Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

Cambodian Agriculture Survey 2025 Complete Report



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

with Technical Support from Food and Agriculture Organization

of the United Nations.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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Foreword

The report on agriculture survey 2025 provides data source for the assessment of agricultural productivity in Cambodia and presents statistical data on crops, livestock, aquaculture, fisheries and other related activities that are useful for reflecting on the situation of agriculture, environment, economy, society and food security of Cambodian agricultural families. Furthermore, this report serves as an input into performance measurement and reflection of the strategic planning of the agriculture sector development, poverty reduction, calculation of national economic growth and other related development programs.

The Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2025 will help advance the agriculture sector's objectives and well-being of the Cambodian people with a focus on the Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals Framework 2016-2030, aiming to achieve three main goals:

- **Goal 1. No poverty:** End poverty in all its forms every where
- **Goal 2. Zero hunger:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
- **Goal 5. Gender equality:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

The Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2025 will be provided to all ministries, national institutions, development partners, national organizations, international organizations, research institutions, the private sector and the general public who can use these findings for their own needs. 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 of the "Pentagonal Strategy (Phase-I)."

Finally, I wish to express my thank to the head of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 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, and technical teams, enumerators, supervisors who made strong efforts to accomplish their work and citizens who took valuable time to respond to the questionnaires. Ultimately, these contributions lead to the great success of CAS2025.

Phnom Penh, 02, November, 2026

Bin Troachhey
Minister
Ministry of Planning

Preface

The National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, is pleased to present the latest analysis of the Cambodia Agricultural Survey 2025 obtained from a sample of approximately 16 000 agricultural households in 25 provinces across Cambodia. The Cambodia Agricultural Survey 2025 (CAS2025) is the seventh annual survey in a series of surveys (from 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025). The report analyses the results of the survey conducted by the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2025 has received financial and technical support from the Royal Government of Cambodia, FAO Development Partners.

The Cambodia Agricultural Survey 2025 was implemented in accordance with the agreement between the Ministry of Planning, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Cambodia on September 18, 2018. The Cambodia Agricultural Survey 2025 was conducted with computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPIs) using the World Bank's Survey Solution program for recording interviews and data management. Data collected from agricultural households were included in the final analysis report of this survey: Crop production, livestock production, aquaculture production and fisheries to update the annual agricultural statistics data to meet the needs of policymakers, Agricultural Development Goals, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals Indicators 2030 Of the Royal Government of Cambodia or the United Nations, researchers and other stakeholders.

The Cambodia Agricultural Survey 2025 is an important input in developing a more effective agricultural policy development program and supporting target indicators towards the first phase of the Royal Government's "Pentagon Strategy" to achieve the expected goals in "Cambodia Vision 2050."

The above agricultural survey report is open for discussion as well as receiving any comments or recommendations to improve the report or provide a better analysis of the results of future Cambodian agricultural survey data.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Excellencies, Lok Chumteavs, Ladies and Gentlemen, Representatives of Ministries, Institutions, Technical Committee of Cambodia Agricultural Survey, Cambodia Agricultural Survey Technical Working Group, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Participate in the implementation of the Cambodia Agricultural Survey 2025 to achieve success with quality and efficiency.

Phnom Penh, 02, November,2026

Nor Vanndy
Director of National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CAS	Cambodia Agriculture Survey
CAC	Census of Agriculture Cambodia
CIAS	Cambodia Inter-Censal Agriculture Survey
CSES	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Ha	Hectare
Kg	Kilograms
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MOP	Ministry of Planning
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
PSU	Probability Sampling Unit
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
TC	Technical Committee
USD	United States Dollar

Note on Report Structure

The Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2025 analysis and reporting is split into 5 published written reports and additional statistical materials covering different aspects of the results as follows:

1. Report 1: Methodological Reference Document

This report covers the background information of the survey. It includes the foreword and preface notes; the technical committee involved in the survey; acronyms and abbreviations used in the reports; an executive summary of the analysis from all reports; the scope, coverage and sample design of the data collection.

2. Report 2: Crop Production

This report covers crop production in Cambodia by household holdings and includes information related to the number of holdings involved in both temporary and permanent crop production; land under agricultural usage; the area of planted and harvested crops; the yield of crops; use of fertilizers, chemicals and irrigation; types of seeds/plant varieties grown; and the value of crop sales.

3. Report 3: Livestock and Poultry Raising

This report covers household holdings involved in the raising of livestock and poultry. Included within the report are the number of holdings engaged in raising livestock and poultry; the total number of animals in Cambodia; the average number of animals per holding; the purpose of raising animals; the value of sales from animals and the related input costs.

4. Report 4: Aquaculture and Capture Fishing

This report covers household holdings involved in aquaculture and capture fishing activities. Included within the report is the number of holdings engaged in different types of aquacultures; the total area devoted to aquaculture; species raised by aquaculture and the volume of them produced; households engaged in fishing activities by water type; species fished; and total catch volume.

5. Report 5: Labour, Economy and Shocks

This report covers agricultural household holdings involving the labour force, including information on household members and external farm workers, land leasing, purchase and rental prices of land, various farm expenditures, the value of agricultural products, the direction of agricultural production, wages of external workers, farm profitability, participation in farmers' associations, impacts on the farm and response measures to those impacts, including insurance and credit, as well as loans and savings.

All 5 reports are available for download from the NIS website (available at: http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km). These reports aim to provide an overview of the data included within the CAS 2025. They, however, are not fully comprehensive and some questions are not analysed within the scope of these documents. The information is analysed and presented, in most cases, at the national or regional level. Data users are encouraged to

explore and conduct their own analysis using the full data tabulations disseminated on the NIS website (available at: http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/), the CAMSAT data tables (available at: https://camstat.nis.gov.kh/) and the full anonymized microdata (available at: https://microdata.nis.gov.kh/).

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Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2025
Report 1:
Methodological Reference Document



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Executive Summary

Brief Overview of Survey Methodology

The Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) of the Kingdom of Cambodia, conducted in 2025 was a comprehensive statistical undertaking for the collection and compilation of information on crop cultivation, raising livestock and poultry, and aquaculture and capture fishing operations. The data collected and generated from this survey will be useful in the formulation of plans, policies and programs for the development and improvement of the agriculture and fisheries sectors in the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC).

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning (MOP), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), were the responsible government ministries authorized to undertake the CAS 2025. While NIS had the census and survey mandate, the MAFF will be the primary user of the data produced from the survey.

The main objective of the annual agricultural survey 2025 is to provide data on the temporal agricultural situation in the Kingdom of Cambodia to be utilized by planners and policymakers. After the CIAS 2019 and 2020 shared a sampling frame, CAS 2021, CAS 2022 and CAS 2023 shared a sampling frame, CAS 2024 and CAS 2025 uses a sampling frame taken from the Census of Agriculture Cambodia 2023 (CAC 2023). The CAS 2025 used statistical methods to select a representative sample of villages throughout Cambodia from the CAC 2023 Sampling Frame.

Data collection for this survey was conducted via Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) techniques. The survey questionnaires were created in the World Bank's Survey Solutions application. The use of CAPI for data collection offered many benefits, including a reduction in printing costs, elimination of the need for key entry of data, and allowed for rapid and improved quality control and data analysis. The total sample for CAS 2025 consisted of 15,405 households.

In addition to the household survey, a separate data collection exercise targeted large agricultural enterprises operated by corporations, cooperatives, and government or private institutions—referred to as juridical holdings—in the non-household sector. This collection was conducted as a census of all known and accessible non-household holdings. In total 476 juridical holdings were included in the CAS 2025 data collection.

Additional details on the sampling procedure, survey methodology, and field operations for the CAS 2025 can be found in Chapter 1 – Scope, Coverage and Sample Design. Household agricultural interviews took place from October to November 2025. The reference period for the survey was the 12-month period from 1 July 2024 through 30 June 2025. A total of 400 enumerator staff were involved in the data collection effort, hired from existing staff from province and district level staff of both NIS and MAFF. There were 92 supervisors was responsible for assisting with enumerator issues in the field, encouraging good relationships with village contacts and promoting cooperation from agricultural household respondents. As much as possible fieldwork enumerators and supervisors remained the same as in previous years to build upon the experiences and knowledge acquired.

The CAS utilized the definition of an "agricultural holding" as defined by the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020) and the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GSARS). An agricultural holding is defined as an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept, and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size. Single management may be exercised by an individual or household, jointly by two or more individuals or households, by a clan or tribe, or by a juridical person such as a corporation, cooperative, or government agency. The holding's land may consist of one or more parcels, located in one or more separate areas or one or more territorial or administrative divisions, providing the parcels share the same production means, such as labour, farm buildings, machinery or draught animals. The scope of agricultural activity includes the growing of perennial or non-perennial crops, plant propagation, animal production, or mixed farming. Other non-farm economic activities, such as fishery, forestry and aquaculture are considered diversification activities of the holding. CAS 2025 utilised a minimum threshold for agricultural activities to make the results in line with the CAC 2023, in which households were eligible for the survey if they grew crops on at least 0.03 hectares and/or had a minimum of 2 large livestock and/or 3 small livestock and/or 25 poultry.

In the Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2025, the survey is based on a limited sample design; therefore, the data produced, analyzed, interpreted, or compared must also rely on other data sources. Data users or readers may refer to the full Cambodia Agriculture Survey report in the scope section of Chapter 1. In general, data users or readers should familiarize themselves with the survey's limitations and the coverage of agricultural holdings.

Summary Indicators

The CAS 2025 utilized one main agricultural household questionnaire. This form consisted of 13 main sections:

1. Respondent's identification and informed consent
2. Household Members
3. Holding characteristics
4. Land tenure and Agricultural Practices
5. Crop Production
6. Seeds, Agricultural Practices and Inputs
7. Livestock Production
8. Poultry Production
9. Aquaculture and/or Capture Fishing
10. Economy
11. Labor
12. Climate or Environmental Shocks and Adaptation Strategies
13. End of the survey

Some of the key estimates obtained from the CAS 2025 are presented below for the country as a whole as well as the Plain Zone, Tonle Sap Lake Zone, Coastal Zone, and the Plateau and Mountainous Zone.

Table 1.1: Summary indicators, household agricultural holdings

Household Agricultural Holdings					
	Cambodia	Plain Zone	Tonle Sap Lake Zone	Coastal Zone	Plateau and Mountainous Zone
Number of household agricultural holdings (in thousands)	1,875	722	735	122	297
Percentage of household agricultural holdings producing agricultural products for:					
Mainly for home consumption	30%	29%	29%	47%	28%
Mainly for sale	42%	37%	50%	20%	41%
Percentage of holdings with a home lot only	9%	8%	11%	10%	4%

Source: CAS 2025, Report 2 Crop Production

Table 1.2: Summary indicators, crop production activity

Crop Production Activity					
	Cambodia	Plain Zone	Tonle Sap Lake Zone	Coastal Zone	Plateau and Mountainous Zone
Number of household holdings growing crops (in thousands)	1,758	685	670	115	288
Percent of household holdings growing crops	94%	95%	91%	94%	97%

Five most popular crops grown, by number of holdings reporting	1. Non-aromatic paddy	1. Non-aromatic paddy	1. Non-aromatic paddy	1. Non-aromatic paddy	1. Non-aromatic paddy
	2. Mango	2. Banana	2. Mango	2. Coconut	2. Cashew
	3. Coconut	3. Coconut	3. Banana	3. Mango	3. Cassava
	4. Banana	4. Mango	4. Coconut	4. Banana	4. Mango
	5. Aromatic paddy	5. Aromatic paddy	5. Aromatic paddy	5. Aromatic paddy	5. Coconut

Source: CAS 2025, Report 2 Crop Production

Table 1.3: Summary indicators, livestock and poultry activity

Livestock and Poultry Activity					
	Cambodia	Plain Zone	Tonle Sap Lake Zone	Coastal Zone	Plateau and Mountainous Zone
Number of agricultural households keeping or raising livestock, poultry and/or insects at any time during the reference year (in thousands)	1,230	470	473	103	184
Percentage of agricultural households keeping or raising livestock, poultry or insects at any time during the reference year	65%	65%	64%	85%	62%

Number of agricultural households with cattle presence during previous 12 months (in thousands)	639	266	225	54	93
Average number of cattle per farm	4.4	3.8	4.7	2.9	6.5
Number of agricultural households with chicken presence during previous 12 months (in thousands)	887	327	338	95	126
Average number of chickens per farm	25	23	26	31	24

Source: CAS 2025, Report 3 Livestock and Poultry Raising

Table 1.4: Summary indicators, aquaculture and capture fishing activity

Aquaculture and Capture Fishing Activity					
	Cambodia	Plain Zone	Tonle Sap Lake Zone	Coastal Zone	Plateau and Mountainous Zone
Number of households engaged in aquaculture (in thousands)	60	39	15	4	3
Percentage of households engaged in aquaculture	3%	5%	2%	3%	1%
Number of households engaged in capture fishing (in thousands)	409	100	206	27	76
Percentage of households engaged in capture fishing	22%	14%	28%	22%	25%

Source: CAS 2025: Report 4 Aquaculture and Capture Raising

Table 1.5: Summary indicators, economy

Economy					
	Cambodia	Plain Zone	Tonle Sap Lake Zone	Coastal Zone	Plateau and Mountainous Zone
Percent of household agricultural holdings, household income accounted for completely by agricultural income	6.2%	3.8%	9.3%	2.4%	6.2%
Contribution of agricultural income to household's total income, compared to previous year:					
Percent of holdings reporting lower share of income from agricultural activities	24%	24%	28%	20%	16%
Percent of holdings reporting similar share of income from agricultural activities	69%	70%	65%	69%	76%
Percent of holdings reporting higher share of income from agricultural activities	7%	6%	6%	11%	8%

Source: CAS 2025

The Inter-Censal Population Survey of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2024, estimated that there were 3,735,659 households in Cambodia in 2025; the CAS 2025 reports an estimated 1,875,520 households engaged in agriculture. Therefore, an estimated 50% of all households in Cambodia were involved in agricultural production. An estimated 10% of household agricultural holdings report agricultural activity on their home lot only. The average number of parcels per holding is estimated at 1.8 parcels per holding according to the CAS 2025.

Crop activity was reported in 94% of all household agricultural holdings in Cambodia. The major crops grown in the country, based on the number of holdings reporting growing them, were (1) non-aromatic paddy, (2) mango, (3) coconut, (4) banana, and (5) non-aromatic paddy. 65% of all household agricultural holdings reported raising livestock, poultry, or insects. Cattle was the main livestock raised with 668,360 household agricultural holdings reporting the animal's presence in the last 12 months. Chicken was the main poultry animal raised with approximately

[1] Number of households based on the 2024 Inter-Censal Population Survey of Cambodia. Available at: https://www.nis.gov.kh/nis/CIPS/Cambodia%20Inter-censal%20Population%20Survey%2024.pdf
886,920 household agricultural holdings reporting the animal in the past 12 months. The CAS 2025 estimates that 3% of households were engaged in aquaculture activities and 22% were engaged in capture fishing activities.

The CAS asked many economic questions to the survey respondents. Household agricultural holders were asked to estimate the share of their total household income that was accounted for by their agricultural income. An estimated 6.2% of all household agricultural holdings reported that all of their total household income was accounted for by agricultural income.

Additionally, respondents were asked to compare their agricultural income during the reference period to their agricultural income during the previous year. The CAS 2025 estimates that 24% of household agricultural holdings reported an agricultural income lower than the previous year, 69% reported an agricultural income similar to the previous year, and 7% reported an agricultural income greater than the previous year.

Scope, coverage and sample design

The Cambodia Agriculture Survey (CAS) 2025 of the Kingdom of Cambodia, conducted in 2025 was a comprehensive statistical undertaking for the collection and compilation of information on crop cultivation, raising livestock and poultry, and aquaculture and capture fishing operations. The data collected and generated from this survey will be useful in the formulation of plans, policies and programs for the development and improvement of the agriculture and fisheries sectors in the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). The 2025 Annual Agriculture Survey is the seventh round of the annual survey, following the Cambodia Inter-Censal Agriculture Survey conducted in 2019 (covering the years 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024) in Cambodia.

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning (MOP), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), were the responsible government ministries authorized to undertake the CAS 2025. While NIS had the census and survey mandate, the MAFF will be the primary user of the data produced from the survey.

Objective

The main objective of the CAS is to provide data on the temporal agricultural situation in the Kingdom of Cambodia to be utilized by planners and policymakers. Specifically, the survey data will be useful in:

1. Providing an updated sampling frame in the conduct of agricultural surveys.
2. Providing data at the country and regional level, with some items available at the province level.
3. Providing data on the current structure of the country's agricultural holdings, including cropping, raising livestock and poultry, and aquaculture and capture fishing activities.

The full coverage of the survey can be examined in the detail of the questionnaire available online at (https://www.nis.gov.kh). These data create the potential for a wide range of analyses to be conducted that are well beyond the scope of this report. Note, that the set of published reports in English and Khmer include data at the national and regional levels, with data at the province level available in table form on the NIS website or for any person's analysis via the public use microdata file available at (https://microdata.nis.gov.kh/index.php).

Approach

CIAS 2019 and CAS 2020 used the same sample using a panel approach. Similarly, CAS 2021, CAS 2022 and CAS 2023 used a panel approach. As in CAS 2024, CAS 2025 did not have an individual screening activity, but instead involved the selection of a representative sample of Village Areas (VA) throughout Cambodia from the Census of Agriculture 2023 (CAC 2023) Sampling Frame. Households within these VAs were screened for any agricultural activity. Using this basic information, the agricultural households were stratified and sampled for additional data collection.

Enumerators along with field and data supervisors were mobilized in all provinces and trained for this undertaking. All enumerators and supervisors were existing staff of NIS or MAFF. The collaborative effort between these two ministries was consistent throughout the CAS project, with staff from both organizations contributing to the design of the survey through data collection and analysis.

Data collection for this survey was conducted via the Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) mode. The questionnaire used was created in the World Bank's Survey Solutions application. The use of CAPI for data collection offered many benefits, including a reduction in printing costs, elimination of the need for key entry of data, and allowed for rapid and improved quality control and data analysis.

Survey scope

The questionnaire collected data on several aspects of the agricultural holding, including demographic information about the holder, any co-holders and all household members, crop production activity, raising livestock, raising poultry, aquaculture activity and capture fishing activity. The 2025 Cambodia Agricultural Survey includes modules that were present in the 2021 Agricultural Survey, with the key module being Income, Labor, and Productivity (ILP).

Geographical coverage

The total sample for CAS 2025 consisted of 15,405 households. In addition to the household survey, a separate data collection exercise targeted large agricultural enterprises operated by corporations, cooperatives, and government or private institutions—referred to as juridical holdings—in the non-household sector. This collection was conducted as a census of all known and accessible non-household holdings. However, it is acknowledged that not all such holdings in the country could be enumerated due to operational challenges. The list of juridical agricultural holdings was compiled from those identified in previous CAS and CAC 2023 exercises, along with new holdings reported by MAFF. In total, data were collected from 476 juridical holdings—significantly more than in previous rounds, which covered approximately 300–400 holdings.

CAS 2025 questionnaire

The CAS 2025 was conducted via Computer Assisted Personal Interviews, the questionnaire shared on the NIS website (http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/) in English and Khmer is an export from this software. The system used was the World Bank's Survey Solutions software.

Survey timing and reference period

The CAS 2025 was undertaken in November 2025.

The 12-month period prior to 1 July 2025 (i.e., from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025) was used as the reference period for the data collection effort. However, the reference period for some of the items was different from the time period specified and is thus indicated separately for data items as needed. For example, for some livestock items, the number of animals on a holding is collected with the day of 1 July 2025 as the reference date.

Sampling Frame

For the CAS 2025, the Census of Agriculture Cambodia 2023 (CAC 2023) Sampling Frame was utilized. This frame consisted of around 14,500 villages. For each village, the following information was available: province, district, commune, type (rural/urban) and number of households. The target population comprised the households that were engaged in agriculture, fishery and/or aquaculture. Given their low number of rural villages, the following districts were excluded from the frame as they were in the CAC 2023 before:

- Province Phnom Penh, District Chamkar Mon
- Province Phnom Penh, District Doun Penh
- Province Phnom Penh, District Prampir Meakkakra
- Province Phnom Penh, District Tuol Kouk
- Province Phnom Penh, District Mean Chey
- Province Phnom Penh, District Saensokh
- Province Phnom Penh, District Ruessei Kaev
- Province Phnom Penh, District Pur Senchei
- Province Phnom Penh, District Chhbar Ampov
- Province Phnom Penh, District Sangkat Chrouy Changva
- Province Phnom Penh, District Boeng Keng Kang

As in CAS 2024, for CAS 2025, in order to align with the CAC 2023 a minimum threshold was set to determine a household's engagement in agricultural activities. In which households were eligible for the survey if they grew crops on at least 0.03 hectares and/or had a minimum of 2 large livestock and/or 3 small livestock and/or 25 poultry. In previous years there was no minimum land area, or a minimum livestock or poultry inventory allowed for smaller household agricultural holdings to be selected for the survey. Based on the sampling procedure detailed below, household agricultural holdings with larger land areas or more livestock or poultry were identified and associated with different sampling strata to ensure the selection of some of them.

