

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

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Census of Agriculture Cambodia 2023

National Report on FINAL CENSUS RESULTS



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



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

May 2025



National Report on Final Census Results of the Census of Agriculture Cambodia 2023 (CAC2023)

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Contact Details

Data Users Service Center
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
#386, Street 360, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Telephone : (855) 023 726 934
(855) 023 726 624



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Foreword

The Final Results of the Census of Agriculture Cambodia (CAC) 2023 is the country's second national agriculture census to be conducted after the first CAC in 2013. The CAC provides key statistics on households engaged in agriculture and other essential data. The CAC 2023 is the main data source for the agriculture frame and assessment of agricultural productivity in Cambodia and presents statistical data on crops, livestock, aquaculture, fisheries and other relevant activities that are useful for reflecting on the condition of agriculture, environment, economy, society and food security of Cambodian agricultural families. Furthermore, this CAC 2023 report serves as an input into the strategic planning of the agriculture sector development 2023-2028, as well as poverty reduction, national economic growth measurement and other related development programs.

The CAC 2023 Report will be accessible to all ministries, national institutions, development partners, national organizations, international organizations, research institutions, the private sector and the general public that can benefit from the findings. The data will serve as a basis for monitoring and evaluating social, economic and environmental development policies to achieve Cambodia's vision for 2050, which considers agricultural development as a core pillar of the "Pentagonal Strategy. Phase1"

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for both financial and technical support. I would also like to thank all the relevant leadership, the management, the National Committee members of CAC 2023, the Technical committee members, the Advertising campaign committee members, and the Capital-Provincial committee members and technical teams, enumerators, supervisors, village chiefs, commune and district census officers who made strong efforts to accomplish their work and citizens who took valuable time to respond to the CAC questionnaires. Ultimately, these contributions led to the great success of CAC 2023.



Bin Troachhey
Minister
Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh May 2025

Summary Indicators

The Census of Agriculture Cambodia (CAC 2023) utilized four questionnaires for the census. The CAC 2023 involved four questionnaires for enumeration: (1) the village enumeration form which involved interviewing the village chief of every village of Cambodia within the selected enumeration areas, (2) the listing form which interviews every household in Cambodia within the enumeration areas to determine which households are holdings, (3) the household holding form which collects full holding information, (4) the establishment form which collects full holding information from large agricultural holdings (non-household).

All households in the country, except four districts of Phnom Penh that were known to be core urban areas and villages with less than 5 agricultural holdings as found in the General Population Census, 2019, were covered in the CAC 2023, along with large agricultural enterprises operated by corporations, cooperatives, government and private institutions – termed ‘juridical holdings’ – in the non-household sector.

Below the level of the province, the country is composed of three administrative units with the smallest unit of administration defined as the village, followed by the commune and district. Cambodia’s 14,201 enumerated villages are clustered within 1,633 communes which are grouped within 206 districts. Some of the key estimates obtained from the CAC 2023 are presented below for the country as a whole.

Table 1.1: Infrastructure in Cambodia (reported by village heads)¹

Percentage of villages reported to produce only one crop per year	63.3%
Percentage of villages reported to have rice mills for agro-processing	57.5%
Percentage of villages reported the use of mobile phones	92.3%
Percentage of villages reported to have either a health centre, health clinic or hospital	29.7%
Percentage of villages reported to have access to water through tube and pipe water wells	88.6%
Percentage of villages with access to a national road within 4 kilometres	61.4%
Percentage of villages exposed to flooding in the five years prior to the	39.2%

¹ A total of 14,201 village heads were interviewed, covering all 25 provinces of Cambodia, with some specific urban areas excluded from the census.

census	
Percentage of villages exposed to drought in the five years prior to the census	47.6%

Table 1.2: Agricultural holdings and land tenure

Number of households listed (25 provinces, excluding some villages in Phnom Penh)	3.4 million
Number of households listed with household agricultural holdings (engaged in growing of crops on at least 0.03 hectares and/or with minimum of 2 large livestock, and/or 3 small livestock and/or 25 poultry)	1.8 million
Total area of all household agricultural holdings (including homelots)	3.2 million ha
Total area of 291 juridical holdings listed	0.6 million ha
Number of household agricultural holdings with separate agricultural lands listed	1.7 million
Number of households engaged in agricultural activity on their homelot only listed	154,102
Percentage of households with agricultural holdings from total households listed	54.2%
Percentage of households engaged in agricultural activity on their homelot only from total household agricultural holdings	8.3%
Percentage of households engaged in growing of crops on agricultural lands from total households with agricultural activities	93.9%
Average number of parcels per household agricultural holding including homelots	2.0
Average area per parcel in household agricultural holdings including homelots	0.9 ha
Average area of household agricultural holding with separate agricultural lands excluding the homelot	1.8 ha
Average area of household agricultural holding with separate agricultural lands including the homelot	1.9 ha
Average area for all household agricultural holdings (including homelots)	1.7 ha
Percentage of household agricultural holdings of size less than 1 hectares from the total of household agricultural holdings with separate agricultural lands	43.6%

Percentage of household agricultural holdings of size 20 hectares or more from the total of household agricultural holdings with separate agricultural lands	0.4%
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Table 1.3: Crop cultivation

Percentage of area (gross) planted to cereal and grain crops from the total area of household agricultural holdings	69.4%
Percentage of area (gross) planted to rice crops from the total area of household agricultural holdings	66.6%
Percentage of area (gross) planted to non-aromatic rice crops from the total area planted to cereal and grain crops	74.7%
Percentage of area (gross) planted to cassava crops from the total area of household agricultural holdings	13.2%
Percentage of area (gross) planted to cassava crops from the total area planted to tuber, root and bulk crops	98.8%
Percentage of area (gross) planted to oilseeds from the total area of household agricultural holdings	0.2%
Percentage of area (gross) planted to vegetables from the total area of household agricultural holdings	0.4%
Percentage of agricultural household holdings irrigated	20.6%
Percentage of area (net) irrigated from the total area of household agricultural holdings	14.6%
Percentage of agricultural households using inorganic fertilizers	77.9%
Percentage of agricultural households using organic fertilizers	37.6%
Percentage of agricultural households which applied fungicides	12.6%

Table 1.4: Livestock and poultry raising.

Percentage of agricultural households keeping and raising livestock and/or poultry	58.6%
Percentage of agricultural households keeping and raising large livestock	37.3%
Percentage of agricultural households keeping and raising small livestock	5.1%
Percentage of agricultural households keeping and raising poultry	39.3%
Percentage of agricultural households keeping and raising pigs from all households keeping and raising small livestock	97.7%

Percentage of agricultural households keeping and raising 2 to 9 large animals from total agricultural households keeping and raising large livestock	83.3%
Percentage of agricultural households raising between 25 and 499 poultry birds from total agricultural households keeping poultry	43.2%
Percentage of cattle disposed of through sale live	72.6%
Percentage of buffalo disposed of through sale live	63.7%
Percentage of pigs disposed of through sale live	83.8%
Percentage of chickens disposed of through sale live	14.7%

Table 1.5: Supplemental economic activities in agricultural households

Percentage of agricultural households reported to be engaged in forest-related activities from the total household agricultural holdings	19.5%
Percentage of agricultural households reported to be engaged in forest-related activities for gathering firewood and/or harvested bamboo from the total agricultural households reported to be engaged in forest-related activities	90.8%

Table 1.6: Agricultural households and population

Population of agricultural household holdings	7.3 million
Sex ratio (no. of males per 100 females) among population of households with agricultural holdings	98.4
Percentage of male-headed households	84.4%
Percentage of female-headed households	15.6%
Mean age of population	31.8 years
Percentage of dependent household members (those less than 15 years and those 60 and older) of the total population	49.0%
Percentage of married members of the total population	63.6%

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CAC	Census of Agriculture Cambodia
CAS	Cambodia Agriculture Survey
CIAS	Cambodia Intercensal Agriculture Survey
CSES	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
DAHP	Department of Animal Health and Production
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOSTAT	FAO Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICPS	Inter-Census Population Survey
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MOP	Ministry of Planning
NCCA	National Committee for the Census of Agriculture
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
PCC	Provincial Census Committee
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
TCCA	Technical Committee for the Census of Agriculture
WCA	World Programme for the Census of Agriculture

CHAPTER 1

SCOPE, COVERAGE AND DESIGN

1.1. Introduction

The Census of Agriculture Cambodia (CAC), carried out in 2023, was an extensive statistical effort to collect and compile data on crop cultivation, livestock and poultry farming, and aquaculture activities. The information obtained from this census will play a crucial role in the formulation of plans, policies and programs for the development and improvement of agriculture in the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). This marked the second Census of Agriculture conducted in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) under the Ministry of Planning, along with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), were the government ministries authorized to conduct the CAC 2023. While the NIS holds the mandate to conduct the census, the MAFF will be the primary user of the data generated from the census.

1.2. Objectives

The main objective of the CAC 2023 is to provide up-to-date data on the country's agricultural situation for use by planners and policymakers. More specifically, the census data will be useful in:

- Providing data at the smallest administrative units across the country.
- Providing data on the current structure of agricultural holdings, covering areas such as cropping, raising livestock and poultry, and aquaculture activities; and,
- Providing a sampling frame for agricultural surveys.

Although a limited data set is provided at the national, regional, and provincial levels in the summary statistical tables accessible on the NIS website, the full coverage of the census can be examined in detail through the questionnaires also available on the website. These data enable the potential for a wide range of analyses that extend well beyond the scope of this report.

1.3. Approach

The broad strategy for the CAC was to identify and approach all households across the provinces in Cambodia, except for the urban area of Phnom Penh and villages reporting less than 5 agricultural holdings in the General Population Census, 2019. Census enumerators were mobilized in all provinces and trained to carry out this large-scale operation.

Out of 3.4 million households within the census target area, 1.85 million households were identified as agricultural holdings according to the pre-requisite conditions that required a minimum cropping area of 0.03 ha, and/or having at least two large livestock, and/or three small livestock, and/or a minimum of 25 poultry. These 1.85 million households were found to be having a total of 3.6 million parcels of land (including homelots), covering an overall area of 3.2 million hectares of land. The households provided essential information on the household composition, the nature of their holdings, and their agricultural activities, resulting in a comprehensive data set for selected key questions.

The information set was further expanded with a questionnaire for village heads, along with follow-up questions for all juridical holdings identified during the census. Since the census focused on the household sector, only a small number of juridical holdings were encountered in the process. Information regarding the juridical holdings should not be considered comprehensive given the limited scope for their inclusion in the data collection process. The Census of Agriculture Cambodia primarily aimed to conduct a complete enumeration of all households in the country, particularly focusing on household agricultural holdings, while households located in urban Phnom Penh were excluded from the census as well as households located in villages reporting less than 5 agricultural holdings in the General Population Census, 2019.

Once households were identified as eligible for inclusion in the census as agricultural holdings, their land holdings were assessed to determine whether the holdings consisted of a homelot along with separate agricultural lands, or only a homelot, and the production activities were assessed for these different types of holdings.

1.4. Census Scope

The CAC 2023 utilized four questionnaires for enumeration: (1) the village enumeration form, which entailed interviewing the village chief of every village of Cambodia*, (2) the listing form, which involved interviewing every household in Cambodia*² to determine which households are agricultural holdings, (3) the household holding form, which is designed to collect comprehensive information about the households which exceed the minimum threshold to be determined as an agricultural holding, (4) the establishment form, which collects detailed holding information from larger agricultural holdings (non-household). The questionnaires are available on the NIS website.

The scope of each questionnaire is described as follows:

² All villages of Cambodia were selected for enumeration except urban districts of Phnom Penh and villages with less than 5 agricultural households as determined by the General Population Census 2019.

Form 1: The village information included soil type, vulnerability to calamities or disasters in the past five years, available economic activities, crop duration, agro-processing equipment/machines/facilities, modes of transport, presence of schools, communication facilities, health facilities, water facilities, access to roads, market availability, presence of people's organizations and NGOs, as well as information about ethnicities/national races and religions.

Form 2: The listing form included geographic information about where each listed household was located, and information regarding their involvement in agriculture activities, the number of animals raised, number and gender of the holding members.

Forms 3 & 4: These forms collected basic information regarding household agricultural holdings (Form 3), and establishment holdings (Form 4) including the geographic location of agricultural holdings, the name, sex, and age of the agricultural holder, the holder's household information, the legal status of the agricultural holder, the size and number of parcels in the holding, their location and total area, main land use and land tenure of each parcel, presence of forest and other wooded lands, use of irrigation, temporary crops planted, permanent crops planted, the main purpose of production, livestock and poultry raised, presence of aquaculture, processing of agricultural products, labour used by the holding, machinery and equipment used, and information about credits and loans.

All households in the country were interviewed in the first phase using Form 2 to determine their involvement in agricultural holdings. If a household was found to be involved in agricultural activities and qualified for inclusion as defined for an agricultural holding, it was further interviewed using Form 3.

1.5. Geographical Coverage

The CAC 2023 included all households across the country, except villages with less than five agricultural holdings as found in the General Population Census of 2019. It also included large agricultural enterprises operated by corporations, cooperatives, government and private institutions, referred to as 'juridical holdings' in the non-household sector.

Agricultural holdings owned, managed, or operated by urban households or entities not covered in the census coverage area were excluded from the census. Additionally, smaller agricultural enterprises engaged in farming within the non-household sector were not captured in the census, as their inclusion was deemed economically unfeasible for the census.

1.6. Census Reference Period

The CAC 2023 was conducted in two consecutive phases. The first phase involved interviewing village chiefs (Form 1) and listing all households in all villages across the country (Form 2). The first phase took place over 10 days, from 1st April 2023 to 10th April 2023. The second phase of the complete enumeration of household and non-household agricultural holdings using Forms 3 and Form 4 followed immediately after from 11th April 2023 to 15th May 2023. There was some overlap between the listing and full enumeration periods, as certain areas progressed more smoothly than others, partly due to logistical challenges like heavy rain and accessibility problems for the enumeration teams, particularly in the hilly areas.

1.7. Census Procedure

All data in the CAC 2023 were collected in the de facto method by a group of trained enumerators and supervisors, who conducted direct interviews with eligible members of farming households.

The respondents were any adult family member (18 years or older) of the household who was knowledgeable about the agricultural activities of the holding. Ideally, the most qualified respondent was the agriculture holder; however, if that person was unavailable, the spouse or any son or daughter aged 18 years or older could also act as the respondent. No household member under 18 years of age, nor neighbour or other household member was interviewed or asked for information about the household being enumerated.

Data in the census were collected using standardised structured questionnaires, guided by the *Instruction Manual for Field Staff*, which provides detailed concepts, definitions and procedures to be followed for collection of each item. The census questionnaires and enumeration manuals were revised and finalised based on the results of a pilot census and experiences gained during that exercise. The *Instruction Manual for Field Staff* was supplemented by a series of consistency checks on data, conducted during fieldwork, at the data entry stage, and through subsequent data validation processes.

1.8. Advocacy Plan

Before the start of fieldwork, a comprehensive advocacy plan was launched to secure the support and cooperation of all households and non-households engaged in agricultural activities in the country. Village leaders were enlisted to provide information locally, and an awareness campaign was launched through mass media channels, including television and radio broadcasts, as well as the use of printed banners, posters,

and stickers on bags, T-shirts, and caps worn during the census. Leaflets and pamphlets were also prepared to address questions such as what is the Census of Agriculture Cambodia? Which agency is responsible for conducting the CAC? How important is the CAC 2023?

1.9. Field Operations

Field operations included the training of supervisors and enumerators, along with data collection and supervision. Central and field staff from the NIS and MAFF, and more than 6,000 hired field data workers, were trained before they undertook the data collection and supervision process. There were two levels of training, conducted separately: (a) training of trainers for NIS and MAFF central office staff, provincial heads and representatives; and (b) a training program for enumerators and team supervisors. All field officials including supervisors at every level received in-depth training on concepts, definitions and procedures essential for data collection.

The accuracy of the final outputs of the census relied significantly on the quality of the data collection from the households listed and enumerated. Despite the training being conducted properly and data processing being well-developed, the absence of efficient quality controls during the data collection process could lead to poor-quality final data. There were several levels of supervision and channels of communication in the CAC, as outlined in the Supervisor's Manual. This hierarchy of supervision and communication, along with separate comprehensive guidelines – highlighting different activities and quality control procedures – was prepared for the Provincial Census Supervisors and Team Supervisors to properly monitor the progress of listing and enumeration of the CAC and to facilitate the early detection of a problem in data collection.

1.10. Data Processing

Once data collection was completed, enumerators submitted the completed forms to their respective team supervisors. The supervisors then carried out scrutiny checks and then submitted the questionnaires to the provincial headquarters. The responsible officials at the provincial headquarters rechecked the questionnaires and, subsequently submitted them for data entry and validation either within their province or at the national headquarters. At the final stage before data entry, completed questionnaires were received by the documentation control unit, where certain minimum checks on coverage and completeness were performed.

Data processing and computation were carried out using the CSPro 7.6 data processing software package. Data validation commenced at the documentation stage and continued throughout the data entry and processing phases, with the data entry package

embedded with consistency checks. This validation process was further supplemented by manual scrutiny, and finally, computer editing.

CHAPTER 2

GEOGRAPHY AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN CAMBODIA

Cambodia is bordered by Thailand to the west, Laos to the north, and Vietnam to the east. The country features four main topographical regions: expansive plains, the great Tonle Sap Lake region, coastal areas abutting the Gulf of Thailand, as well as mountains, hills and highland plateaus. These distinct zones along with the divergent soil types significantly influence the types of crops cultivated in Cambodian villages. The population is spread across 25 provinces and the municipality of Phnom Penh. Below the provincial and municipal levels, the administrative structure consists of three units: villages, communes, and districts.

Out of a total of 14,577 villages in the country, 14,021 village heads were interviewed nationwide for the census. This census covered all 25 provinces, excluding villages with less than five agricultural holdings as found in the General Population Census of 2019, and collected data on soil types, topography, and village infrastructure.

2.1. Topography

The Tonle Sap Lake Zone consists of eight provinces: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pailin, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang and Pursat. This region is geographically hilly with mountains and plateaus. Although Pailin and Oddar Meanchey have no villages within the lake area, they are historically and administratively included in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone because both were once part of Battambang and Siem Reap.

The Plains Zone comprises seven provinces: Kampong Cham, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Tboung Khmum.

The Plateau and Mountainous Zone includes six provinces: Kampong Speu, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Kratie and Stung Treng.

The Coastal Zone is constituted of four provinces: Kampot, Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk and Kep.

2.2. Soil Types

The most common types of soil in Cambodia are muddy, sandy, and residue soils. Just over 50 percent of villages are situated on muddy soil, while nearly 50 percent are located in areas with fine sandy soil. About 45 percent of villages are found on residue-type soil.

Villages with clayey soil make up around 30 percent, and approximately 25 percent of villages have loamy soil or pebble land. Villages with red and other types of soil account for less than 15 percent. The muddy, sandy, and residue types of soil are most prevalent in villages located in Coastal and Plateau and Mountainous Zones.

Muddy soil is predominantly found in a higher proportion of villages in the provinces of Kampot, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Pursat, Prey Veng, Koh Kong, Kratie, Takeo and Stung Treng. Likewise, sandy soil is most commonly found in the villages of Svay Rieng, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Kampong Chhnang, Prey Veng, and Kep provinces. The provinces with a higher percentage of villages having residue-type soil include Kep, Preah Vihear, Pursat, Stung Treng, Kratie, Kampong Chhnang and Kampot. Pebble-rich land is largely present in many villages within the Plateau and Mountainous Zone and Coastal Zone except for Kampong Speu and Kampot provinces from the respective Zone. Similarly, a higher proportion of villages in Pailin and Oddar Meanchey provinces also have pebble-rich soil.

On the other hand, only five provinces: Ratanak Kiri, Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Pailin, and Mondul Kiri have more than 50 percent of their villages with red soil. Additionally, mineral-rich clayey soil is found in higher proportion in the villages of only two provinces: Preah Vihear and Banteay Meanchey. The loamy soil, which is a mix of sand, silt and clay, is found in 55 percent of villages in only one province, Koh Kong.

2.3. Susceptibility to Severe Weather

Cambodia experiences heavy rains and floods during the wet season and drought during the dry season. In the five years prior to the census, 39 percent of villages in the country experienced flooding, while 48 percent faced drought. The most severe flooding primarily impacted villages in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone. Specifically, 79 percent of villages in north-western Banteay Meanchey, 75 percent in Battambang and Pursat, 69 percent in Siem Reap, and 68 percent in Kampong Thom were mostly affected. Flooding has become an annual occurrence in parts of the province bordering Thailand. Additionally, 65 percent of villages in Preah Vihear province suffered from flooding, and about 56 percent of villages in Stung Treng experienced similar conditions during the past five years prior to the census.

Like flooding, the villages in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone have also been significantly affected by drought over the last five years. Approximately 90 percent of villages in Pailin province were greatly impacted by drought, while villages in the rest of the provinces within the Lake Zone experienced drought at rates ranging from 61 to 77 percent. However, drought conditions were not confined to the Lake Zone; villages in Kratie,

Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng have also encountered serious drought challenges in the past five years.

Nationwide, 43 percent of villages experienced typhoon-like conditions, with the coastal province of Kep reporting a much higher figure of 83 percent. Furthermore, the intensity of typhoons and storm-like conditions ranges from 54 to 74 percent in villages across various provinces of the Sap Lake Zone region. In contrast, the incidence of landslides was significantly lower in Cambodia compared to other natural disasters like floods, droughts, typhoons, and storms. Landslides were most prevalent in Pursat province, affecting 60 percent of villages, whereas only 18 percent or fewer of villages in other provinces were affected by landslides in the last five years prior to the census.

In addition to natural diseases, many farmers in rural areas have been severely affected by pests and diseases affecting crops and animals, as well as by the COVID-19 pandemic, in the five years leading up to the census. Nationwide, the impact of Covid-19 was most significant, with over 70 percent of villages reporting its effects. This was followed by 66 percent of villages affected by animal diseases, 53 percent by pests, and 51 percent by crop diseases. The negative impacts of COVID-19, pests, and diseases were greatest in villages around the Tonle Sap Lake Zone, followed by those in the Coastal Zone and the Plain Zone. Conversely, villages in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone experienced less of the impacts from COVID-19 and related diseases and pests over the past five years, likely due to the colder climate in those regions.

It is concerning to note that nearly 100 percent of villages in Kep province were significantly impacted by Covid-19. The impact was also high in several other provinces, with over 80 percent of villages in Kampong Cham, Kandal, Svay Rieng, and Pursat experiencing similar effects. About 80 percent or more of villages in Preah Vihear, Pailin, Ratanak Kiri, Kep, and Battambang provinces were affected by animal diseases. Additionally, pests and crop diseases were noted in 70 percent or more of the villages in the Battambang, Pursat, Pailin, and Preah Vihear provinces. More than 70 percent of villages in Svay Rieng and Odder Meanchey provinces also suffered from pests and crop diseases during the last five years.

2.4. Calamities and Disasters

In terms of natural disasters and calamities over the last five years prior to the census, droughts occurred most frequently, with a total of 6,753 instances. This was followed by typhoons and storms at 6,135, floods at 5,572, and landslides at 1,422 occurrences. Although the total number of disasters that occurred once is higher, the frequency of events occurring two to five times, or more than five times, was also significantly

observed during this period. The villages in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone region are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, followed by those in the Plain Zone, Coastal Zone, and Plateau and Mountainous Zone.

The villages frequently affected by typhoons and storms were located in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap provinces in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone; in Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces in the Plain Zone; in Kampot province in the Coastal Zone; and Kampong Speu province in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone. The frequency of occurrences of floods and droughts appears to be similar in provinces that were impacted by typhoons and storms across various zones. In contrast, the number of landslides recorded over the last five years was lower than that of other natural disasters. Frequent areas affected by landslides include villages in Kampong Cham and Kandal provinces from the Plain Zone; Battambang and Pursat provinces from the Tonle Sap Lake Zone; Kampot province from the Coastal Zone; and Kampong Speu province from the Plateau and Mountainous Zone, even though the number of landslides was comparatively lower than that of other disasters.

Similar to natural disasters, the frequency of diseases, pest infestations, and COVID-19 impacts has been higher in the villages of the Tonle Sap Lake Zone and the Plain Zone. The provinces most affected by recurrent diseases, pest attacks, and COVID-19 impacts were also similar to those suffering from natural disasters. At the national level, the occurrences of COVID-19 were reported 10,017 times, followed by animal diseases at 9,326 times, pest attacks at 7,522 times, and crop diseases at 7,270 times over the past five years. The most affected areas concerning the number of COVID-19 occurrences were Kampong Cham, Kandal, Prey Veng, and Takeo provinces from the Plain Zone; Battambang and Pursat provinces from the Tonle Sap Lake Zone; Kampong Speu province from the Plateau and Mountainous Zone; and Kampot province from the Coastal Zone.

It is important to note that Pursat province had the highest number of five and more times occurrences of all disasters, including COVID-19, pests, and diseases, even though the total number of these calamities and disasters was lower in Pursat than in other provinces.

2.5. Economic Activity

Cambodia remains predominately an agricultural country, with economic activities mainly centred around crop cultivation, livestock and poultry farming, marine and inland fishing, aquaculture, and collection of forest products. At the national level, farmers in more than 90 percent of villages were involved in growing crops and raising livestock

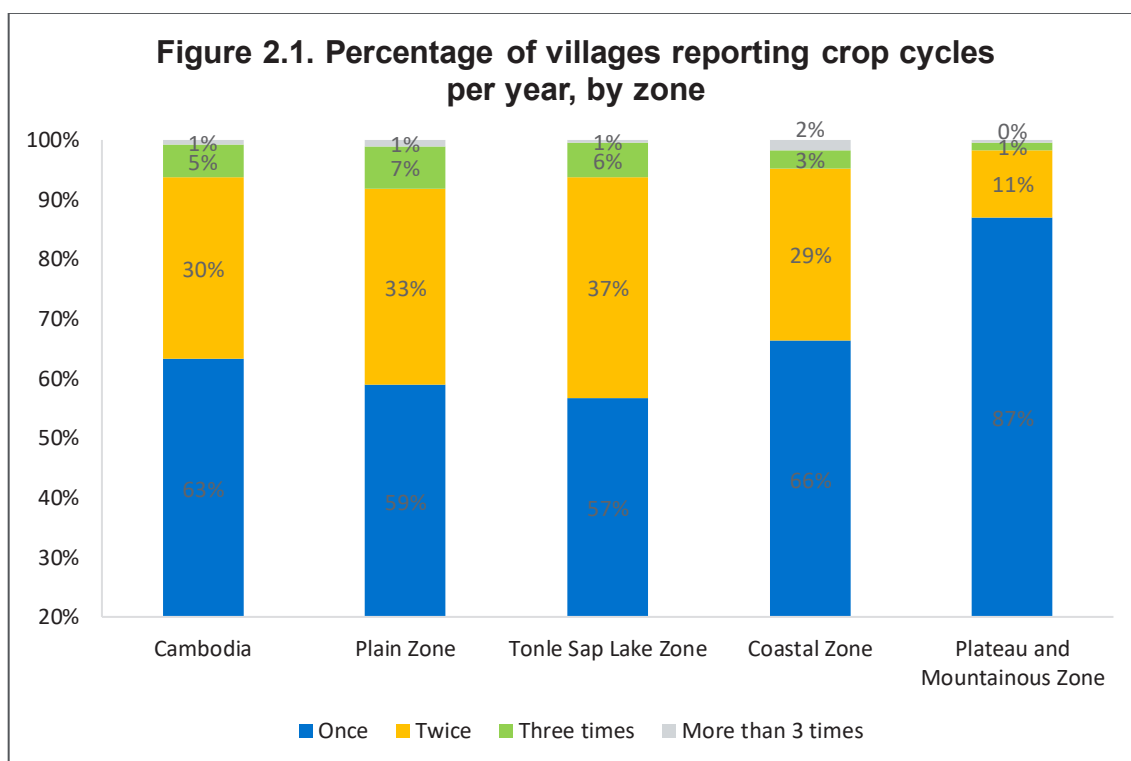
and poultry, which are the primary activities of agricultural households. Overall, about 20 percent of villages participated in fishing and aquaculture. However, at the provincial level, the coastal province of Koh Kong recorded the highest participation, with 77 percent of its villages involved in fishing. Likewise, around 40 percent of villages in Mondul Kiri, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng provinces were engaged in aquaculture activities.

Nationwide, only 11 percent of villages engaged in gathering forest products. However, in the hilly uplands and plateau areas of Mondul Kiri province, 63 percent of villages still collected natural products from local forests. The economically active populations in villages also worked in other industries and sectors to earn additional income when needed. At the national level, 14 percent of villages engaged in alternative sources of income generation, while in Kep province, this figure raised to 50 percent.

2.6. Cropping System

In Cambodia, single cropping is the most common agricultural practice. Nationally, about 63 percent of villages cultivated only one crop per year. Villages producing two crops annually made up around 30 percent, while just 6 percent grew three or more crops. Relatively more villages in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone, possibly influenced by unfavourable climatic conditions, primarily relied on single cropping. Over 95 percent of villages in Stung Treng province from the mountainous Zone and 90 percent of villages in Phnom Penh province from the Plain Zone depended on a single crop each year.

In contrast, a comparatively larger number of villages in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone practiced double cropping. Specifically, 62 percent of villages in Pursat, 49 percent in Pailin, and 48 percent in Battambang provinces grew two crops annually. Additionally, 49 percent of villages in Prey Veng province, which is part of the Plain Zone, also engaged in double cropping. On the other hand, 35 percent of villages in Pursat and 16 percent in Prey Veng were among the few that noticeably practiced three crops annually. However, the percentage of villages growing more than three crops remained below one percent nationwide, and this trend was consistent at the provincial level as well.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

2.7. Agro-processing and Rural Infrastructure

The availability and access to agro-processing equipment and facilities are vital components of the production cycle for rural households, particularly for those who depend on agriculture, fisheries, and forest products.

Threshers and harvesters are the most commonly available types of equipment for rural households, while rice mills are the prevalent facilities found in villages. Nationwide, approximately 58 percent of villages reported having rice mills, whereas threshers and harvesters were available in about 35 percent of villages. This indicates that threshers, harvesters, and rice mills were the most common agro-processing equipment in the country. However, in terms of quantity, there were nearly three times as many rice mills (30,392) as there were threshers and harvesters (10,686) in the villages. Prey Veng province has the largest number of these facilities, with 4,133 rice mills and 1,690 threshers and harvesters. While other agro-processing facilities such as sugar mills, edible oil mills, feed mills, crop dryers, and crop dryer mills were also reported in various villages, their prevalence and number were significantly lower compared to threshers and rice mills.

Irrigation systems are crucial for supplying water to land, aside from relying solely on rainfall, which enhances crop production and pasture growth. The irrigation system used in agriculture is a method of transporting water from a source to crops. These systems

typically require infrastructure and equipment, such as irrigation canals, pumps, sprinkler systems, or localized watering systems. Manual watering, using buckets, watering cans, or other devices, is also part of irrigation practices. Nationwide, irrigation systems were available in only 20 percent of villages. However, some areas in Pailin, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng, Preah Sihanouk, and Phnom Penh provinces reported having limited access to irrigation systems, with fewer than six percent of villages in those regions. Similar to the low percentage of villages with irrigation systems, the number of available irrigation systems in those provinces was close to zero or non-existent.

2.8. Mode of Transportation

Access to roads, markets, and transportation options is essential for agricultural households to purchase inputs and sell their products. In Cambodia, common modes of transportation in the agriculture sector include cars, trucks, tractors, motorcycles, tricycles, boats, and ox carts. Data indicates that the most common mode of transport in rural areas is the motorcycle. Nationwide, 91 percent of villages reported the availability of motorcycles, followed by tractors and hand tractors in 88 percent of villages, and cars and trucks in 76 percent of villages.

Motorized rickshaws, known as ‘tuk-tuks,’ and wooden trailers pulled by motorcycles, referred to locally as ‘remorks,’ were present in 62 percent of villages and serve as the primary mode of transport for moving agricultural produce between farms, markets, and consumers. Tuk-tuks and remorks were particularly common in the Plain and Coastal Zones. Provinces such as Kep (83 percent), Kampot (80 percent), Kampong Cham (80 percent), Kandal (77 percent), and Takeo (72 percent) had a higher percentage of villages utilizing these modes of transport.

Boats and ox or horse carts are traditional means of transportation in rural areas. Although their use is decreasing, boats were still utilized in 21 percent of villages, while ox or horse-drawn carts were used in 13 percent of villages. In coastal and riparian provinces, boats were a popular mode of transport between villages, with usage rates of 75 percent in Koh Kong, 63 percent in Stung Treng, and 61 percent in Kep. Conversely, 32 percent of villages in Kampong Cham and 26 percent of villages in Kampong Thom provinces had the highest usage of an ox or horse carts, relying on these methods.

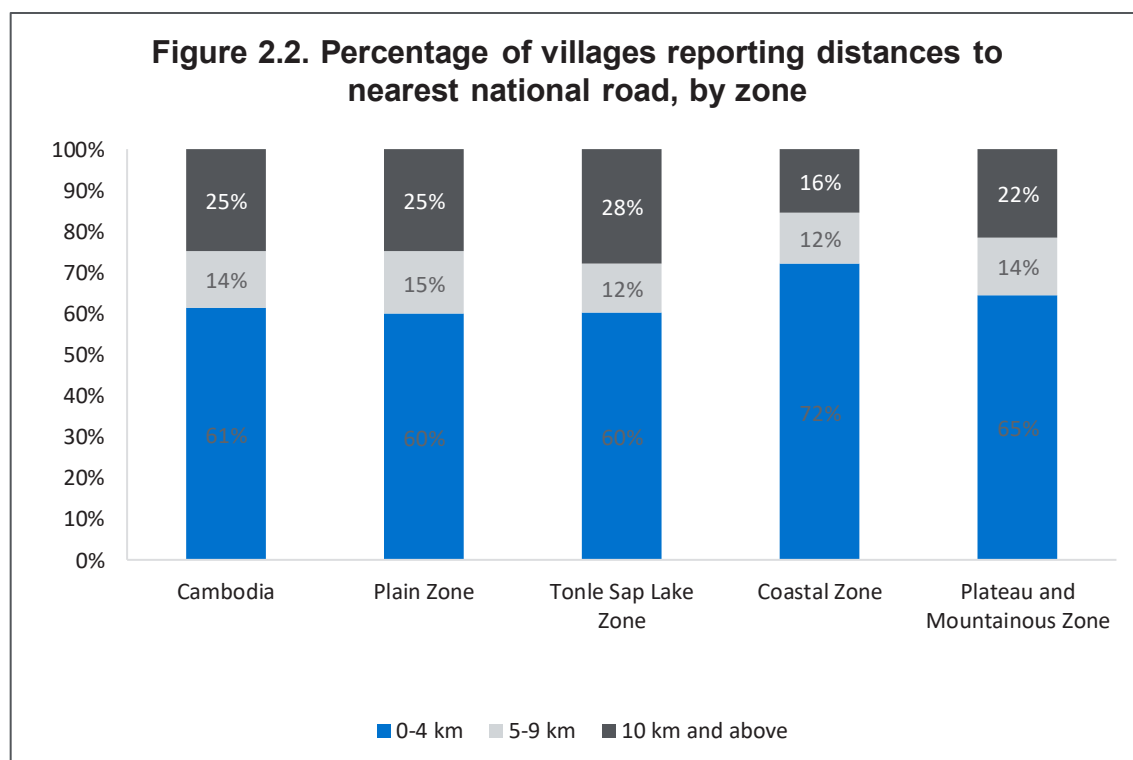
2.9. Access to National Roads and Markets

Road accessibility, particularly through motorable roads, is crucial for agricultural households to access markets and commuting. Census results show that nationwide, 61 percent of villages are located within four kilometres of the nearest national road.

Additionally, 14 percent of villages are situated between five and nine kilometres away, while 25 percent are more than ten kilometres from the nearest national road.

Five provinces - Preah Sihanouk, Kep, Pailin, Phnom Penh, and Kandal have over 75 percent of their villages close to national roads. In contrast, Steung Treng, Prey Veng, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Koh Kong, and Preah Vihear provinces have the least access, with at least 30 percent of their villages located more than ten kilometres away from national roads.

Similar to access to national roads, having easy access to markets is vital for rural communities to timely purchase agricultural inputs and sell their agricultural products. The results reveal that public markets are available in only 9 percent of villages across the country. Pursat, Svay Rieng, and Stung Treng provinces have the least access to public markets, with only 3 percent, 4.6 percent, and 5 percent of villages having access, respectively.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

2.10. Communications

Mobile phones and the internet are common modes of communication in today's world. Countries are rapidly progressing in their use of smart technologies for communication. Access to real-time agricultural information is crucial for increasing crop productivity and commercializing crop and livestock farming.

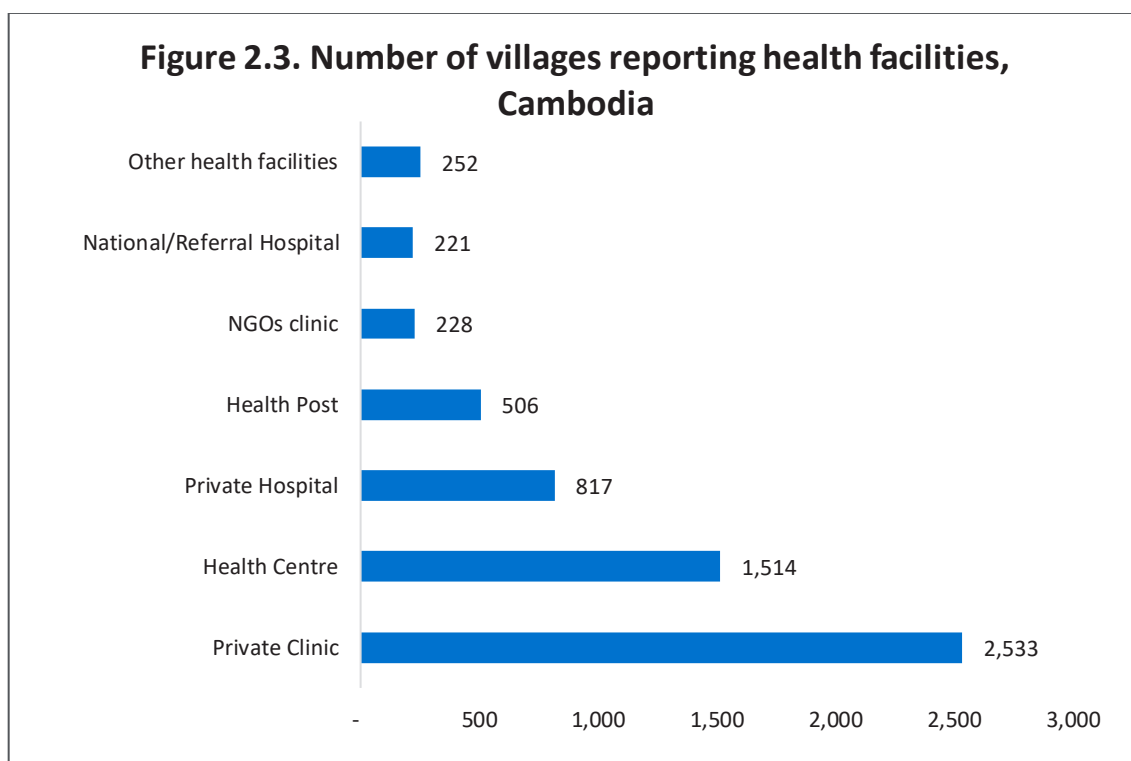
Census data on communication methods shows that mobile phones are used in 92 percent of villages across the country, while internet access is available in 30 percent of villages. Mobile phone access rates have increased, and more than 90 percent of all villages have mobile phone access. In contrast, internet access varies widely. Three provinces - Kep, Phnom Penh, and Preah Sihanouk have 72 percent, 69 percent, and 60 percent of villages with internet access, respectively. In other provinces, access is less than 40 percent, with Svay Rieng province having the lowest rate at just 18 percent.

The data indicates a decline in the use of traditional communication methods, such as post offices and couriers. Nationwide, only about 2 percent of villages utilize the Cambodian postal service. Notably, there are no villages in Pailin province that report using postal services, and only one village in Kep province reported having it. In contrast, approximately 9 percent of villages have access to private courier services. Preah Sihanouk province has the highest percentage, with 43 percent of villages using private couriers, while Svay Rieng province has the lowest, at just 3 percent of villages.

2.11. Health and Education Facilities

Government health posts, health centres, and hospitals are the primary institutions providing basic health services in the country. Rural populations largely rely on health posts and health centres for immediate treatment of health issues. However, the distribution of these facilities is uneven. Among the responding villages, only 11 percent reported having health centres, 4 percent had health posts, and a mere 2 percent had access to national or referral hospitals. In contrast, private clinics are available in about 18 percent of villages, and private hospitals are found in 6 percent of villages of the country.

Government health centres and health posts tend to be concentrated in the Coastal and Plateau Mountainous Zones, while private hospitals, private clinics, and NGO clinics are primarily located in Phnom Penh and Preah Sihanouk provinces.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

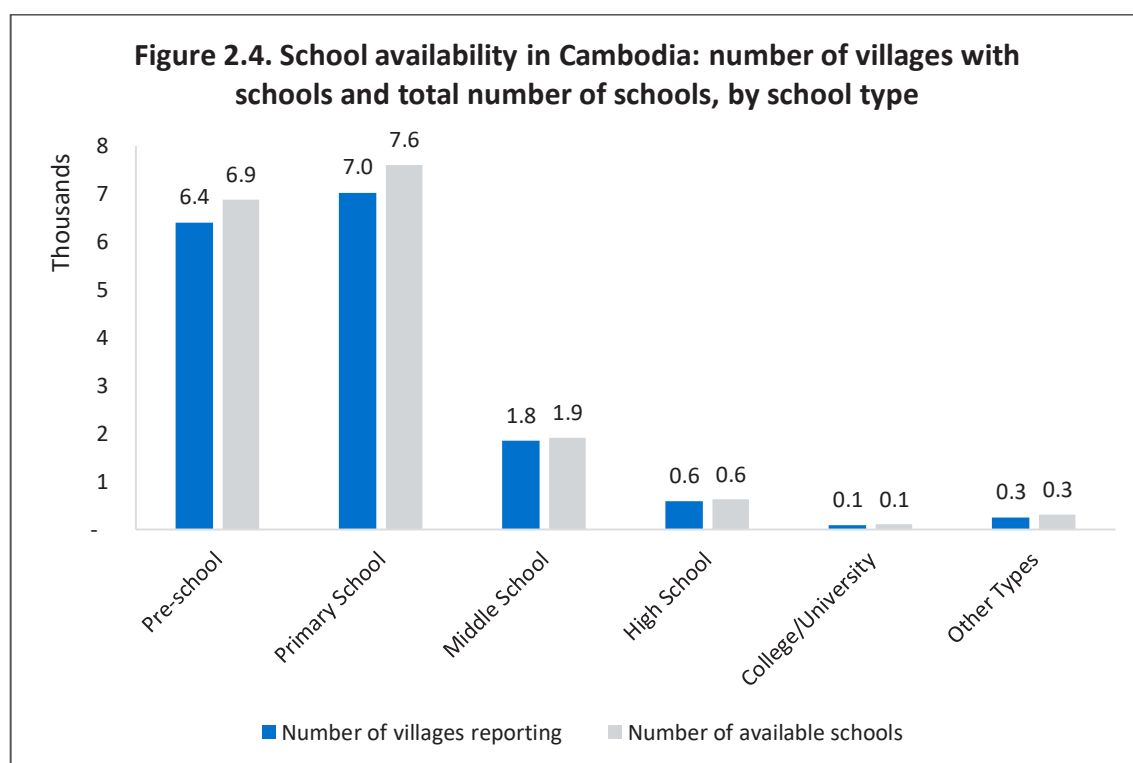
In total, there are 17,415 different levels of schools, colleges, and universities reported across the country. Both government and private academic institutions are included within these totals and 6,883 are pre-schools (40 percent), 7,595 are primary schools (44 percent), 1,908 are middle schools (11 percent), 622 are high schools (4 percent), 100 are colleges and universities (1 percent), and 307 are classified as other types of schools (2 percent).

In terms of villages with schools and colleges, 45 percent of all villages have pre-schools, 50 percent have primary schools, 13 percent have middle schools, 4 percent have high schools, and about 2 percent have other types of schools.

Among the 7,595 primary schools, 3,064 are located in the villages around the Tonle Sap Lake Zone. Approximately 91 percent of villages in Stung Treng have primary schools, making it the province with the largest number of primary schools. In contrast, Kampong Speu province has the lowest number of primary schools, with only 25 percent of its villages having one.

Similarly, the Plain Zone has the highest number of middle schools, with Kandal province housing 157 of these institutions. Likewise, the highest numbers of high schools are also found in the Plain Zone, with Takeo province having 55 high schools, Phnom Penh 54, and Kampong Cham 51. Notably, there are only 92 villages that reported having colleges or universities for a total of 100. The colleges and universities are primarily located in

more urbanized areas, such as Phnom Penh and Battambang provinces.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

2.12. Sources of Drinking Water

Drinking water is accessible from both natural sources and commercially bottled water. Natural sources include piped water, tubed or piped wells, protected and unprotected dug wells, rivers, ponds, springs, creeks, streams, and rainwater collected in receptacles. The census data indicates that tubed and piped wells are the primary sources of drinking water in the country. Approximately 68 percent of villages reported that they obtain drinking water from tubed or piped wells, followed by 48 percent from piped water, 38 percent from rivers, ponds, or springs, 32 percent from protected wells, and 19 percent from unprotected dug wells.

A village may access drinking water from multiple sources; however, it is noteworthy that 66 percent of villages still collect rainwater as one of their drinking water sources. Piped water is considered a cleaner source of drinking water compared to other natural sources. A relatively low percentage of villages in the Coastal Zone have access to piped water, which leads to a higher reliance on other sources - both protected and unprotected natural sources, and bottled water.

Although bottled water may not be a major source of drinking water for agricultural households, it is available in nearly all villages. About 85 percent of villages reported

access to bottled water, with over 92 percent of villages in the Coastal Zone purchasing bottled water as one of their drinking sources.

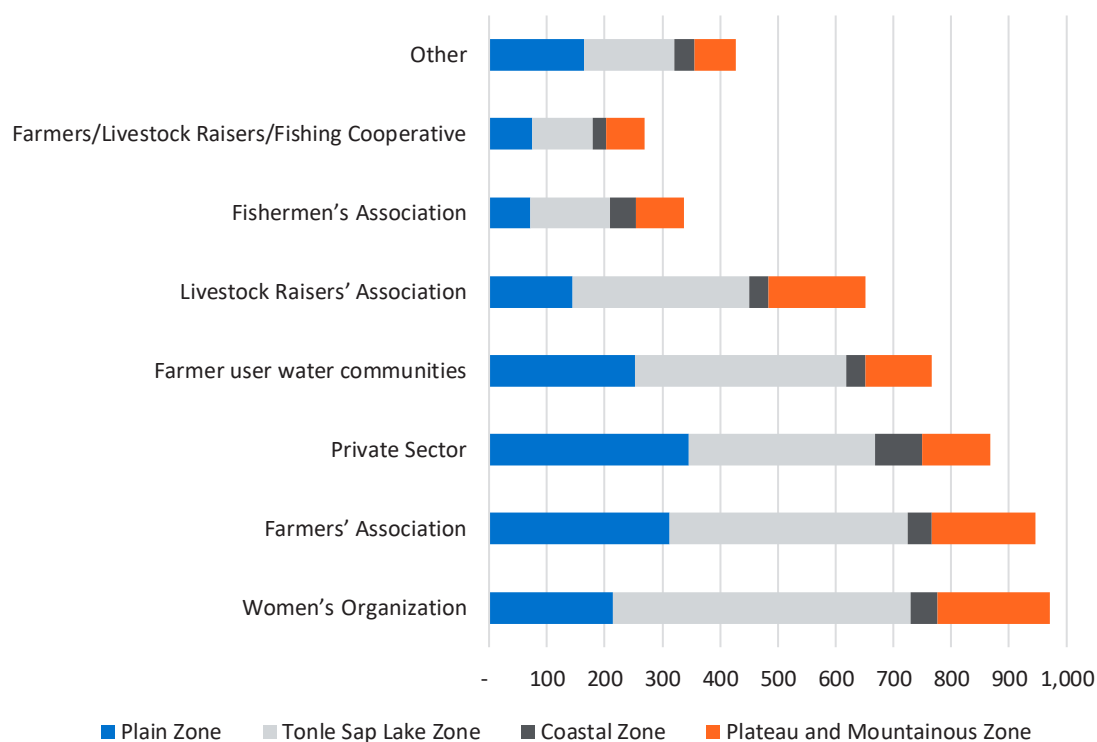
2.13. Community organizations

Community organizations, including people's organizations, associations, and cooperatives, play a vital role in representing the interests of local farmers in rural areas. These groups, such as those for farmers, fisher folk, livestock breeders, and women's organizations, help raise farmers' concerns with the government and facilitate the exchange of agricultural skills and experiences among them to enhance farming practices.

In the country, out of a total of 14,021 villages, 5,235 (37 percent) reported the presence of such organizations and communities. Women's organizations were the most numerous in Cambodian villages, with 6.8 percent of villages having them, followed closely by farmers' associations found in 6.7 percent of villages, farmer user water communities in 5.4 percent, livestock raisers' associations in 4.6 percent, fishermen's associations in 2.4 percent, and cooperatives for farmers, livestock raisers, and fishermen in 2 percent of villages.

Battambang province has the highest number of villages (150) reporting the presence of women's organizations, whereas Kep province had no villages with such women's organizations. Additionally, Battambang province had a higher number of villages with all types of farmers' organizations and associations, including women's organizations. Alongside these farmers' organizations and communities, approximately 6 percent of villages reported the presence of private sector organizations, and 3 percent have other forms of community associations.

Figure 2.5. Number of villages reporting people's organisations, by zone



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

CHAPTER 3

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS AND LAND TENURE

An agricultural holding is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management. It encompasses all livestock or poultry kept, as well as all land used wholly or partly for agricultural purposes. According to the Census of Agriculture Cambodia 2023, an agricultural holding is defined as an agricultural unit that meets at least one of the following criteria:

- Having a minimum of 300 square meters (0.03 hectares) of land used wholly or partly for agricultural production; or
- Raising a minimum of two large livestock; or
- Raising a minimum of three small livestock; or
- Raising a minimum of 25 poultry.

An agricultural holding may consist solely of crops, livestock, or poultry, or it may involve a combination of these activities - a combination of crops, large or small livestock, or poultry.

The census identified two main types of agricultural holdings in Cambodia:

1. Household Agricultural Holdings: Managed by individual households.
2. Juridical Agricultural Holdings: Managed and operated by the state or private enterprises, such as agricultural corporations, partnerships, cooperatives, private institutions, or government entities.

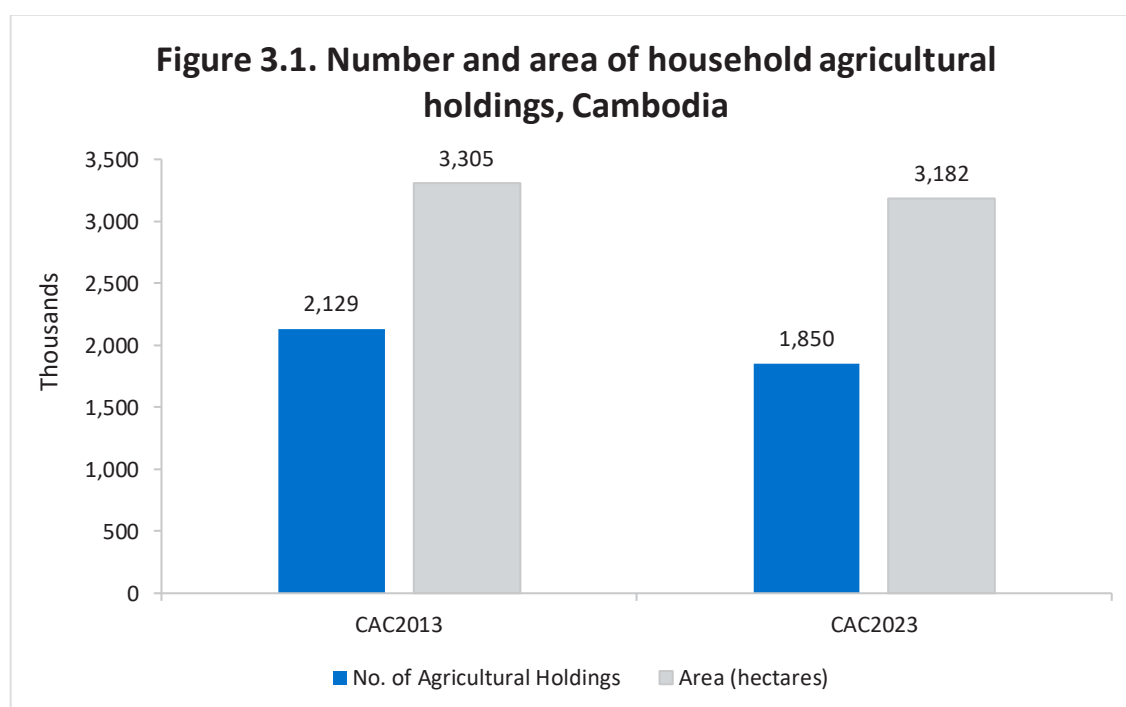
This classification provides a comprehensive overview of Cambodia's agricultural landscape, reflecting both small-scale family operations and larger, institutional agricultural enterprises.

3.1. Household Agricultural Holdings

The primary residence of a household agricultural holding is known as the homestead or 'homelot.' The activities of agricultural household holdings in Cambodia were separated into three categories: a) agricultural activity within the homelot only; b) agricultural activity on land separated from the homelot, known as a 'parcel'; and c) agricultural activity within both the homelot as well as on separate land.

The 2023 agriculture census recorded a total of 1,849,804 agricultural holdings in Cambodia, operating 3,181,906 hectares of agricultural land. In the 2013 agricultural

census, there were 2,129,149 holdings cultivating 3,304,738 hectares of agricultural land. This reflects a decline of 279,345 holdings and a reduction of 122,832 hectares of agricultural land over the past decade.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Among the 1.8 million household agricultural holdings, approximately 1.7 million (90 percent) reported having separate land either in lieu of a homelot (568,540 holdings) or in addition to their homelots (1,094,942 holdings), cultivating a total of 3.17 million hectares, which accounts for 99 percent of the total area (3.18 million hectares) in the country used for agricultural purposes. In contrast, 154,102 holdings (8 percent) conduct agricultural activities exclusively on their homelots and do not have separate agricultural lands. The total agricultural land area for these holdings is 16,101 hectares.

