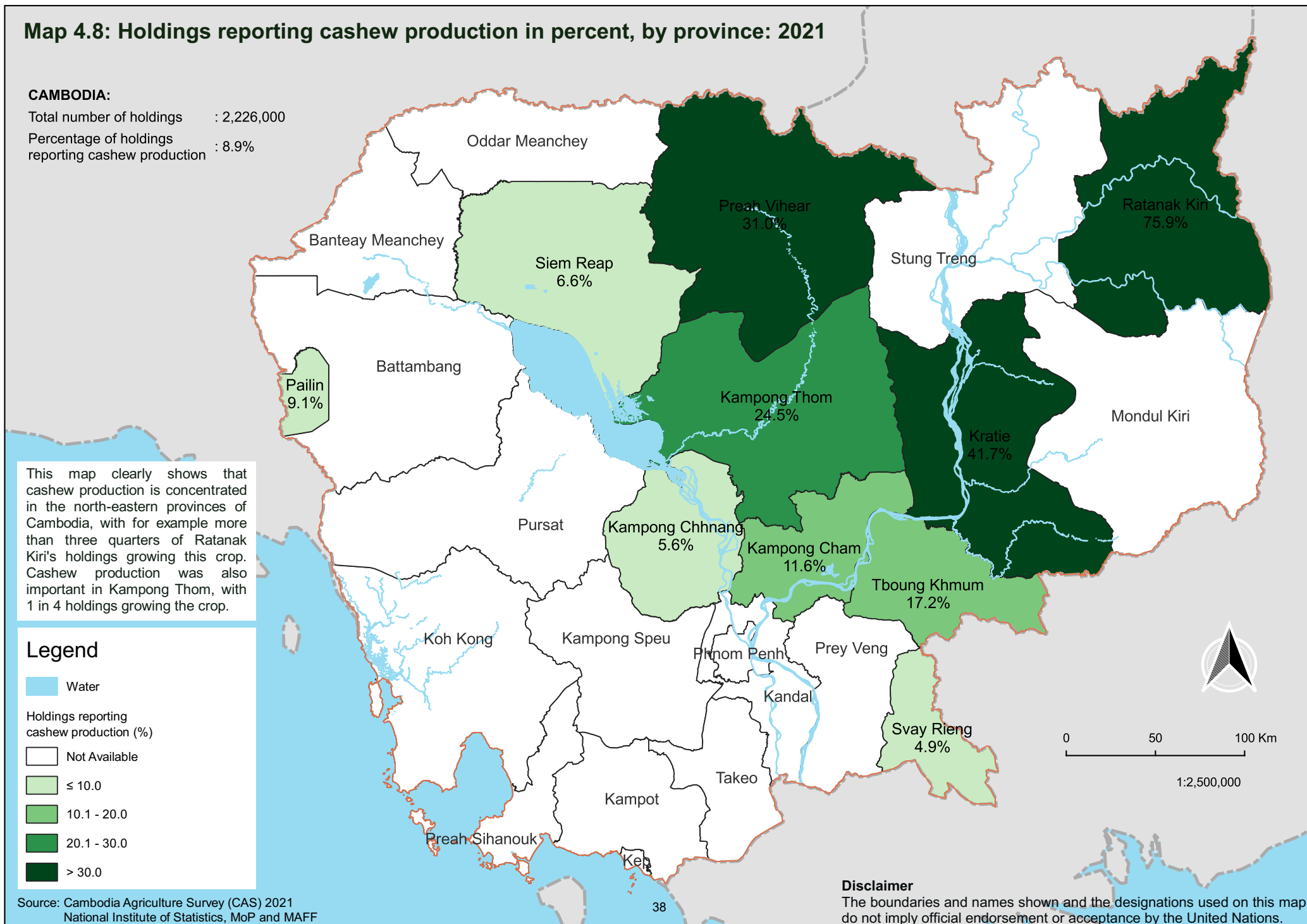


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 4.8: Holdings reporting cashew production in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

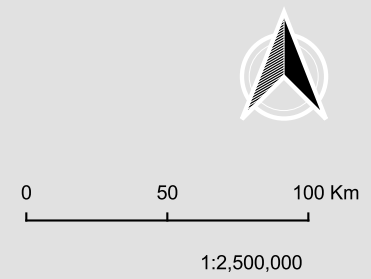
Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting cashew production : 8.9%



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 also important in Kampong Thom, with 1 in 4 holdings growing the crop.

Legend

- Water
- Holdings reporting cashew production (%)
- Not Available
- ≤ 10.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 30.0
- > 30.0

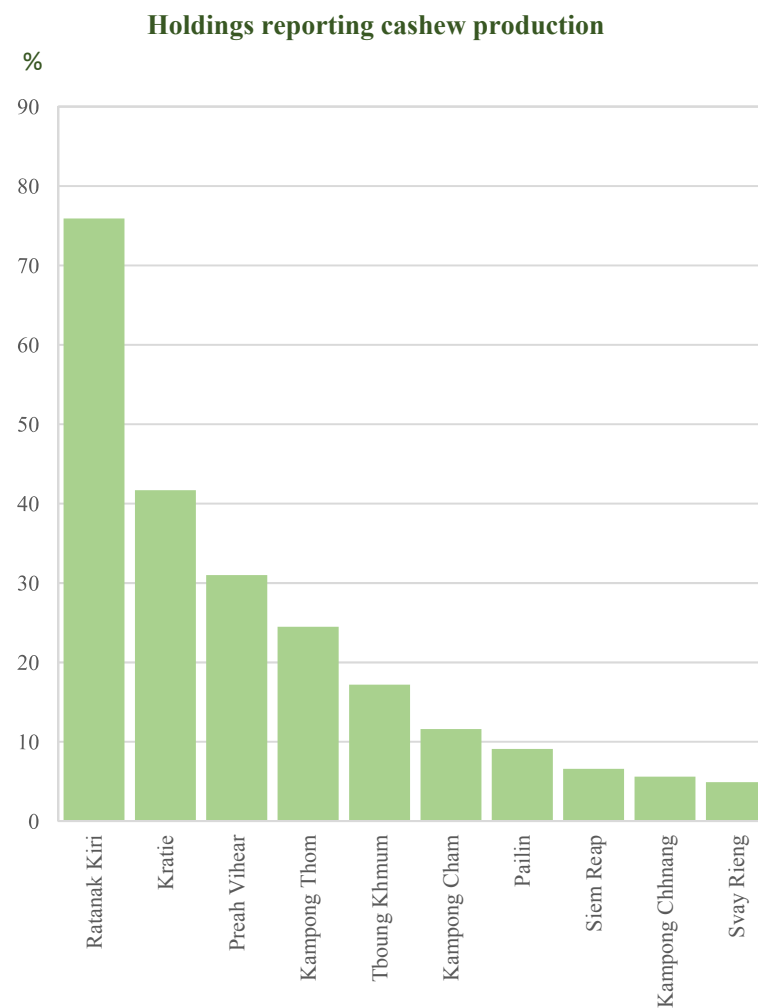


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer
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Table 4.8: Holdings reporting cashew production: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting cashew production	Holdings reporting cashew production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	-	-
02	Battambang	-	-
03	Kampong Cham	17,220	11.6
04	Kampong Chhnang	5,410	5.6
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	31,410	24.5
07	Kampot	-	-
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	27,920	41.7
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	14,280	31.0
14	Prey Veng	-	-
15	Pursat	-	-
16	Ratanak Kiri	31,880	75.9
17	Siem Reap	9,930	6.6
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	4,740	4.9
21	Takeo	-	-
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	820	9.1
25	Tboung Khmum	22,850	17.2



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF








Map 4.9: Holdings reporting banana production in percent by province: 2021

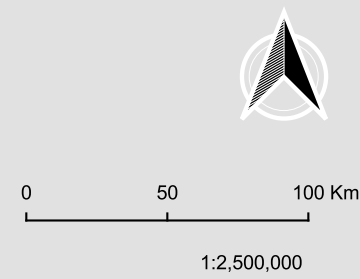
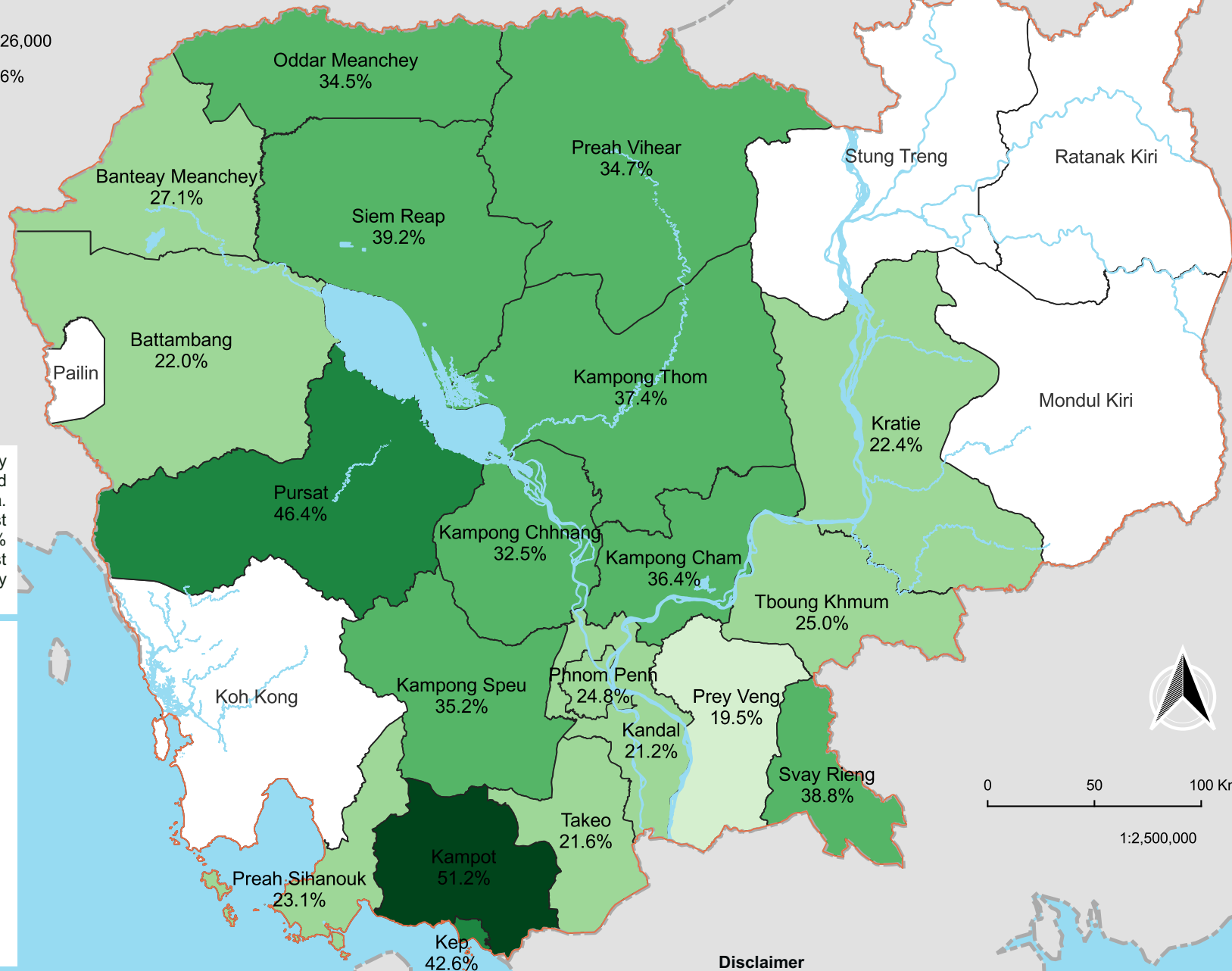
CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting banana production : 29.6%

Banana production was reported by about 3 in 10 household agricultural holdings in Cambodia. Kampot and Pursat had the highest percentages (51.2% and 46.4% respectively). The lowest percentage was found in Prey Veng province.

Legend

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

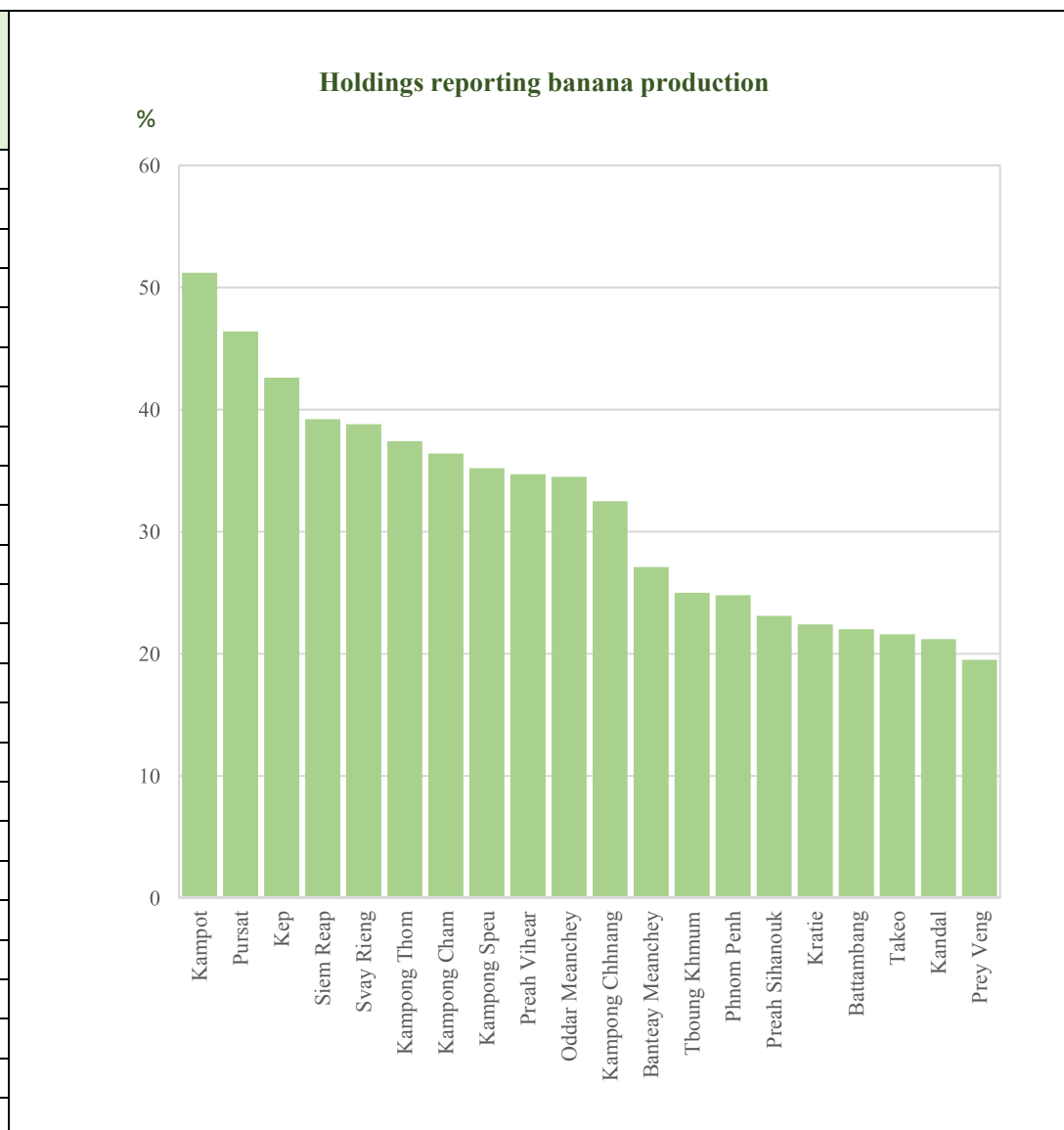


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer
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Table 4.9: Holdings reporting banana production: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting banana production	Holdings reporting banana production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	32,290	27.1
02	Battambang	33,000	22.0
03	Kampong Cham	54,220	36.4
04	Kampong Chhnang	31,500	32.5
05	Kampong Speu	45,740	35.2
06	Kampong Thom	47,840	37.4
07	Kampot	60,450	51.2
08	Kandal	30,560	21.2
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	15,020	22.4
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	7,930	24.8
13	Preah Vihear	15,960	34.7
14	Prey Veng	45,280	19.5
15	Pursat	38,990	46.4
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	59,150	39.2
18	Preah Sihanouk	3,920	23.1
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	37,680	38.8
21	Takeo	34,920	21.6
22	Oddar Meanchey	18,270	34.5
23	Kep	2,130	42.6
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	33,190	25.0



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 4.10: Holdings reporting mango production in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting mango production : 29.9%

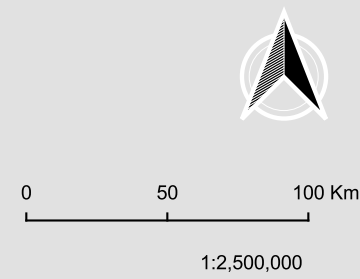
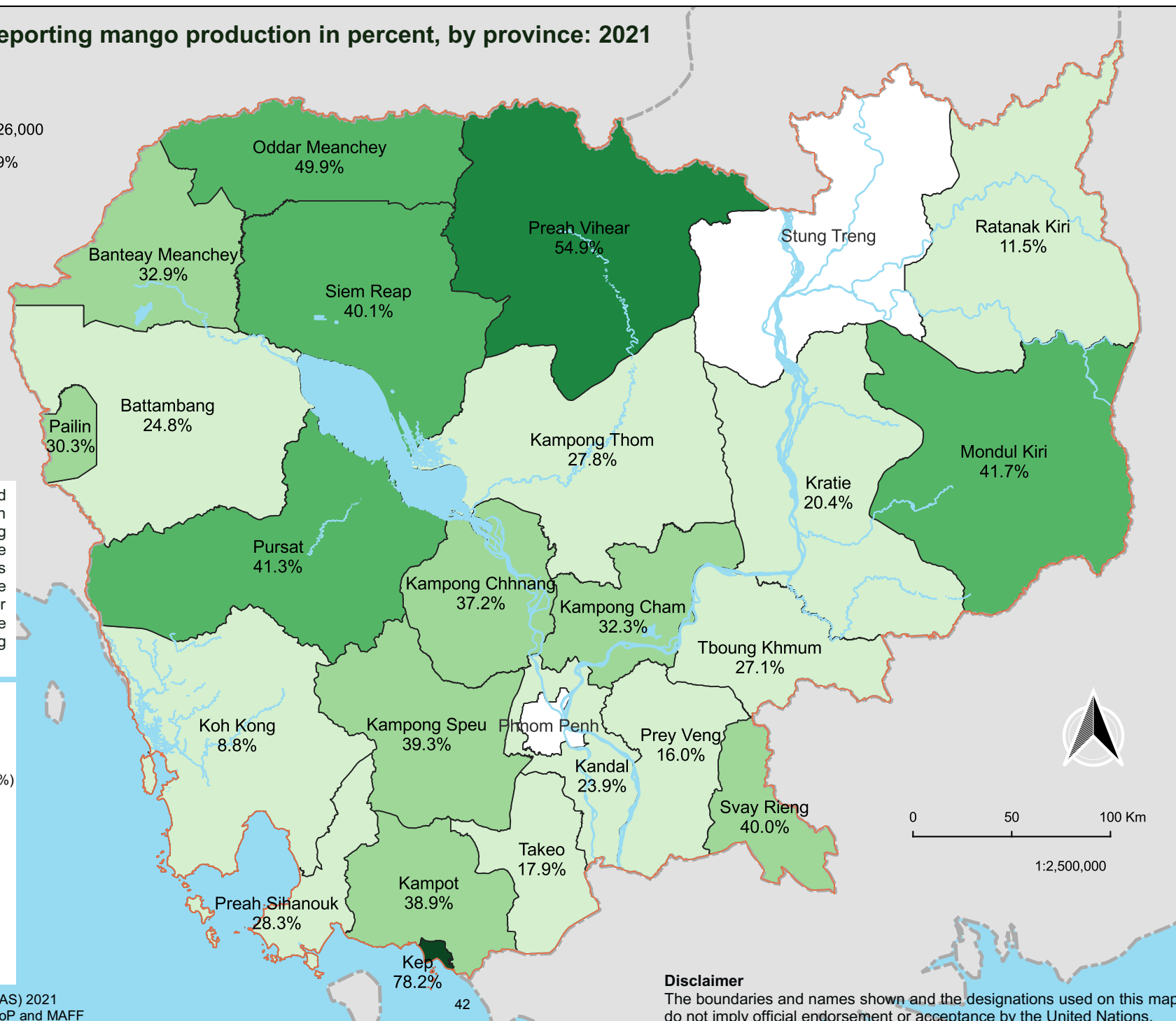
Almost 30% of all sampled household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reported growing mangoes. The provinces with the highest percentages of holdings reporting growing mangoes are Preah Vihear and Kep (all greater than 50%). The province with the lowest percentage was Koh Kong (only 8.8%).

Legend

Water

Holdings reporting mango production (%)

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

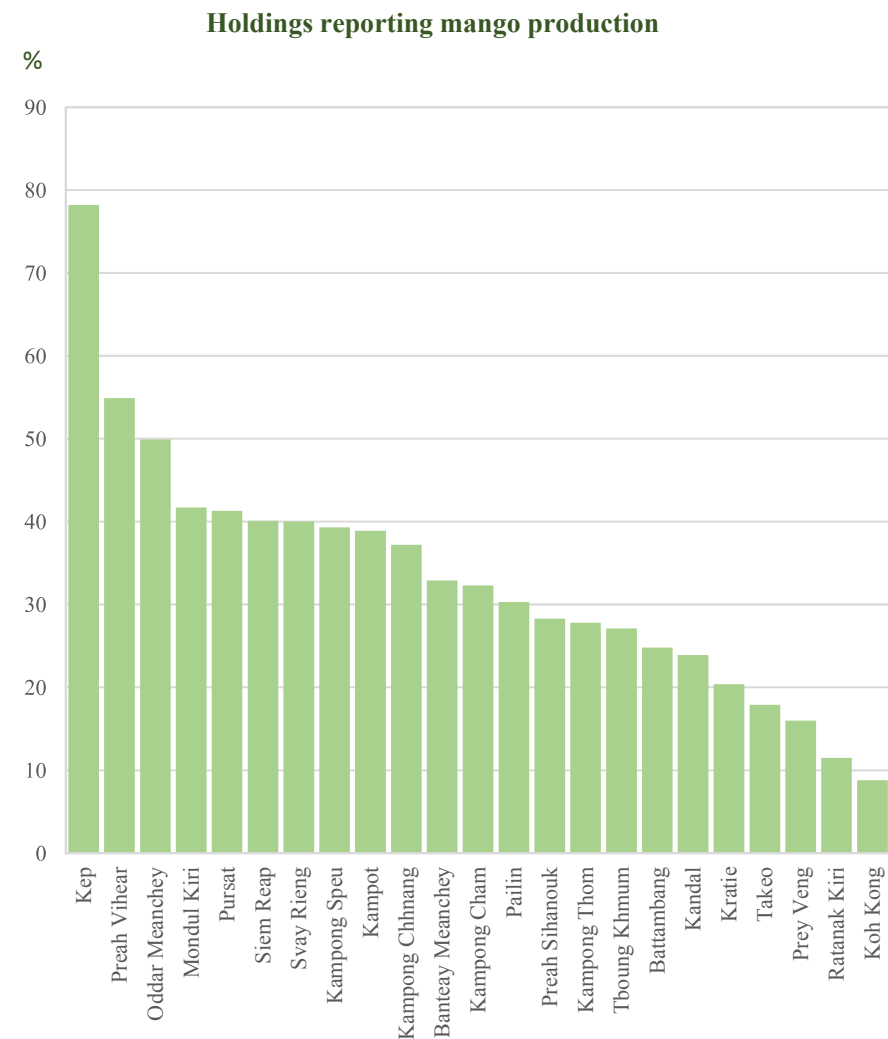


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 4.10: Holdings reporting mango production: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting mango production	Holdings reporting mango production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	39,210	32.9
02	Battambang	37,260	24.8
03	Kampong Cham	48,140	32.3
04	Kampong Chhnang	36,080	37.2
05	Kampong Speu	51,110	39.3
06	Kampong Thom	35,570	27.8
07	Kampot	45,860	38.9
08	Kandal	34,420	23.9
09	Koh Kong	1,400	8.8
10	Kratie	13,700	20.4
11	Mondul Kiri	6,260	41.7
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	25,260	54.9
14	Prey Veng	37,120	16.0
15	Pursat	34,660	41.3
16	Ratanak Kiri	4,810	11.5
17	Siem Reap	60,500	40.1
18	Preah Sihanouk	4,810	28.3
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	38,780	40.0
21	Takeo	29,030	17.9
22	Oddar Meanchey	26,470	49.9
23	Kep	3,910	78.2
24	Pailin	2,730	30.3
25	Tboung Khmum	36,040	27.1



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 4.11: Holdings reporting inorganic fertilizers as the input used in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting inorganic fertilizer as the input used : 64.6%

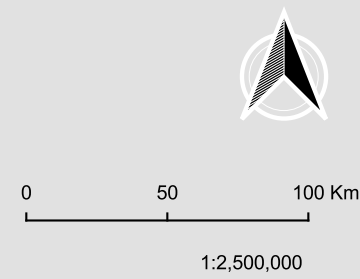
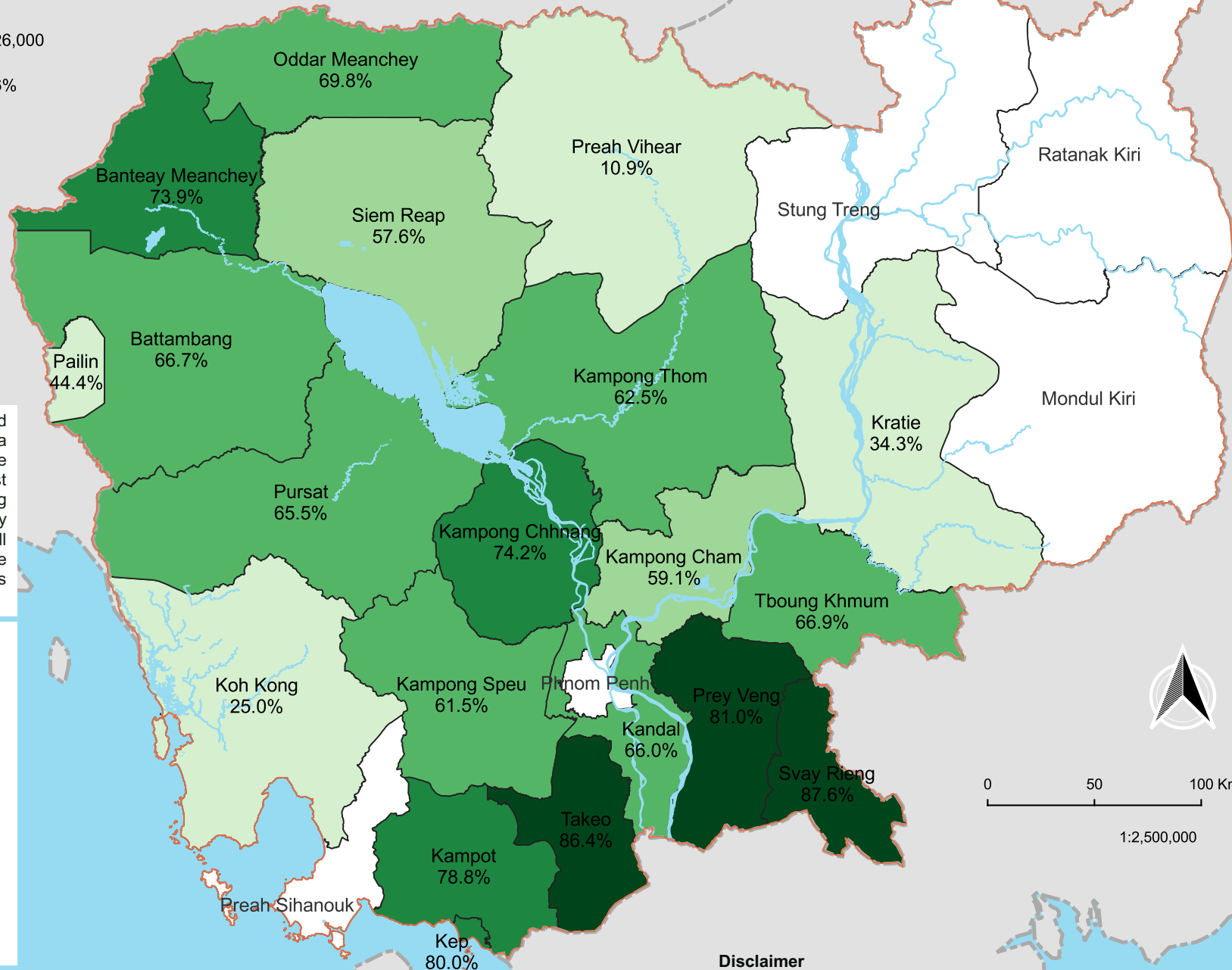
About 7 in 10 household agricultural holdings in Cambodia used inorganic fertilizers. The provinces with the highest percentages of holdings reporting inorganic fertilizer usage were Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo (all greater than 80%). The province with the lowest percentage was Preah Vihear (only 10.9%).

Legend

Water

Holdings reporting inorganic fertilizers as the input used (%)

- Not Available
- ≤ 50.0
- 50.1 - 60.0
- 60.1 - 70.0
- 70.1 - 80.0
- > 80.0

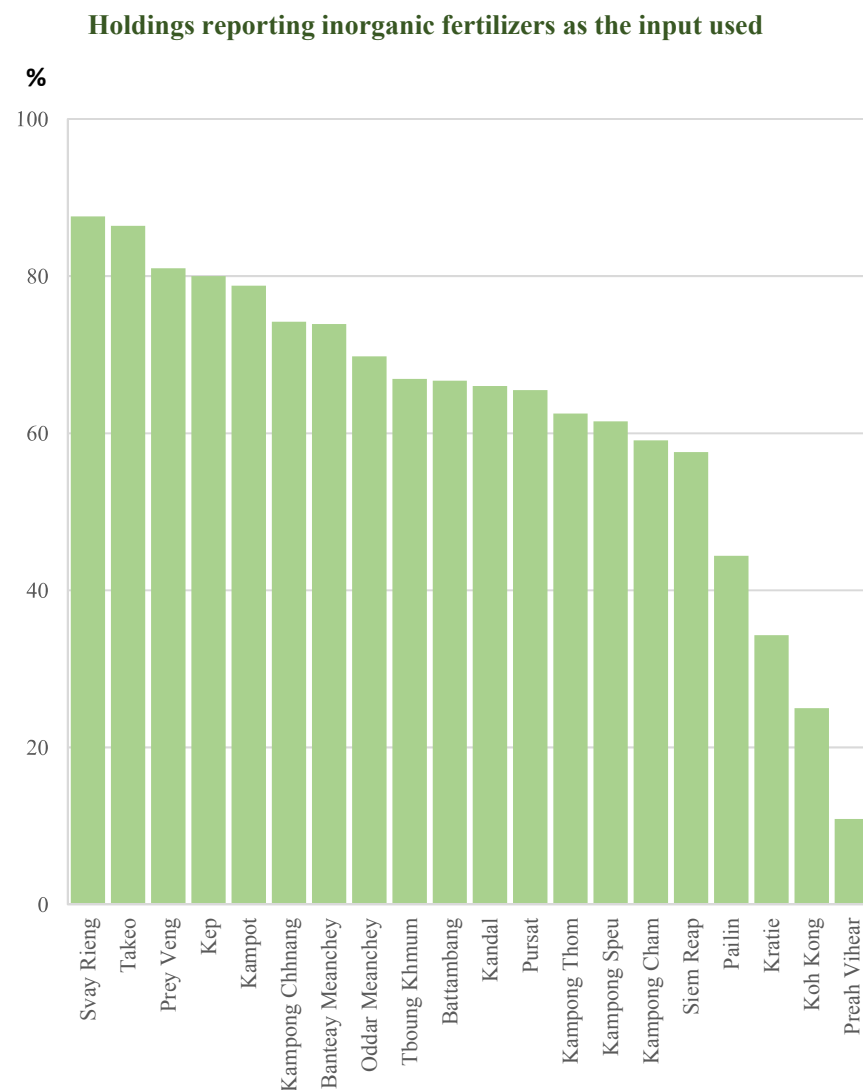


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 4.11: Holdings reporting inorganic fertilizers as the input used: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting inorganic fertilizer as the input used	Holdings reporting inorganic fertilizer as the input used (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	88,000	73.9
02	Battambang	100,000	66.7
03	Kampong Cham	88,000	59.1
04	Kampong Chhnang	72,000	74.2
05	Kampong Speu	80,000	61.5
06	Kampong Thom	80,000	62.5
07	Kampot	93,000	78.8
08	Kandal	95,000	66.0
09	Koh Kong	4,000	25.0
10	Kratie	23,000	34.3
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	5,000	10.9
14	Prey Veng	188,000	81.0
15	Pursat	55,000	65.5
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	87,000	57.6
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	85,000	87.6
21	Takeo	140,000	86.4
22	Oddar Meanchey	37,000	69.8
23	Kep	4,000	80.0
24	Pailin	4,000	44.4
25	Tboung Khmum	89,000	66.9



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 4.12: Holdings reporting organic fertilizers as the input used in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000

Percentage of holdings reporting organic fertilizer as the input used : 18.8%

About 2 in 10 household agricultural holdings in Cambodia used organic fertilizers. The provinces with the highest percentages of holdings reporting organic fertilizer usage were Kampot, Takeo and Svay Rieng (all greater than 35%). The province with the lowest percentage was Battambang (only 6%).