Sampling Procedure

The CAS 2025 used a two-stage stratified sampling procedure, with villages as the primary units and households engaged in agriculture as secondary units. In the CAS 2025, 1,355 villages and 12 agricultural households for each village were selected, for a total planned sample size of 16,260 (18,958 households including additional respondents selected in case of high attrition from the sample of the census). In total, at the end of the survey period a total of 15,405 agricultural holdings were successfully interviewed and included within the final sample. The 1,355 villages were allocated to the provinces (statistical domains) proportionally to the number of rural households. Table 1 below shows sample allocations for the CAS 2025 and the final number completed. To select the villages within each province, the villages were ordered by district, commune, and then by type of village (Rural-Urban). Systematic sampling was then performed, with probability proportional to size (number of households).

Table 1.6: Sample allocations

Province	Total # Agricultural Households from 2023 Agriculture Census	Number of villages sampled (PSUs) for CAS 2025	Number of Agricultural Households with completed interviews for CAS 2025
Plain Zone	732,314	550	6,391
Phnom Penh	6,238	45	540
Prey Veng	177,941	131	1,509
Svay Rieng	110,991	59	675
Takeo	153,162	89	1,046
Tboung Khmum	94,390	72	848
Kandal	69,401	78	864
Kampong Cham	120,191	76	909
Tonle Sap Lake Zone	707,240	450	5,113
Pailin	10,181	26	310
Banteay Meanchey	127,613	60	692
Battambang	121,629	95	984
Otdar Meanchey	33,921	22	242
Siemreap	129,546	74	871
Kampong Chhnang	92,938	56	647
Kampong Thom	96,884	72	850
Pursat	94,528	45	517
Coastal Zone	124,150	141	1,647
Kampot	99,266	84	986
Kep	5,035	13	154
Koh Kong	13,883	26	291
Preah Sihanouk	5,966	18	216
Plateau and Mountainous Zone	286,100	214	2,471
Kampong Speu	118,170	76	885
Kratie	53,137	39	457
Mondul Kiri	14,672	19	211
Preah Vihear	39,485	32	372
Ratanak Kiri	36,363	29	338
Stung Treng	24,273	19	208
TOTAL	1,849,804	1,355	15,622

Source: CAS 2025

Weighting and Estimation procedure

The sample design and stratification procedures detailed above resulted in agricultural households having different probabilities of selection. With this under consideration, a sampling weight was calculated for each agricultural household in the sample and applied to that record's reported data. The CAS 2025 weights were then corrected for non-response and attrition and calibrated using the number of agricultural households by province obtained through the Census of Agriculture Cambodia 2023 (CAC 2023). Finally, this reported data was summed at the provincial, regional and national levels.

Survey procedure

All data in the CAS 2025 were collected via Computer Assisted Personal Interviews by a group of trained enumerators and supervisors directly interviewing knowledgeable respondents on agricultural holdings. The respondents could be any adult household member knowledgeable of the agricultural holding's activities. The most qualified respondent was the agriculture holder. However, in his or her absence, the spouse or another knowledgeable household member could also act as the respondent. It was instructed that no neighbour or other household was interviewed or asked for information on the holding being surveyed.

Data in the survey were collected using a questionnaire guided by the *CAS Village Manual*, which provided detailed concepts, definitions and procedures to be followed for collection of each item. The draft questionnaires and instructions manual were prepared based on MAFF data needs and the 50x2030 Initiative to Close the Agricultural Data Gap methodology. The CAS questionnaire and enumeration manuals were revised and finalized based on the results and experiences gained during two rounds of field-testing exercises. The *CAS Enumerator Manual* was supplemented by a set of checks on the consistency of data carried out remotely by the Data Supervisors and in the subsequent data validation processes.

All collected data was stored on an Amazon Web Services cloud-based server. This data could be downloaded in various formats by the server administrator at any time during data collection, and until May 2025 when the server was shut down.

Advocacy plan

Before fieldwork commenced, letters of support from MOP and MAFF leadership were obtained to share with local officials and respondents as needed, to gain the support and cooperation of all households and non-households engaged in agricultural activities in the country.

Field operations

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

and supervision process. Since the CAS consisted of both household data collection and juridical holding data collection efforts, training activities were conducted to cover each of these components. There were two levels of training, conducted separately including (a) training of trainers, with NIS and MAFF central office staff serving as data supervisors, field supervisors, and enumerators for the juridical holdings' data collection; and (b) training of household data collection enumerators. All field officials including supervisors at all levels were trained extensively in concepts, definitions and procedures for data collection.

Data Supervisors were responsible for conducting data quality control checks. There were 46 data supervisors for the project, all were staff members from NIS. Field Supervisors were responsible for assisting with enumerator issues in the field, encouraging good relationships with village contacts and promoting cooperation from agricultural household respondents. There were 46 field supervisors for the project, with 24 hired from MAFF and 22 hired from NIS. Enumerator staff included 337 staff, among these were 197 from NIS and 140 from MAFF from province and district level staff. Including field and data supervisors, a total of 429 staff were involved in the data collection effort, although additional staff were trained and maintained as reserve staff for the project not included in these totals. Additionally, 11 NIS staff in Phnom Penh were trained in the Headquarters Tools of Survey Solutions, carrying out the final approval process for the submitted interviews.

The accuracy of the final output of the CAS depended on the quality of the data collection from the households and juridical holdings enumerated. Despite proper conduct of training and the efficient development of data processing, the absence of effective quality controls during the data collection process would still result in poor quality of the final data. There were several levels of supervision and channels of communication in the CAS, as detailed in the *CAS Village Manual*. This hierarchy of supervision and communication, along with comprehensive guidelines – highlighting different activities and quality control procedures – was prepared to properly monitor the progress of the enumeration of the CAS, and for early detection of any problem of data collection. The innovative use of CAPI for data collection allowed for timely monitoring of the data flow and data quality.

Data processing

Once the enumerators collected the survey data for an agricultural household, they submitted the completed questionnaires via Survey Solutions to their Data Supervisors who, in turn, carried out scrutiny checks. If there were errors or suspicious data detected, Data Supervisors would return the record to the enumerator to address the issues with the respondent if needed, and the corrected record would be re-submitted to the Data Supervisor. Once the records were validated by Data Supervisors, they would approve them for final review by headquarters staff.

At the survey headquarters, the completed questionnaires were received after being approved by Data Supervisors. If any issues or suspicious data were discovered during the headquarters review, the records could be returned to the enumerator for verification or correction if needed. Documentation on how to review questionnaire data for suspicious items or outliers was provided to Data Supervisors and Headquarters staff.

The data review and calculation of the survey estimates was undertaken using the RStudio software tool. Validation of the data began even when the questionnaires were being designed in the CAPI tool, as Survey Solutions allows for consistency checks to be built into the data collection tool. As soon as completed records were returned during the data collection stage additional consistency checks were completed, in comparing reports to previous census data, evaluating ranges of reasonableness for certain items, and verifying any outlier records with the enumerator and/or respondent. Moreover, when the data was cleaned, another step was conducted to impute the missing values coming from item non-response.

Publication standards

In the development of this publication, standards were established for the development of the data tables provided in Excel online on the NIS website (http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/). These standards include the following:

- All data values relating to the number of households were rounded to the nearest thousand households.
- Computed percentages are always based on the original data, however, due to rounding, some tables with percentages may not sum up to exactly 100%.
- An empty cell is provided where few observations were obtained, the number of households did not round to a minimum of 1,000 households, or there was a large Coefficient of Variation (CV) (a CV value of 35 or higher). Also, some fields may be empty as a secondary disclosure. In these cases, the data does not fail the primary disclosure rules (minimum number of households or high CV) but when combined with other data would permit the identification of a primary disclosure field.

The above standards limit the release of lower-quality data due to a small number of observations in a particular province or zone and follow NIS reporting standards.

CAS Limitations

In the CAS, as with all sample surveys, there are limitations to the data produced and its interpretability or comparability to alternate data sources. As readers utilize the data provided in this report, it is important to keep in mind the following limitations:

- Self-reported data: Qualified respondents were sought out to provide information about the agricultural holdings. This information could be impacted by the respondent's memory of the reference period, which for many items on the questionnaire was a 12-month period.
- Recall period: Self-reported data could additionally be impacted by the length of time between the reference period itself and the data collection period. Due to timeline constraints, the data collection fell several months after the reference period.
- Questionnaires and interview procedures: In the CAS, every effort was made to train enumerators and supervisors to collect data with a consistent and systematic process. Question phrasing and interview interactions were to be conducted uniformly,

however, any personal modifications to these standards could impact a survey response and influence the final results.

As can be seen in all the data points within this report, the published CAS 2025 results focus on national and zone/regional level data only, to shorten the preparation time and length of these reports. Province-level data is provided in a data tabulation file available on the NIS website or through the public use microdata file also available online.

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King

Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2025
Report 2:
Crop Production



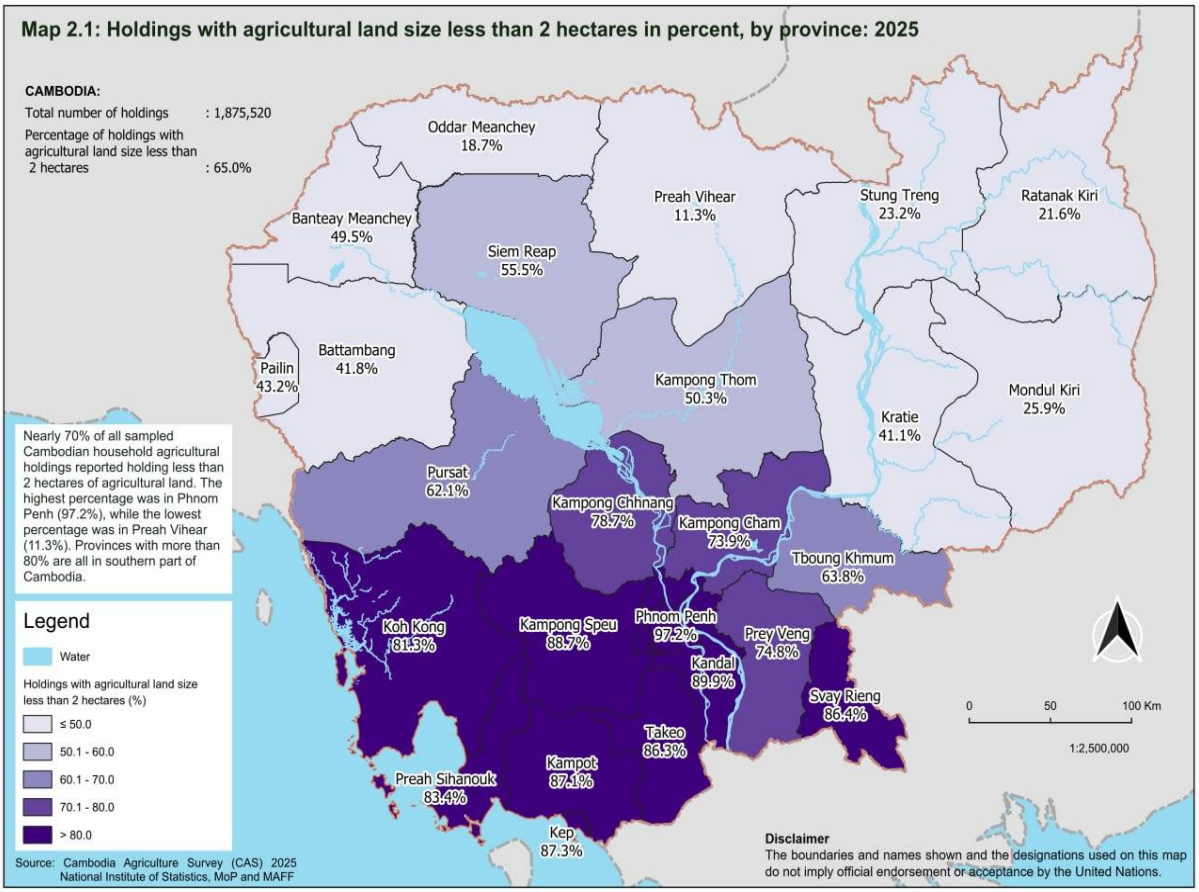
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

With technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

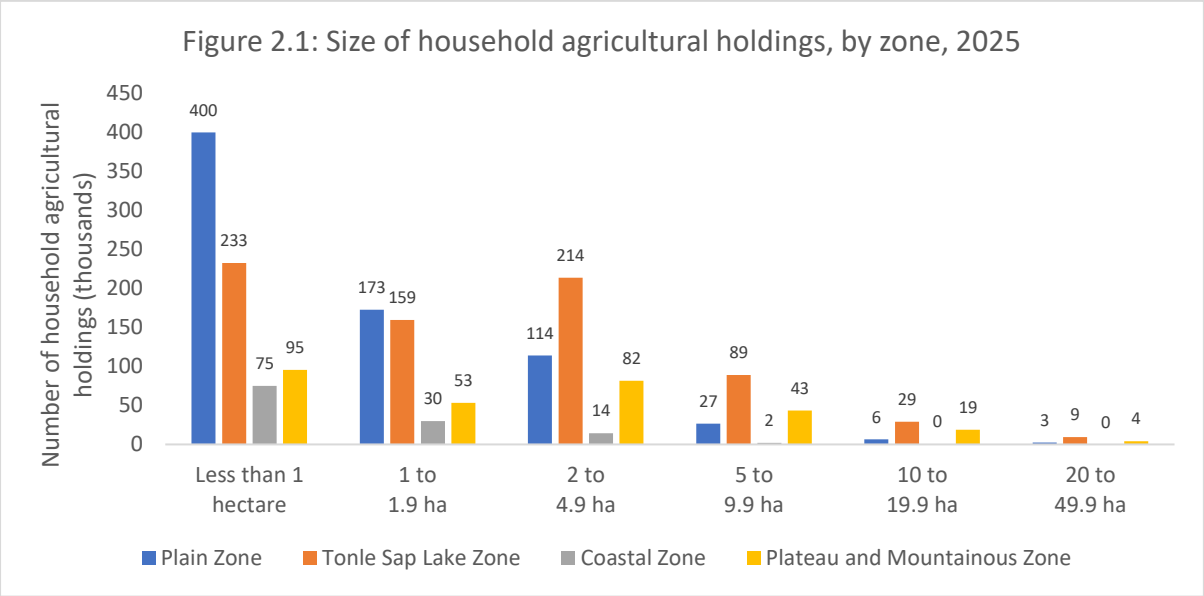
Agricultural area

Cambodia has a total household-owned agricultural area of approximately 4,421,000 hectares. The largest zone in terms of agricultural size is the Tonle Sap Lake zone, with 2,216,000 hectares of agricultural land. This is followed by the Plain zone (1,056,000 hectares), Plateau and Mountainous zone (1,014,000 hectares), and the Coastal zone with a much smaller area at 136,000 hectares of agricultural land.



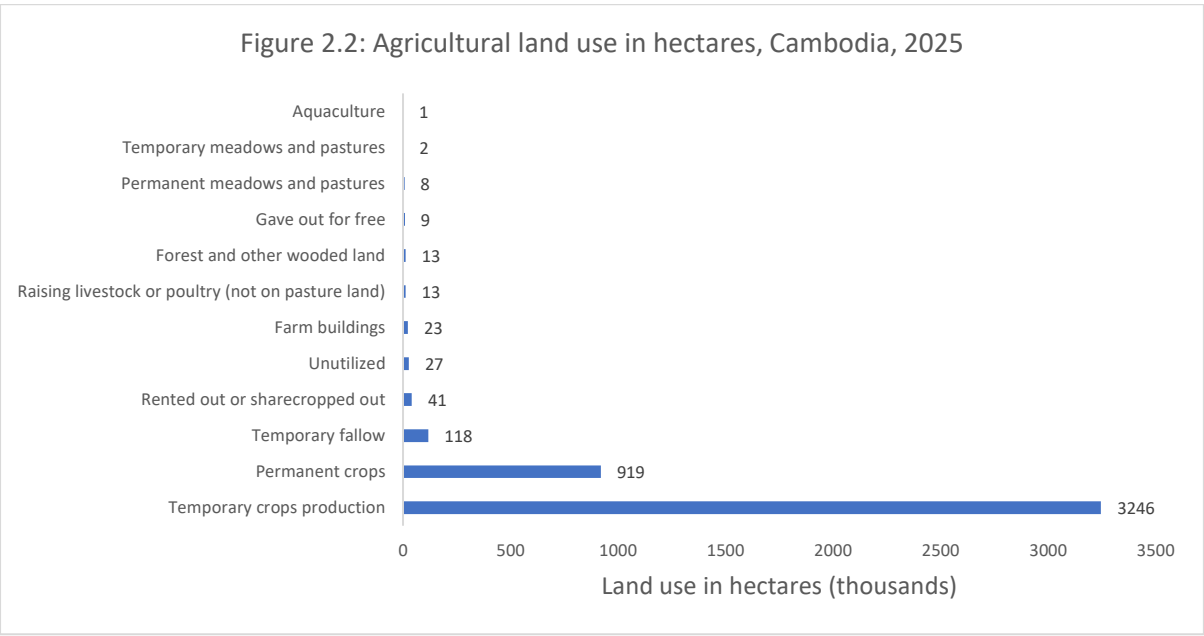
Source: CAS 2025

Most household agricultural holdings are small. Approximately 43% of the household holdings have less than 1 hectare and the average size across all of Cambodia is 2.4 hectares. The Coastal zone has the smallest holding size on average at only 1.1 hectares. On the other hand, the holdings in the Tonle Sap Lake zone and Plateau and Mountainous zone are much larger on average at 3.0 hectares and 3.4 hectares respectively.



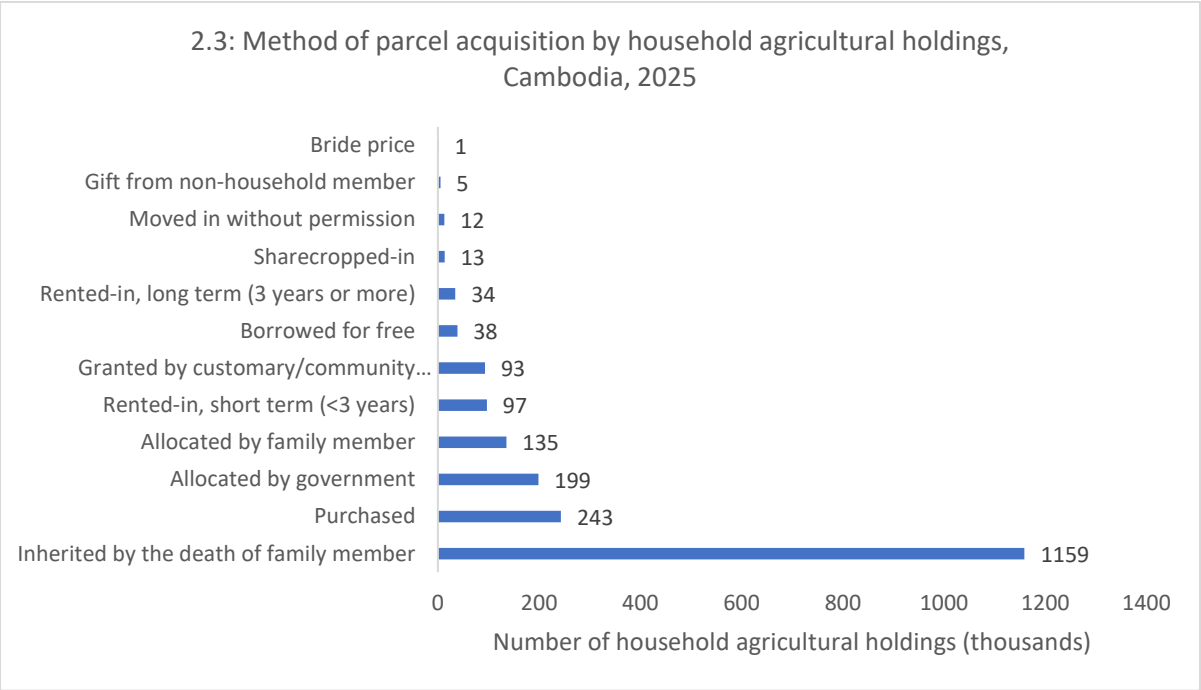
Source: CAS 2025

Although agricultural land may be used for a plethora of activities, temporary crop production is predominantly the main land use in Cambodia. Roughly 3.2 million hectares of agricultural land is used for temporary crop production. In comparison, permanent crop production, the second largest land use, uses approximately 28.3% as much land with 919,882 hectares being used. Temporary fallow is the third biggest land use, using only 118,000 hectares in comparison.



Source: CAS 2025

Agricultural land parcels are most frequently acquired by inheritance (in 1.2 million parcels). The purchase of a land parcel was accounted for in 243,000 of the parcels. Positively, only 12,000 holding was reportedly 'moved in without permission,' although respondent bias may result in this being underreported.