Table 3.1. Number and area of household agricultural holdings

Data Items	Number	Area (hectares)
Total household agricultural holdings	1,849,804	3,181,906
Holdings using agricultural parcels and homelot	1,094,942	2,005,383
Holdings using agricultural parcels only	568,540	1,160,422
Holdings using homelot only	154,102	16,101
Holdings with no agricultural land	32,220	0

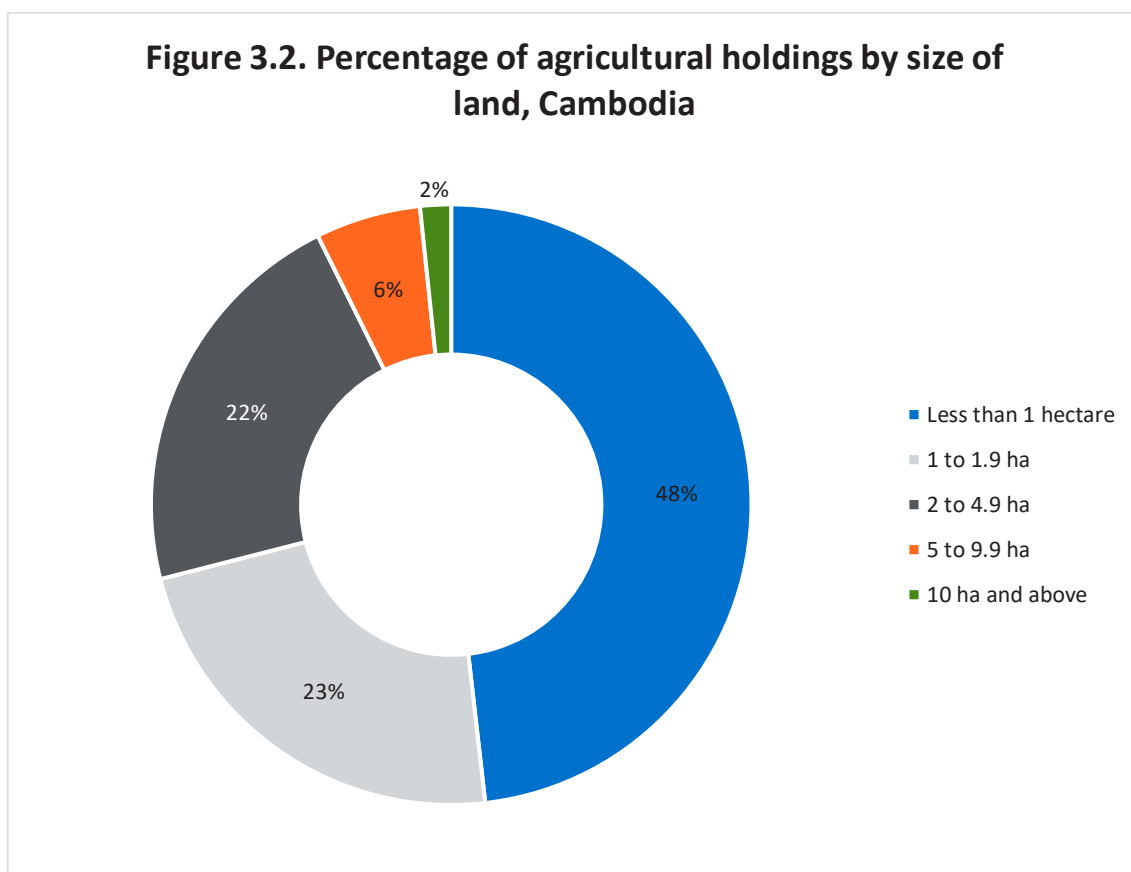
Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

3.2. Size of Agricultural Holdings

Among the 1.8 million agricultural households in the country, 48% have plot sizes of less

than one hectare. This is followed by 23% of households with land sizes between 1 and 1.9 hectares, 22% with plots ranging from 2 to 4.9 hectares, and 6% with a holding size of 5 to 9.9 hectares. Only 2% of households have holding sizes exceeding 10 hectares. Overall, approximately 71% of agricultural households operate on less than 2 hectares of land in Cambodia.

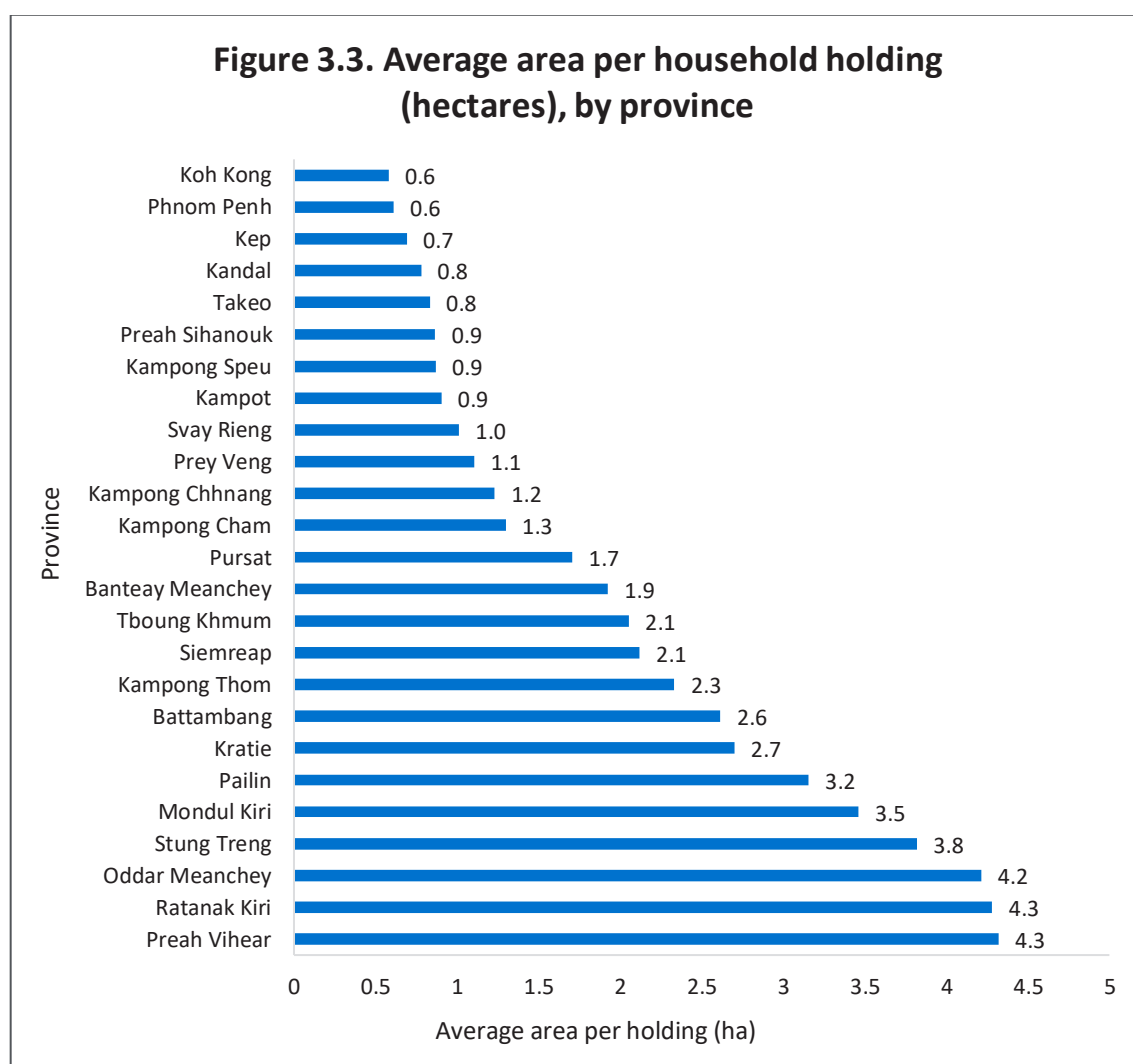
By province, Phnom Penh has the highest proportion of households (88%) with land sizes under 1 hectare, Pursat has the largest share (30%) of households with plots between 1 and 1.9 hectares, while Preah Vihear province leads in the proportion (54%) of households with land sizes between 2 and 4.99 hectares. In terms of larger holdings, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Oddar Meanchey have comparatively more households with land sizes of 5 hectares or bigger – each with 30 percent of holdings.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

The distribution of land by type of agricultural holding follows a similar trend to the national pattern. Among agricultural holdings which have both agricultural parcels and homelot, 43 percent operate on land less than 1 hectare, 46 percent on land between 1 and 3.99 hectares, 9 percent on land between 4 and 9.99 hectares, and the remaining 2% on land exceeding 10 hectares. Similarly, among agricultural holdings having agricultural parcels only, 41 percent cultivate on land less than 1 hectare, 45 percent operate on land sizes between 1 and 3.9 hectares, 12 percent on land sizes between 4

and 9.9 hectares, and the remaining 2 percent on land over 10 hectares. In cases where holdings use part of the homelot for agricultural activities, nearly all (99.8 percent) have homelot smaller than 1 hectare.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Cambodia has a total of 1,849,804 agricultural holdings operating 3,181,906 hectares of agricultural land, with an average land size of 1.72 hectares per holding. Households in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone and the Tonle Sap Lake Zone typically have average land sizes above the national average, while those in the Plain and Coastal Zones have smaller size of holdings on average. Among provinces, Preah Vihear records the largest average land size of 4.3 hectares per household, whereas Koh Kong has the smallest average of 0.6 hectares per household.

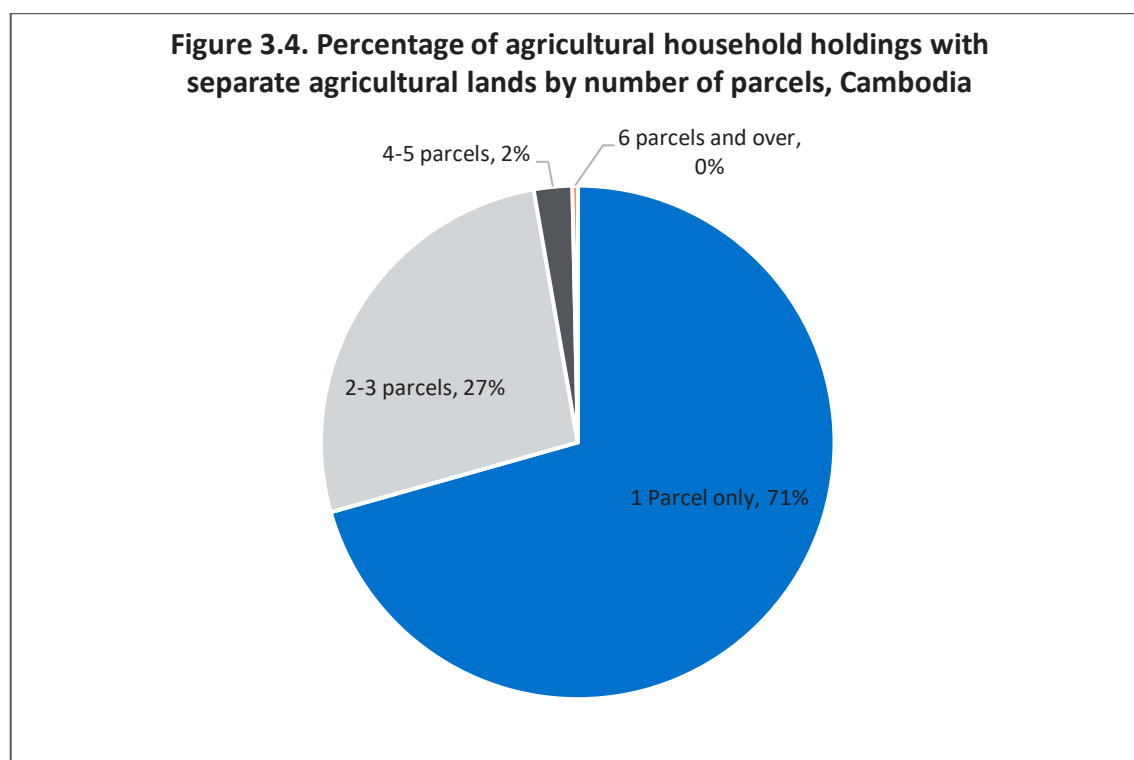
By type of household holdings, those with both agricultural parcels and a homelot have an average size of 1.8 hectares per holding, while holdings with only agricultural parcels have the largest average size of 2 hectares. In contrast, households with only a homelot

have the smallest average land size of just 0.1 hectares.

At the provincial level, Oddar Meanchey has the highest average land size (4.6 hectares) for households having both agricultural parcels and a homelot, while Kep province has the smallest (0.8 hectares). For households with only agricultural parcels, Pailin province has the highest average size (4.5 hectares), and Kampong Speu province has the lowest (0.7 hectares) average land size.

3.3. Partitioning of Household Agricultural Holdings into Parcels

Agricultural holdings in Cambodia are generally composed of several partitioned pieces of land referred to as ‘parcels.’ These parcels are defined as any piece of land under one land tenure type, (i.e. the right to use the land for agricultural purposes) which is surrounded by other features not forming part of the holding, such as other land, water, roads, and forest. Such parcels may consist of one or more fields or plots adjacent to each other.



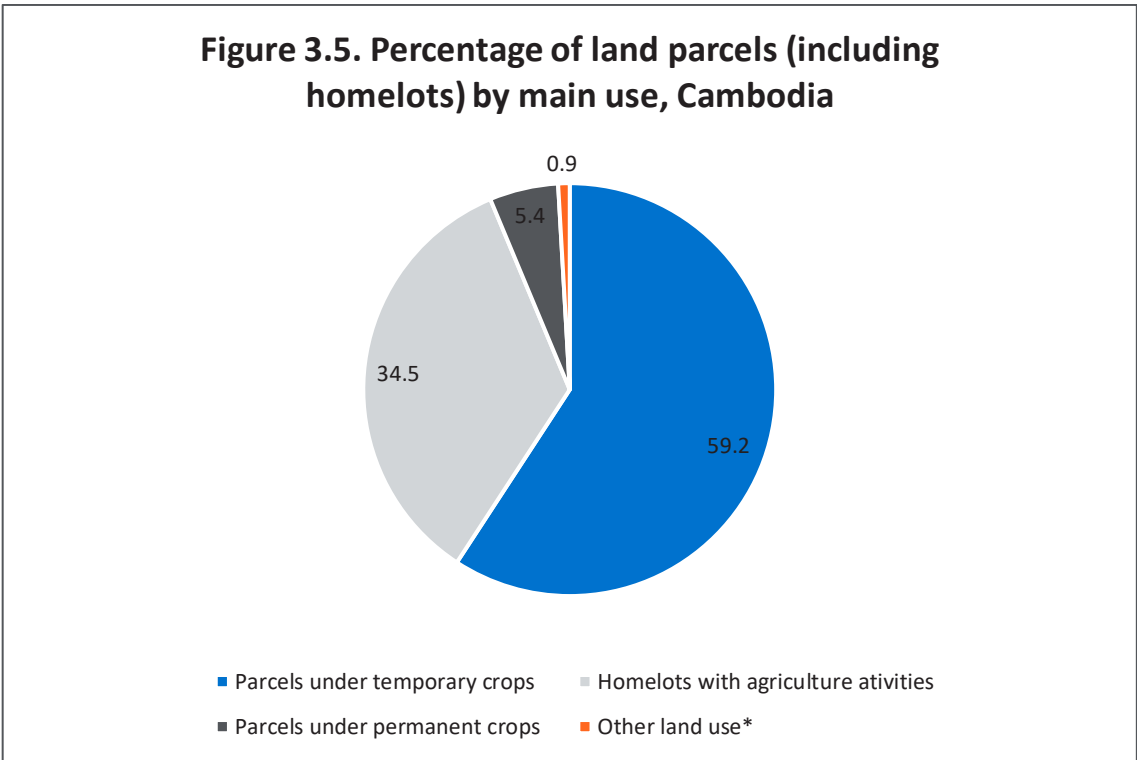
Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

In Cambodia, 97 percent of household agricultural holdings with separate lands have between one and three parcels of land (excluding the homelot). Among the 1.7 million households with separate agricultural land, there are a total of 2.4 million parcels of land. Including homestead land with separate agricultural land, the total number of parcels rises to 3.6 million. Approximately, 35 percent of all agricultural parcels are located within the homelot of household agricultural holdings. The average parcel size, excluding the

homelot, is 1.3 hectares. However, it decreases to 0.88 hectares when homelot parcels are included.

3.4. Main Land Uses of Parcels

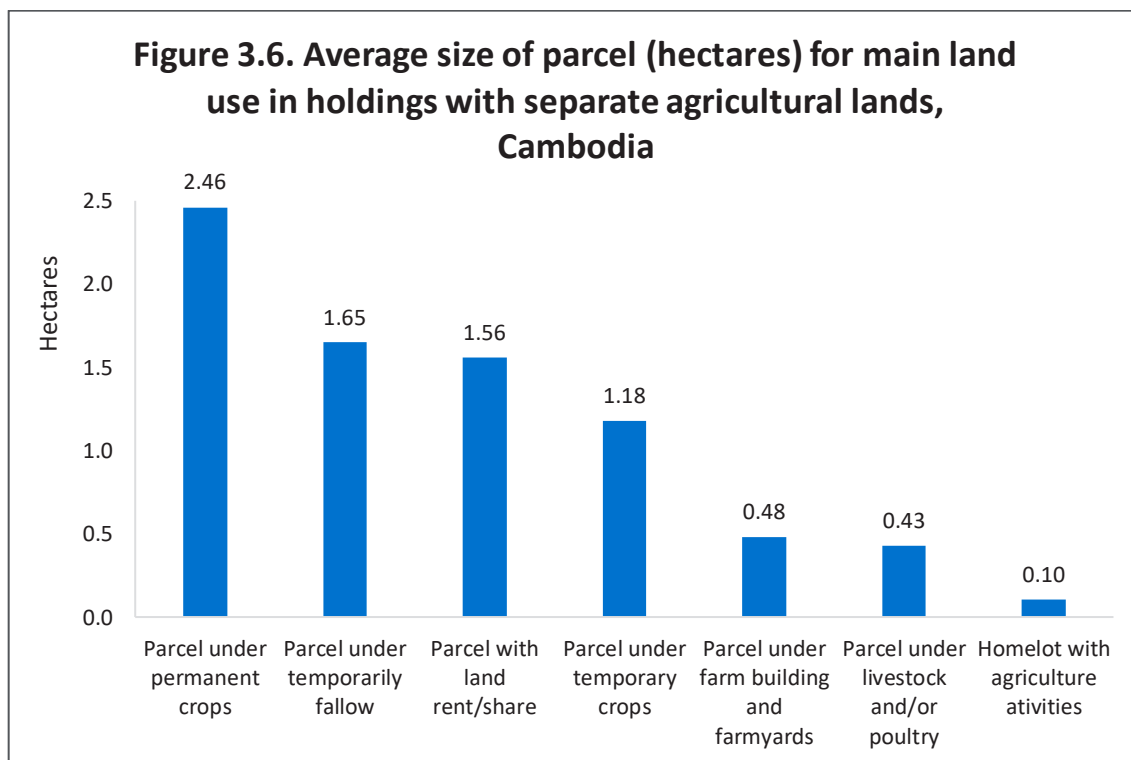
The primary use of land parcels was for cultivating temporary crops, which have a growing cycle of less than one year. A much smaller percentage of parcels was dedicated to permanent crops, which grow for more than one year, and other purposes. Out of 3.6 million parcels, 2.3 million (65%) were used for crop cultivation. Additionally, crops were often grown within a homelot, alongside other agricultural activities like raising livestock or poultry. Specifically, around 59 percent of parcels within household agricultural holdings were used for temporary crops, while 6 percent were allocated to permanent crops. About 35 percent of parcels were primarily used as household residences, though parts of these homelots were also utilized for growing crops or keeping livestock and poultry. A very small proportion of parcels were designated for other agricultural activities, such as cultivating temporary meadows or raising livestock and poultry.



* Other land use includes parcels with land rent/share, parcels under temporary fallow, land under livestock and/or poultry and land under other use. Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

In agricultural holdings with separate land, approximately 90 percent of parcels are used for cultivating temporary crops, while 8 percent are allocated for permanent crops. The remaining 2 percent are used for other purposes such as land under temporary fallow, land under farm building and farmyard, land under livestock and poultry, forest and other

woodland. The average parcel size for temporary crops is 1.2 hectares, which is smaller than the 2.5 hectares average size for permanent crops. This difference is due to the significantly larger number of parcels dedicated to temporary crops. For parcels used as farm buildings and farmyards within agricultural households with separate land, the average size is 0.5 hectares. However, the average parcel size is 0.1 hectares for homelot partially utilized for agricultural activities.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

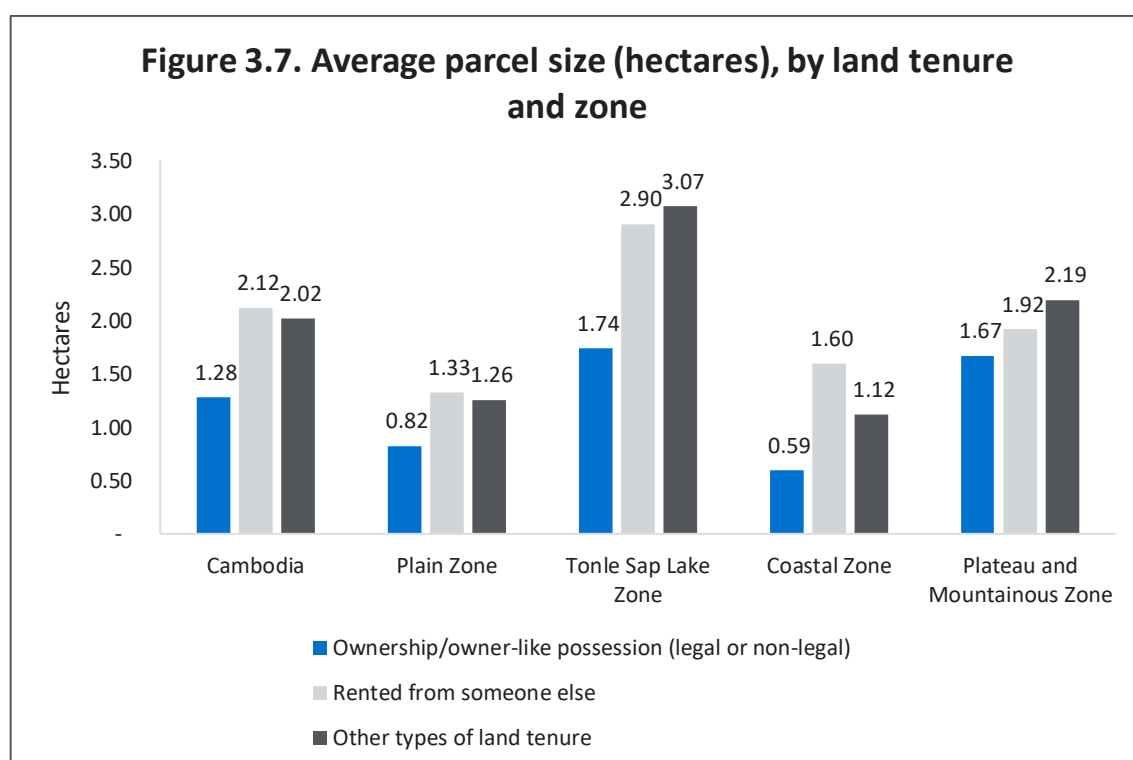
3.5. Land Tenure of the Parcels

Most of the parcels under agricultural holdings are owned or operated directly by the owners. Of the 2,371,360 parcels under the agricultural holdings with separate lands, 99 percent are held under the ownership or owner-like possession, whether legal (98%) or non-legal (1%). Just over 1 percent of the parcels are rented from others, while a small fraction, around 0.2 percent, fall under other types of land tenure.

Similarly, in terms of land area, approximately 2.98 million hectares out of 3.05 million hectares under agricultural holdings with separate lands are utilized as ownership or owner-like possession, either legal or informal. The distribution of parcels and land areas aligns closely with national averages across most provinces, except for Pailin. In Pailin, a comparatively smaller percentage of parcels (87 percent) are owned by holdings, while a higher percentage (12 percent) are rented, and 1 percent fall under other land tenure types. The distribution of land areas by tenure type in Pailin follows the pattern observed

in parcel numbers.

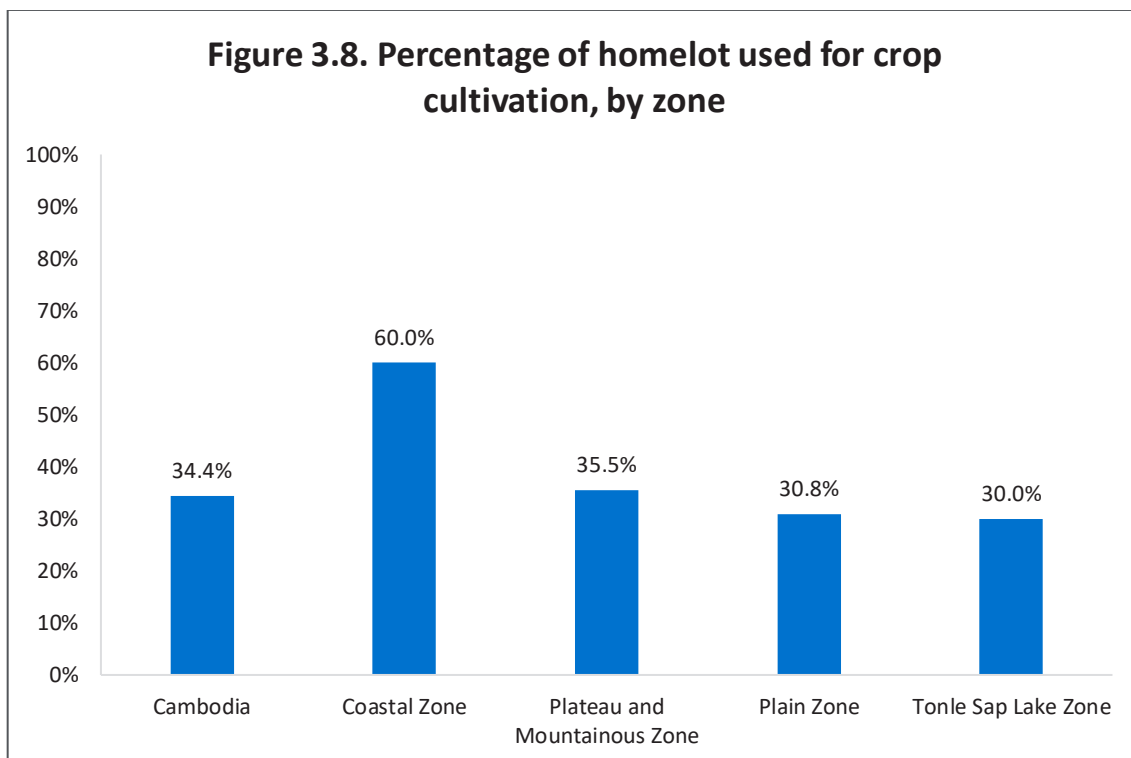
The average area per owned parcel was estimated at 1.29 hectares. Parcels rented from others had the largest average area, at 2.12 hectares, followed by parcels under other land tenure types, which averaged 2.02 hectares. In the Tonle Sap Lake Zone and the Plateau and Mountainous Zone, the average size of owned parcels exceeded the national average. These two zones also reported larger-than-average parcel sizes under other types of land tenure. However, only the Tonle Sap Lake Zone had an average parcel size for rented land that surpassed the national average.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

3.6. Homelots Used for Agricultural Activities

In total, 1,249,044 households utilize a portion of their homelots for the cultivation of crops and/or for raising livestock and poultry. Of these, 1,094,942 homelots were from holdings which had both separate parcels and homelots whilst 154,102 homelots were from agricultural households that conducted their agricultural activities solely on their homelots. The total land area under these 1.2 million households amounts to 129,622 hectares, with an average size of 0.104 hectares per homelot. Of this, the land area dedicated to crop plantations is 44,597 hectares, which represents 34.4 percent of the total area under the homelots. The average size of a homelot dedicated to crop cultivation is 0.04 hectares per homelot.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

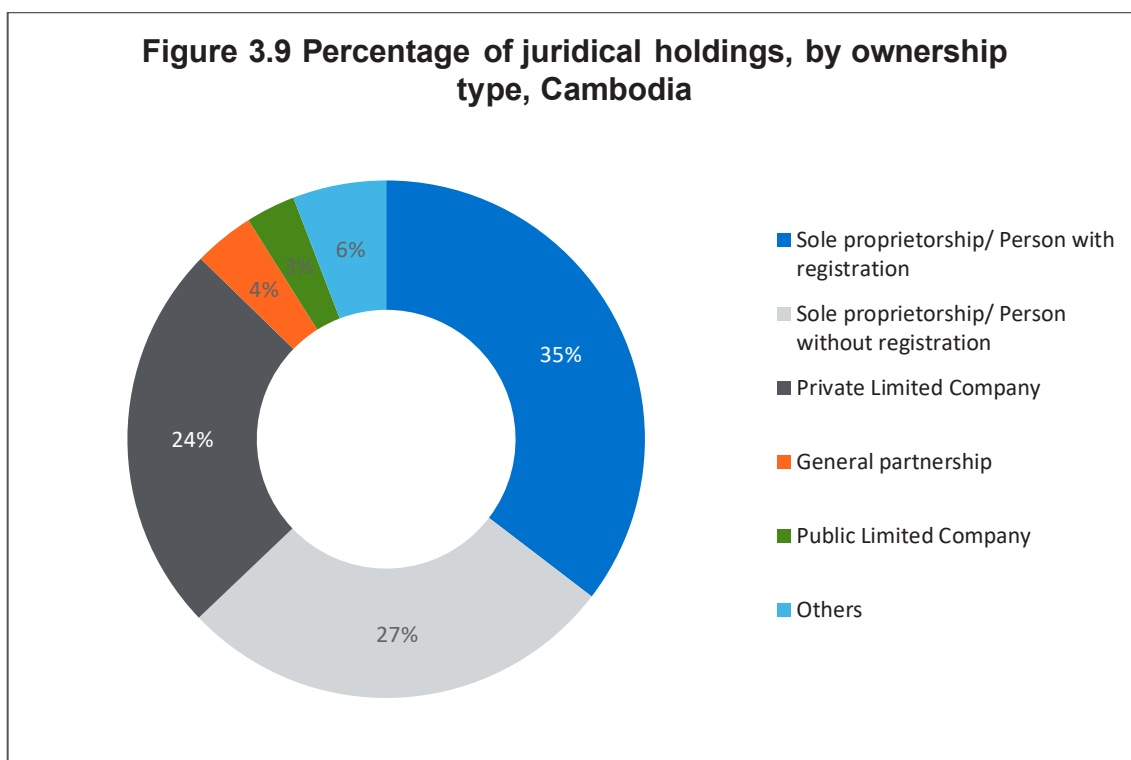
Geographically, households in the Coastal Zone allocate the largest share (60 percent) of their homelots (60 percent) for crop cultivation, followed by 36 percent in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone, 31 percent in the Plain Zones, and the lowest at 30 percent in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone. Among provinces, agricultural households in Ratanak Kiri use the highest percentage of their homelots (63 percent) for crop cultivation, while Phnom Penh province has the lowest at 16 percent. Correspondingly, the average size of homelots used for crop cultivation is largest in Ratanak Kiri province at 0.095 hectares and smallest in Phnom Penh province at 0.012 hectares.

3.7. Juridical Agricultural Holdings

Juridical agricultural holdings are entities managed and operated by private or State enterprises, including corporations, partnerships, cooperatives, private institutions, government institutions, etc. During the conduct of the census, 291 juridical holdings were identified as engaged in agriculture, including growing crops or raising livestock and poultry. The data collection for juridical holdings was based on the listing of registered juridical holdings provided by MAFF. However, the total number reported during the census may have been undercounted to a certain extent due to shuttered holdings, missing contact details, and the unavailability of holders despite multiple contact attempts.

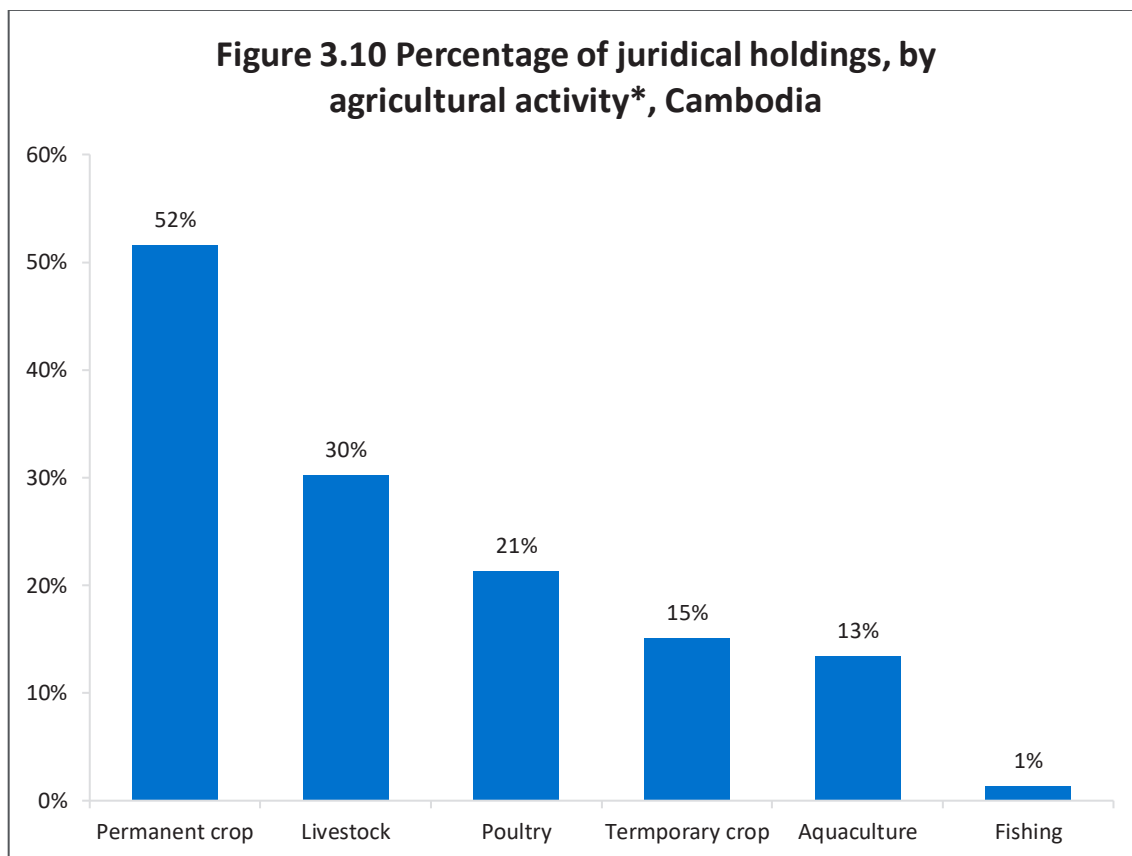
Twenty-seven percent of identified juridical agricultural holdings were legally categorized

as limited companies, with 24 percent classified as private limited, and 3 percent as public limited. The remaining agricultural juridical holdings were registered as owned by sole proprietors, partnerships, and branches of a foreign company. Other types of juridical holdings may include State-owned organizations or their subsidiaries, etc. The area operated by the 291 juridical holdings totalled 593,970 hectares or an average of 1,763 hectares per holding. The total number of parcels reported was 337 with an average number of 1.9 parcels per juridical holding.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Most juridical holdings were found to engage in a single type of agricultural activity. However, some holdings also practiced multiple agricultural activities, such as cultivating both temporary and permanent crops, or mixed farming of crops and livestock. Considering mixed or multiple farming practices during the reference, the majority (52 percent) were engaged in permanent cropping, such as cultivating fruits, followed by 30 percent in raising livestock, 21 percent in poultry farming, and 13 percent in aquaculture. Additionally, 15 percent juridical holdings were involved in cultivating temporary crops, primarily in commercial vegetable farming.



* Respondents can select more than one agricultural activity, percentages do not add up to 100%. Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

CHAPTER 4

CROP CULTIVATION

The primary activities undertaken by household agricultural holdings in Cambodia were the planting and harvesting of temporary and permanent crops. Temporary crops were those with a growing cycle of less than one year, and after harvest, they were either re-sown or replanted for another production cycle. Temporary crops presented in the census were those grown seasonally during the census reference period and involved 13 major crop classifications, including cereals and grains; tuber, root and grain plants; leguminous grain plants; oil seed crops; spices, condiments, aromatic and medicinal plants; industrial crops; fibre crops and a wide variety of vegetables and horticultural crops. In total, temporary crops had a gross area planted of 2.7 million hectares.

Crops in both categories were presented in terms of area planted and area harvested. Area planted refers to the amount of land used for agricultural operations, calculated by the number of times the same crop or different crops were planted during the reference period. Harvesting refers to the area from which a crop was reaped, either completely or partially, and excludes areas that, although planted, were not harvested due to crop failure, damage, or the harvest occurring beyond the reference period.

Permanent crops were those with more than one year of growing cycles and were found to be still standing and productive within agricultural holdings. There were 10 major classifications used in identifying different permanent crops, including citrus fruits; cultivated fruits; edible nuts; beverage crops; oil crops; spices and aromatic crops; rubber and tanning crops; and other non-food crops. In total, including both compact and scattered plantation, permanent crops had a gross area planted of 626,000 hectares.

To ease the respondent burden, data for permanent crops were collected in hectares for compact plantations and the number of trees for scattered plantations. As such, the data reported in the number of trees was standardized to hectares based on the conversion factors provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, these can be found in the annexes.

4.1. Cereal and Grain Crops

In Cambodia, the majority of temporary crops grown fall within the cereals and grain crop categories, both in terms of the number of holdings and the area planted. These crops account for approximately 83 percent of the total temporary crop area, covering around 2,208,979 hectares.

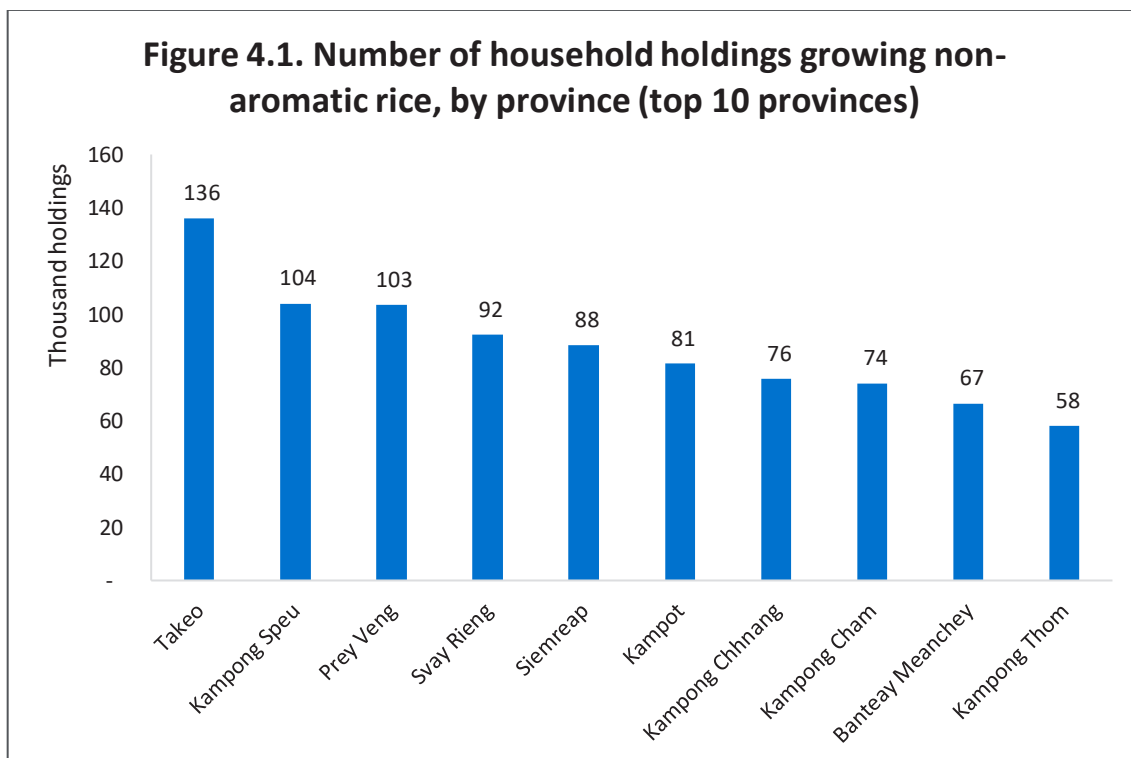
The major crops grown in this category were rice and maize. Three types of rice were grown: non-aromatic, aromatic, and glutinous (sticky) rice. Maize crops were classified into two groupings: young or ‘baby’ corn and white/yellow/purple corn. Of the three types of rice, non-aromatic varieties were the most common by far, planted on a total area of around 1,650,000 hectares by 1,154,000 household holdings. Aromatic rice was planted on around 465,000 hectares and sticky rice on 3,000 hectares. Maize (white/yellow/violet corn) was planted on 90,000 hectares whereas maize (young corn) was planned on 213 hectares. Sorghum was planted on 83 hectares and ‘other cereals’ was planted with 64 hectares.

Table 4.1. Number of household agricultural holdings and area planted of main cereal and grain crops, Cambodia.

Cereal/ Grain Crop	Number of holdings	Area planted (hectares)	Area harvested (hectares)	Production (metric tonne)	Yield (metric tonne/Ha.)
Non-aromatic rice	1,154,397	1,650,237	1,640,758	5,574,632	3.4
Aromatic rice	307,886	464,549	462,349	1,365,963	3.0
Sticky rice	4,216	3,435	3,431	9,554	2.8
Maize (white/ Yellow/ Violet corn)	31,932	90,397	89,998	595,333	6.6

Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

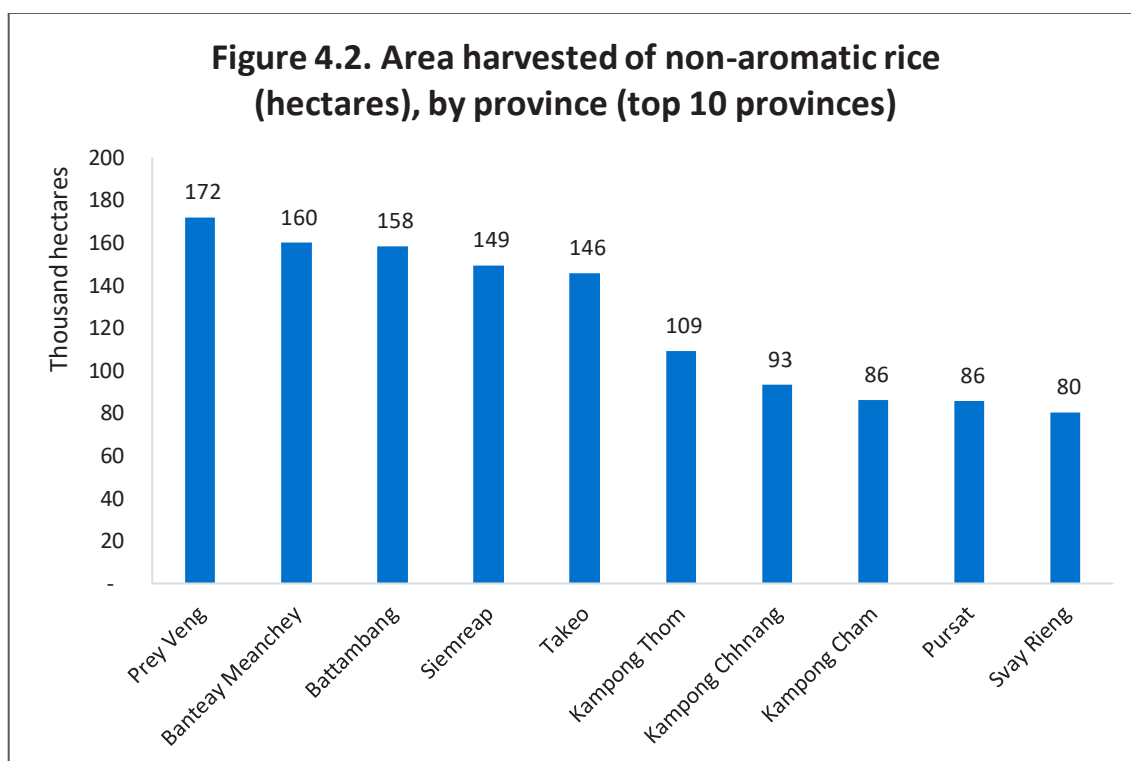
The Plain Zone had the greatest number of holdings reporting the growing of non-aromatic rice with a total of 494,000 holdings compared to 409,000 in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone, 161,000 in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone and 90,000 in the Coastal Zone. Four of the top 10 provinces with the most holdings growing non-aromatic rice were from the Plain Zone (Takeo, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Kampong Cham).



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

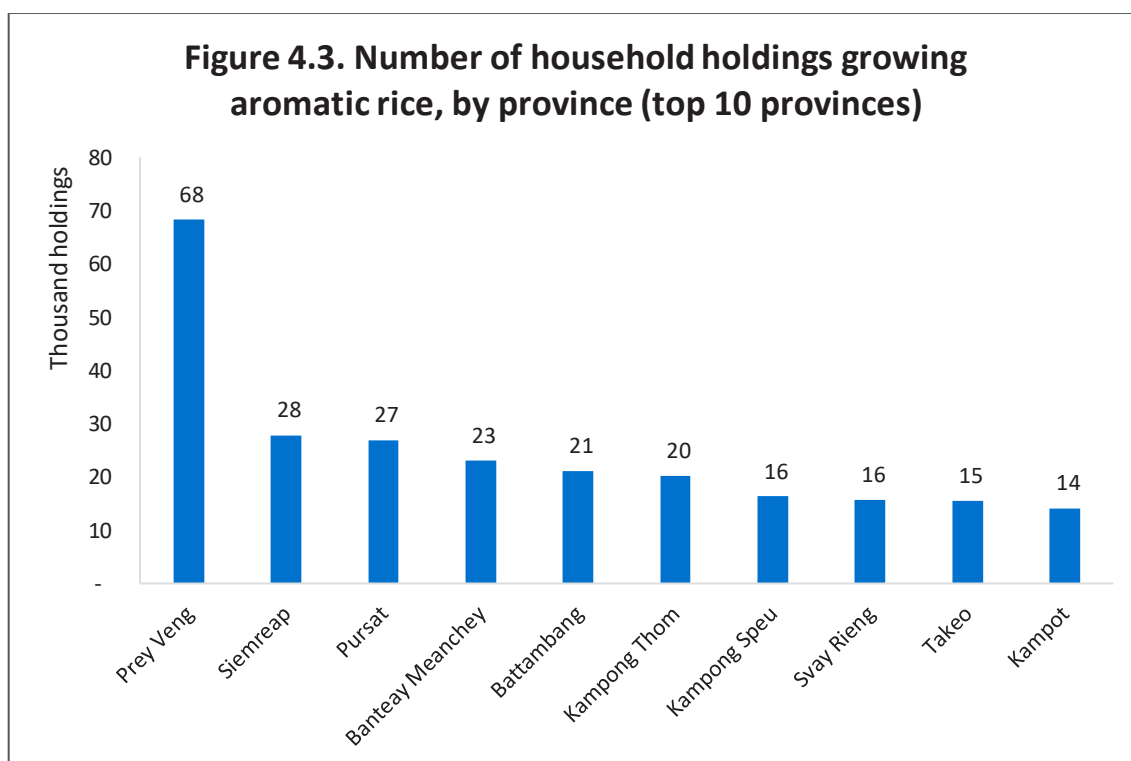
However, the Tonle Sap Lake Zone had the largest area planted and harvested of non-aromatic rice with a total of 824,000 hectares planted and 818,000 hectares harvested. The Plain Zone in comparison had 579,277 hectares planted and 576,000 hectares harvested, the Plateau and Mountainous Zone 184,000 hectares planted and 183,000 hectares harvested, and the Coastal Zone 63,000 hectares both planted and harvested.

Among the 10 provinces with the most area harvested of non-aromatic paddy, 6 of the provinces are in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone (Siemreap, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang and Pursat). Only 6 provinces harvested less than 10,000 hectares of non-aromatic rice: Ratanak Kiri (9,000 hectares), Preah Sihanouk (3,000 hectares), Koh Kong, Kep and Phnom Penh (2,000 hectares each) and Pailin (600 hectares). Nationwide, the average yield of non-aromatic rice was 3.4 metric tonnes per hectare.

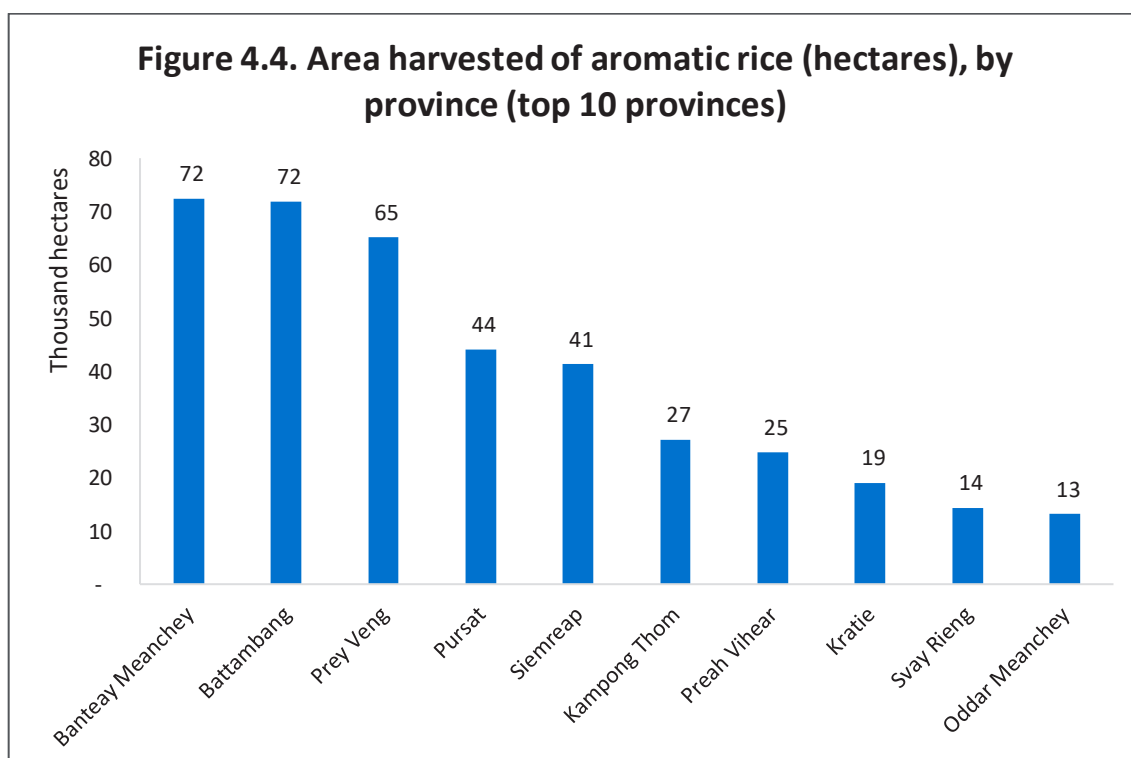


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Agricultural holdings in all provinces also reported harvesting aromatic rice. Of these, 11 provinces planted aromatic rice on more than 10,000 hectares namely, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Kratie, Svay Rieng, Oddar Menachey, and Kampong Speu. Four provinces cultivated aromatic rice on less than 1,000 hectares: Koh Kong, Kep, Phnom Penh and Preah Sihanouk. The average yield of aromatic rice nationwide was 3.0 metric tonnes per hectare.



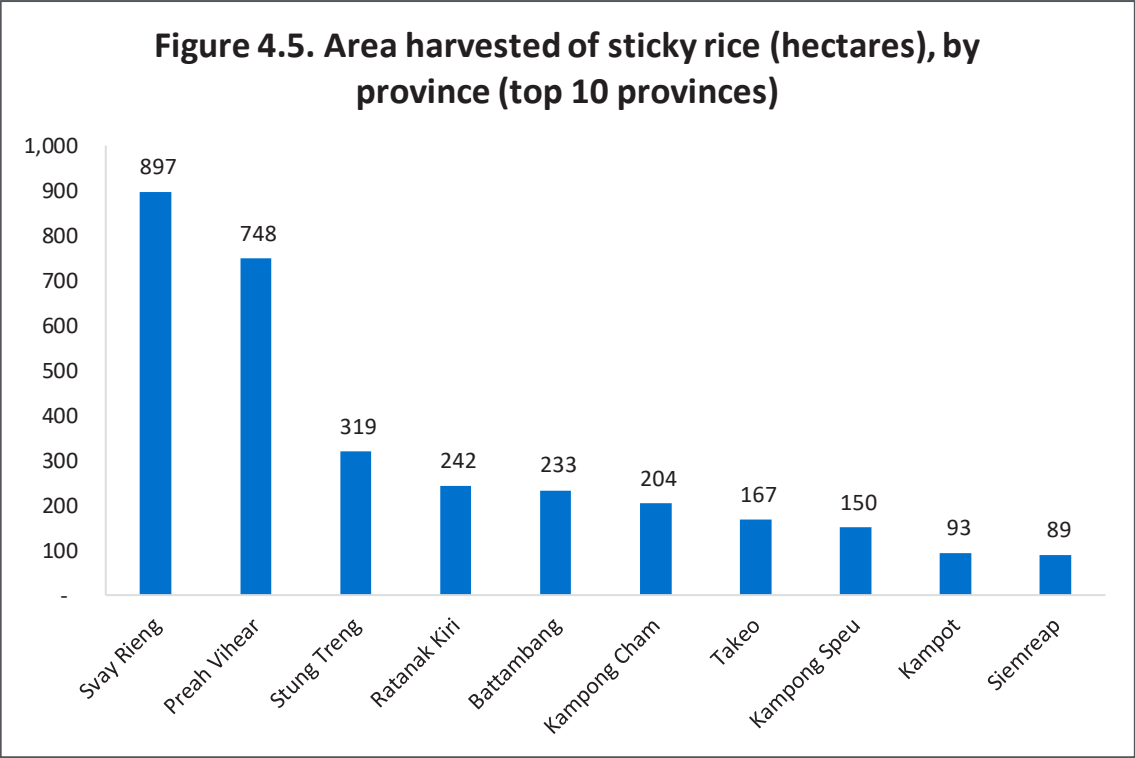
Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

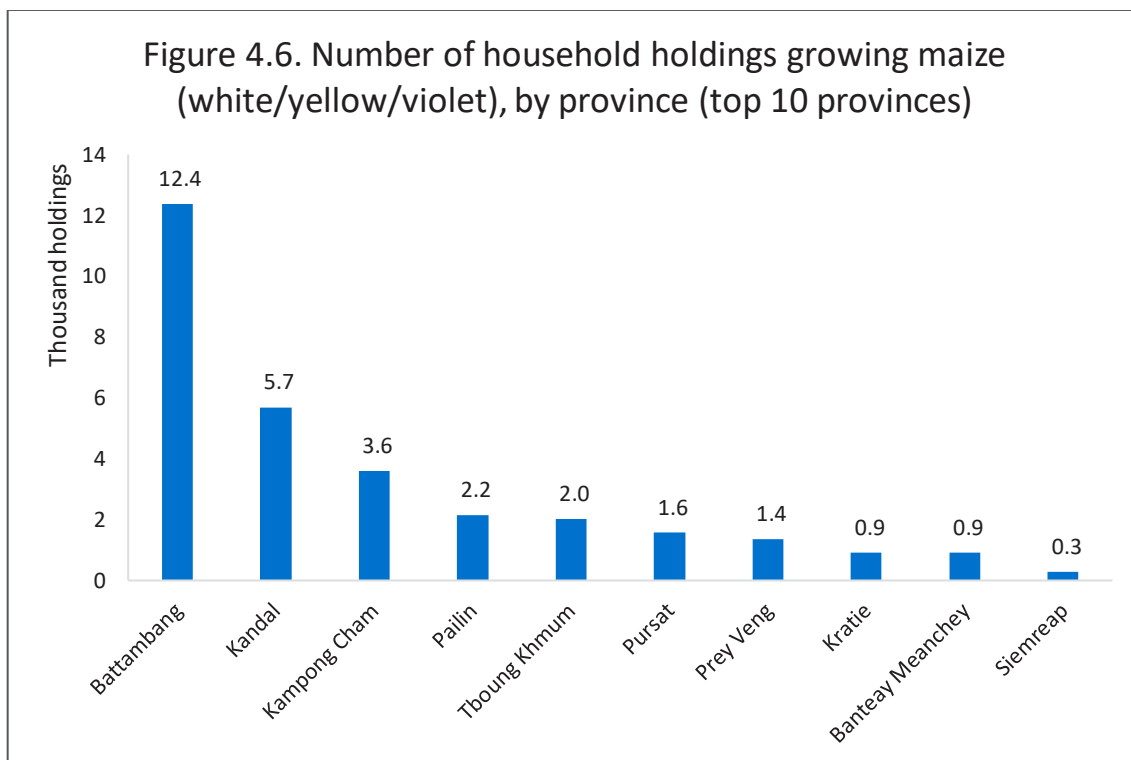
Sticky (glutinous) rice varieties were not planted as extensively as non-aromatic and aromatic rice; however, all provinces except Preah Sihanouk reported at least some

planting. Eight provinces reported area harvested of more than 100 hectares, none reported more than 1,000 hectares. The leading provinces for glutinous rice cultivation were Svay Rieng (897 hectares harvested), Preah Vihear (748 hectares harvested), Steung Treng (319 hectares harvested) and Ratanak Kiri (242 hectares harvested). The average yield of sticky rice was 2.8 metric tonnes per hectare.