Legend

Water

Holdings reporting organic fertilizers as the input used (%)

Not Available

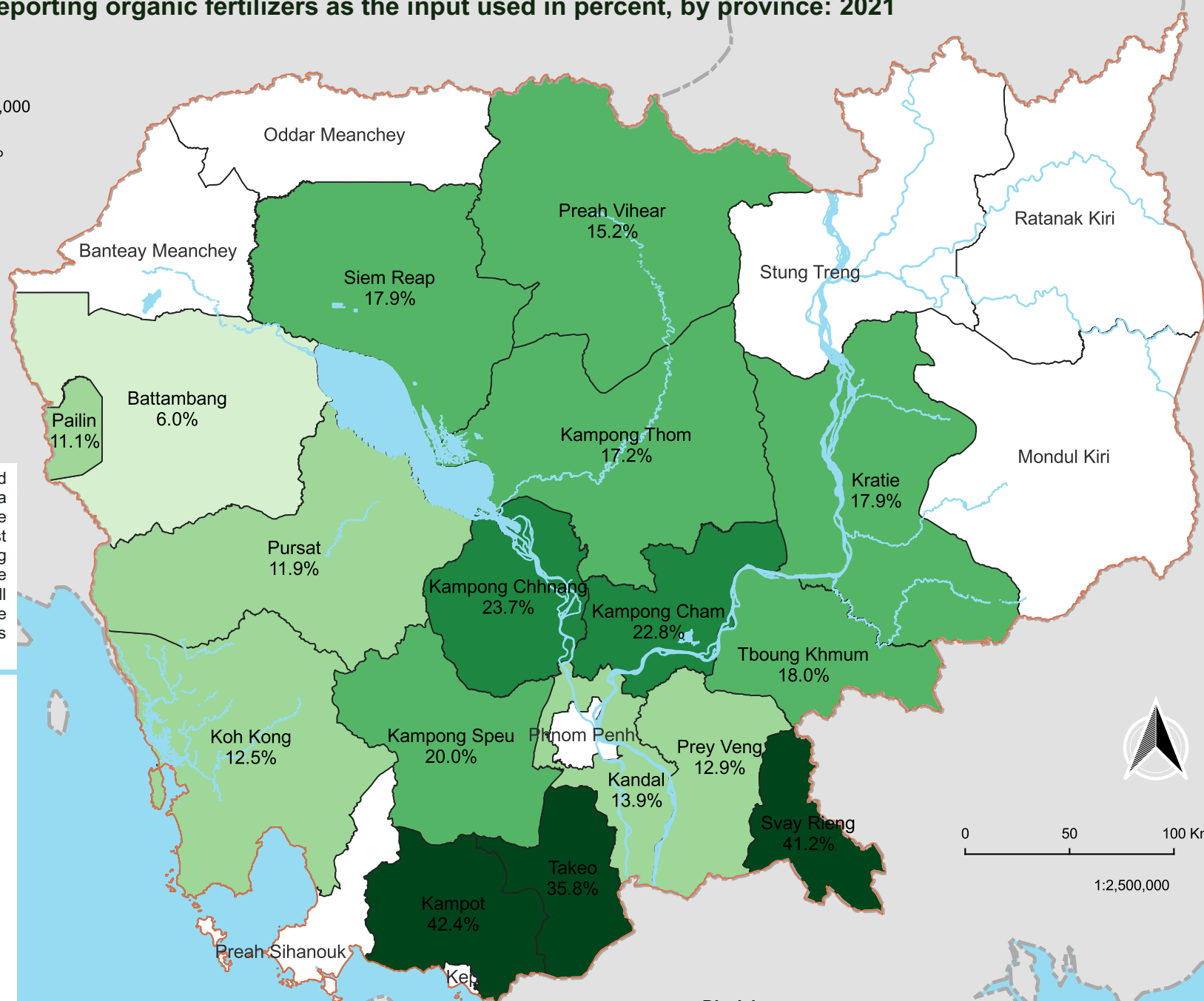
≤ 10.0

10.1 - 15.0

15.1 - 20.0

20.1 - 25.0

> 25.0



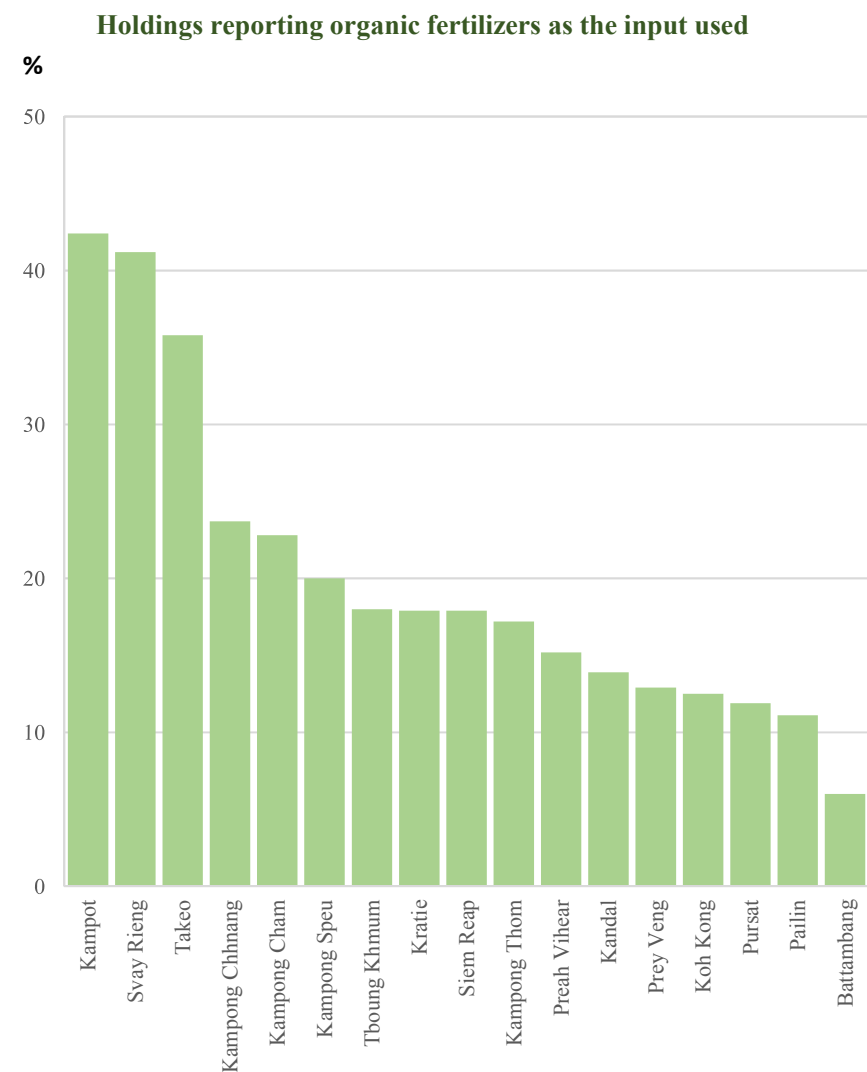
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer

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Table 4.12: Holdings reporting organic fertilizers as the input used: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting organic fertilizer as the input used	Holdings reporting organic fertilizer as the input used (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	-	-
02	Battambang	9,000	6.0
03	Kampong Cham	34,000	22.8
04	Kampong Chhnang	23,000	23.7
05	Kampong Speu	26,000	20.0
06	Kampong Thom	22,000	17.2
07	Kampot	50,000	42.4
08	Kandal	20,000	13.9
09	Koh Kong	2,000	12.5
10	Kratie	12,000	17.9
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	7,000	15.2
14	Prey Veng	30,000	12.9
15	Pursat	10,000	11.9
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	27,000	17.9
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	40,000	41.2
21	Takeo	58,000	35.8
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	1,000	11.1
25	Tboung Khmum	24,000	18.0



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 4.13: Holdings reporting pesticides as the input used in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000

Percentage of holdings reporting pesticides as the input used : 48.1%


Nearly half of the household agricultural holdings in Cambodia used pesticides in their crop production. The provinces with the highest percentages of holdings reporting pesticide usage were Prey Veng and Pursat (all greater than 60%). The provinces with the lowest percentages were Koh Kong, Kampong Speu and Kep (all less than 20%).


Legend


 Water


Holdings reporting pesticides as the input used (%)

 Not Available

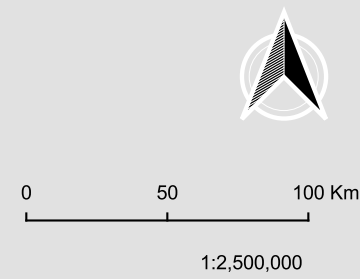
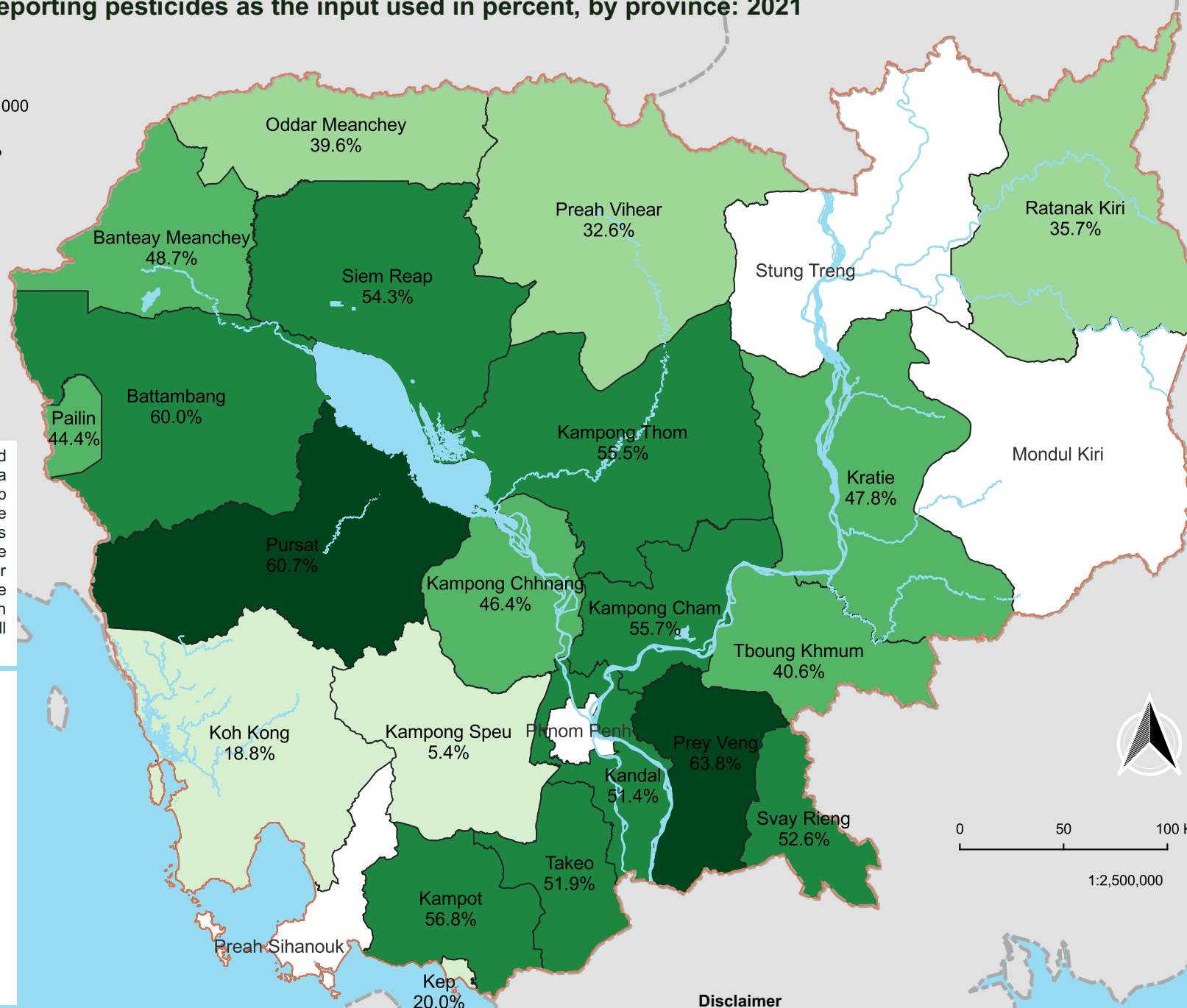
 ≤ 30.0

 30.1 - 40.0

 40.1 - 50.0

 50.1 - 60.0

 > 60.0

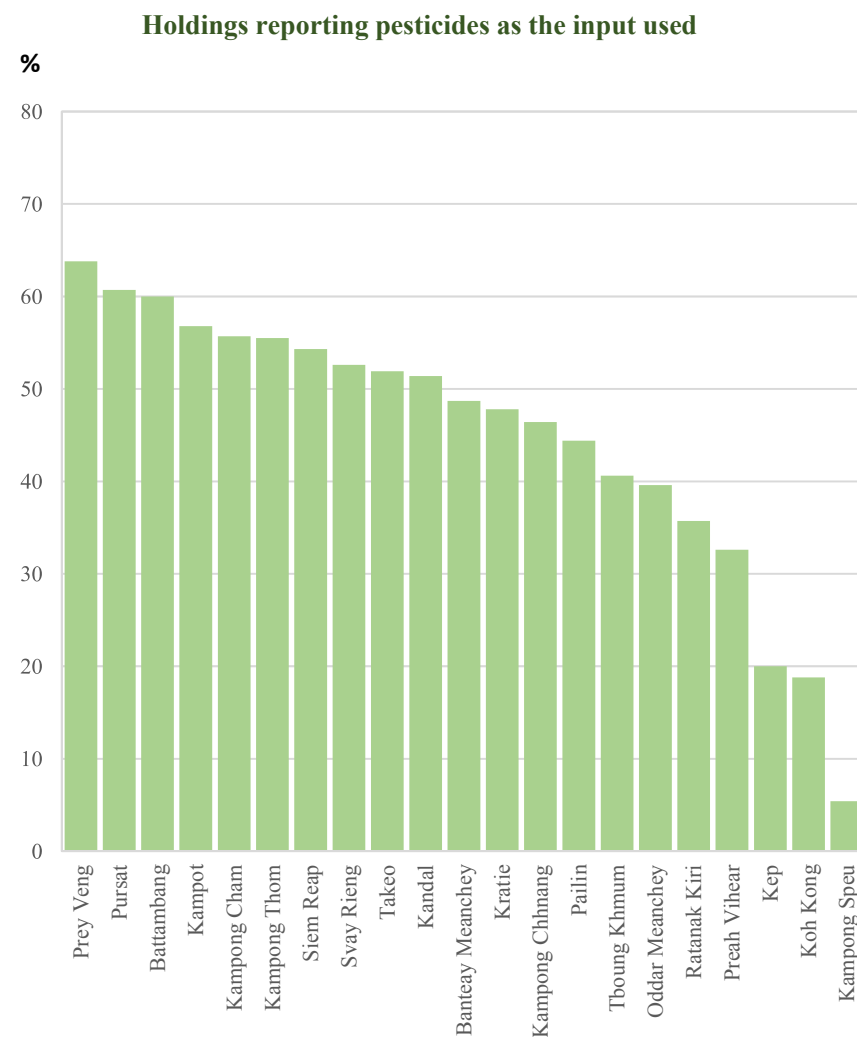


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 4.13: Holdings reporting pesticides as the input used: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting pesticides as the input used	Holdings reporting pesticides as the input used (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	58,000	48.7
02	Battambang	90,000	60.0
03	Kampong Cham	83,000	55.7
04	Kampong Chhnang	45,000	46.4
05	Kampong Speu	7,000	5.4
06	Kampong Thom	71,000	55.5
07	Kampot	67,000	56.8
08	Kandal	74,000	51.4
09	Koh Kong	3,000	18.8
10	Kratie	32,000	47.8
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	15,000	32.6
14	Prey Veng	148,000	63.8
15	Pursat	51,000	60.7
16	Ratanak Kiri	15,000	35.7
17	Siem Reap	82,000	54.3
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	51,000	52.6
21	Takeo	84,000	51.9
22	Oddar Meanchey	21,000	39.6
23	Kep	1,000	20.0
24	Pailin	4,000	44.4
25	Tboung Khmum	54,000	40.6



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

5. Livestock and Poultry Production

Map 5.1: Holdings reporting large livestock production in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000

Percentage of holdings reporting large livestock production : 37.4%

Almost 40% of all sampled household agricultural holdings in Cambodia raised large livestock. In Svay Rieng province, over two thirds of the holdings raised large livestock, while only 1 in 5 holdings did so in Koh Kong.

Legend

Water

Holdings reporting large livestock production (%)

Not Available

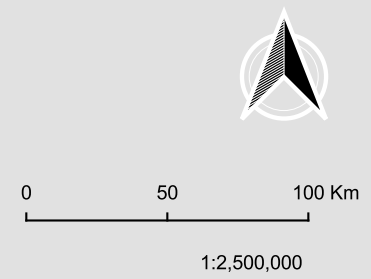
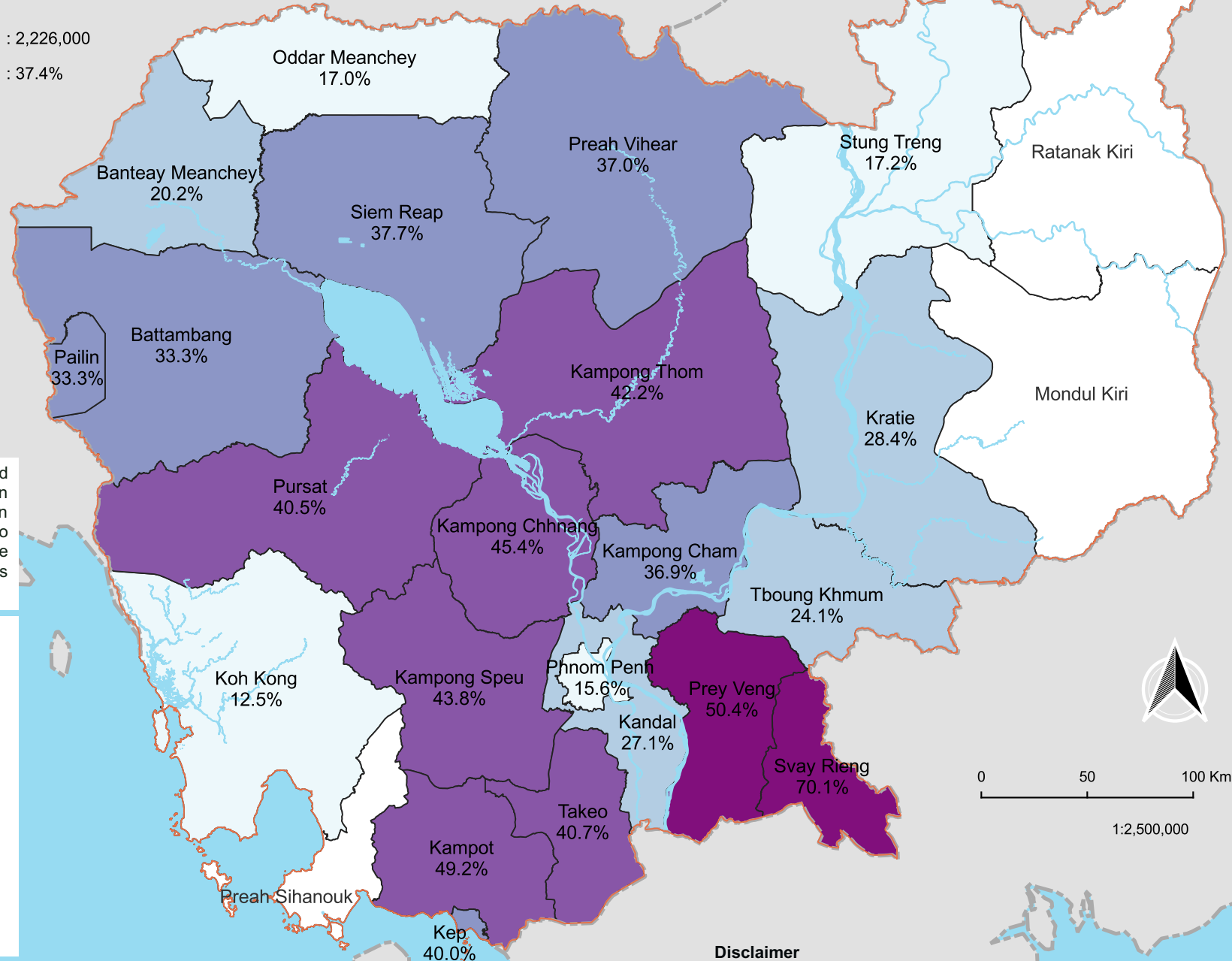
≤ 20.0

20.1 - 30.0

30.1 - 40.0

40.1 - 50.0

> 50.0

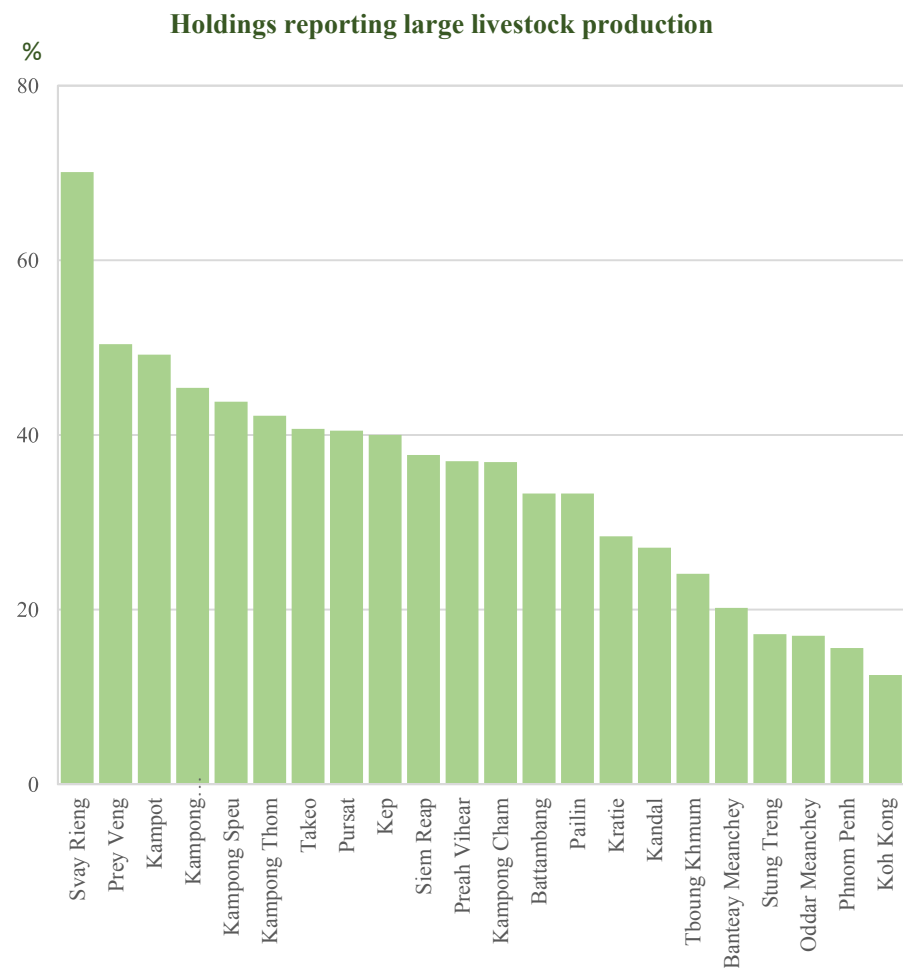


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer
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Table 5.1: Holdings reporting large livestock production: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting raising large livestock (cattle and buffalo)	Holdings reporting raising large livestock (cattle and buffalo) (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	24,000	20.2
02	Battambang	50,000	33.3
03	Kampong Cham	55,000	36.9
04	Kampong Chhnang	44,000	45.4
05	Kampong Speu	57,000	43.8
06	Kampong Thom	54,000	42.2
07	Kampot	58,000	49.2
08	Kandal	39,000	27.1
09	Koh Kong	2,000	12.5
10	Kratie	19,000	28.4
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	5,000	15.6
13	Preah Vihear	17,000	37.0
14	Prey Veng	117,000	50.4
15	Pursat	34,000	40.5
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	57,000	37.7
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	5,000	17.2
20	Svay Rieng	68,000	70.1
21	Takeo	66,000	40.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	9,000	17.0
23	Kep	2,000	40.0
24	Pailin	3,000	33.3
25	Tboung Khmum	32,000	24.1

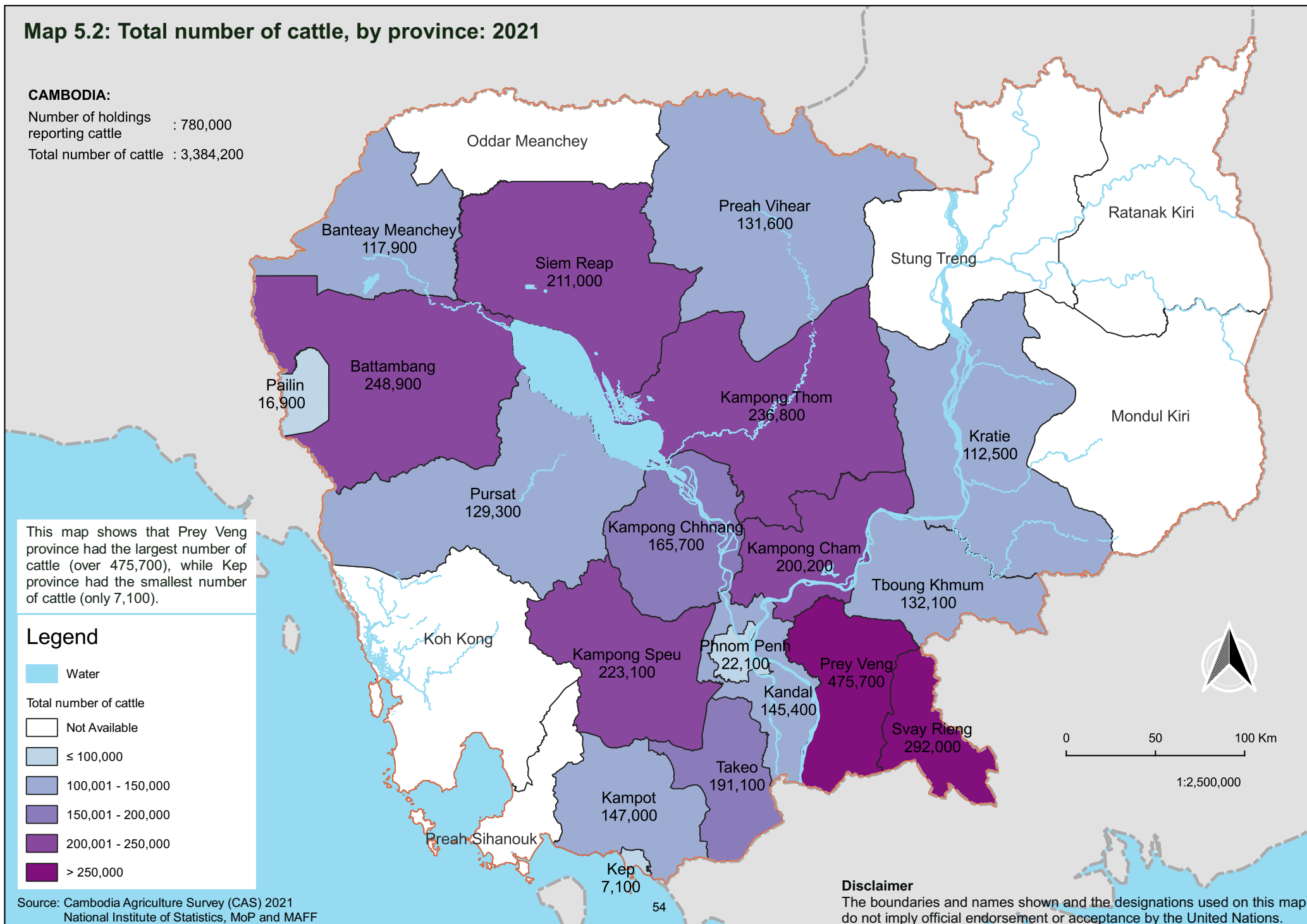


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 5.2: Total number of cattle, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

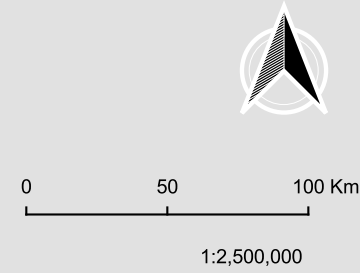
Number of holdings reporting cattle : 780,000
 Total number of cattle : 3,384,200



This map shows that Prey Veng province had the largest number of cattle (over 475,700), while Kep province had the smallest number of cattle (only 7,100).

Legend

- Water
- Total number of cattle
- Not Available
- ≤ 100,000
- 100,001 - 150,000
- 150,001 - 200,000
- 200,001 - 250,000
- > 250,000

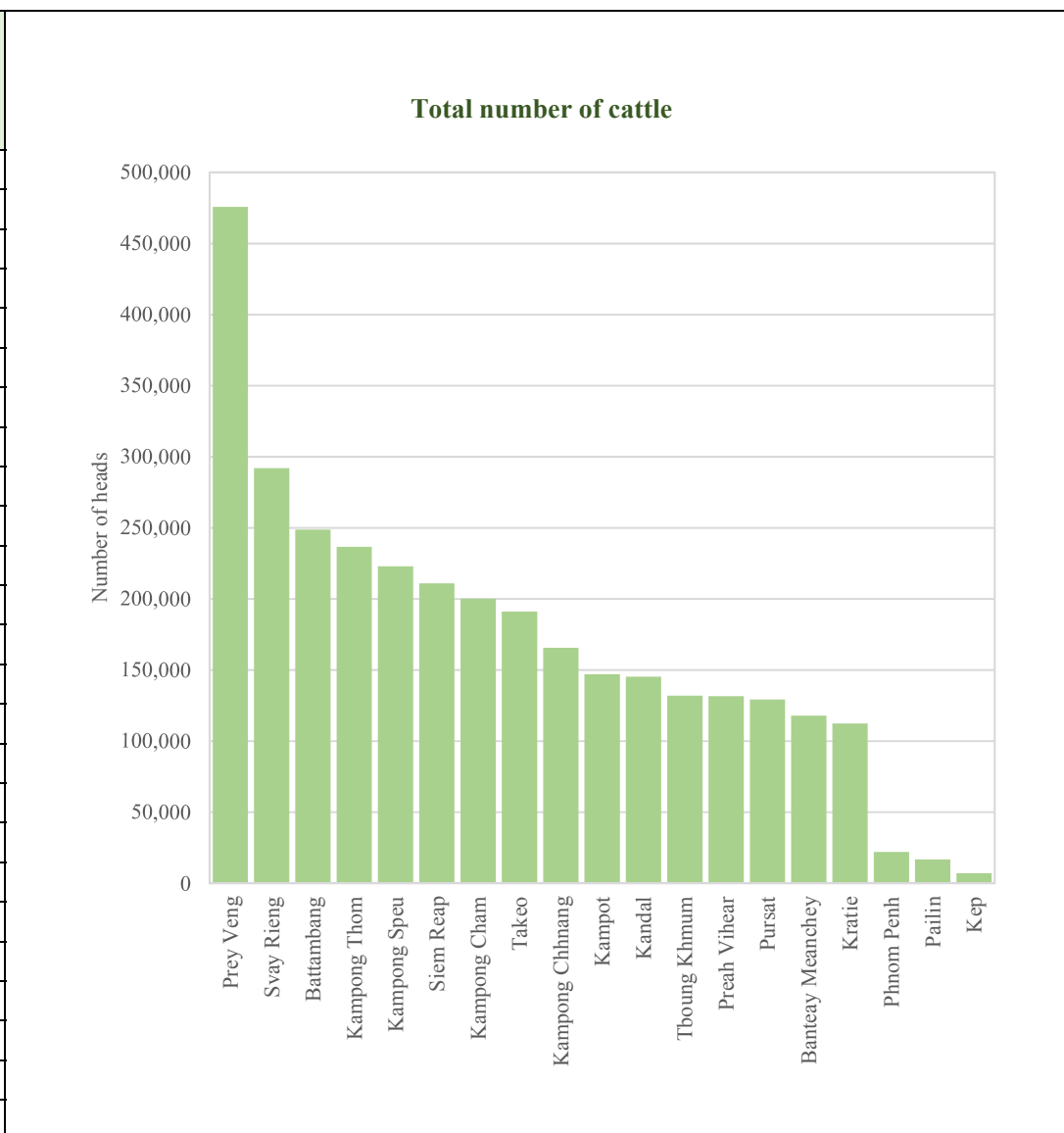


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 5.2: Total number of cattle: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting cattle presence on the reference day	Total number of cattle
01	Banteay Meanchey	24,000	117,900
02	Battambang	50,000	248,900
03	Kampong Cham	50,000	200,200
04	Kampong Chhnang	39,000	165,700
05	Kampong Speu	57,000	223,100
06	Kampong Thom	46,000	236,800
07	Kampot	56,000	147,000
08	Kandal	38,000	145,400
09	Koh Kong	1,000	
10	Kratie	18,000	112,500
11	Mondul Kiri		
12	Phnom Penh	5,000	22,100
13	Preah Vihear	16,000	131,600
14	Prey Veng	113,000	475,700
15	Pursat	31,000	129,300
16	Ratanak Kiri		
17	Siem Reap	53,000	211,000
18	Preah Sihanouk		
19	Stung Treng	3,000	
20	Svay Rieng	57,000	292,000
21	Takeo	66,000	191,100
22	Oddar Meanchey	9,000	
23	Kep	2,000	7,100
24	Pailin	3,000	16,900
25	Tboung Khmum	29,000	132,100



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF







Map 5.3: Holdings reporting small livestock production in percent, by province: 2021

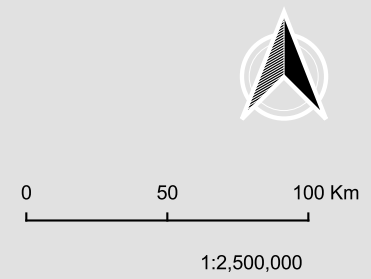
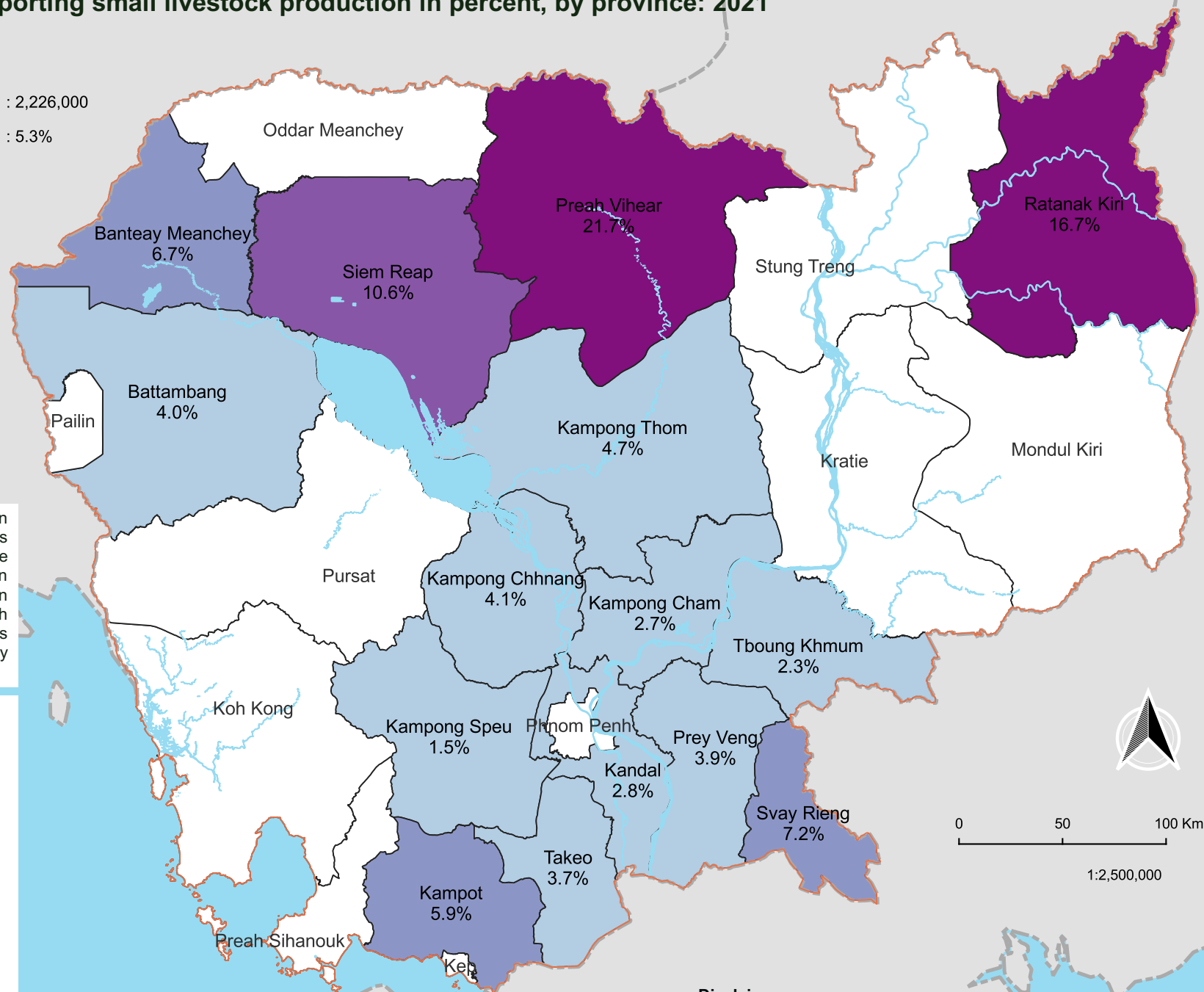
CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting small livestock production : 5.3%

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 21.7% in Preah Vihear. The lowest percentage was found in Kampong Speu (only 1.5%).