Source: CAS 2025

Crop production

The primary activities undertaken by household agricultural holdings in Cambodia were the growing and harvesting of temporary and permanent crops. Of the total 1.88 million household agricultural holdings, 1.76 million household agricultural holdings reported growing crops.

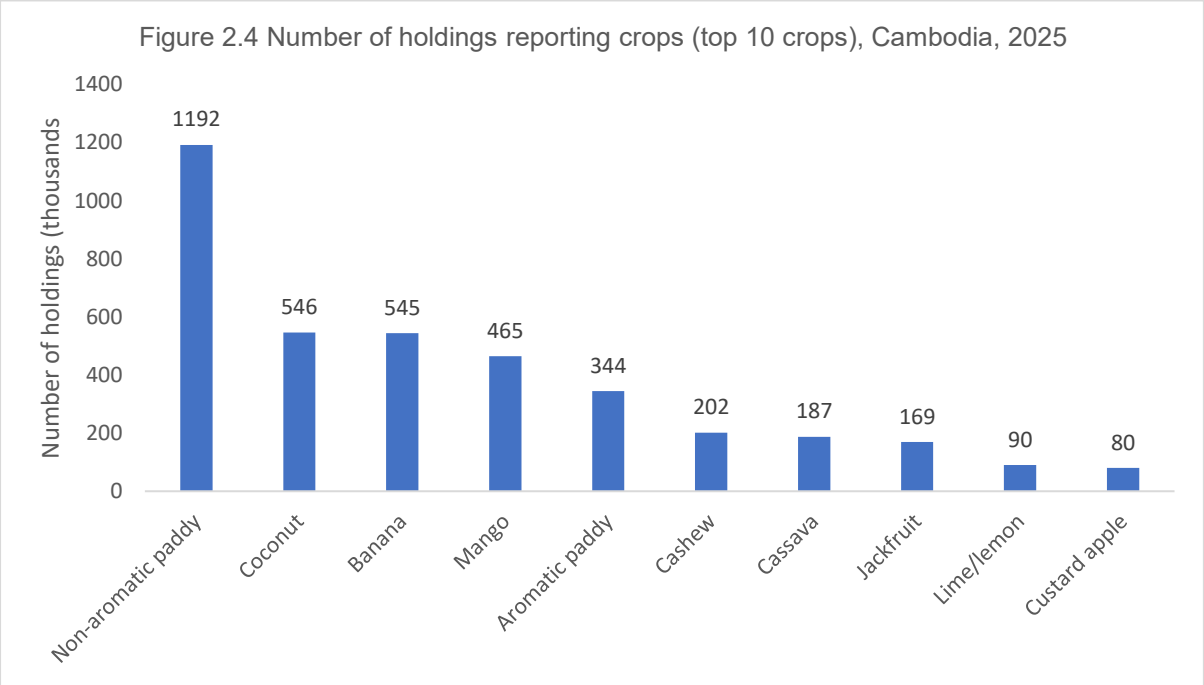
Temporary crops are those with a growing cycle of less than one year, and after harvest, they are either re-sown or replanted for another production cycle. Temporary crops presented in the CAS were those grown seasonally during the reference period. Permanent crops are those with more than one-year growing cycles, found to be standing and productive within agricultural holdings.

Due to the numerous types of crops grown in Cambodia and an effort to reduce respondent burden and interview length, detailed data were collected on the top 42 crops in Cambodia, as defined by MAFF. For these top 42 crops, respondents provided information in terms of area planted, area harvested, quantity harvested, fertiliser use, pesticide use, irrigation use, and the share of production both sold or kept for the holding's own use. To ease the respondent burden, data for permanent crops were collected in either hectares or the number of trees, based on the preference of the respondent. As such, the data reported in the number of trees was standardised to hectares based on the conversion factors provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Annexe 1).

Data users need to note that the procedures used in the CAS 2025 differ from procedures used in other agriculture assessment efforts in Cambodia. CAS 2025 is a probability-based sample survey which procedurally relied on self-reported data at the holding level in terms of a specific

reference period from 1 July 2024 through 30 June 2025 and had limited coverage of the non-household agricultural sector. As a result, overall areas, production totals and calculated yields for crops may differ from other data sources.

Figure 2.4 shows the top ten most planted crops: non-aromatic paddy, coconut, banana, mango, aromatic paddy, cashew, cassava, jackfruit, lime/lemon and Custard apple. In total, 1.19 million household agricultural holdings planted non-aromatic paddy, the crops grown in the second largest number of holdings were coconut and banana both with 546,000 holdings and 545,000 holdings respectively.



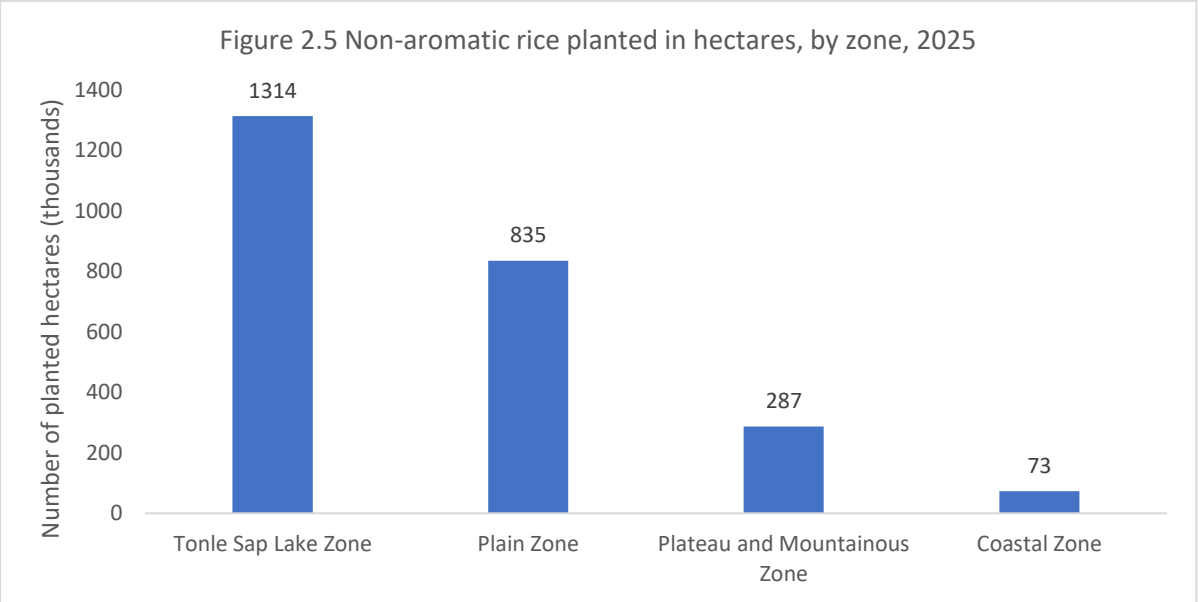
Source: CAS 2025

Temporary Crops

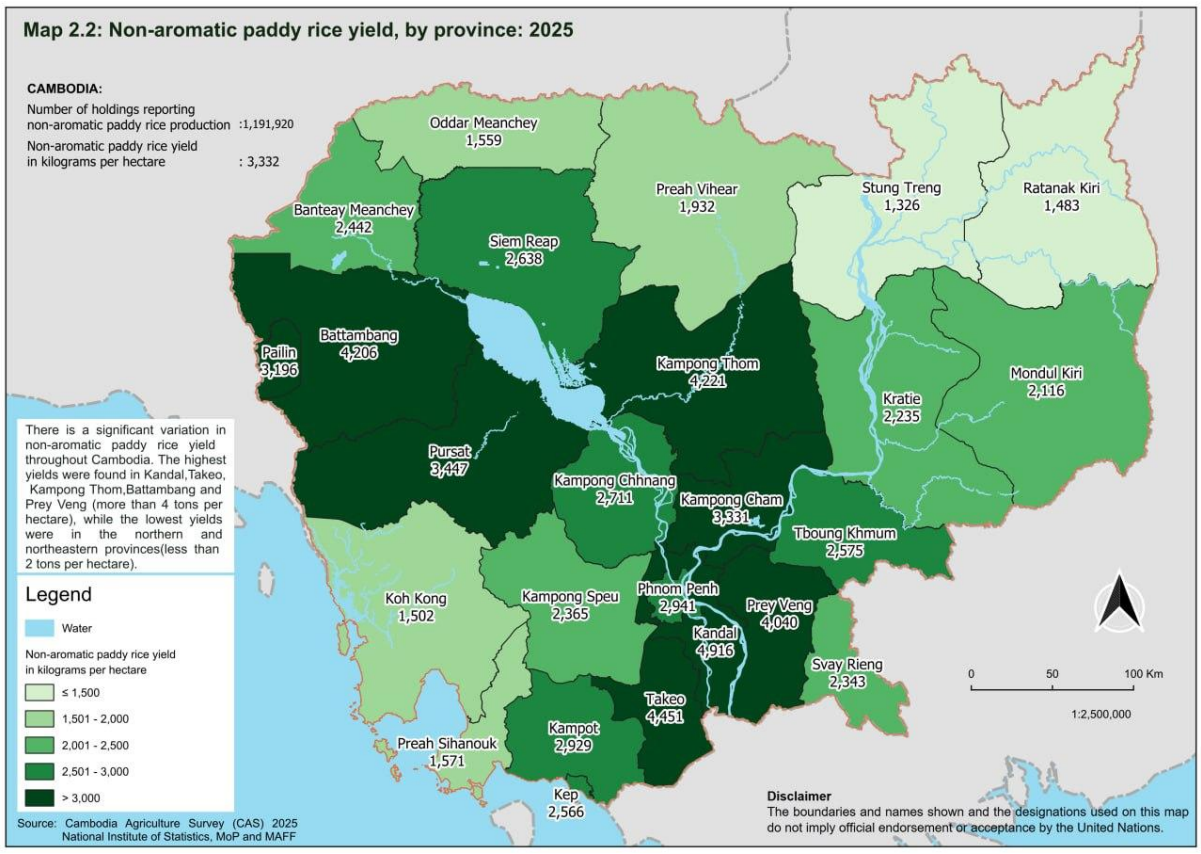
Cereal and Grain Crops

The two major crops grown in this category were rice and maize. The types of rice grown included non-aromatic, aromatic, and glutinous (sticky) rice. Maize was considered the white/yellow/violet corn variety.

Of the three types of rice, non-aromatic varieties were the most common by far, with planted area estimated at 2.50 million hectares and harvested area estimated at 2.49 million hectares. The average production per harvested hectare of non-aromatic rice varieties was estimated at 3,330 kilograms, with a total of 8.30 million tonnes of non-aromatic rice harvested. The Tonle Sap Lake Zone grew the most non-aromatic rice, with 1.31 million hectares planted, followed by the Plain Zone with 835,000 hectares, the Plateau and Mountainous zone with 287,000 hectares and the Coastal zone with 73,000 hectares planted.

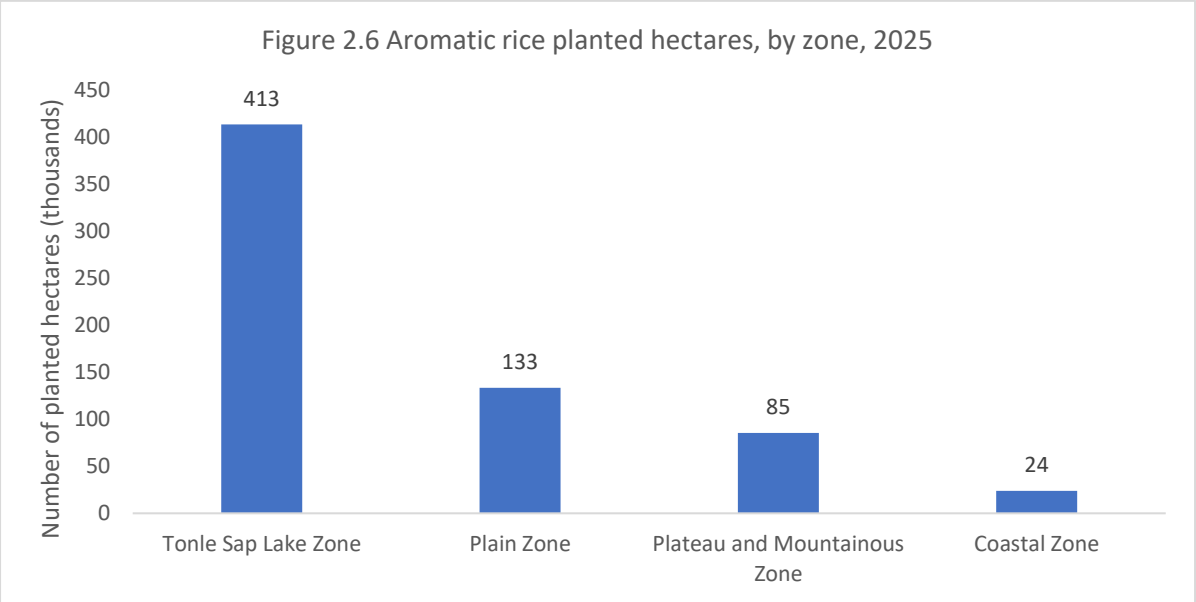


Source: CAS 2025

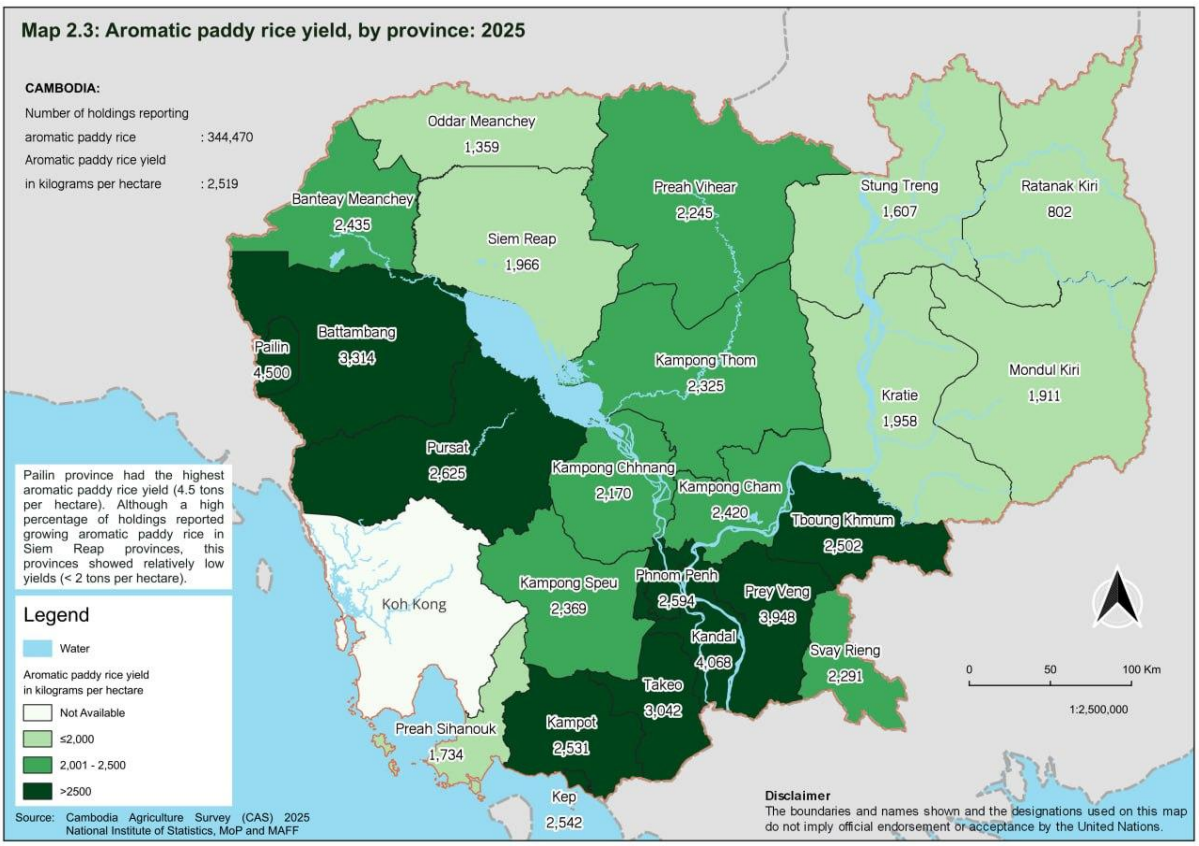


Source: CAS 2025

Aromatic varieties were planted on roughly 655,000 hectares in Cambodia, with 651,000 hectares harvested. The average production per harvested hectare of aromatic rice varieties was estimated at 2,518 kilograms, with the total quantity harvested in Cambodia estimated at 1.64 million tonnes. Unlike non-aromatic varieties, most production of aromatic rice is concentrated in the Tonle Sap Lake zone, with 413,000 hectares planted there.



Source: CAS 2025



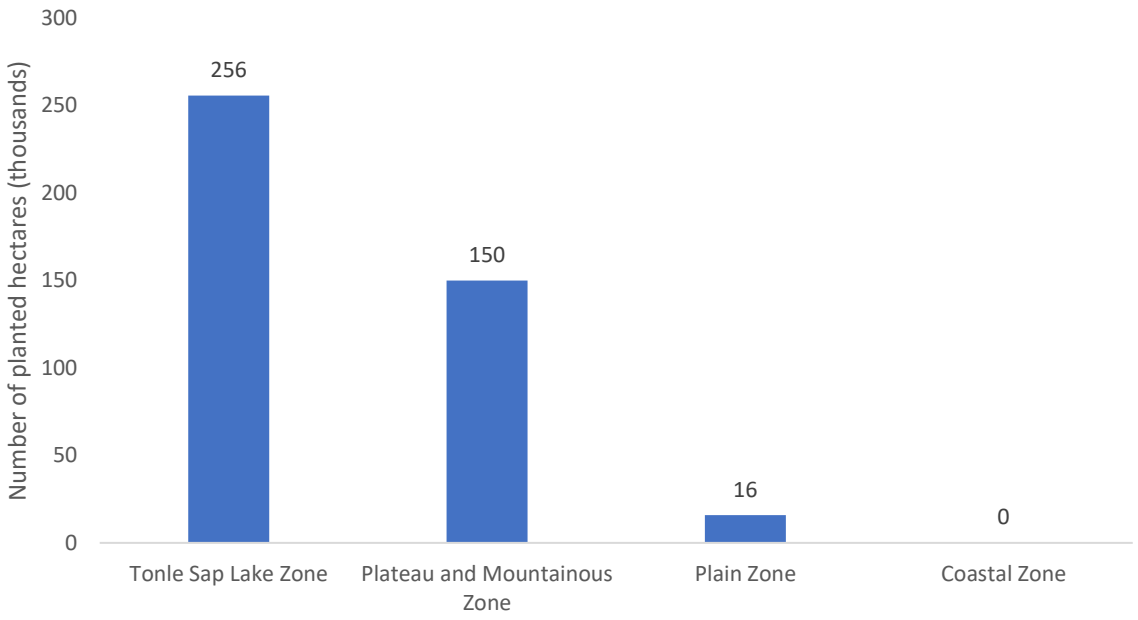
Source: CAS 2025

Maize was planted on 86,000 hectares throughout Cambodia. The Tonle Sap Lake Zone had an estimated 79,000 hectares of maize planted, making it the leading zone in terms of area planted. The average production per harvested hectare of maize was estimated at 6,515 kilograms, with the total quantity harvested in Cambodia estimated at 549,000 tonnes.