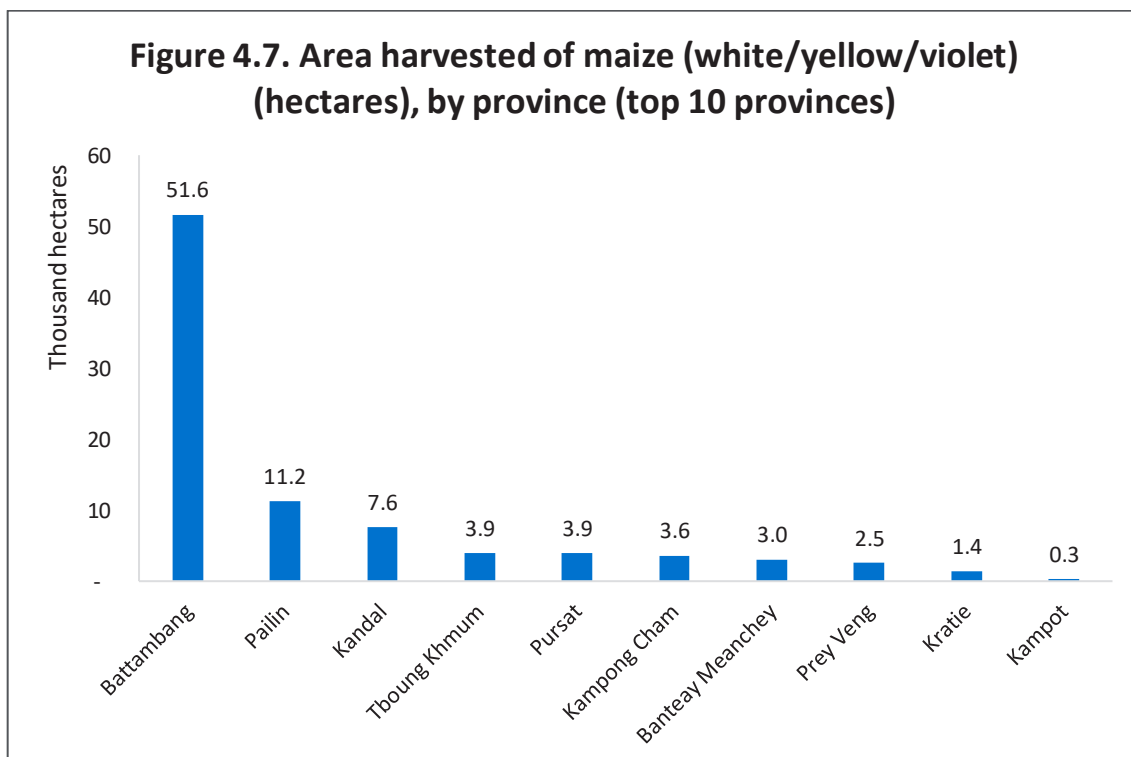


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

All 25 provinces reported some planting and harvesting of maize (white/yellow/violet corn). Of these provinces, Battambang had around 52,000 hectares harvested, this was followed by Pailin with 11,000 hectares harvested and Kandal with 8,000 hectares harvested. The overall yield in Cambodia was 6.6 metric tonnes per hectare.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023



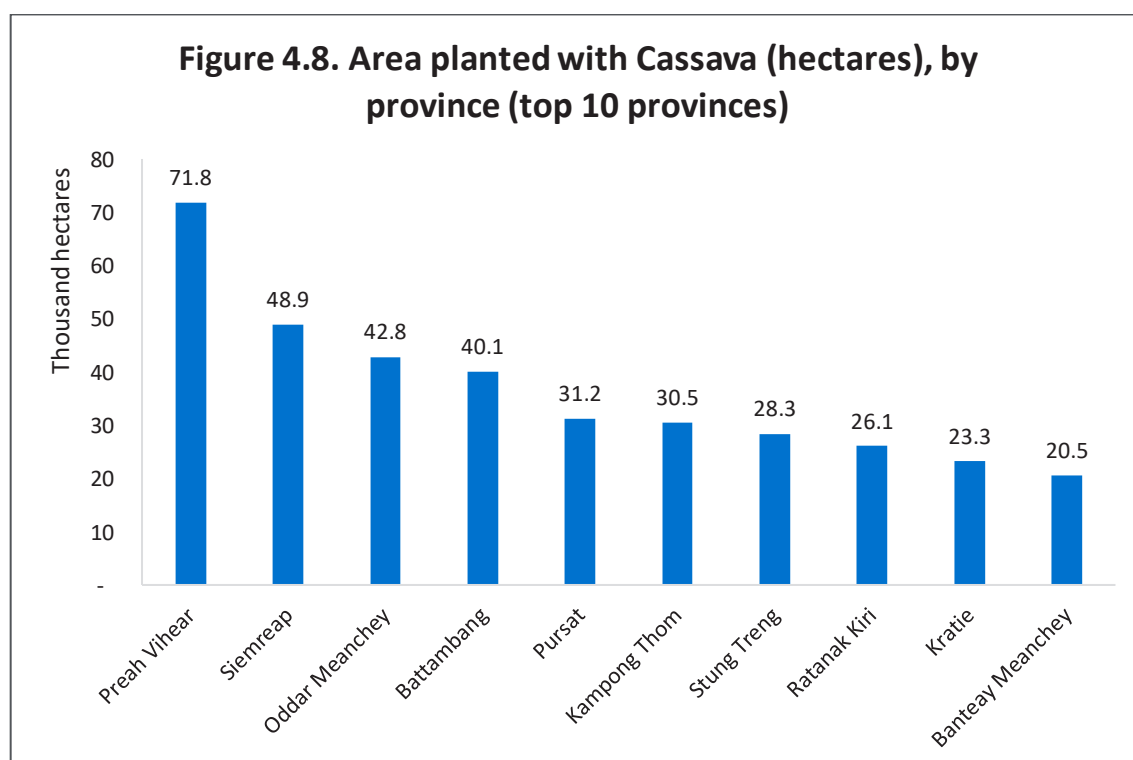
Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

4.2. Root and Tuberous Crops

Tuber, root and bulk crops were the category of temporary crops grown in the second most household agricultural holdings and on approximately 16 percent of all planted area of temporary crops. In total tuber, root and bulk crops were planted on 426,454 hectares.

Root and tuberous crops include cassava, potato, sweet potato, taro, arrowroot and yam. Cassava accounted for the largest share of such crops, covering 421,346 hectares of the total area planted. With a harvested area of 420,734 hectares, Cambodia produced around 3.4 million metric tonnes of cassava with an average yield of 8.0 metric tonnes per hectare.

The largest area planted with cassava (and the largest producer) was the Tonle Sap Lake Zone with 54 percent of the total area planted followed by the Plateau and Mountainous Zone (nearly 39 percent) while the Coastal Zone had the smallest area planted with 0.01 percent with approximately 25 hectares. One province stood out for cassava farming, namely Preah Vihear with 72,000 hectares. The provinces of Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat, and Kampong Thom planted between 30,000 hectares and 50,000 hectares, while Stung Treng, Ratanak Kiri, Kratie and Banteay Meanchey had an area planted of between 20,000 hectares and 30,000 hectares.

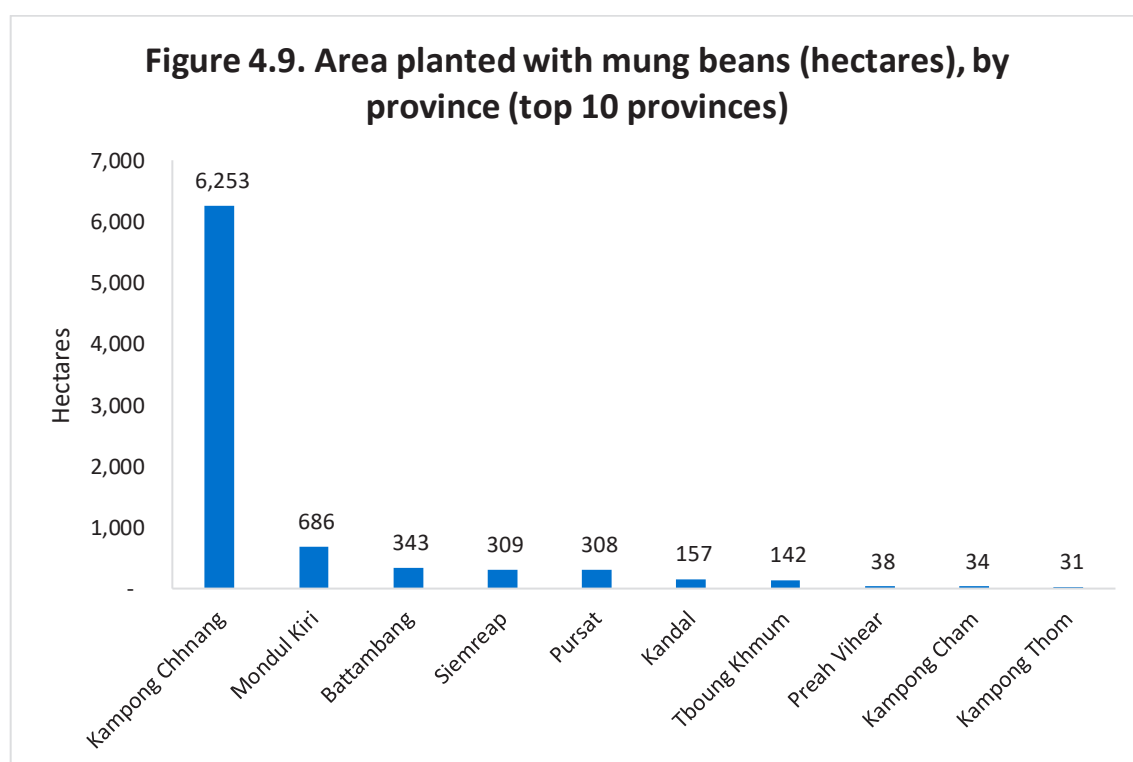


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

4.3. Leguminous Grain Plants

Leguminous grain plants are an important source of protein, and 8,775 hectares of grain were reported planted, whilst most of this area was for one crop, mung bean, accounting for 8,383 hectares of the area planted. Of this area, 8,367 hectares of the mung bean was reported harvested with a production of 12,469 metric tonnes while the average yield was 1.5 metric tonnes per hectare.

Nearly 88 percent of the area planted of mung bean was in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone. Kampong Chhnang was the primary province producing mung bean with 6,253 hectares of area planted, roughly 75 percent of the total area planted by households nationwide. Mondul Kiri was the second largest producer of mung bean with an area planted of around 700 hectares while Battambang, Siem Reap and Pursat planted around 300 hectares each.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

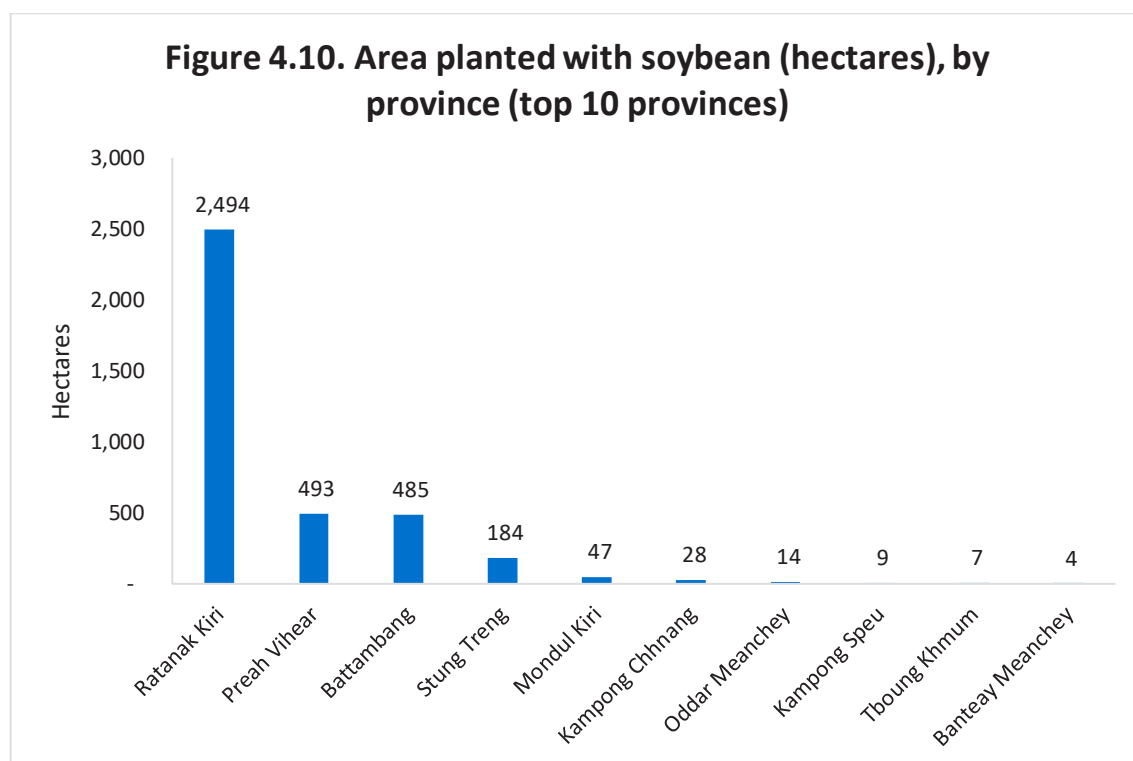
4.4. Oilseed Crops

Oilseed crops such as groundnut, sesame, soybean, castor bean, and sunflower were planted on 6,327 hectares of land with 6,321 hectares harvested. Soybean accounted for approximately 60 percent of the area of all oilseed crops planted with a total of 3,776 hectares planted.

The Plateau and Mountainous Zone was the most planted region for soybean cultivation,

this region accounted for more than 85 percent of the total planted area while only a few household agricultural holdings in the Plain Zone and the Coastal Zone planted soybeans.

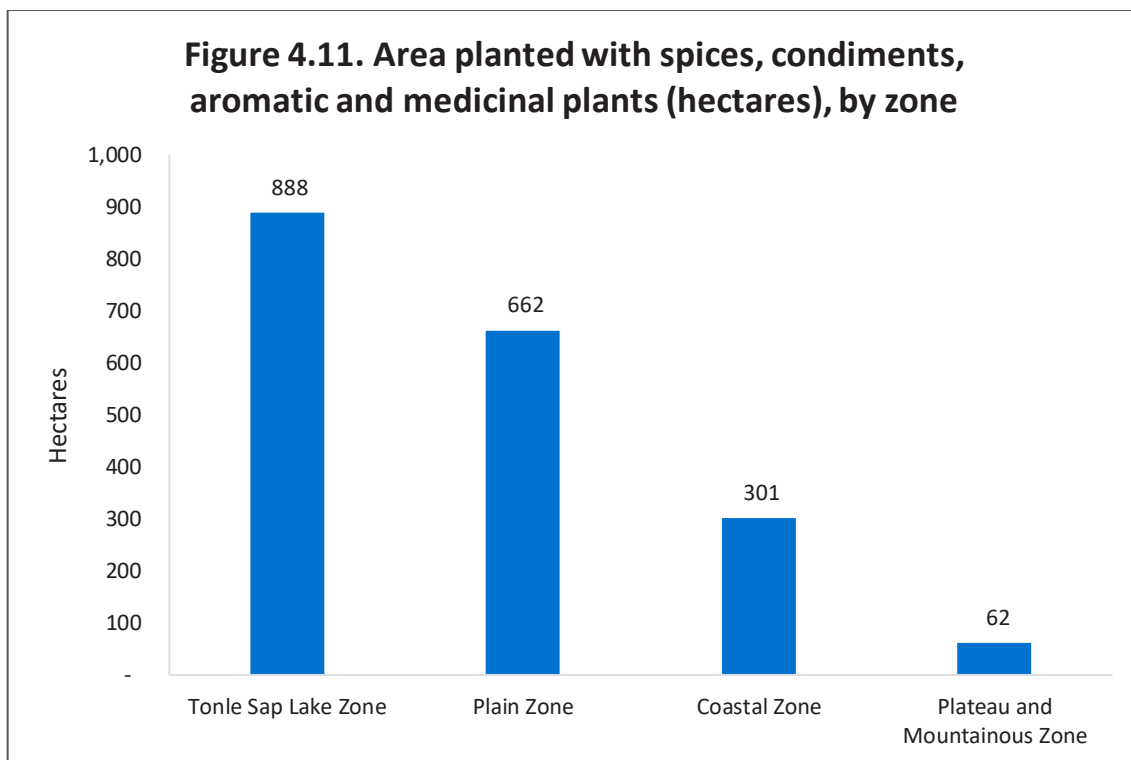
The top three provinces for soybean cultivation were Ratanak Kiri, Preah Vihear and Battambang. Ratanak Kiri had the most area planted with around 2,500 hectares while Preah Vihear and Battambang had only around 500 hectares of area planted each.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

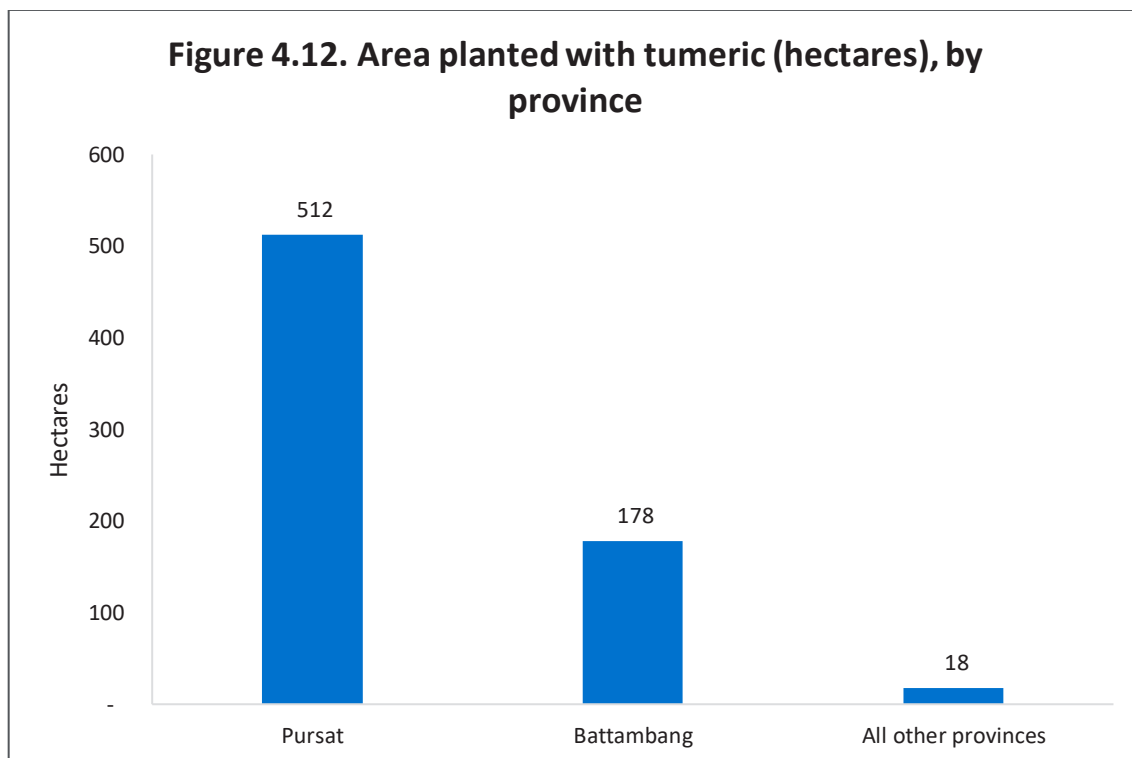
4.5. Spices, Condiments, Aromatic and Medicinal Plants

Spices, condiments, aromatic and medicinal plants (turmeric, lemon grass, mint, parsley, caraway, betel leaf, chive, coriander, and sweet basil - classified as temporary crops) were planted on a total of 1,913 hectares, with turmeric accounting for 708 hectares, lemongrass accounting for 532 hectares and mint accounting for 258 hectares of the total. Of the total area planted for temporary spices, condiments, aromatic and medicinal plants; most of it, 888 hectares, was planted in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone, 662 hectares was planted in the Plain Zone, 301 hectares in the Coastal Zone and only 62 hectares in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone.



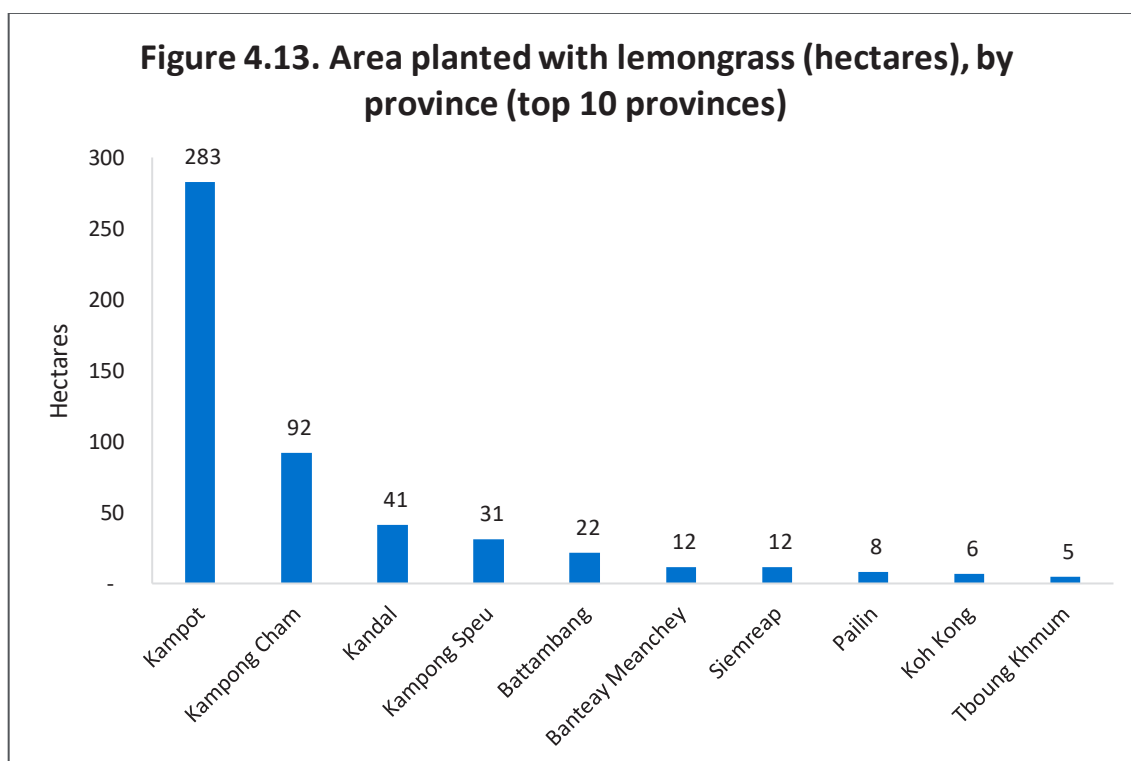
Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Pursat province had the largest amount of land devoted to turmeric with 512 hectares, this was followed by Battambang with 178 hectares. All other provinces planted much less, with Kandal planting approximately 10 hectares and Pailin 6 hectares while all other provinces planted 1 hectare or less.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

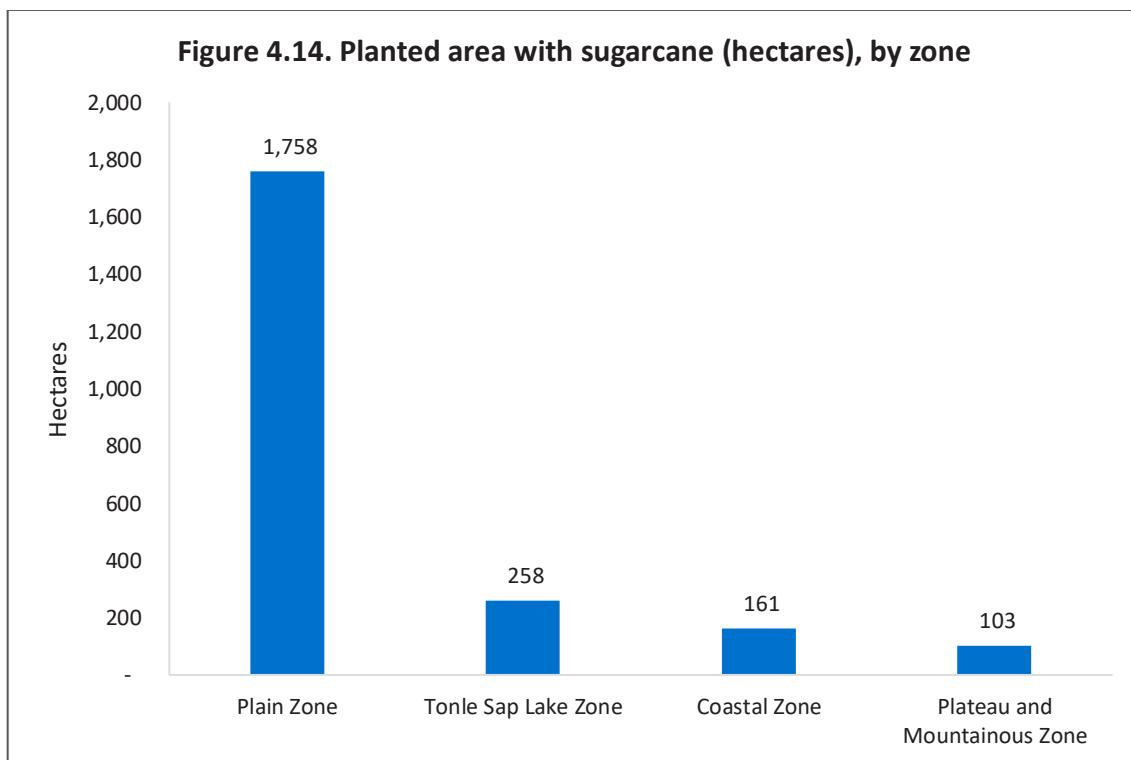
Kampot province had the largest area of lemongrass cultivation with 283 hectares, this was followed by Kampong Cham with 92 hectares while the other provinces had an area planted of less than 50 hectares. Mint was planted on 258 hectares, 148 hectares of which were planted in Kandal province. Battambang province planted 26 hectares, Tboung Khmum province planted 22 hectares, Phnom Penh 19 hectares and Rattanak Kiri 10 hectares.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

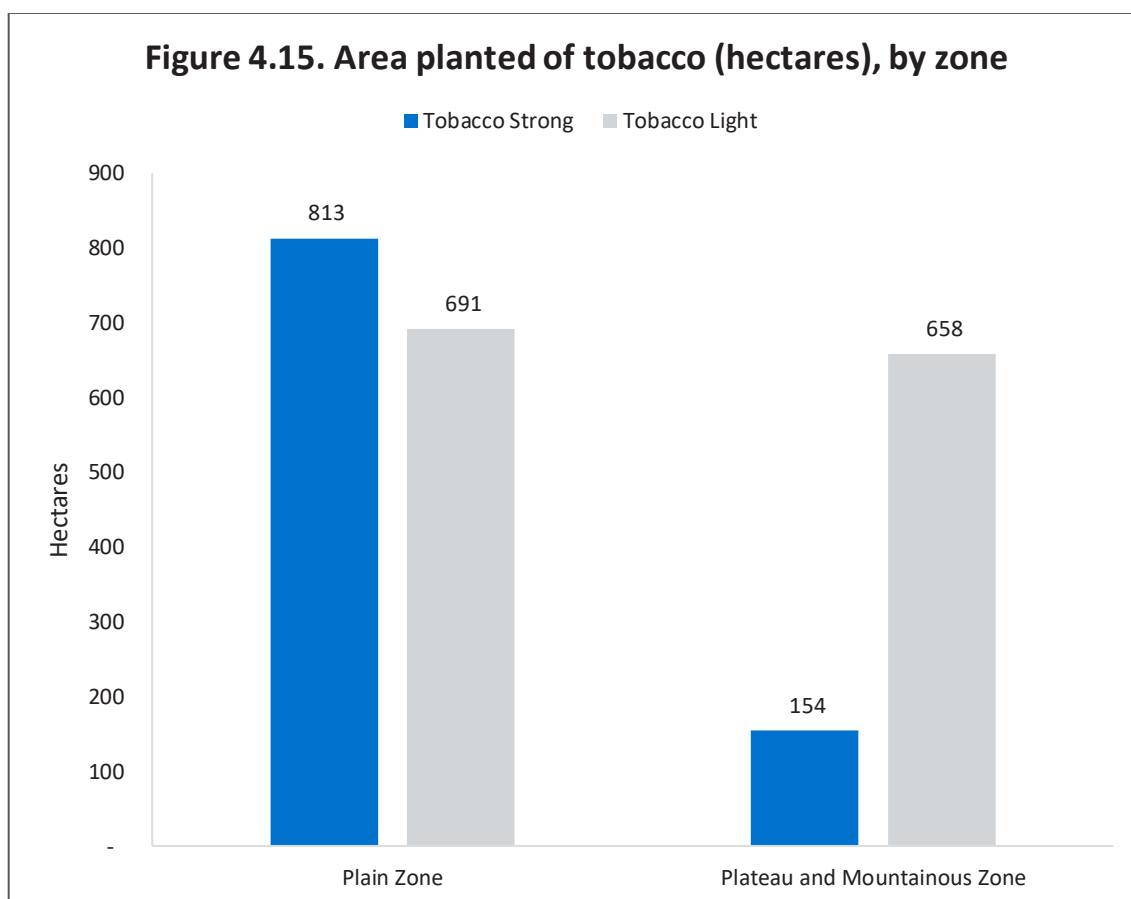
4.6. Industrial Crops

Sugar cane, light tobacco and dark tobacco constituted the main industrial crops reported by household agricultural holdings. Sugarcane is cultivated in all four regions on a total area of 2,280 hectares (planted on 2,877 plots), of which 77 percent is planted in the Plain Zone (Prey Veng province 1,267 hectares, Kandal province 212 hectares, Tboung Khmum province 149 hectares, and Kampong Cham, Takeo, Svay Rieng and Phnom Penh provinces combined are equal to 130 hectares). In the area around Tonle Sap Lake Zone, 258 hectares were planted, the Coastal Zone 161 hectares, and the Plateau and Mountainous Zone 103 hectares. The area harvested was 2,280 hectares, close to 100percent.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Tobacco is grown in two areas: the Plain Zone and the Plateau and Mountainous Zone, with the Plain Zone covering 1,503 hectares between light and strong tobacco, 65 percent, and the Plateau and Mountainous Zone area covering 812 hectares, or 35 percent. In the Plain Zone, tobacco is grown in Tboung Khmum (847 hectares) and Kampong Cham (657 hectares), while in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone it is grown in Kratie (811 hectares). Tobacco harvests account for 2,314 hectares, close to 100 percent of the total cultivated area of 2,315 hectares.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia 2023

4.7. Fibre Crops

Cotton, jute, kapok, nettle plant, and other fibre crops, constituted the main fibre crops reported by household agricultural holdings. These crops covered over 172 hectares of the planted area, with nettle plant accounting for the largest area planted of this crop type with 80 hectares, followed by kapok with 52 hectares.

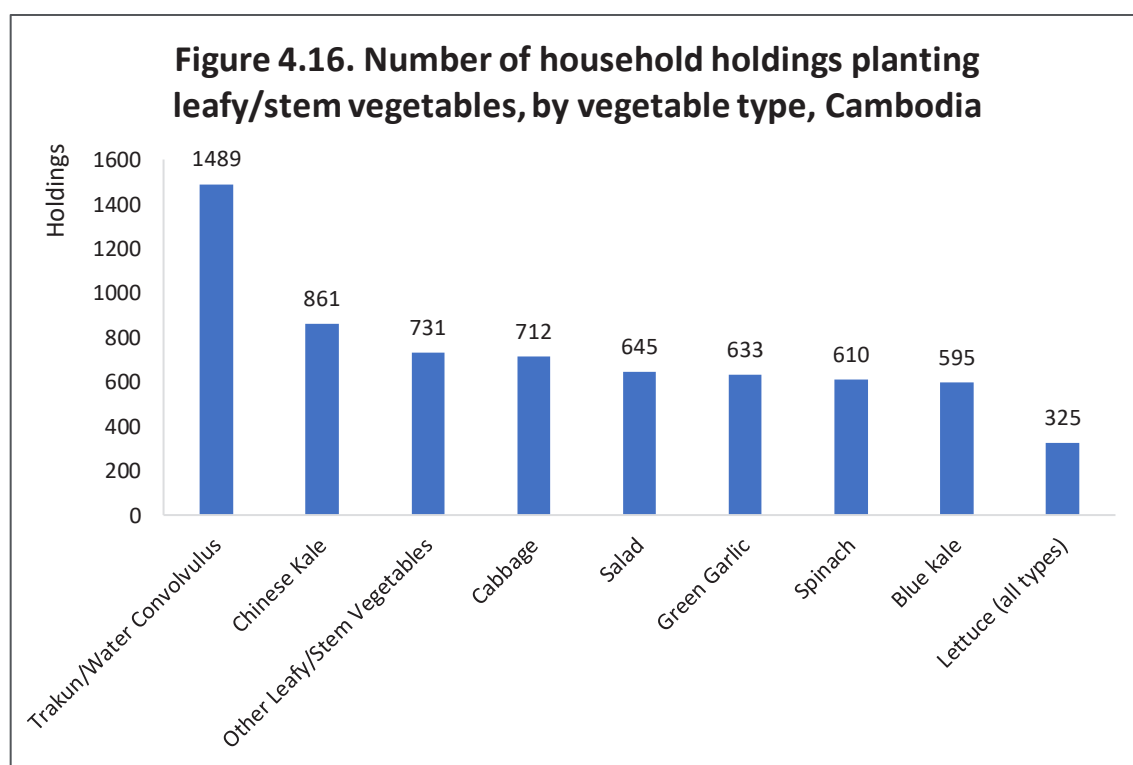
Cotton and jute were planted on smaller scales, covering 6 and 2 hectares, respectively. Other fibre crops accounted for 32 hectares of the planted area. Kapok and nettle plants were notable as they dominated the harvested areas, with 80 hectares of nettles and 49 hectares of kapok harvested. The entirety of the reported area planted of nettle plant was in Banteay Meanchey while almost all of the kapok was planted in Kampong Cham, with less than 1 hectare in Tboung Khmum.

4.8. Vegetables

A wide variety of vegetables were cultivated across the country, including leafy or stem vegetables; fruit-bearing vegetables; root, bulb and tuberous vegetables; leguminous green vegetables, etc. Leafy or stem vegetables included green garlic, spinach, Chinese

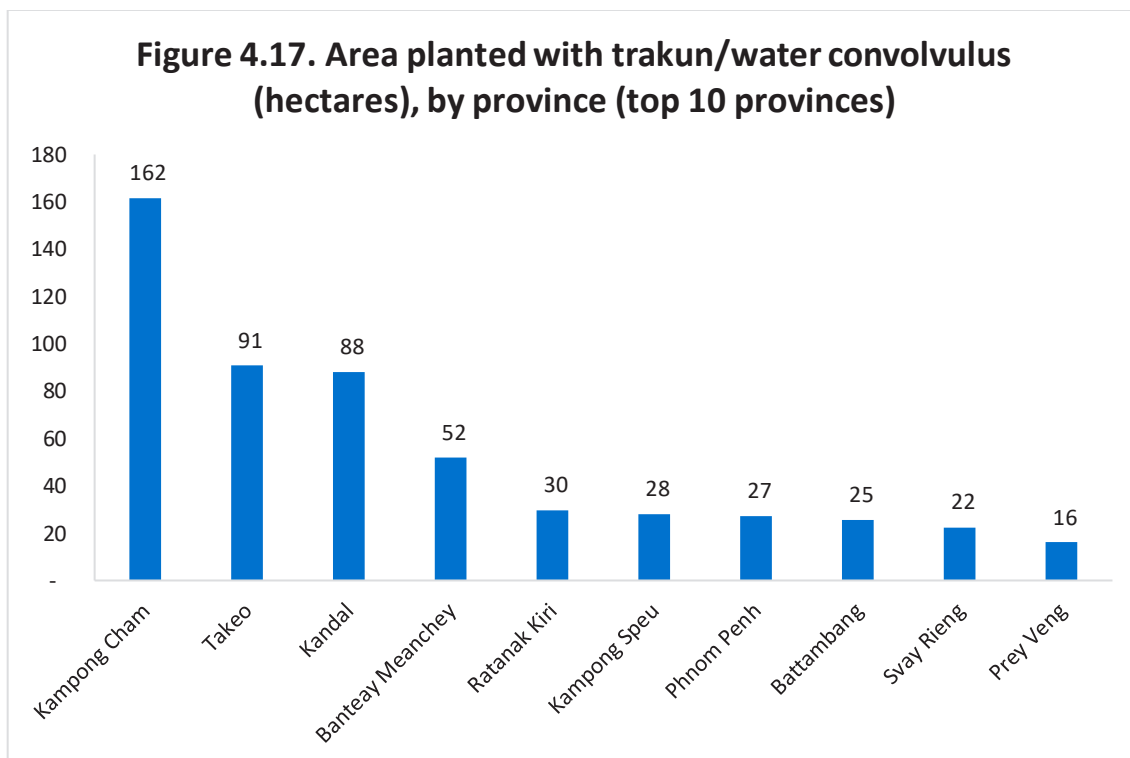
kale, lettuce and trakun/water convolvulus. Fruit-bearing vegetables covered by the census included chilli, cucumber, eggplant, ivy gourd, pumpkin, and squash/winter squash. Leguminous green vegetables included yard long beans. Other vegetables include cauliflower.

Trakun/water convolvulus was the vegetable reported in most household holdings with 1,489 households growing it in Cambodia with approximately 603 hectares planted and harvested. Chinese kale was grown by 861 households with an area planted and harvested of around 752 hectares. The total production of Chinese kale was 2,900 metric tonnes. Green Garlic was grown by 633 households in Cambodia and had an average yield of 10.8 metric tonnes per hectare. Spinach was grown by 610 households in Cambodia, with an average yield of 10.5 metric tonnes per hectare. Lettuce (all types) was grown by an estimated 325 households in Cambodia, with a planted and harvested area of approximately 337 hectares.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Trakun/water convolvulus were grown on approximately 1,500 agricultural household holdings. Trakun/water convolvulus was most widely planted in the Plain Zone. The provinces with the largest cultivated area were Kampong Cham which accounted for 27 percent of the national area planted, Takeo with approximately 15 percent of the national planted area and Kandal in third also with 15 percent.

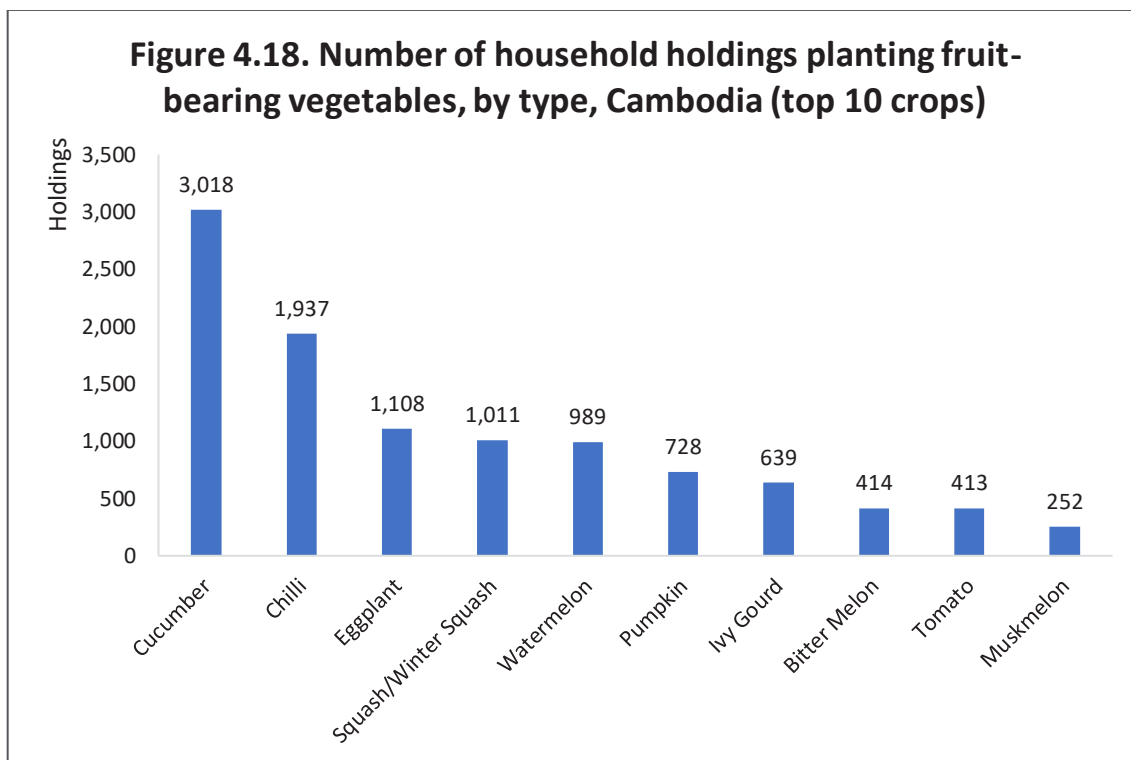


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

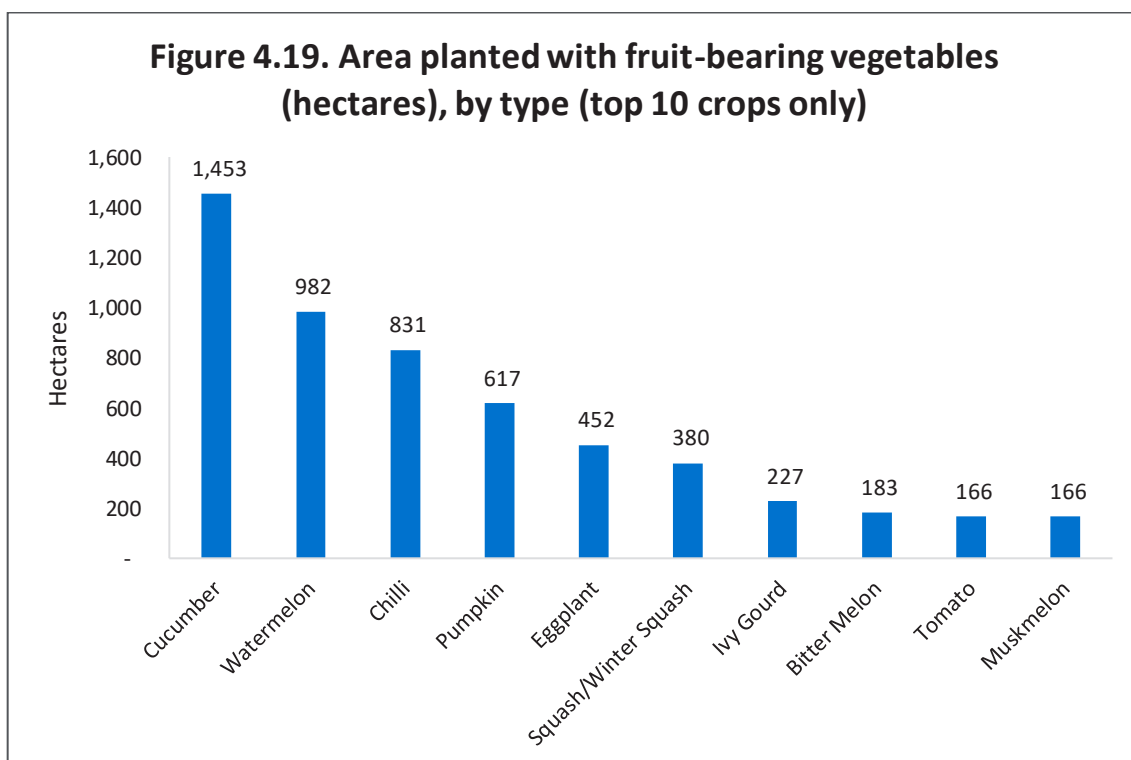
Cucumbers were the vegetable grown by the most household holdings with more than 3,000 holdings reporting it, an area planted of 1,453 hectares and an area harvested of 1,452 hectares. The Plain Zone had an estimated 878 hectares of cucumber planted making it the leading zone in terms of area planted. The average production of cucumber per harvested hectare was estimated at 11.0 metric tonnes, with the total quantity harvested in Cambodia estimated at 16,000 metric tonnes.

Watermelons were grown by approximately 990 households in Cambodia, with a total planted area of almost 1,000 hectares, 598 of these hectares were in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone. The total production was 7,140 metric tonnes with an average yield of 7.3 metric tonnes per hectare. Chillies were grown by almost 2,000 households in Cambodia. The total area planted with chilli was 831 hectares with 530 hectares of this also in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone. The total production of chilli was 9,271 metric tonnes with an average yield of 11.2 metric tonnes per hectare.

Eggplant was grown by approximately 1,110 households in Cambodia and had an average yield of 4.2 metric tonnes per hectare. Ivy Gourd was grown by an estimated 640 households in Cambodia, with a planted area of 227 and a harvested area of 227 hectares.



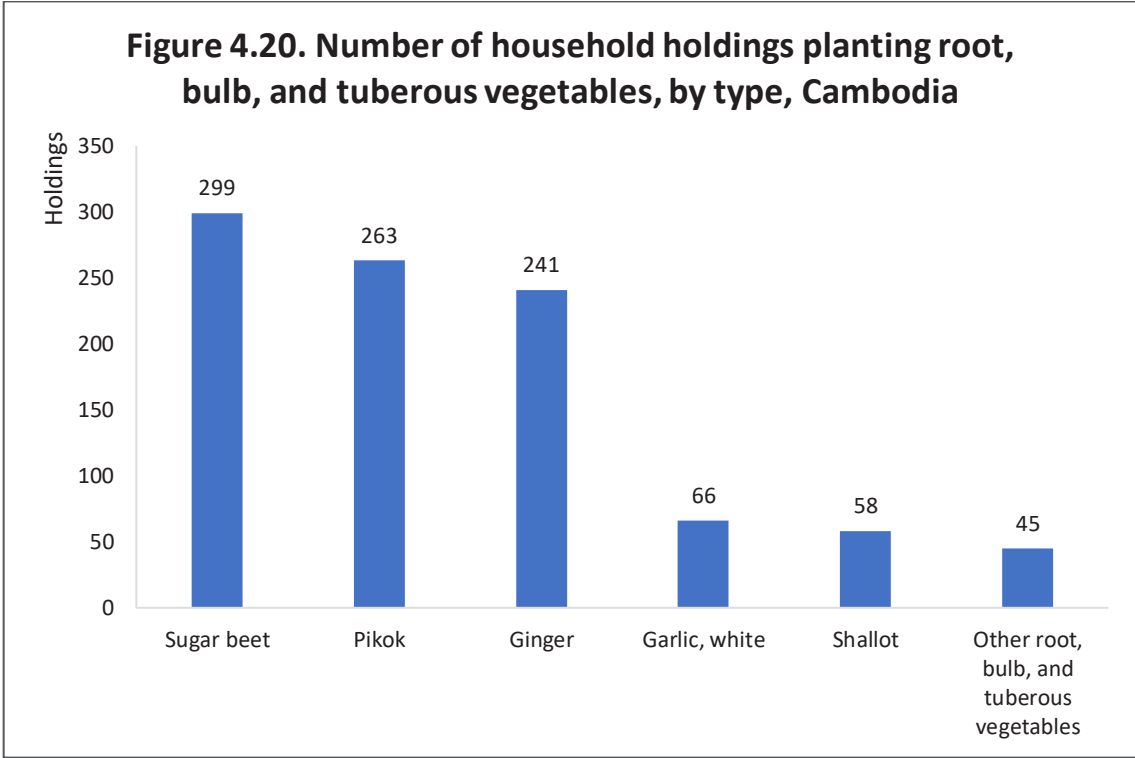
Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

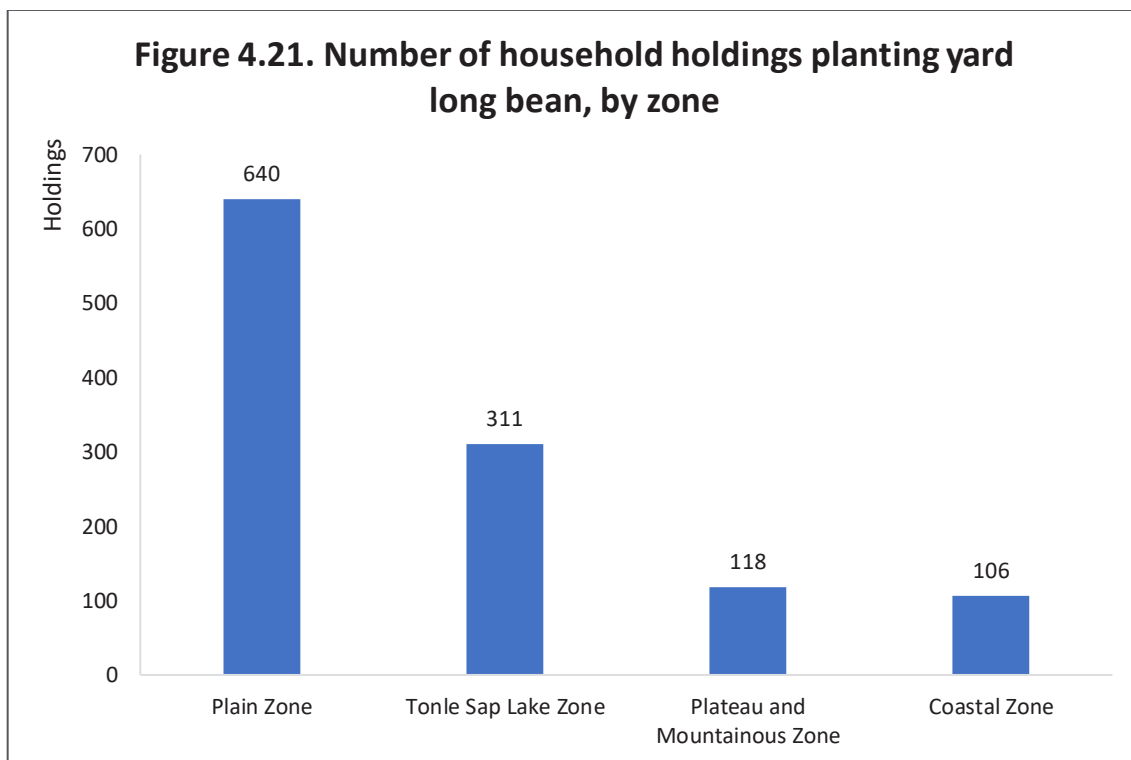
Root and tuberous vegetables include sugar beet, pikok, ginger, garlic white, shallot and 'other root, bulb, and tuberous vegetables.' Sugar beet accounted for the largest share

of such vegetables, with 299 agricultural households growing it in a total planted area of 261 hectares. The average production per harvested hectare of sugar beet was estimated at 11.8 metric tonnes with the total quantity harvested in Cambodia estimated at 3,094 metric tonnes.