Legend

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

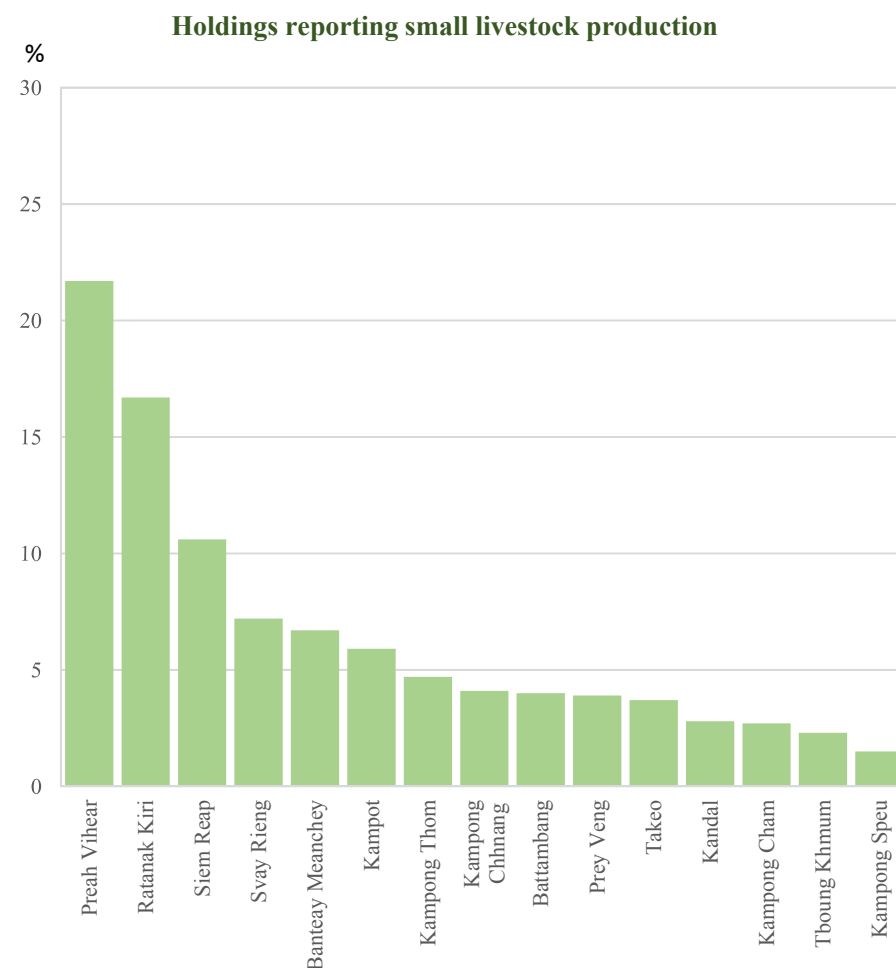


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 5.3: Holdings reporting small livestock production: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting raising small livestock (pig, goat)	Holdings reporting raising small livestock (pig, goat) (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	8,000	6.7
02	Battambang	6,000	4.0
03	Kampong Cham	4,000	2.7
04	Kampong Chhnang	4,000	4.1
05	Kampong Speu	2,000	1.5
06	Kampong Thom	6,000	4.7
07	Kampot	7,000	5.9
08	Kandal	4,000	2.8
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	-	-
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	10,000	21.7
14	Prey Veng	9,000	3.9
15	Pursat	-	-
16	Ratanak Kiri	7,000	16.7
17	Siem Reap	16,000	10.6
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	7,000	7.2
21	Takeo	6,000	3.7
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	3,000	2.3



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 5.4: Total number of pigs, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

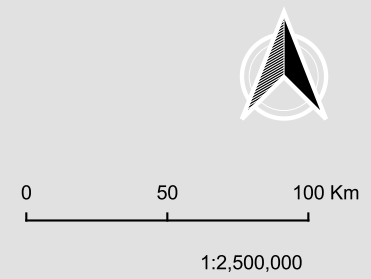
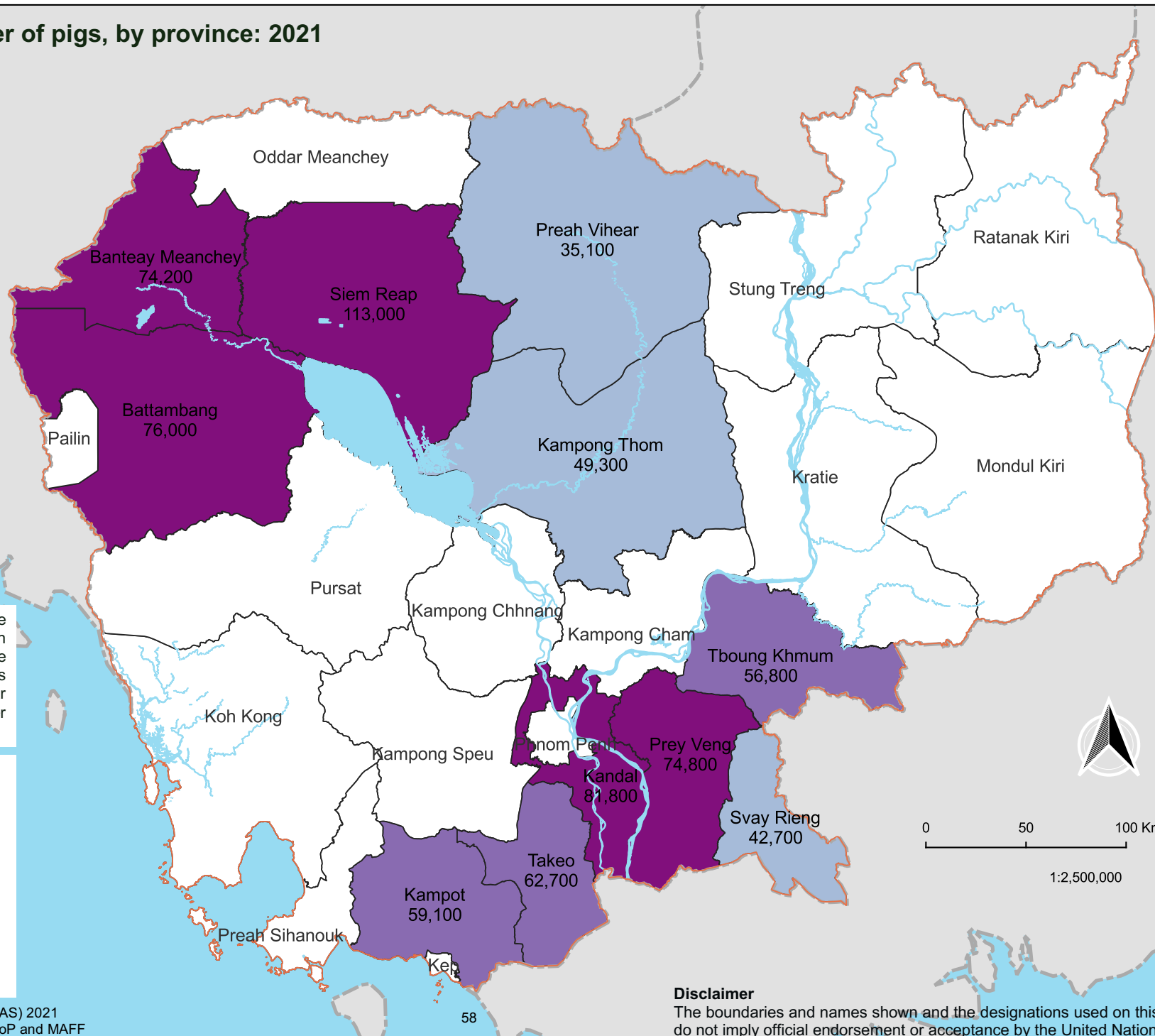
Number of holdings reporting pigs : 118,000
 Total number of pigs : 1,010,900

Over one million pigs were reported by the holdings in Cambodia. Siem Reap province had the largest number of pigs (113,000 heads). Preah Vihear province had the smallest number of pigs (about 35,000 heads).

Legend

- Water
- Total number of pigs
- Not Available
- ≤ 50,000
- 50,001 - 70,000
- > 70,000

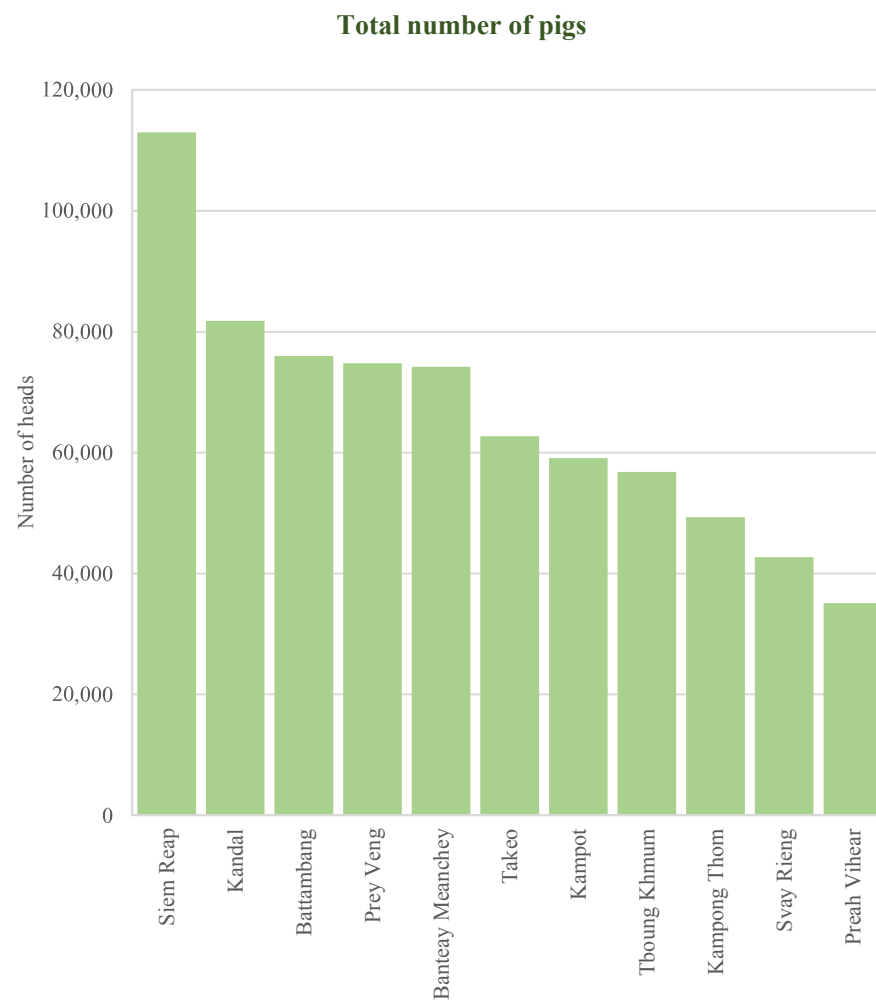
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF



Disclaimer
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Table 5.4: Total number of pigs: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting pigs presence on the reference day	Total number of pigs
01	Banteay Meanchey	8,000	74,200
02	Battambang	6,000	76,000
03	Kampong Cham	4,000	-
04	Kampong Chhnang	4,000	-
05	Kampong Speu	2,000	-
06	Kampong Thom	6,000	49,300
07	Kampot	7,000	59,100
08	Kandal	4,000	81,800
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	-	-
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	10,000	35,100
14	Prey Veng	9,000	74,800
15	Pursat	-	-
16	Ratanak Kiri	7,000	-
17	Siem Reap	16,000	113,000
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	7,000	42,700
21	Takeo	6,000	62,700
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	3,000	56,800



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 5.5: Holdings reporting poultry production in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting poultry production : 56.6%

56.6% of the sampled Cambodian household agricultural holdings raised poultry. Kampot, Kep, Preah Sihanouk and Svay Rieng had more than 80% of holdings raising poultry, while Pailin and Tboung Khmum had less than 30%.

Legend

Water

Holdings reporting poultry production (%)

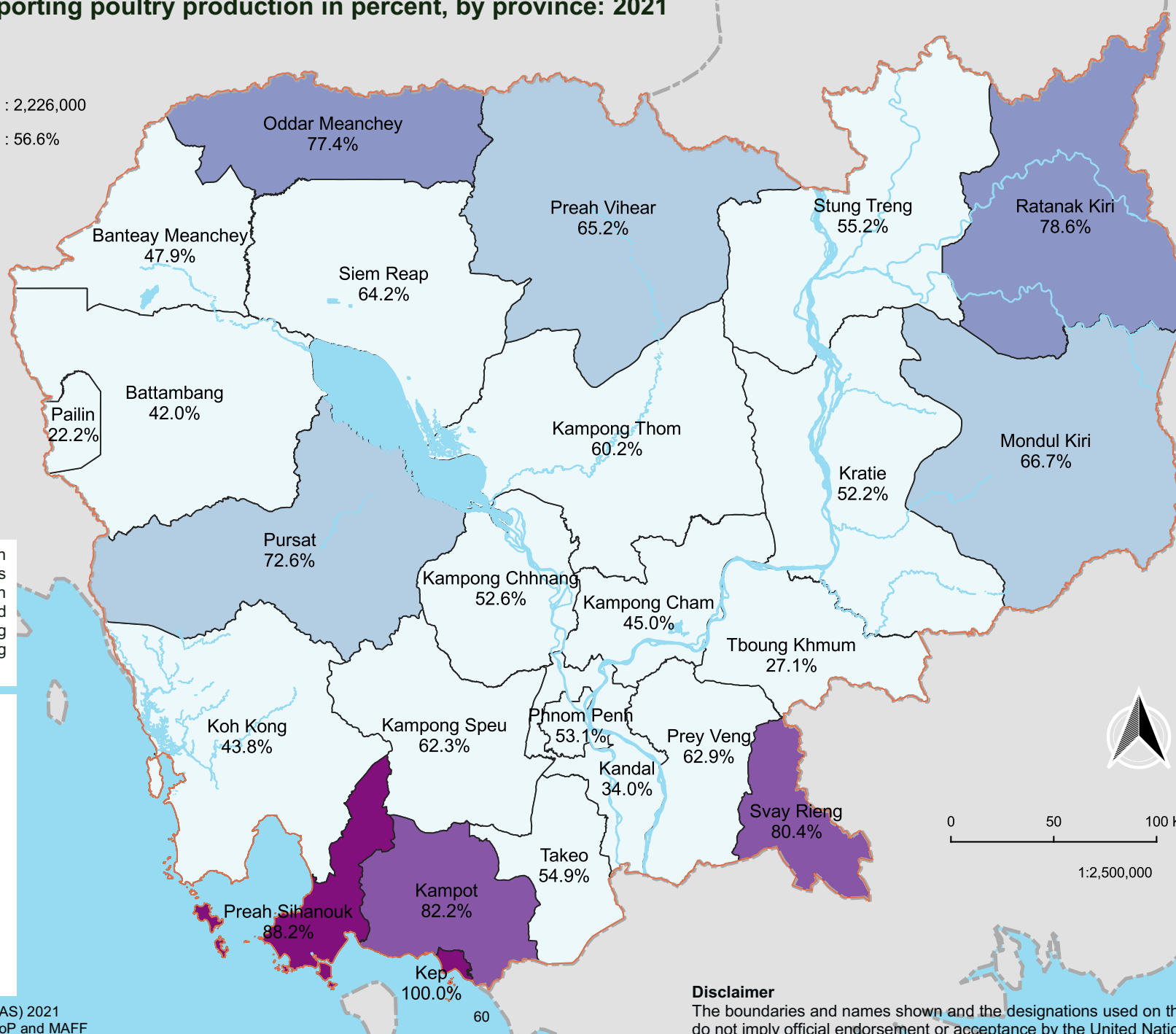
≤ 65.0

65.1 - 75.0

75.1 - 80.0

80.1 - 85.0

> 85.0



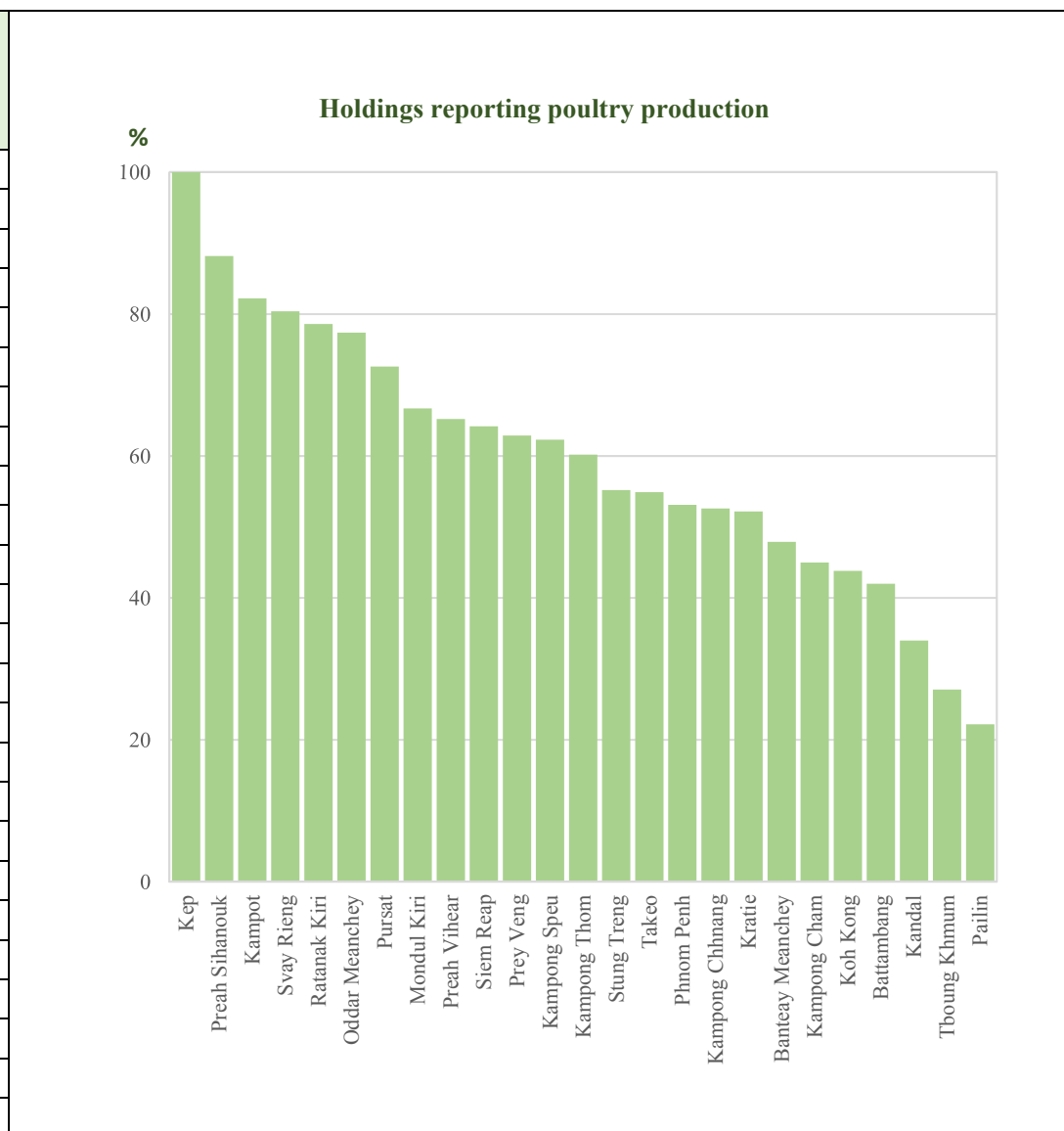
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer

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Table 5.5: Holdings reporting poultry production: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting raising poultry	Holdings reporting raising poultry (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	57,000	47.9
02	Battambang	63,000	42.0
03	Kampong Cham	67,000	45.0
04	Kampong Chhnang	51,000	52.6
05	Kampong Speu	81,000	62.3
06	Kampong Thom	77,000	60.2
07	Kampot	97,000	82.2
08	Kandal	49,000	34.0
09	Koh Kong	7,000	43.8
10	Kratie	35,000	52.2
11	Mondul Kiri	10,000	66.7
12	Phnom Penh	17,000	53.1
13	Preah Vihear	30,000	65.2
14	Prey Veng	146,000	62.9
15	Pursat	61,000	72.6
16	Ratanak Kiri	33,000	78.6
17	Siem Reap	97,000	64.2
18	Preah Sihanouk	15,000	88.2
19	Stung Treng	16,000	55.2
20	Svay Rieng	78,000	80.4
21	Takeo	89,000	54.9
22	Oddar Meanchey	41,000	77.4
23	Kep	5,000	100.0
24	Pailin	2,000	22.2
25	Tboung Khmum	36,000	27.1



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

6. Aquaculture and Capture Fishing

Map 6.1: Holdings reporting aquaculture activity in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting aquaculture activity : 4.0%

Only 4% of all household 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 (19.6% and 11.0% respectively). Only 2.1% of the holdings in Kandal reported aquaculture activity.

Legend

Water

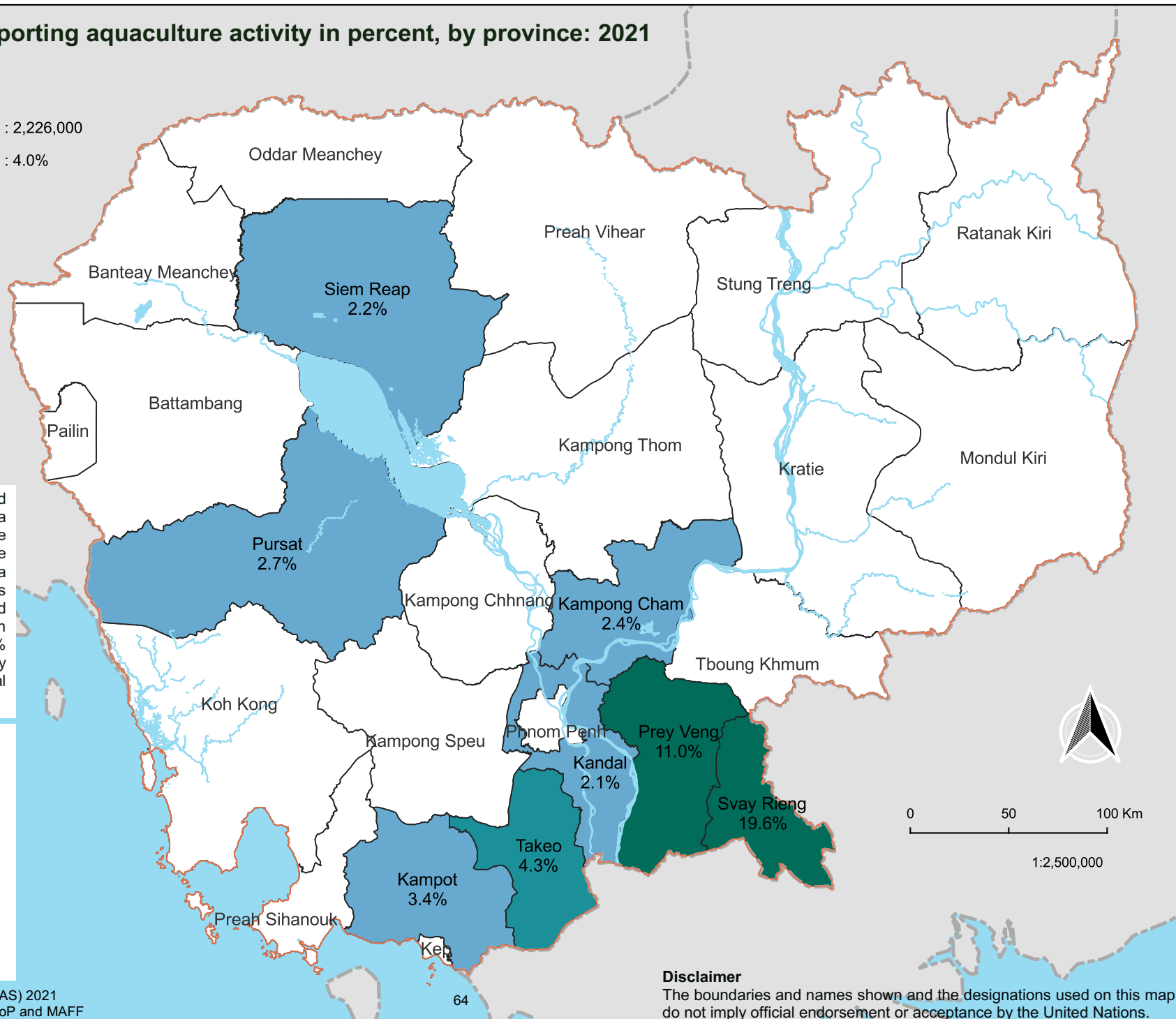
Holdings reporting aquaculture activity (%)

Not Available

2.1 - 4.0

4.1 - 6.0

> 6.0



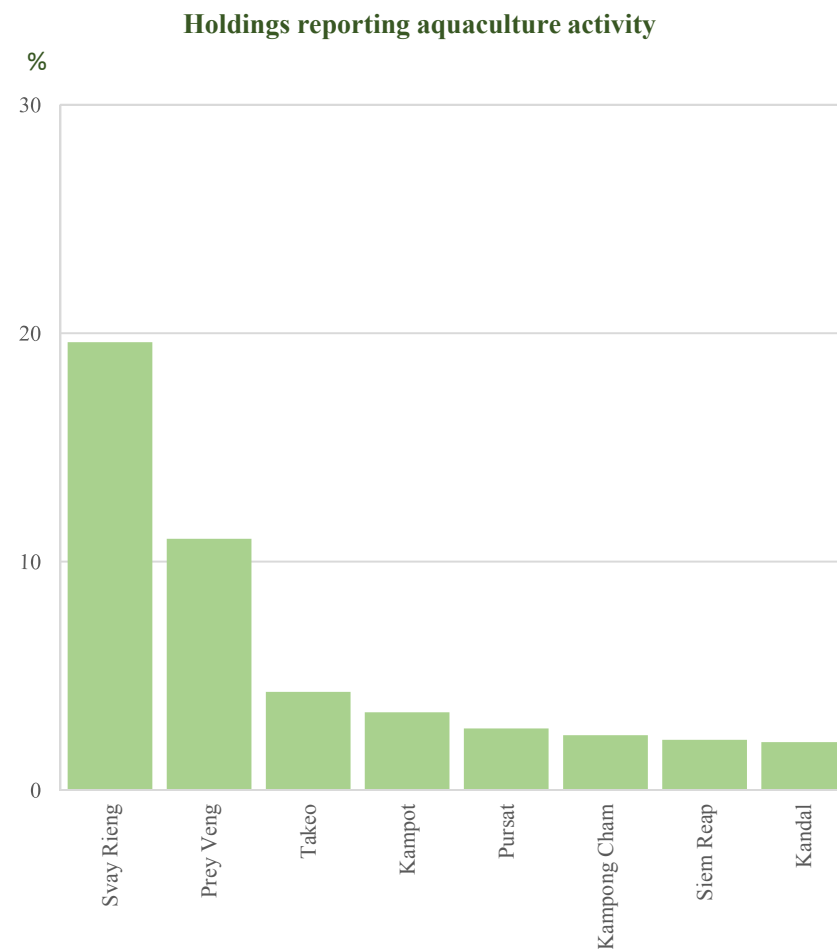
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer

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Table 6.1: Holdings reporting aquaculture activity: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting aquaculture activity	Holdings reporting aquaculture activity (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	-	-
02	Battambang	-	-
03	Kampong Cham	3,510	2.4
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	-	-
07	Kampot	4,030	3.4
08	Kandal	3,050	2.1
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	-	-
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	-	-
14	Prey Veng	25,590	11.0
15	Pursat	2,230	2.7
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	3,380	2.2
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	18,990	19.6
21	Takeo	6,920	4.3
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	-	-



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 6.2: Holdings reporting capture fishing activity in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting capture fishing activity : 21.4%

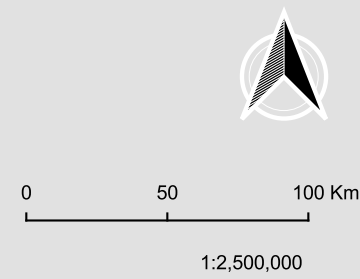
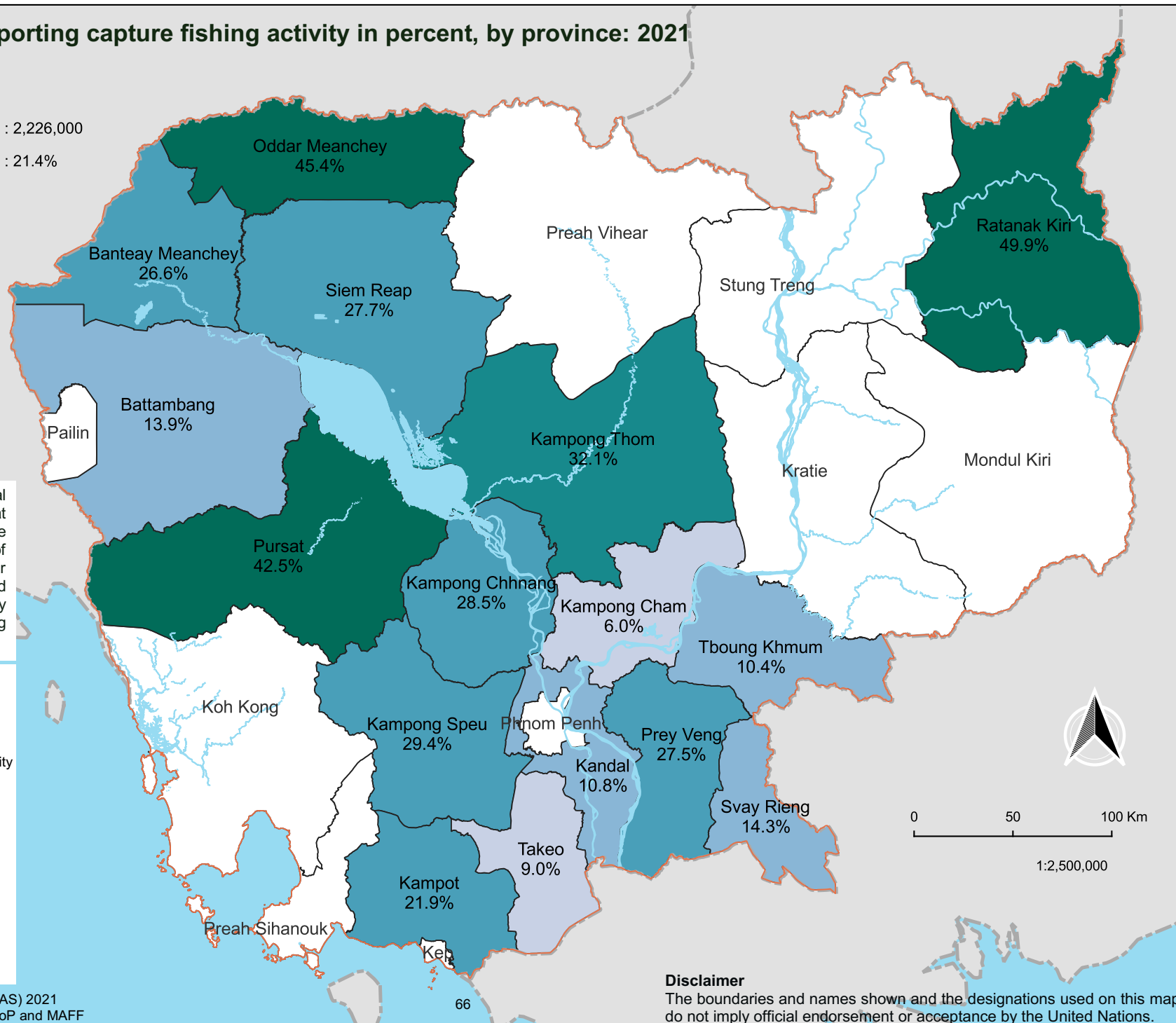
1 in 4 household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reported that they were engaged in capture fishing activities. More than 40% of the holdings in Ratanak Kiri, Oddar Meanchey and Pursat reported capture fishing activity, while only 6% of the holdings in Kampong Cham reported such activity.