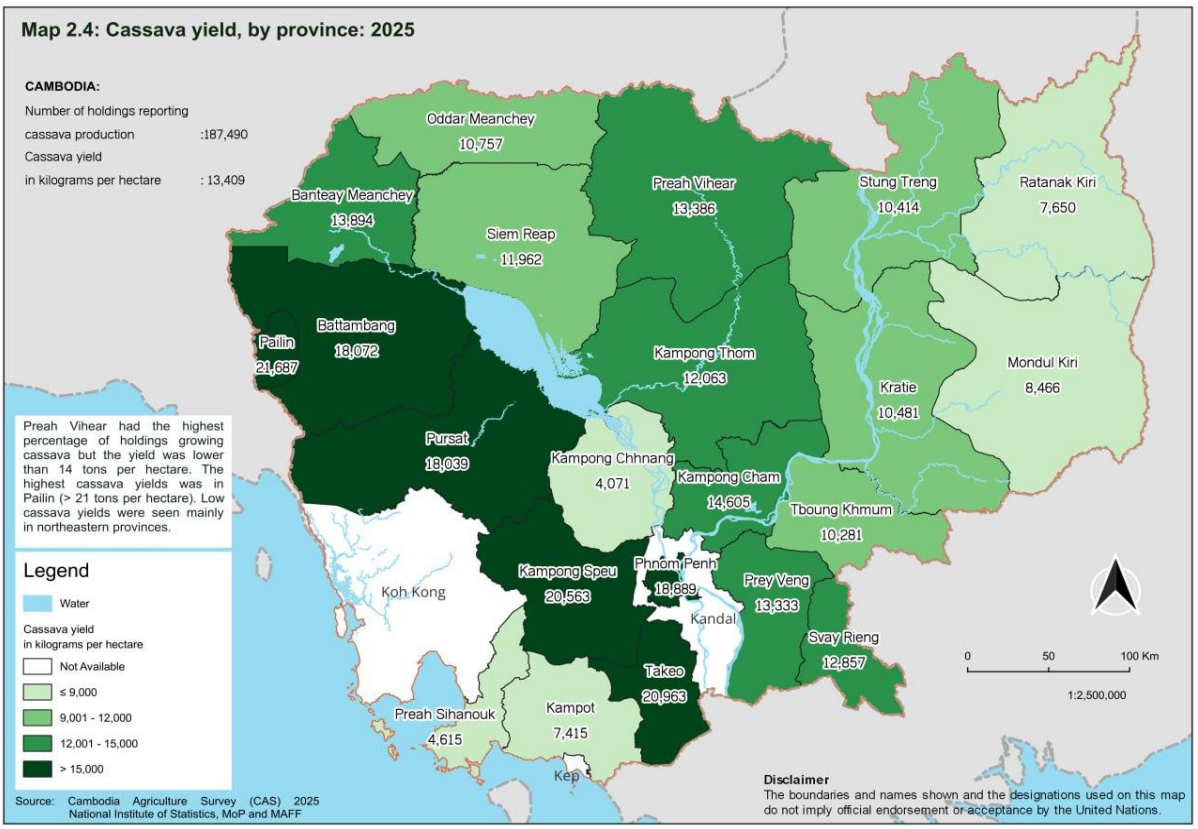
Root and Tuberous Crops

Root and tuberous crops include cassava, sweet potato, taro, and sago. Cassava accounted for the largest share of such crops, with 421,000 hectares planted and 416,000 hectares harvested. The average production per harvested hectare of cassava was estimated at 13,410 kilograms, with the total quantity harvested in Cambodia estimated at 5.56 million tonnes.

Figure 2.7: Cassava Planted Hectares, by Zone 2025



Source: CAS 2025



Source: CAS 2025

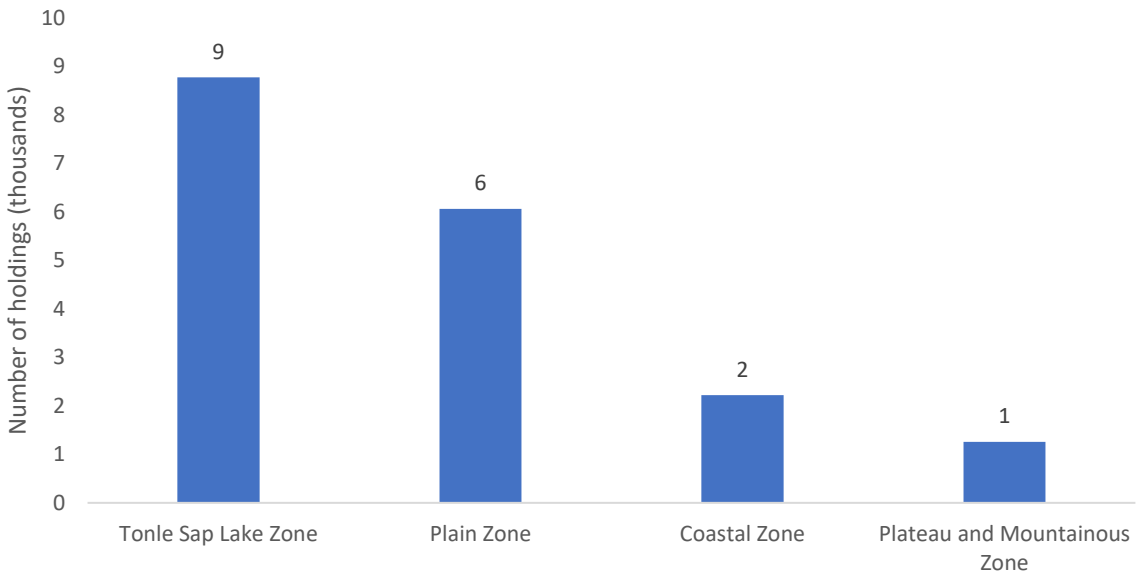
Spices, Condiments, Aromatic and Medicinal Plants

Information collected on spices, condiments, and aromatic and medicinal plants in the CAS included lemon grass, Turmeric, mint and betel leaf. The number of households reporting the growing of lemon grass was estimated at 75,000, with 8,000 growing turmeric, 2,500 growing betel leaf, and 2, 400 growing mint.

Industrial Crops

Sugarcane was one of the industrial crops covered by the CAS. 18,000 household agricultural holdings planted sugarcane in Cambodia, with 9,000 of them being in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone and the Plain zone 6,000 by respectively.

Figure 2.8 Sugarcane, household holdings reporting, by zone, 2025



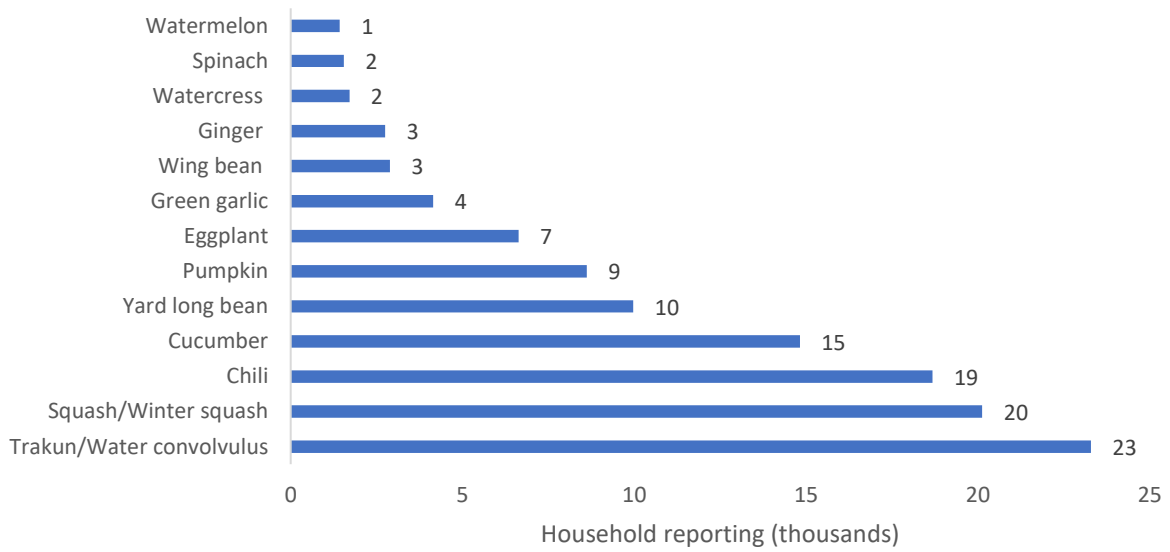
Source: CAS 2025

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 CAS 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 23,000 household holdings growing it. Cucumbers were grown by 15,000 households in Cambodia with an area planted and harvested of around 4,600 hectares. The total production for cucumbers was 33,000 tonnes. Eggplant was grown by approximately 7,000 households in Cambodia. Pumpkin was grown by 9,000 households in Cambodia, and Green garlic was grown by an estimated 4,000 households in Cambodia.

Figure 2.9 Vegetables, household reporting, Cambodia 2025



Source: CAS 2025

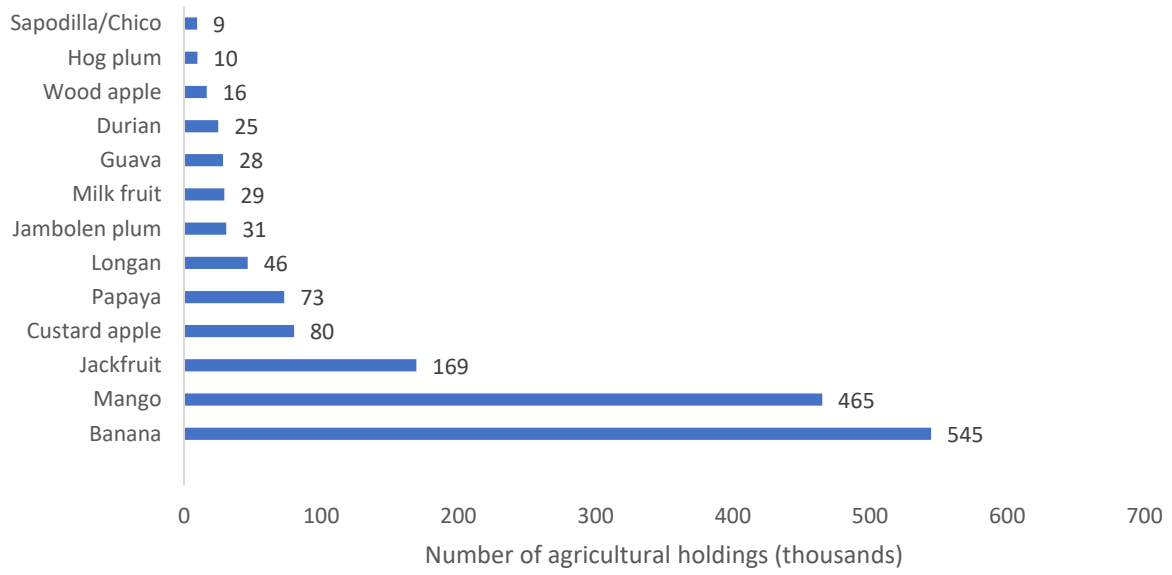
Permanent Crops

Fruits

Citrus fruits were found in abundance in Cambodia, and the crops covered by the CAS included grapefruit and pomelo, lime/lemon, and oranges. Oranges were grown on approximately 31,000 household agricultural holdings in Cambodia, and the area planted of oranges was estimated at 2,300 hectares, with a yield of 3,000 kilograms per hectare.

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

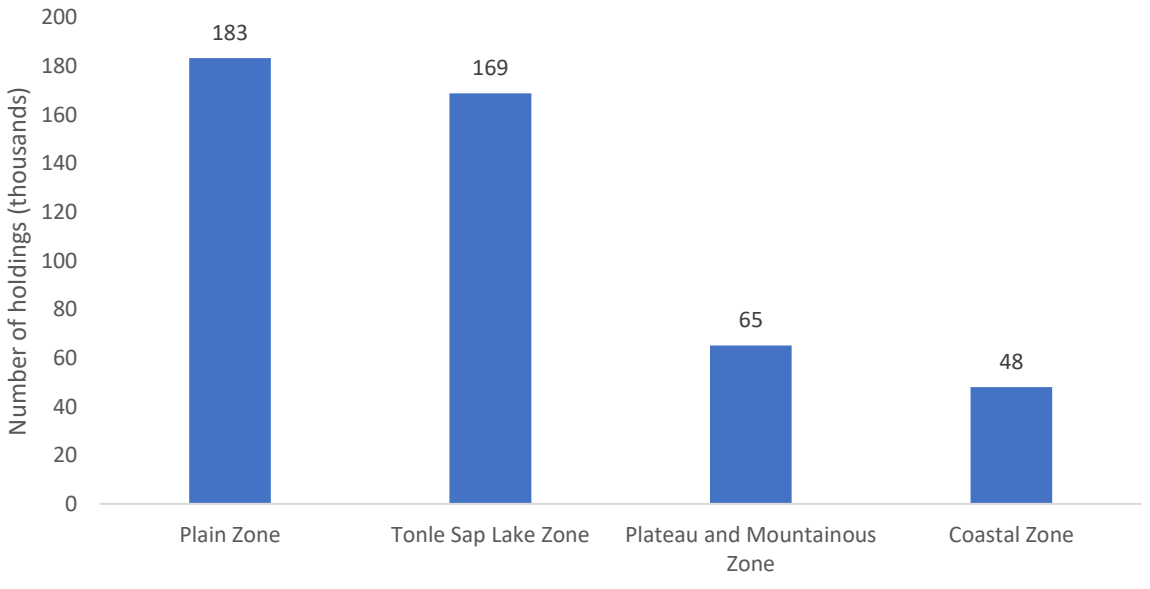
Figure 2.10 Cultivated fruits, household holdings reporting, Cambodia 2025



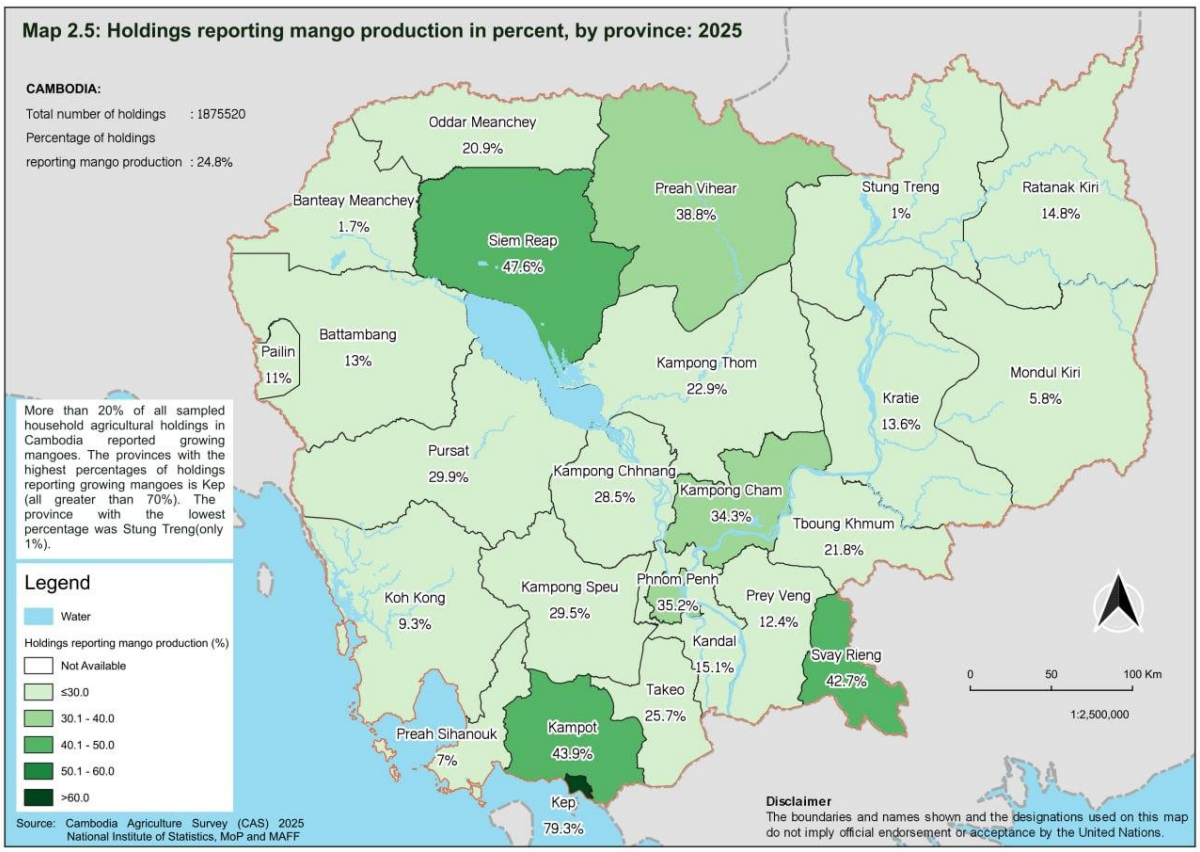
Source: CAS 2025

Mango was grown on approximately 465,000 household agricultural holdings in Cambodia. The area planted was estimated at 52,000 hectares, with 48,000 hectares harvested and an average yield of 6,159 kilograms per hectare, the second largest of any of Cambodia's fruits. By region, approximately 183,000 agricultural households planted mangoes in the Plain zone, followed by the Tonle Sap Lake zone with approximately 169,000 agricultural households planting mangos. The zone with the fewest holdings growing mango was the Coastal zone with approximately 48,000.

Figure 2.11 Mango, household holdings reporting, by zone, 2025



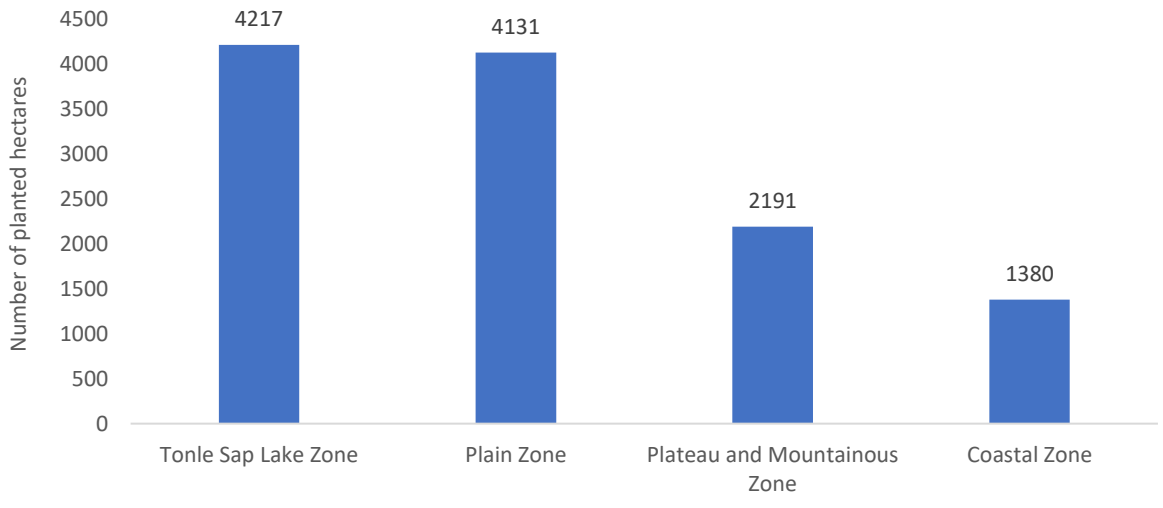
Source: CAS 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Bananas were grown on approximately 545,000 agricultural household holdings and were planted across 12,000 hectares in Cambodia, with 6,000 hectares harvested. The quantity produced from the harvested hectares was estimated at 63,700 tonnes with an average yield of 10,500 kilograms per hectare. The Tonle Sap Lake zone reported the largest area of bananas, with more than 4,200 hectares planted.

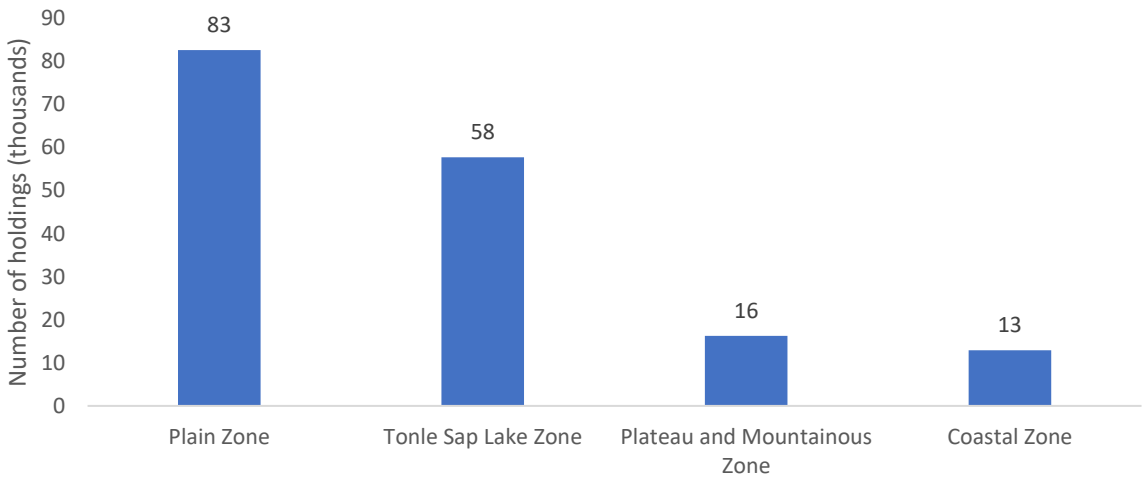
Figure 2.12 Banana planted in hectares, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Jackfruit was grown on approximately 169,000 holdings in Cambodia. The area planted was estimated at 3,000 hectares, with 1,300 hectares harvested. The average yield was estimated at 6,579 kilograms per hectare. Jackfruit was grown most frequently in the Plain zone, with 83,000 households reporting its production.