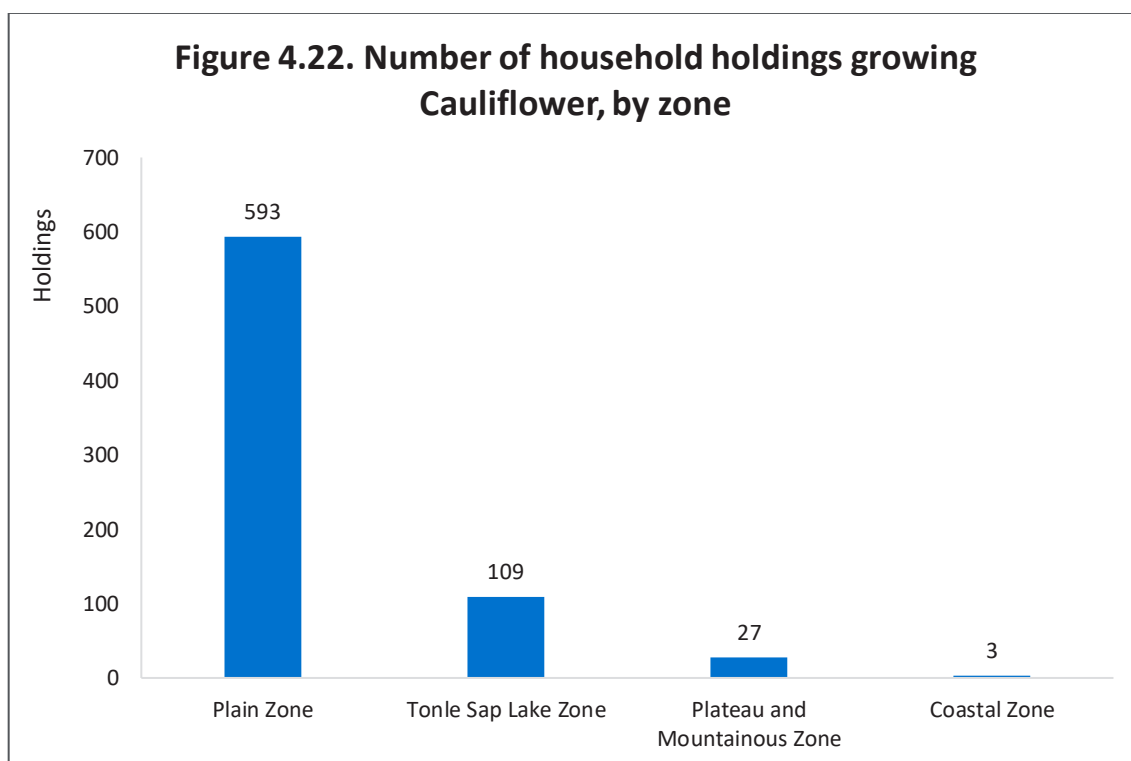
Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Leguminous green vegetables included yard long bean, peas/snow peas and ‘other leguminous green vegetables.’ Yard long bean constituted most of the crops grown within this category and was grown by approximately 1,180 agricultural household holdings in Cambodia. The planted hectares were estimated at 585, with the harvested hectares estimated at 585. The total quantity harvested was 2,219 metric tonnes with an average yield of 3.8 metric tonnes per hectare. The Plain Zone with 316 hectares and the Tonle Sap Lake Zone with 208 hectares reported most of the planted area in Cambodia of yard long beans. Peas/snow peas were grown by only 251 holdings with a total area of planted of 255 hectares.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

‘Other vegetables’ covered by the CAC 2023 included cauliflower, broccoli, water hyacinth flower, asparagus, bamboo shoots and banana flower buds. Cauliflower was the more popular vegetable with around 730 household agricultural holdings reportedly growing it. Cauliflower planted area was estimated at 374 hectares with an area harvested of 374 hectares. The quantity harvested was 2,981 tonnes with an average yield of 8.0 metric tonnes per hectare. The Plain Zone grew the largest area of Cauliflower with approximately 339 hectares planted, accounting for around 91 percent of all cauliflower plantings. The next most frequently grown ‘other vegetable’ was broccoli with only 78 holdings reporting it and a total area planted of 26 hectares.



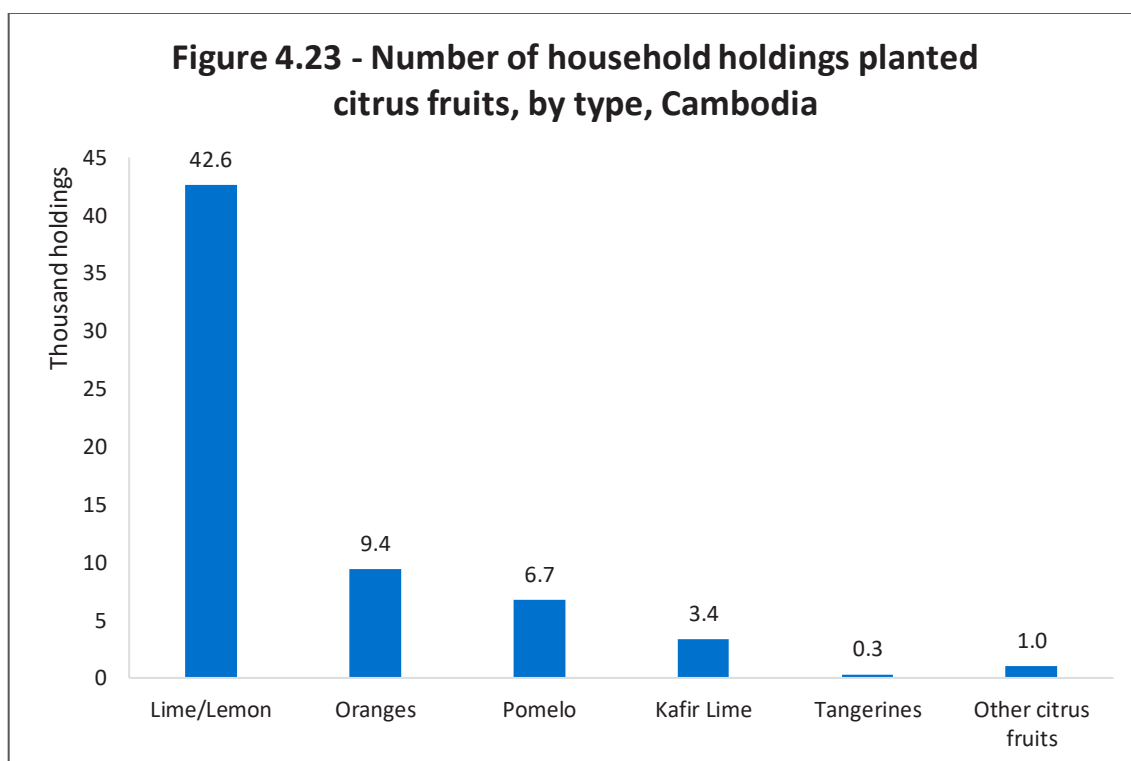
Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

4.9. Permanent Crops

Compact planting of permanent crops (those with more than one year growing cycles) included plants, trees, and shrubs planted in a regular and systematic manner such as in orchards, and plants, trees, and shrubs planted in an irregular pattern, but dense enough to be considered an orchard. As noted, there were 10 major classifications used in identifying the different permanent crops in Cambodia. However, not all of the permanent crops existed abundantly in the country. Thus, only major permanent crops are presented in the census.

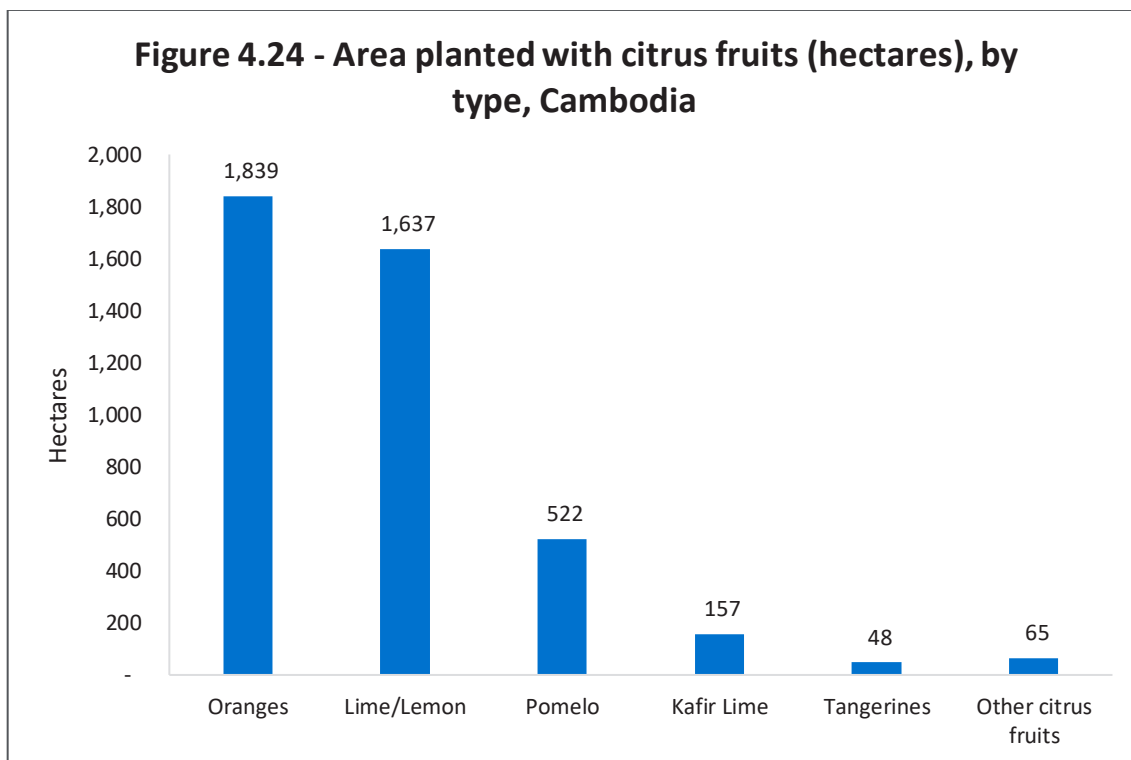
4.10. Citrus Fruits

Citrus fruits were found in abundance in Cambodia, and the crops covered by the CAC2023 included lime/lemon grown on 42,600 household holdings, oranges grown on approximately 9,400, pomelo were grown on 6,700 and kafir lime on 3,400 household holdings in Cambodia.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Citrus fruits were more frequently grown in the homelots of households rather than their parcels, however, for some fruits the area planted nationwide was greater in parcels than in the homelot due to the larger size of parcels. In total, oranges were cultivated on 1,839 hectares with an average yield of 3.0 metric tonnes per hectare, lime/lemon were planted on 1,637 hectares with an average yield of 3.8 metric tonnes per hectare, pomelo were planted in 522 hectares with an average yield of 5.0 metric tonnes per hectare and kafir lime was planted in 1,57 hectares with an average yield of 1.2 metric tonnes per hectare.

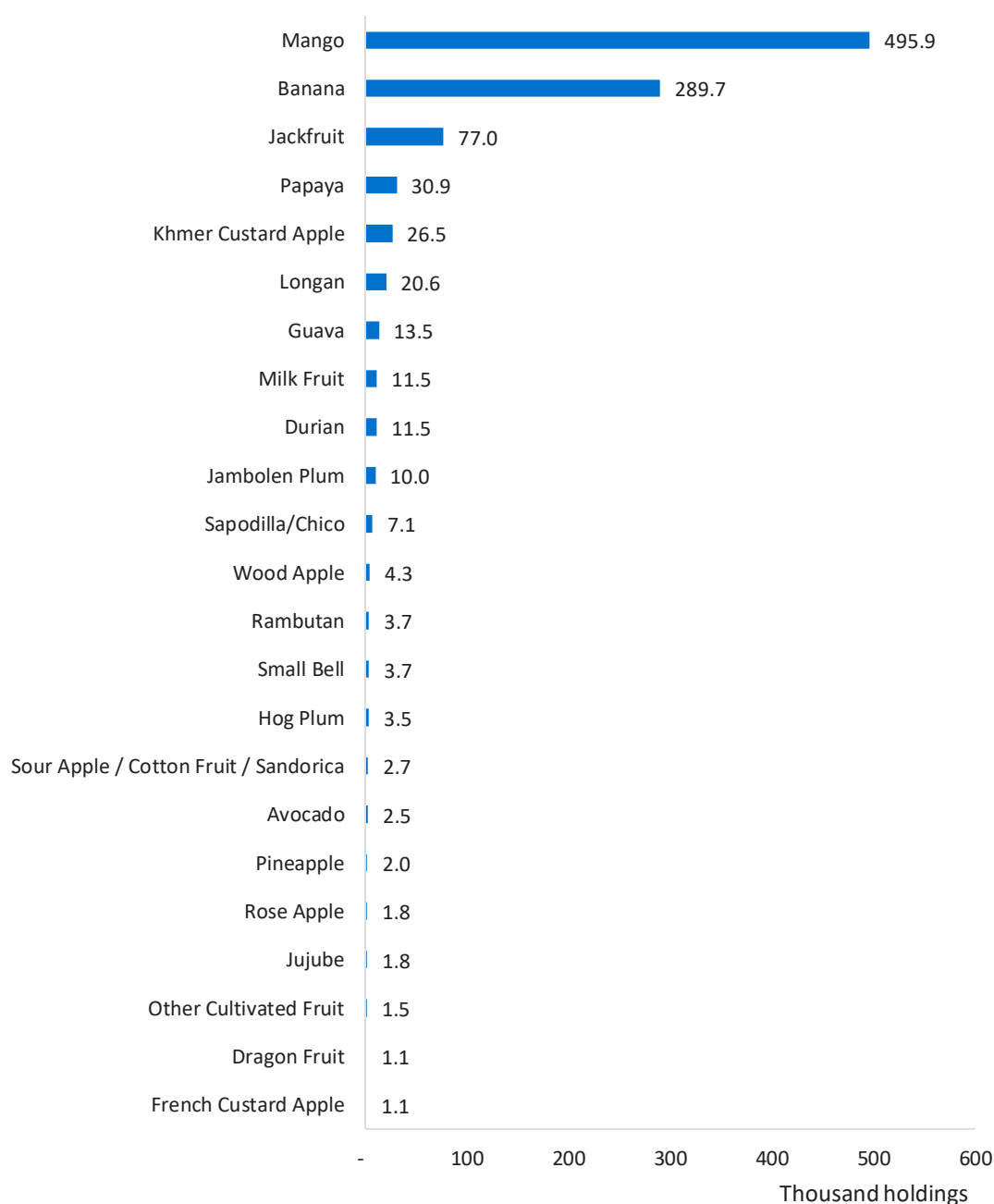


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

4.11. Cultivated Fruits

The category of cultivated fruit contains many of Cambodia's most-grown produce including, mango, banana, jackfruit, papaya, custard apple, longan, guava, milk fruit, durian, and others.

Figure 4.25. Number of household holdings planting cultivated fruit crops, by type, Cambodia (fruits grown on more than 1,000 household holdings)

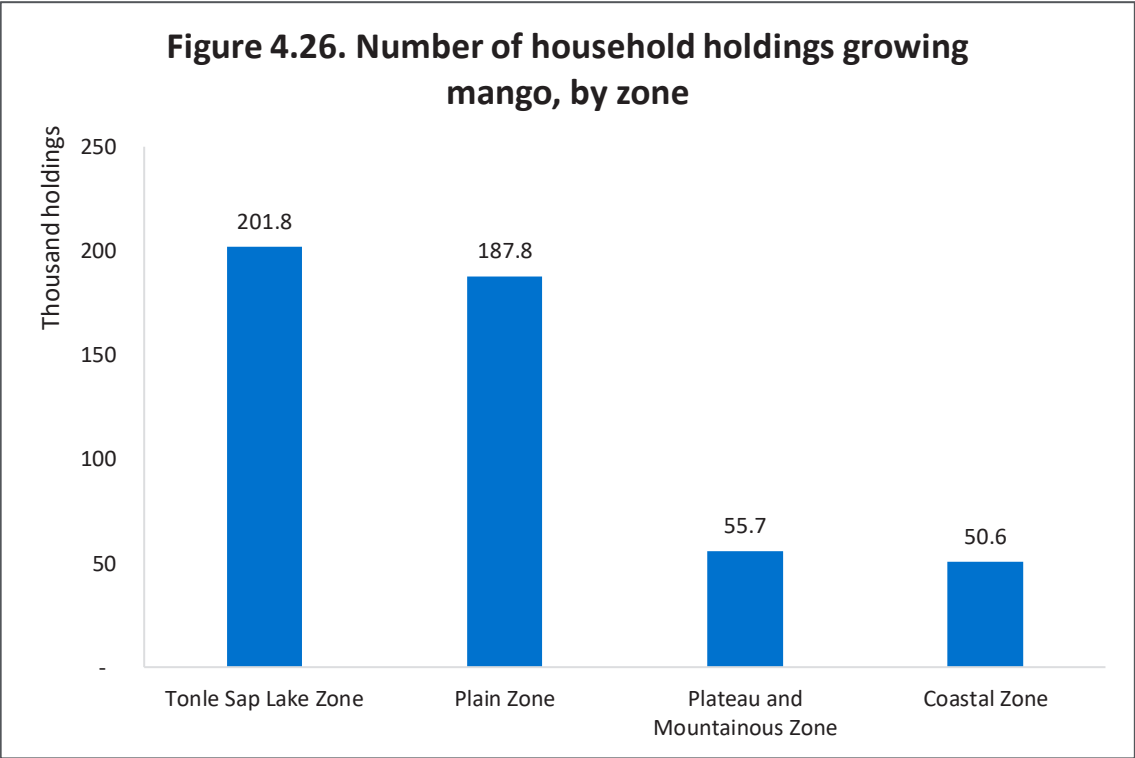


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

4.11.1. *Mango*

Among cultivated fruit, mango was the largest in Cambodia. The mango was grown by 496,000 agricultural holdings on an area planted of 70,000 hectares, with 59,000 hectares harvested. The average yield of mango was 5.6 metric tonnes per hectare. The Mango was planted most often by agricultural households in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone

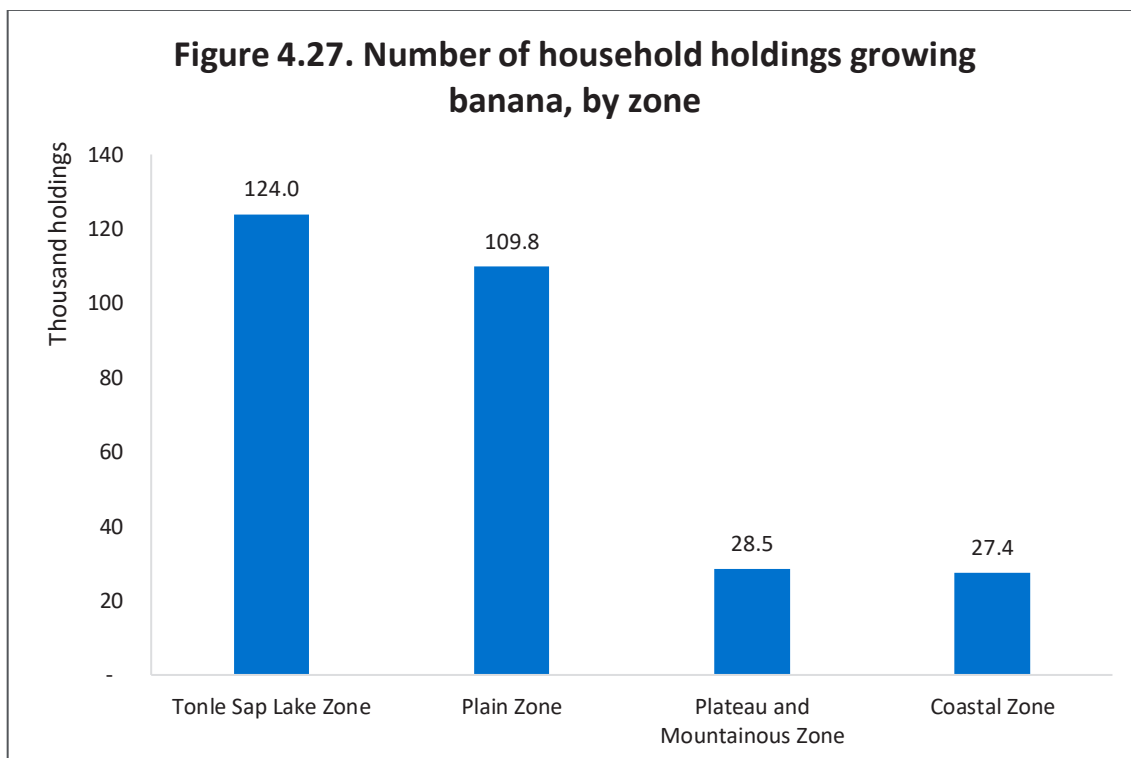
but had the largest area of planted in the Plain zone, covering approximately 30,800 hectares.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

4.11.2. *Banana*

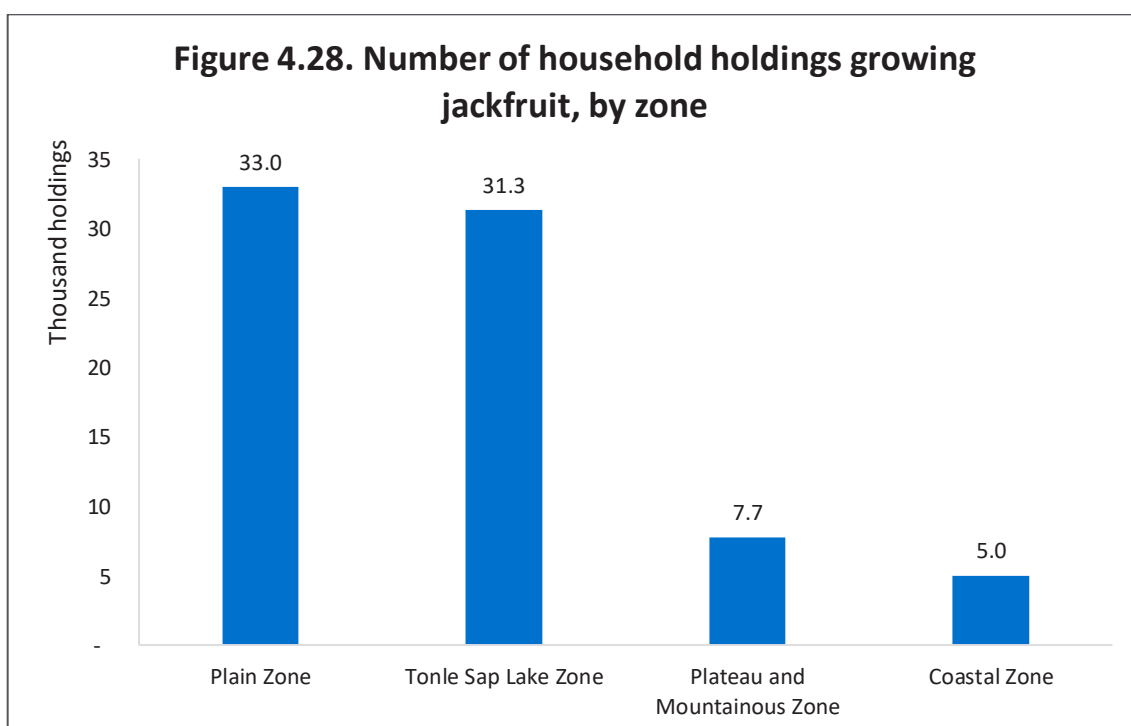
The banana is the second most cultivated fruit in Cambodia. Bananas were grown by approximately 290,000 agricultural household holdings and were planted across 10,500 hectares in Cambodia, with 9,100 hectares harvested. The quantity produced from the harvested hectares was estimated at 72,800 metric tonnes with an average yield of 7.4 metric tonnes per hectare. The Tonle Sap Lake Zone reported the largest area of bananas, with 3,700 hectares planted.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

4.11.3. Jackfruit

Jackfruit was grown on around 77,000 agricultural holdings in Cambodia. The area planted was estimated at 1,800 hectares with 1,700 hectares harvested. The total production of jackfruit was 2,576 metric tonnes nationwide.. Jackfruit was grown most commonly in the Plain Zone with 33,000 households reporting its production.

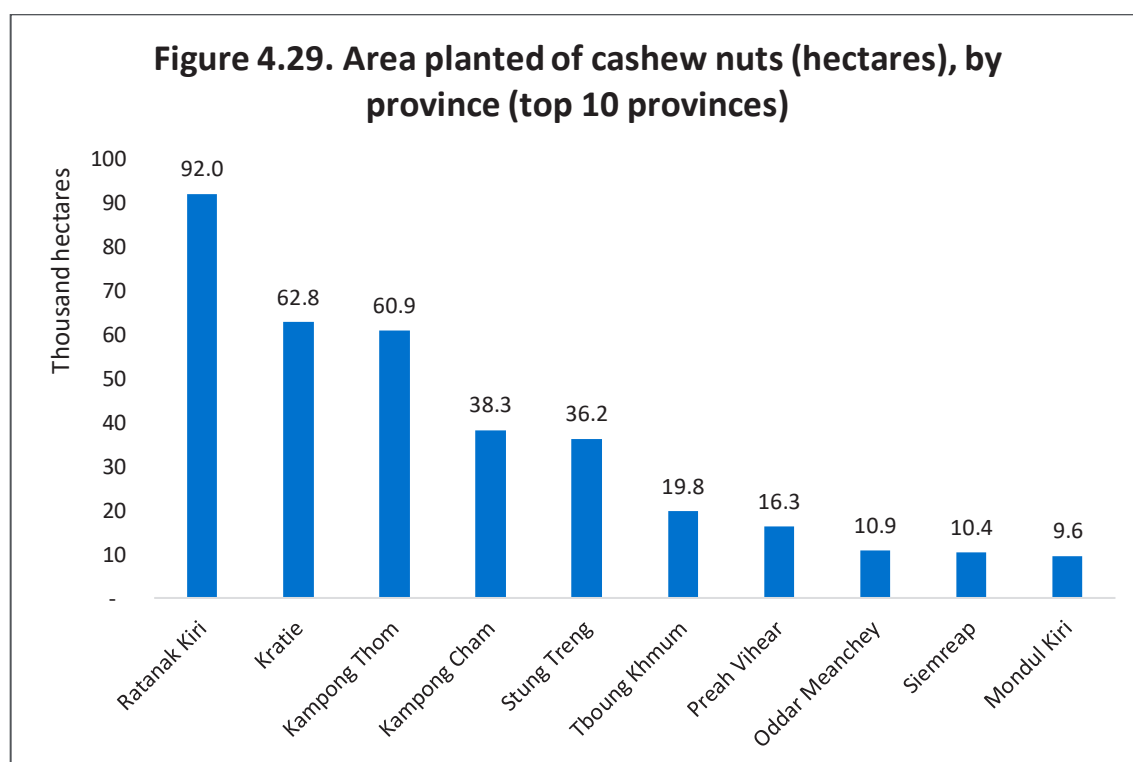


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

4.12. Edible Nuts (Cashew)

In the edible nuts category, cashew is grown by the most holdings and with the largest area. A total of 153,300 households grew cashews, 5,400 holdings grew betel nuts and 3,900 grew lotus nuts.

Cashew nuts are grown predominantly in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone with approximately 50 percent of all holdings growing it being in that zone (76,300 holdings growing it in this zone compared to 76,900 holdings growing cashew in all other zones combined). The province with the largest area planted was Ratanak Kiri with 92,000 hectares, followed by Kratie with 62,800 hectares and Kampong Thom with 60,900 hectares. Significant cashew cultivations were also reported in Kampong Cham, Stung Treng, Tboung Khmum, and Preah Vihear provinces. Across all holdings cashew was planted in a total area of 370,000 hectares and was harvested in 340,000 hectares with an average yield of 2.9 metric tonnes per hectare.



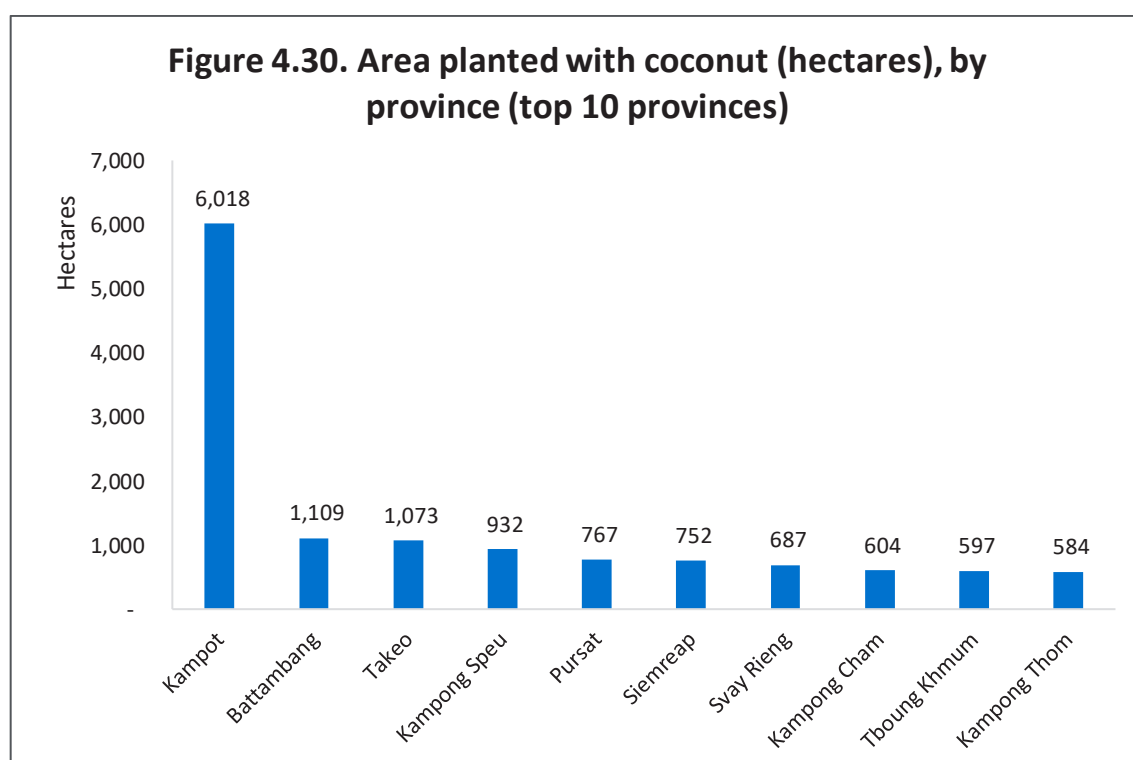
Source: NIS-MOP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

4.13. Oil Crops (Coconut)

Oil crops consisted of coconut trees, oil palm, palm and other oil crops. The census distinguished between oil palm and palm, as the palm tree was used for many purposes, including processing palm sugar, edible oil, etc. Among household agricultural holdings, coconut was the most frequently grown oil crop with 360,300 holdings growing it

compared to 3,500 households growing palm and 88 households growing oil palm.

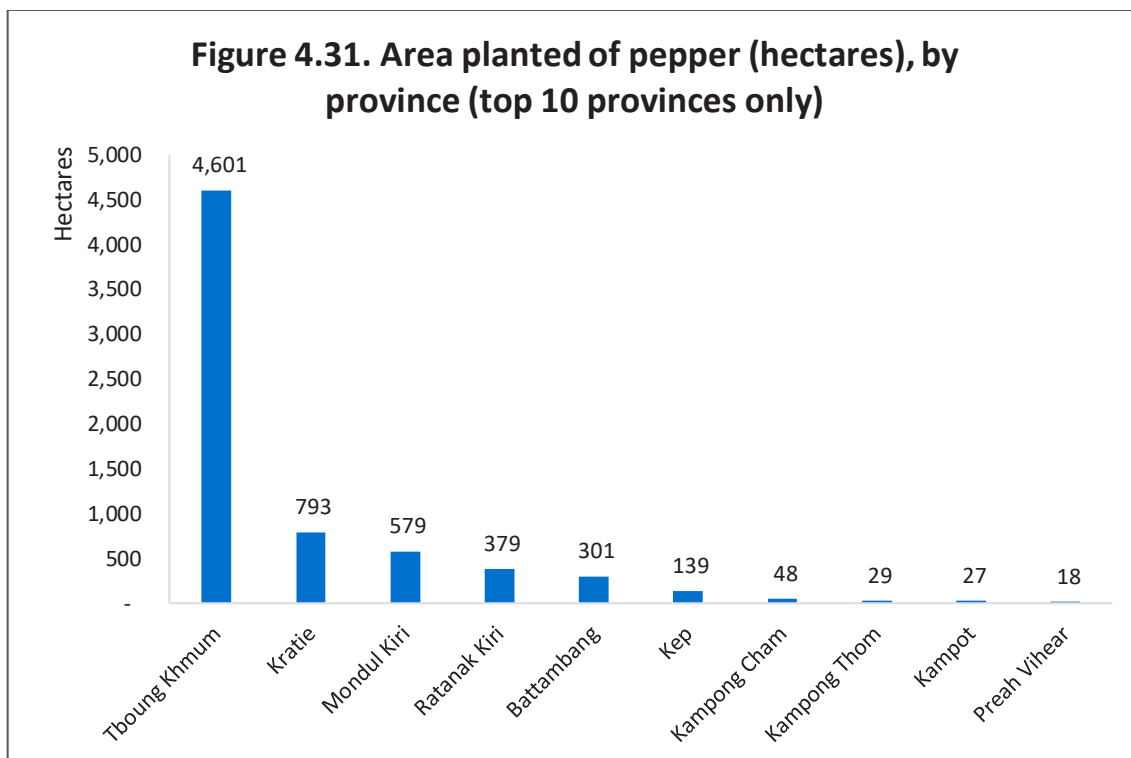
In total, coconut was planted on 17,200 hectares of households nationwide, this was greatest in the Coastal Zone with 6,800 hectares, followed by the Tonle Sap Lake Zone with 4,800 hectares, the Plain Zone with 4,000 hectares and finally the Plateau and Mountainous Zone with 1,600 hectares. With 6,000 hectares planted, Kampot province accounted for 35 percent of the total land used for coconut in the country. Overall 14,800 hectares of the planted area were harvested with a total production of 87,600 metric tonnes and thus an average yield of 10.3 metric tonnes per hectare.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

4.14. Spices and Aromatic Crops

Pepper cultivation accounted for the largest amount of spices and aromatic crops grown in Cambodia with a total of 8,400 holdings, growing it over 6,900 hectares. This was followed by tamarind with 5,000 holdings growing in 367 hectares. Pepper was largely cultivated in the Plain Zone where 4,700 hectares were planted. Within the Plain Zone, most pepper was planted in Tboung Khmum where 4,600 hectares were planted.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

4.15. Rubber

Rubber is primarily cultivated in large establishment holdings rather than the household agricultural holdings included within this report. As such, the estimates for household production within this report will be substantially lower than that of the country as a whole. Regardless, rubber was reported on 42,300 household holdings in Cambodia with a total area planted of 111,500 hectares, an area harvested of 95,600 hectares and a production total of 514,000 metric tonnes.

Production was concentrated in the Plain Zone and the Plateau and Mountainous Zone with 67 percent and 27 percent of the area harvested of rubber coming from these two zones respectively.

The majority of this production came from three provinces, Tboung Khmum with 57,500 hectares, Kratie with 10,700 hectares and Ratanak Kiri with 8,800 hectares.

4.16. Non-Food Crops

Bamboo, used for many purposes including house building, furniture and cooking, was the leading non-food crop with a planted area of 243 hectares and harvested area of 167 hectares grown by more than 4,000 holdings. Svay Rieng had the largest area of planted bamboo with 57 hectares.

CHAPTER 5

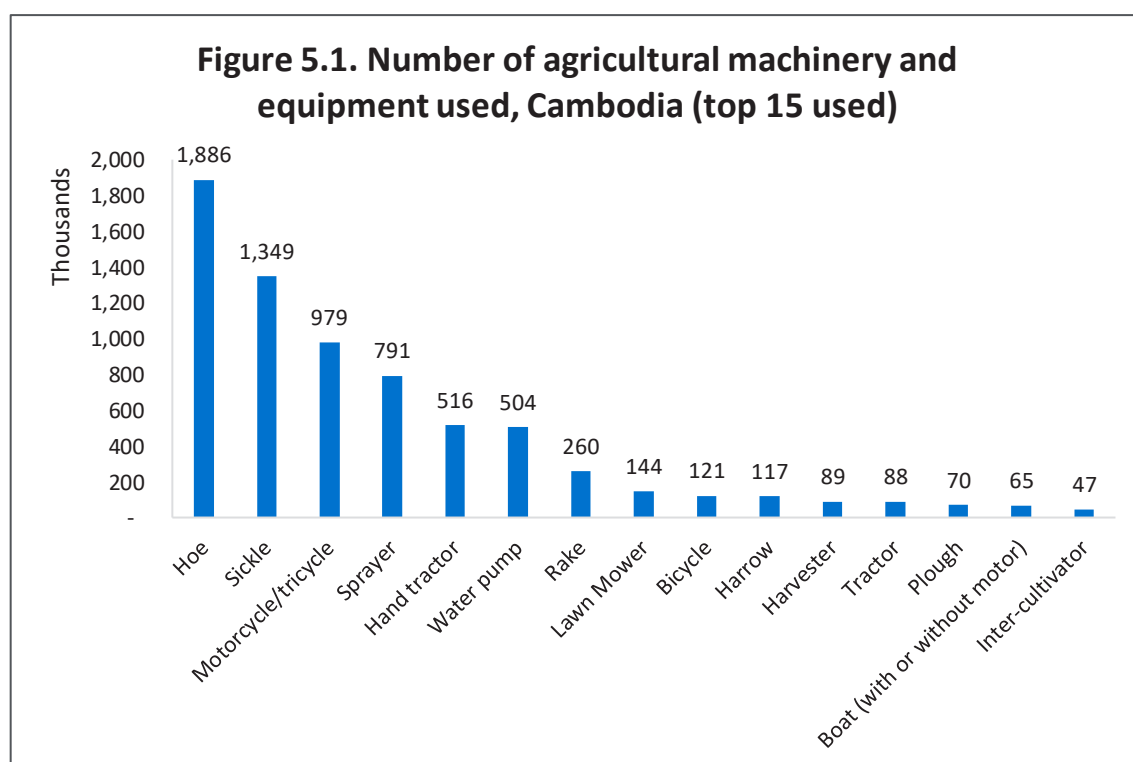
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS AND SERVICES

5.1. Equipment and Machinery

Traditional agricultural equipment was used predominately by Cambodia's household agricultural holdings, primarily hoes, sickles, hand tractors, and rakes. Around 1.89 million hoes were used, 1.35 million sickles, 791,300 sprayers and 516,000 hand tractors.

In addition, heavy and modern equipment was used by some households including 979,200 motorcycles/tricycles for transport; 504,000 water pumps; 88,700 harvesting machines; 87,700 tractors, 21,700 rice milling machines (used after the harvest) and 20,800 threshing machines. Furthermore, around 3,700 solar power units were used, 2,100 generators and around 1,300 incubators or heaters were used in the raising of livestock and poultry.

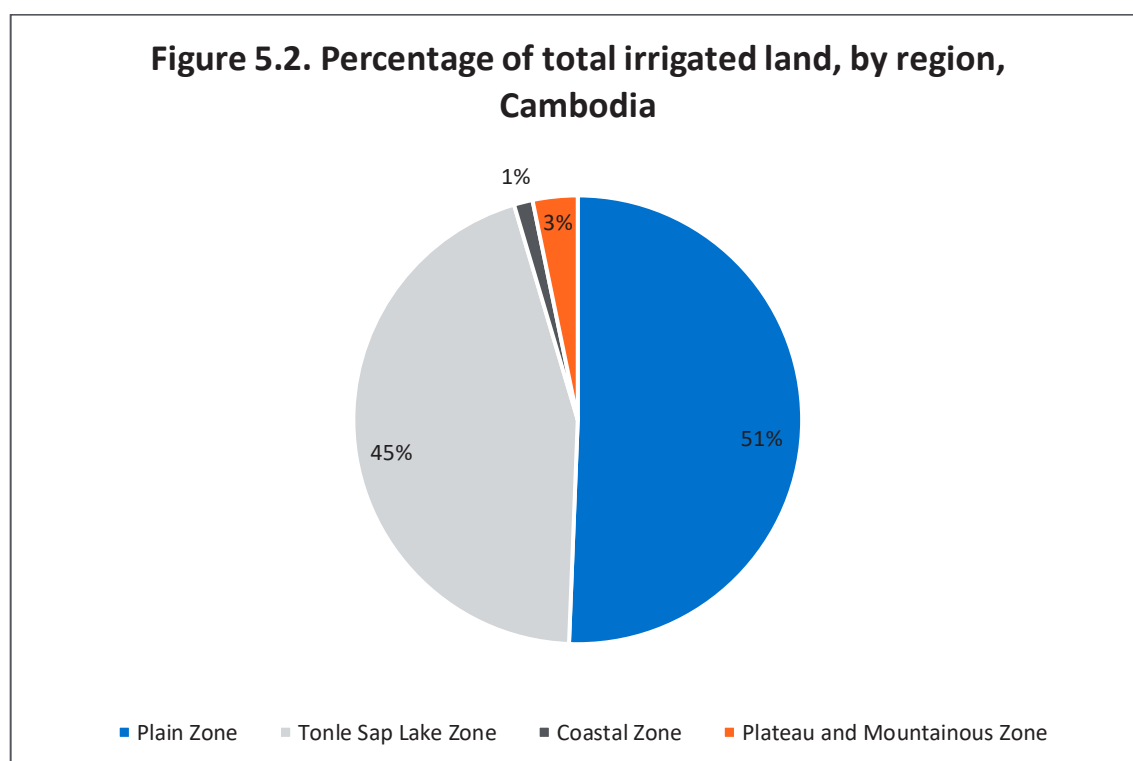
Amongst almost all machinery and equipment, purchasing was more common than producing themselves, borrowing from the government or renting from the private sector except for harvesting machines which rented more from the private sector (51,000) than any other method of use (38,000 owned and 400 borrowed).



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

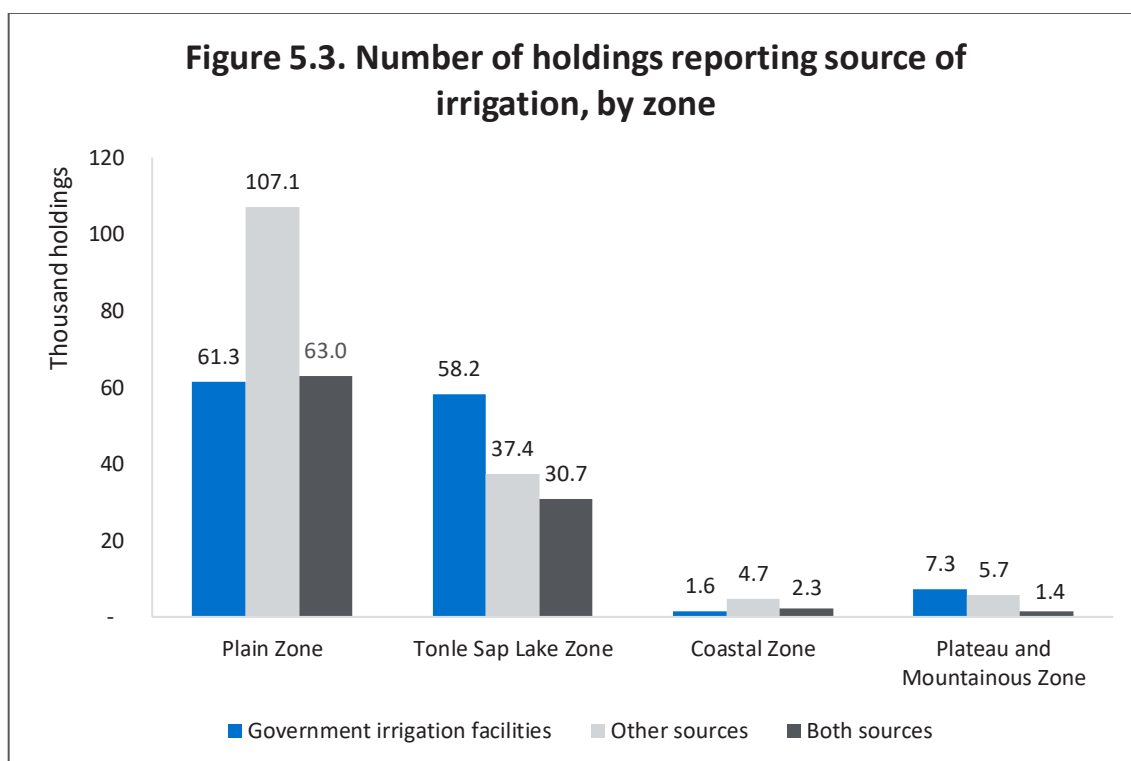
5.2. Irrigation

Nationwide approximately 380,000 agricultural holdings reported using irrigation on a total of 464,500 hectares of agricultural land. Due to the flat terrain, irrigation systems are highly present in the Plain Zone, which has the largest number of holdings (231,400 holdings) and area of irrigated land (235,100 hectares), accounting for 51 percent of all irrigated land in the country. This was followed by the Tonle Sap Lake Zone with 45 percent of the irrigated land (208,100 hectares.) and 126,300 household holdings.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

The source of irrigation in Cambodia was segmented by 'government irrigation sources', 'other sources' or 'both sources' within the questionnaire. 'Other sources' were used most frequently for irrigation in Cambodia, however, this is largely due to the Plain Zone where 'other sources' accounted for the source of irrigation for 107,100 holdings compared to 61,300 holdings using government irrigation sources. 'Other sources' were used more frequently in the Coastal Zone as well, whereas in both the Tonle Sap Lake Zone and the Plateau and Mountainous Zone government irrigation facilities were used for frequently than 'other sources.'

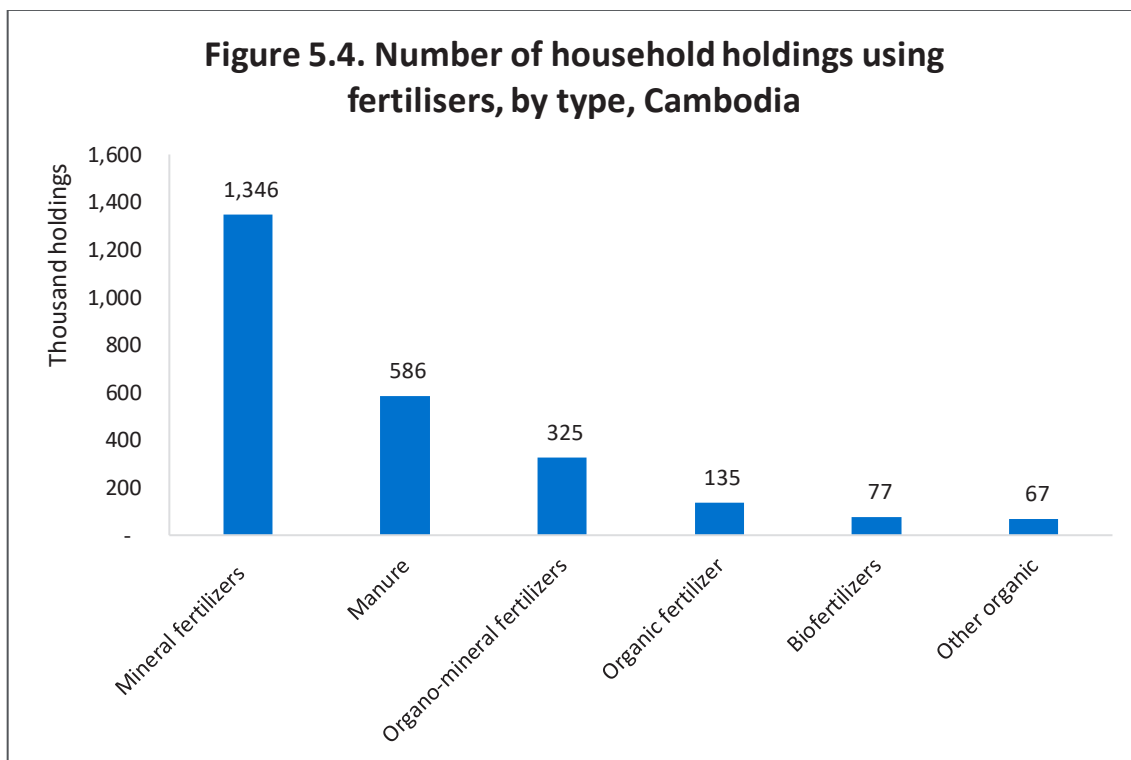


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Irrigation was typically implemented under fully controlled irrigation rather than partially controlled irrigation. On average 97 percent of irrigated land was under fully controlled irrigation, with the highest percent reporting in the Plain Zone. In contrast, the Coastal Zone had the lowest proportion of fully controlled irrigation and the highest proportion of partially controlled irrigation, with a split of 89 percent fully controlled and 11 percent partially controlled.

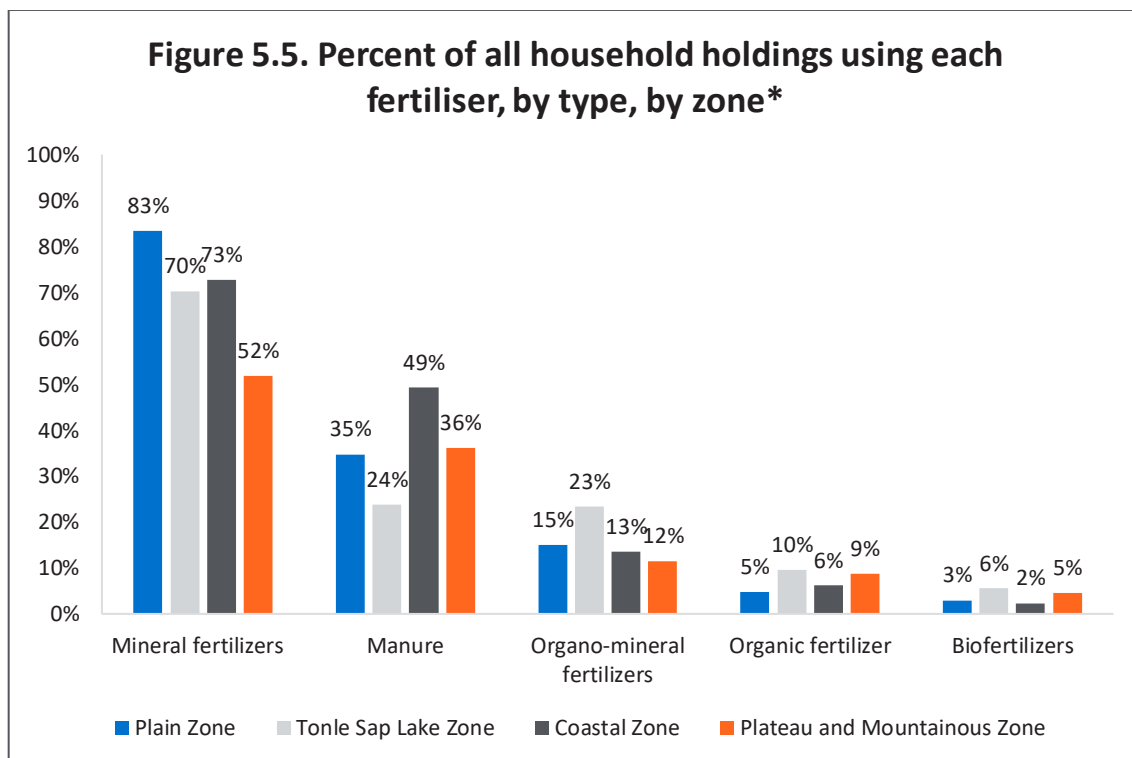
5.3. Use of Fertilizers

Mineral fertilizers are the most widely used, with 73 percent of holdings using them. Other fertilisers were used extensively with manure reported by 32 percent of holdings, organo-mineral fertilizers, a blend of organic and mineral inputs, were used by 18 percent of holdings, organic fertilizers adoption was low at 7 percent, signifying a limited shift toward organic practices and biofertilizers were used by only 4 percent.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

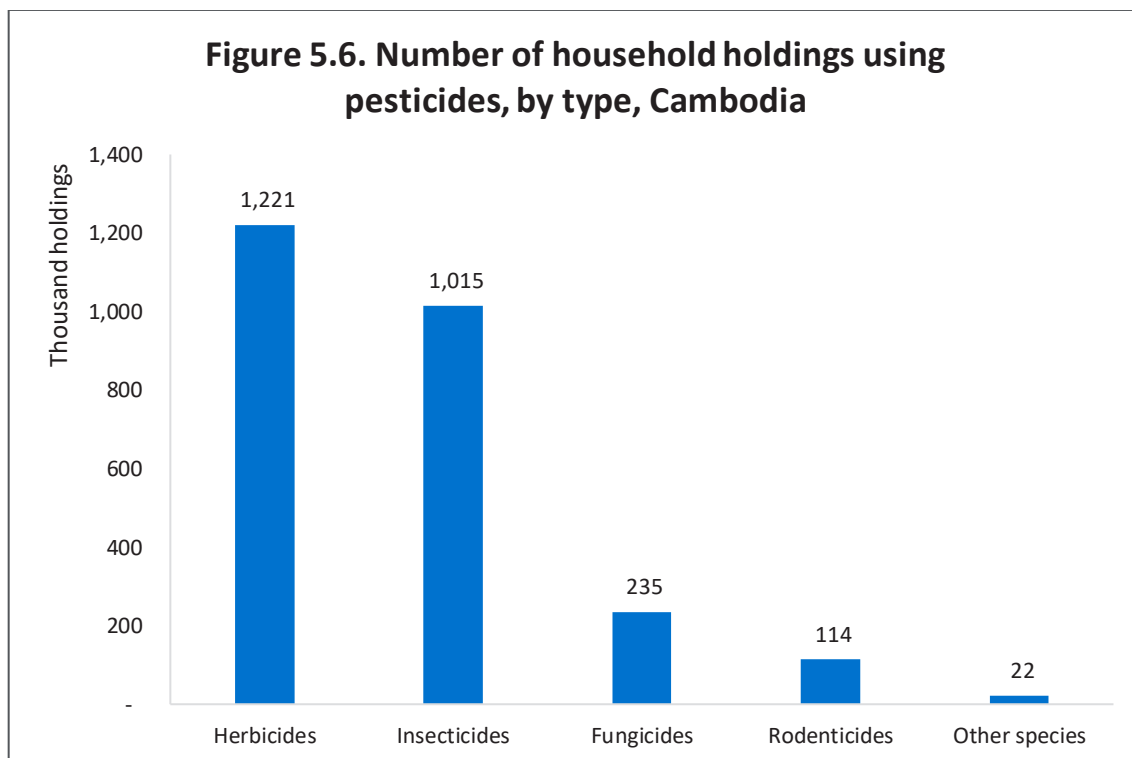
The use of fertilizers varies across Cambodia's agricultural zones. The Plain Zone exhibits the highest use of mineral fertilizers, while manure remains a secondary but important input. The Tonle Sap Lake Zone shows a more balanced approach, with substantial use of organo-mineral fertilizers and slightly higher adoption of organic options compared to other regions. In the Coastal Zone, traditional inputs dominate, with nearly half of households relying on manure and limited adoption of modern fertilizers like organo-mineral or biofertilizers. The Plateau and Mountainous Zone demonstrates a mix of traditional and diversified approaches, with a lower adoption of mineral fertilizers compared to other zones but a relatively higher usage of biofertilizers and organic inputs.



