



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

rrr;sss



Situation of Rice Production in Cambodia

**NGOUN MARINAT, Technical Officer of Department of Rice Crop (DRC),
General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA),
Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)**

Date : 24 November 2015



- **Total area** : 181,035 km²
- **East to West** : 580 km
- **North to South** : 450 km
- **Capital City** : Phnom Penh
- **Total population:** over 14 million
- **24 provinces**

* **Border**

- West with Thailand and Gulf of Thai
- North with Thailand and Laos PDR
- East and South with Vietnam



* **Weather**

- **Temperature:** Max=36⁰c, Min=21⁰c, Mean=24⁰c
- **Climate:** April: hottest, December: coolest
- **Season:** DS: Dec- Apr, WS: May-Nov
- **Rainfall ranges:** From 1200 to 4000 mm
- **Day length:** 11h – 13h
 - December : Shortest
 - June : Longest

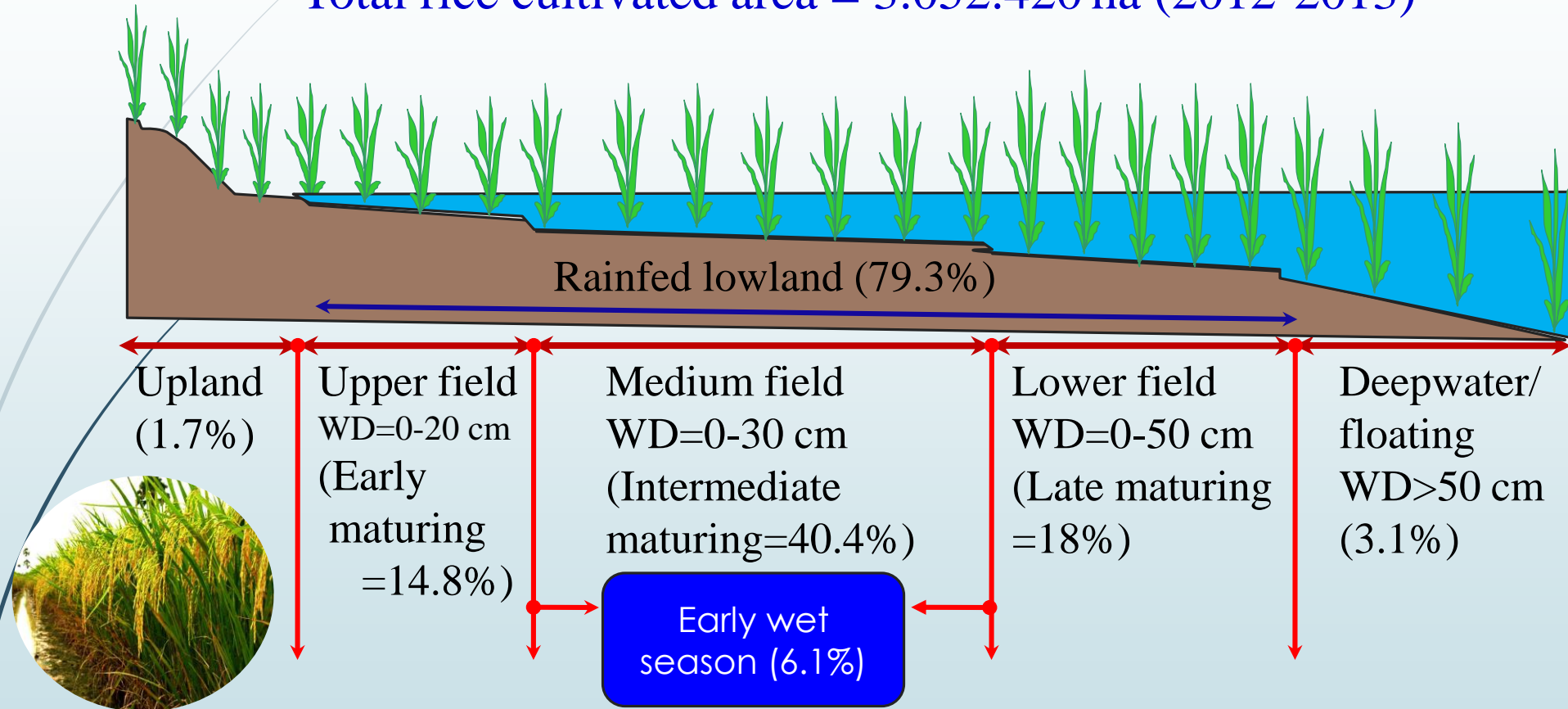
Introduction

- Agriculture remains the dominant sector in the Cambodian economy which is contributing about 28.7% of gross domestic product (GDP) and more than 70 % of the population depends on the sector for their livelihood,
- Rice production accounts for 15% of agricultural value added and paddy occupies 75% of the cultivated land. Rice production, processing, and marketing are estimated to employ about 3 million people, more than one-fifth of the country's population,
- Rice is the daily staple food for Cambodian people. In the last decade, half of the poverty incidence's reduction has been driven by the increase of rice production, higher rice prices, and higher farm wages.

Rice ecosystems

4/8

Total rice cultivated area = 3.052.420 ha (2012-2013)



Dry season=fully irrigated + recession + pre-rising water = 15.9%

Data source: CARDI

Total Rice Production from 2010 to 2014

5/8

Descriptions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014/2013
Cultivated Areas (Ha)	2,795,892	2,968,529	3,007,545	3,052,420	3,055,507	0.10%
Harvested Areas (Ha)	2,777,323	2,766,617	2,980,297	2,968,967	3,028,836	2.02%
Yield (T/Ha)	2.970	3.173	3.117	3.163	3.079	-2.67%
Production (T)	8,249,452	8,779,365	9,290,940	9,389,961	9,324,416	-0.70%
<i>Rice Surplus (T)</i>	<i>2,516,752</i>	<i>2,780,328</i>	<i>3,031,017</i>	<i>3,090,452</i>	<i>3,013,783</i>	<i>-2.48%</i>
<i>Paddy Surplus (T)</i>	<i>3,932,425</i>	<i>4,344,263</i>	<i>4,735,964</i>	<i>4,828,832</i>	<i>4,709,036</i>	<i>-2.48%</i>

Summary

6/8

- ❑ Inadequate rice varieties (high yield, short duration, good quality, tolerant to pests and extreme climate conditions),
- ❑ Supply and use of good quality seed is still limited and the mechanism to inspect quality is still lacking,
- ❑ Limited development and adaptation of advanced technology to increase production;
- ❑ Limited access to good quality agriculture inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, machineries and seeds;
- ❑ Farmers still apply traditional practices resulting in low yield, impact on ecosystem and low economic returns,
- ❑ Insufficient financial and human resources to support technology development and transfer;
- ❑ Lack of linkage and coordination between all relevant key players in development and application of technology transfer.

Summary (Cont')

- ✓ High commitment of the Government to support the development and improvement of the rice sector;
- ✓ Active cooperation from NGOs, DPS and increase of private sector investment;
- ✓ Capacity and advanced technology already exist and institutional support are in place.



**Thanks for
your attention**