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

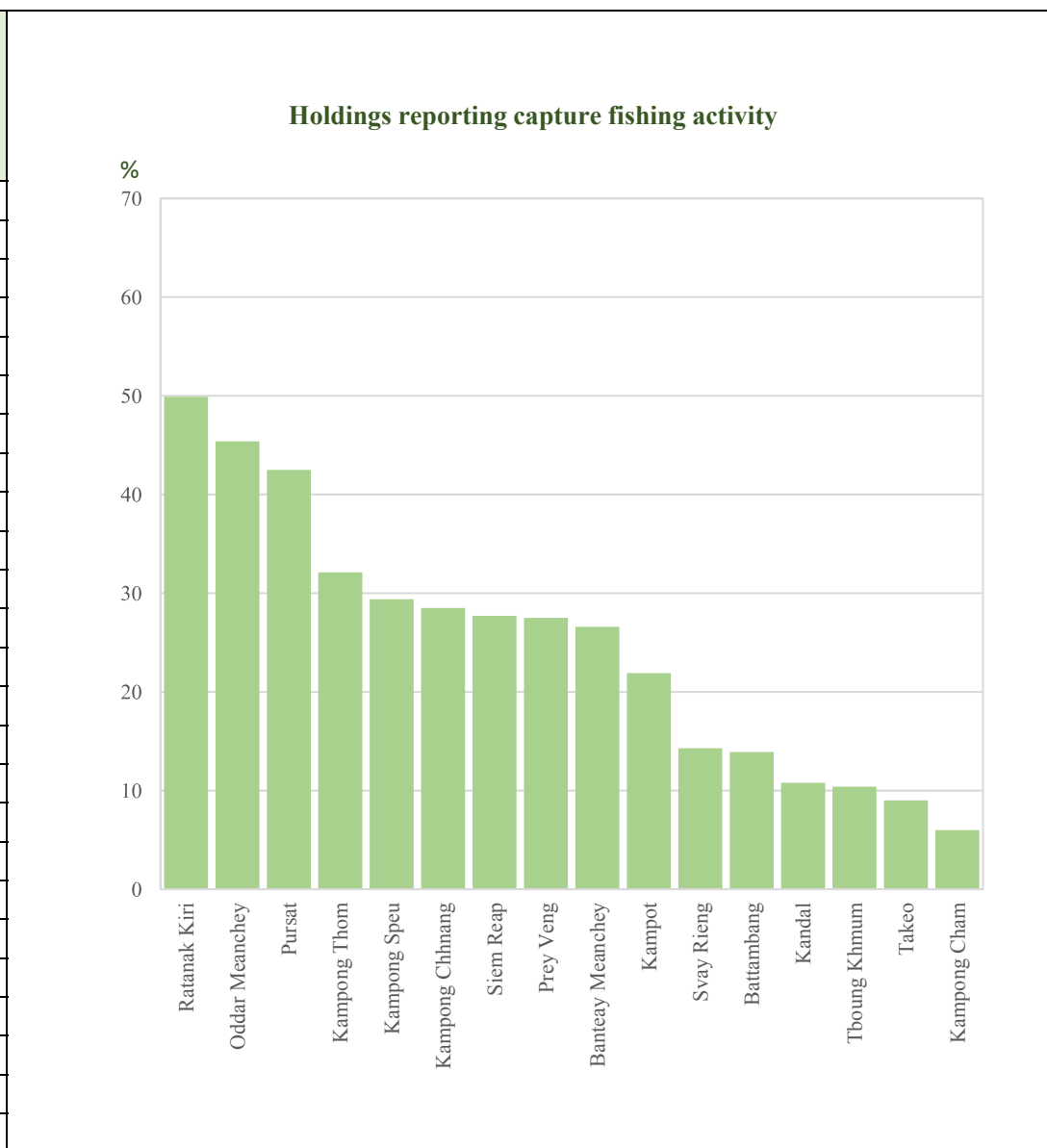


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 6.2: Holdings reporting capture fishing activity: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting capture fishing activity	Holdings reporting capture fishing activity (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	31,700	26.6
02	Battambang	20,890	13.9
03	Kampong Cham	8,990	6.0
04	Kampong Chhnang	27,610	28.5
05	Kampong Speu	38,240	29.4
06	Kampong Thom	41,100	32.1
07	Kampot	25,900	21.9
08	Kandal	15,580	10.8
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	-	-
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	-	-
14	Prey Veng	63,790	27.5
15	Pursat	35,730	42.5
16	Ratanak Kiri	20,950	49.9
17	Siem Reap	41,900	27.7
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	13,860	14.3
21	Takeo	14,660	9.0
22	Oddar Meanchey	24,060	45.4
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	13,850	10.4



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 6.3: Percent of fish catch used for home consumption, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings reporting fish catch : 454,080
 Percentage of fish catch used for home consumption : 86.5%

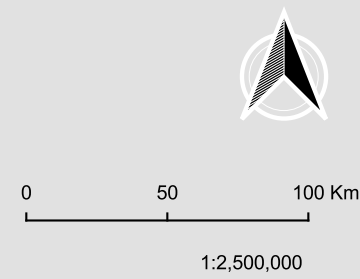
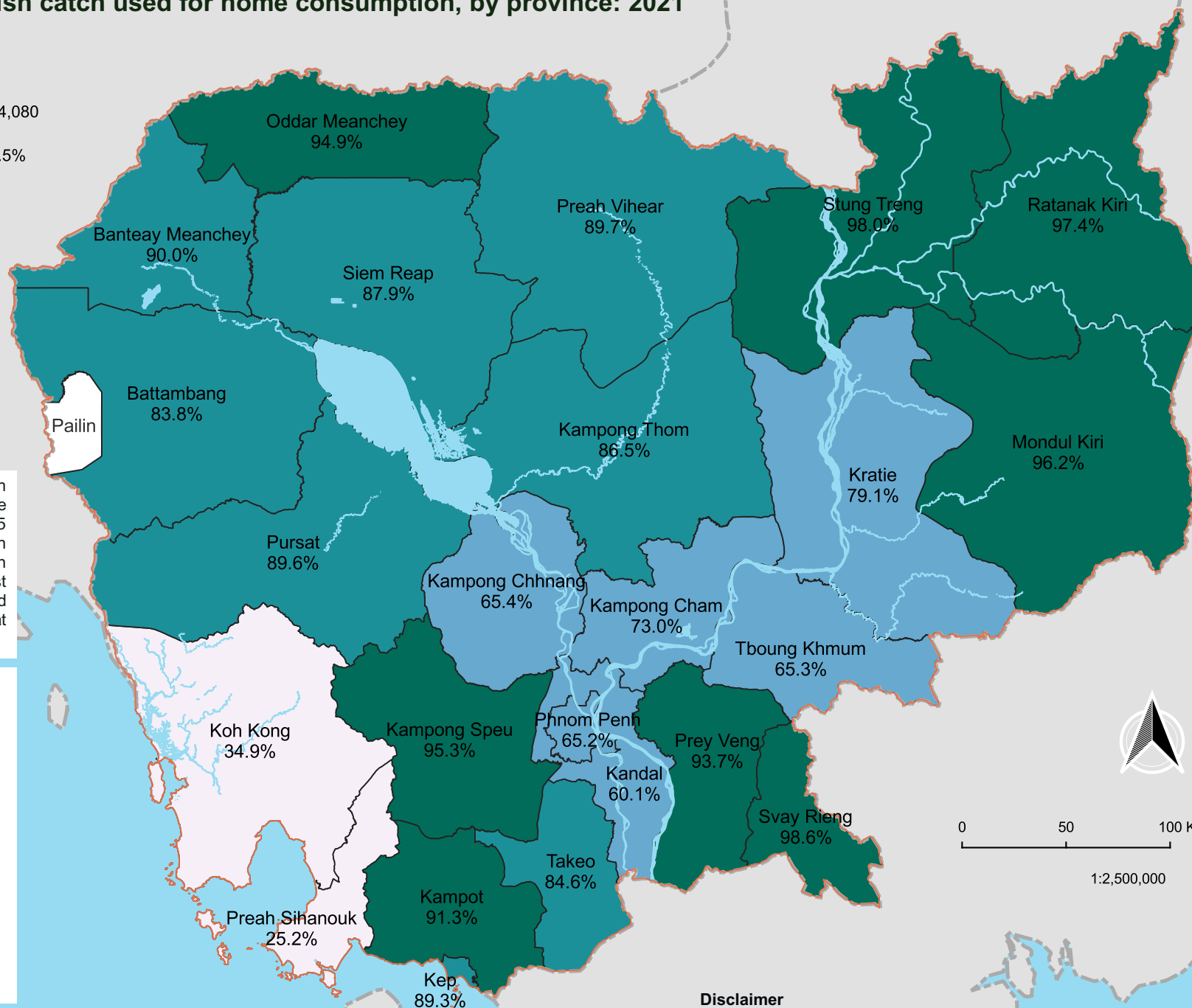
Over 86% of the fish catch in Cambodia was used for home consumption. In 8 out of 25 provinces, the percentage of fish catch used for home consumption was over 90%. The lowest percentages were in Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk provinces, at 34.9% and 25.2% respectively.

Legend

Water

Fish catch used for home consumption (%)

- Not Available
- ≤ 40.0
- 40.1 - 60.0
- 60.1 - 80.0
- 80.1 - 90.0
- > 90.0



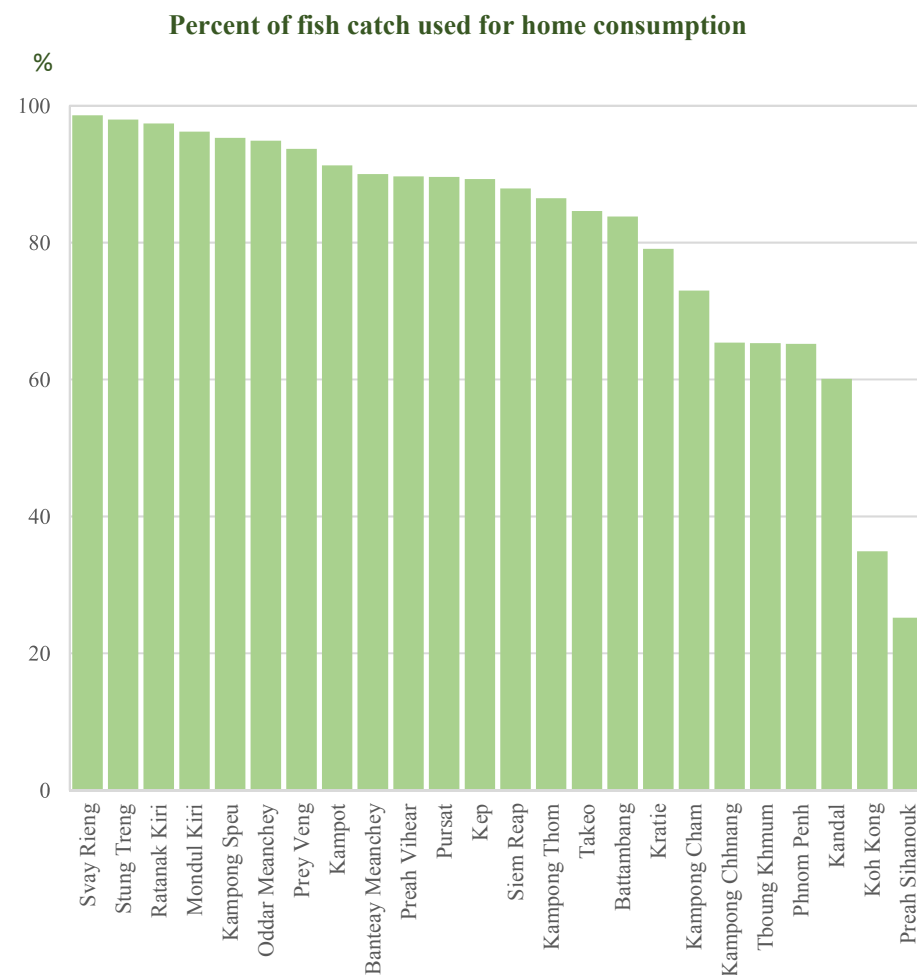
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 6.3: Percent of fish catch used for home consumption: 2021

Province code	Province name	Number of holdings reporting fish catch	Fish catch used for home consumption (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	30,800	90.0
02	Battambang	20,300	83.8
03	Kampong Cham	8,990	73.0
04	Kampong Chhnang	26,930	65.4
05	Kampong Speu	25,800	95.3
06	Kampong Thom	40,910	86.5
07	Kampot	24,630	91.3
08	Kandal	15,450	60.1
09	Koh Kong	-	34.9
10	Kratie	-	79.1
11	Mondul Kiri	-	96.2
12	Phnom Penh	-	65.2
13	Preah Vihear	-	89.7
14	Prey Veng	63,790	93.7
15	Pursat	35,630	89.6
16	Ratanak Kiri	20,950	97.4
17	Siem Reap	41,460	87.9
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	25.2
19	Stung Treng	-	98.0
20	Svay Rieng	13,860	98.6
21	Takeo	14,660	84.6
22	Oddar Meanchey	24,060	94.9
23	Kep	-	89.3
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	13,760	65.3



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF








Map 6.4: Percent of fish catch sold, by province: 2021

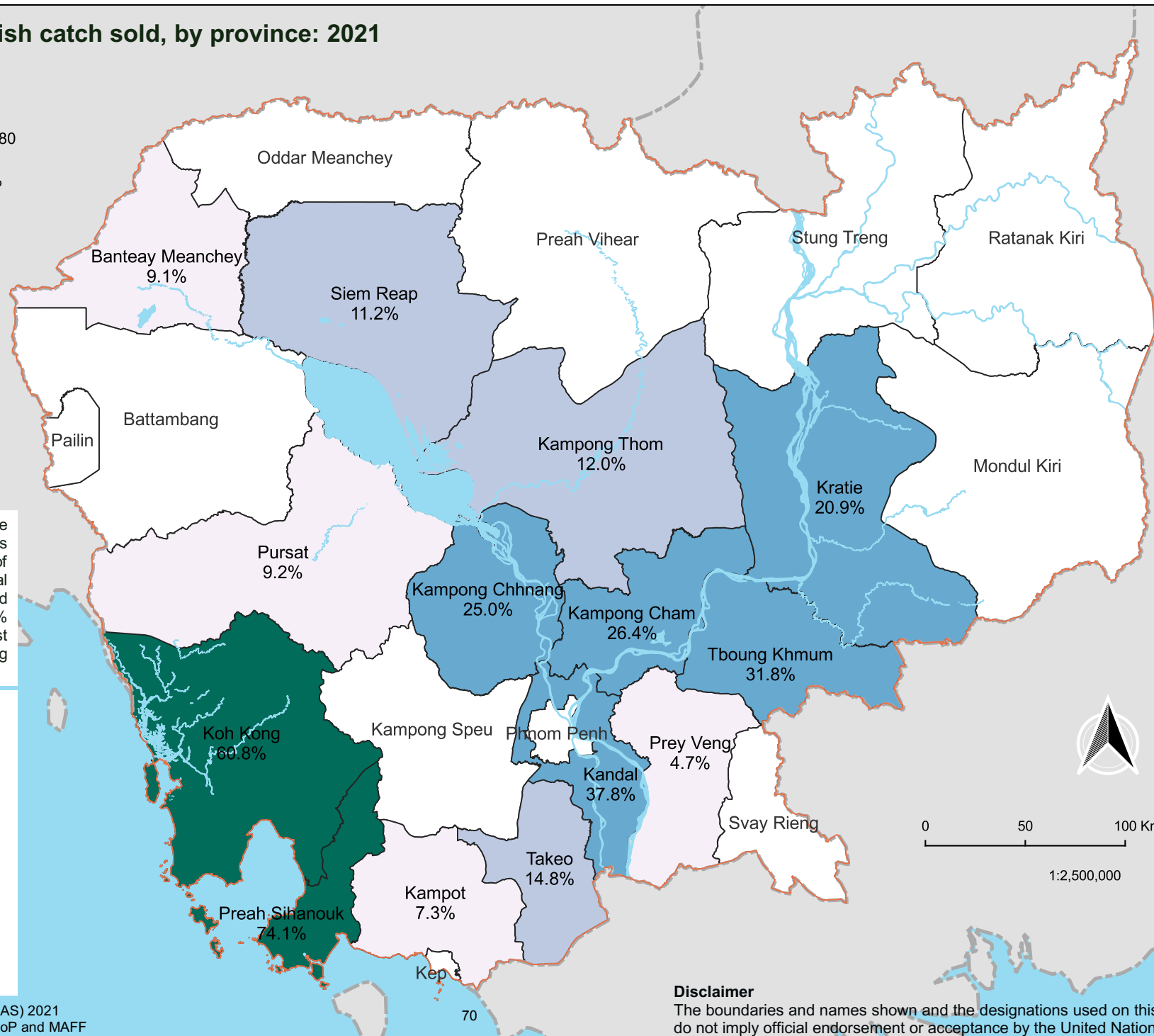
CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings reporting fish catch : 454,080
 Percentage of fish catch sold : 11.5%

11.5% of fish caught by the sampled holdings in Cambodia was sold. The highest percentages of fish catch sold were in the coastal provinces of Preah Sihanouk and Koh Kong (74.1% and 60.8% respectively), while the lowest percentage was in Prey Veng (4.7%).

Legend

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



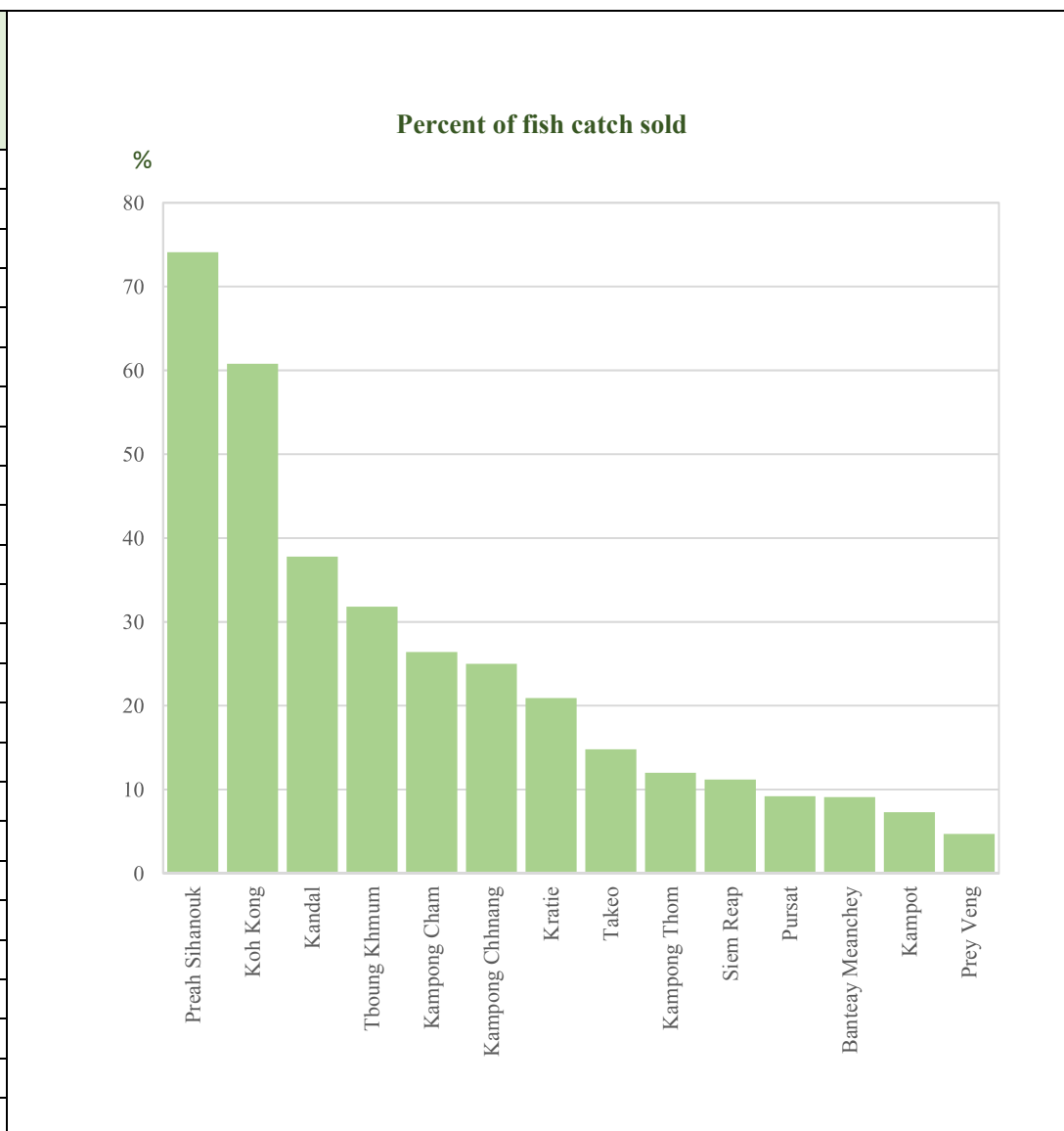
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer

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Table 6.4: Percent of fish catch sold: 2021

Province code	Province name	Number of holdings reporting fish catch	Fish catch sold (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	30,800	9.1
02	Battambang	20,300	-
03	Kampong Cham	8,990	26.4
04	Kampong Chhnang	26,930	25.0
05	Kampong Speu	25,800	-
06	Kampong Thom	40,910	12.0
07	Kampot	24,630	7.3
08	Kandal	15,450	37.8
09	Koh Kong	-	60.8
10	Kratie	-	20.9
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	-	-
14	Prey Veng	63,790	4.7
15	Pursat	35,630	9.2
16	Ratanak Kiri	20,950	-
17	Siem Reap	41,460	11.2
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	74.1
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	13,860	-
21	Takeo	14,660	14.8
22	Oddar Meanchey	24,060	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	13,760	31.8



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
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: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for home consumption : 57.7%

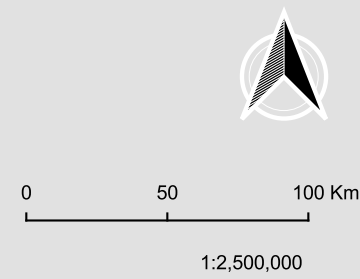
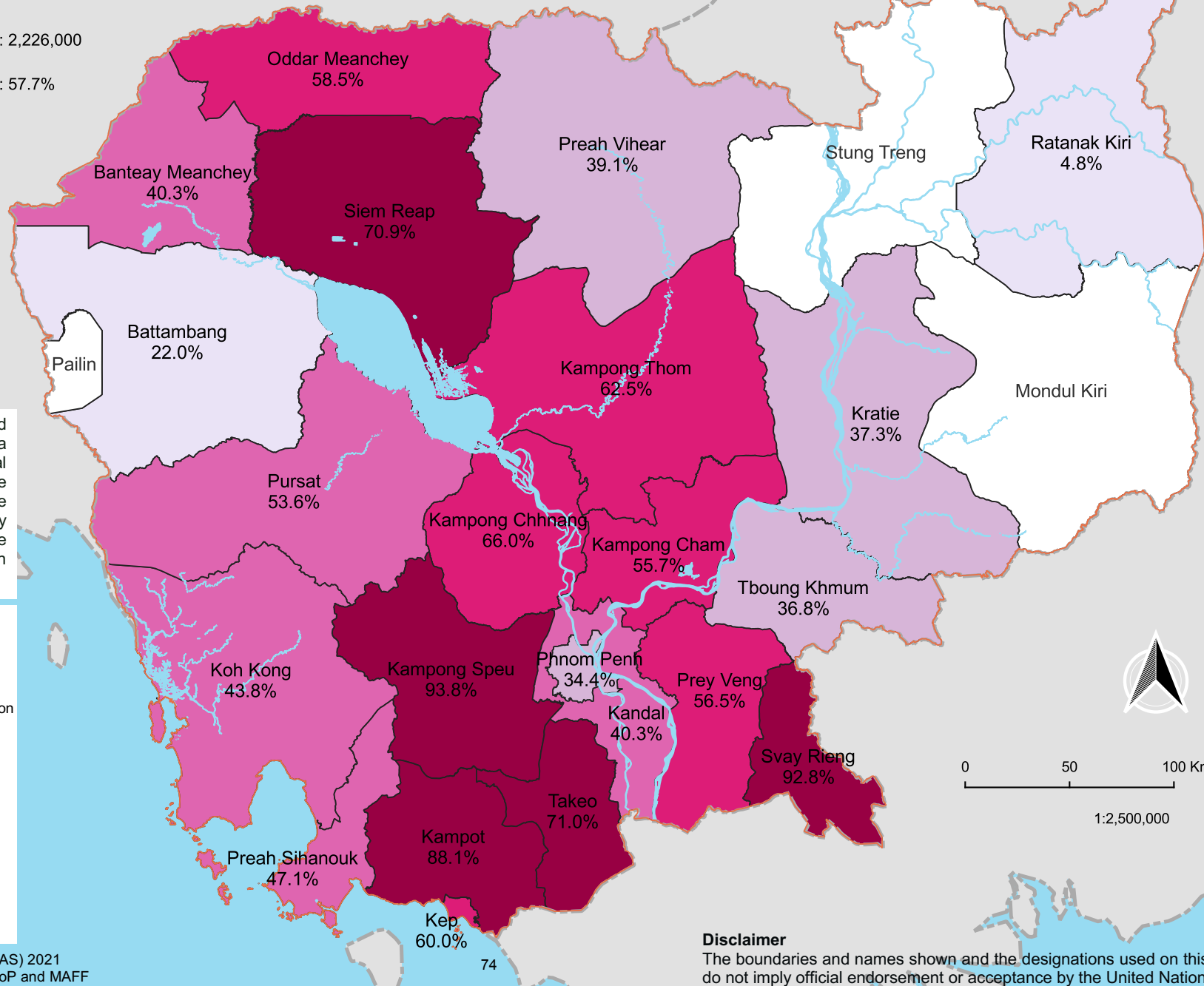
Nearly 6 in 10 household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reported their agricultural production as mainly for home consumption. Provinces with the highest percentages are mostly located in the south part of the country, with over 90% in Kampong Speu and Svay Rieng.

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

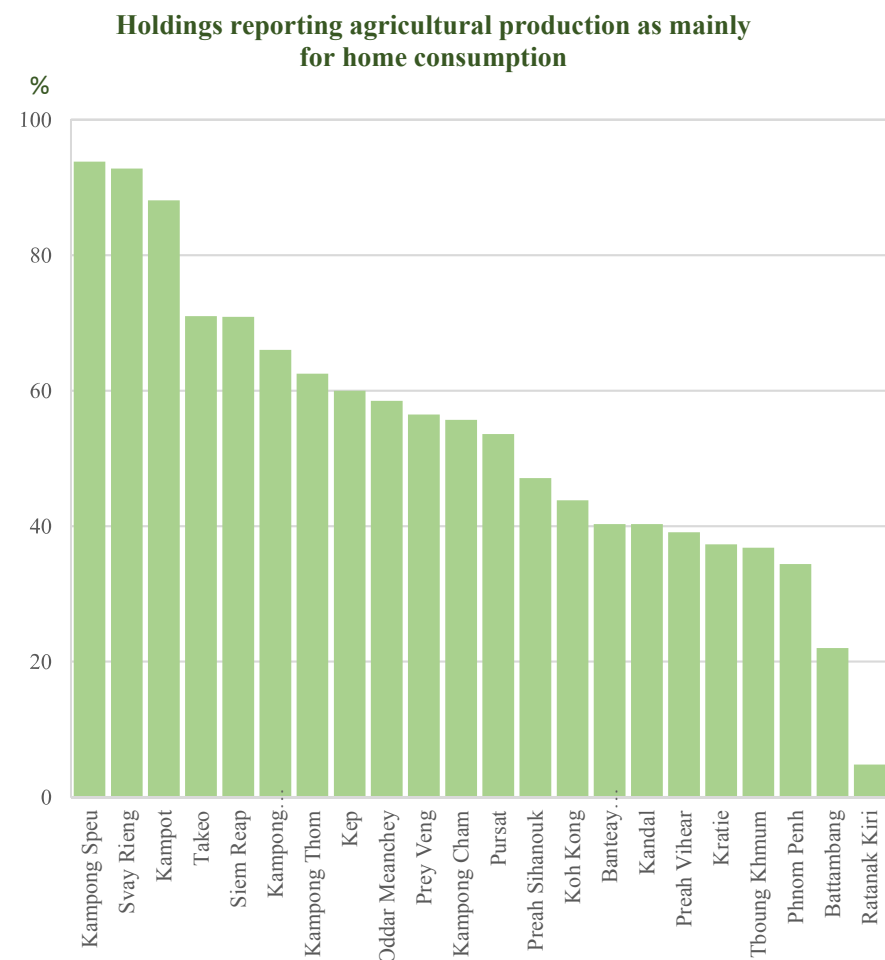


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 7.1: Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for home consumption: 2021

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	48,000	40.3
02	Battambang	33,000	22.0
03	Kampong Cham	83,000	55.7
04	Kampong Chhnang	64,000	66.0
05	Kampong Speu	122,000	93.8
06	Kampong Thom	80,000	62.5
07	Kampot	104,000	88.1
08	Kandal	58,000	40.3
09	Koh Kong	7,000	43.8
10	Kratie	25,000	37.3
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	11,000	34.4
13	Preah Vihear	18,000	39.1
14	Prey Veng	131,000	56.5
15	Pursat	45,000	53.6
16	Ratanak Kiri	2,000	4.8
17	Siem Reap	107,000	70.9
18	Preah Sihanouk	8,000	47.1
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	90,000	92.8
21	Takeo	115,000	71.0
22	Oddar Meanchey	31,000	58.5
23	Kep	3,000	60.0
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	49,000	36.8



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 7.2: Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for sale in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000

Percentage of holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for sale : 42.3%

42.3% of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reported their agricultural production as mainly for sale. Battambang had the highest percentage at 78.7%, while Svay Rieng had the lowest percentage at only 7.2%.

Legend

Water

Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for sale (%)

Not Available

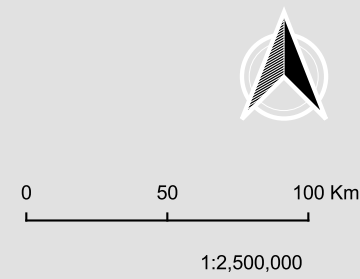
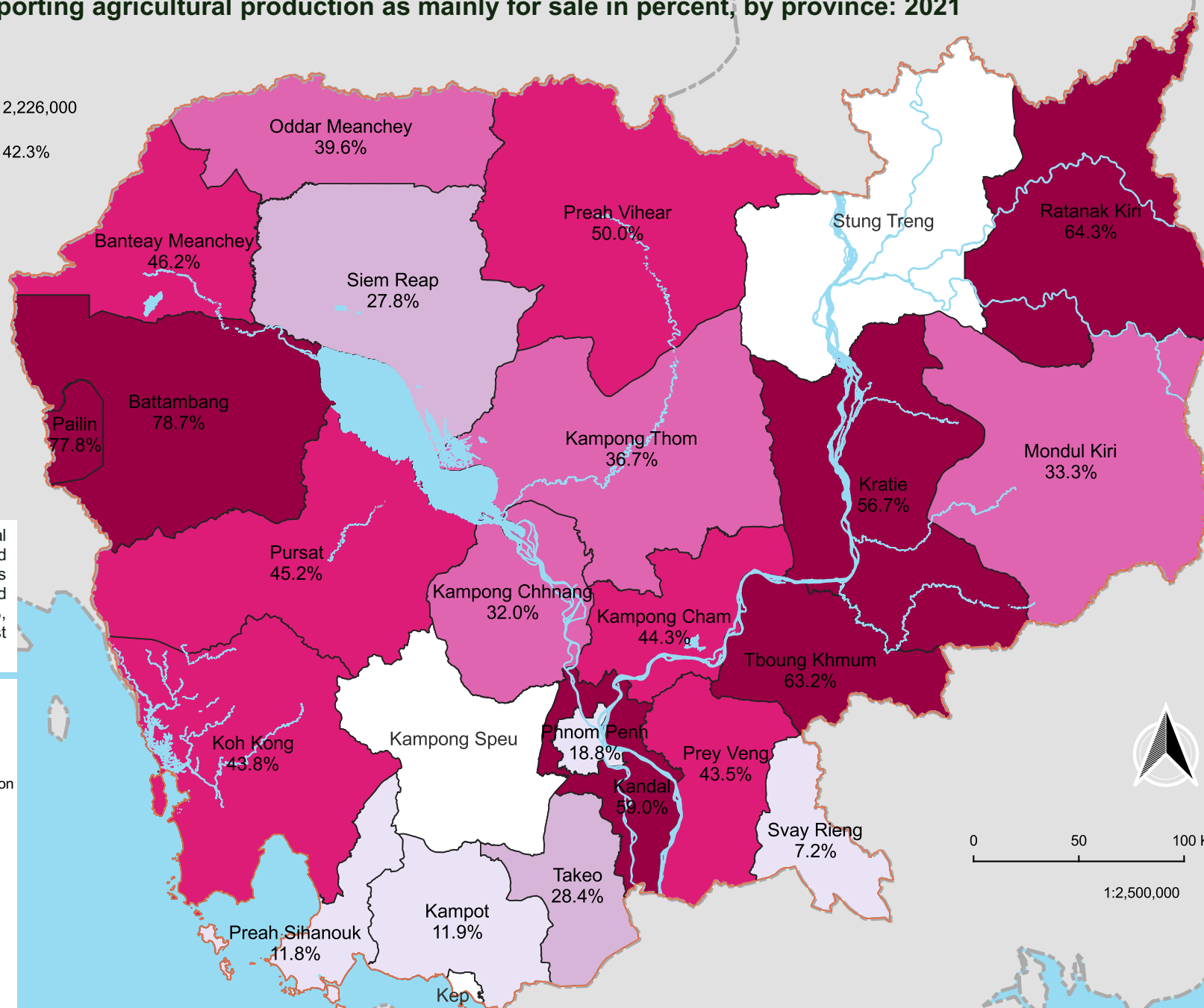
≤ 20.0

20.1 - 30.0

30.1 - 40.0

40.1 - 50.0

> 50.0



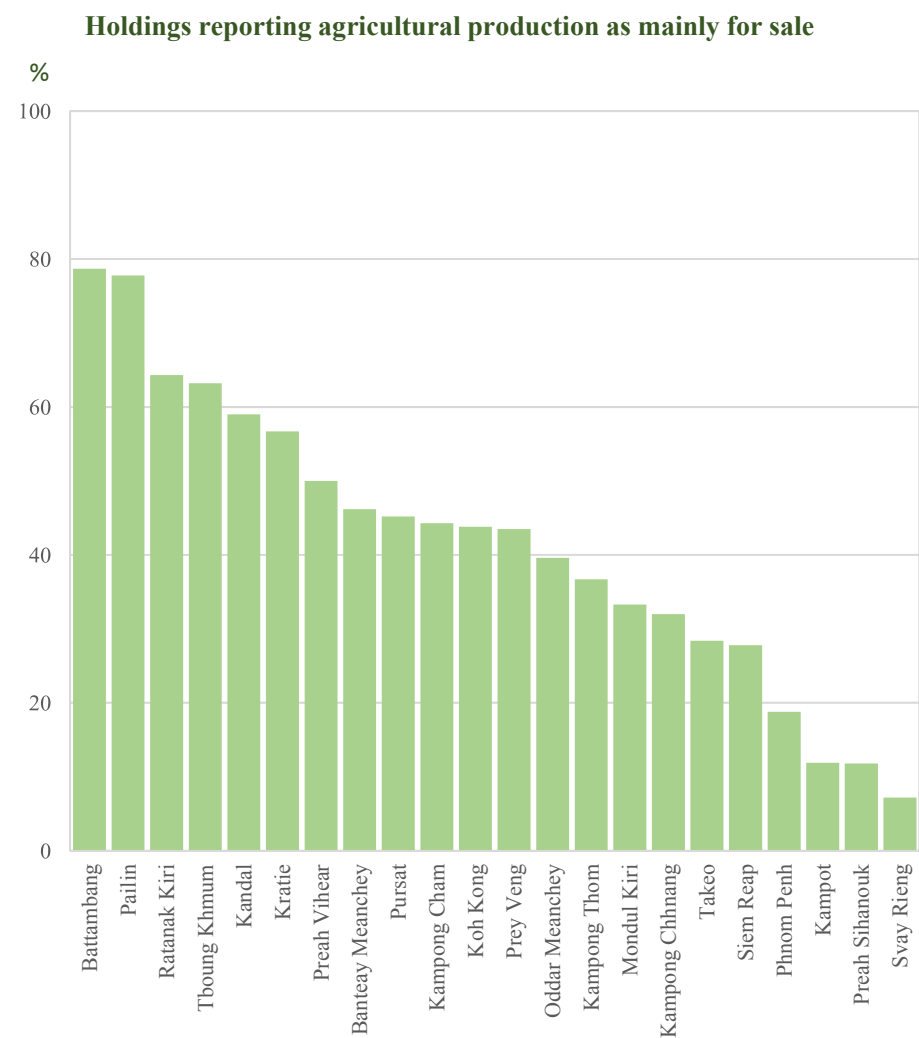
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer

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Table 7.2: Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for sale: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for sale	Holdings reporting agricultural production as mainly for sale (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	55,000	46.2
02	Battambang	118,000	78.7
03	Kampong Cham	66,000	44.3
04	Kampong Chhnang	31,000	32.0
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	47,000	36.7
07	Kampot	14,000	11.9
08	Kandal	85,000	59.0
09	Koh Kong	7,000	43.8
10	Kratie	38,000	56.7
11	Mondul Kiri	5,000	33.3
12	Phnom Penh	6,000	18.8
13	Preah Vihear	23,000	50.0
14	Prey Veng	101,000	43.5
15	Pursat	38,000	45.2
16	Ratanak Kiri	27,000	64.3
17	Siem Reap	42,000	27.8
18	Preah Sihanouk	2,000	11.8
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	7,000	7.2
21	Takeo	46,000	28.4
22	Oddar Meanchey	21,000	39.6
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	7,000	77.8
25	Tboung Khmum	84,000	63.2



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

8. Socio-Economics

Map 8.1: Holdings reporting 60%-100% share of household's total income accounted for by agricultural income in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting 60%-100% share of household's total income accounted for by agricultural income : 22.7%

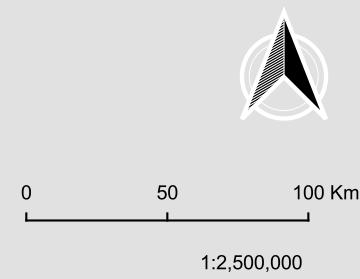
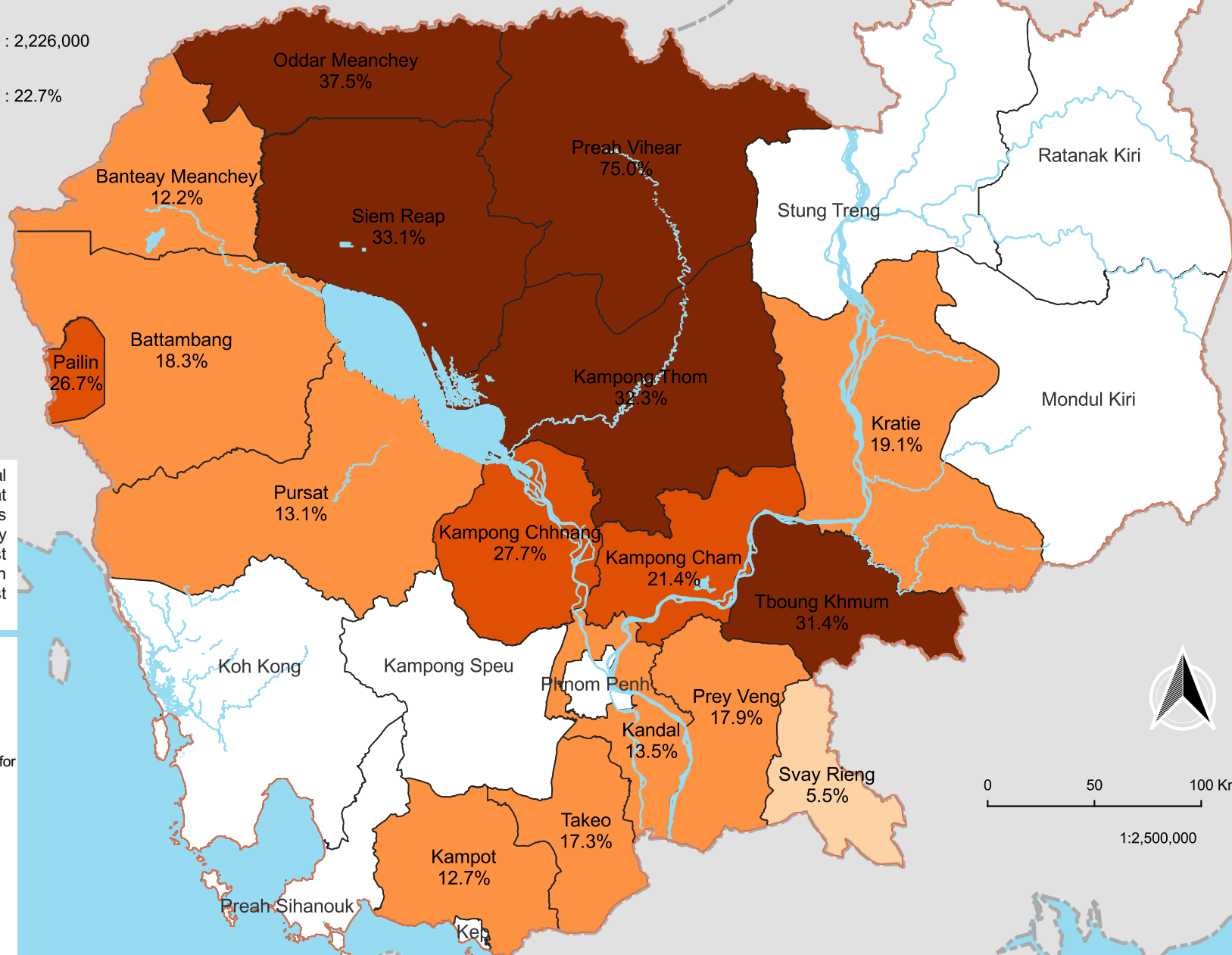
1 in 5 household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reported that 60%-100% of their household's total income was accounted for by agricultural income. The highest percentages were seen in Preah Vihear (37.1%), while the lowest was in Svay Rieng (5.5%).

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

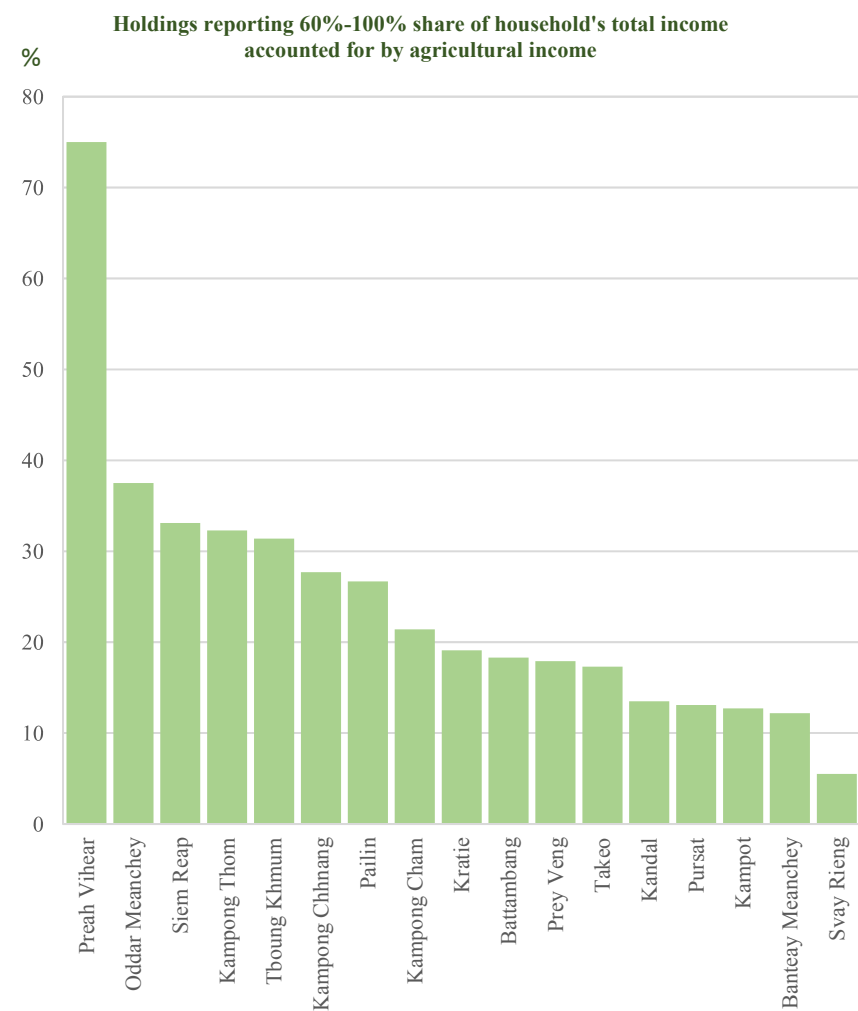


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 8.1: Holdings reporting 60%-100% share of household's total income accounted for by agricultural income: 2021

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	14,500	12.2
02	Battambang	27,500	18.3
03	Kampong Cham	31,900	21.4
04	Kampong Chhnang	26,900	27.7
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	41,300	32.3
07	Kampot	15,000	12.7
08	Kandal	19,400	13.5
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	12,800	19.1
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	34,500	75.0
14	Prey Veng	41,600	17.9
15	Pursat	11,000	13.1
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	50,000	33.1
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	5,300	5.5
21	Takeo	28,100	17.3
22	Oddar Meanchey	19,900	37.5
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	2,400	26.7
25	Tboung Khmum	41,700	31.4



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 8.2: Holdings reporting at least one severe shock in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings reporting at least one severe shock : 35.3%

Banteay Meanchey province had the highest percentage of holdings reporting at least one severe shock during the reference period (68.9%), followed by Kratie (59.7%), Oddar Meanchey (58.5%) and Battambang (56.7%). The lowest percentage was found in Kampong Speu province at 19.2%.

Legend

Water

Holdings reporting at least one severe shock (%)

Not Available

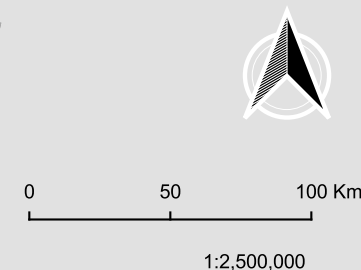
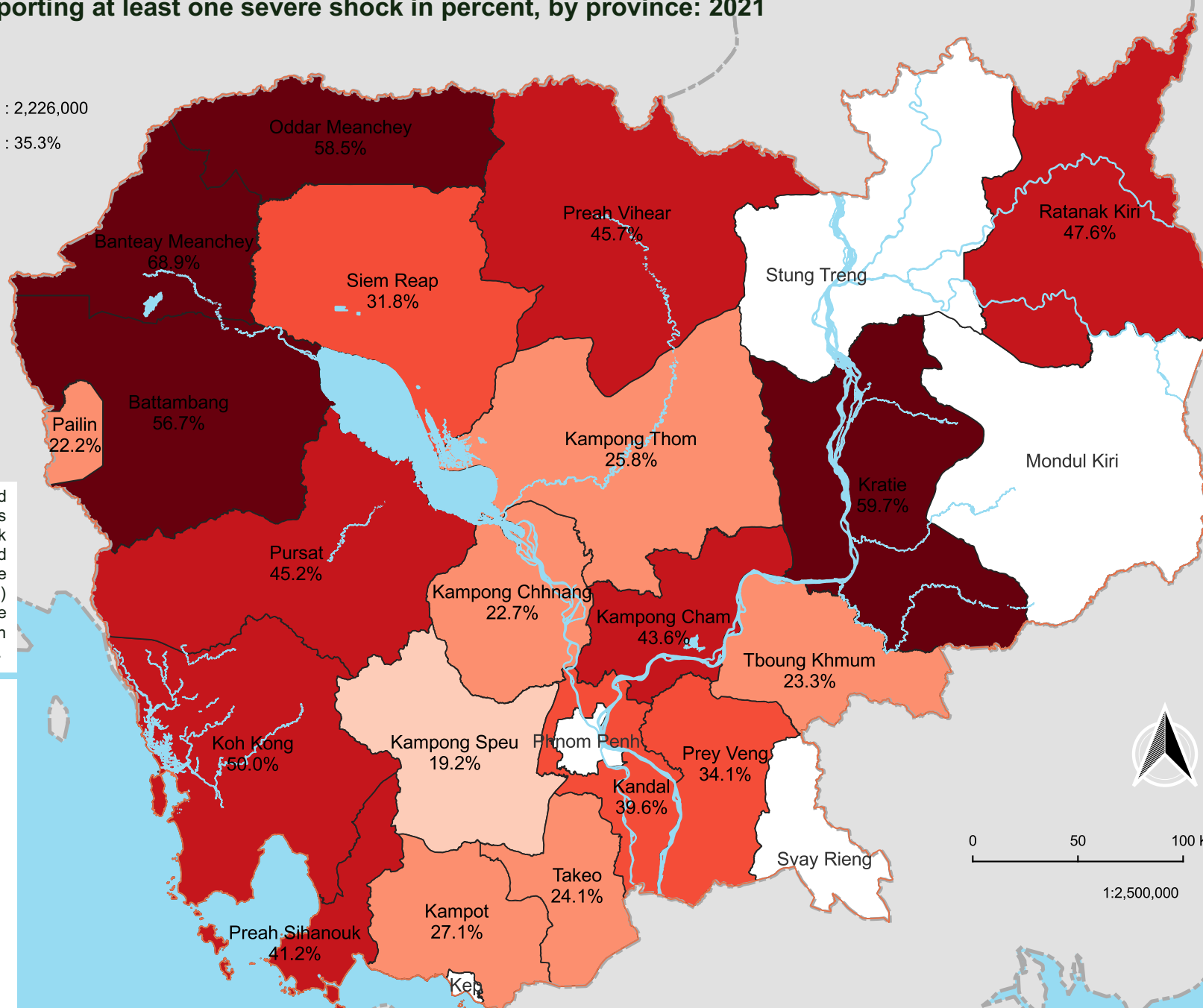
≤ 20.0

20.1 - 30.0

30.1 - 40.0

40.1 - 50.0

> 50.0



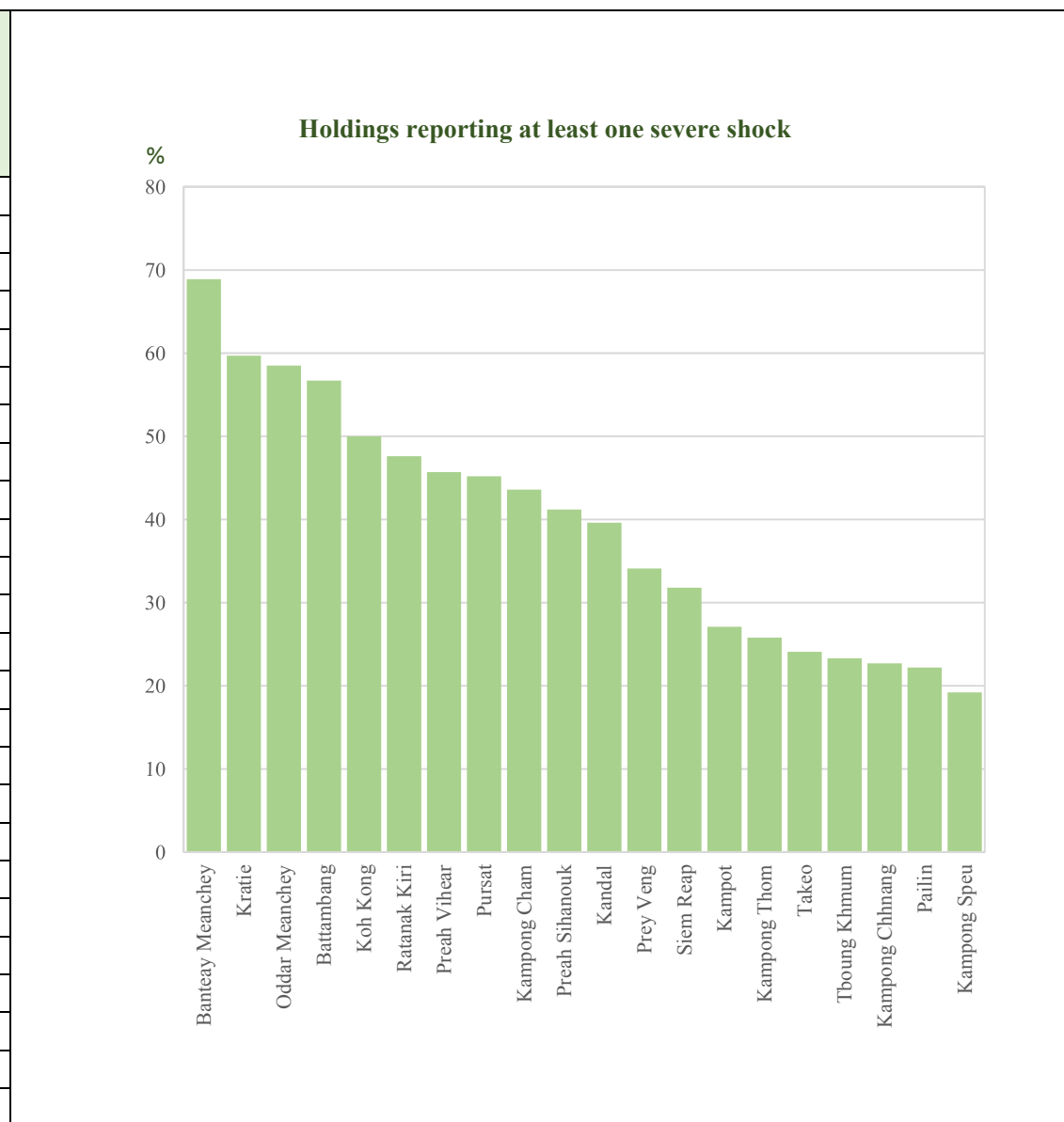
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 8.2: Holdings reporting at least one severe shock: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting at least one severe shock	Holdings reporting at least one severe shock (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	82,000	68.9
02	Battambang	85,000	56.7
03	Kampong Cham	65,000	43.6
04	Kampong Chhnang	22,000	22.7
05	Kampong Speu	25,000	19.2
06	Kampong Thom	33,000	25.8
07	Kampot	32,000	27.1
08	Kandal	57,000	39.6
09	Koh Kong	8,000	50.0
10	Kratie	40,000	59.7
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	21,000	45.7
14	Prey Veng	79,000	34.1
15	Pursat	38,000	45.2
16	Ratanak Kiri	20,000	47.6
17	Siem Reap	48,000	31.8
18	Preah Sihanouk	7,000	41.2
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	39,000	24.1
22	Oddar Meanchey	31,000	58.5
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	2,000	22.2
25	Tboung Khmum	31,000	23.3



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 8.3: Holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

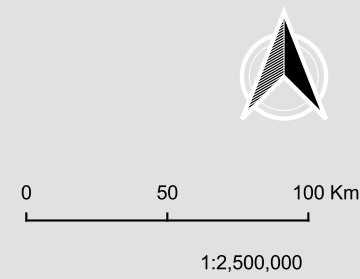
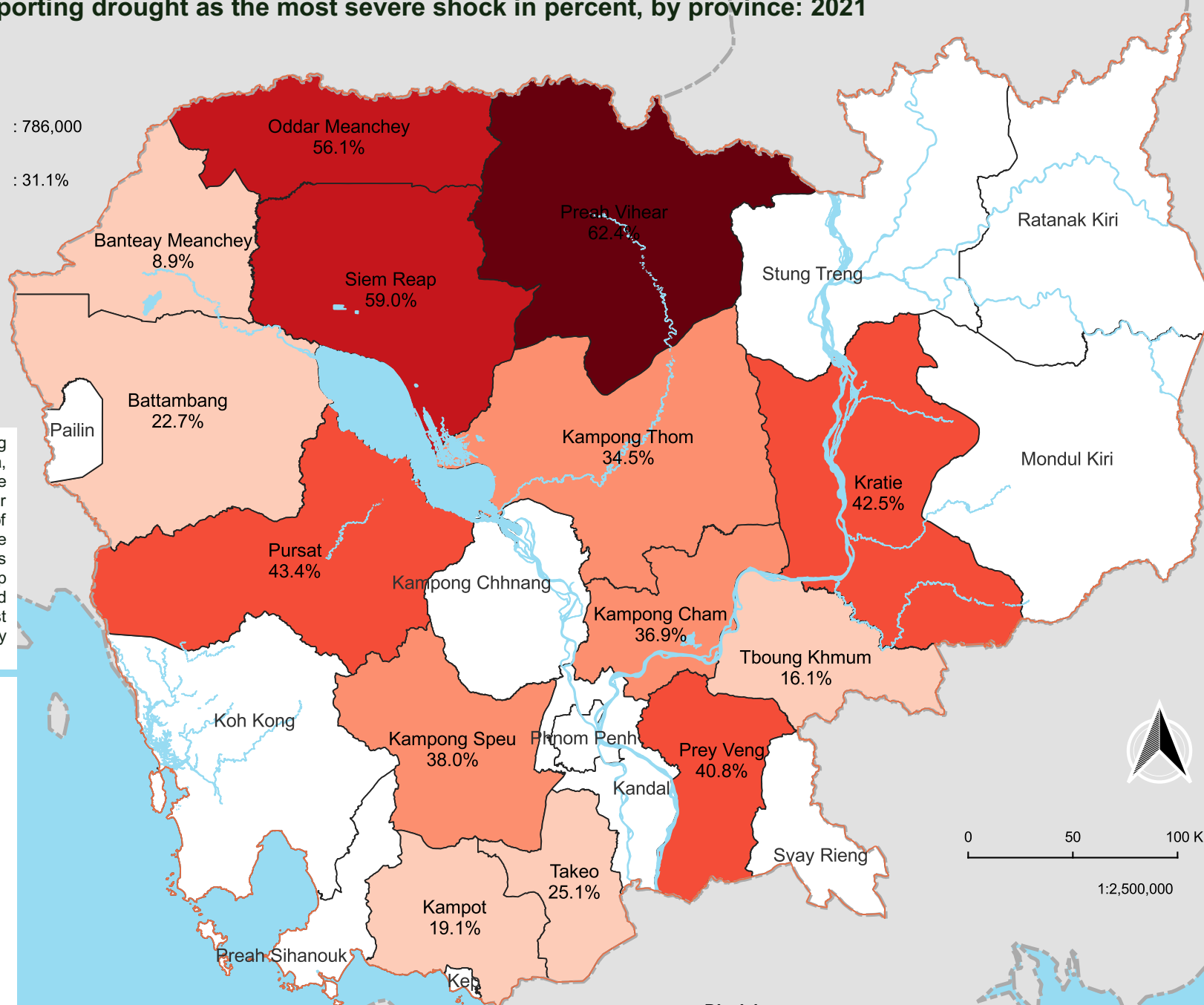
Total number of holdings reporting any severe shock hitting the holding or household : 786,000

Percentage of holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock : 31.1%

Of all the holdings reporting facing any severe shock in Cambodia, 31.1% mentioned drought as the most severe shock. Preah Vihear had the highest percentage of holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock (62.4%). Its neighbouring provinces, Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey ranked 2nd and 3rd respectively. The lowest rate was found in Banteay Meanchey (8.9%).

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



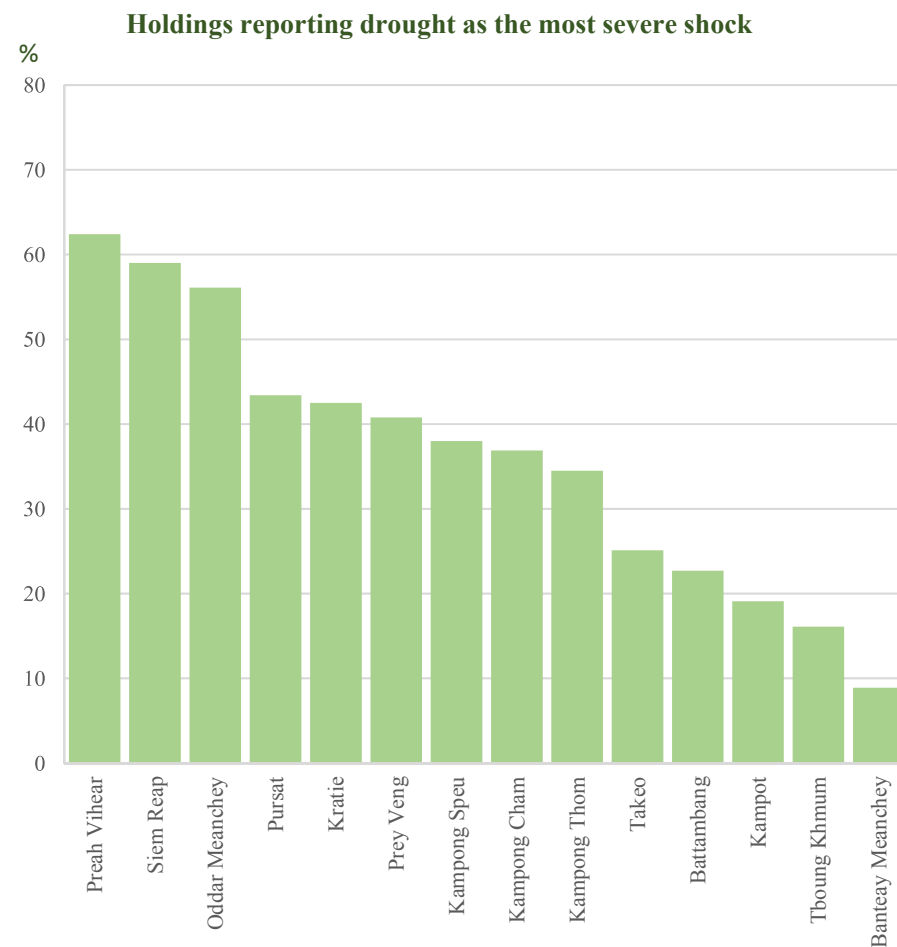
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 8.3: Holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock	Holdings reporting drought as the most severe shock (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	7,300	8.9
02	Battambang	19,300	22.7
03	Kampong Cham	24,000	36.9
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	9,500	38.0
06	Kampong Thom	11,400	34.5
07	Kampot	6,100	19.1
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	17,000	42.5
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	13,100	62.4
14	Prey Veng	32,200	40.8
15	Pursat	16,500	43.4
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	28,300	59.0
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	9,800	25.1
22	Oddar Meanchey	17,400	56.1
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	5,000	16.1



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 8.4: Holdings reporting flood as the most severe shock in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings reporting any severe shock hitting the holding or household : 786,000

Percentage of holdings reporting flood as the most severe shock : 26.2%

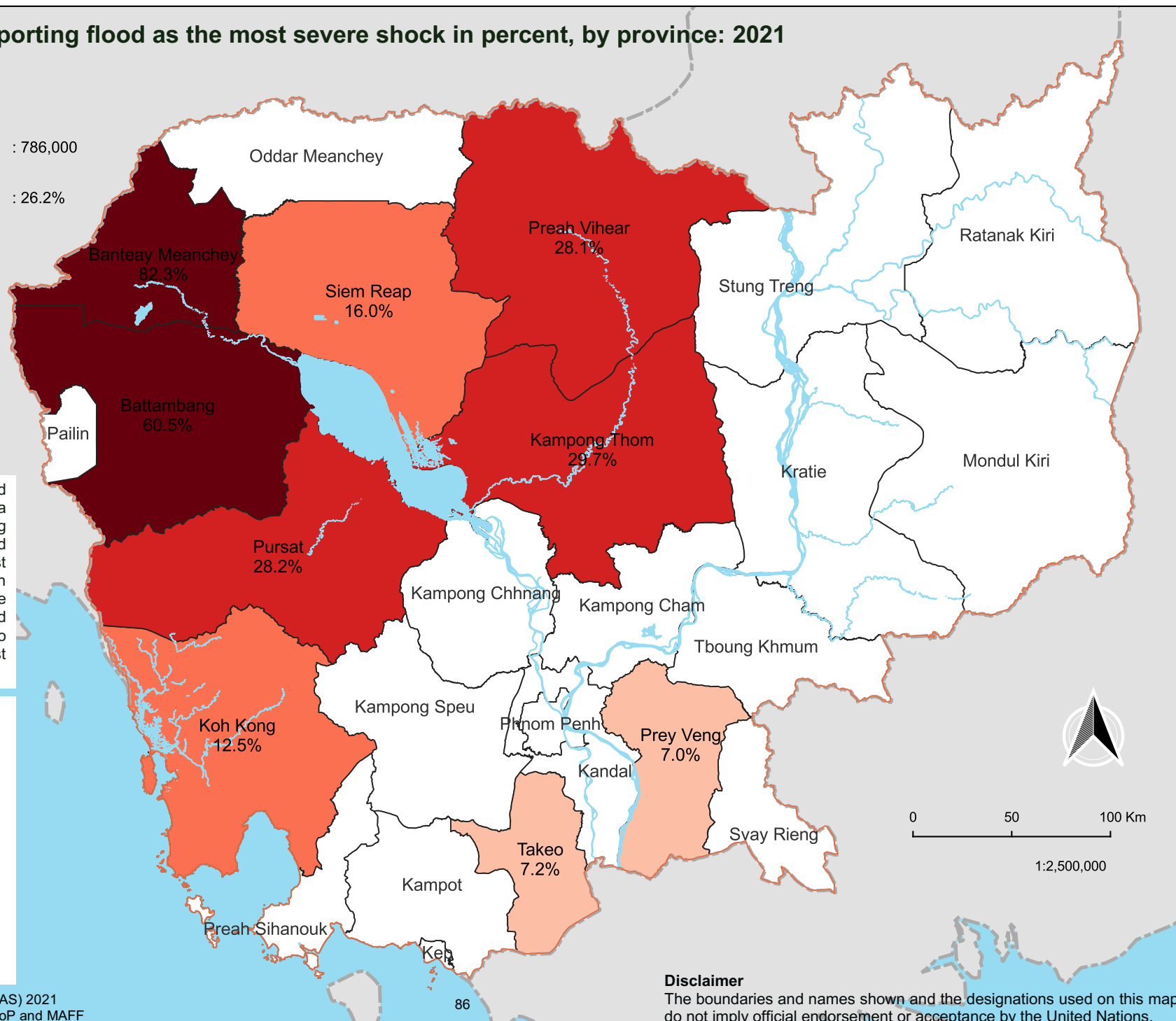
Over a quarter of the household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reporting any severe shock hitting the holding or household mentioned flood as the most severe shock. The provinces with the highest percentages were Banteay Meanchey (82.3%) and Battambang (60.5%), while Takeo and Prey Veng had the lowest percentages (~ 7%).