Figure 2.13 Jackfruit, household holdings reporting, by zone, 2025

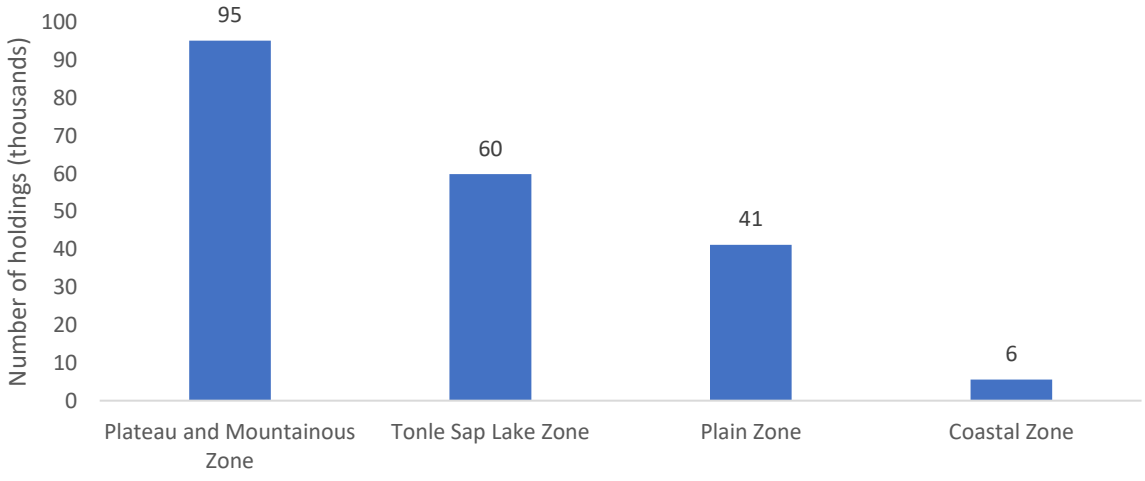


Source: CAS 2025

Cashew

In the edible nuts category, the CAS collected data on betel nuts and cashews, with cashews being the more popular of the two. Cashews were grown on approximately 202,000 agricultural household holdings in Cambodia. The area planted of cashews was estimated at 580,000 hectares in Cambodia, with 511,000 hectares harvested and the quantity harvested estimated at 621,600 tonnes. The average yield per hectare was 1,217 kilograms per hectare. The Plateau and Mountainous zone reported the largest area of cashews grown, with 316,000 hectares of cashews planted.

Figure 2.14 Cashew, household holdings reporting, by zone, 2025

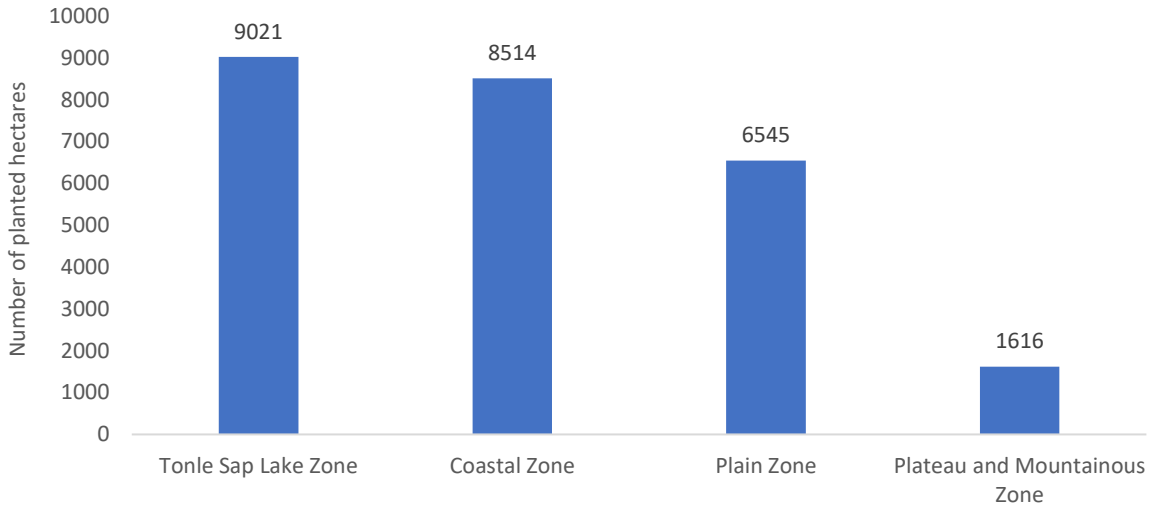


Source: CAS 2025

Oil Crops

Oil crops covered by the CAS included coconut and palm. Coconut was the more popular crop of the two, with 546,000 household agricultural holdings reportedly growing coconut. The planted area of Coconut was estimated at 26,000 hectares, with an area harvested of 12,500 hectares. The quantity harvested was estimated at 128,900 tonnes with an average yield of 10,282 kilograms per hectare. The Tonle Sap Lake Zone grew the largest area of coconuts with approximately 9,000 hectares planted.

Figure 2.15 Coconut planted hectares, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Permanent Spice and Aromatic Crops

Black pepper was grown by approximately 10,200 agricultural household holdings in Cambodia. Planted hectares were estimated at 6,000, with harvested hectares estimated at 5,000. The Plain Zone reported most of the planted black pepper, with 3,800 hectares planted coming from this zone.

Rubber

Rubber was grown on approximately 56,000 agricultural household holdings in Cambodia. The total rubber area planted was estimated at 164,000 hectares, with harvested hectares estimated at 102,000 in Cambodia. The quantity harvested was estimated at 297,100 tonnes with an average yield of 2,926 kilograms per hectare. It is worth noting again that the data for this report uses only the household agricultural holdings, whilst most rubber production in Cambodia is completed by private sector establishments, not included within this report.

Non-Food Crops

Non-food crops contain flowers, plants and trees. Bamboo, used for many purposes including house building, furniture and cooking, was the leading non-food crop with approximately 6,200 agricultural households reportedly growing bamboo. The Tonle Sap Lake zone was the region that reported the largest number of holdings growing bamboo, at 3,000 holdings.

Report 2 Annexes

Annex 1: Tree or plant crops, conversion factors from number of trees to hectares

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	1667
Custard apple	400
Soursop	400
Guava	400
Longan	278
Mango	270
Papaya	1600
Pineapple	14000
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	25000
Rose apple	278
Marian plum	270
Hog plum	278
Jambolen plum	270
Jujube	278
Lychee or Litchi	156
Star fruit	300
Dragon Fruit	2500
Bilimbi Fruit	300
Passion Fruit	156
Sour apple/Cotton fruit/ Sandorica	100
Small bell	400

Malabar Orange	200
Date	300
Noni/Morinda	280
Avocado	280
Cashew	278
Betel nuts	2500
Lotus nuts	25000
Other beverage crops	1000
Coconut	278
Oil Palm	278
Palm	1000
Black pepper	2500
Krasang	250
Tamarind	70
Other spices and aromatic crops	1000
Rubber	555
Other rubber and tanning crops	500
Jasmine	5000
Tuberose	3000
Frangipani	200
Anthurium	20000
Other flowers	1500
Heliconia	15000
Ginger plant	10000
Lucky bamboo plant	15000
Bamboo	10000
Eucalyptus trees	7000
Sandalwood	1600

Source: CAS 2025

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King

Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2025
Report 3:
Raising of Livestock and Poultry



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

With technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Raising of 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. Of the total number of household agricultural holdings in Cambodia, 1.2 million households were involved in all types of raising livestock/poultry/insects. In the CAS 2025, large livestock are cattle and buffalo whereas small livestock referred to pigs and goats.

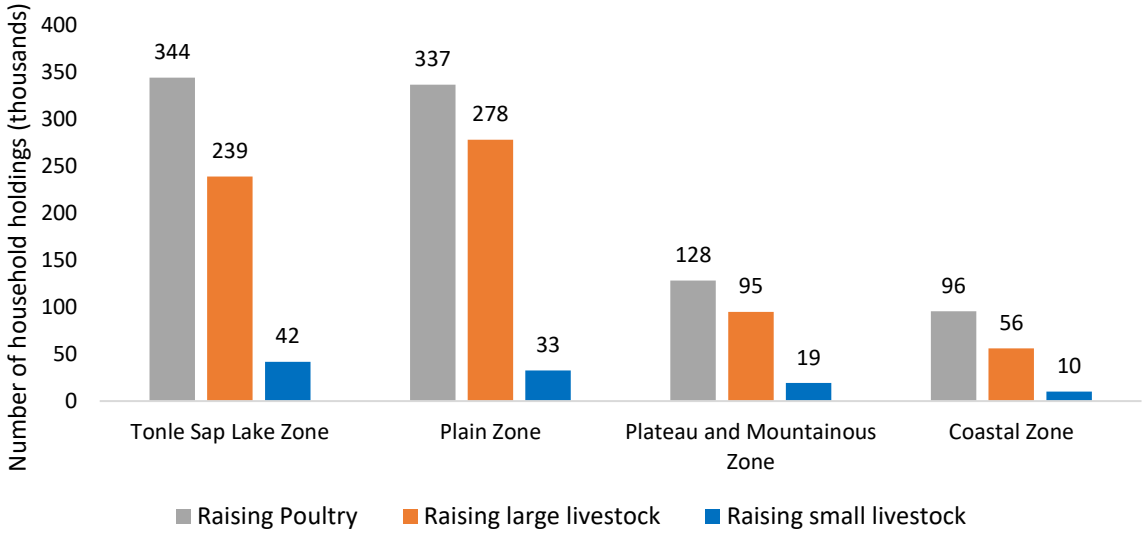
Table 3.1. Number of household agricultural holdings having a livestock or poultry production activity (in thousands)

Cambodia (Number of household holdings in thousands)			
Total holdings with livestock/poultry/ insects production	Raising large livestock (cow, buffalo, horse)	Raising small livestock (pigs, goats)	Poultry (chicken, duck, swallow, etc.)
1,230	668	104	907

Source: CAS 2025

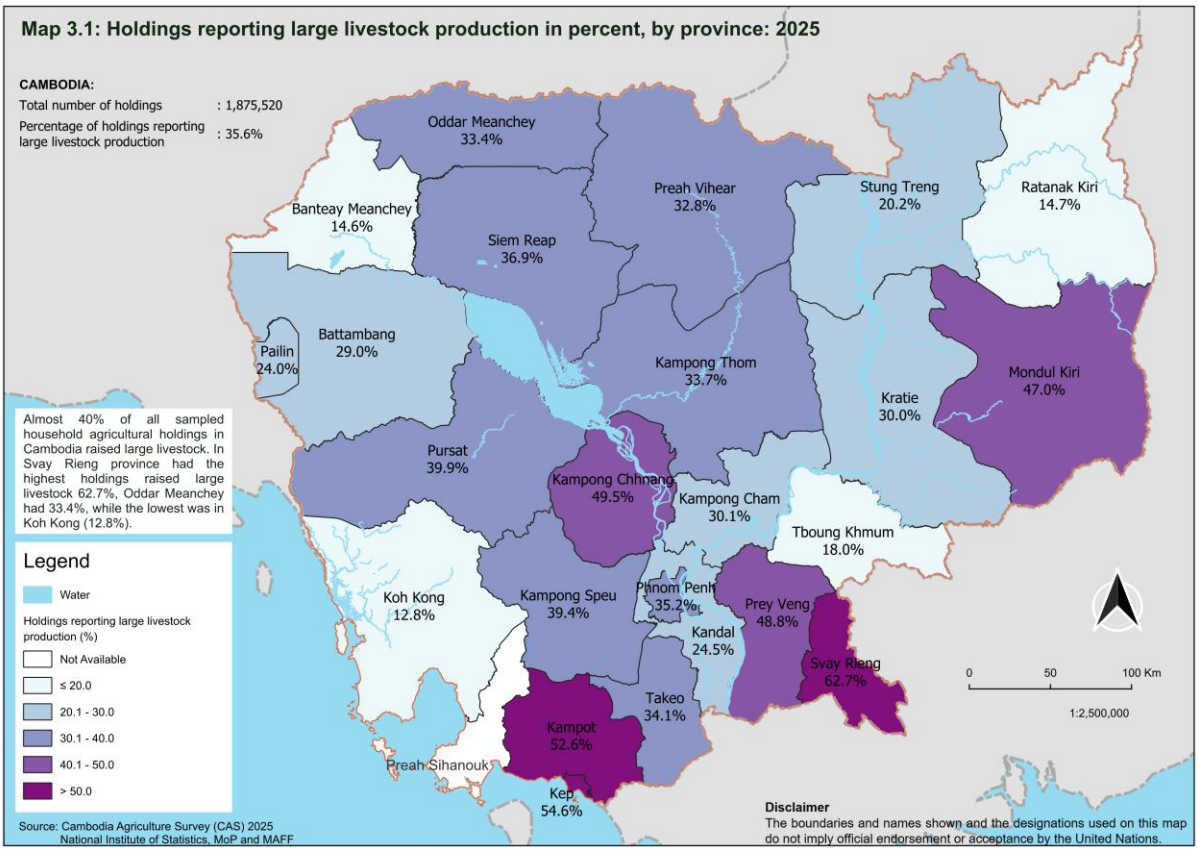
The largest number of households raising poultry and small livestock was recorded in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone followed by the Plain Zone. Large livestock, however, were raised in more household holdings in the Plain Zone, than that of the Tonle Sap Lake Zone.
The Plateau and Mountainous Zone had much smaller animal-raising activities comparing to those 2 zones, while the lowest activities were from the Coastal Zone.

Figure 3.1: Number of agricultural holdings reporting livestock and poultry activity, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Large Livestock

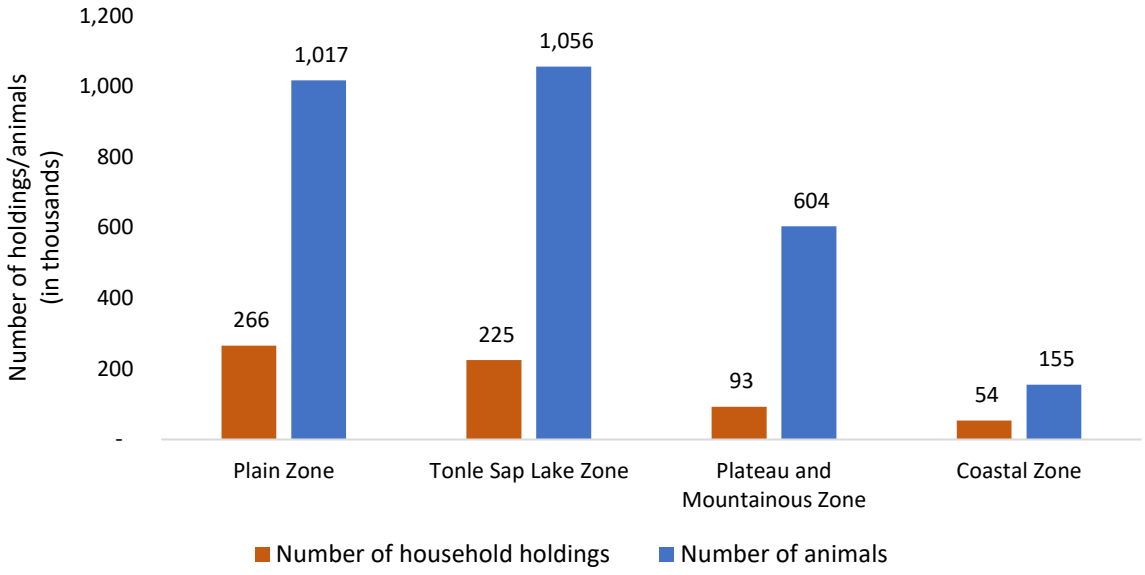


Source: CAS 2025

Cattle

The most common large livestock raised in agricultural households were cattle. It is estimated that about 2,833,000 cattle were being raised in Cambodia. The Plain Zone has the largest number of households who raised the cattle however the Tonle Sap Lake Zone has highest number of cattle (1,056,000) followed by the Plain Zone (1,017,000). The Plateau and Mountainous Zone had 604,000 of cattle while the Coastal Zone has the lowest number of cattle (155,000).

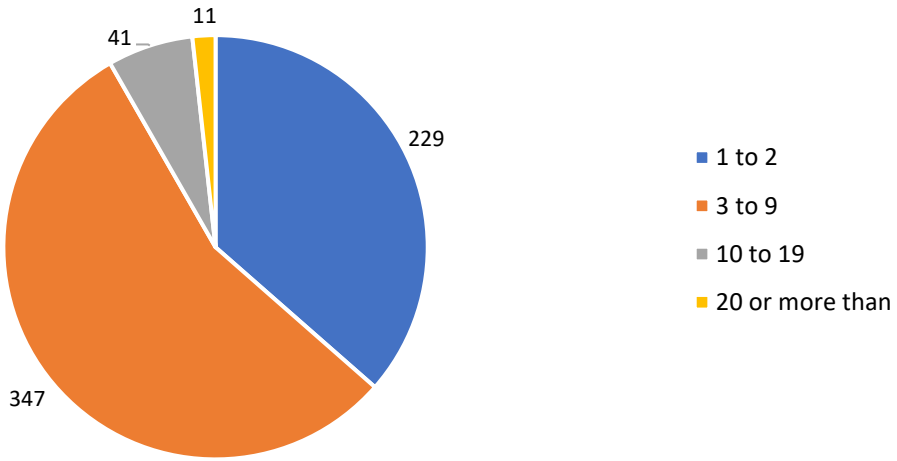
Figure 3.2: Number of agricultural holding reporting raising cattle and the number of cattle , by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Across all of Cambodia, the average number of cattle per holding was 4.5. Most of the household agricultural holdings (347,000 agricultural holdings) have herds with a size of 3 to 9 cattle. 229,000 of the holdings reported having a herd size of 1 to 2 cattle, 41,000 of the holdings having a herd size of 10 to 19 cattle and only 11,000 holdings reported having a herd size greater than 20 cattle.

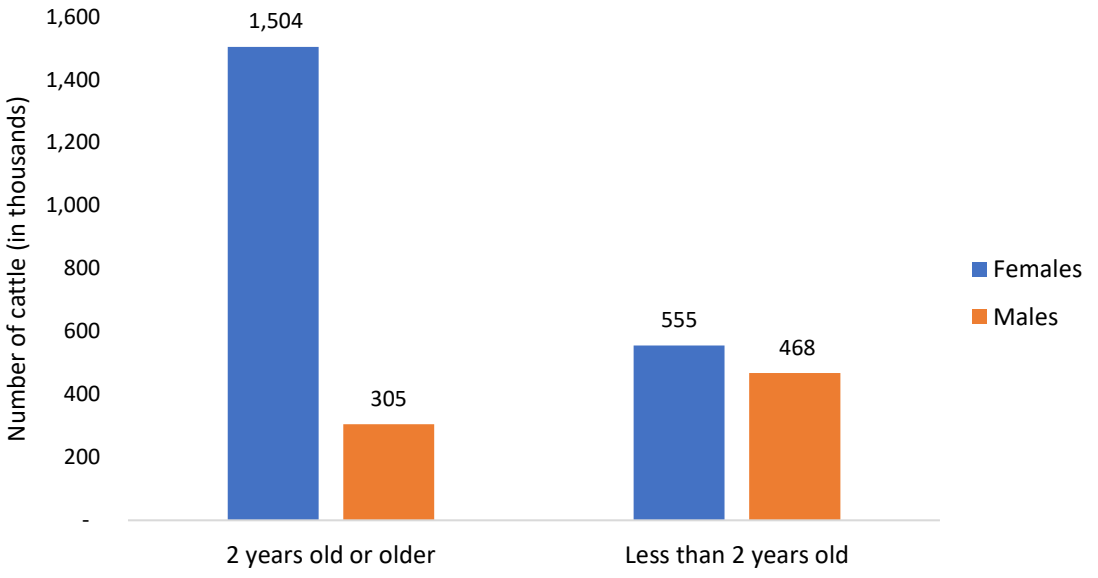
Figure 3.3: Number of agricultural holdings by cattle herd size, Cambodia, 2025 (in thousands)



Source: CAS 2025

Herds of cattle in household holdings were mostly comprised of females with 1.5 million (approximately 53.1%) of all cattle being females of more than 2 years of age. Males of 2 years old or older are the least frequent age and gender kept in agricultural holdings.

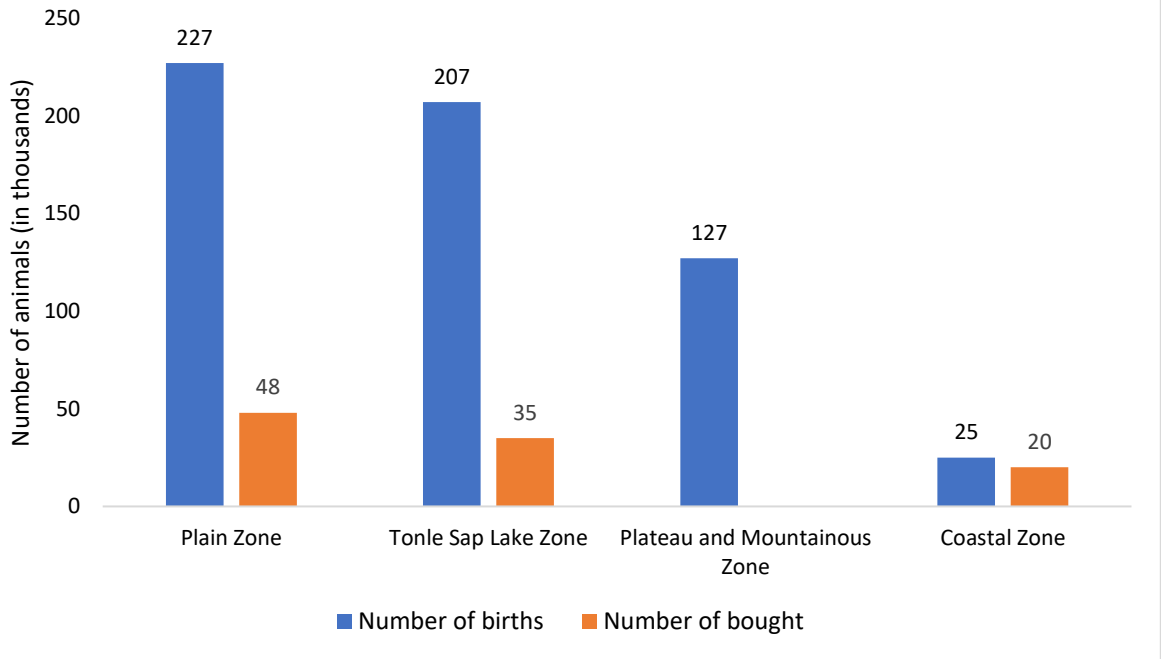
Figure 3.4: Number of cattle by sex and age, Cambodia, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Cattle inventory added to a holding is most frequently birthed rather than purchased by agricultural holdings. The Plain Zone is the most frequently birthed (227,000) in Cambodia followed by Tonle Sap Lake Zone (207,000), Plateau and Mountainous Zone (127,000) and Coastal Zone (25,000).