* Respondents can select more than one fertiliser used on their holding, percentages do not add up to 100%. Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

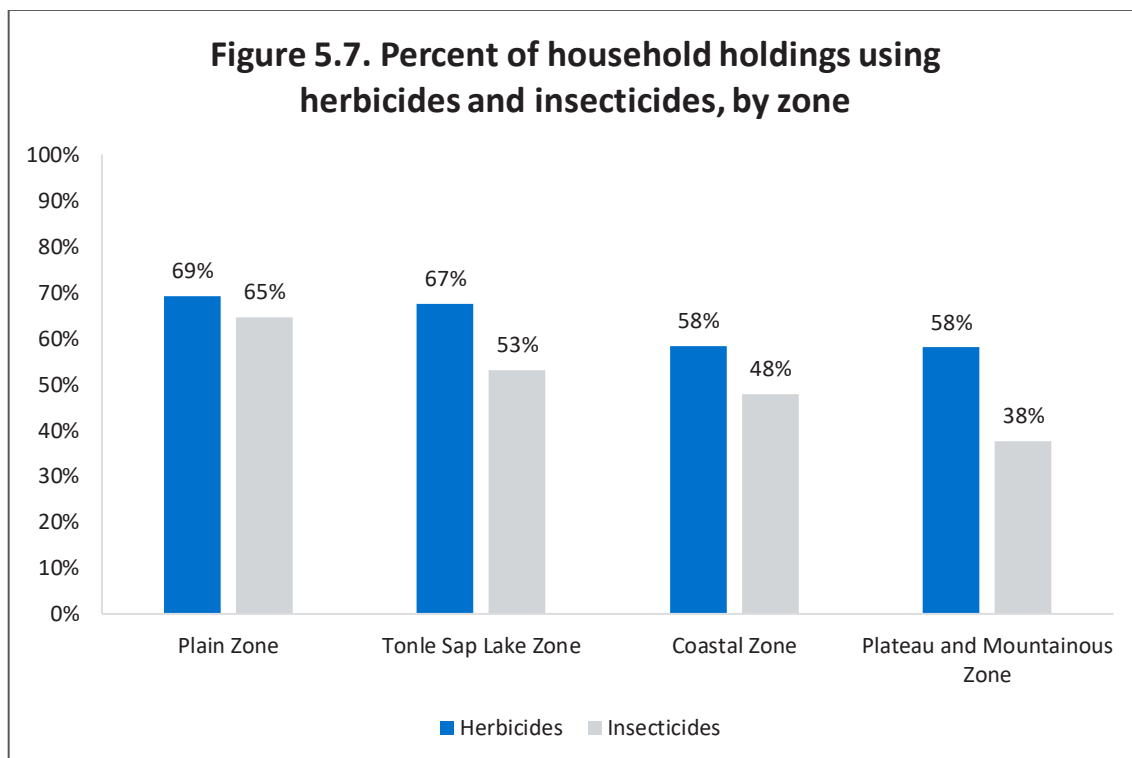
5.4. Use of Pesticides

The data highlights the distribution and usage of pesticides across various zones in Cambodia for crops planted over the past 12 months. Overall, herbicides are the most utilized type of pesticide, with 1,220,700 households applying it, followed by insecticides used by 1,015,200 households. The usage of fungicides, rodenticides, and other species of pesticides is considerably lower, indicating a specific demand based on crop needs and pest prevalence.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

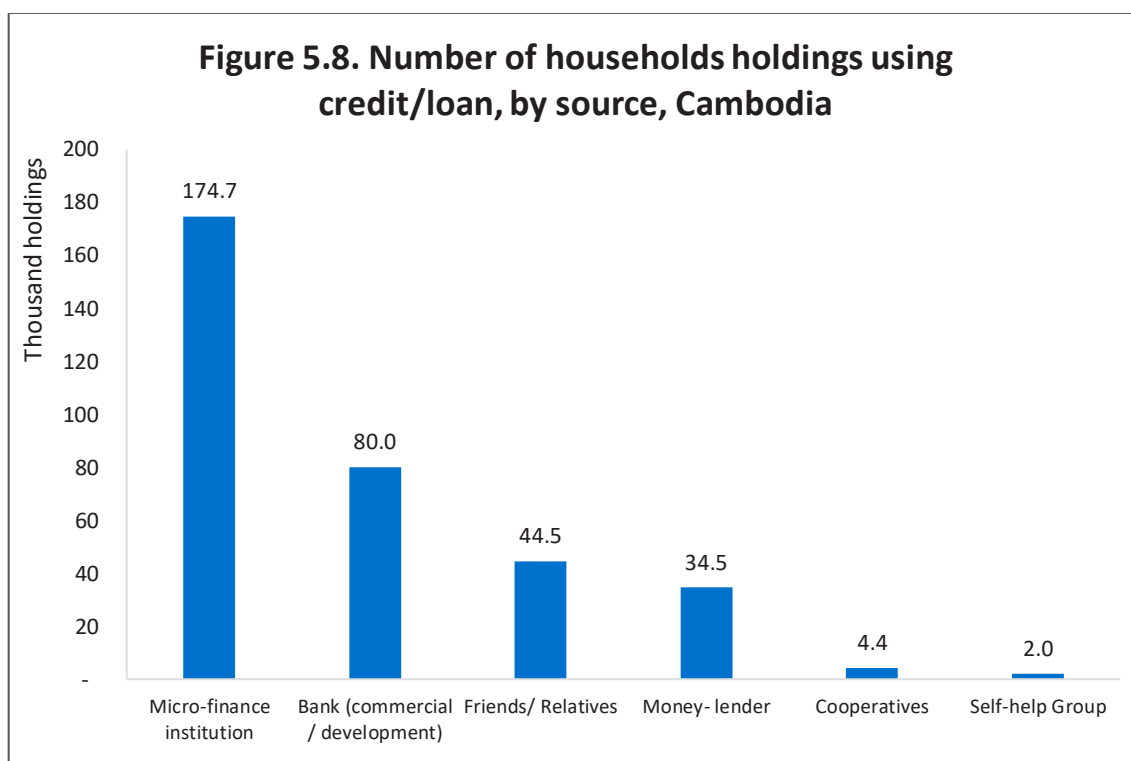
The Plain Zone and Tonle Sap Lake Zone show the highest uses of pesticides. Herbicides were used by 69 percent of holdings in the Plain Zone and 67 percent in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone. Similarly, insecticides were used by 65 percent of household holdings in the Plain Zone and 53 percent in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone. The Coastal Zone and the Plateau and Mountainous Zone both represent a lower number of total agricultural households in Cambodia and had a lower percentage of households using pesticides.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

5.5. Availability of Credit and Loans

In total, 308,300 household agricultural holdings, or roughly 17 percent, availed credits or loans to support their agricultural activities. Of these, 174,700 household holdings, or roughly 9 percent of all holdings, used microfinance institutions to obtain credit. Approximately 4 percent used banks and 2 percent relied on friends or relatives.

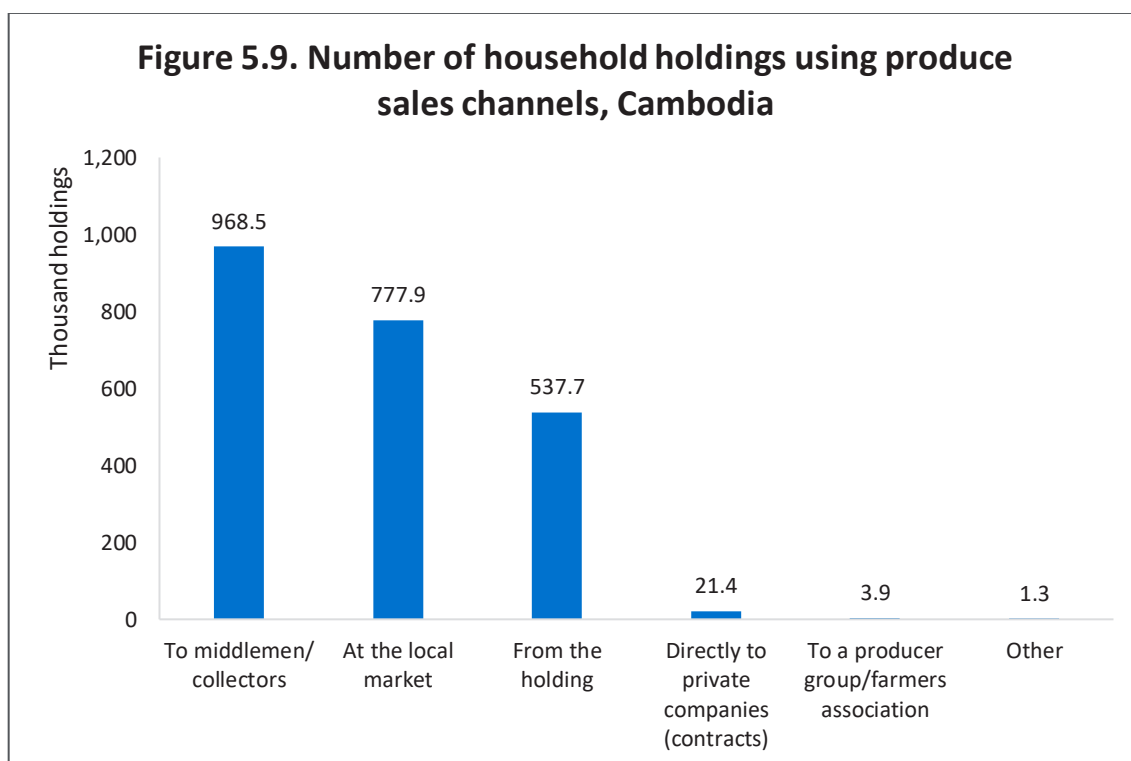


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

The proportion of household holdings using micro-finance and banks was higher in both the Plateau and Mountainous region and Tonle Sap region. In the Plateau and Mountainous region, 16 percent of household holdings used micro-finance and 7 percent used banks, whereas in Tonle Sap region 12 percent used microfinance and 5 percent used banks.

5.6. Produce Sales Channel

Middlemen or collectors were the main sales channels for agricultural produce. Around 968,500 of the household holdings sold their produce to the middlemen or collectors. The local market was the second most common sales channel for agricultural produce with this method being used by 777,900 holdings, the third most common sales channel was directly from the holding with 537,700 holdings reporting it. The other methods, directly to private companies (contracts) and to a producer group/farmers association were mentioned in relatively low numbers with only 21,400 holdings and 3,900 holdings reporting these channels, respectively.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

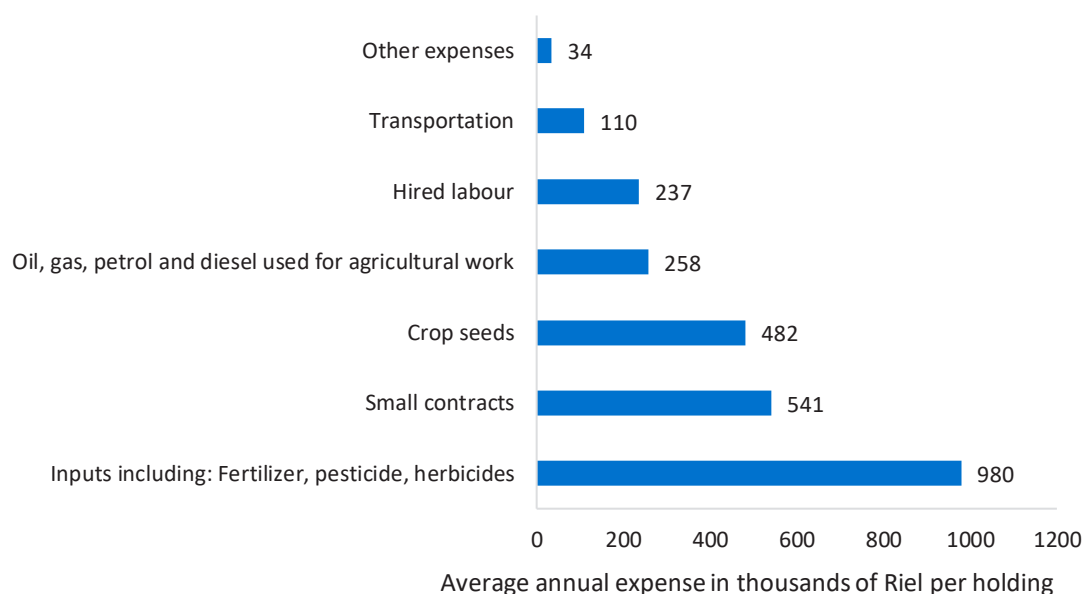
5.7. Holding expenditures

5.7.1. Crop production

Cambodian households producing crops, approximately 1.74 million of the 1.85 million agricultural households, spent more annually on inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides than other holding expenses with an average of 980,000 KHR (approximately 245 USD³) spent annually per holding. The next highest expenses were small contracts (541,000 KHR – approximately 135 USD) and crop seeds (482,000 KHR – approximately 120 USD) per holding annually.

³ Although the exchange rate can fluctuate, 1 USD has remained at approximately 4,000 KHR for more than 10 years.

Figure 5.10. Average annual expenditure on crop production, by expense category, Cambodia

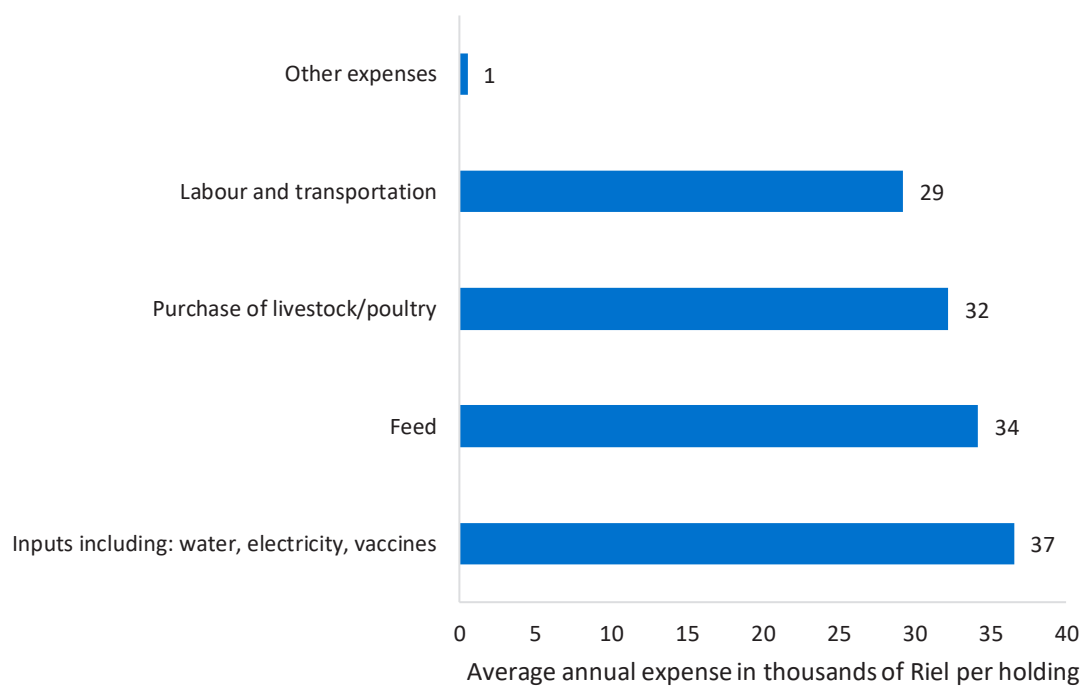


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

5.7.2. Livestock and poultry production

Most holdings reported spending very little with the animals being bred rather than bought, fed with refuse and scavenging rather than feed and other inputs being minimal. As such, expenditures on livestock and poultry raising were low for household agricultural holdings. The average annual expenses per holding raising either livestock or poultry combined across all types of expenses (inputs, feed, purchase of animals, labour and transportation and other) was 132,807 Khmer Riel (roughly 33.20 USD).

Figure 5.11. Average annual expenditure on livestock and poultry raising, by expense category, Cambodia



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

CHAPTER 6

RAISING OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

6.1. Livestock and Poultry

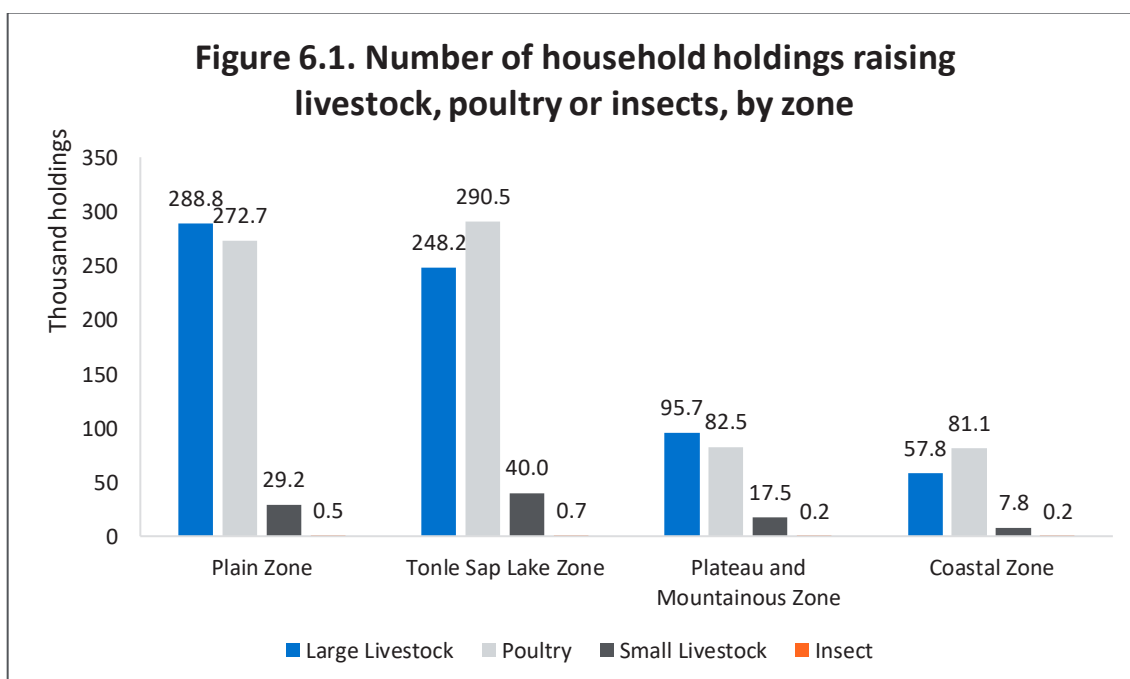
Raising livestock and poultry in Cambodia is an important agricultural activity undertaken by agricultural households and plays a key role in supporting livelihoods and providing income in rural households.

Table 6.1. Number of household holdings raising livestock, poultry or insects

Cambodia (number of holdings in thousands)				
Total	Large livestock	Small livestock	Poultry	Insect
1,083	690	95	727	2

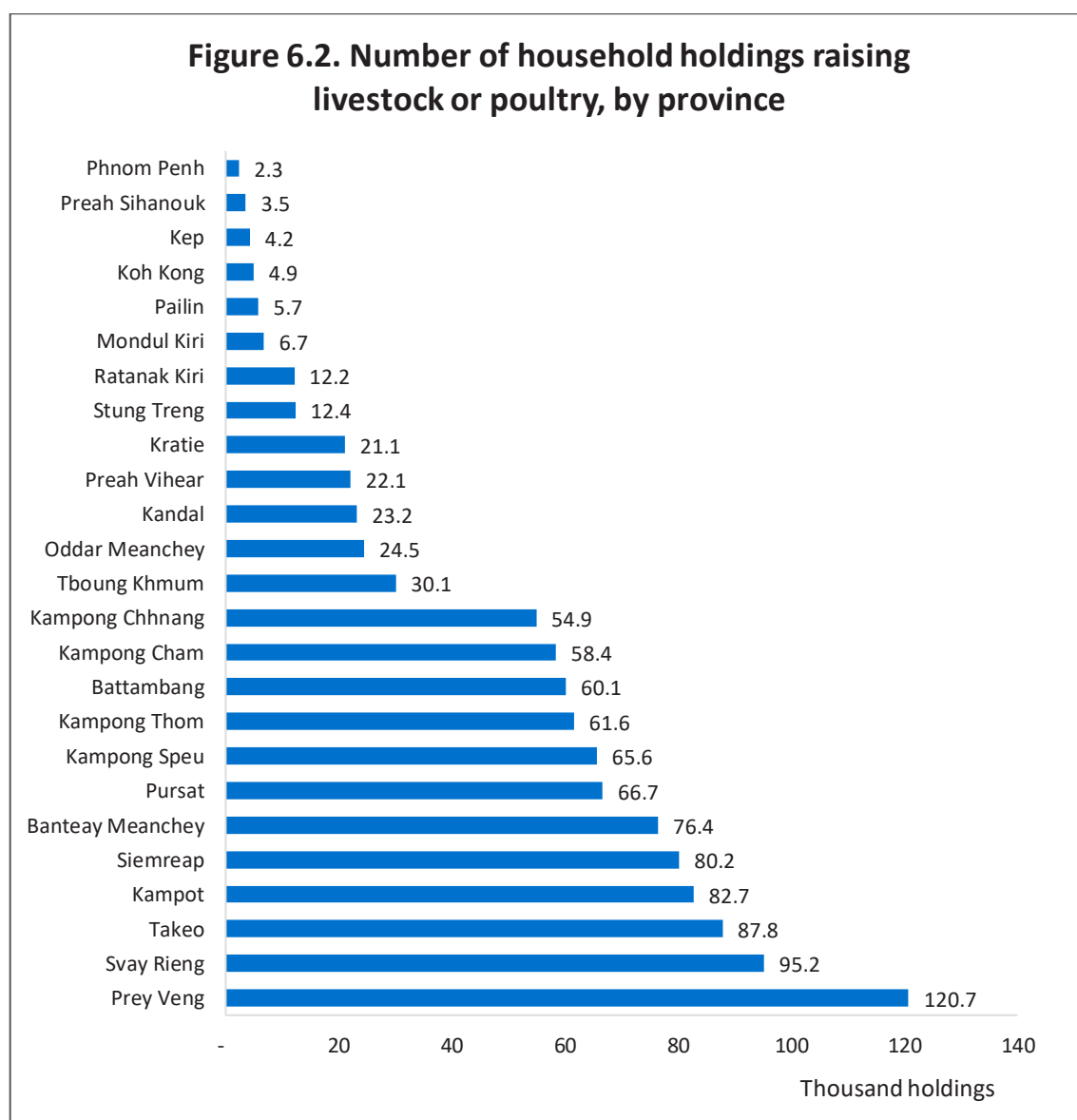
Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Around 59 percent (1.1 million) of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia raised livestock and/or poultry at the time of the census enumeration. The largest number of households raising livestock and poultry was recorded in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone (430,200 households), yet the largest percent of agricultural households raising livestock was recorded in the Coastal Zone where 77 percent (95,400 out of 124,200) of agricultural households raised livestock or poultry.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

At the provincial level, the largest number of households raising livestock and poultry was reported in Prey Veng with 120,700 households, accounting for 29 percent of all households raising livestock or poultry in the Plains Zone. The provinces with the next highest number of households raising livestock or poultry were Svay Rieng (95,200) and Takeo (87,800) both located in the Plains Zone. The provinces with the highest proportion of agricultural households raising poultry were Kep with 89 percent and Oddar Meanchey with 87 percent.



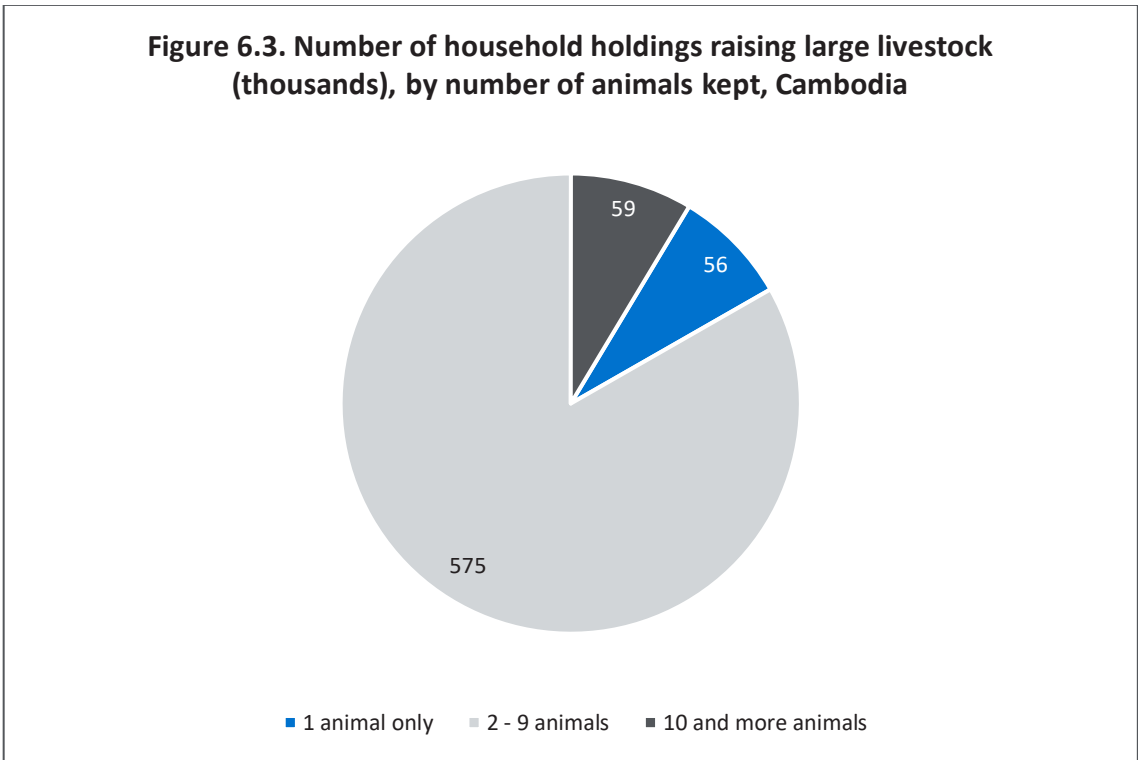
Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Thirty-eight percent of household agricultural holdings nationwide reported raising large livestock, 39 percent reported raising poultry, and 5 percent reported raising small livestock. The preference of households for raising large livestock over small livestock was evident from the results of the census, and many households kept a mix of both

livestock and poultry.

Livestock were raised using a grazing system in 93.5 percent of households, with 1,013,000 households reporting this method. Seventy thousand (6.5 percent) reported using a mixed system and only 262 households reported raising livestock with an industrial system.

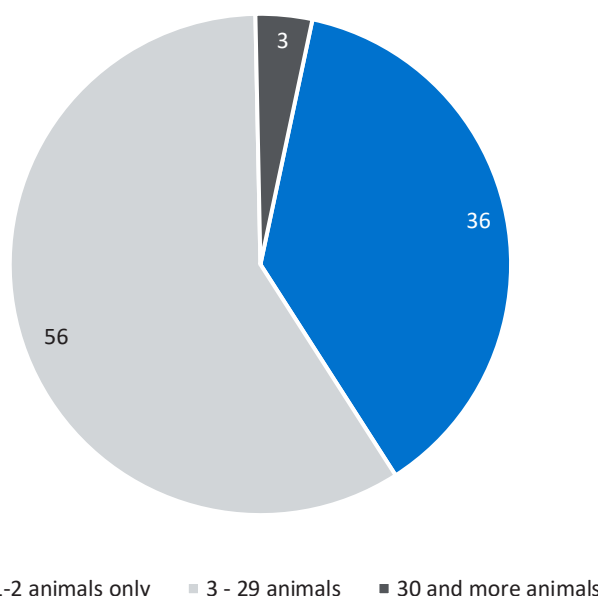
In the case of households raising large livestock, 83 percent kept between 2 and 9 large animals, such as cattle and buffalo. Nine percent of households kept 10 or more large animals and 8 percent kept only 1.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

The Plains Zone had the largest number of households raising large livestock (288,800) whilst the Tonle Sap Zone had the largest number of households raising small livestock (40,000) such as pigs, goats, etc.

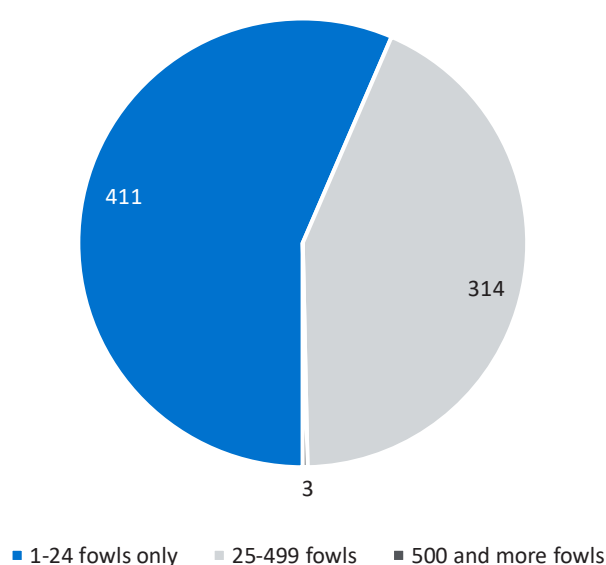
Figure 6.4. Number of household holdings raising small livestock (thousands), by number of animals kept, Cambodia



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Fifty-six percent of households that raised poultry reported between 1 to 24 fowls and another 43 percent reported between 25 to 499 fowls. Only 0.3 percent of households raised 500 or more fowls.

Figure 6.5. Number of household holdings raising poultry (thousands), by number of animals kept, Cambodia

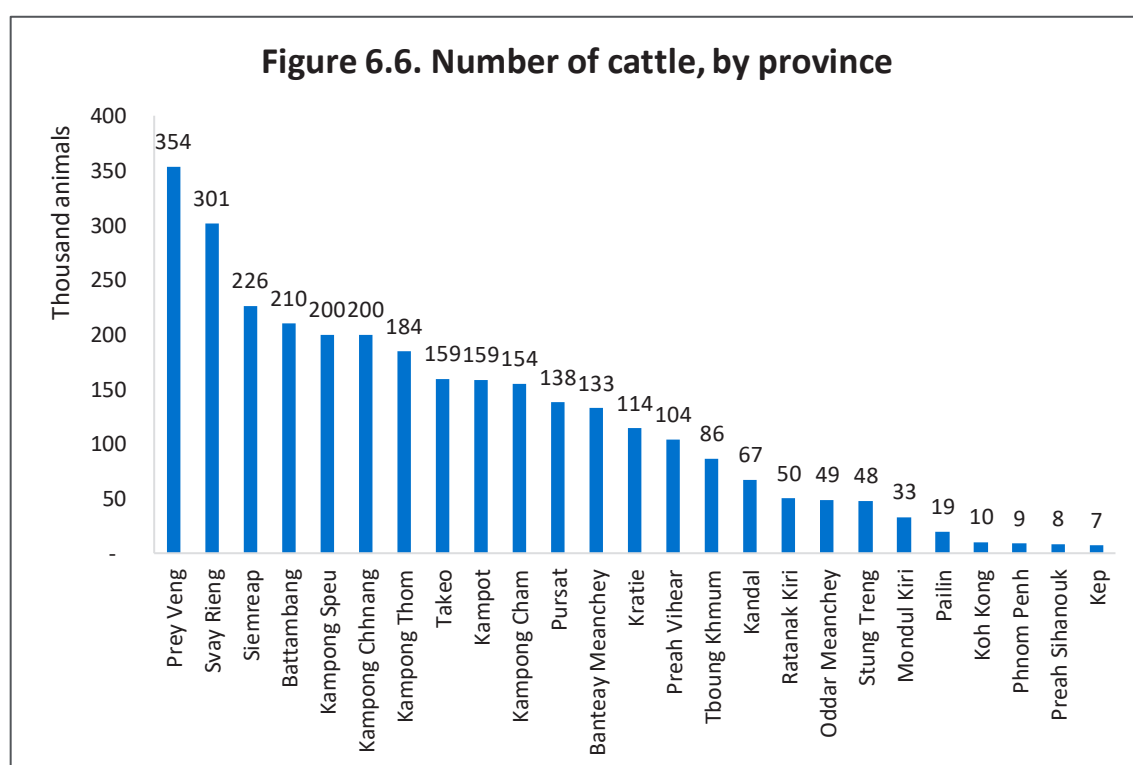


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

6.2. Cattle, Buffalo and Pigs

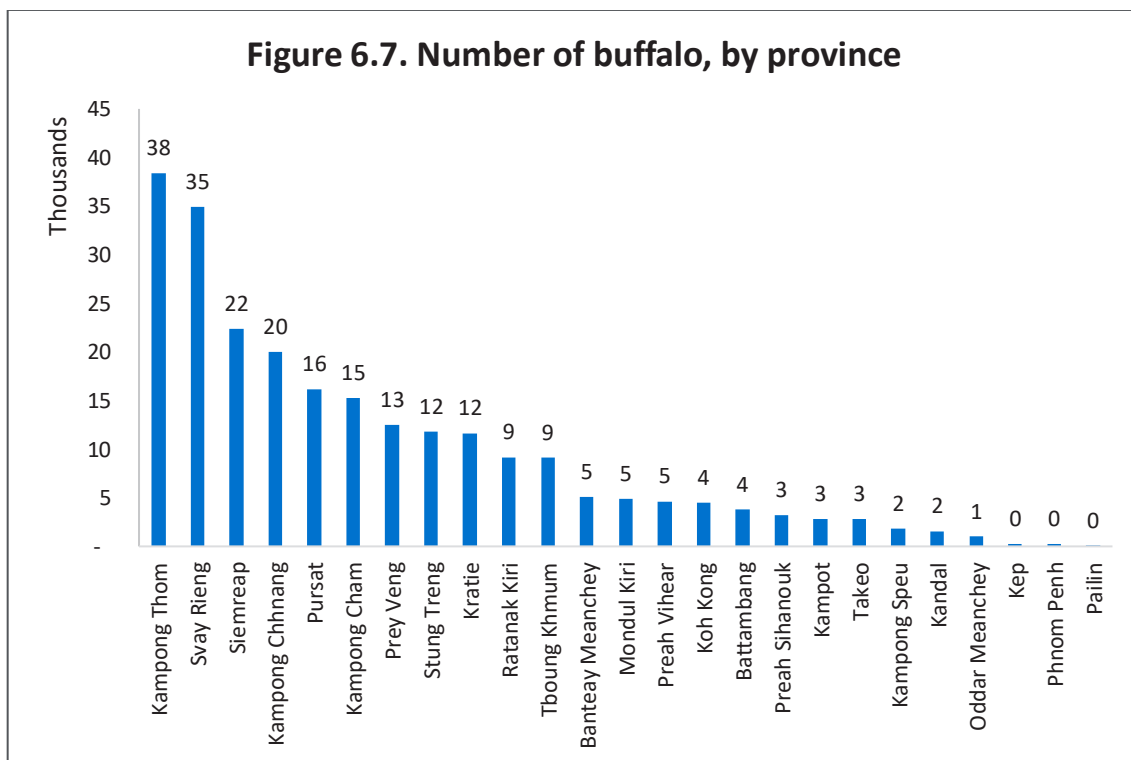
6.2.1 Large Livestock

The most common large livestock raised in agricultural households were cattle followed by buffalo, though cattle were more than 10 times more numerous than buffalo. Horses were relatively rare in comparison to other livestock with 4,700 raised by 471 households. The Tonle Sap Lake Zone accounted for 39 percent of the total number of large livestock in the country (1.3 million), followed by the Plain Zone with some 1.2 million (37 percent), the Plateau and Mountainous Zone with 600,000 (18 percent), and the Coastal Zone with around 200,000 (6 percent). About 38 percent of cattle were raised in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone (1,159,000 animals) and 37 percent in the Plain Zone (1,131,000 animals).



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

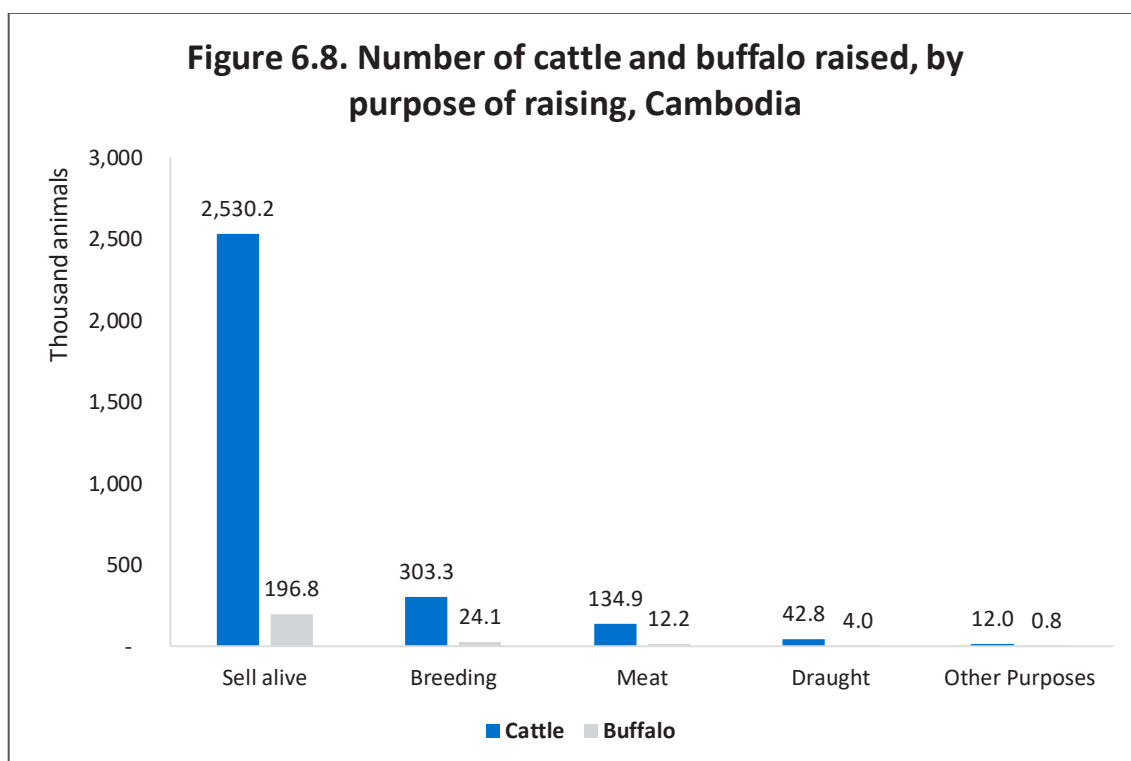
For buffalo, 45 percent (107,000 animals) in Tonle Sap Lake Zone, 32 percent (76,000 animals) in the Plain Zone, 18 percent (44,000 animals) in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone and 5 percent (11,000 animals) in the Coastal Zone. Interestingly, household holdings raising cattle had on average 4.6 cattle per holding, whereas holdings raising buffalo had an average herd size of 5.7.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Animals are most frequently of local breeds rather than imported or hybrid. For cattle, 95 percent of animals were reported as local breeds, 4 percent hybrid and 1 percent imported. Similarly, 93 percent of pigs were reported as local breeds, 6 percent as hybrid and 1 percent as imported.

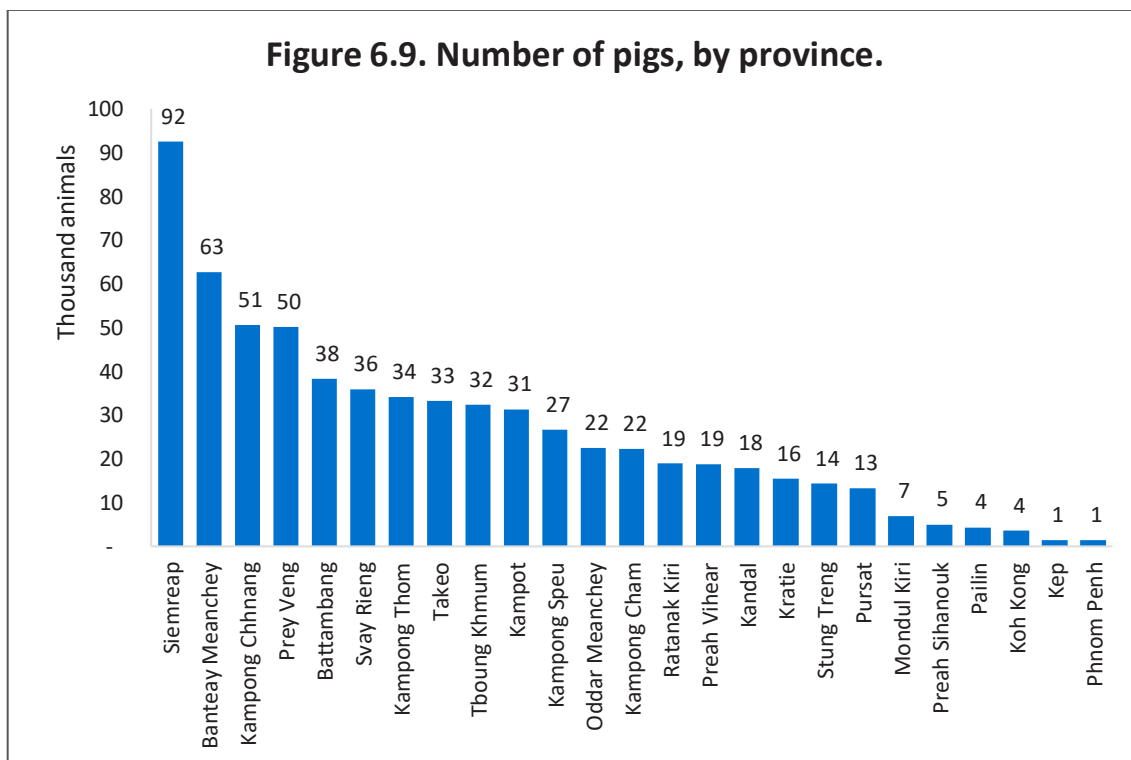
Both cattle and buffalo were reared primarily for four main purposes in Cambodia, ranked by the number of animals used for each purpose these were: (a) to sell alive, (b) for breeding purposes, (c) for meat and (d) use as draught animals.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

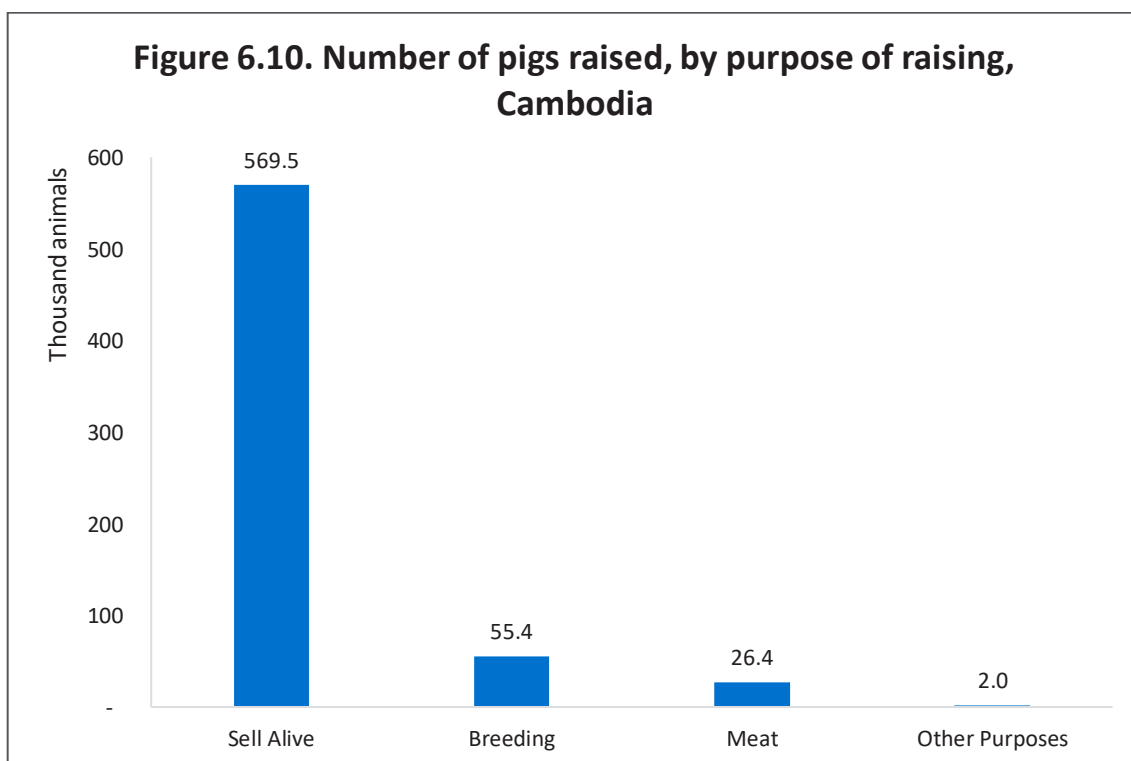
6.2.2. Small Livestock (Pigs)

The number of pigs raised in agricultural holdings totalled 654,000 and accounted for 94 percent of all small livestock raised in the country. At zone level, the Tonle Sap Lake Zone had the highest number of household agricultural holdings raising pigs (319,000) followed by the Plain Zone (193,000), the Plateau and Mountainous Zone (101,000) and the Coastal Zone (41,000) which had the lowest number of household agricultural holding raising pigs. Local breeds accounted for 93 percent, hybrid 6 percent and imported 1 percent of all pigs. There were on average 7.1 pigs per holding that raised pigs.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Pigs were mostly raised for live sale, with 569,500 raised for this purpose. In contrast, a smaller number of pigs were kept for breeding purposes (55,400) or slaughtered for sale of their meat (26,400).



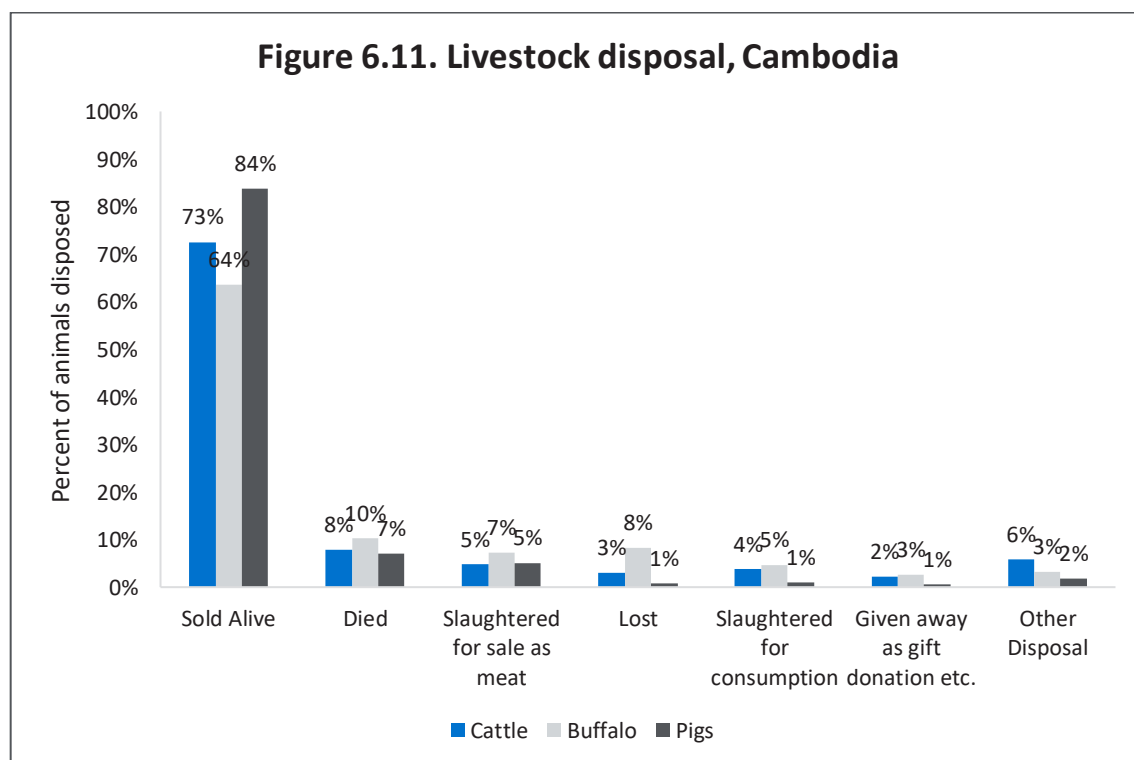
Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

6.2.3. Disposal of Livestock

Disposed animals were those sold or otherwise disposed of, such as slaughtered at an abattoir, butcher or meatpacking plant. Alternatively, an animal is given as a gift, for payment of a service or for other reasons, including animals donated for festivals and other community events.

Cattle disposed of during the 12 months prior to the census enumeration totalled 492,300 animals with 73 percent of that figure involving cattle sold live. As well as cattle sold live, another 8 percent died, 5 percent were slaughtered for sale as meat, 4 percent were slaughtered for personal consumption and 3 percent were reported lost (including to theft), 2 percent were given as gifts, weddings etc., and 6 percent were disposed of by other means, such as in payment for debts, etc.

A total of 33,000 buffalo were disposed of during the same 12-month period with 64 percent sold live and 10 percent died. A total of 562,200 pigs were disposed of as well. For pigs, a higher percentage were sold alive (84 percent), followed by 7 percent who died and 5 percent who were slaughtered for sale as meat.

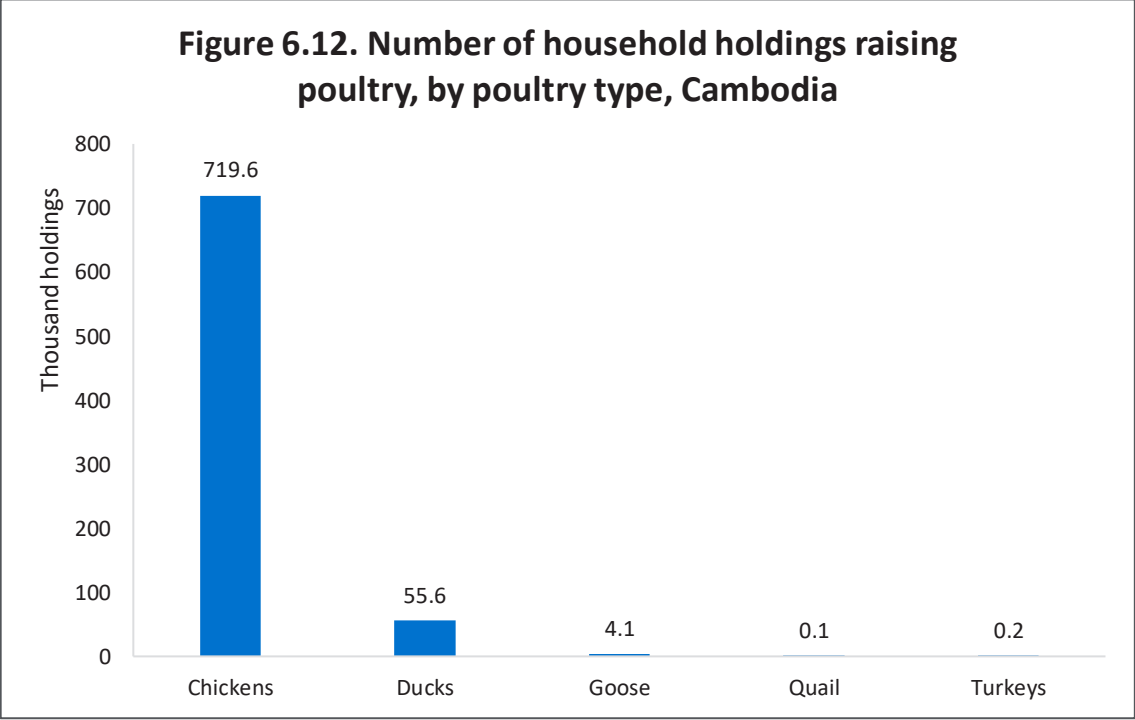


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

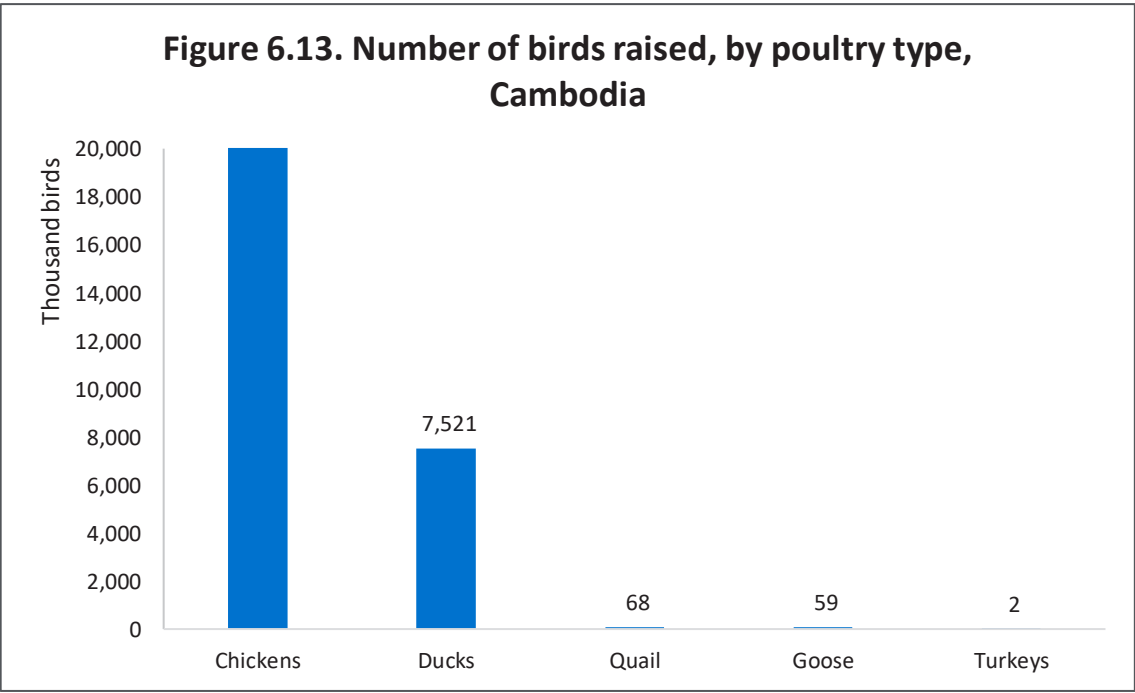
6.3. Chickens and Ducks

Poultry were raised by a total of 726,800 households in Cambodia. Chickens and ducks, an important source of protein, were the most common poultry raised by agricultural

households with an estimated 22 million chickens and 7.5 million ducks reported at the time of enumeration. Takeo led all other provinces with 2.6 million chickens reported within households and 1.6 million ducks. Geese, turkeys and quails were also reported within Cambodia but to a much lower extent.