Legend

Water

Holdings reporting flood as the most severe shock (%)

- Not Available
- ≤ 10.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 30.0
- > 30.0



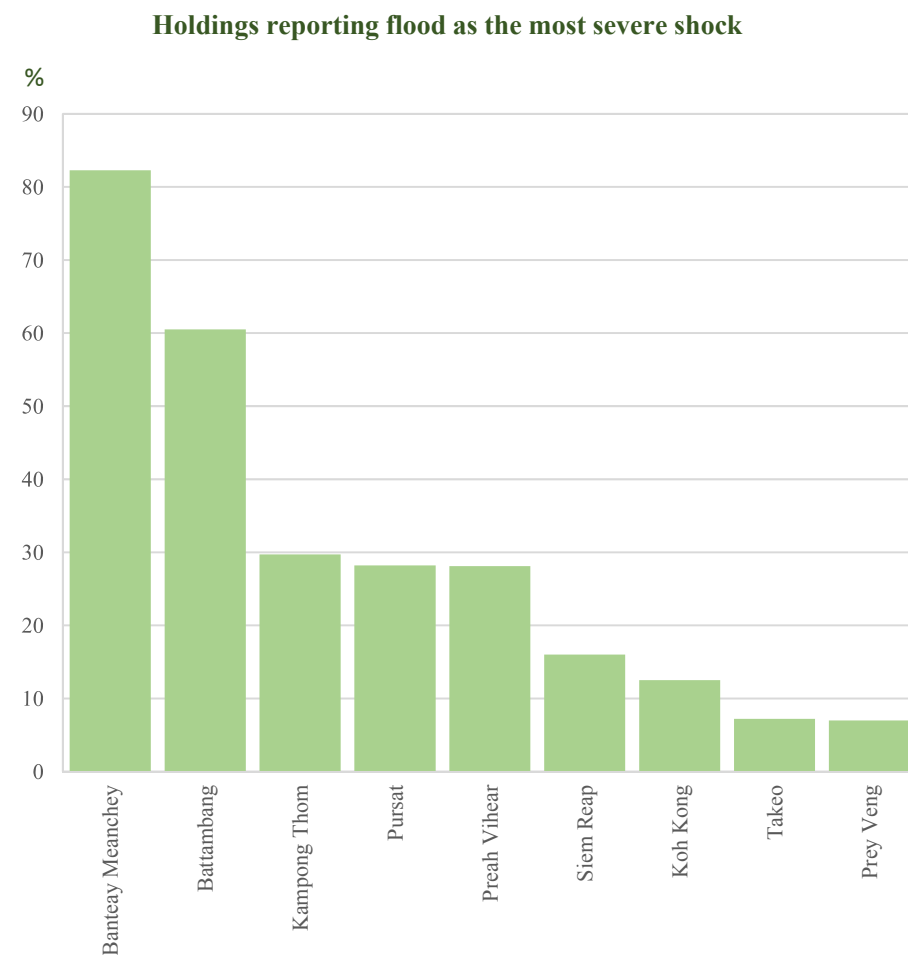
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 8.4: Holdings reporting flood as the most severe shock: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting flood as the most severe shock	Holdings reporting flood as the most severe shock (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	67,500	82.3
02	Battambang	51,400	60.5
03	Kampong Cham	-	-
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	9,800	29.7
07	Kampot	-	-
08	Kandal	-	-
09	Koh Kong	1,000	12.5
10	Kratie	-	-
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	5,900	28.1
14	Prey Veng	5,500	7.0
15	Pursat	10,700	28.2
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	7,700	16.0
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	2,800	7.2
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	-	-
25	Tboung Khmum	-	-



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 8.5: Holdings with agricultural activities impacted by COVID-19 crisis in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings with agricultural activities impacted by the COVID-19/corona crisis since March 2020 : 13.3%

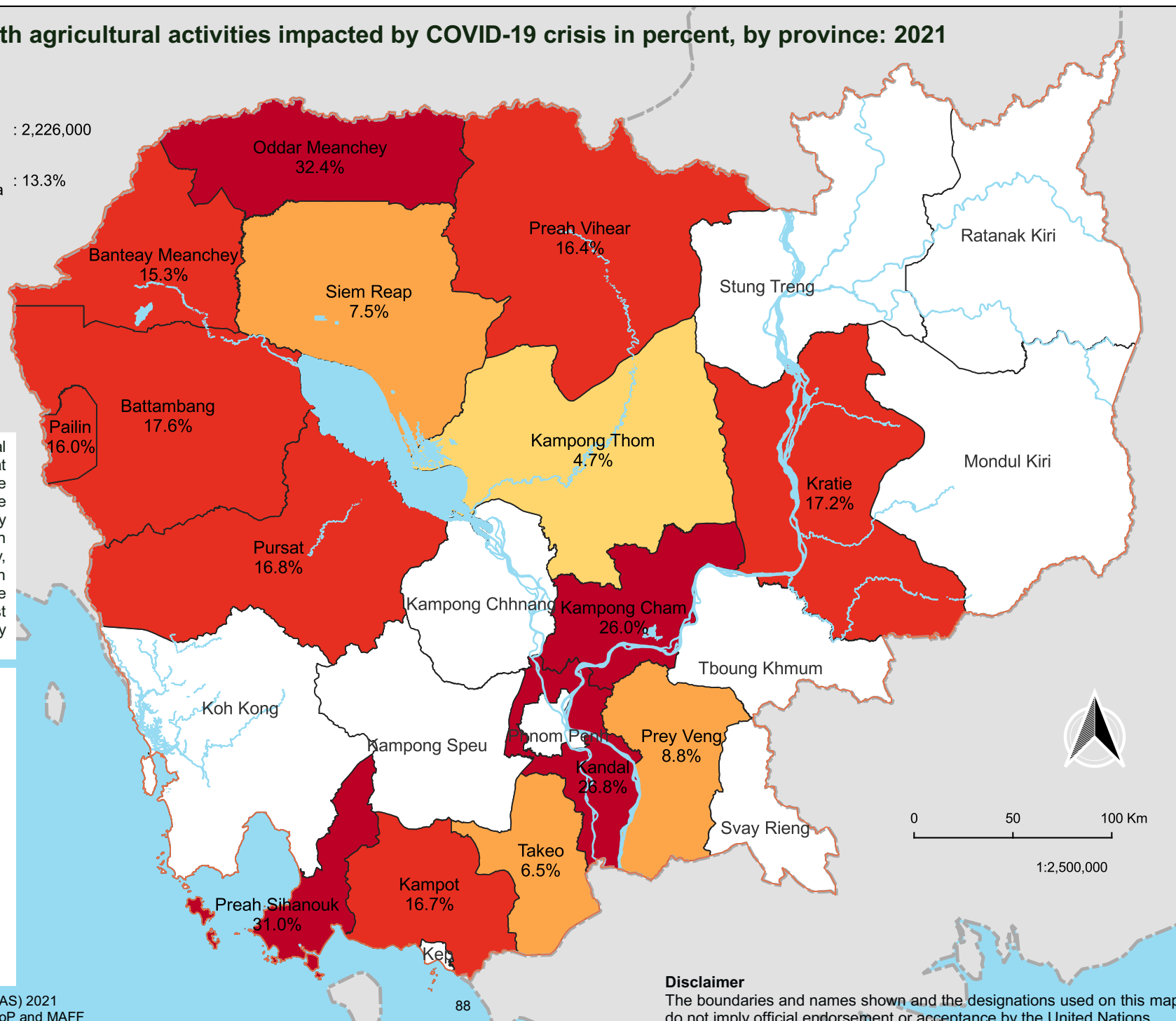
13.3% of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia reported that their agricultural activities were impacted by COVID-19 crisis since March 2020. The most severely impacted provinces concentrate in the northwestern part of the country, with up to 32.4% of the holdings in Oddar Meanchey reporting the impact. The province with the least impact were Kampong Thom (only 4.7%).

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



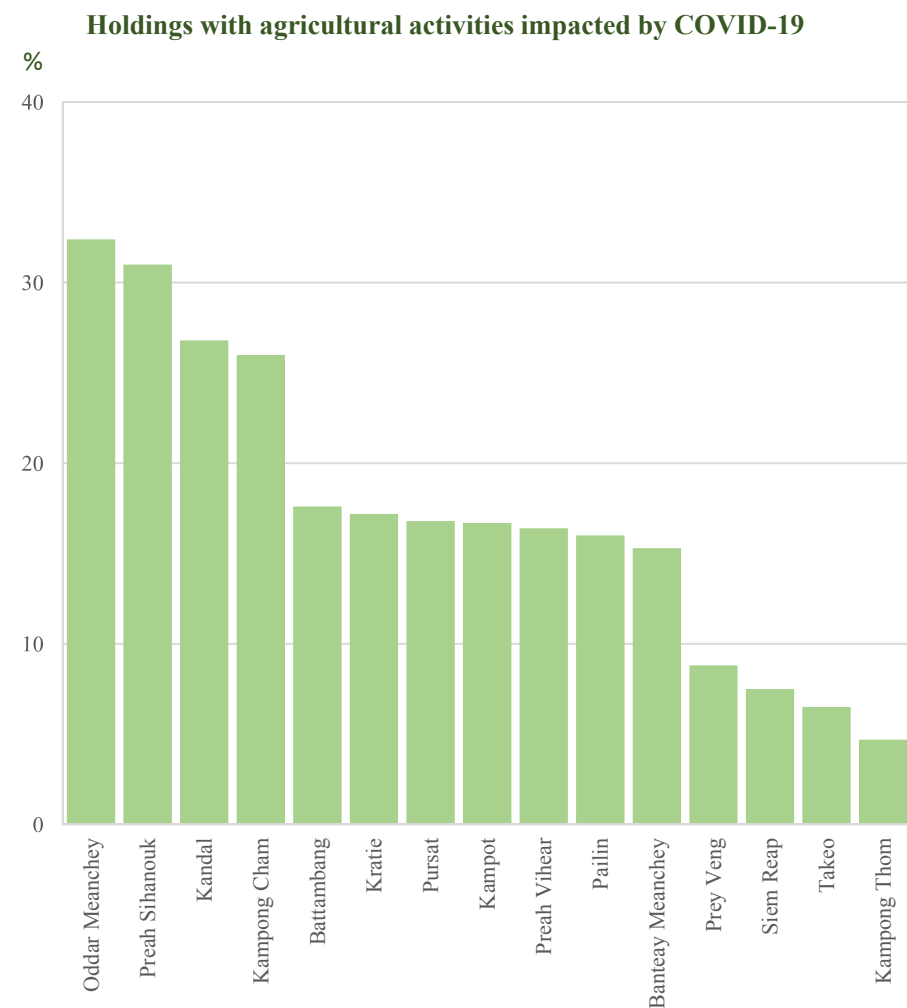
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 8.5: Holdings with agricultural activities impacted by COVID-19 crisis: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings with agricultural activities impacted by COVID-19 crisis since March 2020	Holdings with agricultural activities impacted by COVID-19 crisis sine March 2020 (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	18,200	15.3
02	Battambang	26,410	17.6
03	Kampong Cham	38,800	26.0
04	Kampong Chhnang	-	-
05	Kampong Speu	-	-
06	Kampong Thom	6,020	4.7
07	Kampot	19,680	16.7
08	Kandal	38,630	26.8
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	11,540	17.2
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	7,560	16.4
14	Prey Veng	20,440	8.8
15	Pursat	14,140	16.8
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	-
17	Siem Reap	11,340	7.5
18	Preah Sihanouk	5,270	31.0
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	-	-
21	Takeo	10,580	6.5
22	Oddar Meanchey	17,160	32.4
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	1,440	16.0
25	Tboung Khmum	-	-



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 8.6: Households with a loan used for agricultural purpose in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of households with a loan used for agricultural purpose : 14.5%

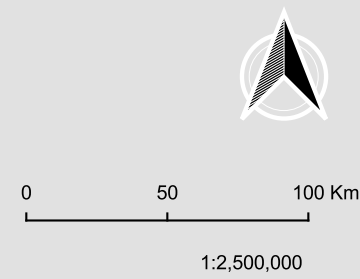
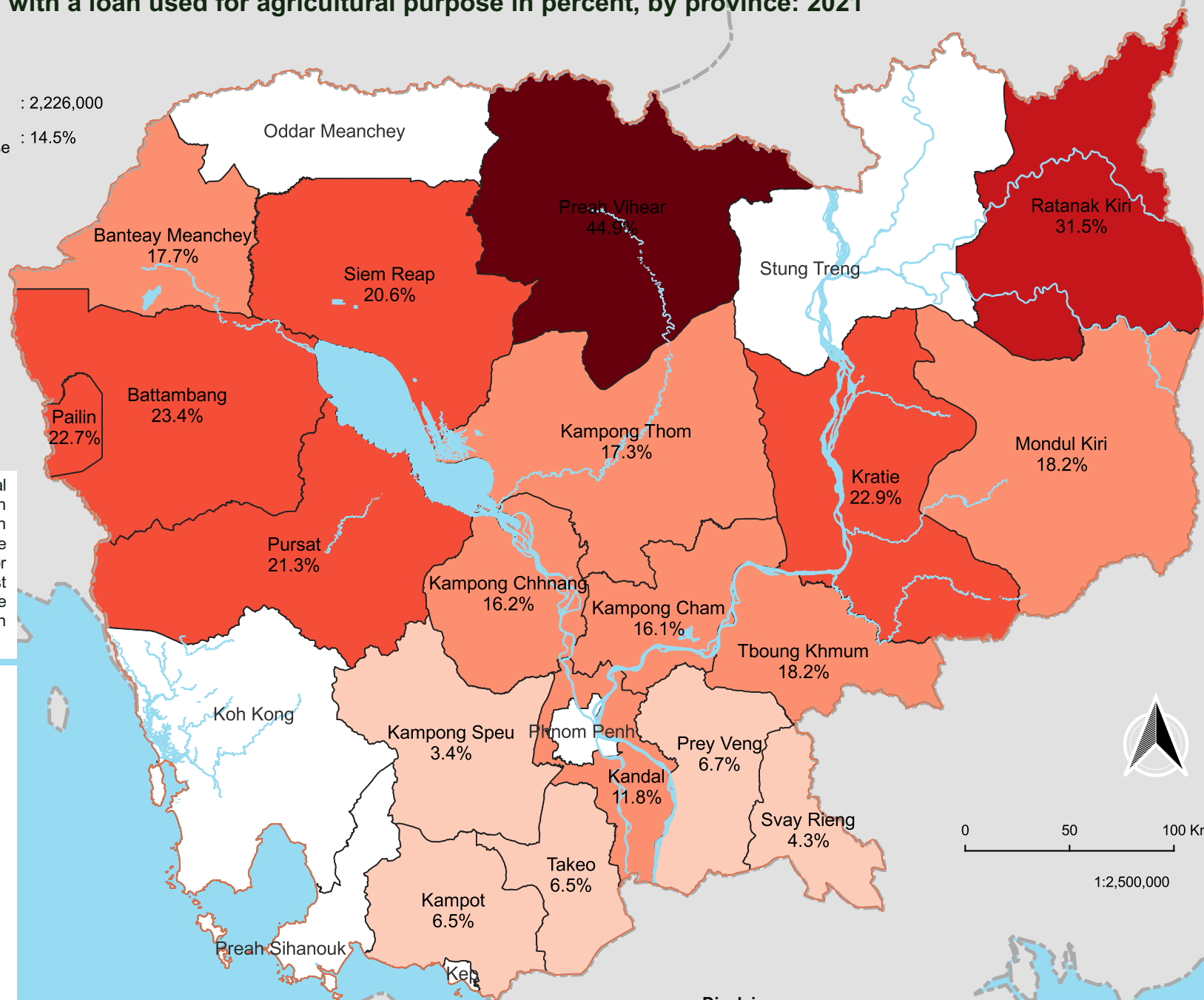
14.5% of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia have a loan used for agricultural purpose. In Preah Vihear province, the holdings with such loan account for almost 45%, which is the highest percentage. The lowest percentage (< 10%) were seen in southern provinces.

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

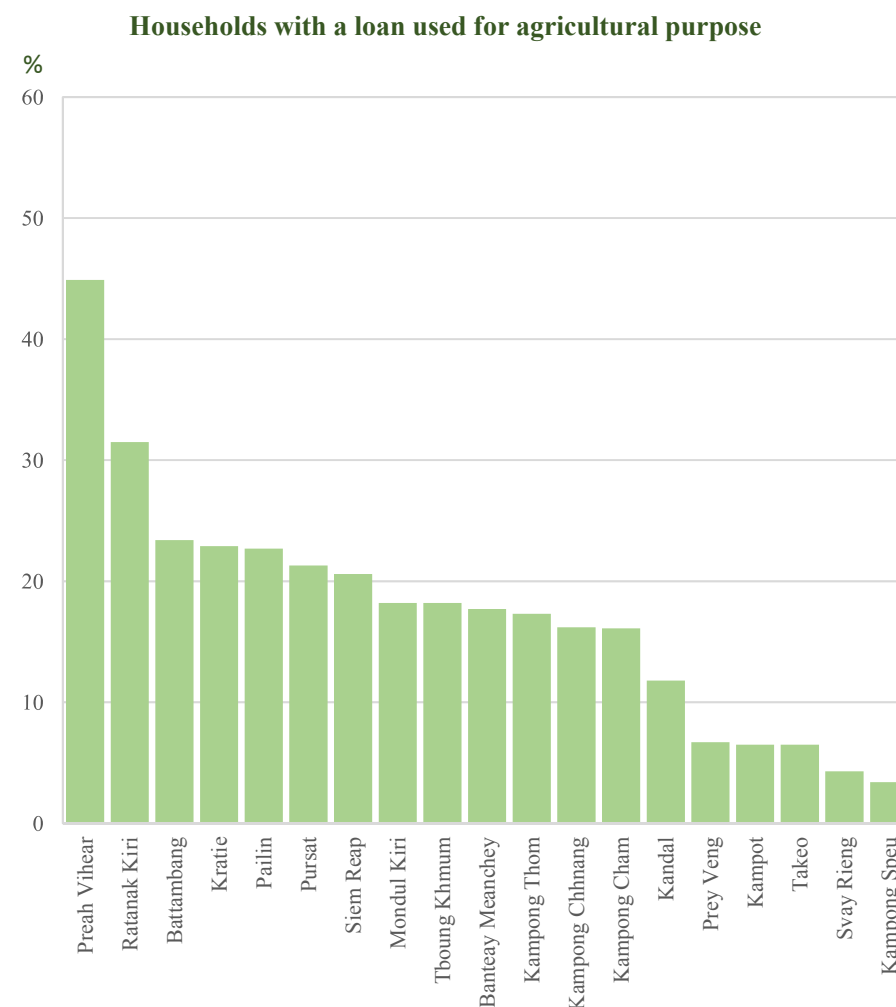


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 8.6: Households with a loan used for agricultural purpose: 2021

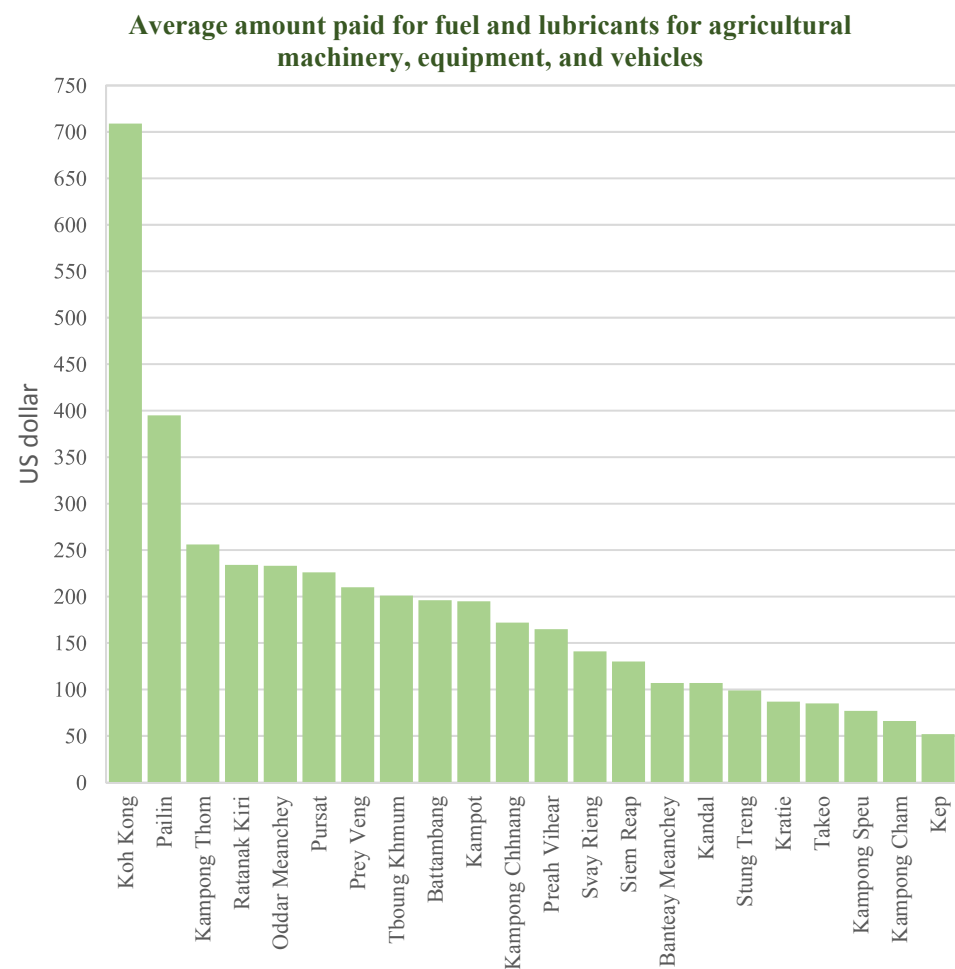
Province code	Province name	Households with a loan used for agricultural purpose	Households with a loan used for agricultural purpose (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	21,070	17.7
02	Battambang	35,040	23.4
03	Kampong Cham	23,980	16.1
04	Kampong Chhnang	15,710	16.2
05	Kampong Speu	4,480	3.4
06	Kampong Thom	22,150	17.3
07	Kampot	7,680	6.5
08	Kandal	16,950	11.8
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	15,320	22.9
11	Mondul Kiri	2,730	18.2
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	20,670	44.9
14	Prey Veng	15,500	6.7
15	Pursat	17,910	21.3
16	Ratanak Kiri	13,210	31.5
17	Siem Reap	31,130	20.6
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	4,170	4.3
21	Takeo	10,470	6.5
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	-
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	2,040	22.7
25	Tboung Khmum	24,170	18.2



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Table 8.7: Average amount paid for fuel and lubricants for agricultural machinery, equipment, and vehicles: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting cost for fuel and lubricants for agricultural machinery, equipment, and vehicles	Average amount paid (USD)
01	Banteay Meanchey	68,940	107
02	Battambang	61,570	196
03	Kampong Cham	32,220	66
04	Kampong Chhnang	41,050	172
05	Kampong Speu	4,400	77
06	Kampong Thom	34,820	256
07	Kampot	18,310	195
08	Kandal	56,150	107
09	Koh Kong	-	709
10	Kratie	14,480	87
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	28,680	165
14	Prey Veng	36,700	210
15	Pursat	26,050	226
16	Ratanak Kiri	29,820	234
17	Siem Reap	21,980	130
18	Preah Sihanouk	3,720	-
19	Stung Treng	14,260	99
20	Svay Rieng	6,390	141
21	Takeo	44,900	85
22	Oddar Meanchey	38,510	233
23	Kep	-	52
24	Pailin	1,720	395
25	Tboung Khmum	30,800	201



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF








Map 8.8: Average amount paid for post-harvest labor, by province: 2021

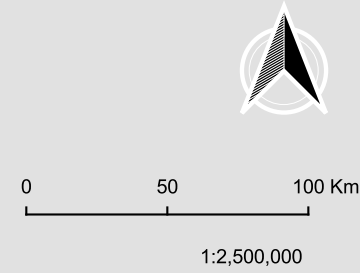
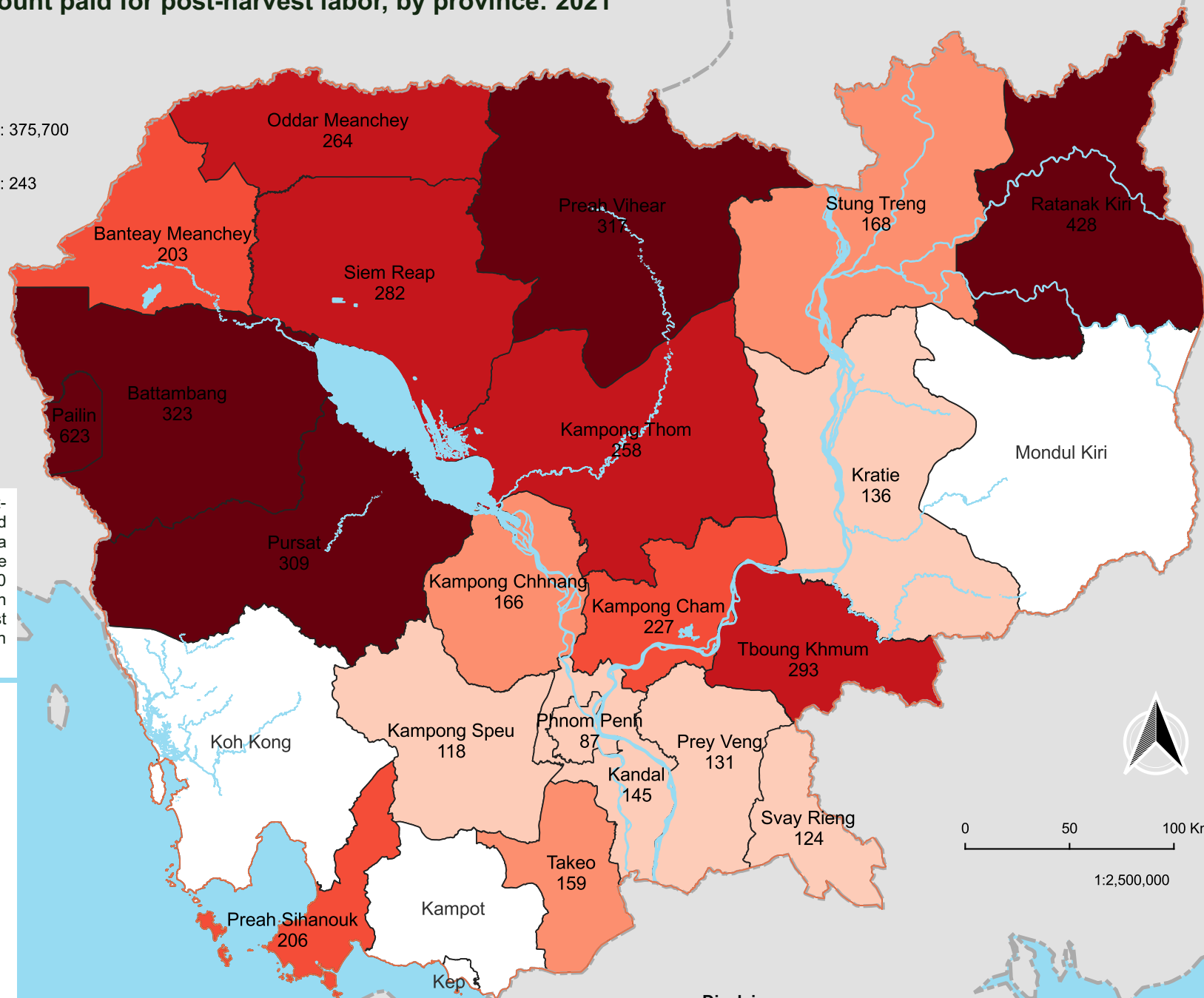
CAMBODIA:

Number of holdings reporting cost for post-harvest labor (e.g. for shelling, peeling, drying, cleaning or processing, etc.) : 375,700
 Average amount paid (USD) : 243

The average amount paid for post-harvest labor by household agricultural holdings in Cambodia was 243 USD. Holdings in five provinces paid more than 300 USD, with the highest amount in Pailin (623 USD). The lowest amount paid was in Phnom Penh (only 87 USD).

Legend

-  Water
- Average amount paid (USD)
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 150
-  151 - 200
-  201 - 250
-  251 - 300
-  > 300



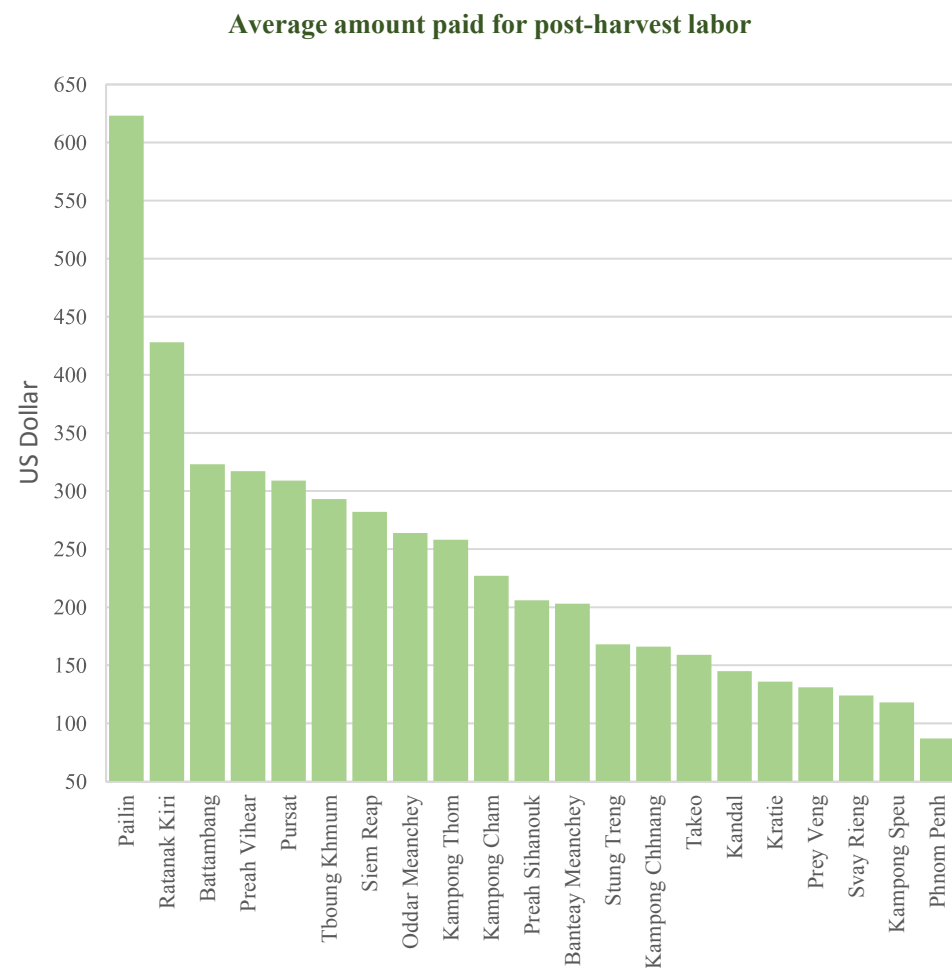
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
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Table 8.8: Average amount paid for post-harvest labor: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting cost for post-harvest labor (e.g., for shelling, peeling, drying, cleaning or processing, etc.)	Average amount paid (USD)
01	Banteay Meanchey	26,830	203
02	Battambang	42,840	323
03	Kampong Cham	28,560	227
04	Kampong Chhnang	14,980	166
05	Kampong Speu	20,740	118
06	Kampong Thom	11,800	258
07	Kampot	4,960	-
08	Kandal	3,240	145
09	Koh Kong	3,660	-
10	Kratie	-	136
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	87
13	Preah Vihear	11,610	317
14	Prey Veng	32,120	131
15	Pursat	19,200	309
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	428
17	Siem Reap	42,190	282
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	206
19	Stung Treng	-	168
20	Svay Rieng	-	124
21	Takeo	48,730	159
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	264
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	5,110	623
25	Tboung Khmum	22,580	293



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF








Map 8.9: Average amount paid for transport related to agricultural activities, by province: 2021

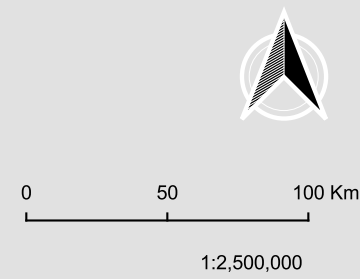
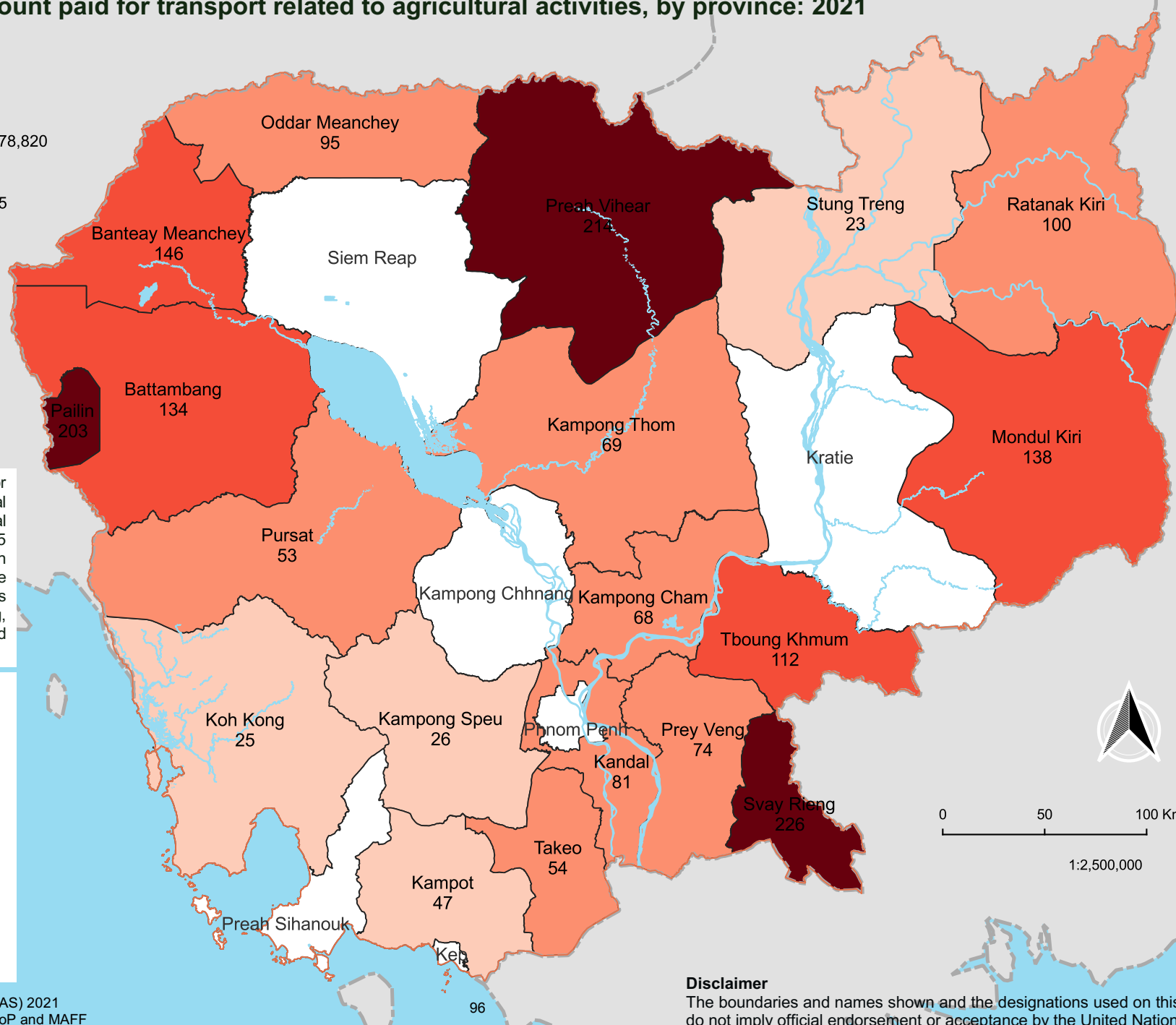
CAMBODIA:

Number of holdings reporting cost for transport related to agricultural activities : 278,820
 (e.g. transport crop to market, transport to buy inputs)
 Average amount paid (USD) : 85

The average amount paid for transport related to agricultural activities by household agricultural holdings in Cambodia was 85 USD. Holdings in Pailin, Preah Vihear and Svay Rieng paid more than 200 USD. However, holdings in Stung Treng, Koh Kong, Kampong Speu and Kampot paid the least (< 50 USD).