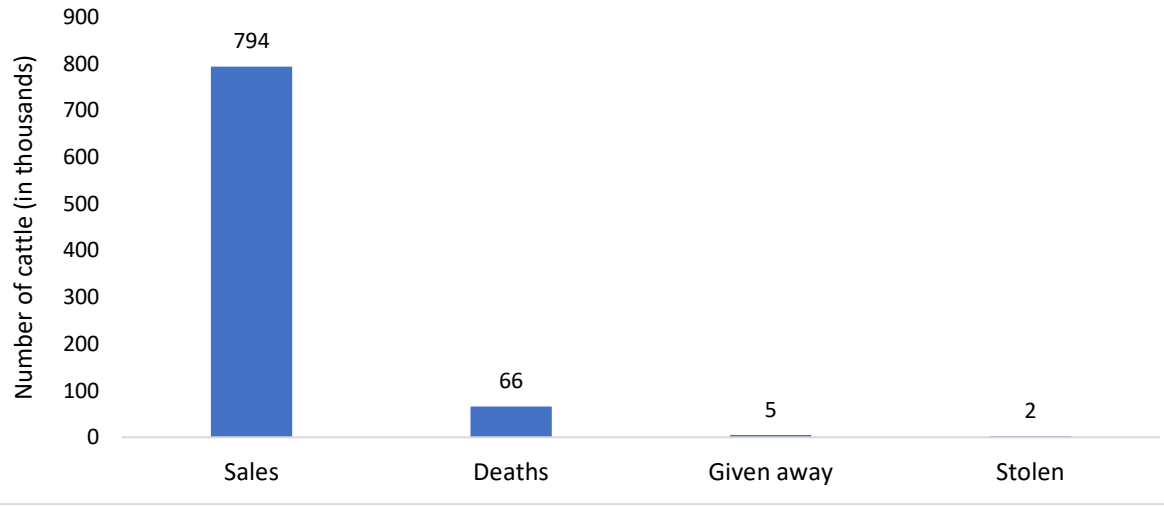
Figure 3.5: Number of cattle births and purchases, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Of the outgoing cattle from a household holding, most are sold alive (794,000). Cattle deaths occurred to 66,000 animals nationwide, given away 5,000 animals, whilst stolen occurred to a reported 2,000 animals.

Figure 3.6: Number of outgoing cattle, Cambodia, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

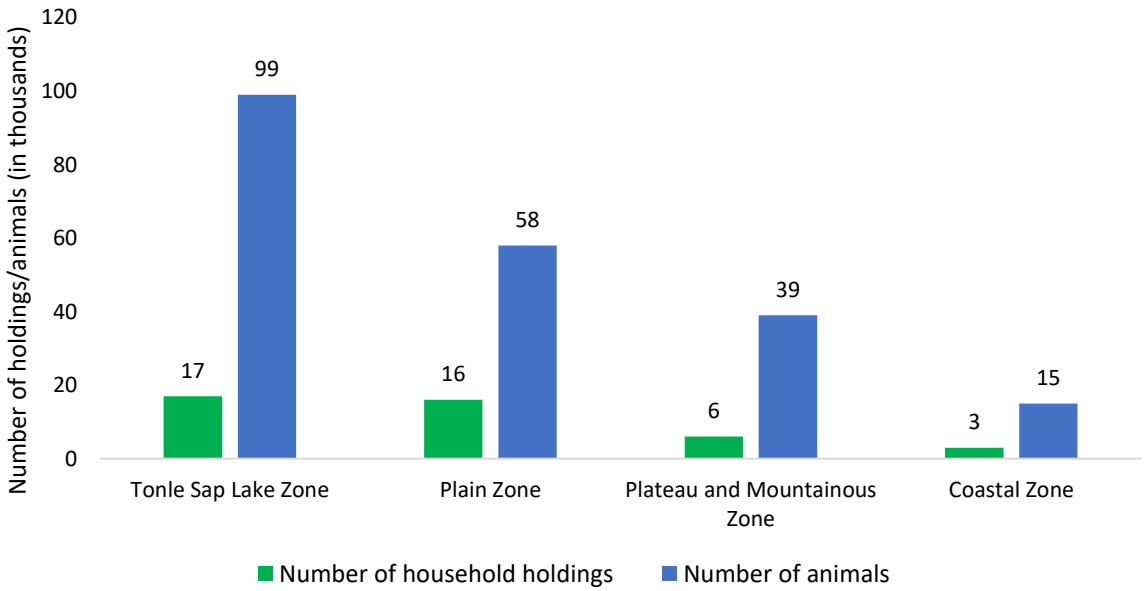


Cattle are being fed at a household agricultural holding. Source: NIS photograph, 2025.

Buffalo

Approximately 211,000 total buffalo were reported by agricultural holdings throughout Cambodia. The Tonle Sap Lake Zone had the highest number of buffalo (99,000), followed by the Plain Zone (58,000) and the Plateau and Mountainous Zone (39,000), and the Coastal zone (15,000).

Figure 3.7: Number of agricultural holding reporting raising buffalo and the number of buffalo reported on those holdings, by zone, 2025



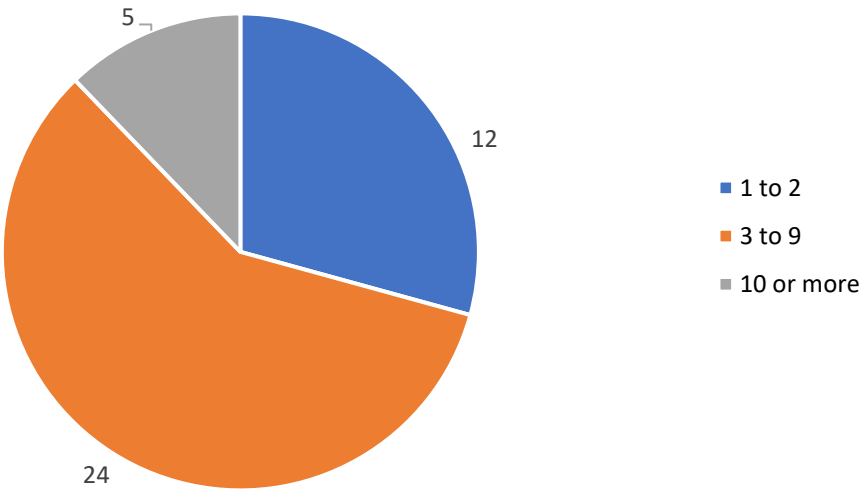
Source: CAS 2025

Across all of Cambodia, the average number of buffalo per holding was 5.2. Most of the household agricultural holdings (24,000 agricultural holdings) have herds with a size of 3 to 9 buffalo. 12,000 of the holdings reported having a herd size of 1 to 2 buffalo and only 5,000 holdings reported having a herd size greater than 10 buffalo.



Buffalo are being fed at a household agricultural holding. Source: NIS photograph, 2025.

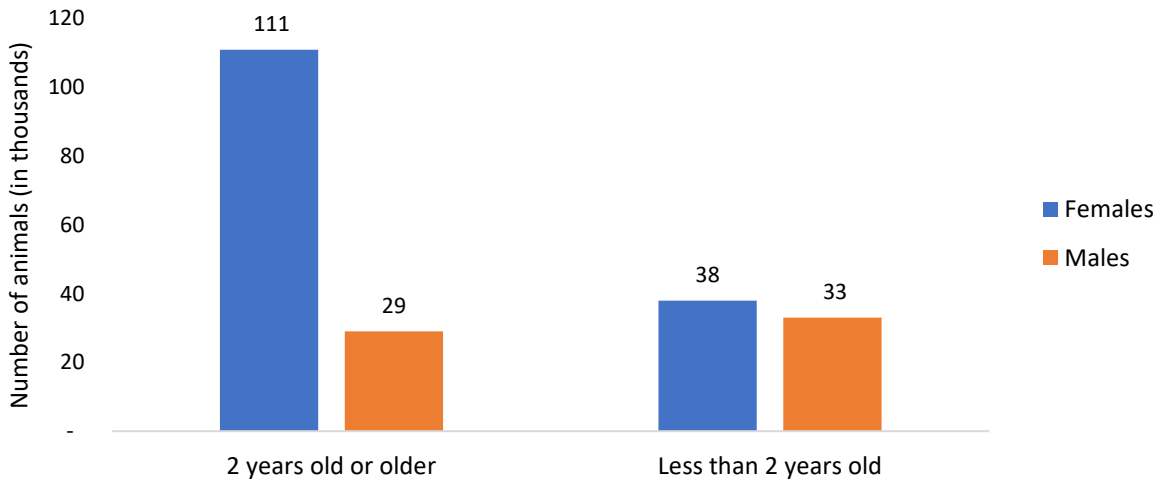
Figure 3.8: Number of agricultural holdings by buffalo herd size, Cambodia, 2025 (in thousands)



Source: CAS 2025

Household holding's buffalo herds were mostly comprised of females with 52.6% of all buffalo being females of more than 2 years of age. Males of 2 years old or older are the least frequent age and gender kept in agricultural holdings.

Figure 3.9: Number of buffalo, by sex and age, Cambodia, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Small Livestock

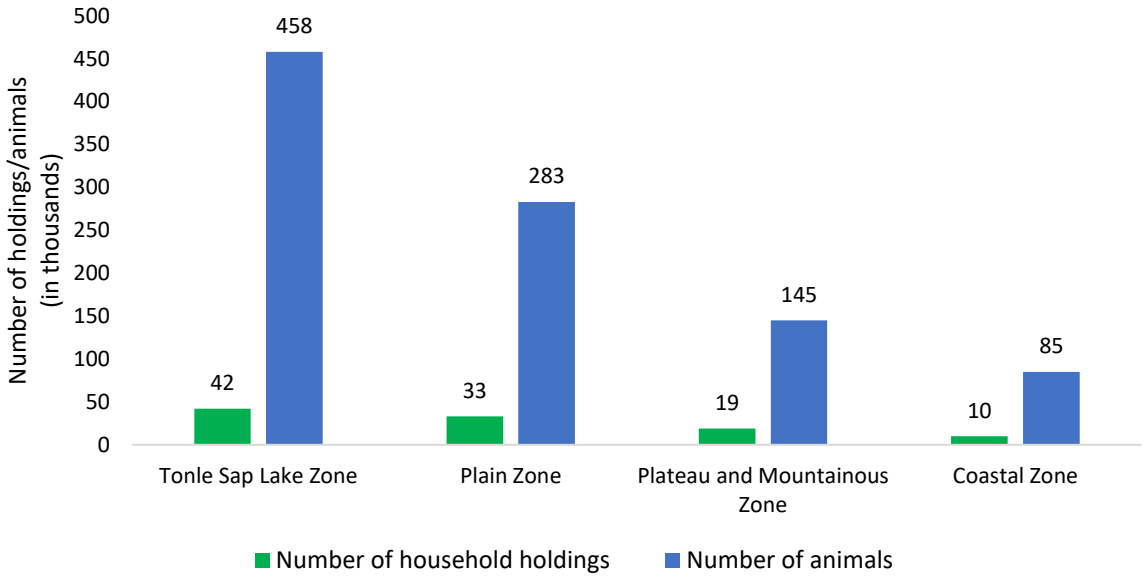
Pigs

About 104,000 household agricultural holdings raise pigs throughout Cambodia. The Tonle Sap Lake Zone had the highest number of household agricultural holdings raising pigs (42,000) followed by the Plain Zone (33,000), the Plateau and Mountainous Zone (19,000) and the Coastal Zone (10,000) had the lowest number of agricultural holdings raising pigs.



Pigs are being fed at a household agricultural holding. Source: NIS photograph, 2025.

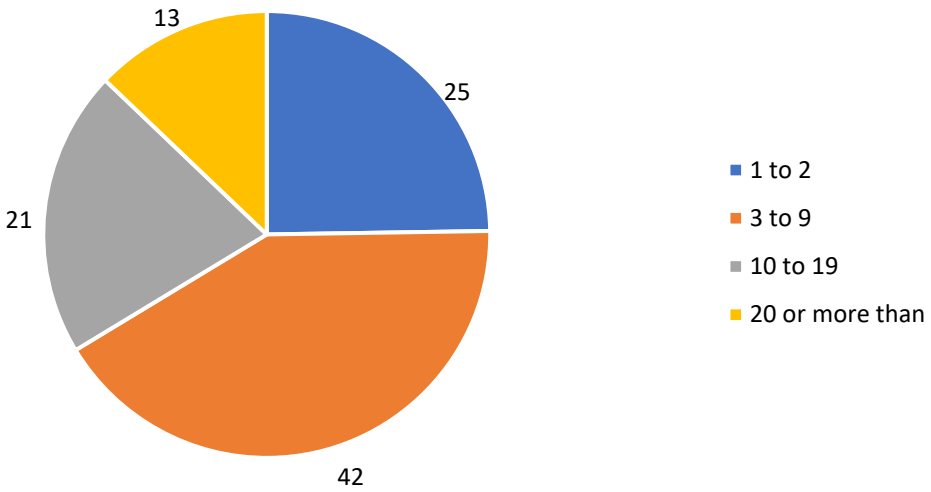
Figure 3.10: Number of agricultural holding reporting raising pigs and the number of pigs, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

At the national level, the average number of pigs per holding was 9.3. The number of pigs per holding varied between the holdings. 25,000 holdings had 1 to 2 pigs, 42,000 holdings had 3 to 9 pigs, 21,000 holdings had 10 to 19 pigs and 13,000 holdings had more than 20 pigs.

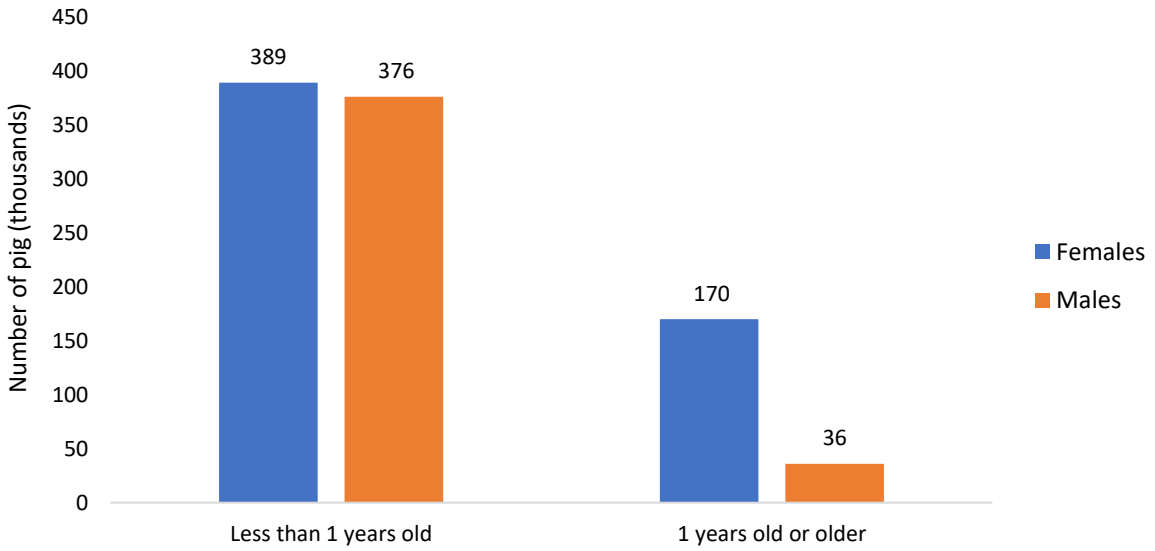
Figure 3.11: Number of agricultural holdings by pig herd size, Cambodia, 2025 (in thousands)



Source: CAS 2025

Pig herds in household holdings were mostly comprised of animals of less than 1 year of age (approximately 765,000 pigs or 79% of all pigs). Furthermore, around 58% of total pigs were female.

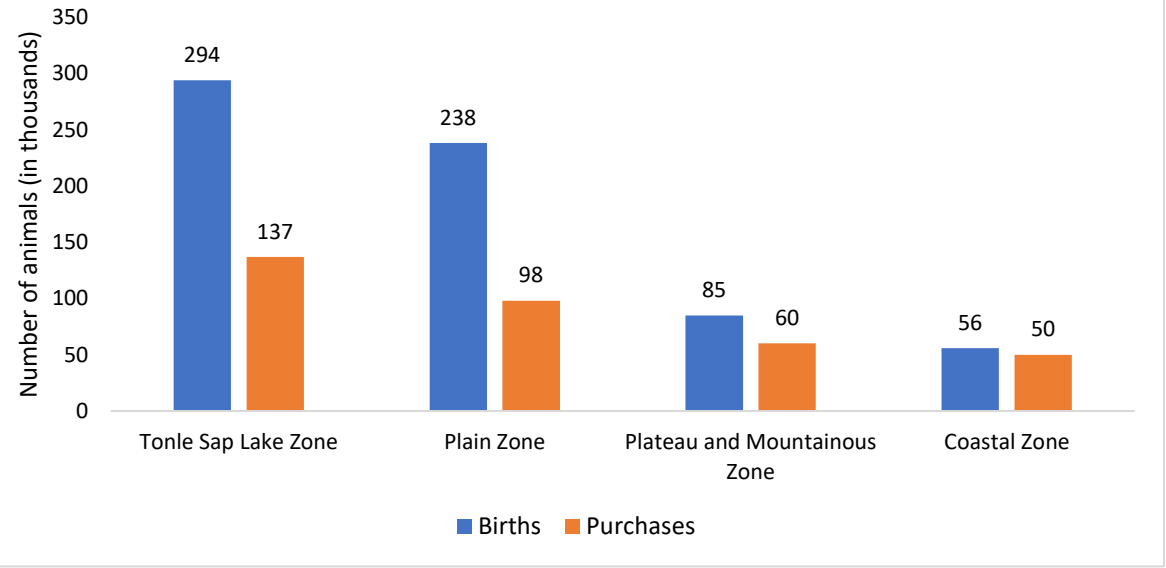
Figure 3.12: Number of pigs, by age and gender, Cambodia, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

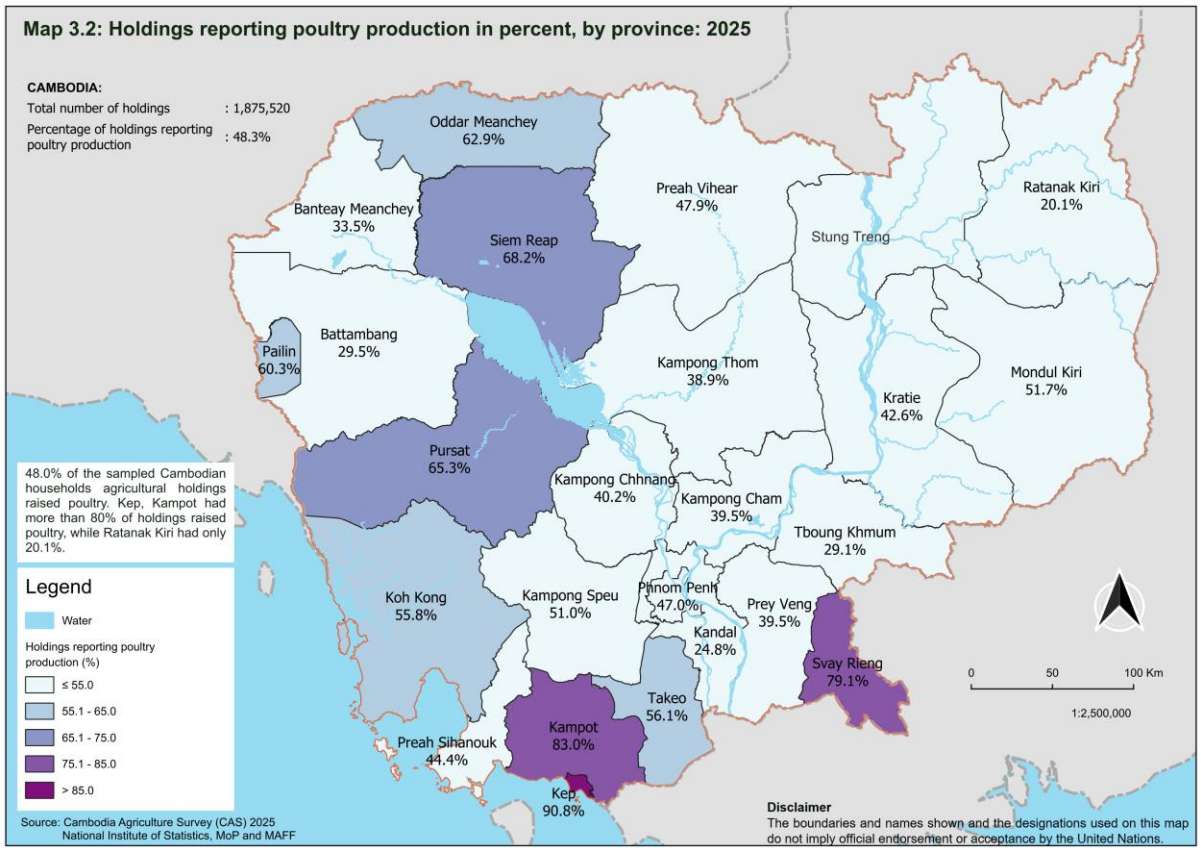
Pig inventory added to a household holding was most frequently birthed rather than purchased. The Tonle Sap Lake Zone is the most frequently birthed (294,000) in Cambodia followed by Plain Zone (238,000), Plateau and Mountainous Zone (85,000) and Coastal Zone (56,000).