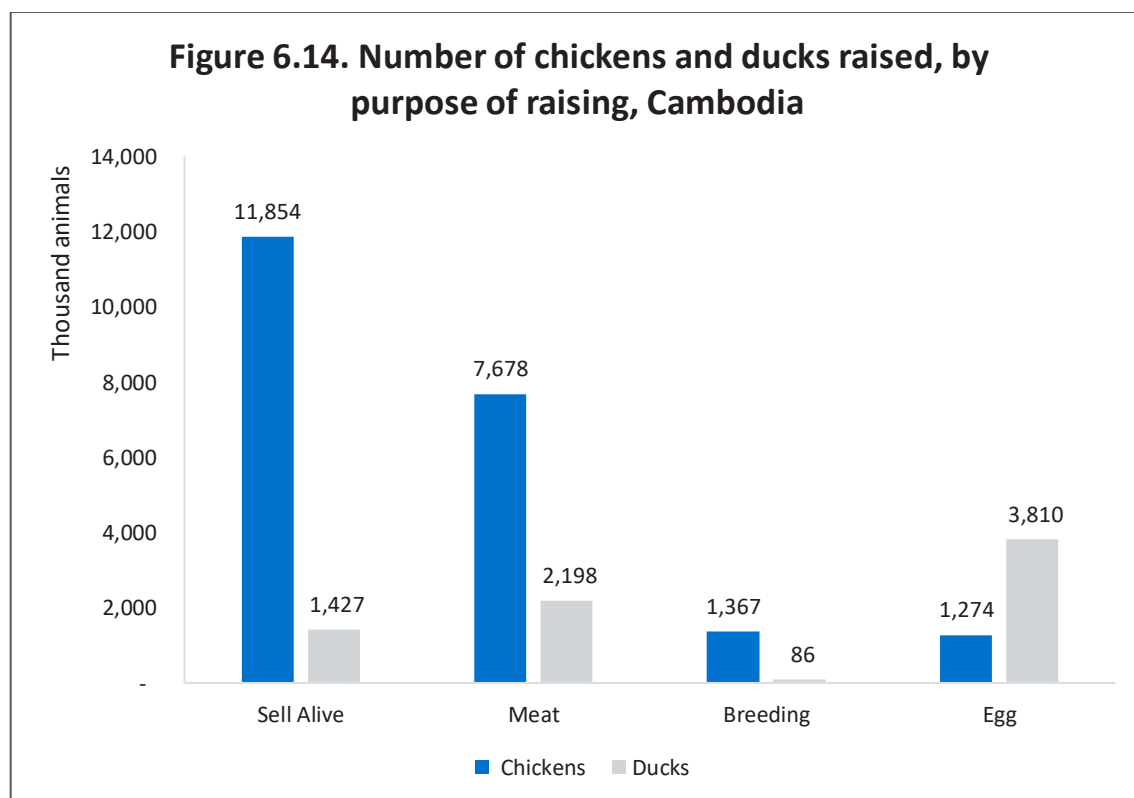
Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

6.3.1. Main Purpose of Raising Poultry

The purpose of raising chickens and ducks was quite different. Chickens were raised in much higher numbers for selling alive (11.9 million) compared to meat production (7.7 million), breeding (1.4 million), or egg production (1.3 million). Ducks, on the other hand, were raised most often for eggs (3.8 million) followed by for meat (2.2 million), for selling alive (1.4 million), and for breeding (0.09 million).

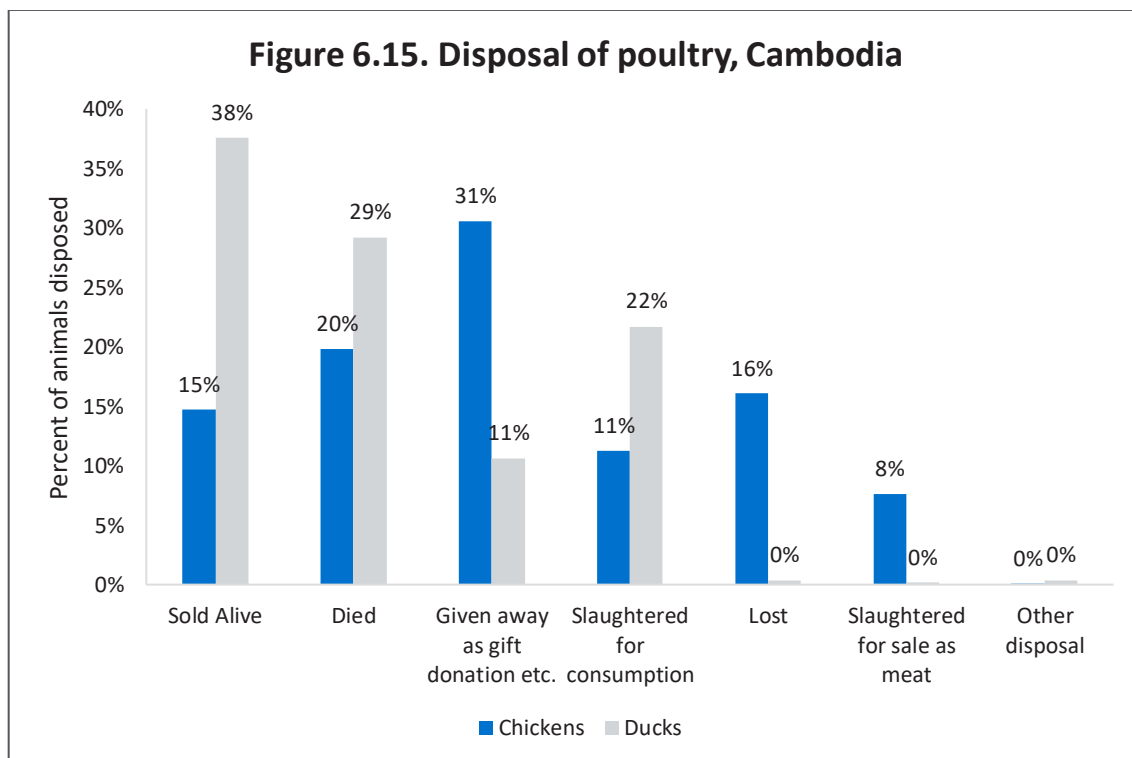


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

6.3.2. Disposal of Poultry

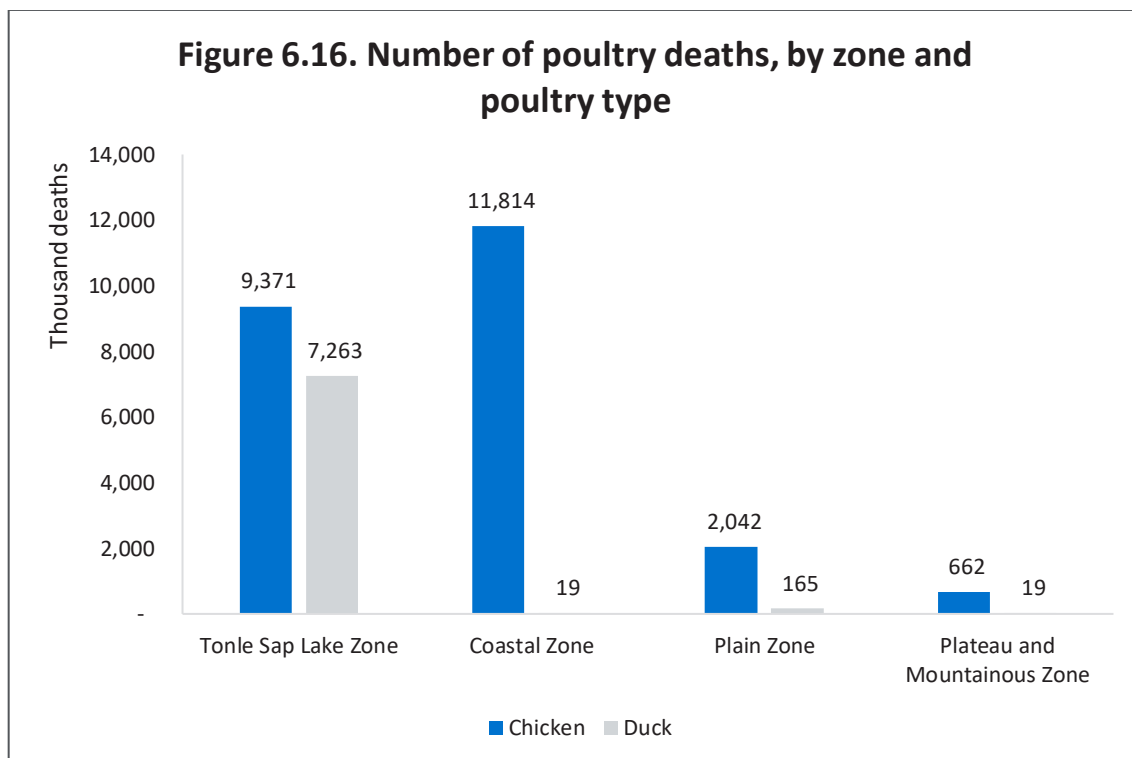
Around 121 million chickens were disposed of during the last 12-month period, with 15 percent sold alive in markets and elsewhere. Around 8 percent were slaughtered for sale and another 11 percent were slaughtered for own consumption, another 16 percent were lost and 20 percent died; the remaining 31 percent were given away as gift or donation.

Around 26 million ducks were disposed of during the last 12 months prior to the enumeration period, with around 38 percent sold alive, 29 percent died, 22 percent slaughtered for personal consumption, and 11 percent were given away as gift or donation.



6.3.3. Poultry Deaths

Poultry deaths were, in general, reported more frequently in the Tonle Sap Zone for both chickens and ducks. The Coastal Zone had comparatively very few duck deaths, however, the province of Kampot reported exceptionally high numbers of chicken deaths with 11.7 million. This made Kampot the location with the highest number of chicken deaths nationwide, accounting for 99 percent of the chicken deaths in the Coastal Zone.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

CHAPTER 7

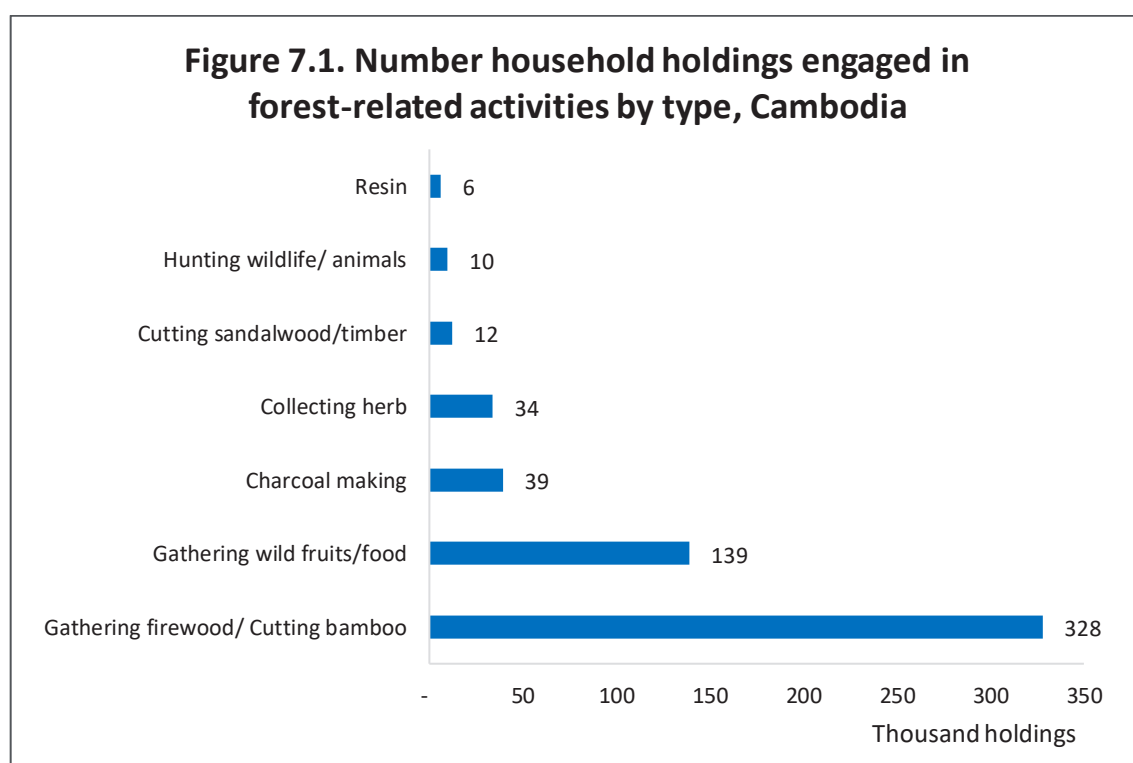
SUPPLEMENTAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

Agricultural households in Cambodia supplemented their economic activity both within their holdings through forest-related activities, handicrafts, and microbusiness, and outside their holdings by working in other agricultural holdings and jobs in the services sector.

7.1. Forestry Products

According to the Census of Agriculture Cambodia 2023, there are many agricultural holdings engaged in forest-related activities, such as gathering firewood, harvesting bamboo, charcoal production and cutting sandalwood and other forest timber.

Of the total number of agricultural households engaged in forestry-related activities (361,313), gathering firewood and cutting bamboo was the most frequent activity with nearly 330,000 agricultural households reporting it. Meanwhile, gathering wild fruits and other edible food was the second most frequent with 139,000 agricultural households. There were only a small number of agricultural households that hunted wildlife or animals or collected resin as these activities are banned by law.



Source: NIS-MoP, Cambodia Agriculture Census, 2023

Gathering of firewood and cutting bamboo, in general, occurred most frequently in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone as Preah Vihear, Kampong Speu and Ratanak Kiri all reported more than 20,000 households undertaking this activity. The exception to this was in Banteay Meanchey province, within the Tonle Sap Lake Zone, which undertakes this practice in the greatest numbers with almost 36,000 agricultural households.

The number of households which reported having any forest and/or other wooded lands as part of their holdings was low, with only 0.5% (9,559 holdings) reporting such land. Almost half of the holdings which had forest and/or wooded lands (roughly 4,800) were in the Plateau and Mountainous region.

7.2. Other Economic Activities of Agricultural Household Members

Around 65 percent of all agricultural household members aged 5 years and older were involved in agricultural activities within their holdings in the past 12 months. This was around 3 percent higher for men (67 percent) than women (64 percent). Approximately 22 percent of agricultural household members over the age of 5 were engaged in economic activities outside of agriculture. Again, this was roughly 3 percent higher among men (24 percent) than women (21 percent).

CHAPTER 8

AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION

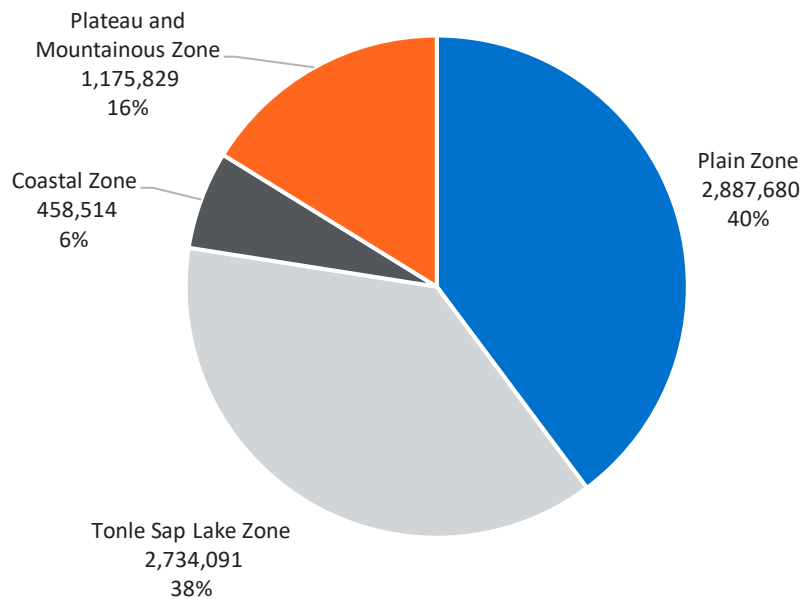
8.1. Households

Whereas the estimated number of households in Cambodia totalled some 3.74 million in the preliminary report of the NIS - Intercensal Population Survey 2024, the Census of Agriculture Cambodia 2023 listed 3.41 million households within Form 2 of which 1.85 million were found to be agricultural households. This difference was due to the CAC 2023 enumeration excluding highly urbanized areas of Phnom Penh, as well as areas identified as having very little or no agricultural activities. The enumerated agricultural households reported 7.3 million people, accounting for around 42 percent of the total population of the country in 2023⁴.

Around 54 percent of the total number of households counted in the CAC 2023 reported engaging in crop cultivation and/or raising livestock and poultry within their agricultural holdings. According to the census, the Plains Zone accounted for 40 percent of the population living within agricultural holdings, the Tonle Sap Lake Zone accounted for 38 percent, the Coastal Zone 6 percent, and the Plateau and Mountainous Zone 8 percent.

⁴ Preliminary Report of the CIPS 2024 estimated a total nationwide population of 17.3 million in 2024.

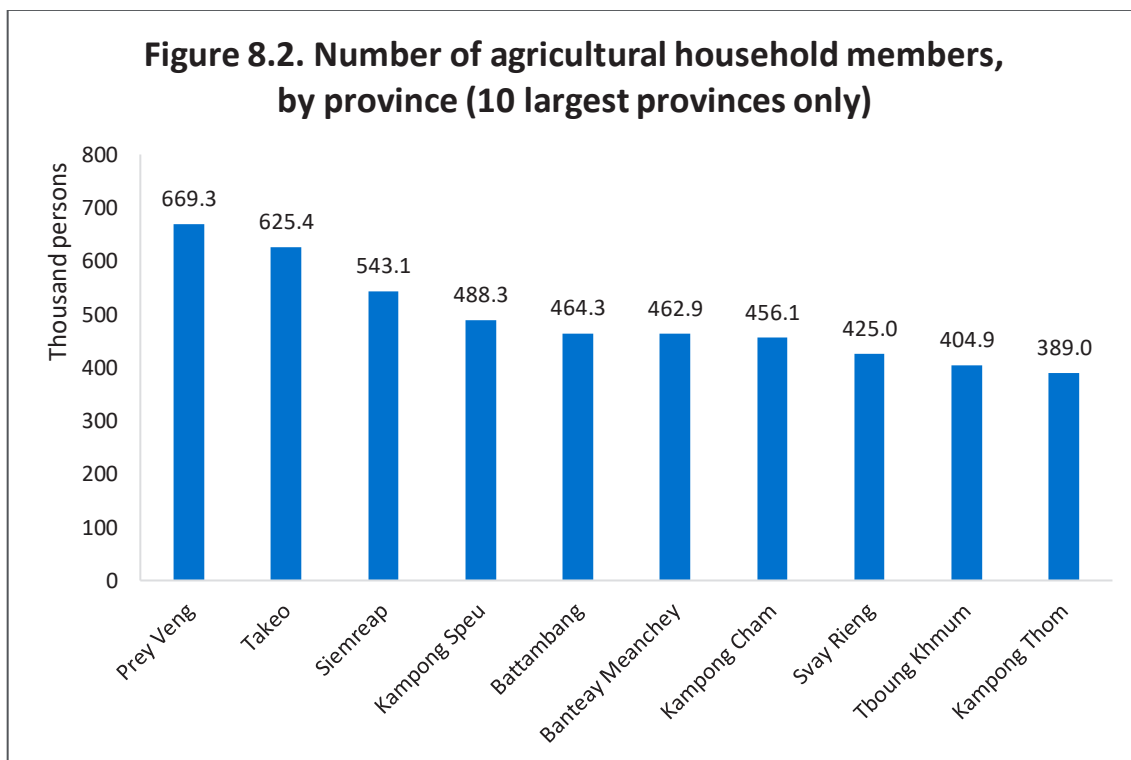
Figure 8.1. Number and percentage of household members in household holdings, by zone



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

Prey Veng had the largest number of people living within agricultural holdings while Kep had the lowest. Prey Veng, Takeo, Siem Reap, Kampong Speu, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Svay Rieng and Tboung Khmum were the nine provinces with the largest agricultural populations, each with more than 400,000 people within agricultural households.

A slightly higher number of females than males were recorded in agricultural households. Females accounted for 50.4 percent of the agricultural household population, compared to 49.6 percent for males resulting in a sex ratio of 98.4. However, male-headed households outnumbered female-headed households, with only 16 percent of agricultural households headed by women. In male-headed households, male members engaged in agriculture were about 51 percent compared to 49 percent for female members. In contrast, female-headed households had a greater proportion of female members (60 percent) than male members (40 percent).

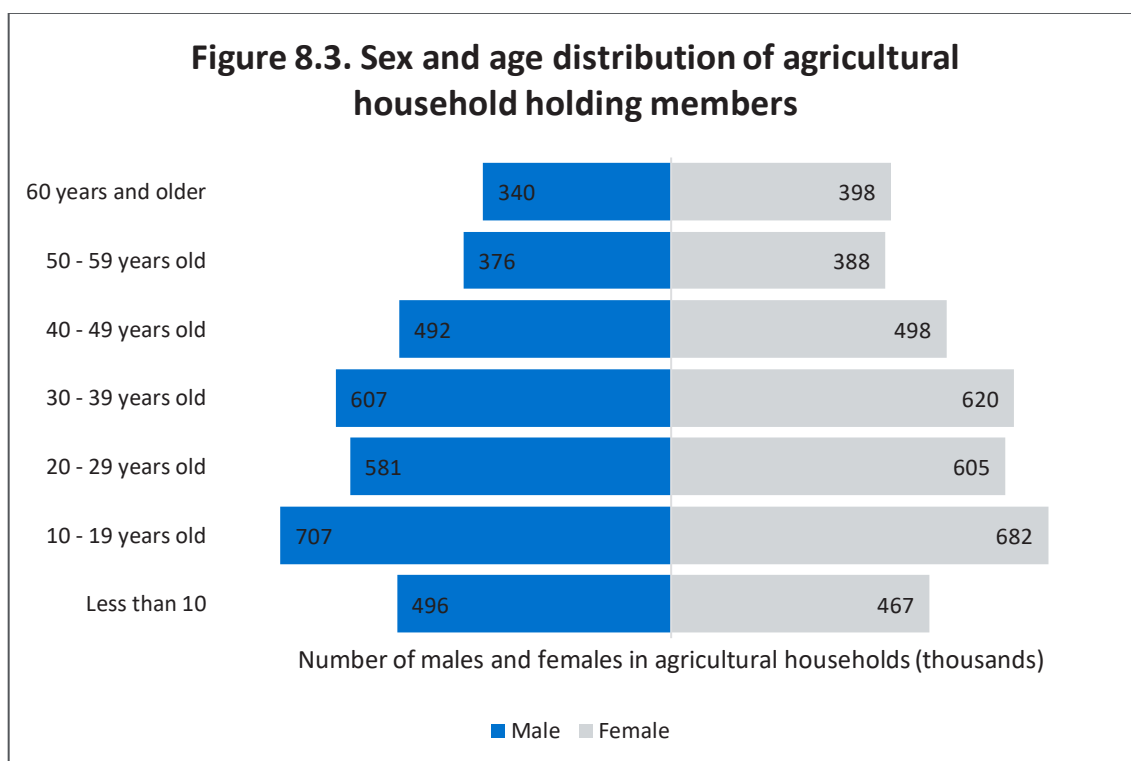


Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

8.2. Population Age Groups

With approximately 1.39 million persons, the age group of 10-19 was the largest in Cambodia among those living within agricultural households. It accounts for about 19 percent of the agricultural population. This was followed by 30-39 years old (1.23 million) and 20-19 years old (1.19 million). Females outnumber males in each of the age groups from 20-29 up to 60 years and older. However, the 10-19 years age group and less than 10 years age group have more males than females. The largest gender disparity is in the 60 years and older age group where females account for 53.9 percent of the population of the age group. In the youngest age group, less than 10 years old, males account for 51.5 percent of the age group.

Members of agricultural holdings recorded a mean age of 31.8 years. The highest mean age recorded was in Phnom Penh at 35.0 years old. The lowest average age of agricultural population was recorded in Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri at 26.4 and 26.5 years respectively.



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

8.3. Dependency Ratio

Sixty-seven percent of all members of agricultural households were economically active (i.e. aged 15 to 59 years). The percentage of dependent household members, those younger than 15 years and those 60 years and older, was computed at 33 percent of the total population of the households, meaning the dependency ratio in all households was 0.49 on average. The dependency ratio is calculated from the sum of the household population less than 15 years and over 60 years divided by the economically active population between the ages of 15 and 59 years. The dependency ratio was markedly higher in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone and Plateau and Mountainous Zone at 0.50, and lowest in the Coastal Zone at 0.43. In contrast, the old age dependency ratio was highest in the Plains Zone and lowest in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone.

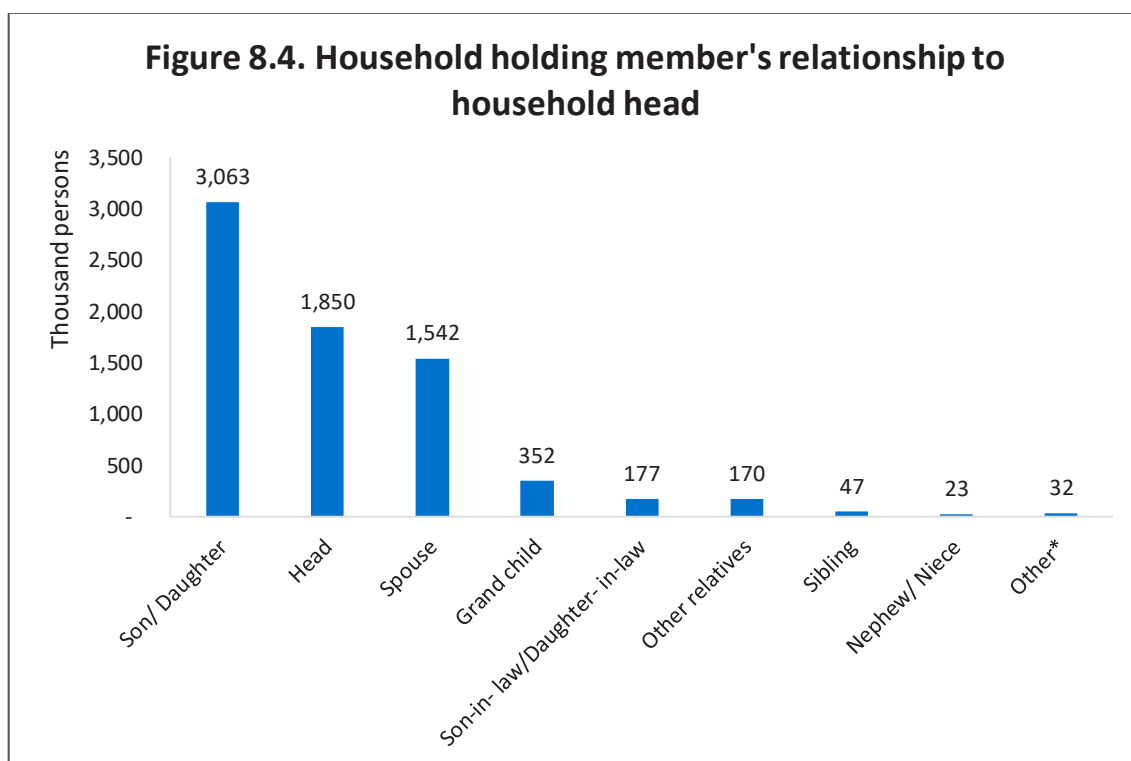
Table 8.1. Dependency ratio in agricultural household holdings by zone

Zone / Age Group of members	All households		
	Number	Dependency Ratio*	Old age dependency ratio**
Cambodia	7,256,114	0.49	0.15
Plains Zone	2,887,680	0.48	0.17
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	2,734,091	0.50	0.14
Coastal Zone	458,514	0.43	0.15
Plateau & Mountains	1,175,829	0.50	0.11
*Dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of persons less than 15 years and over 59 years to the number of persons aged 15 to 59 years.			
**Old age dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of persons over 59 years to the number of persons aged 15 to 59 years.			

Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

8.4. Relationship to Household Head

In the CAC 2023, a total of 1,817,584 households, comprising 7,256,114 individuals were found to be engaged in agriculture across Cambodia. Among them approximately 25.5 percent (1,850,000 individuals) were identified as household heads, 21.2 percent (1,542,000 individuals) as spouses, 42.2 percent (3,063,000 individuals) as son/daughter, 4.9 percent (352,000 individuals) as grandchildren, 2.4 percent (177,000 individuals) as sons/daughters-in-law, and 2.3 percent (170,000 individuals) as other relatives. Whereas, biological siblings, nephews, nieces, brother/sister-in-law and other extended family members made up only a small proportion in relation to the household heads.



* Other contains brother-in-law/sister-in-law, stepchild, other non-relative including boarder, adopted child, parent/parent-in-law, servant.

Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

8.5. Education Attained

A total of 26.7 percent of the population aged 5 years and older within agricultural households completed Grade 5 in school, whilst only 5.5 percent reported completing Grade 12. Just 1.4 percent reported receiving a lower education certificate and 1.7 percent reported receiving a higher education certificate. Similarly low figures were reported for those who said they held a bachelor's degree at 1.2 percent.

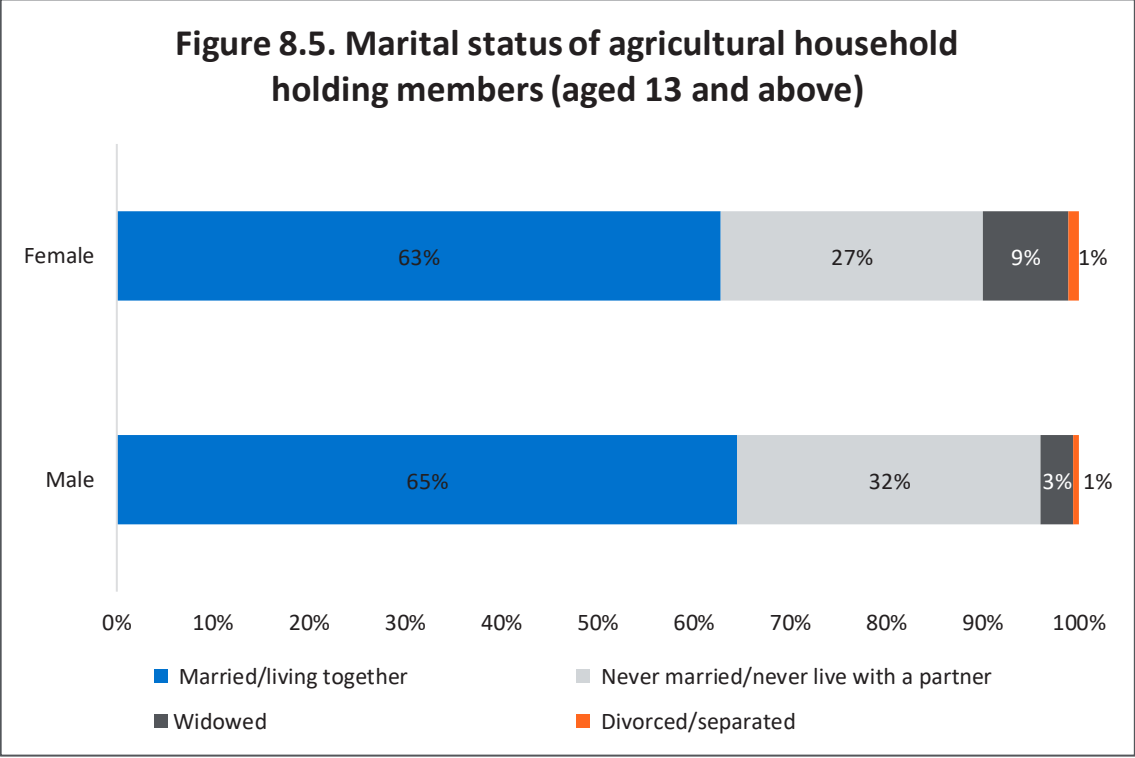
Overall, few members of agricultural households completed higher education, with females participation was generally lower than that of males. For example, 2.6 percent of females completed Grade 12 compared to 2.9 percent of males; 0.3 percent of both females and males reached college or university; while 0.4 percent of females attained a primary degree compared to 0.8 percent of males.

8.6. Marital Status

Approximately 64 percent of household agricultural holdings comprised married members while 6 percent were widowed, 1 percent were divorced or separated, and 29 percent were unmarried and not living with a partner.

A higher proportion of female heads of households had never married or lived with a

partner (32 percent) compared to male heads of households who were unmarried or not living with a partner (27 percent). More females were widowed (9 percent) compared to male household members (3 percent), and a higher proportion of females had divorced or separated (1 percent compared to 0.5 percent for males).



Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

ANNEXE

SCOPE, METHODOLOGY AND QUALITY OF DATA

9.1. Introduction

The Census of Agriculture Cambodia (CAC), conducted in 2023, was a comprehensive statistical undertaking for the collection and compilation of information on crop cultivation, livestock and poultry raising operations. The data collected and generated from this census are planned to be used in the formulation of plans, policies and programs for the development and improvement of the agriculture sectors in the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). This was the second census of agriculture conducted in the Kingdom of Cambodia following the CAC 2013.

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) were the responsible government ministries authorized to undertake the CAC 2023. While the NIS had the census mandate, the MAFF is the primary user of the data produced from the census.

The CAC 2023 was conducted under the Statistical Law of Cambodia signed on 19 July 2010 which stated the confidentiality of the data regulated by Article 22. Any information that was collected from the individuals/households/holdings/establishments in the CAC had to be kept strictly confidential and should not be divulged to any person except to the authorized NIS and MAFF personnel, acting in the performance of their duties.

Being the second Census of Agriculture Cambodia, the concepts and definitions followed in the CAC 2023 were built upon from the first and under the guidance of FAO following the World Program for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020) guidelines. To align with national practices and maintain international comparability, small changes were made to ensure meaningful result interpretation and operational convenience.

Data collection quality depends on particular attention to:

- Methodology
- Census design
- Data collection organisation

The quality of any statistical product largely depends on the planning, design and organization of the error factors. Data quality can finally be assessed through the examination of the accuracy and reliability of the data collected.

This note is to convey the information with respect to all these aspects in the conduct of

the Census of Agriculture Cambodia 2023, together with a brief analysis of the accuracy and reliability of the data collected.

9.2. Objectives

The main objective of the CAC 2023 was to provide data on the temporal agricultural situation in the country that will be utilized by planners and policymakers. Specifically, the census data will be useful in:

- Providing agricultural data at the smallest administrative unit in the country; and,
- Providing data on the structure of the agricultural holdings with cropping, livestock and poultry raising activities in the country.
- Providing the sampling frame in the conduct of agricultural sample surveys.

9.3. Census Scope

The CAC 2023 involved four questionnaires for enumeration: (1) the village enumeration form which involved interviewing the village chief of every village of Cambodia within the selected enumeration areas, (2) the listing form which interviews every household in Cambodia within the enumeration areas to determine which households are holdings, (3) the household holding form which collects full holding information, (4) the establishment form which collects full holding information from large agricultural holdings (non-household). The questionnaires are available on the website for the NIS.

The scope of each questionnaire was as follows:

- Form 1: Village information included type of soil, prone to any calamity/disaster within the previous five years, economic activities available, crop duration, agro-processing equipment/machines/facilities, mode of transport, available school, communication facilities, health facilities, water facilities, access to roads and presence of market, presence of people's organization, presence of NGO, ethnicities/national races and religion.
- Form 2: Listing included geographic information where each household listed could be found and information regarding the involvement of households in agriculture activities, number of animals raised, gender and number of holding members.
- Forms 3 & 4: Basic information regarding the household agricultural holding (3) and establishment holdings (4) including the geographic location of the households with agricultural holdings, name, sex and age of agricultural holder,

holder's household information, the legal status of the agricultural holder, size and number of parcels in the holding, location, actual area, main land use and land tenure of each parcel in the holding, presence of forest and other wooded lands, use of irrigation, temporary crops planted, permanent crops planted, main purpose of production, livestock/poultry raised in the holding, presence of aquaculture, processing of agricultural products, labour used by the holding, machinery and equipment used, and credits and loans.

All households in the country (except those in excluded areas of enumeration) were interviewed in the first phase using Form 2 to determine their involvement in agricultural holdings. In the case where a household was found to be involved in agricultural activities and qualified for inclusion, according to the definition of an agricultural holding, the household was further interviewed using Form 3.

9.4. Geographical Coverage

All households in the entire country except a few districts of Phnom Penh, and villages with less than 5 agricultural holdings as found in the General Population Census, 2019, known to be core urban areas, were covered in the CAC 2023. Furthermore, large agricultural establishments operated by corporations, cooperatives, government and private institutions – termed 'juridical holdings' – were recorded separately in the non-household sector (form 4).

9.5. Census Timing and Reference Period

The CAC 2023 was undertaken in two phases immediately following each other, (1) the interview of the village chief (form 1) and listing of all households in all villages in the country (form 2) - was undertaken in 10 days, from 1st April 2023 to 10th April 2023; this was followed immediately by the complete enumeration of household and non-household agricultural holdings using forms 3 and 4 during 11th April 2023 to 15th May 2023. There was a slight spillover of the listing period with the full enumeration period as some areas operated slower than others, in part due to logistical issues such as heavy rain and access problems for the enumeration teams, particularly in the hilly areas.

The CAC 2023 used the past twelve months before 01 April 2023 (from 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023) as the reference period. However, the reference period for some of the items was different from the one specified above, as indicated separately for each data item in each questionnaire.

9.6. Census Procedure

All data in CAC 2023 was collected in the de-facto method by a group of trained enumerators and supervisors by directly interviewing the eligible members of the farm households. The respondents were any adult member (18 years old and over) of the household who should be knowledgeable of the agricultural holding activities. The most qualified respondent was the agriculture holder. However, in his or her absence, the spouse or any son or daughter 18 years old and over could also act as a respondent. No household member below 18 years or neighbours or other households was interviewed or asked for the information of the household enumerated.

The data in the census was collected using standardised structured questionnaires guided by the Instruction Manual for Field Staff giving detailed concepts, definitions and procedures followed for collection of each item. The draft questionnaires and instructions manual were prepared based on the recommendations of the Technical Working Group and User-Producers Workshop. The census questionnaires and enumeration manuals were revised and finalised based on the results of a pilot census and the experience gained during this exercise. The Instruction Manual for Field Staff was supplemented by a set of checks on the data consistency carried out in the field, at the data entry stage and in the subsequent data validation processes.

9.7. Advocacy Plan

Before the start of fieldwork, a thorough advocacy plan was launched to inform all households and all non-households engaged in agricultural activities in the country to get their support and cooperation as well as the village leaders to provide information. This indirectly reduced the burden of the respondents in providing information.

An awareness campaign was done through the mass media using television and radio, and the use of banners and posters, stickers on bags, T-shirts and caps used for the census. This apart, leaflets and pamphlets were prepared to explain 'What is the Census of Agriculture Cambodia?', 'What agency is responsible for the conduct of CAC?', 'How essential is the CAC 2023?' etc.

9.8. Operational Aspects

The operational aspects of the census can broadly be divided into three phases:

- Preparation and planning tasks.
- Collection and processing of incoming data, e.g. checks on completeness, implementation of extensive plausibility checks, initiating reminder procedures.

- Preparation and analysis of data in the form of tables and graphs, publication of results in numerous publications and preparation and transmission of data sets on individual holdings to the public.

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) of RGC had the State responsibility for implementing the CAC 2023. Its specialist team was supported by experts of relevant disciplines from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). On the top, there was a National Committee for the Census of Agriculture (NCCA) of the Kingdom of Cambodia in 2023 headed by the Minister of Planning with other ministers as members of the Committee. This committee was technically supported by a Technical Committee on the 2023 Census of Agriculture (TCCA) headed by a Secretary of State. A Chief Technical Adviser of international repute was engaged to provide all technical inputs to TCCA. This apart, two more committees were formed: (i) a Statistics Advisory Council for determining official statistical policies; identifying statistical priorities and requirements to be addressed by the National Institute of Statistics and designated statistical units; and for determining the dates of conducting the population, agriculture, and establishment censuses, and (ii) a Committee on the 2023 Census of Agriculture of Banteay Meanchey Province mainly for, among other things, collaborating with the Technical Committee on the Census of Agriculture to prepare all documents, materials, equipment, and to prepare and carry out the staff training programmes. Working below this level, there were Provincial Census Committees (PCCs), headed by the Provincial Director of Planning, formed in the Ministry of Planning for coordination of all activities among the districts, communes and villages and also, for making all logistics arrangements. In addition, there was a large number of enumerators and supervisors engaged in data collection and supervision.

The communes and village levels in the provinces were associated with the census. The advantage of engaging local-level governments, village leaders and local livestock workers for data collection was that they were personally acquainted with some of the respondents and were familiar with regional circumstances that helped in improving the data quality indirectly.

The listing form (form 2) of the CAC 2023 was undertaken with 3.4 million households spread over 14,201 villages. The villages are spread across 1,633 communes of 206 districts across 25 provinces. The enumeration was undertaken by trained enumerators who were selected by the directors of the Provincial Departments of Planning under the Ministry of Planning and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture under the Ministry of

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The field operations included training of supervisors and enumerators, data collection and supervision. The central and field staff from NIS and MAFF and the 6,000 hired field data workers were trained before they undertook the data collection and supervision. There were two levels of training, which were conducted separately. The two levels of training were: (a) training of trainers, which included NIS and MAFF central office staff, provincial heads and representatives; and (b) training of enumerators and team supervisors. All field officials including the supervisors at all levels were trained extensively on concepts, definitions and procedures for data collection.

The data for the enumeration of household agricultural holdings (form 3) was ultimately collected from more than 1.8 million households which exceeded the defined threshold for an agricultural holding. The village questionnaire (form 1) was administered to the village leaders in all the villages during the census operation.

The accuracy of the final output of the CAC depends on the quality of the data collection from the household being listed and enumerated. Even though the training was undertaken with skill and care and the data processing was efficiently developed, if insufficient quality controls were implemented during the data collection, the final data would still be of poor quality. There were several levels of supervisors in the CAC and channels of communication detailed in the Supervisor's Manual. The hierarchy along with a separate comprehensive guideline was prepared for the Provincial Census Supervisors (PCSs) and Team Supervisors (TSs) - highlighting different activities and quality control procedures - to properly monitor the progress of listing and enumeration of CAC and for early detection of any problems of data collection.

9.9. Data Processing

Once data collection was completed, enumerators submitted the filled-in forms to their respective team supervisors. The supervisors then carried out scrutiny checks and then submitted the forms to the provincial headquarters. The responsible officials at the provincial headquarters rechecked the questionnaires and, subsequently submitted them for data entry and validation either within their province or at the national headquarters. Inclusive of Phnom Penh, 10 provinces had their forms sent to Phnom Penh for data entry and validation: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Steung Treng, Kep and Pailin. The remaining 15 provinces completed data entry within their provincial departments of planning, these provinces were: Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Pursat, Ratanak Kiri, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng,

Takeo, Odor Meanchey and Tboung Khmum.

At the census headquarters, located within the NIS offices in Phnom Penh, and in other provincial data entry centres, the filled-in questionnaires were received first in the documentation control unit where certain minimum checks were conducted in respect of coverage and completeness of questionnaires before these were sent for data entry and further processing.

The processing of data and computation was done using the CSPro 7.6 data processing package. The validation of data started from the documentation stage, through data entry and subsequent processing in the sense that the data entry package was embedded with consistency checks. This was further followed by manual scrutiny, and finally, computer editing.

In the NIS Central Office, manual editing was done first at the documentation stage before the data entry of the census results. Once the entire data were finally validated, tabulated and made ready for dissemination, then NIS and MAFF were responsible for the maintenance and dissemination of data obtained from the CAC 2023.

9.10. Conversion Factors for Permanent Crops

To ease the respondent burden, data for permanent crops were collected in hectares for compact plantations and the number of trees for scattered plantations. As such, the data reported in the number of trees was standardized to hectares based on the conversion factors provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as below.

Table 9.1. Conversion factors for permanent crops

Tree/plant type	Conversion factor in trees (or plants) per hectare
Oranges	400
Tangerines	400
Pomelo	400
Lime/lemon	400
Kafir lime	400
Other citrus fruits	400
Banana	1,667
Custard apple	400
Soursop	400
Guava	400
Longan	278
Mango	270

Papaya	1,600
Pineapple	14,000
Wood apple	400
Jackfruit	270
Jampadak Breadfruit	270
Pomegranate	600
Sapodilla/Chico	278
Rambutan	156
Mangosteen	100
Rambeh	270
Manila tamarind	70
Durian	270
Milk fruit	270
Lotus fruit	25,000
Rose apple	278
Marian plum	270
Hog plum	278
Jambolen plum	270
Jujube	278
Lychee or Litchi	156
Star fruit	300
Dragon Fruit	2,500
Bilimbi Fruit	300
Passion Fruit	156
Sour apple/Cotton fruit/ Sandorica	100
Small bell	400
Date	200
Noni/Morinda	300
Avocado	280
Other cultivated fruit	280
Cashew	278
Betel nuts	2,500
Lotus nuts	25,000
Other beverage crops	1,000
Coconut	278
Oil Palm	278
Palm	1,000
Black pepper	2,500
Krasang	250
Tamarind	70
Other spices and aromatic crops	1,000
Rubber	555
Other rubber and tanning crops	500
Jasmine	5,000
Tuberose	3,000
Frangipani	200
Anthurium	20,000

Other flowers	1,500
Heliconia	15,000
Ginger plant	10,000
Lucky bamboo plant	15,000
Bamboo	10,000
Eucalyptus trees	7,000
Sandalwood	1,600

Source: NIS-MoP, Census of Agriculture Cambodia, 2023

9.11. Accuracy and Reliability of CAC Data

There are two aspects of data validation: (i) internal validation that takes care of inter-form consistency of data collected in the census, i.e. between forms 1, 2 and 3 and between 1 and 4; and (ii) the validation of collected data with external available sources. The first part of data validation is done routinely, starting from documentation to the final table generation. The second part of data validation is also very important for the acceptability of data in the public domain and requires a comparison of the results with alternative sources of information.

9.11.1. External Data Validation

Before comparing estimates obtained from two sources, it is important to compare the following aspects of each data set:

- Coverage,
- Concepts and definitions used,
- Method of data acquisition/collection including instrument instructions (questionnaires, supervision/scrutiny of data, flow of filled-in questionnaire, processing of data, etc),
- Non-sampling errors.

Various data sources exist within Cambodia which can be used to test the reliability of the estimates within the CAC 2023. For instance, the annual Cambodia Agriculture Survey, administrative estimates from MAFF and the General Population Census of Cambodia.

Data in each of the forms of the CAC 2023 was collected from all locations of the country, except a few districts of Phnom Penh and other villages known to be core urban areas as defined as having fewer than 5 agricultural holdings in the General Population Census of 2019. The villages with fewer than 5 agricultural holdings were not included in the as their magnitude was considered to be small and to maintain the economy of the census.

The very purpose of the data collected within the listing form (form 2) was to identify qualified households⁵ for enumeration in the full agricultural holding form (form 3). The defined threshold was used to maintain the economy of the census without losing data quality by excluding holdings which would not provide a meaningful change to the data. The Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) (annually from 2019 to 2023), for example, did not use a minimum threshold and therefore may have some small difference in estimates of holdings. Although this may have some effect on the totals, results from the annual CAS, which does not include a minimum threshold, suggest that between 1-2% of listed households would be excluded with the use of the minimum threshold used within this census.

Although there was no sampling within CAC 2023 and therefore, in theory, the data was subject to non-sampling errors only, data collection is subject to human errors and holdings may have been missed in the data collection. Collecting data on establishment holdings is particularly challenging. A list frame of large agricultural enterprises was developed from listings provided by different government organizations within Cambodia, including different departments within MAFF, the Fishery Administration, and the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC). The list frame also included the large establishments that were interviewed during the CAC 2013, the CIAS 2019, CAS 2020, CAS 2021 and CAS 2022. A census of this list frame was conducted, with each establishment contacted for data collection.

Despite significant efforts to obtain information on all establishment holdings in Cambodia, the data collection effort was only able to capture information from 291 establishment/juridical agricultural holdings. This is likely a significant under-representation of the establishment holdings in Cambodia. As such, the representativity of the CAC data to cover the entire agriculture sector may be impacted due to this under-coverage of the non-household sector. This issue underscores the need for further efforts to digitalize agricultural holdings to ensure more comprehensive data collection.

9.11.2. *Concepts and Definitions*

The concepts and definitions followed in the census were largely in line with FAO recommendations and guidelines from the WCA 2020. Keeping in view the national practices and requirements as well as to maintain international comparability, some small changes were made for meaningful interpretation of results and also, for the convenience

⁵ An economic unit under single management comprising of at least 2 large livestock and/or at least 3 small livestock and/or at least 25 poultry of any kind and/or land with a size of at least 300 square meters (or 0.03 or 3A) used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes regardless of title, legal form or size.

of the census. The area of the agricultural holding, as defined in the census, was the actual (net) measure of the size of the land in the agricultural holding. Area planted and harvested to a crop refers to the area planted or harvested on a particular parcel of land for each successive crop and thus represents the gross planted area. The area irrigated referred to the physical area of land irrigated, not the total area of crops irrigated. Thus, land irrigated for successive crops in different seasons within the reference year is only counted once in computing the area of land irrigated.

9.12. Sources of Error

The accuracy and reliability of data collected from the census can be examined in three aspects of the data and these are:

- Non-sampling errors:
 - Quality of data sources used,
 - Coverage errors: under-coverage and over-coverage,
 - Measurement errors,
- Non-response: This may occur due to non-response of unit and non-response of item.

9.13. Non-sampling Errors

To improve the data quality and reduce errors several steps were taken in CAC starting from the planning stage through to the preparation of final results. In most cases, the frequency of data editing is found to be very small and insignificant.

9.13.1. *Under Coverage*

Under coverage occurs mainly in the field when a part of the selected area units is not covered. For example, some of the households are mistakenly omitted from the listing before the collection of the full enumeration form. This may happen also at the time of data processing when the 'total number of households' listed in a village is wrongly entered as a lower value than the actual one.

9.13.2. *Over coverage and Multiple Listing*

Over coverage may occur at the various stages of the census, both in the data collection and processing operation starting from documentation to the final data validation. It can happen in the field when the geographical area of the areal unit (the village) has been wrongly identified by including the area of the adjacent areal unit(s) and thus listing and counting more households than the actual. The duplicate records can incidentally be

created in the data processing stage and those can be deleted by comparing the raw data prepared at the initial stage with that prepared at the various stages of validation.

9.13.3. *Measurement Errors*

The measurement error generally happens in the field in recording the quantitative entries, say, recording the area of the parcel, area irrigated, number of livestock, etc. by the enumerators.

These errors may even happen in entering the data wrongly at the time of data entry. Such mistakes were largely taken care of in the field by scrutinising the filled-in questionnaires by the Team Supervisors and in the subsequent stages of manual scrutiny, and finally, by checking very high values or very low values.

9.14. Non-response Errors

There are two types of non-response. One is that the household could not be enumerated at all (unit level non-response), and the other is that the household could not provide all information that was sought and as a result, some of the data items remain un-reported for such households (item level non-response), these are also treated as non-response.

The second kind of non-response error is when information on some items in the questionnaire, for various reasons, could not be collected or is collected wrongly. Those are generally imputed using various strategies applicable to the case.

9.15. Overall Assessment of Data of CAC

It can be concluded from the foregoing analysis and evidence that the overall quality of data of CAC is consistent with its coverage, consistent and perceptible with external data sets, internally consistent and highly reliable at the national level in a statistical sense.

The differences in the estimates of CAC with the external sources, wherever observed, may be scrutinised and reviewed at both ends. The limitations identified are to be eliminated for future data collection.

9.16. SELECTION OF DATA TABULATIONS

All data tabulations are available online in Excel format on the NIS website. This report includes a selection of key tables. Some tables, particularly those on temporary and permanent crops, are formatted differently from the online version and may exclude certain data. However, where data appears in both formats, the results are identical.