Legend

-  Water
-  Not Available
-  ≤ 50
-  51 - 100
-  101 - 150
-  151 - 200
-  > 200



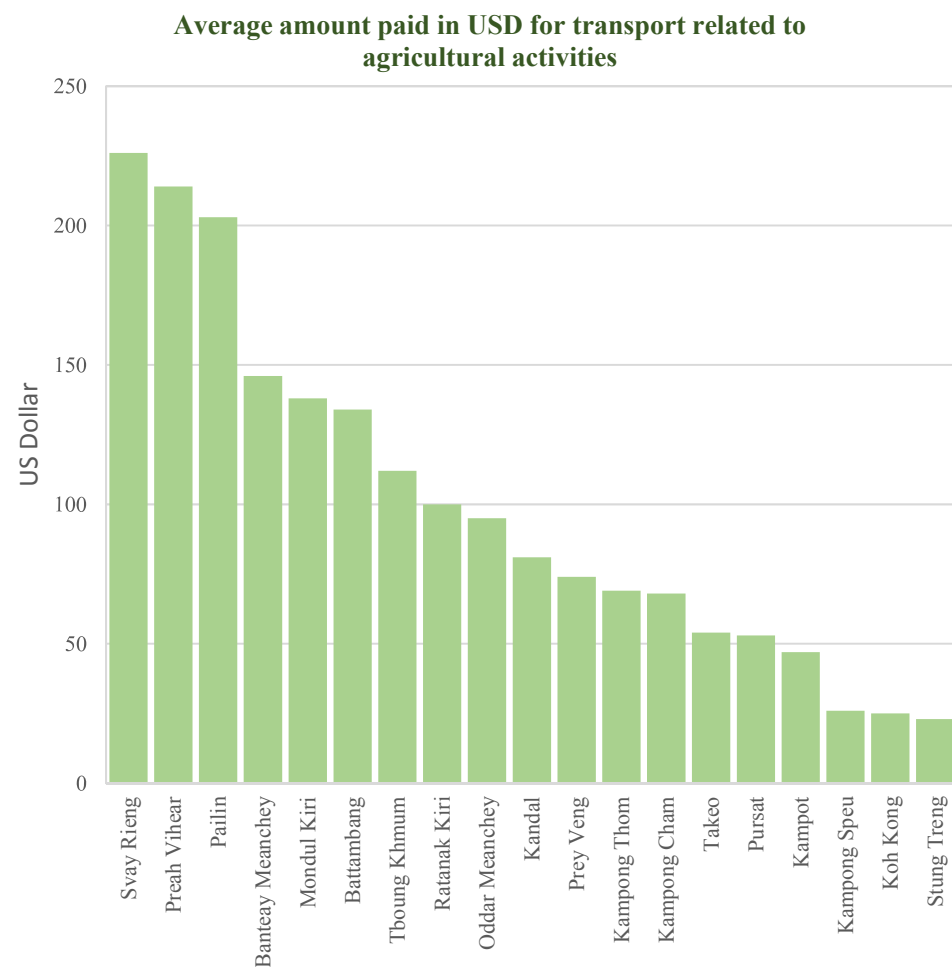
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 8.9: Average amount paid for transport related to agricultural activities: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting cost for transport related to agricultural activities (e.g., transport crop to market, transport to buy inputs)	Average amount paid (USD)
01	Banteay Meanchey	13,580	146
02	Battambang	28,240	134
03	Kampong Cham	21,440	68
04	Kampong Chhnang	7,850	-
05	Kampong Speu	-	26
06	Kampong Thom	8,900	69
07	Kampot	24,080	47
08	Kandal	4,750	81
09	Koh Kong	-	25
10	Kratie	-	-
11	Mondul Kiri	-	138
12	Phnom Penh	11,230	-
13	Preah Vihear	3,170	214
14	Prey Veng	43,040	74
15	Pursat	13,690	53
16	Ratanak Kiri	-	100
17	Siem Reap	20,700	-
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	23
20	Svay Rieng	-	226
21	Takeo	40,640	54
22	Oddar Meanchey	-	95
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	4,850	203
25	Tboung Khmum	7,050	112



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 8.10: Average amount paid for rentals or leasing of machinery, equipment, or vehicles related to agricultural activities (exclude transport costs), by province:2021

CAMBODIA:

Number of holdings reporting cost for rentals or leasing of machinery, equipment, or vehicles related to agricultural activities (exclude transport costs) : 1,110,080

Average amount paid (USD) : 197

The average amount paid for rentals or leasing of machinery, equipment, or vehicles related to agricultural activities by household agricultural holdings in Cambodia was 197 USD. Holdings in the northwestern provinces tended to pay more on such cost. The lowest amount paid was in Kep (81 USD).

Legend

Water

Average amount paid (USD)

Not Available

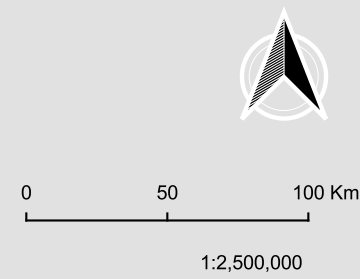
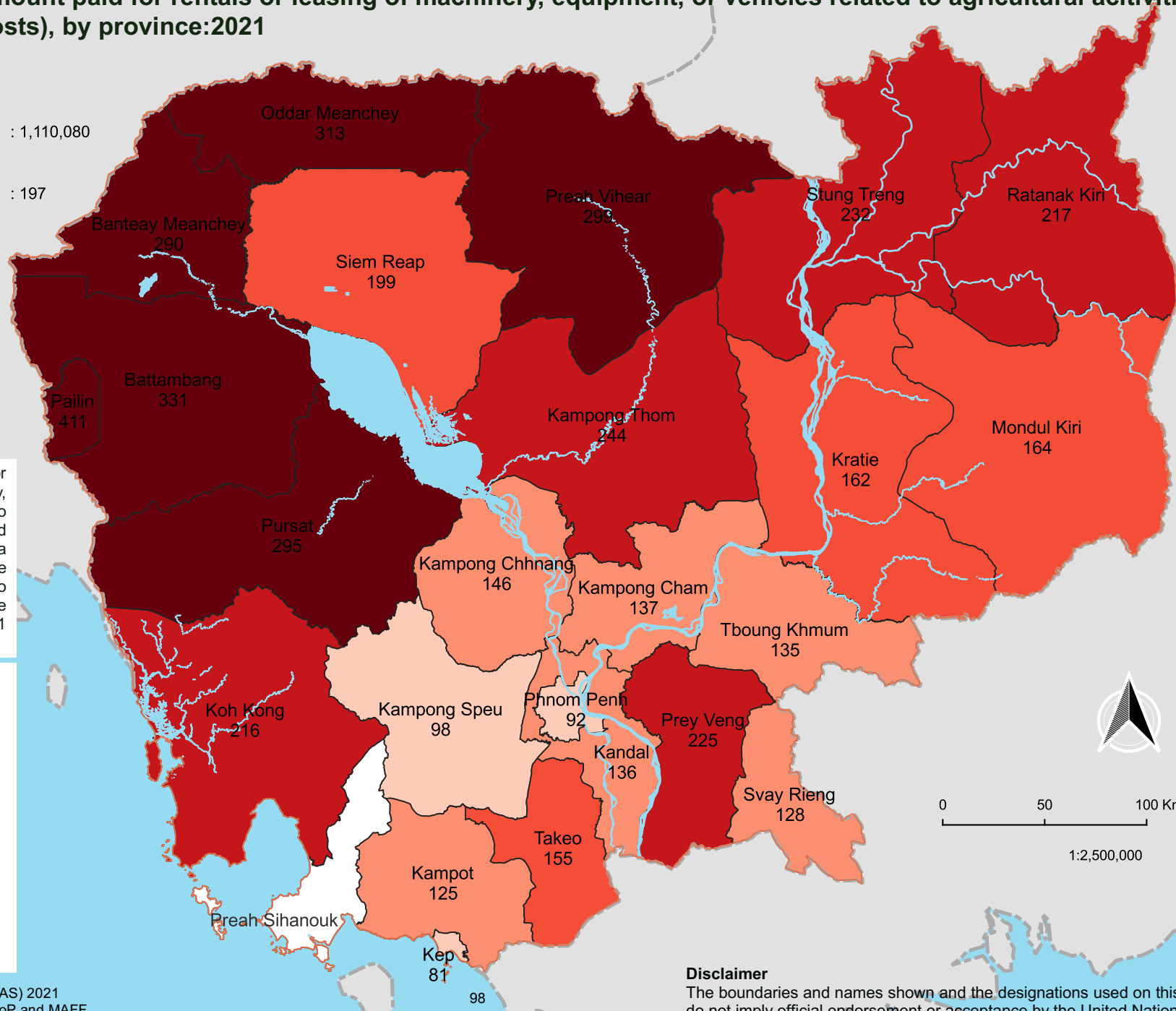
≤ 100

101 - 150

151 - 200

201 - 250

> 250



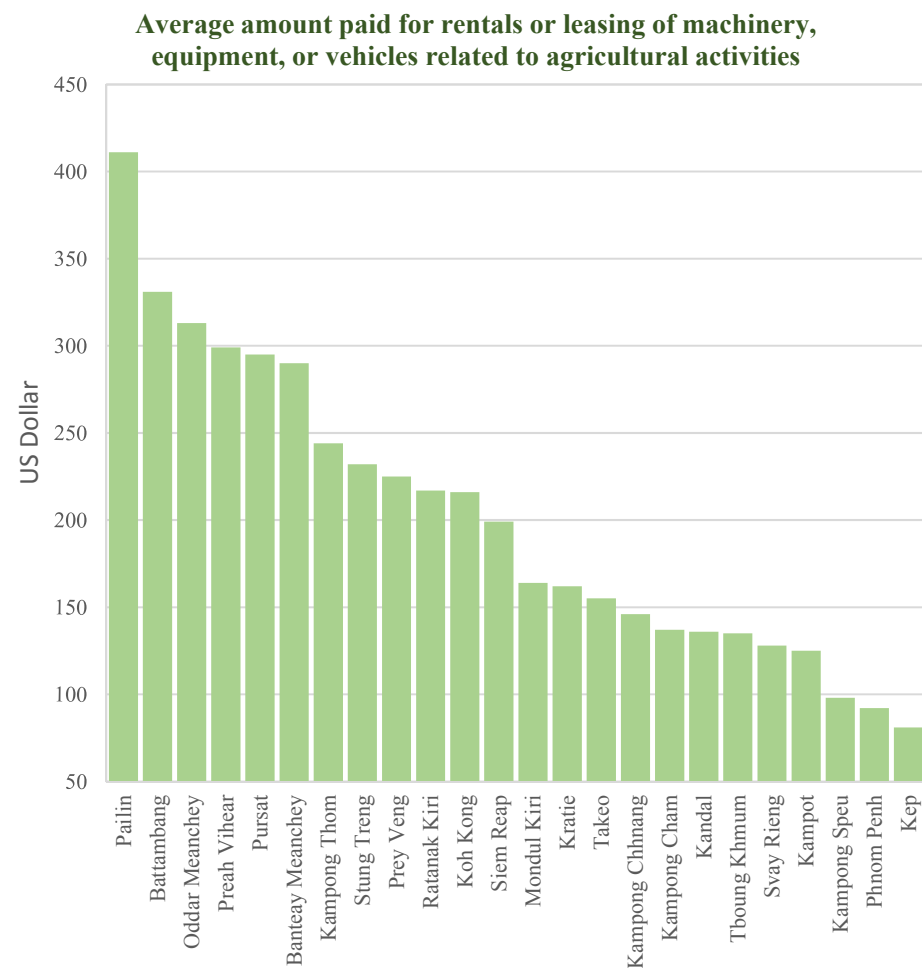
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer

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Table 8.10: Average amount paid for rentals or leasing of machinery, equipment or vehicles related to agricultural activities (exclude transport costs): 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting cost for rentals or leasing of machinery, equipment, or vehicles related to agricultural activities (exclude transport costs)	Average amount paid (USD)
01	Banteay Meanchey	67,030	290
02	Battambang	90,480	331
03	Kampong Cham	53,720	137
04	Kampong Chhnang	32,220	146
05	Kampong Speu	64,960	98
06	Kampong Thom	64,400	244
07	Kampot	72,940	125
08	Kandal	41,900	136
09	Koh Kong	-	216
10	Kratie	22,240	162
11	Mondul Kiri	-	164
12	Phnom Penh	-	92
13	Preah Vihear	15,270	299
14	Prey Veng	155,190	225
15	Pursat	42,540	295
16	Ratanak Kiri	11,920	217
17	Siem Reap	78,450	199
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	232
20	Svay Rieng	85,790	128
21	Takeo	121,860	155
22	Oddar Meanchey	24,700	313
23	Kep	-	81
24	Pailin	2,180	411
25	Tboung Khmum	43,270	135



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 8.11: Average value of agricultural output (crops) per holding, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Number of holdings reporting value of agricultural output (crops) : 2,048,000
 Average value per holding (USD) : 571

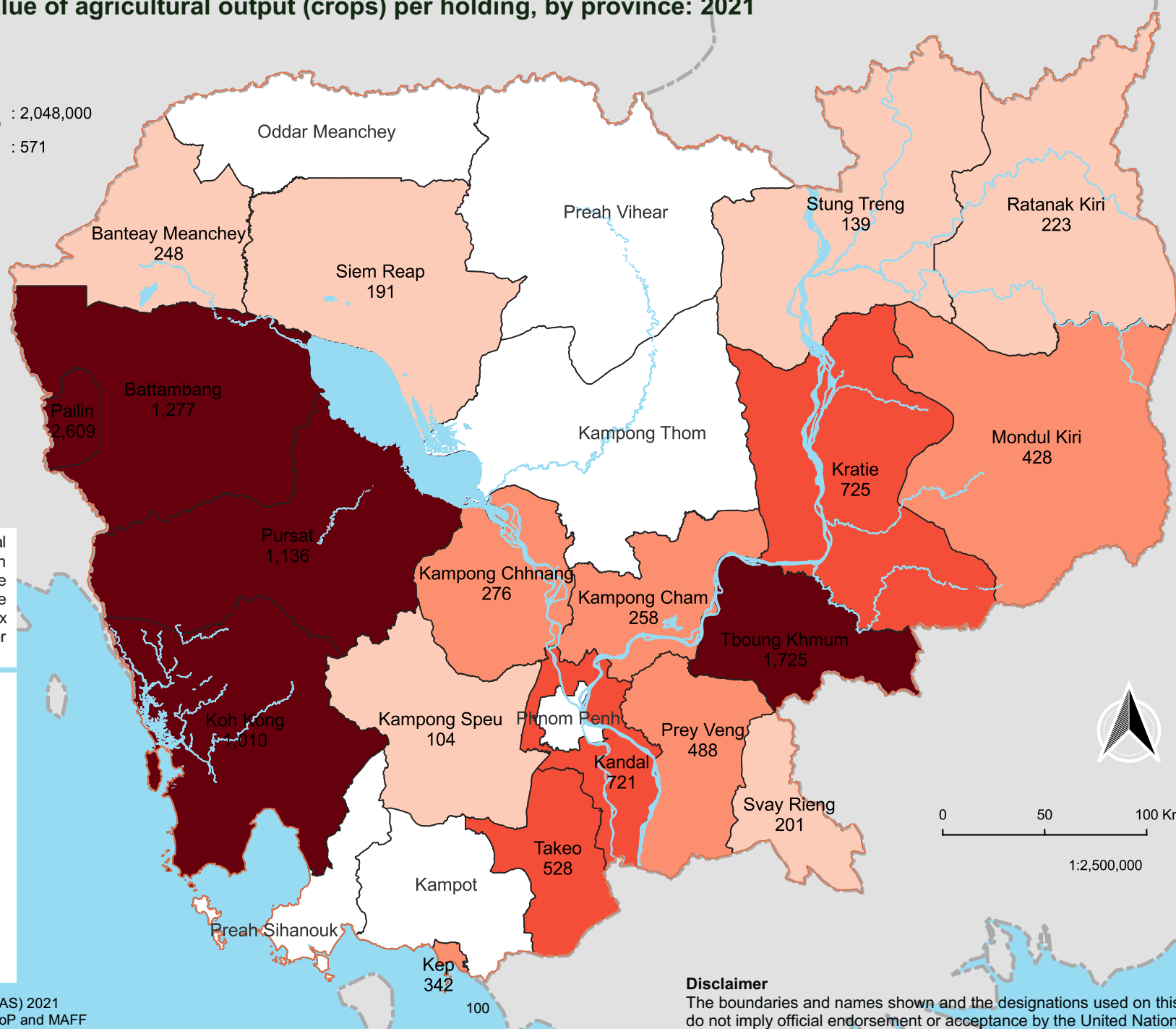
The average value of agricultural output (crops) per holding in Cambodia was 571 USD. Five provinces had this average value larger than 1,000 USD, while six provinces had the value smaller than 250 USD.

Legend

Water

Average value per holding (USD)

- Not Available
- ≤ 250
- 251 - 500
- 501 - 750
- 751 - 1,000
- > 1,000



0 50 100 Km

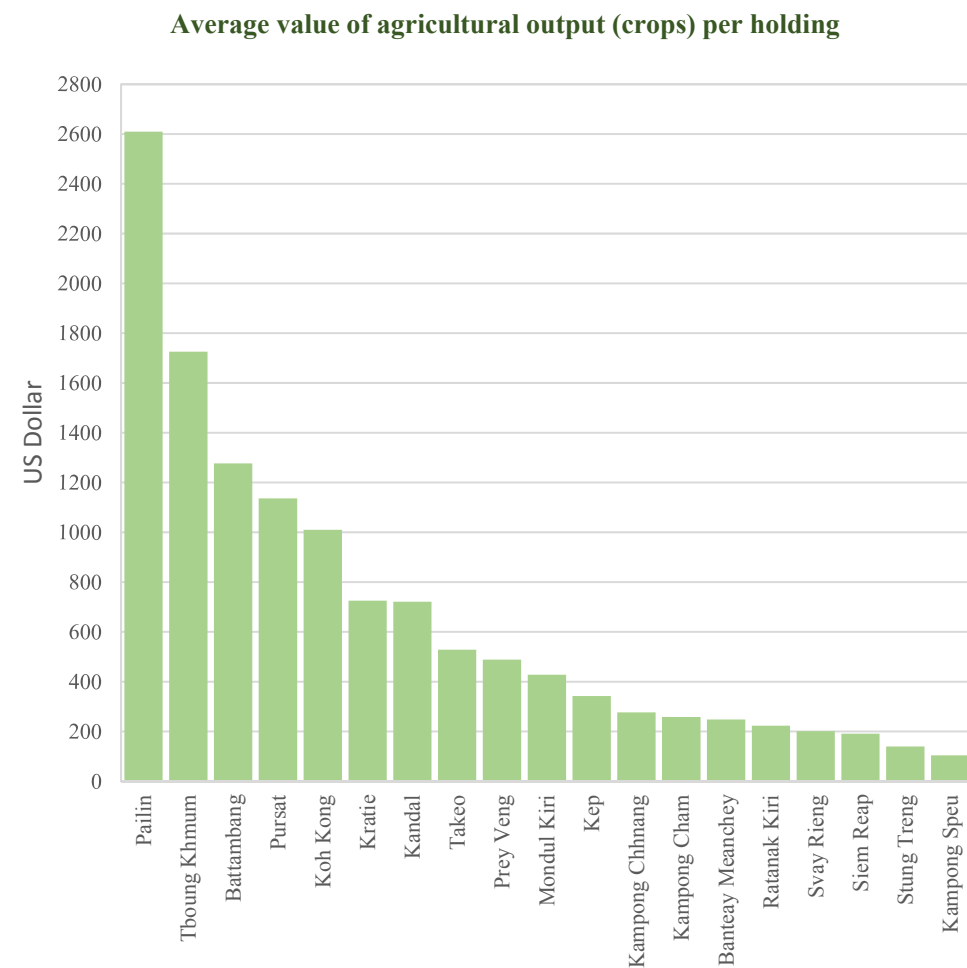
1:2,500,000

Disclaimer

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Table 8.11: Average value of agricultural output (crops) per holding: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting value of agricultural output (crops)	Average value per holding (USD)
01	Banteay Meanchey	109,000	248
02	Battambang	137,000	1,277
03	Kampong Cham	138,000	258
04	Kampong Chhnang	88,000	276
05	Kampong Speu	122,000	104
06	Kampong Thom	118,000	-
07	Kampot	115,000	-
08	Kandal	125,000	721
09	Koh Kong	8,000	1,010
10	Kratie	62,000	725
11	Mondul Kiri	15,000	428
12	Phnom Penh	25,000	-
13	Preah Vihear	45,000	-
14	Prey Veng	211,000	488
15	Pursat	78,000	1,136
16	Ratanak Kiri	39,000	223
17	Siem Reap	144,000	191
18	Preah Sihanouk	11,000	-
19	Stung Treng	24,000	139
20	Svay Rieng	94,000	201
21	Takeo	154,000	528
22	Oddar Meanchey	50,000	-
23	Kep	5,000	342
24	Pailin	7,000	2,609
25	Tboung Khmum	124,000	1,725

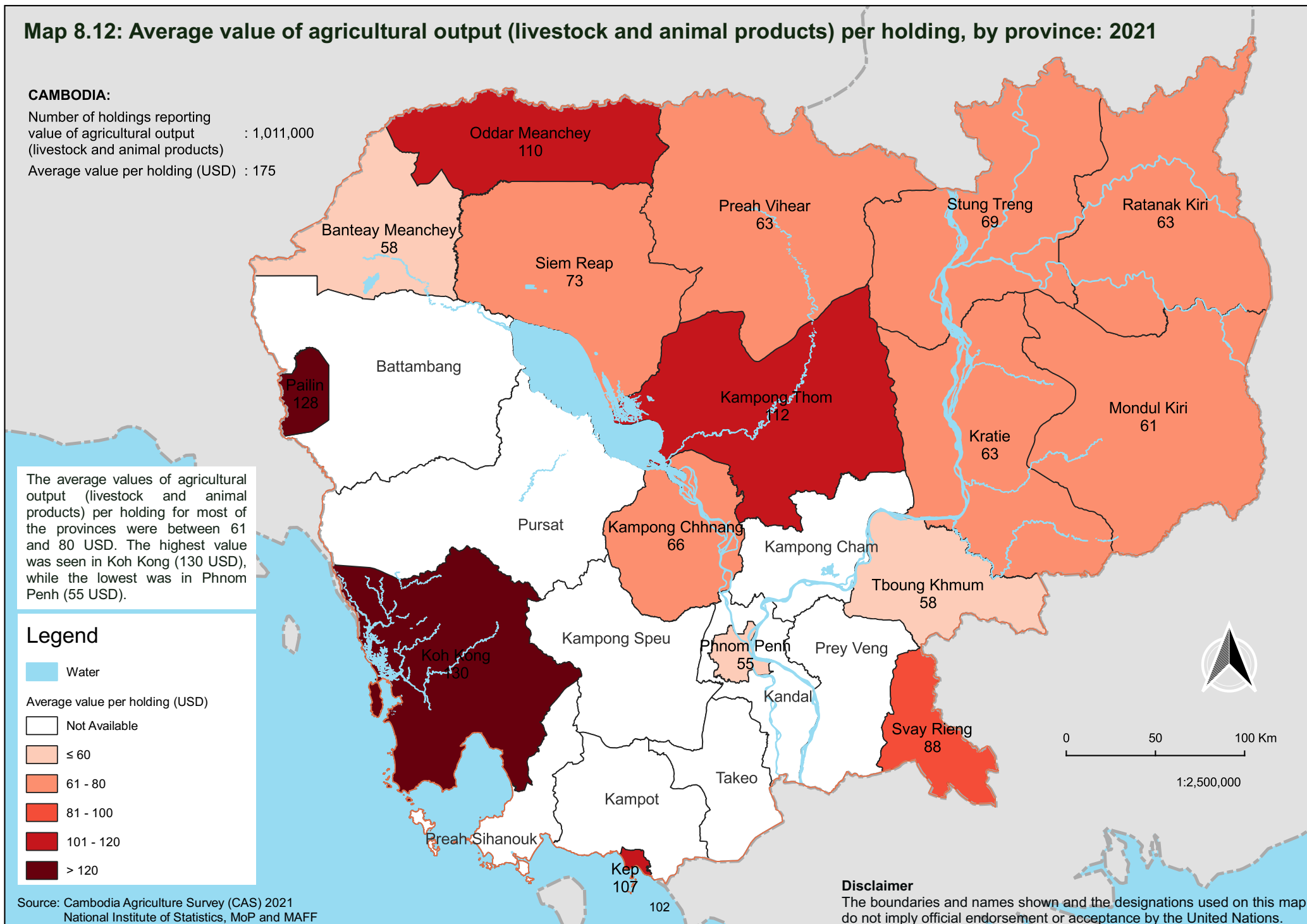


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 8.12: Average value of agricultural output (livestock and animal products) per holding, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

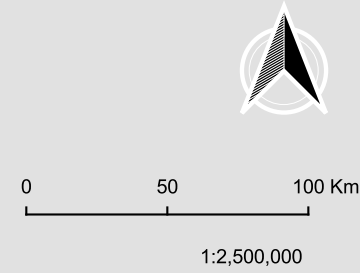
Number of holdings reporting value of agricultural output (livestock and animal products) : 1,011,000
 Average value per holding (USD) : 175



The average values of agricultural output (livestock and animal products) per holding for most of the provinces were between 61 and 80 USD. The highest value was seen in Koh Kong (130 USD), while the lowest was in Phnom Penh (55 USD).

Legend

- Water
- Not Available
- ≤ 60
- 61 - 80
- 81 - 100
- 101 - 120
- > 120

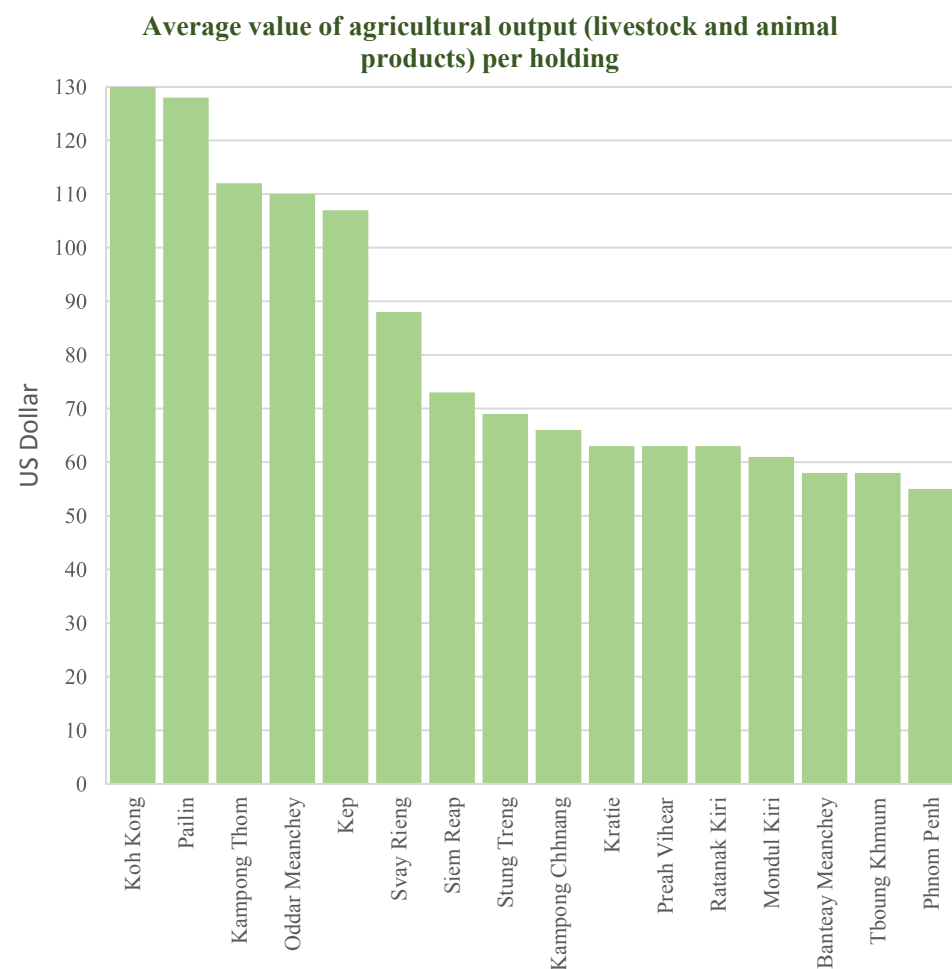


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 8.12: Average value of agricultural output (livestock and animal products) per holding: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting value of agricultural output (livestock and animal products)	Average value per holding (USD)
01	Banteay Meanchey	35,000	58
02	Battambang	44,000	-
03	Kampong Cham	47,000	-
04	Kampong Chhnang	39,000	66
05	Kampong Speu	65,000	-
06	Kampong Thom	53,000	112
07	Kampot	81,000	-
08	Kandal	44,000	-
09	Koh Kong	-	130
10	Kratie	29,000	63
11	Mondul Kiri	-	61
12	Phnom Penh	16,000	55
13	Preah Vihear	21,000	63
14	Prey Veng	119,000	-
15	Pursat	47,000	-
16	Ratanak Kiri	31,000	63
17	Siem Reap	82,000	73
18	Preah Sihanouk	14,000	-
19	Stung Treng	14,000	69
20	Svay Rieng	69,000	88
21	Takeo	75,000	-
22	Oddar Meanchey	36,000	110
23	Kep	5,000	107
24	Pailin	2,000	128
25	Tboung Khmum	31,000	58

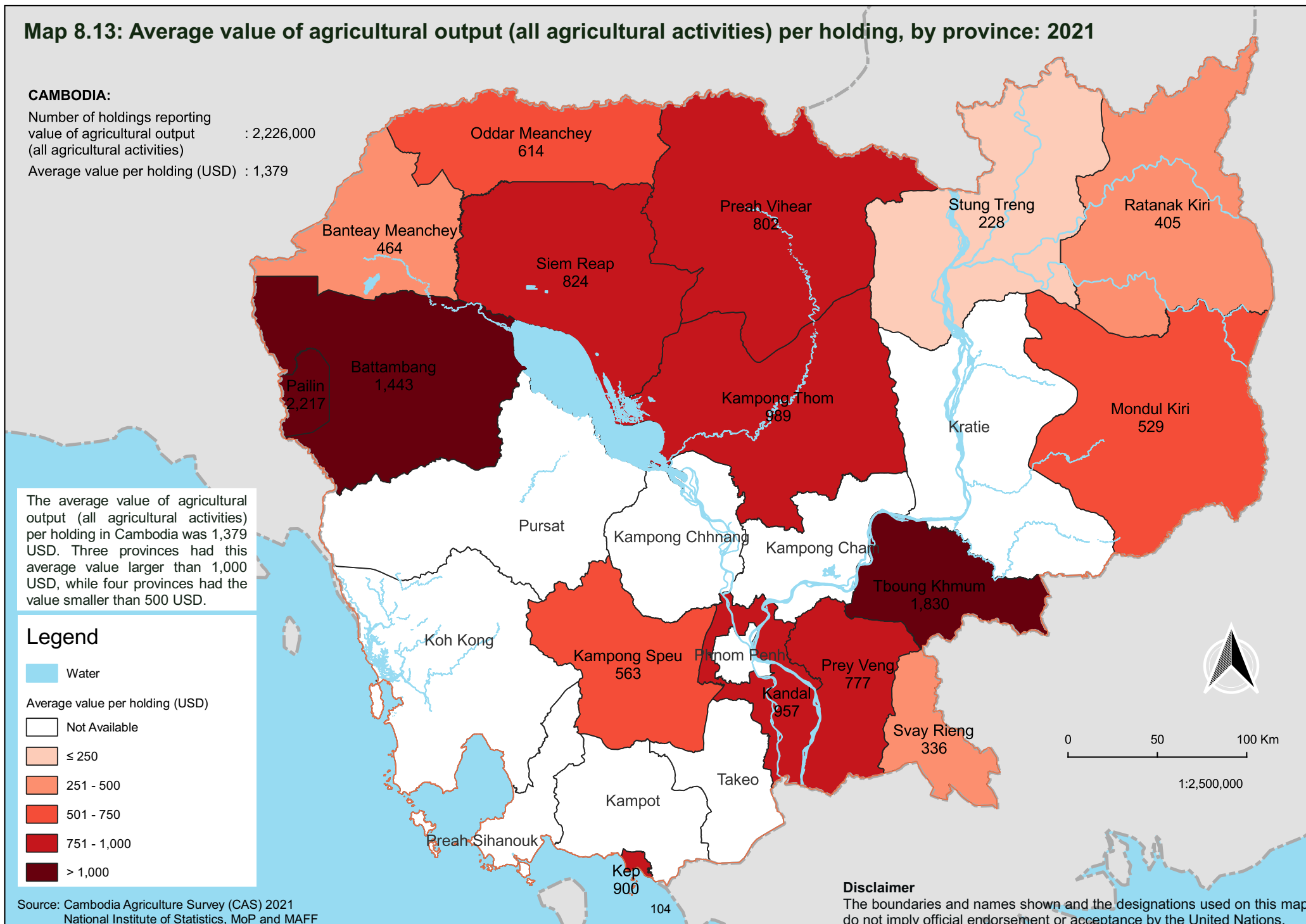


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 8.13: Average value of agricultural output (all agricultural activities) per holding, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

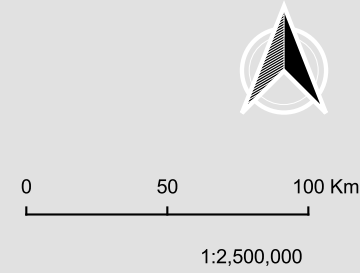
Number of holdings reporting value of agricultural output (all agricultural activities) : 2,226,000
 Average value per holding (USD) : 1,379



The average value of agricultural output (all agricultural activities) per holding in Cambodia was 1,379 USD. Three provinces had this average value larger than 1,000 USD, while four provinces had the value smaller than 500 USD.

Legend

- Water
- Average value per holding (USD)
- Not Available
- ≤ 250
- 251 - 500
- 501 - 750
- 751 - 1,000
- > 1,000

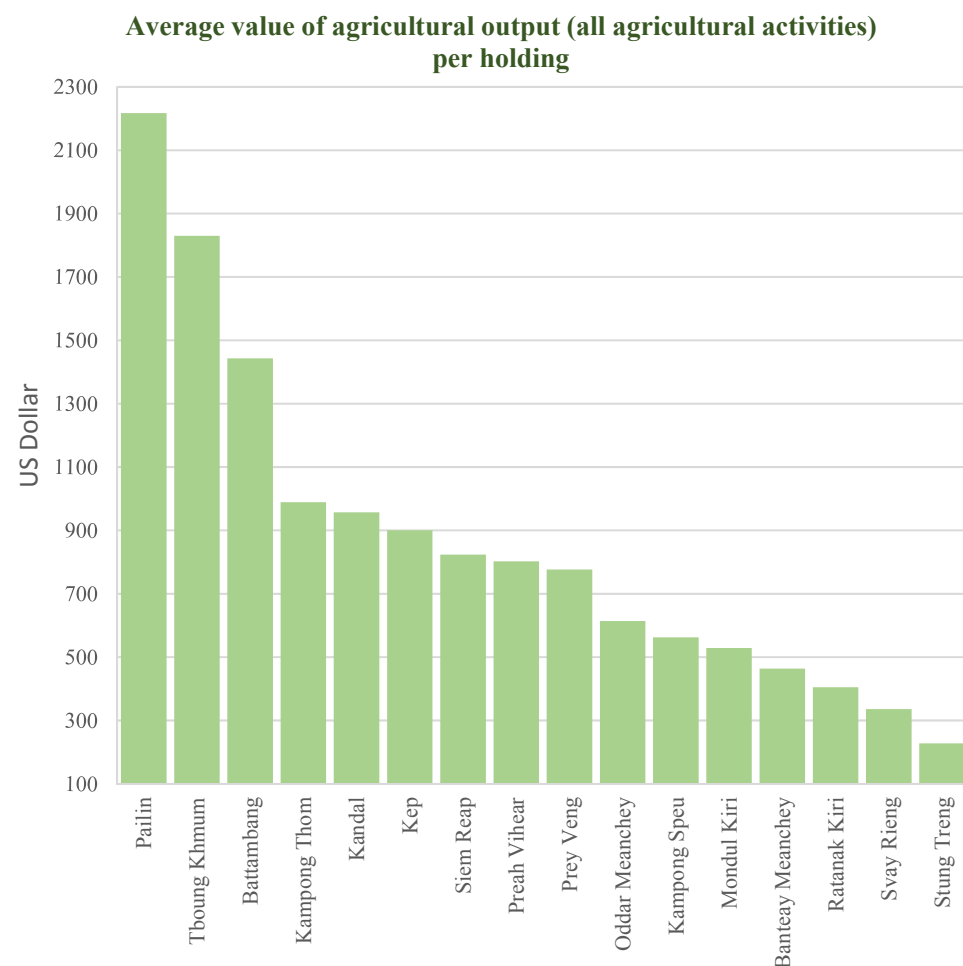


Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 8.13: Average value of agricultural output (all agricultural activities¹) per holding: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings reporting value of agricultural output (all agricultural activities)	Average value per holding (USD)
01	Banteay Meanchey	119,000	464
02	Battambang	150,000	1,443
03	Kampong Cham	149,000	-
04	Kampong Chhnang	97,000	-
05	Kampong Speu	130,000	563
06	Kampong Thom	128,000	989
07	Kampot	118,000	-
08	Kandal	144,000	957
09	Koh Kong	16,000	-
10	Kratie	67,000	-
11	Mondul Kiri	15,000	529
12	Phnom Penh	32,000	-
13	Preah Vihear	46,000	802
14	Prey Veng	232,000	777
15	Pursat	84,000	-
16	Ratanak Kiri	42,000	405
17	Siem Reap	151,000	824
18	Preah Sihanouk	17,000	-
19	Stung Treng	29,000	228
20	Svay Rieng	97,000	336
21	Takeo	162,000	-
22	Oddar Meanchey	53,000	614
23	Kep	5,000	900
24	Pailin	9,000	2,217
25	Tboung Khmum	133,000	1,830



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

¹ All agricultural activities considered in this survey are related to crops, livestock and animal products, aquaculture and capture fishing, and forestry.