Figure 3.13: Number of pig births and purchases, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Poultry



Source: CAS 2025

Survey data was collected on many types of poultry. Within the data tabulations results are disseminated for chickens, ducks and geese, however, this report focuses only on the most prevalent poultry types, chickens and ducks.

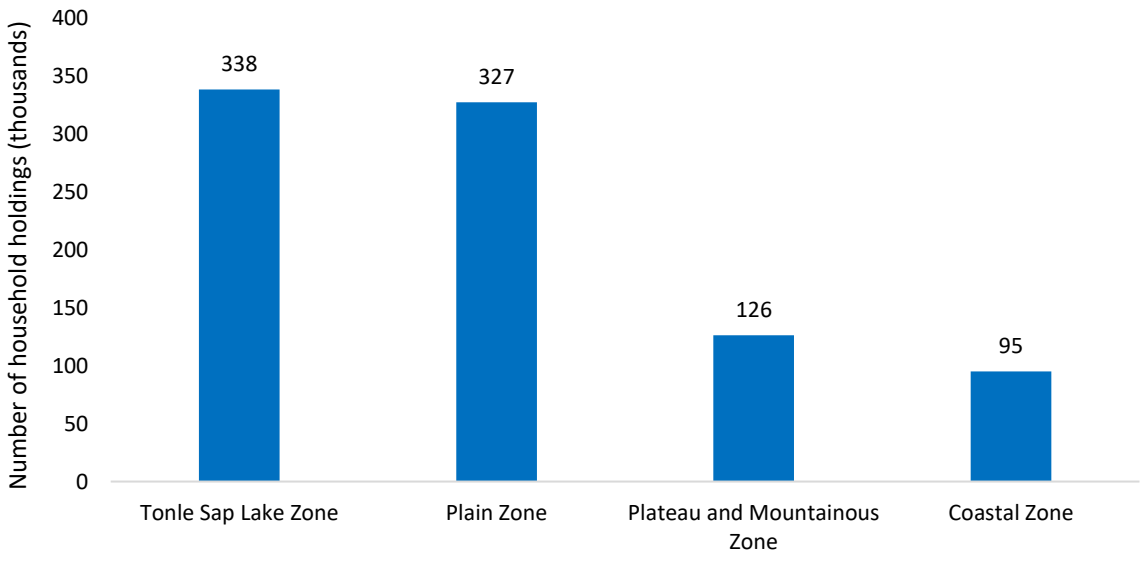


Caged chicken housing. Source: NIS-MOP photograph, 2025.

Chickens

Chickens were the most common poultry raised by household agricultural holdings, with an estimated 22 million chickens being raised across 886,920 household holdings. Chickens were more frequently raised in the Tonle Sap Lake zone (338,000 holdings) and Plain zone (327,000 holdings) compared to the Plateau and Mountainous zones (126,000 holdings) or Coastal zone (95,000 holdings). The average number of chickens raised per holding was 25.

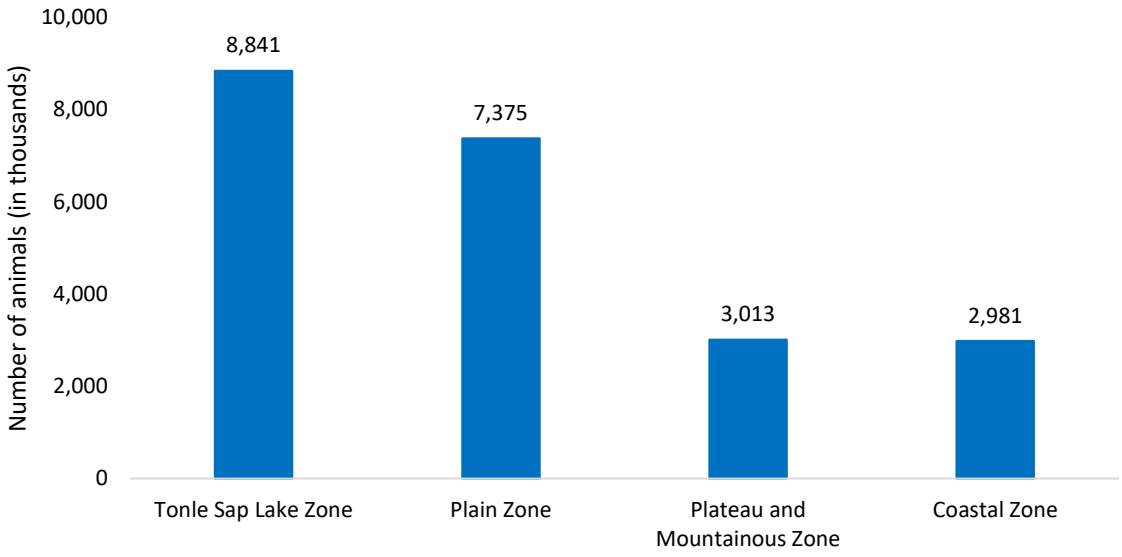
Figure 3.14: Number of agricultural holding reporting raising chicken, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

There were approximately 8.8 million chickens reported in the Tonle Sap Lake zone, 7.4 million in the Plain zone, and around 3.0 million in the Plateau and Mountainous zones and the Coastal zone.

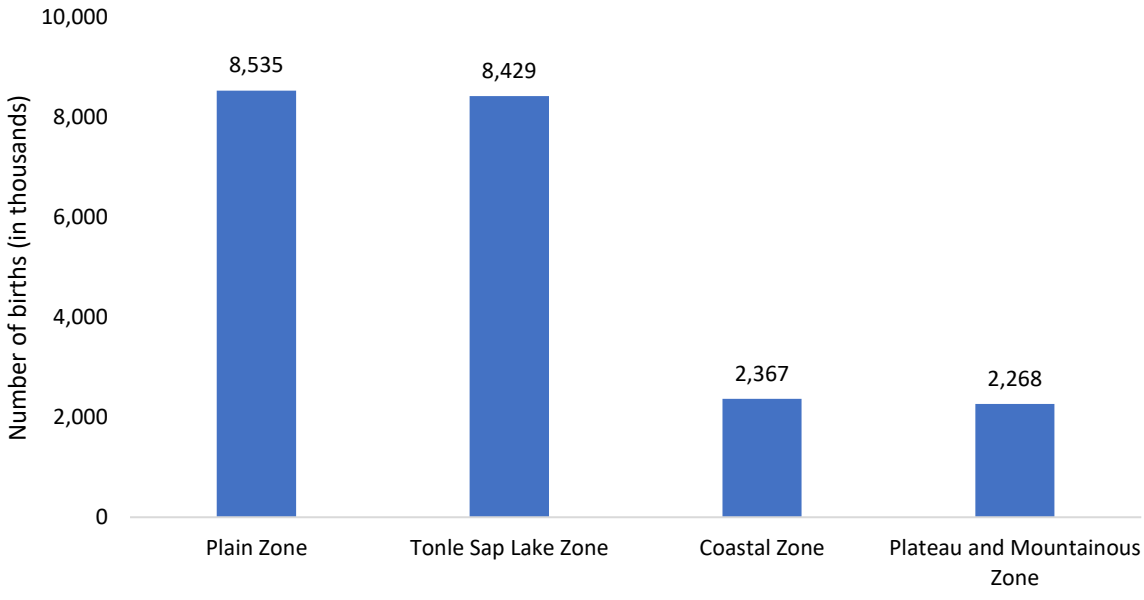
Figure 3.15: Number of chickens reported, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Chickens were most frequently birthed rather than bought by household agricultural holdings. The Plain zone was the zone with the highest number of births with 8.4 million chicken births. The Tonle Sap Lake zone was second with 8.5 million births follow by the Coastal zone (2.4 million) and the Plateau and Mountainous zone (2.3 million).

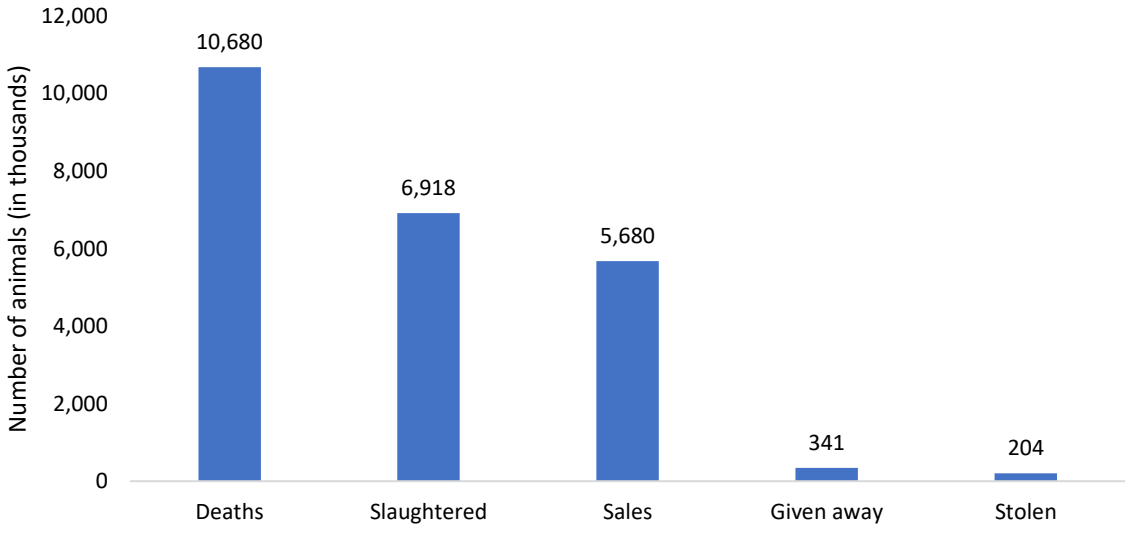
Figure 3.16: Number of chicken births, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

In total, approximately 10.7 million of chicken died from natural causes including disease or illness within the 2025 reference period, 6.9 million were slaughtered for sale or food and 5.7 million chickens were sold alive.

Figure 3.17: Number of outgoing chicken, Cambodia, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

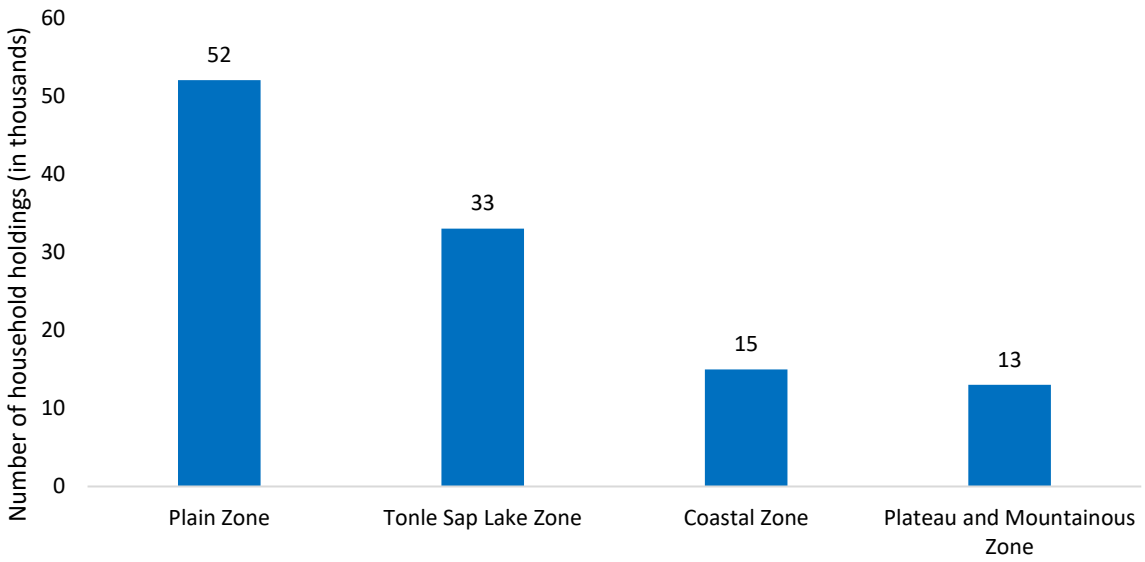


Poultry being fed. Source: CAS 2025, photograph.

Ducks

Ducks were the second most common poultry raised by household agricultural holdings, with an estimated 12.9 million ducks being raised across 112,900 household holdings. Ducks were more frequently raised in the Plain zone (52,000 holdings) and Tonle Sap Lake zone (33,000 holdings) compared to Coastal zone (15,000 holdings) or the Plateau and Mountainous zones (13,000 holdings). The average number of ducks raised per holding was 114.

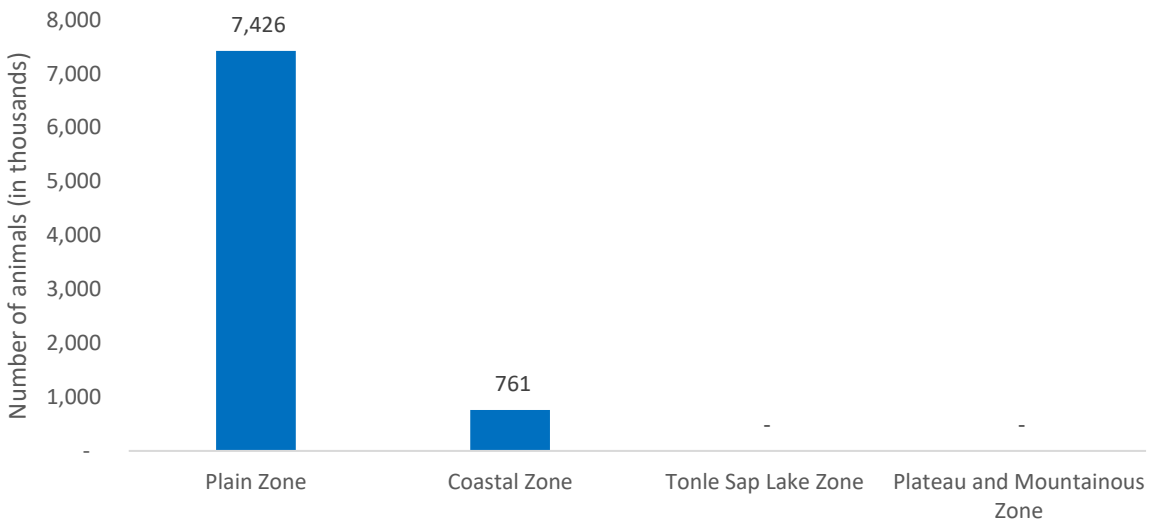
Figure 3.18: Number of agricultural holding reporting raising ducks, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

There were approximately 7.4 million ducks reported in the Plain zone and 761,400 in the Coastal zone while the number of ducks in the Tonle Sap Lake zone and the Plateau and Mountainous zone did not meet the statistical disclosure control methods to be disseminated within this report.

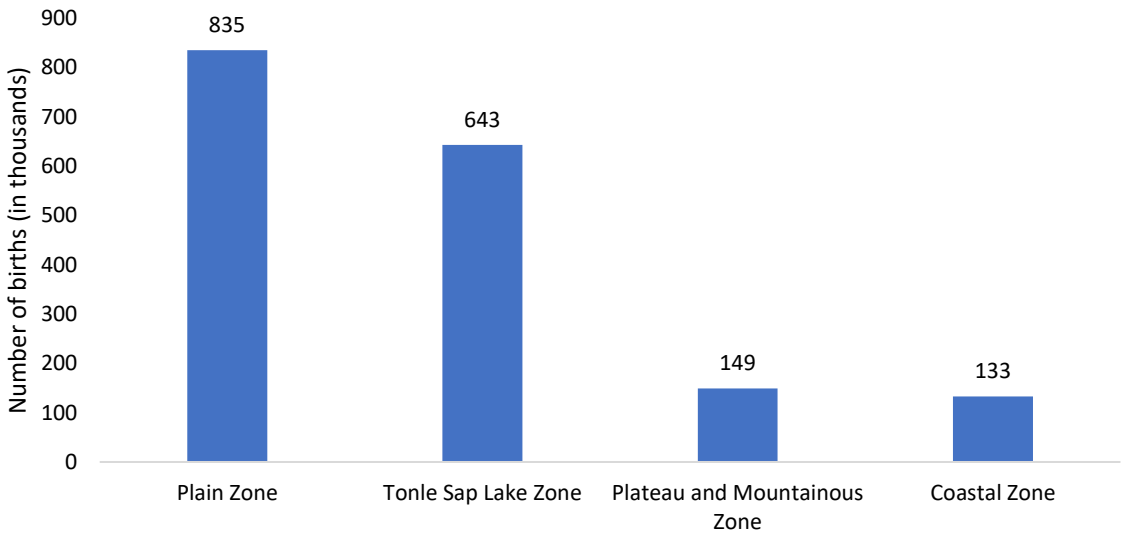
Figure 3.19: Number of ducks reported, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Ducks were more often birthed rather than bought by household agricultural holdings. The Plain zone was the zone with the highest number of births with 835,000 duck births. The Tonle Sap Lake zone was second with 643,000 births. The Plateau and Mountainous zone had approximately 149,000 duck births and the Coastal zone around 133,000.

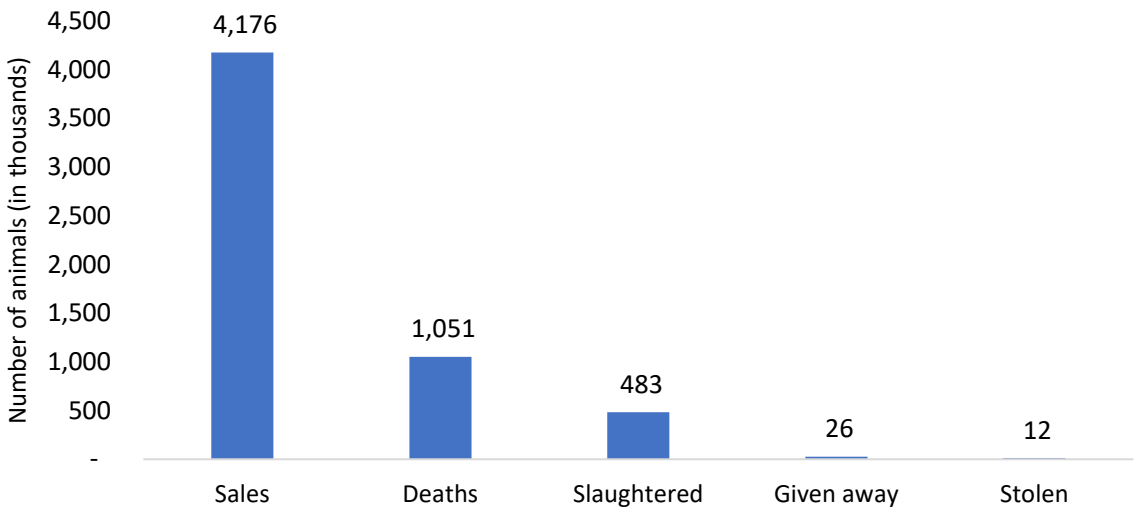
Figure 3.20: Number of duck births, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

In total, approximately 4.2 million ducks were sold alive within the 2025 reference period, 1.0 million died from natural causes including disease or illness and 483,000 were slaughtered for sale or food.