Table A1 - Total agricultural area, by type of agricultural land and Zone/Province level, 2023

Zone/Province Level	Total agricultural area			Holdings using parcel & homelot			Holdings using parcels only			Holdings using homelot only		
	Number of agricultural holdings	Total agricultural area (hectares)	Average holding agricultural area	Number	Area (hectares)	Average area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Average area (hectares)	Number	Area (hectares)	Average area (hectares)
Cambodia	1,849,804	3,181,906	1.72	1,094,942	2,005,383	1.83	568,540	1,160,422	2.04	154,102	16,101	0.10
Plain Zone	732,314	844,593	1.15	417,768	478,341	1.14	261,563	361,802	1.38	46,953	4,450	0.09
Kampong Cham	120,191	156,095	1.30	61,528	76,857	1.25	44,001	78,057	1.77	13,488	1,181	0.09
Kandal	69,401	54,101	0.78	22,053	21,423	0.97	35,276	31,855	0.90	9,051	823	0.09
Phnom Penh	6,238	3,820	0.61	1,386	1,084	0.78	3,351	2,614	0.78	1,467	122	0.08
Prey Veng	177,941	196,911	1.11	115,013	139,895	1.22	55,098	56,330	1.02	7,666	686	0.09
Svay Rieng	110,991	112,382	1.01	102,297	108,057	1.06	4,885	3,886	0.80	3,777	439	0.12
Takeo	153,162	127,567	0.83	94,090	84,076	0.89	52,411	42,929	0.82	6,225	562	0.09
Tboung Khmum	94,390	193,717	2.05	21,401	46,949	2.19	66,541	146,131	2.20	5,279	637	0.12
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	707,240	1,515,060	2.14	428,978	1,083,682	2.53	171,266	422,892	2.47	88,632	8,486	0.10
Banteay Meanchey	127,613	245,627	1.92	57,949	163,464	2.82	33,185	79,600	2.40	35,867	2,563	0.07
Battambang	121,629	317,997	2.61	56,171	188,517	3.36	40,834	127,233	3.12	20,719	2,247	0.11
Kampong Chhnang	92,938	114,480	1.23	54,037	74,994	1.39	27,460	38,828	1.41	6,017	658	0.11

Kampong Thom	96,884	226,045	2.33	78,975	196,257	2.49	11,591	29,239	2.52	4,582	549	0.12
Pursat	94,528	161,333	1.71	64,917	119,726	1.84	17,287	40,525	2.34	8,617	1,082	0.13
Siemreap	129,546	274,553	2.12	87,782	207,521	2.36	30,672	66,207	2.16	8,135	826	0.10
Oddar Meanchey	33,921	142,902	4.21	25,315	117,141	4.63	6,741	25,450	3.78	1,849	310	0.17
Pailin	10,181	32,122	3.16	3,832	16,062	4.19	3,496	15,810	4.52	2,846	250	0.09
Coastal Zone	124,150	106,463	0.86	101,325	97,960	0.97	6,505	6,817	1.05	9,149	1,686	0.18
Kampot	99,266	89,758	0.90	92,117	86,923	0.94	3,194	2,248	0.70	3,392	587	0.17
Koh Kong	13,883	8,057	0.58	3,202	4,658	1.45	2,292	2,700	1.18	2,984	699	0.23
Preah Sihanouk	5,966	5,170	0.87	1,822	3,128	1.72	923	1,710	1.85	2,182	333	0.15
Kep	5,035	3,479	0.69	4,184	3,252	0.78	96	160	1.66	591	68	0.11
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	286,100	715,790	2.50	146,871	345,399	2.35	129,206	368,911	2.86	9,368	1,479	0.16
Kampong Speu	118,170	102,667	0.87	79,123	77,935	0.98	36,399	24,403	0.67	2,617	330	0.13
Kratie	53,137	143,456	2.70	17,369	46,393	2.67	32,812	96,831	2.95	2,556	232	0.09
Mondul Kiri	14,672	50,783	3.46	6,586	24,226	3.68	7,508	26,460	3.52	529	97	0.18
Preah Vihear	39,485	170,525	4.32	26,616	121,730	4.57	11,291	48,452	4.29	1,552	342	0.22
Ratanak Kiri	36,363	155,667	4.28	5,913	27,071	4.58	29,969	128,513	4.29	469	84	0.18
Stung Treng	24,273	92,692	3.82	11,264	48,045	4.27	11,227	44,252	3.94	1,645	394	0.24

Table B1 - Number of Household Agricultural Holdings with Agricultural Activities, by Activity, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Total number of household agricultural holdings	Total number of holdings undertaking agricultural activity			
		Growing crops	Growing any species of rice	Raising any type of livestock	Undertaking aquaculture activity
Cambodia	1,849,804	1,737,807	1,425,239	1,083,367	7,421
Plain Zone	732,314	700,806	597,202	417,764	3,875
Kampong Cham	120,191	114,265	78,959	58,420	362
Kandal	69,401	60,357	40,032	23,210	339
Phnom Penh	6,238	5,188	4,188	2,315	55
Prey Veng	177,941	172,432	168,426	120,687	1,564
Svay Rieng	110,991	109,690	106,999	95,183	991
Takeo	153,162	148,713	145,755	87,838	358
Tboung Khmum	94,390	90,161	52,843	30,111	206
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	707,240	642,572	524,607	430,151	2,956
Banteay Meanchey	127,613	108,034	87,185	76,425	170
Battambang	121,629	105,255	70,553	60,133	252
Kampong Chhnang	92,938	84,043	78,959	54,914	675
Kampong Thom	96,884	93,747	77,409	61,613	388
Pursat	94,528	87,716	71,081	66,660	659
Siemreap	129,546	122,648	112,630	80,180	720
Oddar Meanchey	33,921	33,266	26,161	24,500	84
Pailin	10,181	7,863	629	5,726	8
Coastal Zone	124,150	114,256	103,222	95,379	195
Kampot	99,266	98,270	93,323	82,737	41
Koh Kong	13,883	7,416	3,739	4,868	104

Preah Sihanouk	5,966	3,791	2,246	3,547	32
Kep	5,035	4,779	3,914	4,227	18
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	286,100	280,173	200,208	140,073	395
Kampong Speu	118,170	116,964	114,293	65,625	125
Kratie	53,137	50,624	26,122	21,115	55
Mondul Kiri	14,672	14,389	6,777	6,715	95
Preah Vihear	39,485	39,073	31,060	22,103	56
Ratanak Kiri	36,363	35,994	11,930	12,158	48
Stung Treng	24,273	23,129	10,026	12,357	16

Table B2 - Number of Parcels (excluding Homelots), by Main Land Use, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Total number of parcels excluding homelots	Main land use of each parcel										Land rent free	Other types of lands
		Land under temporary crops	Land under temporary meadows and pastures	Land temporarily fallow	Land under permanent crops	Land under permanent meadows	Land under farm building and farmyards	Forest and other wood land	Land under livestock and/or poultry	Land under aquaculture	Land for sale	Land rent/share	
Cambodia	2,371,360	2,143,642	1,631	7,575	195,072	394	1,177	381	6,737	224	940	11,491	1,475
Plain Zone	969,356	877,812	473	1,783	81,986	142	325	79	1,569	120	137	4,454	308
Kampong Cham	139,132	112,718	159	746	23,878	53	43	4	778	19	22	618	41
Kandal	72,713	63,763	101	227	6,476	19	64	11	463	71	32	1,396	61
Phnom Penh	5,972	5,747	1	17	164	-	-	-	11	8	3	12	3
Prey Veng	237,836	236,364	117	50	860	10	2	4	8	11	17	244	138
Svay Rieng	158,936	156,954	25	227	1,398	1	1	24	1	-	28	250	4

Takeo	226,286	223,524	13	201	586	43	6	6	6	29	2	16	1,799	38	23
Tboung Khmum	128,481	78,742	57	315	48,624	16	209	30	30	279	9	19	135	8	38
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	830,112	784,312	690	2,765	33,439	66	201	53	53	2,588	73	222	5,022	167	514
Banteay Meanchey	132,642	128,851	52	1,034	509	8	13	-	-	537	6	45	1,449	19	119
Battambang	130,549	121,007	425	320	6,169	20	67	4	4	1,032	11	15	1,147	49	283
Kampong Chhnang	115,233	113,489	62	219	638	18	83	11	11	363	48	43	217	18	24
Kampong Thom	127,391	106,484	38	600	19,859	8	1	3	3	6	-	16	340	11	25
Pursat	94,587	93,684	16	6	50	1	1	1	1	456	-	16	336	7	13
Siemreap	167,169	163,525	56	127	1,917	8	24	25	25	140	8	61	1,199	38	41
Oddar Meanchey	53,253	49,641	33	427	2,761	2	10	9	9	22	-	21	301	22	4
Pailin	9,288	7,631	8	32	1,536	1	2	-	-	32	-	5	33	3	5
Coastal Zone	154,404	147,502	104	381	4,752	43	198	11	11	610	18	69	617	61	38
Kampot	138,065	134,119	83	74	2,885	31	135	10	10	78	-	17	573	50	10
Koh Kong	6,468	4,300	11	292	1,245	5	41	1	1	483	14	47	15	5	9
Preah Sihanouk	3,291	2,999	4	11	180	3	18	-	-	38	2	-	16	1	19
Kep	6,580	6,084	6	4	442	4	4	-	-	11	2	5	13	5	-
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	417,488	334,016	364	2,646	74,895	143	453	238	238	1,970	13	512	1,398	225	615
Kampong Speu	186,467	179,914	86	841	1,926	48	383	47	47	1,117	1	395	1,065	200	444
Kratie	64,379	39,895	53	147	24,063	32	4	3	3	46	7	8	105	9	7
Mondul Kiri	20,179	14,395	22	417	4,926	18	4	146	146	20	2	64	41	5	119

Preah Vihear	58,192	55,115	159	754	2,029	4	2	12	5	1	25	68	4	14
Ratanak Kiri	57,324	23,909	22	327	32,235	10	2	9	719	-	10	59	4	18
Stung Treng	30,947	20,788	22	160	9,716	31	58	21	63	2	10	60	3	13

Table B3 - Area (in Hectares) of Parcels in Household Agricultural Holdings with Separate Lands, by Main Land Use, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Total area of reported parcels	Area of main land use of each parcel												
		Land under temporary crops	Land under temporary meadows and pastures	Land temporarily fallow	Land under permanent crops	Land under permanent meadows	Land under farm building and farmyards	Forest and other wood land	Land under livestock and/or poultry	Land under aquaculture	Land for sale	Land rent/share	Land rent free	Other types of lands
Cambodia	3,052,284	2,531,152	2,118	12,488	480,092	470	565	975	2,869	150	1,258	17,909	626	1,612
Plain Zone	802,964	646,851	546	2,364	148,112	146	273	209	215	80	154	3,752	100	162
Kampong Cham	150,753	101,005	203	1,197	47,597	40	44	1	63	16	19	503	37	29
Kandal	51,901	47,020	52	163	2,971	7	36	13	83	39	29	1,432	24	31
Phnom Penh	3,607	3,126	0	8	435	-	-	-	4	14	11	3	4	1
Prey Veng	186,097	184,730	128	57	893	3	2	1	2	7	19	224	4	26
Svay Rieng	100,171	97,955	24	122	1,840	2	1	12	0	-	16	186	11	2
Takeo	119,662	117,883	9	263	284	18	2	4	8	0	8	1,167	12	4
Tboung Khmum	190,774	95,132	131	554	94,092	76	189	177	55	3	52	237	8	70
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	1,459,064	1,347,284	804	4,395	92,323	137	120	166	496	21	513	11,677	322	807
Banteay Meanchey	238,369	231,854	138	1,367	2,916	29	40	-	44	1	158	1,258	49	515
Battambang	309,412	290,161	322	617	12,120	27	32	14	74	5	24	5,786	94	135

Kampong Chhnang	107,733	105,807	48	153	1,240	30	20	13	110	13	42	221	16	21
Kampong Thom	217,156	162,045	65	974	53,388	17	1	5	3	-	27	547	15	69
Pursat	152,419	151,522	16	20	81	5	4	3	97	-	26	629	14	3
Siemreap	264,165	257,288	72	234	4,552	14	14	110	67	2	188	1,484	85	55
Oddar Meanchey	138,372	125,050	87	869	10,671	13	5	22	66	-	40	1,498	45	5
Pailin	31,439	23,556	57	160	7,354	2	4	-	36	-	8	253	4	4
Coastal Zone	91,781	83,960	83	314	5,862	24	59	17	272	44	187	843	106	11
Kampot	77,400	74,155	51	70	2,179	9	11	17	7	-	6	795	98	3
Koh Kong	6,799	3,443	15	229	2,579	9	40	0	245	32	176	18	6	7
Preah Sihanouk	4,590	3,980	14	12	519	3	6	-	19	9	-	24	1	2
Kep	2,993	2,381	3	3	586	3	1	-	1	3	5	6	2	-
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	698,475	453,058	685	5,415	233,795	164	113	583	1,886	4	405	1,637	99	632
Kampong Speu	94,661	90,947	61	293	1,970	23	73	67	190	0	125	764	48	101
Kratie	142,026	72,650	147	265	68,514	26	7	9	139	1	14	237	9	11
Mondul Kiri	49,916	32,259	60	1,373	14,968	40	11	326	99	1	183	162	12	422
Preah Vihear	166,711	156,658	305	2,357	7,091	4	0	26	8	1	60	183	14	6
Ratanak Kiri	154,704	46,616	60	683	105,746	18	5	59	1,336	-	14	138	7	23
Stung Treng	90,456	53,928	52	445	35,507	53	19	98	114	1	10	153	9	69

Table C10 - Number, Area and Average area of Parcels in Agricultural Holdings, by Land Tenure, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Land tenure of each parcel inside the agricultural holdings				Area of parcel by land tenure (ha.)				Average area of parcel by land tenure type (ha.)			
	Total number of parcels	Ownership/owner-like possession (legal or non-legal)	Rented from someone else	Other types of land tenure	Total area of the Parcels	Ownership/owner-like possession (legal or non-legal)	Rented from someone else	Other types of land tenure	All parcels	Ownership/owner-like possession (legal or non-legal)	Rented from someone else	Other types of land tenure
Cambodia	2,371,360	2,338,682	29,089	3,589	3,052,284	2,983,344	61,703	7,237	1.29	1.28	2.12	2.02
Plain Zone	969,356	954,746	13,011	1,599	802,964	783,711	17,244	2,008	0.83	0.82	1.33	1.26
Kampong Cham	139,132	136,642	2,182	308	150,753	147,684	2,711	358	1.08	1.08	1.24	1.16
Kandal	72,713	66,746	5,712	255	51,901	44,514	7,220	167	0.71	0.67	1.26	0.65
Phnom Penh	5,972	5,492	475	5	3,607	3,302	292	12	0.60	0.60	0.61	2.43
Prey Veng	237,836	235,614	2,183	39	186,097	183,371	2,680	46	0.78	0.78	1.23	1.18
Svay Rieng	158,936	158,631	271	34	100,171	99,672	464	34	0.63	0.63	1.71	1.01
Takeo	226,286	225,314	857	115	119,662	117,789	1,684	188	0.53	0.52	1.97	1.64
Tboung Khmum	128,481	126,307	1,331	843	190,774	187,379	2,192	1,202	1.48	1.48	1.65	1.43
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	830,112	815,065	13,981	1,066	1,459,064	1,415,235	40,559	3,270	1.76	1.74	2.90	3.07
Banteay Meanchey	132,642	129,593	2,994	55	238,369	230,731	7,509	129	1.80	1.78	2.51	2.35
Battambang	130,549	125,588	4,359	602	309,412	292,673	15,071	1,668	2.37	2.33	3.46	2.77
Kampong Chhnang	115,233	114,611	537	85	107,733	106,260	1,278	195	0.93	0.93	2.38	2.29
Kampong Thom	127,391	126,614	695	82	217,156	212,994	3,928	234	1.70	1.68	5.65	2.86
Pursat	94,587	94,473	97	17	152,419	152,231	177	10	1.61	1.61	1.83	0.60

Siemreap	167,169	163,791	3,278	100	264,165	257,155	6,887	123	1.58	1.57	2.10	1.23
Oddar Meanchey	53,253	52,297	908	48	138,372	135,347	2,302	723	2.60	2.59	2.54	15.05
Pailin	9,288	8,098	1,113	77	31,439	27,843	3,407	188	3.38	3.44	3.06	2.44
Coastal Zone	154,404	153,978	366	60	91,781	91,130	584	67	0.59	0.59	1.60	1.12
Kampot	138,065	137,961	81	23	77,400	77,237	143	21	0.56	0.56	1.76	0.90
Koh Kong	6,468	6,408	32	28	6,799	6,713	49	37	1.05	1.05	1.52	1.33
Preah Sihanouk	3,291	3,139	149	3	4,590	4,247	341	1	1.39	1.35	2.29	0.41
Kep	6,580	6,470	104	6	2,993	2,933	51	8	0.45	0.45	0.49	1.35
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	417,488	414,893	1,731	864	698,475	693,268	3,316	1,892	1.67	1.67	1.92	2.19
Kampong Speu	186,467	185,924	329	214	94,661	94,220	238	203	0.51	0.51	0.72	0.95
Kratie	64,379	63,590	503	286	142,026	140,776	756	494	2.21	2.21	1.50	1.73
Mondul Kiri	20,179	19,855	290	34	49,916	48,854	985	77	2.47	2.46	3.40	2.27
Preah Vihear	58,192	57,941	136	115	166,711	165,975	349	387	2.86	2.86	2.57	3.37
Ratanak Kiri	57,324	56,886	343	95	154,704	153,592	712	400	2.70	2.70	2.08	4.21
Stung Treng	30,947	30,697	130	120	90,456	89,851	275	331	2.92	2.93	2.12	2.76

Siemreap	88,464	149,655	149,348	353,715	2.4	27,828	41,403	41,282	91,675	2.2	101	89	89	414	4.6
Oddar Meanchey	22,921	61,879	61,862	92,751	1.5	3,907	13,157	13,143	19,568	1.5	3	4	4	7	1.8
Pailin	316	788	788	1,853	2.4	308	1,148	1,145	3,687	3.2	7	21	21	152	7.2
Coastal Zone	90,031	63,477	63,340	175,888	2.8	15,649	10,582	10,497	29,573	2.8	489	108	108	320	3.0
Kampot	81,386	56,222	56,092	158,998	2.8	14,114	9,473	9,402	26,596	2.8	418	93	93	283	3.0
Koh Kong	2,827	2,077	2,072	4,473	2.2	1,065	783	769	1,993	2.6	33	11	11	28	2.5
Preah Sihanouk	2,201	3,111	3,110	7,609	2.4	47	68	68	353	5.2	-	-	-	-	-
Kep	3,617	2,067	2,066	4,807	2.3	423	259	258	630	2.4	38	4	4	10	2.2
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	161,419	183,780	183,259	458,820	2.5	45,020	67,564	67,296	149,613	2.2	1,481	1,495	1,494	2,984	2.0
Kampong Speu	104,031	74,419	74,006	223,612	3.0	16,330	11,774	11,569	36,200	3.1	557	150	150	556	3.7
Kratie	14,428	21,605	21,599	62,357	2.9	11,801	19,094	19,060	44,340	2.3	10	12	12	50	4.1
Mondul Kiri	6,459	14,342	14,312	31,130	2.2	534	1,595	1,594	3,471	2.2	19	22	22	42	1.9
Preah Vihear	21,140	48,034	47,988	101,249	2.1	10,010	24,721	24,713	50,537	2.0	428	749	748	1,621	2.2
Ratanak Kiri	6,206	9,206	9,199	14,999	1.6	5,524	9,211	9,191	12,922	1.4	210	242	242	324	1.3
Stung Treng	9,155	16,174	16,155	25,473	1.6	821	1,168	1,168	2,143	1.8	257	319	319	391	1.2

Table D2 to D13 - Selection of temporary crops by number of holding, area planted (hectare), area harvested, production and yield rate, in agricultural parcels, by zone/province, 2023

Zone/Province	Cereal and Grain					Tuber, Root and Bulk Crops					Leafy or Stem Vegetables				
	Maize (white/Yellow/Violet com)					Cassava					Trakun/Water Convolvulus				
	Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.	Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.	Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.
Cambodia	31,932	90,397	89,998	595,333	6.6	170,747	421,346	420,734	3,380,147	8.0	1,489	603	603	4,342	7.2
Plain Zone	12,812	17,744	17,676	98,673	5.6	15,460	29,117	29,069	314,062	10.8	742	416	416	3,151	7.6
Kampong Cham	3,598	3,582	3,569	13,965	3.9	6,258	13,047	13,027	161,552	12.4	135	162	162	171	1.1
Kandal	5,691	7,601	7,575	43,551	5.7	31	49	49	242	4.9	160	88	88	614	7.0
Phnom Penh	35	10	10	175	17.7	9	62	62	163	2.6	46	27	27	293	10.7
Prey Veng	1,359	2,548	2,548	18,262	7.2	6	11	11	104	9.0	42	16	16	66	4.1
Svay Rieng	6	4	4	8	2.1	271	480	480	1,721	3.6	44	22	22	24	1.1
Takeo	102	42	42	343	8.2	182	122	122	920	7.5	276	91	91	1,864	20.5
Tboung Khmum	2,021	3,957	3,929	22,370	5.7	8,703	15,344	15,316	149,360	9.8	39	10	10	119	11.9
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	17,558	70,602	70,150	479,715	6.8	88,970	228,667	228,302	2,115,717	9.3	476	100	100	941	9.4
Banteay Meanchey	909	3,022	2,997	12,842	4.3	10,840	20,512	20,494	218,694	10.7	236	52	52	571	11.0
Battambang	12,365	51,988	51,583	372,527	7.2	14,317	40,114	39,975	470,274	11.8	94	25	25	198	7.8
Kampong Chhnang	153	120	120	397	3.3	143	238	238	1,133	4.8	31	3	3	6	1.8
Kampong Thom	90	68	68	177	2.6	15,000	30,466	30,435	258,785	8.5	7	1	1	2	2.1
Pursat	1,572	3,898	3,898	51,119	13.1	10,208	31,213	31,209	464,661	14.9	2	0	0	0	0.3

Siemreap	291	221	221	765	3.5	18,907	48,872	48,762	283,555	5.8	95	15	15	15	140	9.2
Oddar Meanchey	27	59	59	99	1.7	15,656	42,797	42,753	277,452	6.5	6	1	1	1	1	0.7
Pailin	2,151	11,227	11,204	41,791	3.7	3,899	14,455	14,437	141,162	9.8	5	1	1	1	23	15.5
Coastal Zone	379	305	305	970	3.2	43	25	25	166	6.5	98	15	15	15	37	2.5
Kampot	286	262	262	858	3.3	21	15	15	110	7.3	38	4	4	4	16	4.5
Koh Kong	25	12	12	25	2.0	5	5	5	21	4.0	24	5	5	5	14	3.1
Preah Sihanouk	20	8	8	49	5.9	7	1	1	7	5.5	22	4	4	4	4	1.0
Kep	48	22	22	38	1.7	10	4	4	29	7.0	14	3	3	3	3	0.9
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	1,183	1,746	1,867	15,974	8.6	66,274	163,536	163,337	950,201	5.8	173	73	73	73	213	2.9
Kampong Speu	50	83	210	10,128	48.2	248	431	431	114,644	265.8	90	28	28	28	70	2.5
Kratie	914	1,416	1,409	5,073	3.6	10,355	23,254	23,248	128,301	5.5	13	6	6	6	40	6.5
Mondul Kiri	72	53	53	97	1.8	6,458	13,650	13,646	66,645	4.9	20	4	4	4	7	1.9
Preah Vihear	24	27	27	106	3.9	27,111	71,772	71,631	356,154	5.0	6	3	3	3	13	4.7
Ratanak Kiri	45	79	79	316	4.0	12,053	26,083	26,050	120,023	4.6	39	30	30	30	82	2.8
Stung Treng	78	88	88	255	2.9	10,049	28,347	28,331	164,435	5.8	5	2	2	2	0	0.1

Table D2 to D13 - Selection of temporary crops by number of holding, area planted (hectare), area harvested, production and yield rate, in agricultural parcels, by zone/province, 2023

Zone/Province	Fruit Bearing Vegetables										Leguminous Green Vegetables				
	Chilli					Cucumber					Yard long bean				
	Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.	Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.	Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.
Cambodia	1,937	831	831	9,271	11.2	3,018	1,453	1,452	16,007	11.0	1,175	585	585	2,219	3.8
Plain Zone	728	271	271	844	3.1	1,809	878	878	5,643	6.4	640	316	316	1,357	4.3
Kampong Cham	242	71	71	87	1.2	822	418	418	1,995	4.8	158	44	44	132	3.0
Kandal	435	178	178	687	3.9	515	257	257	1,817	7.1	350	231	231	953	4.1
Phnom Penh	7	0	0	0	0.8	24	8	8	64	8.3	13	1	1	4	3.9
Prey Veng	9	9	9	40	4.6	26	8	8	43	5.3	14	8	8	15	1.8
Svay Rieng	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	7	4.2	1	0	0	-	-
Takeo	14	2	2	8	4.3	202	89	89	1,117	12.6	35	10	10	32	3.3
Tboung Khmum	21	11	11	21	1.8	215	97	97	600	6.2	69	21	21	220	10.7
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	1,058	530	530	8,382	15.8	640	350	350	9,289	26.5	311	208	208	740	3.6
Banteay Meanchey	110	24	24	32	1.4	87	22	22	141	6.5	51	9	9	35	3.8
Battambang	554	266	266	7,790	29.3	275	195	195	8,740	44.8	132	145	145	480	3.3
Kampong Chhnang	180	110	110	214	1.9	92	38	38	105	2.7	24	6	6	15	2.5
Kampong Thom	2	1	1	0	0.6	24	19	19	22	1.2	13	3	3	5	1.6
Pursat	63	88	88	277	3.1	13	10	10	24	2.4	12	17	17	31	1.8

Siemreap	130	23	23	57	2.5	120	51	51	209	4.1	59	20	20	155	7.9
Oddar Meanchey	5	2	2	3	1.5	24	11	11	36	3.2	15	5	5	10	1.8
Pailin	14	17	17	9	0.5	5	3	3	10	3.1	5	2	2	10	5.4
Coastal Zone	77	13	13	22	1.7	273	80	80	347	4.4	106	27	26	54	2.0
Kampot	21	2	2	9	3.8	160	51	51	270	5.3	56	10	10	35	3.5
Koh Kong	6	1	1	5	7.4	37	9	9	39	4.5	14	1	1	6	5.5
Preah Sihanouk	21	4	4	3	0.7	17	5	5	19	3.6	13	4	4	8	2.2
Kep	29	6	6	5	0.9	59	15	15	19	1.3	23	12	12	5	0.4
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	74	17	17	23	1.4	296	145	145	728	5.0	118	35	35	68	2.0
Kampong Speu	16	4	4	6	1.4	127	59	58	343	5.9	33	13	13	35	2.6
Kratie	16	7	7	12	1.7	80	37	37	195	5.2	50	3	3	17	5.5
Mondul Kiri	17	4	4	5	1.4	37	7	7	27	3.6	12	1	1	6	7.4
Preah Vihear	18	1	1	0	0.5	14	3	3	13	4.2	6	2	2	5	3.0
Ratanak Kiri	3	1	1	0	0.0	25	31	31	128	4.2	10	6	6	5	0.7
Stung Treng	4	0	0	0	0.3	13	8	8	21	2.7	7	9	9	0	0.0

Table D14 - Selected citrus fruit by number of holding, area planted, area harvested, production and yield rate, in agricultural homelots and parcels, by zone/province, 2023

Citrus Fruits																
Zone/Province	Parcel/ Homelot	Oranges					Pomelo					Lime/Lemon				
		Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Producti on in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.	Numbe r of Holding s	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.	Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.
Cambodia	Total	9,406	1,839	1,576	4,803	3.0	6,723	522	393	1,962	5.0	42,594	1,637	1,349	5,131	3.8
	Homelot	8,096	562	562	1,051	1.9	5,682	189	189	800	4.2	40,997	834	834	3,721	4.5
	Parcel	1,310	1,277	1,014	3,752	3.7	1,041	333	204	1,162	5.7	1,597	803	515	1,410	2.7
Plain Zone	Total	321	28	15	42	2.8	1,876	88	64	752	11.8	12,693	268	238	404	1.7
	Homelot	289	5	5	6	1.3	1,644	35	35	304	8.6	12,353	184	184	267	1.5
	Parcel	32	23	10	37	3.5	232	53	29	448	15.6	340	84	53	137	2.6
Kampong Cham	Total	60	13	6	7	1.2	964	31	26	114	4.3	3,287	91	83	194	2.3
	Homelot	52	1	1	1	2.4	910	18	18	89	5.0	3,099	52	52	91	1.8
	Parcel	8	12	5	6	1.1	54	13	8	25	3.0	188	39	31	103	3.3
Kandal	Total	63	9	3	6	1.8	75	1	1	2	1.4	681	63	49	39	0.8
	Homelot	46	1	1	0	0.3	72	1	1	1	1.9	591	40	40	19	0.5
	Parcel	17	7	2	6	2.7	3	0	0	0	0.3	90	23	9	20	2.3
Phnom Penh	Total	3	2	2	24	11.9	3	0	0	0	3.3	31	2	1	2	1.5
	Homelot	1	0	0	-	-	3	0	0	0	3.3	27	0	0	0	0.3
	Parcel	2	2	2	24	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	2	1.9

Prey Veng	Total	13	0	0	0	0.3	98	3	3	1	0.5	2,646	28	28	36	1.3
	Homelot	12	0	0	0	0.3	97	3	3	1	0.5	2,635	27	27	34	1.3
	Parcel	1	0	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	11	1	1	1	1.2
Svay Rieng	Total	34	1	1	1	1.4	98	1	1	1	2.0	2,852	24	24	34	1.4
	Homelot	33	0	0	0	1.3	98	1	1	1	2.0	2,851	24	24	34	1.4
	Parcel	1	1	1	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	3.2
Takeo	Total	102	2	2	3	1.6	155	12	7	28	3.8	2,880	39	38	86	2.3
	Homelot	102	2	2	3	1.6	132	2	2	9	4.0	2,858	35	35	83	2.3
	Parcel	-	-	-	-	-	23	9	5	19	3.7	22	3	2	3	1.4
Tboung Khmum	Total	46	2	1	1	1.0	483	40	25	605	24.0	316	21	14	14	1.0
	Homelot	43	0	0	1	1.5	332	10	10	201	19.3	292	5	5	6	1.2
	Parcel	3	1	1	1	0.7	151	30	15	404	27.4	24	16	9	8	0.8
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	Total	8,491	1,683	1,450	4,581	3.2	3,798	322	275	1,062	3.9	23,285	966	843	3,814	4.5
	Homelot	7,314	547	547	1,019	1.9	3,299	139	139	436	3.1	22,349	546	546	3,053	5.6
	Parcel	1,177	1,136	903	3,562	3.9	499	183	136	626	4.6	936	421	298	761	2.6
Banteay Meanchey	Total	932	51	47	47	1.0	213	3	3	19	5.4	3,312	65	58	128	2.2
	Homelot	891	20	20	25	1.3	209	2	2	15	6.1	3,229	44	44	95	2.1
	Parcel	41	31	27	22	0.8	4	1	1	4	3.7	83	20	13	33	2.5
Battambang	Total	3,995	757	657	1,705	2.6	2,043	277	248	958	3.9	4,668	367	314	526	1.7
	Homelot	3,289	390	390	678	1.7	1,572	120	120	352	2.9	4,078	193	193	269	1.4
	Parcel	706	367	267	1,027	3.8	471	157	128	606	4.7	590	174	121	258	2.1

Kampong Chhnang	Total	113	30	22	67	3.0	56	3	3	3	9	2.8	2,106	50	41	132	3.2
	Homelot	100	1	1	2	1.4	52	0	0		1	2.1	2,056	32	32	54	1.7
	Parcel	13	29	21	66	3.1	4	3	3	3	8	2.9	50	18	9	78	8.6
Kampong Thom	Total	251	16	16	25	1.6	412	3	3	3	8	2.6	3,461	37	37	57	1.6
	Homelot	241	3	3	5	1.6	412	3	3	3	8	2.6	3,450	34	34	54	1.6
	Parcel	10	13	13	20	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	3	4	1.3
Pursat	Total	1,925	482	413	2,302	5.6	599	12	12	12	40	3.5	3,138	222	197	2,341	11.9
	Homelot	1,661	92	92	225	2.4	594	9	9	9	32	3.5	3,017	105	105	2,098	19.9
	Parcel	264	390	321	2,077	6.5	5	3	3	3	9	3.4	121	117	91	243	2.7
Siemreap	Total	978	222	210	343	1.6	384	21	5	5	28	5.7	5,215	198	175	611	3.5
	Homelot	879	28	28	73	2.7	371	4	4	4	28	7.1	5,144	116	116	465	4.0
	Parcel	99	194	182	269	1.5	13	18	1	1	0	0.2	71	83	60	146	2.4
Oddar Meanchey	Total	283	83	75	85	1.1	86	1	1	1	1	1.1	1,331	22	20	19	0.9
	Homelot	246	13	13	11	0.8	86	1	1	1	1	1.1	1,327	20	20	19	0.9
	Parcel	37	70	63	75	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	0	0	2.0
Pailin	Total	14	42	10	6	0.6	5	2	0	0	0	0.7	54	5	1	1	0.9
	Homelot	7	0	0	0	0.8	3	0	0	0	0	0.7	48	1	1	1	0.9
	Parcel	7	42	10	6	0.6	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	4	0	0	1.0
Coastal Zone	Total	199	32	24	68	2.9	166	10	7	7	26	3.5	2,398	89	80	262	3.3
	Homelot	156	5	5	10	2.3	151	3	3	3	22	6.9	2,316	36	36	131	3.6
	Parcel	43	27	19	58	3.0	15	6	4	4	4	0.9	82	53	44	131	3.0

Kampot	Total	128	17	15	63	4.3	125	6	5	23	5.1	2,156	78	73	200	2.7
	Homelot	97	2	2	10	5.0	118	3	3	22	7.9	2,108	32	32	129	4.0
	Parcel	31	15	13	52	4.2	7	4	2	1	0.6	48	46	41	71	1.7
Koh Kong	Total	27	11	6	1	0.2	28	1	1	2	1.6	103	7	4	56	13.9
	Homelot	22	2	2	0	0.1	25	0	0	0	0.0	92	3	3	0	0.1
	Parcel	5	9	4	1	0.3	3	1	1	2	2.2	11	5	2	56	37.5
Preah Sihanouk	Total	38	4	3	4	1.2	8	1	1	0	0.3	85	3	2	4	1.7
	Homelot	32	0	0	0	0.1	4	0	0	-	-	64	1	1	1	1.6
	Parcel	6	3	3	4	1.3	4	1	1	0	0.4	21	2	2	3	1.7
Kep	Total	6	0	0	0	2.4	5	0	1	1	1.0	54	1	1	2	2.3
	Homelot	5	0	0	0	2.5	4	0	0	0	0.2	52	0	0	1	1.3
	Parcel	1	0	0	0	2.4	1	0	1	1	1.2	2	0	0	1	3.9
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	Total	395	97	87	112	1.3	883	102	47	123	2.6	4,218	314	187	651	3.5
	Homelot	337	6	6	16	2.8	588	12	12	38	3.3	3,979	68	68	270	4.0
	Parcel	58	91	82	96	1.2	295	91	35	85	2.4	239	246	120	381	3.2
Kampong Speu	Total	183	35	33	22	0.7	184	7	2	4	1.9	1,867	55	48	73	1.5
	Homelot	166	2	2	3	1.4	181	2	2	3	2.0	1,763	30	30	42	1.4
	Parcel	17	33	31	20	0.6	3	5	0	0	1.5	104	25	17	31	1.8
Kratie	Total	21	21	22	26	1.1	399	87	37	86	2.3	321	12	12	21	1.8
	Homelot	13	0	0	0	0.2	119	6	6	15	2.4	307	4	4	7	1.9

	Parcel	8	20	22	26	1.2	280	80	31	71	2.3	14	8	8	13	1.7
Mondul Kiri	Total	25	2	1	9	8.1	53	1	1	7	6.2	122	9	7	11	1.5
	Homelot	18	1	1	5	5.4	50	1	1	7	6.3	103	1	1	1	0.9
	Parcel	7	1	0	4	22.9	3	0	0	0	3.4	19	9	7	10	1.5
Preah Vihear	Total	71	4	4	3	0.9	186	4	4	20	4.6	1,317	122	22	38	1.8
	Homelot	64	1	1	3	1.9	180	1	1	10	7.7	1,273	10	10	34	3.3
	Parcel	7	3	3	1	0.3	6	3	3	10	3.3	44	111	11	4	0.4
Ratanak Kiri	Total	17	29	23	45	1.9	13	0	0	1	2.9	36	52	49	272	5.5
	Homelot	1	0	0	0	13.3	12	0	0	1	8.8	24	0	0	0	0.7
	Parcel	16	29	23	45	1.9	1	0	0	1	1.7	12	52	49	272	5.5
Stung Treng	Total	78	6	4	7	1.7	48	3	2	6	2.6	555	63	50	237	4.7
	Homelot	75	1	1	6	4.1	46	1	1	3	2.3	509	22	22	186	8.3
	Parcel	3	5	3	1	0.4	2	2	1	3	3.0	46	41	28	51	1.8

Table D15 - Selected cultivated fruit by number of holding, area planted, area harvested, production and yield rate, in agricultural homelots and parcels, by zone/province, 2023

Zone/Province	Parcel /Homelot	Cultivated Fruit									
		Papaya					Jackfruit				
		Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.	Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.
Cambodia	Total	30,920	476	406	4,662	10.9	76,989	1,845	1,675	2,676	1.6
	Homelot	29,983	129	129	1,193	9.2	75,677	1,375	1,375	2,195	1.6
	Parcel	937	347	277	3,469	12.5	1,312	470	300	481	1.6
PlainZone	Total	11,616	195	184	2,348	10.7	32,953	652	619	978	2.5
	Homelot	11,168	46	46	296	6.4	32,649	585	585	862	1.5
	Parcel	448	149	138	2,052	14.9	304	66	33	116	3.5
Kampong Cham	Total	2,529	37	37	207	6.2	5,600	103	94	244	2.7
	Homelot	2,422	11	11	87	7.6	5,455	83	83	213	2.6
	Parcel	107	26	25	120	4.8	145	20	11	31	2.7
Kandal	Total	891	123	114	1,925	11.8	1,618	36	26	58	2.7
	Homelot	572	6	6	39	6.1	1,567	21	21	44	2.1
	Parcel	319	117	108	1,886	17.5	51	15	4	14	3.3
Phnom Penh	Total	49	3	3	26	9.9	75	4	4	55	10.8
	Homelot	43	0	0	2	10.2	67	1	1	2	1.7
	Parcel	6	3	3	24	9.6	8	3	3	53	19.9
Prey Veng	Total	2,687	11	11	51	21.8	9,241	177	177	201	4.3

	Homelot	2,685	11	11	39	3.7	9,233	177	177	200	1.1
	Parcel	2	0	0	12	40.0	8	0	0	1	7.6
Svay Rieng	Total	3,883	12	12	79	16.1	11,872	203	202	264	7.4
	Homelot	3,882	12	12	79	6.5	11,870	202	202	264	1.3
	Parcel	1	0	0	0	25.6	2	0	0	0	13.5
Takeo	Total	1,442	6	5	37	16.5	3,673	86	81	110	1.7
	Homelot	1,434	5	5	34	7.2	3,623	78	78	104	1.3
	Parcel	8	1	0	3	25.7	50	8	3	6	2.0
Tboung Khnum	Total	135	2	2	23	18.7	874	43	34	45	1.2
	Homelot	130	0	0	16	32.5	834	22	22	35	1.6
	Parcel	5	2	2	7	4.9	40	20	12	11	0.9
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	Total	13,783	220	168	1,921	11.6	31,305	709	662	1,028	1.3
	Homelot	13,473	57	57	679	12.0	30,963	534	534	918	1.7
	Parcel	310	164	111	1,242	11.1	342	175	128	111	0.9
Banteay Meanchey	Total	4,096	21	17	117	4.6	6,344	95	92	193	6.8
	Homelot	4,076	14	14	114	8.2	6,304	91	91	179	2.0
	Parcel	20	7	3	3	1.1	40	4	1	13	11.5
Battambang	Total	1,827	79	28	269	9.1	3,119	111	83	143	2.0
	Homelot	1,730	10	10	67	6.5	2,969	64	64	96	1.5
	Parcel	97	69	17	202	11.7	150	47	19	47	2.5
Kampong Chhnang	Total	666	4	4	17	5.0	3,275	108	107	75	0.7

	Homelot	661	4	4	17	4.6	3,229	50	50	66	1.3
	Parcel	5	0	0	0	5.5	46	58	57	8	0.1
Kampong Thom	Total	3,109	8	8	76	9.1	5,510	73	69	102	0.8
	Homelot	3,109	8	8	76	9.1	5,507	67	67	102	1.5
	Parcel	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	2	-	-
Pursat	Total	1,539	91	102	1,370	21.3	1,800	41	40	74	3.8
	Homelot	1,370	11	11	334	31.2	1,786	37	37	54	1.5
	Parcel	169	81	91	1,036	11.4	14	4	3	20	6.1
Siemreap	Total	1,979	8	8	61	5.4	7,413	162	156	315	1.9
	Homelot	1,967	8	8	60	7.4	7,342	150	150	304	2.0
	Parcel	12	0	0	1	3.4	71	12	6	11	1.8
Oddar Meanchey	Total	508	1	1	9	6.0	3,518	106	105	97	0.7
	Homelot	507	1	1	9	7.1	3,506	67	67	95	1.4
	Parcel	1	0	0	0	5.0	12	39	38	2	0.1
Pailin	Total	59	7	0	2	8.6	326	13	10	29	3.4
	Homelot	53	0	0	2	8.6	320	8	8	21	2.6
	Parcel	6	7	-	-	-	6	5	2	9	4.2
Coastal Zone	Total	2,162	26	24	120	5.6	5,004	215	166	392	2.7
	Homelot	2,110	10	10	101	9.8	4,738	118	118	219	1.9
	Parcel	52	15	13	19	1.4	266	98	48	173	3.6
Kampot	Total	1,849	17	15	93	5.5	3,882	138	110	238	2.4

	Homelot	1,831	9	9	82	9.3	3,789	85	85	167	2.0
	Parcel	18	8	6	11	1.7	93	53	25	70	2.8
Koh Kong	Total	43	4	4	12	22.3	314	19	15	83	5.7
	Homelot	39	0	0	9	43.7	269	8	8	30	3.7
	Parcel	4	4	4	3	0.9	45	11	7	53	7.8
Preah Sihanouk	Total	112	5	4	10	3.6	407	40	26	19	0.9
	Homelot	86	1	1	5	5.8	318	20	20	14	0.7
	Parcel	26	4	3	5	1.4	89	20	5	6	1.1
Kep	Total	158	1	1	5	5.9	401	18	15	52	3.1
	Homelot	154	0	0	5	11.0	362	4	4	8	1.9
	Parcel	4	0	0	0	0.7	39	14	10	44	4.3
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	Total	3,359	35	31	273	8.8	7,727	269	228	278	1.2
	Homelot	3,232	16	16	116	7.2	7,327	138	138	196	1.4
	Parcel	127	19	15	156	10.3	400	130	90	82	0.9
Kampong Speu	Total	2,149	23	20	96	4.4	3,718	99	82	99	1.1
	Homelot	2,032	11	11	86	7.5	3,597	61	61	84	1.4
	Parcel	117	12	8	10	1.2	121	38	21	15	0.7
Kratie	Total	320	2	2	28	14.2	572	15	10	24	2.8
	Homelot	317	1	1	8	11.8	560	6	6	9	1.5
	Parcel	3	1	1	20	16.6	12	9	4	15	4.2

Mondul Kiri	Total	188	6	6	134	19.0	940	84	71	77	1.4
	Homelot	184	1	1	7	12.9	774	20	20	44	2.2
	Parcel	4	5	5	126	25.2	166	64	51	33	0.6
Preah Vihear	Total	612	3	3	14	2.4	1,821	52	50	60	1.7
	Homelot	610	3	3	14	4.6	1,740	43	43	44	1.0
	Parcel	2	0	0	0	0.1	81	8	6	16	2.4
Ratanak Kiri	Total	10	0	0	0	8.9	61	4	3	3	1.0
	Homelot	10	0	0	0	8.9	53	1	1	2	1.5
	Parcel	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	1	0.5
Stung Treng	Total	80	0	0	1	4.4	615	15	13	15	1.2
	Homelot	79	0	0	1	2.1	603	6	6	13	2.1
	Parcel	1	0	0	0	6.7	12	9	7	2	0.3

Table D16 - Selected edible nuts by number of holdings, area planted, area harvested, production and yield rate, in agricultural homelots and parcels, by zone/province, 2023

Zone/Province	Parcel/Homelot	Edible Nuts									
		Cashew					Betel nuts				
		Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.	Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.
Cambodia	Total	153,259	370,038	339,995	534,593	2.9	5,441	269	236	1,468	14.1
	Homelot	21,659	4,078	4,078	5,538	1.4	5,037	96	96	1,097	11.4
	Parcel	131,600	365,960	335,917	529,056	1.6	404	173	139	371	2.7
Plain Zone	Total	31,537	59,480	55,391	175,689	4.6	3,858	195	171	1,166	13.7
	Homelot	4,080	581	581	799	1.4	3,496	85	85	853	10.1
	Parcel	27,457	58,899	54,810	174,890	3.2	362	110	86	313	3.6
Kampong Cham	Total	17,781	38,261	37,284	153,398	5.9	2,681	112	103	850	15.4
	Homelot	1,742	312	312	561	1.8	2,409	60	60	671	11.3
	Parcel	16,039	37,949	36,972	152,837	4.1	272	52	43	180	4.1
Kandal	Total	14	50	43	24	0.6	7	0	0	0	1.7
	Homelot	2	0	0	-	-	7	0	0	0	1.7
	Parcel	12	50	42	24	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Phnom Penh	Total	44	246	199	148	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
	Homelot	1	0	0	0	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
	Parcel	43	246	199	148	0.7	-	-	-	-	-

Prey Veng	Total	182	208	169	308	2.4	62	0	0	0	0	1.8
	Homelot	39	37	37	1	0.0	62	0	0	0	0	1.8
	Parcel	143	171	132	307	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Svay Rieng	Total	2,507	870	664	468	1.6	177	1	1	2	3.8	3.8
	Homelot	1,786	64	64	58	0.9	177	1	1	2	3.8	3.8
	Parcel	721	805	600	410	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Takeo	Total	203	84	58	108	3.6	16	0	0	1	22.7	22.7
	Homelot	113	8	8	13	1.7	16	0	0	1	22.7	22.7
	Parcel	90	76	50	95	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tboung Khmum	Total	10,806	19,763	16,974	21,235	2.3	915	82	67	311	10.5	10.5
	Homelot	397	160	160	166	1.0	825	24	24	178	7.4	7.4
	Parcel	10,409	19,603	16,814	21,069	1.3	90	58	43	133	3.1	3.1
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	Total	43,050	91,778	84,164	127,736	2.5	1,156	36	33	191	19.1	19.1
	Homelot	11,119	1,590	1,590	1,604	1.0	1,137	9	9	158	17.7	17.7
	Parcel	31,931	90,188	82,575	126,132	1.5	19	27	24	34	1.4	1.4
Banteay Meanchey	Total	185	533	476	403	2.2	127	0	0	3	12.9	12.9
	Homelot	119	6	6	8	1.4	127	0	0	3	12.9	12.9
	Parcel	66	528	471	395	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Battambang	Total	1,767	4,167	3,150	24,867	9.1	83	1	1	18	82.2	82.2
	Homelot	370	207	207	147	0.7	79	0	0	17	79.0	79.0
	Parcel	1,397	3,960	2,944	24,720	8.4	4	0	0	1	3.3	3.3

Kampong Chhnang	Total	2,932	1,895	1,525	3,161	3.2	63	7	7	5	11.4
	Homelot	2,389	175	175	172	1.0	58	0	0	2	10.9
	Parcel	543	1,720	1,350	2,989	2.2	5	7	7	3	0.5
Kampong Thorn	Total	25,524	60,853	58,618	65,996	2.4	339	6	5	13	8.2
	Homelot	3,290	451	451	563	1.3	332	1	1	8	7.0
	Parcel	22,234	60,402	58,167	65,433	1.1	7	5	4	4	1.2
Pursat	Total	537	451	351	576	3.3	65	0	0	3	14.6
	Homelot	330	60	60	102	1.7	65	0	0	3	14.6
	Parcel	207	391	291	474	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
Siemreap	Total	5,478	10,415	8,983	16,305	3.2	464	20	20	149	19.9
	Homelot	1,772	252	252	337	1.3	462	7	7	124	18.1
	Parcel	3,706	10,163	8,731	15,968	1.8	2	13	13	25	1.9
Oddar Meanchey	Total	6,140	10,887	8,521	10,914	1.9	9	0	0	0	0.4
	Homelot	2,816	434	434	274	0.6	9	0	0	0	0.4
	Parcel	3,324	10,453	8,086	10,640	1.3	-	-	-	-	-
Pailin	Total	487	2,576	2,540	5,515	2.5	6	2	0	0	33.7
	Homelot	33	4	4	1	0.3	5	0	0	0	33.7
	Parcel	454	2,572	2,535	5,513	2.2	1	2	-	-	-
Coastal Zone	Total	2,313	1,637	1,166	2,575	4.7	167	5	4	84	45.2
	Homelot	1,374	302	302	784	2.6	160	2	2	79	43.1
	Parcel	939	1,335	864	1,791	2.1	7	3	2	5	2.1

Kampot	Total	518	252	172	573	5.2	128	2	2	79	49.9
	Homelot	360	27	27	41	1.5	128	2	2	79	49.9
	Parcel	158	225	145	533	3.7	-	-	-	-	-
Koh Kong	Total	1,497	1,067	727	1,663	5.0	30	3	3	5	4.3
	Homelot	851	195	195	585	3.0	25	0	0	1	2.2
	Parcel	646	872	532	1,077	2.0	5	3	2	5	2.1
Preah Sihanouk	Total	283	316	266	338	2.9	1	1	-	-	-
	Homelot	152	80	80	158	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
	Parcel	131	236	187	181	1.0	1	1	-	-	-
Kep	Total	15	2	1	1	2.5	8	0	0	-	-
	Homelot	11	0	0	0	1.1	7	0	0	-	-
	Parcel	4	2	0	1	1.4	1	0	-	-	-
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	Total	76,359	217,144	199,273	228,593	2.6	260	33	28	27	10.2
	Homelot	5,086	1,605	1,605	2,351	1.5	244	1	1	7	9.4
	Parcel	71,273	215,539	197,668	226,242	1.1	16	32	27	20	0.7
Kampong Speu	Total	376	292	190	271	2.6	28	0	0	0	29.8
	Homelot	268	50	50	49	1.0	27	0	0	0	4.8
	Parcel	108	243	141	222	1.6	1	0	0	0	25.0
Kratie	Total	22,042	62,780	62,706	63,690	1.7	130	20	18	12	9.3
	Homelot	434	144	144	100	0.7	123	1	1	5	8.9

	Parcel	21,608	62,636	62,562	63,590	1.0	7	19	17	7	0.4
Mondul Kiri	Total	4,259	9,561	8,570	7,393	1.4	7	0	0	0	24.3
	Homelot	477	71	71	40	0.6	6	0	0	0	9.3
	Parcel	3,782	9,490	8,498	7,353	0.9	1	0	0	0	15.0
Preah Vihear	Total	7,920	16,342	12,581	11,697	1.9	83	5	5	7	14.0
	Homelot	2,243	214	214	215	1.0	80	0	0	2	13.0
	Parcel	5,677	16,128	12,367	11,482	0.9	3	5	5	5	1.0
Ratanak Kiri	Total	29,478	91,954	84,147	112,738	3.6	6	8	5	8	1.6
	Homelot	1,013	787	787	1,782	2.3	2	0	0	-	-
	Parcel	28,465	91,167	83,360	110,957	1.3	4	8	5	8	1.6
Stung Treng	Total	12,284	36,213	31,080	32,804	1.6	6	0	0	0	8.0
	Homelot	651	338	338	166	0.5	6	0	0	0	8.0
	Parcel	11,633	35,875	30,741	32,639	1.1	-	-	-	-	-

Table D17 & D18 - Selected oil crops and rubber and tanning crops, by number of holding, area planted, area harvested, area harvested, production and yield rate, in agricultural homelots and parcels, by zone/province, 2023

Zone/Province	Parcel/Homelot	Oil Crops						Rubber and tanning crops					
		Coconut						Rubber					
		Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.		Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.	
Cambodia	Total	360,344	17,179	14,760	87,553	10.3		42,318	111,502	95,628	513,966	8.0	
	Homelot	352,732	12,624	12,624	78,791	6.2		963	867	867	2,246	2.6	
	Parcel	7,612	4,555	2,136	8,762	4.1		41,355	110,635	94,761	511,720	5.4	
Plain Zone	Total	106,951	3,953	3,443	10,974	10.0		34,033	76,199	64,364	389,504	8.7	
	Homelot	104,970	3,011	3,011	7,771	2.6		774	587	587	1,548	2.6	
	Parcel	1,981	943	432	3,204	7.4		33,259	75,612	63,777	387,955	6.1	
Kampong Cham	Total	18,585	604	517	2,909	16.0		1,271	6,829	5,988	35,857	7.1	
	Homelot	18,140	408	408	1,598	3.9		9	7	7	8	1.2	
	Parcel	445	195	109	1,311	12.1		1,262	6,822	5,981	35,849	6.0	
Kandal	Total	2,343	388	364	1,007	14.6		2	4	4	-	-	
	Homelot	2,048	305	305	190	0.6		1	0	0	-	-	
	Parcel	295	83	58	817	14.0		1	4	4	-	-	
Phnom Penh	Total	196	137	87	202	4.5		11	59	29	158	5.5	
	Homelot	162	42	42	15	0.4		-	-	-	-	-	
	Parcel	34	95	45	187	4.2		11	59	29	158	5.5	
Prey Veng	Total	20,011	468	448	425	6.2		110	444	457	7,183	15.7	

	Homelot	19,948	442	442	394	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Parcel	63	26	6	31	5.3	110	444	457	7,183	15.7	-
Svay Rieng	Total	33,293	687	651	1,041	1.9	883	1,141	368	688	2.5	-
	Homelot	33,235	640	640	1,038	1.6	32	13	13	8	0.6	-
	Parcel	58	47	11	3	0.2	851	1,128	355	680	1.9	-
Takeo	Total	28,056	1,073	1,033	3,989	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Homelot	27,496	1,013	1,013	3,888	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Parcel	560	60	20	101	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tboung Khmum	Total	4,467	597	343	1,402	8.2	31,756	67,721	57,518	345,617	8.7	-
	Homelot	3,941	160	160	649	4.1	732	566	566	1,532	2.7	-
	Parcel	526	437	183	753	4.1	31,024	67,155	56,951	344,085	6.0	-
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	Total	140,510	4,797	4,065	38,576	15.0	1,114	6,102	5,107	15,076	6.0	-
	Homelot	138,398	3,118	3,118	35,038	11.2	75	103	103	312	3.0	-
	Parcel	2,112	1,680	948	3,538	3.7	1,039	5,999	5,004	14,764	3.0	-
Banteay Meanchey	Total	23,752	551	516	1,528	5.7	2	40	35	400	11.4	-
	Homelot	23,519	459	459	1,370	3.0	1	0	0	-	-	-
	Parcel	233	93	58	158	2.7	1	40	35	400	11.4	-
Battambang	Total	15,943	1,109	828	2,504	6.6	107	445	283	764	6.1	-
	Homelot	14,921	543	543	1,318	2.4	24	57	57	204	3.6	-
	Parcel	1,022	566	285	1,186	4.2	83	388	226	561	2.5	-
Kampong Chhnang	Total	11,851	440	395	1,073	4.8	6	54	50	189	3.8	-

	Homelot	11,706	245	245	899	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Parcel	145	195	151	174	1.2	6	54	50	189	3.8	
Kampong Thom	Total	31,751	584	558	22,245	47.2	876	4,998	4,358	11,197	3.6	
	Homelot	31,693	484	484	22,143	45.8	38	40	40	41	1.0	
	Parcel	58	101	75	102	1.4	838	4,958	4,318	11,155	2.6	
Pursat	Total	18,422	767	655	6,455	20.6	59	129	117	923	25.2	
	Homelot	18,084	523	523	5,003	9.6	6	4	4	67	17.6	
	Parcel	338	244	132	1,453	11.0	53	125	113	856	7.6	
Siemreap	Total	28,242	752	710	4,287	10.2	10	25	18	218	12.1	
	Homelot	28,068	633	633	3,986	6.3	1	0	0	-	-	
	Parcel	174	119	77	301	3.9	9	25	18	218	12.1	
Oddar Meanchey	Total	9,751	459	369	382	2.0	37	198	114	473	4.3	
	Homelot	9,660	205	205	278	1.4	5	3	3	0	0.0	
	Parcel	91	254	164	104	0.6	32	195	111	473	4.2	
Pailin	Total	798	134	33	103	11.4	17	214	133	913	6.9	
	Homelot	747	27	27	42	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	
	Parcel	51	108	6	61	9.8	17	214	133	913	6.9	
Coastal Zone	Total	78,999	6,788	6,022	36,074	10.1	136	400	365	672	4.6	
	Homelot	76,781	5,607	5,607	34,429	6.1	69	70	70	212	3.0	
	Parcel	2,218	1,181	415	1,645	4.0	67	330	295	461	1.6	
Kampot	Total	71,621	6,018	5,515	34,218	9.6	4	6	5	29	5.5	