9. Labor

Map 9.1: Male household members working on the holding in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total household members working on the holding : 5,791,600
 Percentage of male household members working on the holding : 50.3%

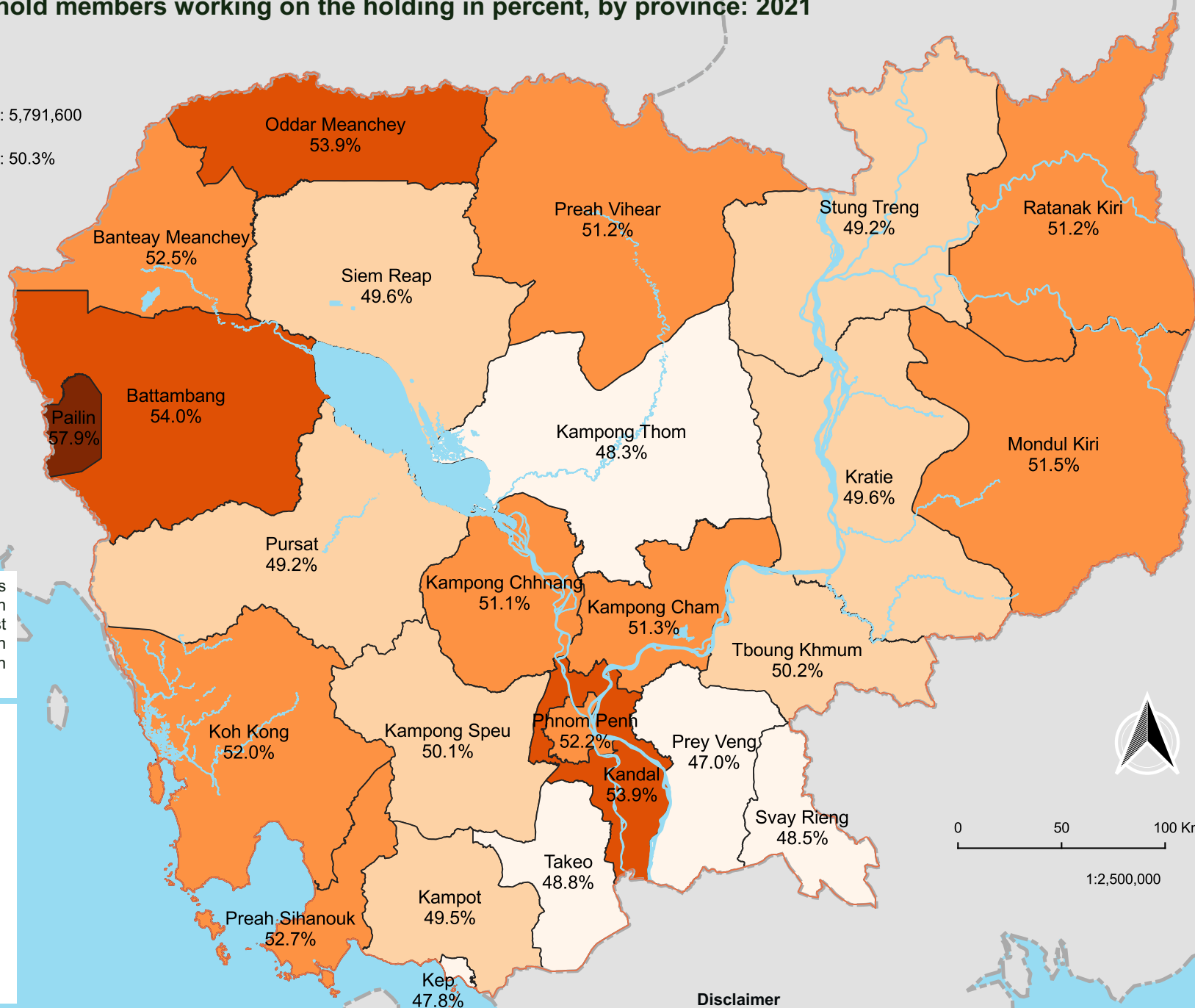
50.3% of household members working on the holding in Cambodia were male. The highest percentage was seen in Pailin (57.9%), while the lowest was in Prey Veng (47.0%).

Legend

Water

Male household members working on the holding (%)

- 47.0 - 49.0
- 49.1 - 51.0
- 51.1 - 53.0
- 53.1 - 55.0
- 55.1 - 58.0



0 50 100 Km

1:2,500,000

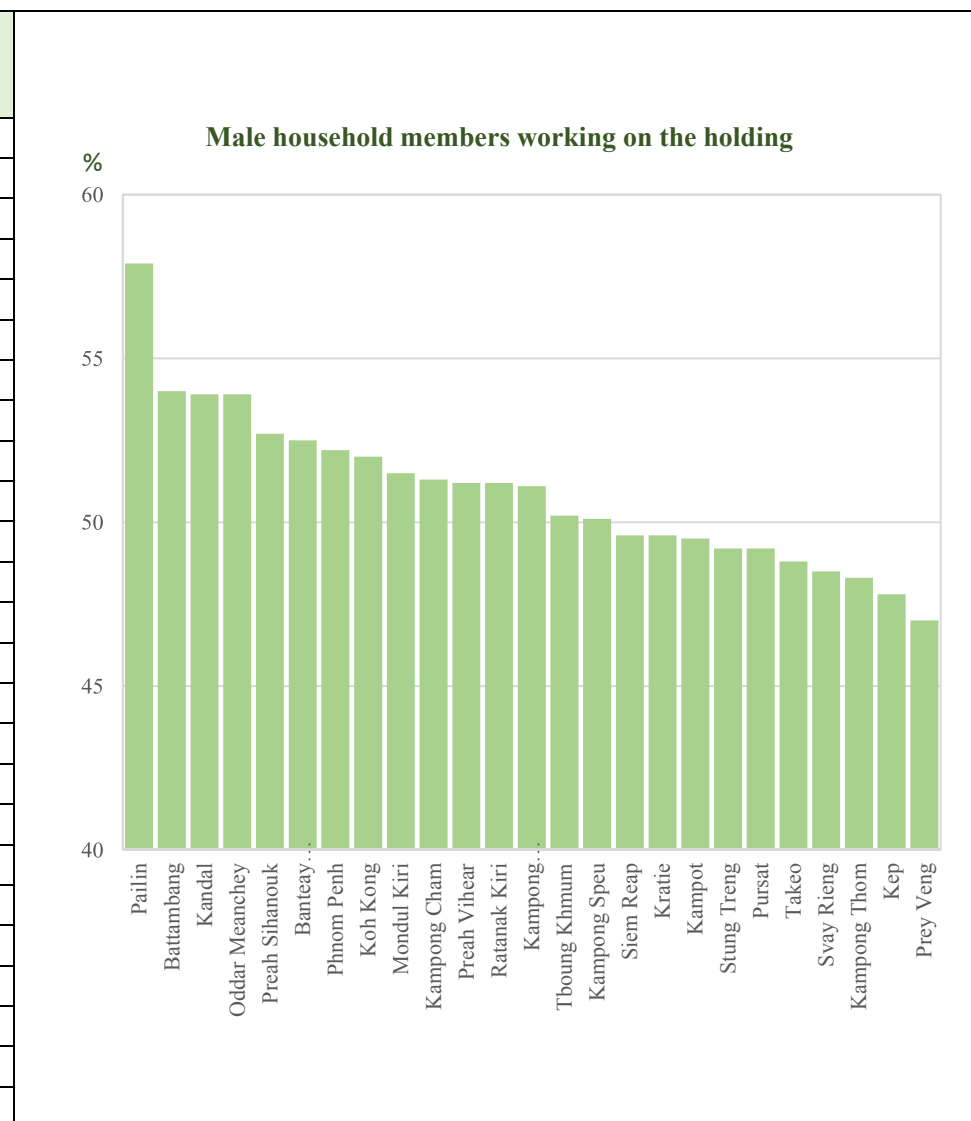
Disclaimer

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Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Table 9.1: Male household members working on the holding: 2021

Province code	Province name	Male household members working on the holding	Male household members working on the holding (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	140,800	52.5
02	Battambang	199,900	54.0
03	Kampong Cham	171,500	51.3
04	Kampong Chhnang	113,400	51.1
05	Kampong Speu	172,900	50.1
06	Kampong Thom	167,500	48.3
07	Kampot	144,800	49.5
08	Kandal	195,200	53.9
09	Koh Kong	18,300	52.0
10	Kratie	84,800	49.6
11	Mondul Kiri	22,800	51.5
12	Phnom Penh	37,300	52.2
13	Preah Vihear	65,200	51.2
14	Prey Veng	282,900	47.0
15	Pursat	111,600	49.2
16	Ratanak Kiri	76,600	51.2
17	Siem Reap	211,200	49.6
18	Preah Sihanouk	21,500	52.7
19	Stung Treng	45,300	49.2
20	Svay Rieng	125,200	48.5
21	Takeo	221,400	48.8
22	Oddar Meanchey	83,500	53.9
23	Kep	7,600	47.8
24	Pailin	11,400	57.9
25	Tboung Khmum	182,500	50.2



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 9.2: Female household members working on the holding in percent, by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total household members working on the holding : 5,791,600
 Percentage of female household members working on the holding : 49.7%

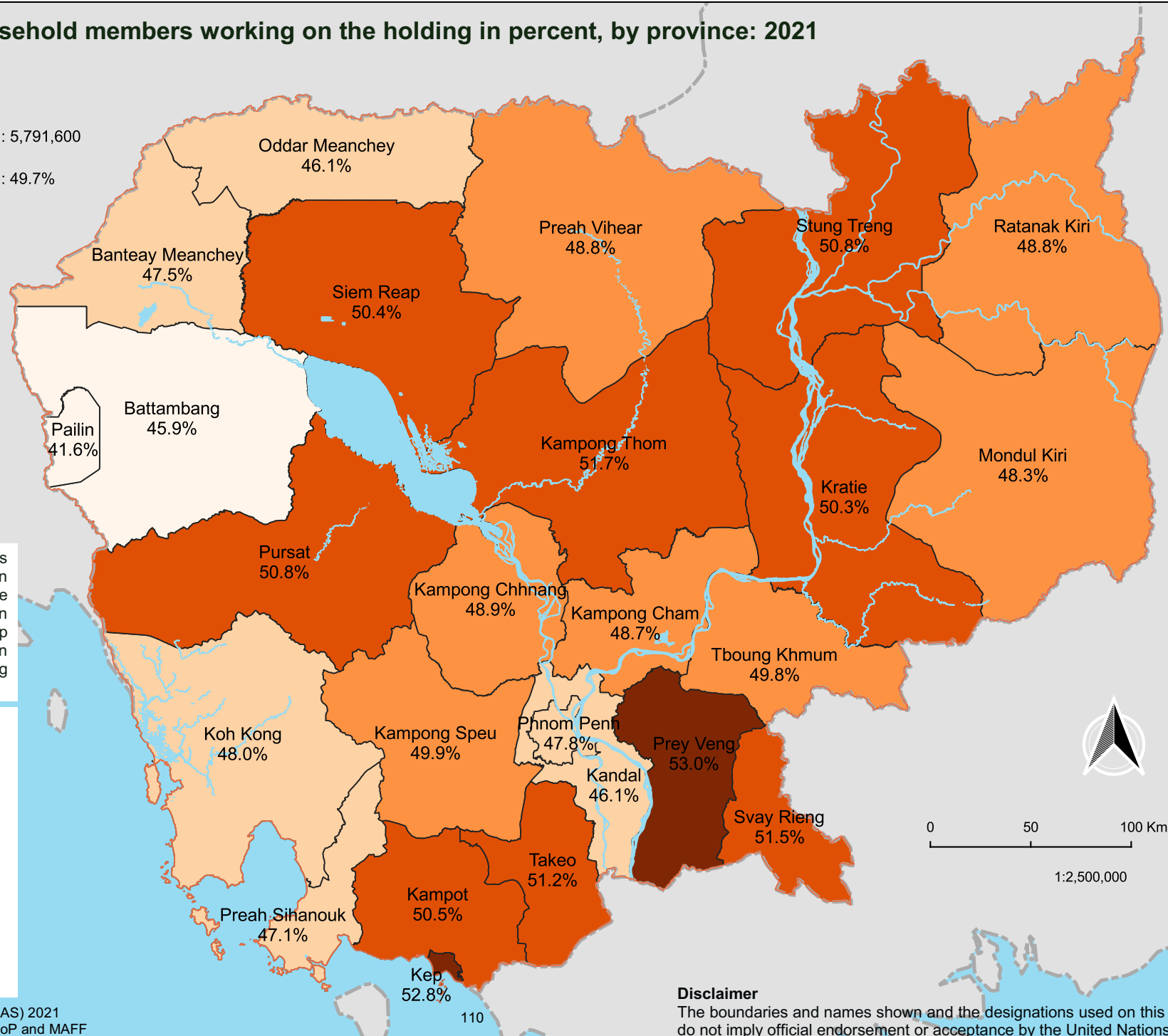
49.7% of household members working on the holding in Cambodia were female. The highest percentages were seen in Prey Veng (53.0%) and Kep (52.8%), while the lowest were in Pailin (41.6%) and Battambang (45.9%).

Legend

Water

Female household members working on the holding (%)

41.6 - 46.0
46.1 - 48.0
48.1 - 50.0
50.1 - 52.0
52.1 - 53.0



0 50 100 Km

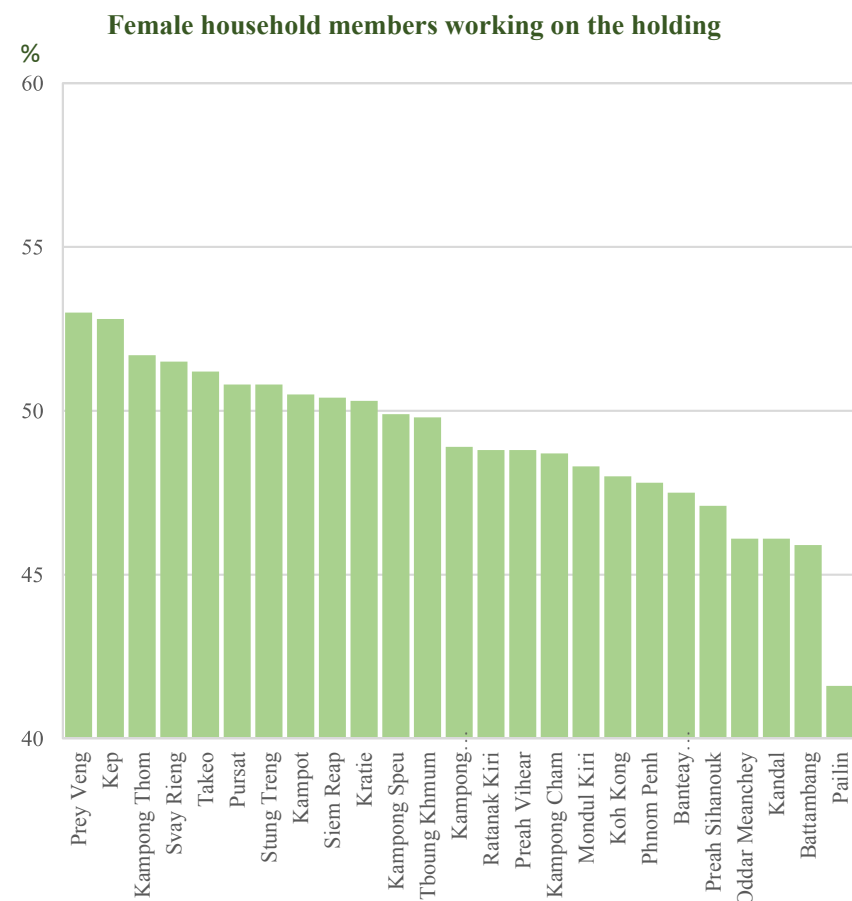
1:2,500,000

Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 9.2: Female household members working on the holding: 2021

Province code	Province name	Female household members working on the holding	Female household members working on the holding (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	127,500	47.5
02	Battambang	169,900	45.9
03	Kampong Cham	162,900	48.7
04	Kampong Chhnang	108,400	48.9
05	Kampong Speu	172,300	49.9
06	Kampong Thom	179,200	51.7
07	Kampot	147,700	50.5
08	Kandal	166,800	46.1
09	Koh Kong	16,900	48.0
10	Kratie	86,000	50.3
11	Mondul Kiri	21,400	48.3
12	Phnom Penh	34,200	47.8
13	Preah Vihear	62,100	48.8
14	Prey Veng	318,600	53.0
15	Pursat	115,100	50.8
16	Ratanak Kiri	73,100	48.8
17	Siem Reap	214,500	50.4
18	Preah Sihanouk	19,200	47.1
19	Stung Treng	46,700	50.8
20	Svay Rieng	133,200	51.5
21	Takeo	231,900	51.2
22	Oddar Meanchey	71,400	46.1
23	Kep	8,400	52.8
24	Pailin	8,200	41.6
25	Tboung Khmum	181,000	49.8



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 9.3: Holdings with occasional workers (crop production) in percent by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings with occasional workers (crop production) : 20.7%

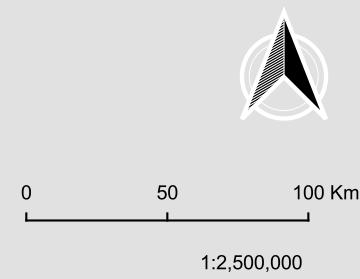
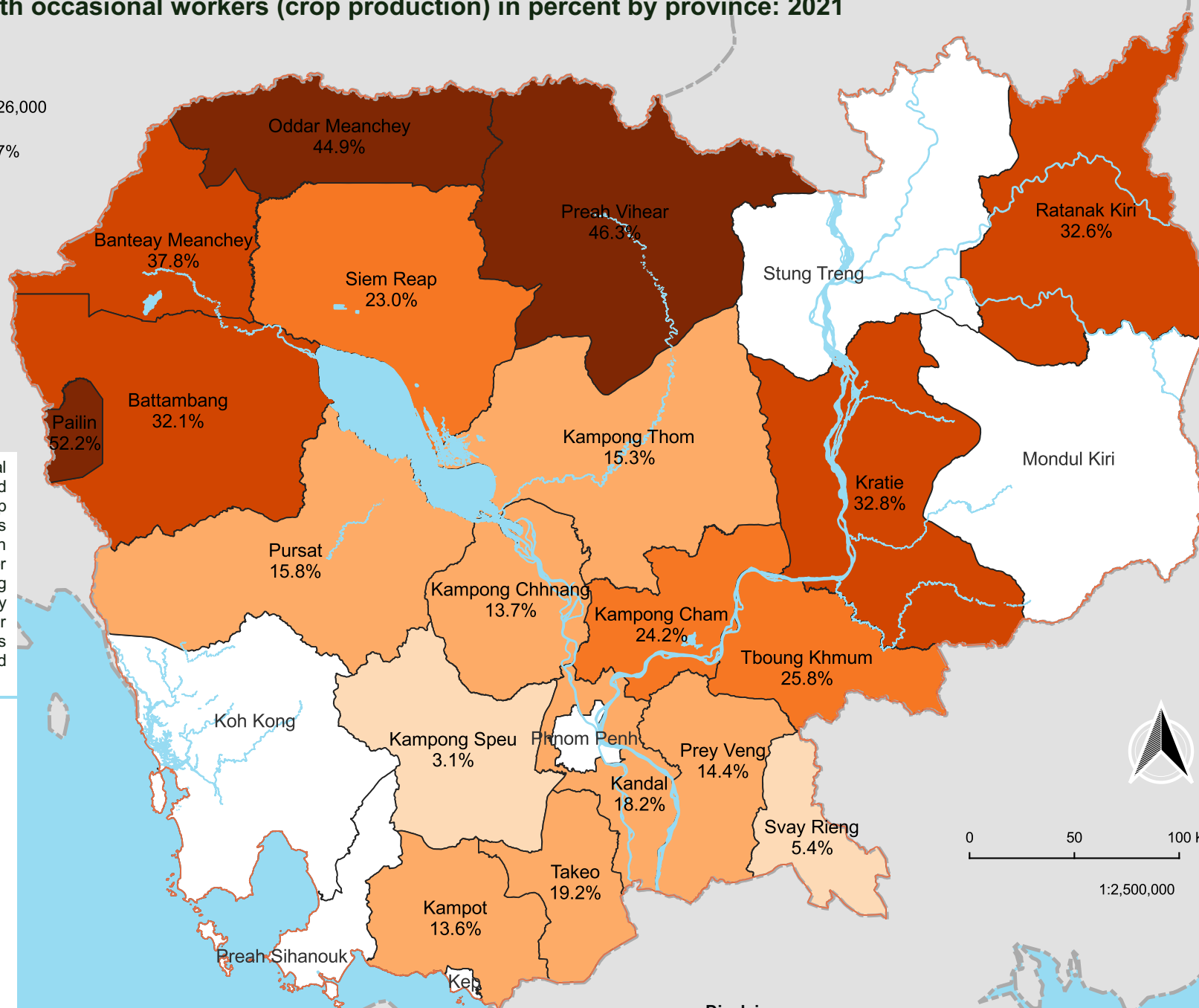
20.7% of household agricultural holdings in Cambodia had occasional workers in their crop production. Higher percentages were mainly seen in northwestern provinces, with Pailin having over half of the holdings hiring occasional workers, followed by Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey. The lowest percentages were in Kampong Speu (3.1%) and Svay Rieng (5.4%).

Legend

Water

Holdings with occasional workers (%)

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



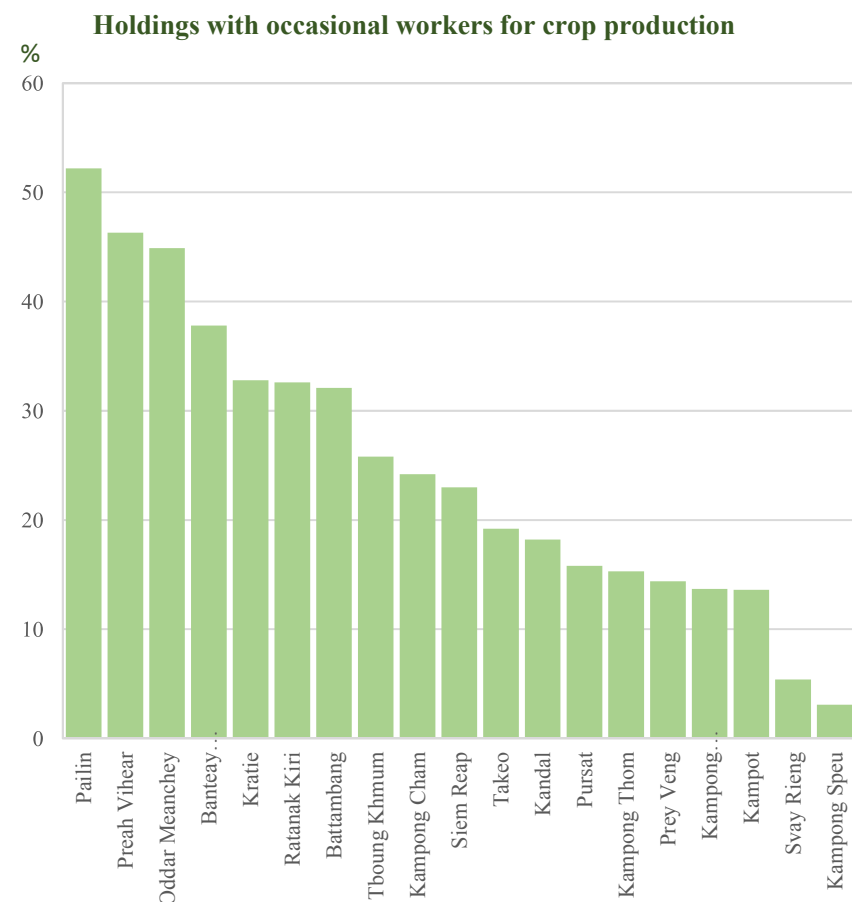
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

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Table 9.3: Holdings with occasional workers (crop production): 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings with occasional workers for crop production	Holdings with occasional workers for crop production (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	45,000	37.8
02	Battambang	48,100	32.1
03	Kampong Cham	36,100	24.2
04	Kampong Chhnang	13,300	13.7
05	Kampong Speu	4,000	3.1
06	Kampong Thom	19,600	15.3
07	Kampot	16,100	13.6
08	Kandal	26,200	18.2
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	22,000	32.8
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	21,300	46.3
14	Prey Veng	33,400	14.4
15	Pursat	13,300	15.8
16	Ratanak Kiri	13,700	32.6
17	Siem Reap	34,800	23.0
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	5,200	5.4
21	Takeo	31,100	19.2
22	Oddar Meanchey	23,800	44.9
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	4,700	52.2
25	Tboung Khmum	34,300	25.8



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Map 9.4: Holdings with occasional workers (all agricultural activities) in percent by province: 2021

CAMBODIA:

Total number of holdings : 2,226,000
 Percentage of holdings with occasional workers : 20.8%
 (all agricultural activities)

20.8% of household agricultural holdings in Cambodia had occasional workers for (all agricultural activities). Higher percentages were mainly seen in northwestern provinces, with Pailin having over half of the holdings hiring occasional workers, followed by Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey. The lowest percentage was in Kampong Speu (3.1%) and Svay Rieng (5.2%).

Legend

Water

Holdings with occasional workers (%)

Not Available

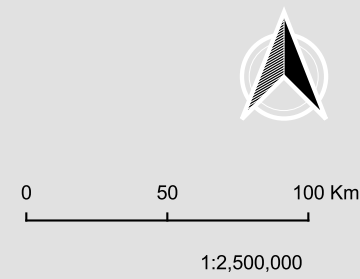
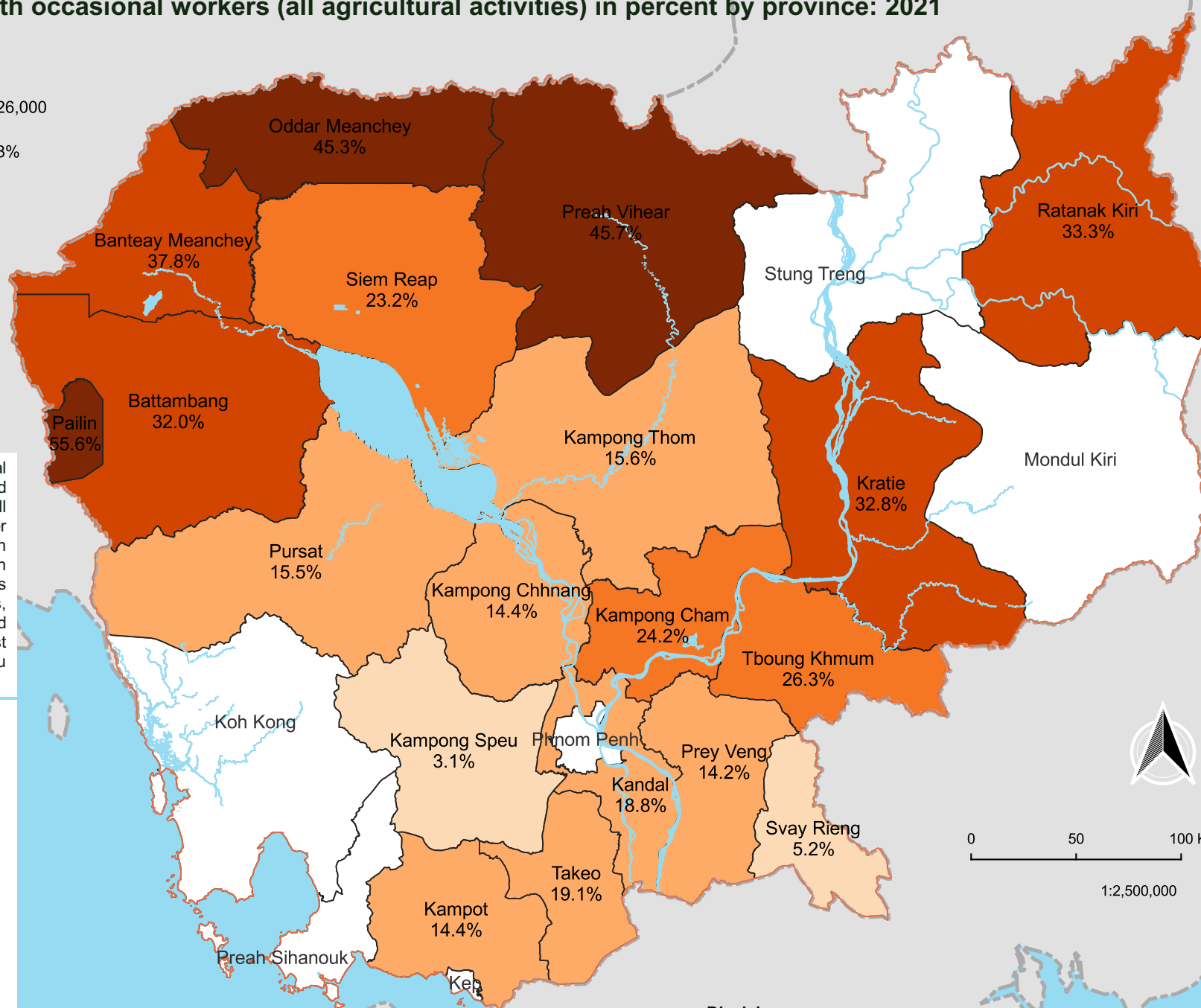
≤ 10.0

10.1 - 20.0

20.1 - 30.0

30.1 - 40.0

> 40.0



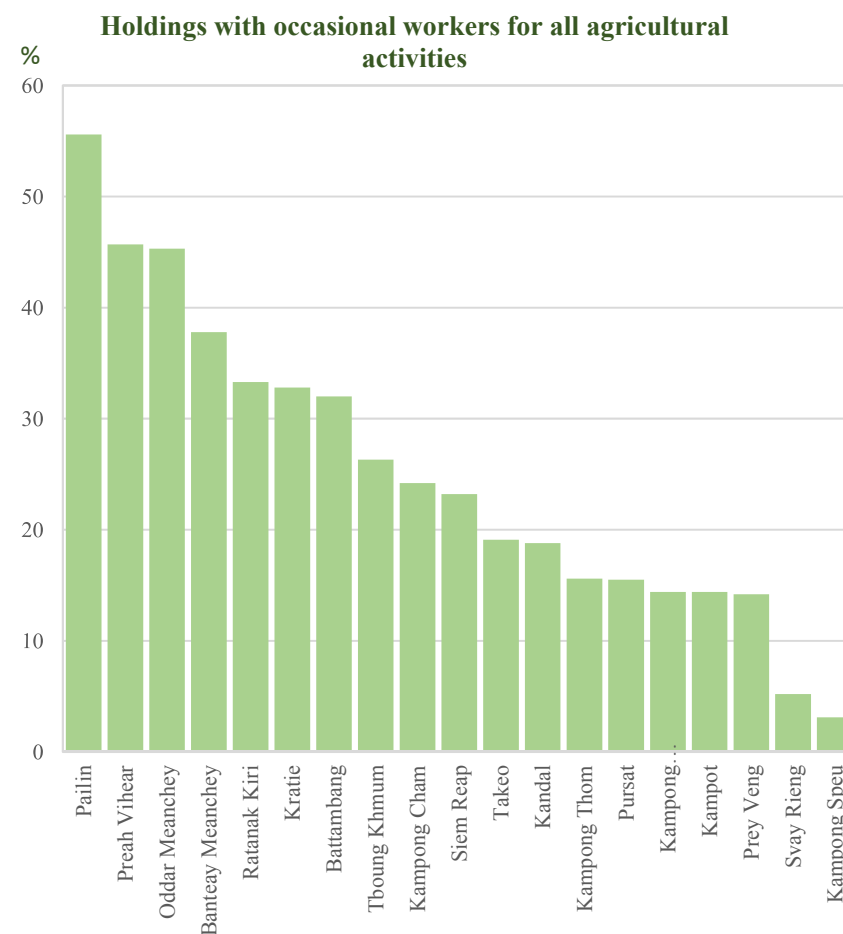
Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
 National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

Disclaimer

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Table 9.4: Holdings with occasional workers (all agricultural activitiesⁱⁱ) in percent, by province: 2021

Province code	Province name	Holdings with occasional workers (all agricultural activities)	Holdings with occasional workers (all agricultural activities) (%)
01	Banteay Meanchey	45,000	37.8
02	Battambang	48,000	32.0
03	Kampong Cham	36,000	24.2
04	Kampong Chhnang	14,000	14.4
05	Kampong Speu	4,000	3.1
06	Kampong Thom	20,000	15.6
07	Kampot	17,000	14.4
08	Kandal	27,000	18.8
09	Koh Kong	-	-
10	Kratie	22,000	32.8
11	Mondul Kiri	-	-
12	Phnom Penh	-	-
13	Preah Vihear	21,000	45.7
14	Prey Veng	33,000	14.2
15	Pursat	13,000	15.5
16	Ratanak Kiri	14,000	33.3
17	Siem Reap	35,000	23.2
18	Preah Sihanouk	-	-
19	Stung Treng	-	-
20	Svay Rieng	5,000	5.2
21	Takeo	31,000	19.1
22	Oddar Meanchey	24,000	45.3
23	Kep	-	-
24	Pailin	5,000	55.6
25	Tboung Khmum	35,000	26.3



Source: Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2021
National Institute of Statistics, MoP and MAFF

ⁱⁱ All agricultural activities in this survey are crop production, livestock or poultry production, aquaculture or capture fishing and forest or wild product collection.