	Homelot	69,926	5,228	5,228	33,291	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Parcel	1,695	790	287	927	3.2	4	6	5	29	5.5	
Koh Kong	Total	1,799	290	162	705	9.7	122	322	291	572	4.7	
	Homelot	1,615	102	102	281	2.8	69	70	70	212	3.0	
	Parcel	184	189	61	424	7.0	53	252	221	361	1.6	
Preah Sihanouk	Total	1,517	263	176	431	6.8	10	72	68	71	1.0	
	Homelot	1,269	132	132	196	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	
	Parcel	248	132	44	235	5.3	10	72	68	71	1.0	
Kep	Total	4,062	217	169	720	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	
	Homelot	3,971	145	145	661	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	
	Parcel	91	71	23	59	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	Total	33,884	1,640	1,231	1,929	2.8	7,035	28,801	25,792	108,714	5.9	
	Homelot	32,583	889	889	1,554	1.7	45	108	108	175	1.6	
	Parcel	1,301	751	341	375	1.1	6,990	28,693	25,685	108,539	4.2	
Kampong Speu	Total	24,177	932	749	1,197	3.1	1	0	0	-	-	
	Homelot	23,228	648	648	1,049	1.6	1	0	0	-	-	
	Parcel	949	283	101	148	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Kratie	Total	2,136	133	121	216	4.3	3,276	11,133	10,715	44,915	6.4	
	Homelot	2,063	42	42	143	3.4	20	70	70	151	2.1	
	Parcel	73	92	79	72	0.9	3,256	11,063	10,645	44,764	4.2	

Mondul Kiri	Total	1,024	76	48	86	3.7	1,252	4,371	3,851	17,412	7.6
	Homelot	925	20	20	44	2.1	11	2	2	6	3.1
	Parcel	99	56	28	42	1.5	1,241	4,369	3,849	17,405	4.5
Preah Vihear	Total	4,967	208	155	208	2.0	108	555	457	802	1.8
	Homelot	4,887	133	133	197	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
	Parcel	80	76	22	11	0.5	108	555	457	802	1.8
Ratanak Kiri	Total	129	76	40	60	2.3	1,815	10,099	8,839	26,749	3.6
	Homelot	91	8	8	4	0.5	8	35	35	18	0.5
	Parcel	38	68	32	55	1.7	1,807	10,064	8,804	26,731	3.0
Stung Treng	Total	1,451	215	118	163	3.6	583	2,643	1,930	18,837	9.8
	Homelot	1,389	38	38	116	3.0	5	0	0	0	0.0
	Parcel	62	177	80	47	0.6	578	2,643	1,929	18,837	9.8

Table D17 - Selected spices and aromatic crops, by number of holding, area planted, area harvested, production and yield rate, in agricultural homelots and parcels, by zone/province, 2023

Zone/Province	Parcel/Homelot	Spices and aromatic crops									
		Pepper					Tamarind				
		Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.	Number of Holdings	Area Planted (Hectare)	Area harvested (Hectare)	Production in Mt. ton	Yield Mt. ton/ha.
Cambodia	Total	8,421	6,943	6,693	24,492	7.8	5,069	367	290	158	2.1
	Homelot	893	118	118	488	4.1	5,005	280	280	143	0.5
	Parcel	7,528	6,825	6,576	24,004	3.7	64	86	9	14	1.6
Plain Zone	Total	6,208	4,665	4,508	17,209	6.8	1,399	62	62	28	2.4
	Homelot	340	35	35	102	2.9	1,385	60	60	25	0.4
	Parcel	5,868	4,630	4,473	17,107	3.8	14	2	2	3	2.0
Kampong Cham	Total	67	48	48	148	11.4	404	11	11	9	0.9
	Homelot	15	1	1	5	8.4	396	10	10	9	0.9
	Parcel	52	47	47	143	3.0	8	0	0	-	-
Kandal	Total	2	0	0	1	5.7	20	18	18	3	7.5
	Homelot	-	-	-	-	-	16	18	18	0	0.0
	Parcel	2	0	0	1	5.7	4	0	0	2	7.5
Phnom Penh	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Homelot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Parcel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prey Veng	Total	-	-	-	-	-	163	5	5	1	0.3

	Homelot	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	5	5	1	0.3
	Parcel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Svay Rieng	Total	2	1	0	0	75.0	612	19	19	7	0.4	
	Homelot	1	0	0	0	75.0	612	19	19	7	0.4	
	Parcel	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Takeo	Total	75	15	13	26	7.3	183	7	7	6	1.4	
	Homelot	37	1	1	6	5.5	182	7	7	6	0.9	
	Parcel	38	14	12	20	1.8	1	0	0	0	0.5	
Tboung Khmum	Total	6,062	4,601	4,448	17,034	6.6	17	1	1	2	3.4	
	Homelot	287	33	33	92	2.8	16	0	0	1	2.0	
	Parcel	5,775	4,568	4,415	16,942	3.8	1	1	1	1	1.4	
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	Total	852	330	314	1,052	7.8	2,299	134	133	66	0.9	
	Homelot	463	68	68	333	4.9	2,290	129	129	65	0.5	
	Parcel	389	262	246	718	2.9	9	5	3	1	0.4	
Banteay Meanchey	Total	7	0	0	0	9.0	581	42	42	12	0.4	
	Homelot	7	0	0	0	9.0	577	39	39	12	0.3	
	Parcel	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	2	0	0.1	
Battambang	Total	815	301	285	989	8.0	236	10	10	4	1.2	
	Homelot	445	67	67	332	4.9	234	9	9	3	0.3	
	Parcel	370	233	217	658	3.0	2	1	1	1	0.9	
Kampong Chhnang	Total	4	0	0	0	1.7	578	17	17	18	1.1	

	Homelot	4	0	0	0	0	1.7	577	17	17	18	1.1
	Parcel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-
Kampong Thom	Total	25	29	29	29	62	4.1	208	5	5	5	1.1
	Homelot	7	0	0	0	1	2.0	208	5	5	5	1.1
	Parcel	18	29	29	29	61	2.1	-	-	-	-	-
Pursat	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	2	2	3	1.6
	Homelot	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	2	2	3	1.6
	Parcel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siemreap	Total	1	0	0	0	0	6.7	379	50	49	21	0.4
	Homelot	-	-	-	-	-	-	378	49	49	21	0.4
	Parcel	1	0	0	0	0	6.7	1	0	-	-	-
Oddar Meanchey	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	7	7	2	0.3
	Homelot	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	7	7	2	0.3
	Parcel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pailin	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	2	1	2	1.4
	Homelot	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	1	1	2	1.4
	Parcel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coastal Zone	Total	149	177	167	167	267	12.4	282	7	7	5	0.7
	Homelot	8	2	2	2	25	10.9	281	7	7	5	0.7
	Parcel	141	175	164	164	241	1.5	1	0	-	-	-
Kampot	Total	112	27	27	27	190	26.9	239	6	6	4	0.6

	Homelot	2	0	0	0	1	19.8	239	6	6	4	0.6
	Parcel	110	27	27	27	189	7.1	-	-	-	-	-
Koh Kong	Total	12	11	8	5	2.0	9	0	0	0	-	-
	Homelot	2	0	0	0	1.4	9	0	0	0	-	-
	Parcel	10	11	8	4	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preah Sihanouk	Total	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0	0	0	1.3
	Homelot	-	-	-	-	-	9	0	0	0	0	1.3
	Parcel	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-
Kep	Total	25	139	132	72	12.7	24	1	1	1	1	1.3
	Homelot	4	2	2	24	12.3	24	1	1	1	1	1.3
	Parcel	21	137	130	48	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	Total	1,212	1,771	1,705	5,965	5.6	1,089	164	88	58	2.9	2.9
	Homelot	82	13	13	27	2.1	1,049	84	84	48	0.6	0.6
	Parcel	1,130	1,758	1,692	5,938	3.5	40	80	4	10	2.3	2.3
Kampong Speu	Total	-	-	-	-	-	255	10	10	14	2.7	2.7
	Homelot	-	-	-	-	-	226	9	9	12	1.3	1.3
	Parcel	-	-	-	-	-	29	2	1	2	1.4	1.4
Kratie	Total	634	793	789	2,018	4.7	28	2	2	0	0.1	0.1
	Homelot	26	6	6	13	2.2	28	2	2	0	0.1	0.1
	Parcel	608	787	783	2,005	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Mondul Kiri	Total	446	579	539	1,785	5.1	121	5	5	8	4.2
	Homelot	53	7	7	12	1.7	120	4	4	3	0.8
	Parcel	393	572	532	1,773	3.3	1	2	2	5	3.3
Preah Vihear	Total	9	18	18	61	3.4	240	15	14	5	0.3
	Homelot	-	-	-	-	-	236	14	14	5	0.3
	Parcel	9	18	18	61	3.4	4	1	-	-	-
Ratanak Kiri	Total	120	379	356	2,093	18.1	5	0	0	0	0.4
	Homelot	3	0	0	3	12.3	5	0	0	0	0.4
	Parcel	117	379	356	2,090	5.9	-	-	-	-	-
Stung Treng	Total	3	3	3	8	3.1	440	131	56	31	2.7
	Homelot	-	-	-	-	-	434	55	55	28	0.5
	Parcel	3	3	3	8	3.1	6	76	1	3	2.2

Table E1 - Number of Households Keeping and Raising Livestock/Poultry/Insects as of the Time of Census Undertaking, by size of Livestock/Poultry, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Total Number of Households Keeping/Raising Livestock/Poultry/Insect	Large Livestock				Small Livestock				Poultry				Insect
		Total Households Reporting	1 animal only	2 - 9 animals	10 and more animals	Total Households Reporting	1-2 animals only	3 - 29 animals	30 and more animals	Total Households Reporting	1-24 fowls only	25-499 fowls	500 and more fowls	
Cambodia	1,083,367	690,443	56,079	574,987	59,377	94,527	35,536	55,538	3,453	726,834	410,508	313,771	2,521	1,579
Plain Zone	417,764	288,762	25,128	245,874	17,760	29,153	10,500	17,567	1,086	272,719	165,938	105,414	1,349	478
Kampong Cham	58,420	39,041	2,311	34,347	2,383	2,446	557	1,695	194	31,490	22,237	8,886	363	49
Kandal	23,210	16,424	976	14,614	834	1,770	233	1,298	239	7,695	3,807	3,735	153	49
Phnom Penh	2,315	1,338	23	1,134	181	96	6	70	20	1,279	278	985	16	12
Prey Veng	120,687	85,827	5,719	74,600	5,508	9,310	3,828	5,297	185	79,938	47,587	32,012	334	90
Svay Rieng	95,183	74,303	6,134	62,112	6,057	6,507	2,758	3,637	112	79,495	50,358	29,116	19	51
Takeo	87,838	54,125	9,081	44,087	957	6,136	2,607	3,404	125	58,159	31,001	26,730	422	155
Tboung Khnum	30,111	17,704	884	14,980	1,840	2,888	511	2,166	211	14,663	10,670	3,950	42	72
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	430,151	248,163	16,379	206,814	24,970	40,035	12,814	25,344	1,877	290,540	150,288	139,481	760	710
Banteay Meanchey	76,425	22,109	926	17,686	3,497	7,433	1,790	5,262	381	63,159	24,337	38,705	115	130
Battambang	60,133	37,388	1,767	31,227	4,394	3,360	448	2,575	337	34,901	15,680	19,110	111	173
Kampong Chhnang	54,914	43,297	2,575	36,376	4,346	5,005	1,474	3,217	314	27,701	15,443	12,164	93	74
Kampong Thom	61,613	40,600	1,831	33,494	5,275	4,442	1,266	3,030	146	40,466	26,290	14,040	134	47
Pursat	66,660	39,734	3,774	33,818	2,142	1,922	614	1,241	67	50,900	22,638	28,188	74	149
Siemreap	80,180	52,944	4,659	44,626	3,659	13,818	5,706	7,638	474	47,968	30,891	16,858	215	101
Oddar Meanchey	24,500	9,182	763	7,260	1,159	3,601	1,452	2,044	105	21,322	13,043	8,269	10	17
Pailin	5,726	2,909	84	2,327	498	454	64	337	53	4,123	1,966	2,147	8	19
Coastal Zone	95,379	57,795	9,934	46,469	1,392	7,799	3,985	3,686	128	81,079	42,692	38,101	284	183
Kampot	82,737	51,776	9,321	41,780	675	6,738	3,534	3,124	80	71,278	38,474	32,592	210	154
Koh Kong	4,868	2,037	111	1,596	330	458	157	283	18	3,491	1,391	2,050	50	18
Preah Sihanouk	3,547	1,471	49	1,077	345	182	20	137	25	2,539	701	1,820	18	10
Kep	4,227	2,511	453	2,016	42	421	274	142	5	3,771	2,126	1,639	6	1

Plateau and Mountainous Zone	140,073	95,723	4,638	75,830	15,255	17,540	8,237	8,941	362	82,496	51,590	30,775	128	208
Kampong Speu	65,625	46,404	2,559	40,786	3,059	2,032	576	1,335	121	41,825	25,844	15,894	86	99
Kratie	21,115	16,707	437	12,592	3,678	1,931	711	1,123	97	7,839	4,229	3,595	15	25
Mondul Kiri	6,715	4,874	204	3,482	1,188	1,474	632	833	9	3,782	1,902	1,876	4	26
Preah Vihear	22,103	12,688	549	8,581	3,558	4,802	2,751	2,000	51	14,307	10,117	4,179	9	38
Ratanak Kiri	12,158	8,068	547	5,759	1,762	4,579	2,205	2,332	42	7,791	5,282	2,498	11	2
Stung Treng	12,357	6,982	342	4,630	2,010	2,722	1,362	1,318	42	6,952	4,216	2,733	3	18

Table E2 - Number of Households Raising Livestock and Number of Livestock, by Kind of Livestock, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Cattle		Buffalo		Horse		Other Large Livestock		Pig		Sheep		Goat	
	Number of Households Reporting	Number of Livestock	Number of Households Reporting	Number of Livestock	Number of Households Reporting	Number of Livestock	Number of Households Reporting	Number of Livestock	Number of Households Reporting	Number of Livestock	Number of Households Reporting	Number of Livestock	Number of Households Reporting	Number of Livestock
Cambodia	659,427	3,023,202	42,042	237,967	471	4,681	378	2,400	92,370	654,437	527	6,692	1,690	38,584
Plain Zone	277,010	1,131,102	14,109	76,374	355	3,089	75	598	28,333	193,355	169	2,717	665	16,506
Kampong Cham	36,498	154,475	2,726	15,285	255	353	18	79	2,228	22,297	31	428	187	5,919
Kandal	16,112	67,065	330	1,578	13	2,525	10	78	1,470	18,000	38	897	269	6,061
Phnom Penh	1,330	9,156	16	216	1	2	-	-	80	1,431	5	300	11	233
Prey Veng	83,994	353,691	2,292	12,528	52	98	12	50	9,218	50,152	20	130	72	1,717
Svay Rieng	69,304	301,088	6,399	34,900	2	14	11	35	6,493	35,975	10	51	5	65
Takeo	53,730	159,142	482	2,775	17	55	20	91	6,036	33,166	49	337	51	893
Tboung Khmum	16,042	86,485	1,864	9,092	15	42	4	265	2,808	32,334	16	574	70	1,618
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	234,484	1,158,996	17,090	106,910	72	944	252	860	38,942	318,600	233	2,807	900	19,242
Banteay Meanchey	21,612	132,506	588	5,131	14	207	17	132	7,159	62,756	58	720	224	7,748
Battambang	37,297	210,216	241	3,778	25	418	12	125	2,955	38,346	34	600	387	6,498
Kampong Chhnang	40,401	199,633	3,965	20,018	4	8	5	26	4,865	50,695	23	354	121	2,067
Kampong Thom	35,731	184,241	5,963	38,401	13	235	16	75	4,396	34,178	35	220	11	147
Pursat	36,664	137,879	3,517	16,179	7	18	180	394	1,903	13,316	12	103	7	86
Siemreap	50,818	226,324	2,666	22,403	8	54	19	92	13,740	92,467	57	636	24	743
Oddar Meanchey	9,052	48,702	148	994	-	-	3	16	3,589	22,451	10	92	4	30
Pailin	2,909	19,495	2	6	1	4	-	-	335	4,391	4	82	122	1,923
Coastal Zone	56,044	184,239	2,256	10,818	16	38	10	39	7,713	41,429	48	405	38	855
Kampot	51,031	158,577	909	2,835	10	15	8	26	6,672	31,341	44	297	21	679
Koh Kong	1,439	10,153	751	4,486	4	17	2	13	447	3,631	2	101	10	126
Preah Sihanouk	1,122	8,452	506	3,242	2	6	-	-	180	5,015	-	-	2	19
Kep	2,452	7,057	90	255	-	-	-	-	414	1,442	2	7	5	31
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	91,889	548,865	8,587	43,865	28	610	41	903	17,382	101,053	77	763	87	1,981

Kampong Speu	46,302	199,993	151	1,805	8	530	10	674	1,995	26,626	16	133	18	419
Kratie	15,810	114,058	2,159	11,617	8	21	4	20	1,901	15,502	11	117	19	550
Mondul Kiri	4,732	32,957	1,034	4,870	3	5	2	8	1,462	6,884	4	17	8	94
Preah Vihear	12,384	103,656	651	4,631	1	20	11	57	4,779	18,749	17	53	7	103
Ratanak Kiri	6,894	50,095	2,407	9,172	6	26	8	120	4,560	18,950	14	271	10	175
Stung Treng	5,767	48,106	2,185	11,770	2	8	6	24	2,685	14,342	15	172	25	640

Table E3 - Number of Households Raising Poultry and Number of Poultry, by Kind of Poultry, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Chickens		Ducks		Goose		Turkeys		Quail	
	Number of Households Reporting	Number of Fowls	Number of Households Reporting	Number of Fowls	Number of Households Reporting	Number of Fowls	Number of Households Reporting	Number of Fowls	Number of Households Reporting	Number of Fowls
Cambodia	719,637	22,178,690	55,604	7,520,843	4,058	59,122	154	2,180	145	67,864
Plain Zone	269,891	8,293,245	23,218	3,733,497	1,843	25,818	37	322	43	14,277
Kampong Cham	30,789	803,990	2,783	660,059	166	2,607	5	16	3	70
Kandal	7,468	404,326	871	329,665	74	1,003	3	44	8	11,330
Phnom Penh	1,250	60,419	164	31,422	17	268	2	9	1	500
Prey Veng	79,223	1,949,445	7,706	891,518	749	10,492	8	73	3	126
Svay Rieng	79,216	1,785,373	4,946	99,061	155	2,242	4	73	3	60
Takeo	57,572	2,631,275	5,651	1,649,987	602	7,785	9	77	15	603
Tboung Khmum	14,373	658,417	1,097	71,785	80	1,420	6	29	10	1,588
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	287,199	8,811,708	20,916	2,521,904	1,324	19,717	83	972	82	48,591
Banteay Meanchey	62,129	1,898,371	6,664	371,096	311	5,432	23	368	29	2,889
Battambang	34,456	1,158,596	2,482	836,871	239	3,575	10	192	8	30,294
Kampong Chhnang	27,468	782,762	1,350	133,915	138	1,776	6	30	14	333
Kampong Thom	40,013	945,694	2,188	392,086	155	2,289	13	46	7	423
Pursat	50,488	1,340,794	1,972	189,472	183	2,237	4	79	5	155
Siemreap	47,338	2,070,492	4,165	541,096	141	1,823	23	131	12	13,829
Oddar Meanchey	21,218	496,062	1,717	46,979	81	1,434	4	124	2	6
Pailin	4,089	118,937	378	10,388	76	1,152	-	-	5	662
Coastal Zone	80,671	2,911,934	5,328	641,064	524	7,524	16	108	5	2,993
Kampot	70,958	2,553,260	4,370	560,770	460	6,542	12	59	1	40
Koh Kong	3,467	170,708	279	10,669	13	142	1	5	3	2,950
Preah Sihanouk	2,480	88,410	452	64,700	33	406	3	44	-	-
Kep	3,766	99,556	227	4,925	18	434	-	-	1	3
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	81,876	2,161,803	6,142	624,378	367	6,063	18	778	15	2,003

Kampong Speu	41,597	1,144,676	2,926	539,722	191	3,544	10	41	4	430
Kratie	7,777	236,319	512	16,871	27	284	1	6	3	26
Mondul Kiri	3,713	100,771	564	11,671	55	681	3	619	2	345
Preah Vihear	14,218	307,283	762	19,515	43	495	1	1	1	250
Ratanak Kiri	7,702	195,769	716	22,820	20	451	1	48	2	450
Stung Treng	6,869	176,985	662	13,778	31	607	2	63	3	502

Table G1 - Number of household and area of forest and/or other wooded lands on the holding and type of own-account forestry product or non-timber forest product in the last 12 months by Zone/Province

Zone/Province	Total Number of Households reported forest and other wooded land	Total Area of forest and/or wooden lands in ha.	No. of household engaged on forest and other wooded land activity by type of own-account forestry product or non-timber forest product						Hunting wildlife/ animals	Resin	Other forestry-related activities
			Any forest or wooded land activity	Gathering firewood/ Cutting bamboo	Charcoal making	Cutting sandalwood/timber	Gathering wild fruits/food	Collecting herb			
Cambodia	9,559	18,696	361,313	327,990	39,200	12,130	139,179	33,899	9,793	6,259	3,444
Plain Zone	1,358	1,262	65,894	59,060	4,525	3,209	15,602	3,248	1,121	489	271
Kampong Cham	247	40	11,904	8,101	619	1,117	4,555	178	61	29	39
Kandal	174	1,144	5,467	4,534	1,051	492	1,949	750	353	107	117
Phnom Penh	5	0	109	88	65	33	31	30	26	10	7
Prey Veng	474	4	12,623	12,463	190	46	3,660	458	6	5	17
Svay Rieng	270	5	19,497	19,306	232	15	632	50	4	3	3
Takeo	167	44	11,174	9,658	2,195	1,483	4,052	1,693	666	203	78
Tboung Khmum	21	25	5,120	4,910	173	23	723	89	5	132	10
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	3,227	10,814	157,610	146,337	19,271	4,813	50,466	13,640	3,586	1,055	1,258
Banteay Meanchey	1,194	7,401	39,747	35,905	8,723	1,455	15,948	3,237	1,240	379	568
Battambang	616	250	14,498	13,037	3,147	1,356	4,441	2,068	1,160	349	70
Kampong Chhnang	825	583	17,485	16,814	762	448	2,882	847	110	24	115
Kampong Thom	144	111	24,301	23,690	2,526	156	8,179	1,418	99	49	59
Pursat	62	1,011	17,782	16,979	545	203	7,110	4,221	132	57	276

Siemreap	239	1,315	19,044	16,256	1,888	1,094	3,326	1,504	697	174	163
Oddar Meanchey	131	137	20,094	19,442	1,281	61	5,885	151	127	21	3
Pailin	16	6	4,659	4,214	399	40	2,695	194	21	2	4
Coastal Zone	199	99	14,200	10,408	2,950	1,568	7,020	1,870	935	505	93
Kampot	56	15	13,043	9,603	2,598	1,389	6,582	1,559	788	248	69
Koh Kong	121	82	622	407	333	103	325	204	63	220	9
Preah Sihanouk	4	2	129	5	8	75	110	105	84	37	13
Kep	18	1	406	393	11	1	3	2	-	-	2
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	4,775	6,521	123,609	112,185	12,454	2,540	66,091	15,141	4,151	4,210	1,822
Kampong Speu	1,264	477	29,847	24,722	2,033	474	12,111	2,056	304	110	138
Kratie	165	74	11,088	9,555	1,080	114	4,841	655	203	28	21
Mondul Kiri	175	363	5,603	5,071	1,247	262	4,306	2,130	419	1,738	281
Preah Vihear	1,488	1,623	33,597	31,699	5,152	779	20,530	5,727	1,572	1,818	1,319
Ratanak Kiri	771	433	25,532	24,139	1,379	244	15,949	3,069	617	177	42
Stung Treng	912	3,551	17,942	16,999	1,563	667	8,354	1,504	1,036	339	21

Table J1 - Number of holdings and Area of Irrigated , by Type of Irrigation Facility, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Number of holding reported irrigation	Total land area of irrigation ha.	No. of holding reported irrigation facilities			Area of land irrigated by controlled irrigation method	
			Government irrigation facilities	Other sources	Both sources	Land under fully controlled irrigation (sprinkler irrigation, surface irrigation, localized irrigation ha.	Land under partially controlled irrigation (controlling flood waters, wetlands, inland valley bottom) ha.
Cambodia	380,689	464,500	128,315	154,981	97,393	451,143	13,358
Plain Zone	231,392	235,135	61,287	107,124	62,981	230,232	4,903
Kampong Cham	43,528	44,453	11,212	25,895	6,421	42,877	1,576
Kandal	37,760	33,020	13,175	16,318	8,267	32,748	271
Phnom Penh	1,059	624	331	456	272	622	1
Prey Veng	67,413	85,651	9,792	28,844	28,777	83,373	2,278
Svay Rieng	24,296	4,049	473	19,150	4,673	4,043	6
Takeo	44,805	53,826	25,579	6,544	12,682	53,155	671
Tboung Khmum	12,531	13,512	725	9,917	1,889	13,413	99
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	126,336	208,061	58,182	37,448	30,706	200,626	7,435
Banteay Meanchey	20,558	35,220	10,573	2,905	7,080	34,028	1,192
Battambang	29,276	57,612	14,100	8,375	6,801	56,967	645
Kampong Chhnang	18,148	24,052	3,817	11,482	2,849	23,172	880
Kampong Thom	13,215	24,165	5,991	5,561	1,663	21,099	3,066
Pursat	23,651	37,172	11,809	1,241	10,601	36,432	740
Siemreap	20,853	28,207	11,723	7,440	1,690	27,345	863
Oddar Meanchey	32	24	21	11	-	21	2
Pailin	603	1,608	148	433	22	1,561	46
Coastal Zone	8,560	6,273	1,565	4,675	2,320	5,598	675
Kampot	7,058	4,513	1,177	3,607	2,274	4,023	490
Koh Kong	780	1,226	85	662	33	1,067	159
Preah Sihanouk	345	217	177	155	13	207	10
Kep	377	317	126	251	-	301	16

Plateau and Mountainous Zone	14,401	15,031	7,281	5,734	1,386	14,687	344
Kampong Speu	6,363	3,393	4,441	1,114	808	3,261	132
Kratie	6,438	8,986	2,359	3,695	384	8,859	127
Mondul Kiri	888	1,550	196	507	185	1,530	20
Preah Vihear	155	378	90	62	3	371	8
Ratanak Kiri	312	578	166	142	4	528	50
Stung Treng	245	146	29	214	2	139	7

Table K1 - Number of Holdings that Grew Crops and Used Fertilizers, by Type of Fertilizer, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Type of Fertilizers Used in one of the crops planted in the last 12 months					
	Mineral fertilizers	Organo-mineral fertilizers	Organic fertilizer	Biofertilizers	Manure	Other organic
Cambodia	1,345,546	324,982	135,403	77,107	585,974	66,504
Plain Zone	610,324	110,055	34,996	21,777	254,190	19,382
Kampong Cham	88,269	22,926	7,041	4,283	33,938	2,143
Kandal	46,734	13,243	6,797	6,444	16,639	5,331
Phnom Penh	3,863	505	364	134	1,894	265
Prey Veng	167,171	17,590	2,803	1,523	46,347	1,882
Svay Rieng	105,125	12,219	6,099	1,105	71,798	1,962
Takeo	136,526	20,702	8,551	4,444	69,781	6,071
Tboung Khmum	62,636	22,870	3,341	3,844	13,793	1,728
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	497,128	165,200	67,970	39,279	167,586	30,244
Banteay Meanchey	79,774	21,751	8,361	6,386	22,463	4,302
Battambang	80,045	29,951	15,313	11,283	17,473	6,299
Kampong Chhnang	70,083	13,694	3,813	3,042	48,392	7,286
Kampong Thom	72,777	25,014	5,427	3,686	25,315	2,243
Pursat	72,699	34,838	23,086	6,069	26,471	3,955
Siemreap	89,893	29,014	7,652	4,813	24,746	5,765

Oddar Meanchey	27,217	8,199	2,696	1,974	1,906	253
Pailin	4,640	2,739	1,622	2,026	820	141
Coastal Zone	90,177	16,720	7,631	2,860	61,082	6,746
Kampot	82,113	13,772	6,445	2,209	55,363	6,395
Koh Kong	2,767	1,877	798	277	1,712	141
Preah Sihanouk	1,751	665	328	80	969	123
Kep	3,546	406	60	294	3,038	87
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	147,917	33,007	24,806	13,191	103,116	10,132
Kampong Speu	95,096	13,604	7,055	3,137	68,180	5,937
Kratie	27,660	8,399	6,245	2,851	10,771	1,046
Mondul Kiri	4,311	1,368	1,686	1,153	2,736	390
Preah Vihear	7,699	4,256	6,986	1,980	13,563	1,178
Ratanak Kiri	6,289	3,051	1,751	2,006	2,646	1,301
Stung Treng	6,862	2,329	1,083	2,064	5,220	280

Table K2 - Number of Holdings that Grew Crops and pesticide Used, by Type of pesticides, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Type of pesticide Used in one of the crops planted in the last 12 months				
	Insecticides	Herbicides	Fungicides	Rodenticides	Other species
Cambodia	1,015,230	1,220,746	234,563	113,663	22,301
Plain Zone	472,511	505,987	94,697	45,037	8,538
Kampong Cham	83,751	79,862	14,301	4,957	931
Kandal	42,649	34,248	13,112	9,310	2,519
Phnom Penh	1,843	1,423	205	122	16
Prey Veng	128,616	129,683	31,647	13,672	2,213
Svay Rieng	74,645	84,628	7,966	2,621	121
Takeo	100,921	115,125	22,328	13,189	1,715
Thoung Khmum	40,086	61,018	5,138	1,166	1,023
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	375,727	476,624	113,736	54,158	10,755
Banteay Meanchey	67,916	75,489	24,471	16,119	3,162
Battambang	80,336	80,737	37,033	21,566	3,396
Kampong Chhnang	26,457	52,842	12,588	4,421	1,226
Kampong Thom	58,099	73,524	10,329	3,639	970
Pursat	66,242	73,518	16,403	3,405	1,367
Siemreap	58,985	91,765	10,542	4,425	467
Oddar Meanchey	13,211	22,125	1,232	118	38
Pailin	4,481	6,624	1,138	465	129
Coastal Zone	59,382	72,282	6,472	4,546	594
Kampot	54,900	66,031	6,026	4,054	535
Koh Kong	2,657	2,654	250	112	35
Preah Sihanouk	1,429	1,952	137	366	18
Kep	396	1,645	59	14	6
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	107,610	165,853	19,658	9,922	2,414
Kampong Speu	40,584	43,177	5,954	3,087	1,353
Kratie	27,241	35,874	7,152	2,489	348

Mondul Kiri	5,688	8,602	744	290	124
Preah Vihear	10,230	30,215	1,642	2,679	194
Ratanak Kiri	14,270	31,463	2,730	447	332
Stung Treng	9,597	16,522	1,436	930	63

Table M1 - Number of household used hired labour and number of hired labour by gender and their working contribution in the last 12 months , by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Total Number of Households used hired labour	Number of hired labour by gender and working contribution.											
		Full-time work during 1-3 months in the year		Full-time work during 4-6 months in the year		Full-time work during 7 or more months of the year		Part-time work during 1-3 months in the year		Part-time work during 4-6 months in the year		Part-time work during 7 or more months of the year	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cambodia	297,624	574,615	476,173	57,285	42,491	20,104	14,322	556,458	352,518	58,875	26,286	17,660	4,276
Plain Zone	95,289	45,258	27,508	13,800	12,623	7,727	4,060	126,332	67,627	22,926	10,482	6,498	1,330
Kampong Cham	20,540	15,026	9,858	8,811	9,883	1,861	1,327	44,089	33,498	3,614	2,864	916	254
Kandal	7,833	4,913	3,276	1,048	928	776	381	8,346	7,517	700	1,354	193	237
Phnom Penh	343	6,116	54	10	4	22	12	513	255	47	10	21	8
Prey Veng	10,364	1,063	367	244	65	1,498	582	10,018	2,895	5,392	406	119	32
Svay Rieng	6,313	1,181	26	47	-	21	3	8,876	165	194	3	4	2
Takeo	35,593	2,303	627	2,254	469	608	88	35,659	5,544	9,318	1,571	3,949	96
Tboung Khmum	14,303	14,656	13,300	1,386	1,274	2,941	1,667	18,831	17,753	3,661	4,274	1,296	701
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	128,759	213,642	145,326	21,694	10,544	6,697	6,349	351,945	220,059	26,706	6,777	9,966	2,461
Banteay Meanchey	25,393	32,709	12,103	7,342	4,687	507	382	29,316	4,747	3,418	486	1,470	135
Battambang	35,409	42,556	26,056	5,253	3,073	2,142	1,744	61,955	30,999	19,874	4,559	4,799	844
Kampong Chhnang	9,216	3,949	1,922	1,961	398	136	51	8,311	2,967	431	39	54	12
Kampong Thom	14,068	16,969	12,494	381	150	475	403	25,762	26,910	1,186	281	601	513
Pursat	846	244	91	117	90	82	82	1,280	744	53	20	17	7
Siemreap	24,688	22,768	21,688	3,196	200	2,257	2,878	143,844	150,099	1,091	998	2,732	874
Oddar Meanchey	13,327	61,184	51,789	1,395	1,143	896	739	78,408	1,926	256	225	71	24
Pailin	5,812	33,263	19,183	2,049	803	202	70	3,069	1,667	397	169	222	52

Coastal Zone	4,160	5,297	648	465	54	1,118	94	2,406	571	259	54	381	20
Kampot	2,141	3,769	253	117	18	105	16	1,660	163	194	26	3	-
Koh Kong	956	863	231	259	24	510	57	171	82	47	21	112	11
Preah Sihanouk	485	478	41	43	9	335	5	76	59	6	-	8	2
Kep	578	187	123	46	3	168	16	499	267	12	7	258	7
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	69,416	310,418	302,691	21,326	19,270	4,562	3,819	75,775	64,261	8,984	8,973	815	465
Kampong Speu	3,071	1,250	348	165	63	69	14	2,123	841	356	92	102	38
Kratie	19,485	35,974	37,935	1,405	1,304	488	446	24,605	22,102	4,387	4,727	106	69
Mondul Kiri	5,500	4,585	2,704	162	89	574	307	9,274	7,546	490	656	23	27
Preah Vihear	25,061	239,664	233,575	18,713	16,821	2,110	2,141	3,799	4,459	1,131	1,746	19	16
Ratanak Kiri	10,225	7,421	6,011	750	834	1,100	736	34,464	27,952	2,122	1,332	448	235
Stung Treng	6,074	21,524	22,118	131	159	221	175	1,510	1,361	498	420	117	80

Table N1 - Total Population/Members of Households with Agricultural Holdings as of the time of visit, by Sex of the Household Heads, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Sex of Household Heads												
	All Households				Male-Headed Households				Female-Headed Households				
	TOTAL	Male Member	Female Member	Sex Ratio	TOTAL	Male Member	Female Member	Sex Ratio	TOTAL	Male Member	Female Member	Sex Ratio	
Cambodia	7,256,114	3,598,405	3,657,709	98.4	6,123,067	3,146,442	2,976,625	105.7	1,133,047	451,963	681,084	66.4	
Plain Zone	2,887,680	1,414,848	1,472,832	96.1	2,293,100	1,173,111	1,119,989	104.7	594,580	241,737	352,843	68.5	
Kampong Cham	456,102	226,029	230,073	98.2	371,717	191,287	180,430	106.0	84,385	34,742	49,643	70.0	
Kandal	281,659	141,677	139,982	101.2	248,000	128,807	119,193	108.1	33,659	12,870	20,789	61.9	
Phnom Penh	25,348	12,508	12,840	97.4	21,262	10,949	10,313	106.2	4,086	1,559	2,527	61.7	
Prey Veng	669,272	323,340	345,932	93.5	496,123	252,530	243,593	103.7	173,149	70,810	102,339	69.2	
Svay Rieng	425,018	206,295	218,723	94.3	343,898	175,038	168,860	103.7	81,120	31,257	49,863	62.7	
Takeo	625,391	304,803	320,588	95.1	473,513	241,713	231,800	104.3	151,878	63,090	88,788	71.1	
Tboung Khmum	404,890	200,196	204,694	97.8	338,587	172,787	165,800	104.2	66,303	27,409	38,894	70.5	

Tonle Sap Lake Zone	2,734,091	1,367,057	1,367,034	100.0	2,377,895	1,228,306	1,149,589	106.8	356,196	138,751	217,445	63.8
Banteay Meanchey	462,938	231,508	231,430	100.0	409,155	211,267	197,888	106.8	53,783	20,241	33,542	60.3
Battambang	464,274	235,168	229,106	102.6	410,051	214,172	195,879	109.3	54,223	20,996	33,227	63.2
Kampong Chhnang	369,593	182,067	187,526	97.1	327,269	167,742	159,527	105.1	42,324	14,325	27,999	51.2
Kampong Thom	388,969	193,552	195,417	99.0	336,440	171,884	164,556	104.5	52,529	21,668	30,861	70.2
Pursat	324,106	161,510	162,596	99.3	272,608	142,090	130,518	108.9	51,498	19,420	32,078	60.5
Siemreap	543,126	271,270	271,856	99.8	460,187	237,213	222,974	106.4	82,939	34,057	48,882	69.7
Oddar Meanchey	141,476	71,902	69,574	103.3	125,953	65,180	60,773	107.3	15,523	6,722	8,801	76.4
Pailin	39,609	20,080	19,529	102.8	36,232	18,758	17,474	107.3	3,377	1,322	2,055	64.3
Coastal Zone	458,514	228,874	229,640	99.7	395,355	204,546	190,809	107.2	63,159	24,328	38,831	62.7
Kampot	359,513	178,193	181,320	98.3	312,829	161,395	151,434	106.6	46,684	16,798	29,886	56.2
Koh Kong	53,492	27,559	25,933	106.3	43,988	23,110	20,878	110.7	9,504	4,449	5,055	88.0
Preah Sihanouk	24,108	12,271	11,837	103.7	19,526	10,142	9,384	108.1	4,582	2,129	2,453	86.8
Kep	21,401	10,851	10,550	102.9	19,012	9,899	9,113	108.6	2,389	952	1,437	66.2
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	1,175,829	587,626	588,203	99.9	1,056,717	540,479	516,238	104.7	119,112	47,147	71,965	65.5
Kampong Speu	488,282	238,451	249,831	95.4	414,143	209,342	204,801	102.2	74,139	29,109	45,030	64.6
Kratie	202,215	102,684	99,531	103.2	187,488	96,809	90,679	106.8	14,727	5,875	8,852	66.4
Mondul Kiri	62,771	32,127	30,644	104.8	58,497	30,401	28,096	108.2	4,274	1,726	2,548	67.7
Preah Vihear	170,238	86,275	83,963	102.8	158,130	81,231	76,899	105.6	12,108	5,044	7,064	71.4
Ratanak Kiri	146,477	74,243	72,234	102.8	139,060	71,451	67,609	105.7	7,417	2,792	4,625	60.4
Stung Treng	105,846	53,846	52,000	103.6	99,399	51,245	48,154	106.4	6,447	2,601	3,846	67.6

Plateau and Mountainous Zone	181,217	92,626	88,591	121,593	62,237	59,356	75,364	38,010	37,354	49,352	24,694	24,658	209,384	101,897	107,487
Kampong Speu	65,221	33,139	32,082	44,324	22,607	21,717	28,673	14,496	14,177	19,636	9,788	9,848	89,676	43,168	46,508
Kratie	28,445	14,577	13,868	20,680	10,737	9,943	12,428	6,183	6,245	7,817	3,979	3,838	31,922	15,830	16,092
Mondul Kiri	10,906	5,602	5,304	7,841	3,996	3,845	4,609	2,334	2,275	2,962	1,511	1,451	11,332	5,595	5,737
Preah Vihear	31,084	15,883	15,201	18,492	9,433	9,059	11,432	5,869	5,563	7,524	3,745	3,779	30,604	15,092	15,512
Ratanak Kiri	25,270	12,961	12,309	18,092	9,212	8,880	11,026	5,548	5,478	6,990	3,427	3,563	28,168	13,553	14,615
Stung Treng	20,291	10,464	9,827	12,164	6,252	5,912	7,196	3,580	3,616	4,423	2,244	2,179	17,682	8,659	9,023

Table N2 - Total Population/Members of Households with Agricultural Holdings as of the time of visit, by Sex and Age as of last birthday of the Household Members, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Age Group of the Household Members																			
	30 - 39 years old				40 - 49 years old				50 - 59 years old				60 to 64 years old				65 years old and over			
	TOTAL	Male	Female		TOTAL	Male	Female		TOTAL	Male	Female		TOTAL	Male	Female		TOTAL	Male	Female	
Cambodia	1,227,412	606,971	620,441		989,968	492,026	497,942		763,632	375,852	387,780		292,530	141,807	150,723		444,944	198,156	246,788	
Plain Zone	471,768	229,753	242,015		420,419	205,430	214,989		335,134	162,794	172,340		128,294	60,303	67,991		211,950	92,149	119,801	
Kampong Cham	69,033	33,358	35,675		70,363	34,657	35,706		56,720	28,344	28,376		22,177	10,969	11,208		37,907	17,905	20,002	
Kandal	43,933	21,909	22,024		42,179	21,240	20,939		33,410	17,182	16,228		13,645	6,844	6,801		21,938	10,425	11,513	
Phnom Penh	4,211	2,078	2,133		3,826	1,860	1,966		2,918	1,446	1,472		1,333	629	704		2,161	993	1,168	
Prey Veng	109,396	52,512	56,884		105,255	50,379	54,876		83,185	39,406	43,779		30,936	13,832	17,104		48,790	20,622	28,168	
Svay Rieng	75,837	36,896	38,941		58,388	28,343	30,045		47,039	22,178	24,861		17,921	8,307	9,614		27,667	11,168	16,499	
Takeo	106,278	51,915	54,363		87,167	42,484	44,683		67,511	32,335	35,176		25,575	11,693	13,882		46,413	19,590	26,823	
Tboung Khmum	63,080	31,085	31,995		53,241	26,467	26,774		44,351	21,903	22,448		16,707	8,029	8,678		27,074	11,446	15,628	
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	477,025	238,669	238,356		352,976	177,856	175,120		273,939	134,875	139,064		110,007	54,559	55,448		152,175	69,452	82,723	
Banteay Meanchey	85,579	42,846	42,733		64,904	33,000	31,904		51,605	25,955	25,650		20,688	10,491	10,197		27,268	12,856	14,412	
Battambang	81,079	40,777	40,302		57,701	29,678	28,023		49,880	24,816	25,064		22,096	11,411	10,685		31,453	15,458	15,995	
Kampong Chhnang	62,787	31,149	31,638		43,847	21,422	22,425		32,118	15,319	16,799		12,565	5,632	6,933		20,594	8,133	12,461	
Kampong Thom	63,506	31,490	32,016		54,795	27,464	27,331		41,393	20,616	20,777		14,656	7,156	7,500		21,186	9,520	11,666	
Pursat	63,072	31,417	31,655		42,644	21,279	21,365		31,125	15,393	15,732		12,906	6,460	6,446		17,439	7,895	9,544	
Siemreap	90,641	45,648	44,993		68,606	34,481	34,125		50,393	24,083	26,310		19,925	9,688	10,237		26,594	11,703	14,891	
Oddar Meanchey	23,680	11,952	11,728		15,996	8,215	7,781		13,311	6,709	6,602		5,269	2,697	2,572		5,797	2,879	2,918	
Pailin	6,681	3,390	3,291		4,483	2,317	2,166		4,114	1,984	2,130		1,902	1,024	878		1,844	1,008	836	
Coastal Zone	79,520	39,143	40,377		66,199	32,806	33,393		53,055	26,693	26,362		18,910	9,455	9,455		28,196	12,713	15,483	
Kampot	61,906	30,280	31,626		52,750	25,905	26,845		43,382	21,593	21,789		15,402	7,609	7,793		23,657	10,559	13,098	
Koh Kong	10,168	5,062	5,106		7,504	3,923	3,581		4,782	2,613	2,169		1,598	855	743		1,820	863	957	
Preah Sihanouk	3,869	1,987	1,882		3,318	1,648	1,670		2,874	1,465	1,409		1,113	610	503		1,418	730	688	
Kep	3,577	1,814	1,763		2,627	1,330	1,297		2,017	1,022	995		797	381	416		1,301	561	740	

Plateau and Mountainous Zone	199,099	99,406	99,693	150,374	75,934	74,440	101,504	51,490	50,014	35,319	17,490	17,829	52,623	23,842	28,781
Kampong Speu	89,082	43,554	45,528	64,116	31,327	32,789	43,104	20,773	22,331	16,668	7,657	9,011	27,782	11,942	15,840
Kratie	32,899	16,364	16,535	29,077	14,933	14,144	21,877	11,587	10,290	6,970	3,645	3,325	10,100	4,849	5,251
Mondul Kiri	10,041	5,038	5,003	7,636	4,035	3,601	4,778	2,598	2,180	1,334	732	602	1,332	686	646
Preah Vihear	27,160	13,980	13,180	20,643	10,570	10,073	13,509	7,017	6,492	4,181	2,155	2,026	5,609	2,531	3,078
Ratanak Kiri	23,463	12,171	11,292	16,130	8,391	7,739	9,708	5,072	4,636	3,408	1,819	1,589	4,222	2,089	2,133
Stung Treng	16,454	8,299	8,155	12,772	6,678	6,094	8,528	4,443	4,085	2,758	1,482	1,276	3,578	1,745	1,833

Table O2 - Sex of the agricultural holder (type of holder), by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	Total holdings	All households			Group of civil persons
		Holder is a civil person			
		Male	Female		
Cambodia	1,849,804	1,358,850	408,267	82,687	
Plain Zone	732,314	516,781	187,917	27,616	
Kampong Cham	120,191	87,078	29,313	3,800	
Kandal	69,401	52,943	11,038	5,420	
Phnom Penh	6,238	4,533	1,625	80	
Prey Veng	177,941	121,047	54,842	2,052	
Svay Rieng	110,991	84,396	26,240	355	
Takeo	153,162	97,092	42,449	13,621	
Tboung Khmum	94,390	69,692	22,410	2,288	
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	707,240	526,482	148,971	31,787	
Banteay Meanchey	127,613	103,999	20,915	2,699	
Battambang	121,629	89,509	26,288	5,832	
Kampong Chhnang	92,938	73,691	17,816	1,431	
Kampong Thom	96,884	76,192	19,970	722	
Pursat	94,528	59,491	18,928	16,109	
Siemreap	129,546	91,321	33,463	4,762	
Oddar Meanchey	33,921	23,923	9,819	179	
Pailin	10,181	8,356	1,772	53	
Coastal Zone	124,150	93,838	24,280	6,032	
Kampot	99,266	76,295	18,739	4,232	
Koh Kong	13,883	8,932	3,291	1,660	
Preah Sihanouk	5,966	4,612	1,224	130	
Kep	5,035	3,999	1,026	10	
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	286,100	221,749	47,099	17,252	
Kampong Speu	118,170	88,148	25,100	4,922	
Kratie	53,137	42,331	8,734	2,072	

Mondul Kiri		14,672	11,847	1,822	1,003
Preah Vihear		39,485	30,981	4,891	3,613
Ratanak Kiri		36,363	27,420	3,685	5,258
Stung Treng		24,273	21,022	2,867	384

Table O3 - Age of the agricultural holder, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	All households								
	Total holdings	Under 25 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	Unknown age	Joint holders
Cambodia	1,849,804	28,530	259,965	511,602	413,240	339,879	213,682	219	82,687
Plain Zone	732,314	6,162	74,448	194,467	179,635	148,271	101,671	44	27,616
Kampong Cham	120,191	778	10,872	30,125	31,489	25,084	18,033	10	3,800
Kandal	69,401	292	4,749	17,047	16,944	14,617	10,318	14	5,420
Phnom Penh	6,238	34	453	1,557	1,489	1,485	1,140	-	80
Prey Veng	177,941	1,510	17,135	47,934	47,084	37,342	24,882	2	2,052
Svay Rieng	110,991	1,219	14,364	32,127	25,273	22,408	15,245	-	355
Takeo	153,162	1,219	15,222	39,978	33,857	28,193	21,055	17	13,621
Tboung Khmum	94,390	1,110	11,653	25,699	23,499	19,142	10,998	1	2,288
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	707,240	12,489	114,790	199,336	145,181	127,616	75,926	115	31,787
Banteay Meanchey	127,613	1,773	18,853	36,731	28,411	24,623	14,507	16	2,699
Battambang	121,629	1,538	16,611	32,492	24,143	24,535	16,456	22	5,832
Kampong Chhnang	92,938	1,928	18,347	27,944	17,304	15,369	10,610	5	1,431
Kampong Thom	96,884	1,488	14,524	28,554	23,963	18,196	9,437	-	722
Pursat	94,528	1,668	15,463	23,741	14,624	13,954	8,966	3	16,109
Siemreap	129,546	2,941	22,224	36,853	27,904	22,643	12,211	8	4,762
Oddar Meanchey	33,921	978	7,050	10,122	6,793	6,080	2,660	59	179
Pailin	10,181	175	1,718	2,899	2,039	2,216	1,079	2	53
Coastal Zone	124,150	1,429	15,796	33,759	29,496	23,210	14,394	34	6,032
Kampot	99,266	1,067	11,973	26,576	24,068	19,046	12,302	2	4,232

Koh Kong	13,883	229	2,411	4,154	2,674	1,931	807	17	1,660
Preah Sihanouk	5,966	47	640	1,515	1,611	1,286	722	15	130
Kep	5,035	86	772	1,514	1,143	947	563	-	10
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	286,100	8,450	54,931	84,040	58,928	40,782	21,691	26	17,252
Kampong Speu	118,170	1,829	19,742	36,257	24,150	19,052	12,200	18	4,922
Kratie	53,137	1,295	9,289	15,195	12,797	8,424	4,065	-	2,072
Mondul Kiri	14,672	484	3,119	4,639	3,097	1,724	604	2	1,003
Preah Vihear	39,485	1,455	8,666	11,315	8,000	4,713	1,718	5	3,613
Ratanak Kiri	36,363	2,450	8,764	9,166	5,602	3,470	1,653	-	5,258
Stung Treng	24,273	937	5,351	7,468	5,282	3,399	1,451	1	384

Table O5 - Main purpose of agricultural production of the holding, by Zone/Province, 2023

Zone/Province	All households					Only for home consumption
	Total households	Only for sale	Mainly for sale with some own consumption	Mainly for home consumption with some sale		
Cambodia	1,849,804	396,466	474,828	665,720	312,790	
Plain Zone	732,314	147,404	155,724	271,356	157,830	
Kampong Cham	120,191	43,367	28,114	34,341	14,369	
Kandal	69,401	27,562	18,207	12,909	10,723	
Phnom Penh	6,238	1,125	1,078	1,254	2,781	
Prey Veng	177,941	14,959	57,597	73,967	31,418	
Svay Rieng	110,991	1,216	4,335	64,588	40,852	
Takeo	153,162	16,059	23,516	66,457	47,130	
Tboung Khmum	94,390	43,116	22,877	17,840	10,557	
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	707,240	146,050	260,393	220,013	80,784	
Banteay Meanchey	127,613	24,190	62,087	35,603	5,733	

Battambang	121,629	42,359	59,336	17,110	2,824
Kampong Chhnang	92,938	6,753	22,710	41,527	21,948
Kampong Thom	96,884	20,747	28,599	31,882	15,656
Pursat	94,528	18,383	40,122	29,799	6,224
Siemreap	129,546	17,978	30,478	56,301	24,789
Oddar Meanchey	33,921	7,074	16,297	7,173	3,377
Pailin	10,181	8,566	764	618	233
Coastal Zone	124,150	9,281	12,867	75,417	26,585
Kampot	99,266	4,384	4,384	68,912	21,586
Koh Kong	13,883	3,308	5,519	2,382	2,674
Preah Sihanouk	5,966	1,217	2,131	1,970	648
Kep	5,035	372	833	2,153	1,677
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	286,100	93,731	45,844	98,934	47,591
Kampong Speu	118,170	5,465	7,117	69,781	35,807
Kratie	53,137	29,488	11,215	5,547	6,887
Mondul Kiri	14,672	6,962	2,924	3,350	1,436
Preah Vihear	39,485	10,345	14,406	12,619	2,115
Ratanak Kiri	36,363	27,779	6,266	1,482	836
Stung Treng	24,273	13,692	3,916	6,155	510

Table P1: Tenure of the agricultural land used by the juridical holding, holdings reporting, Zone/Province level, 2023

Zone/Province Level	Total number of juridical holdings	Tenure of the agricultural land used by the juridical holding ⁽¹⁾			
		Ownership or legal owner-like possession	Non-legal ownership or non-legal owner-like possession	Rented from someone else	Other types of land tenure
Number of holdings					
Cambodia	291	192	11	97	37
Plain Zone	77	42	5	12	12
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	108	77	0	17	6
Coastal Zone	23	9	2	0	1
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	83	64	4	68	18

Table P2: Juridical Holdings by Legal ownership, Zone/Province level, 2023

Zone/Province level	Total number of juridical holdings	Legal ownership of the juridical holding																
		Sole Proprietorship/Physical Person without non-registration	Sole Proprietorship/Physical Person with registration	General partnership	Limited Partnership	Single Member Private Limited Company	Private Limited Company	Public Limited Company	Interest in Joint Venture	Public Enterprise	State Enterprise	State Joint Venture	Subsidiary of a foreign company	Branch of a foreign company	Representative Office	Cooperative	Association/Non-Government Organization	Others
		Number of holdings																
Cambodia	291	80	103	11	6	7	71	9	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Plain Zone	77	19	36	4	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	108	28	45	2	2	2	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Coastal Zone	23	11	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	83	22	12	4	2	5	35	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table P3: Juridical Holdings by agriculture activities by Zone level, 2023

Zone/Province Level	Total number of juridical holdings	Activity of the holding					
		Temporary Crop	Permanent crop	Livestock	Poultry	Aquaculture	Fishing
		Number of holdings reporting					
Cambodia	291	44	150	88	62	39	4
Plain Zone	77	17	28	36	18	19	0
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	108	11	42	35	40	14	1
Coastal Zone	23	0	9	7	3	6	3
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	83	16	71	10	1	0	0

For more information

INTERNET

<http://www.nis.gov.kh> is the NIS web site for official statistics produced by NIS and other institutions and ministries within the Royal Government of Cambodia. The web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from the latest publications, and information about the NIS and other statistical units of the Royal Government.

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Contact Details

Data Users Service Center
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
#386, Street 360, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Telephone : (855) 023 726 934
(855) 023 726 624



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