Figure 3.21: Number of outgoing ducks, Cambodia, 2025

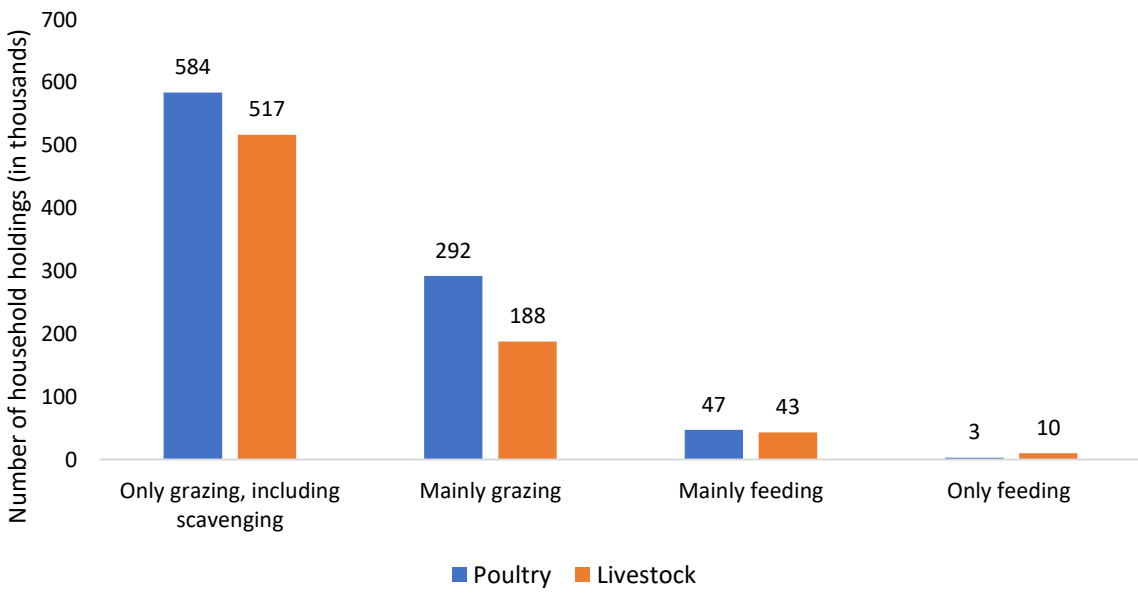


Source: CAS 2025

Animal feed

Grazing including scavenging was the most frequent feeding practice provided by household holdings in both livestock and poultry while using only animal feed was the least practice used for animal feeding.

Figure 3.22: Feeding practice provided by holdings to animals, Cambodia, 2025

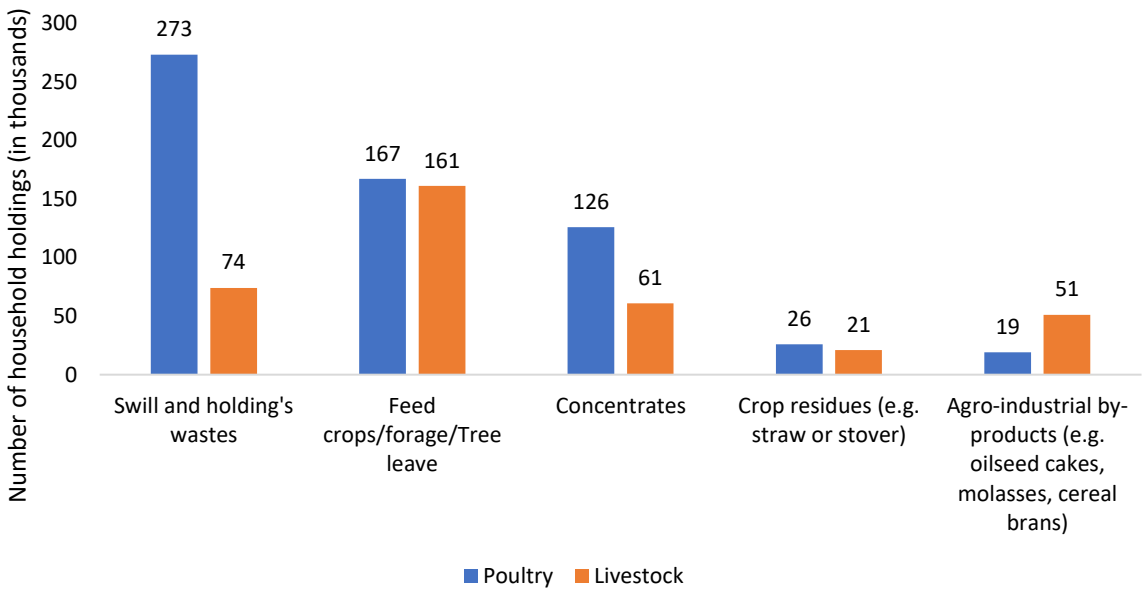


Source: CAS 2025

Swill and holding's wastes were the most frequent used as animal feed by household holdings for poultry followed by feed crops/forage/Tree leave and concentrates while feed crops/forage/Tree leave were the most frequent used as animal feed for livestock followed by Swill and holding's wastes and concentrates. Meanwhile, agro-industrial-by-product like

oilseed cakes, molasses or cereal brans and crop residues was the least used for animal feed for both types of animals.

Figure 3.23: Types of feed provided by holdings to animals, Cambodia, 2025

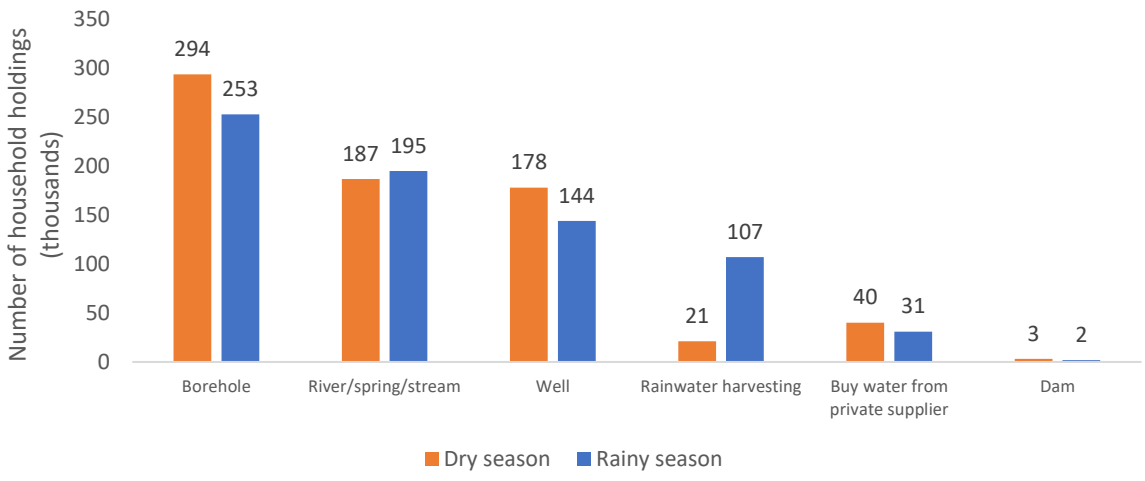


Source: CAS 2025

Main water source

Borehole was the main water source in both rainy and dry season provided by household holdings to their livestock followed by River/spring/stream, well water and rainwater harvesting.

Figure 3.24: Main source of water for livestock provided by holdings to animals, Cambodia, 2025

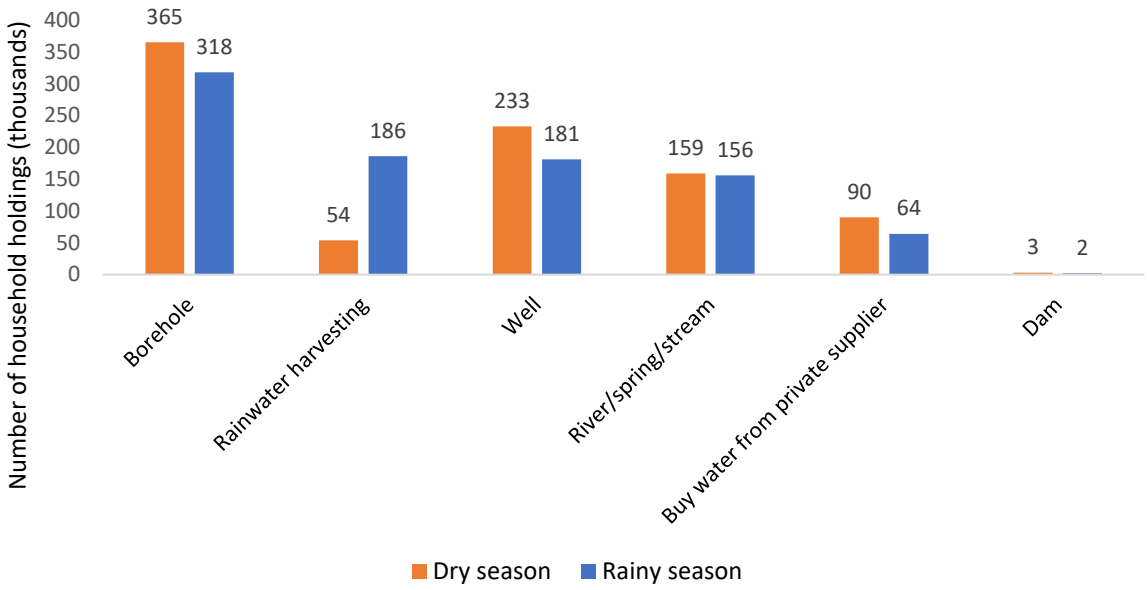


Source: CAS 2025

For poultry, the main water source in both rainy and dry season provided by household holdings were the same as livestock. Borehole was the main water source followed by well

water, River/spring/stream while rainwater harvesting was the second water source in rainy season.

Figure 3.25: Main source of water for poultry provided by holdings to animals, Cambodia, 2025

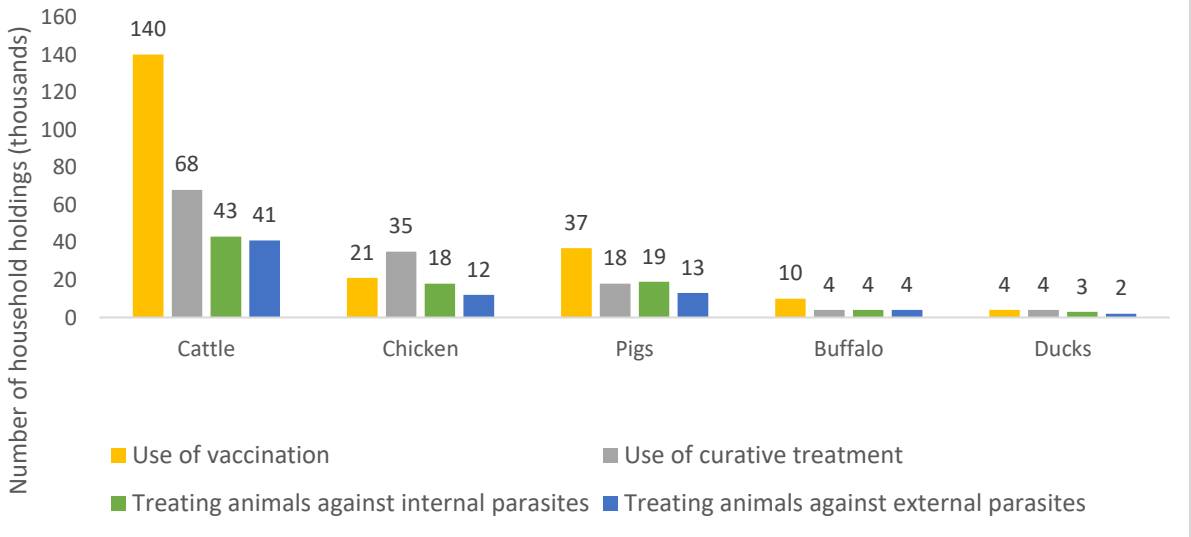


Source: CAS 2025

Veterinary care

Use of vaccination were performed more often in large and small livestock than other veterinary services including curative treatment and treatment against internal and external parasites. For poultry, curative treatments were the most frequent used while vaccination were the second common use amongst other veterinary care.

Figure 3.26: Veterinary care provided by holdings to animals, Cambodia, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

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Report 4:
Aquaculture & Capture Fishing



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

With technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Aquaculture and Capture Fishing

Aquaculture and capture fishing activity constitute an alternate or additional economic activity for household agricultural holdings in Cambodia. From the CAS2025, it is estimated that 60,130 agricultural household holdings are involved in aquaculture activity while 409,290 agricultural household holdings are involved in capture fishing activity, and 21,870 agricultural household holdings were involved in both aquaculture and capture fishing activity. The zone with the largest number of households involved in aquaculture was the Plain Zone, with 38,580 household agricultural holdings reporting aquaculture activity. The zone with the largest number of households involved in capture fishing activity was the Tonle Sap Lake Zone, with 206,200 holdings reporting capture fishing activity.

Aquaculture

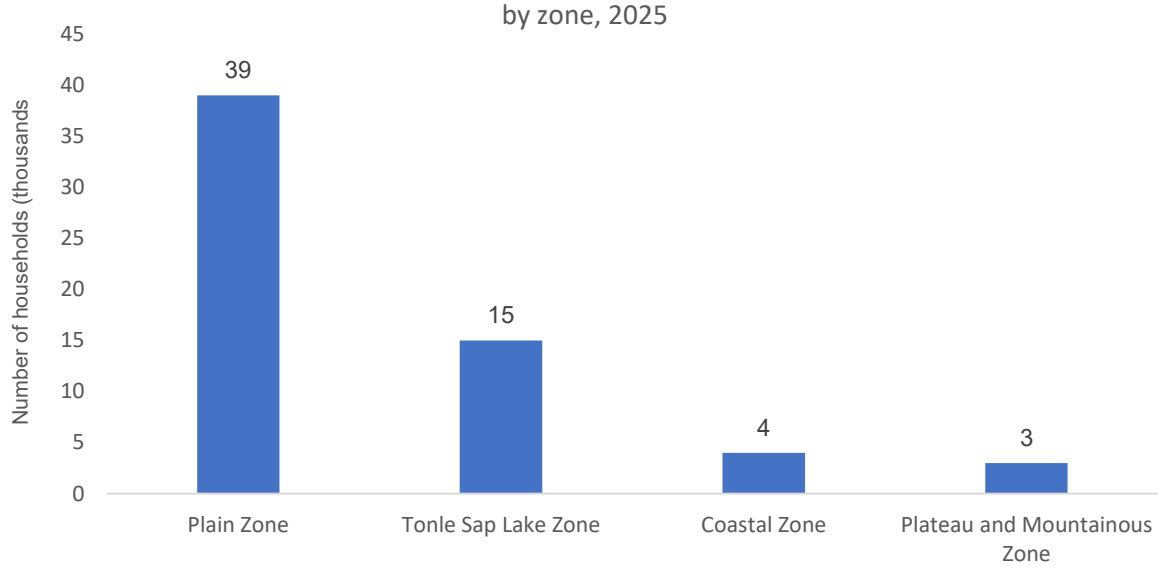


The fishpond of a household holding in Takeo province. Source: MAFF photograph, 2025.

Aquaculture refers to the cultivation, under controlled conditions, of aquatic products in seas, lakes, rivers, swamps, ponds, paddy fields or other bodies of water. Of the different categories of aquaculture activity covered in the CAS, including pond, pen, cage, paddy field, culvert/ tank/drum/aquariums, hatchery/nursery, or other aquaculture activity, the most prevalent activity was pond aquaculture with 45,880 agricultural holdings reporting it. An estimated

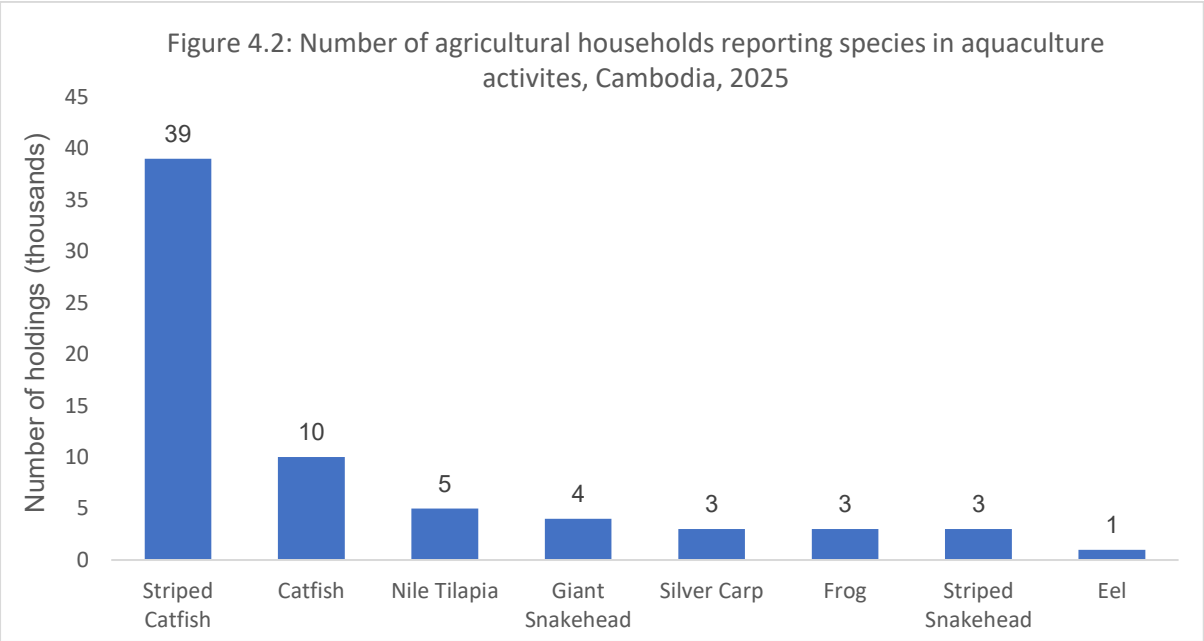
8,120 holdings. were involved in aquaculture involving Cage and approximately 5,270 agricultural holdings used a Culvert/tank/drum/aquarium for their aquaculture activity. The total area devoted to aquaculture in household agricultural holdings was estimated to be 1,390 hectares. The Plain Zone reported the largest area devoted to aquaculture activities, with 890 hectares devoted to it.

Figure 4.1: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Aquaculture Activity, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Agricultural households raise a variety of species in their aquaculture, the most common species are Striped Catfish (raised by an estimated 39,160 households and Catfish (raised by an estimated 9,690 households. Nile Tilapia Giant Snakehead Silver Carp Frogs are other species commonly raised by household holdings.



Source: CAS 2025

Capture Fishing

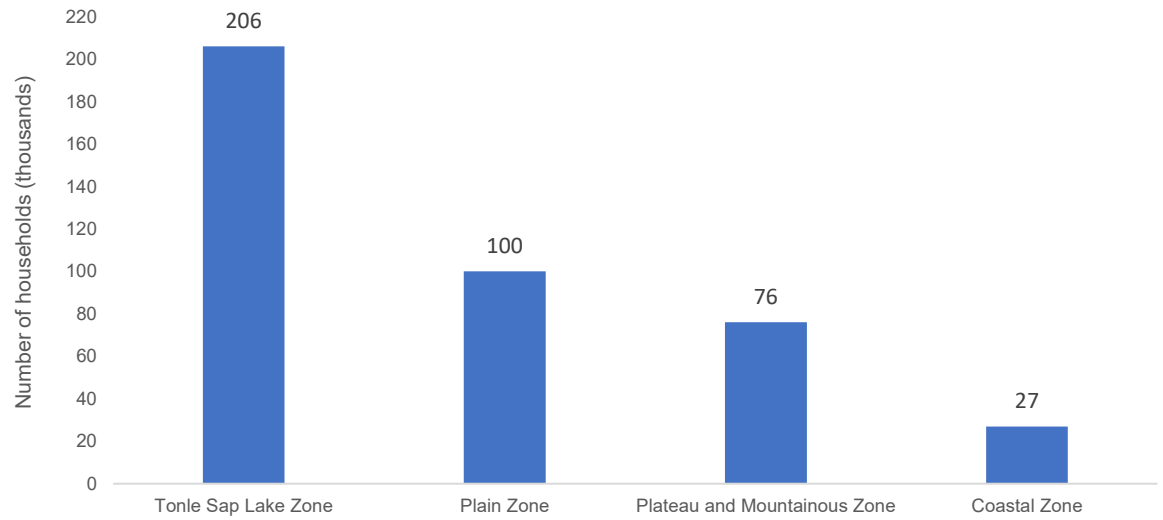


A fisherman cast net catch in Takeo province. Source: MAFF photograph, 2025.

For the CAS, capture fishing activity was categorized as river or lake (freshwater), rice field (freshwater), sea (marine water) or estuary (brackish water). Capture fishing included catching fish and other sea or river species with or without the use of boats or specialized equipment.

In the 2025 reference period (from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025), the Tonle Sap Lake zone had the highest number of household agricultural holdings reporting capture fishing activities with an estimated 206,200 households involved in the activity. The Plain zone had an estimated 100,070 household holdings reporting capture fishing and the Plateau and Mountains region and Coastal zones had an estimated 75,660 and 27,360 household holdings involved respectively.

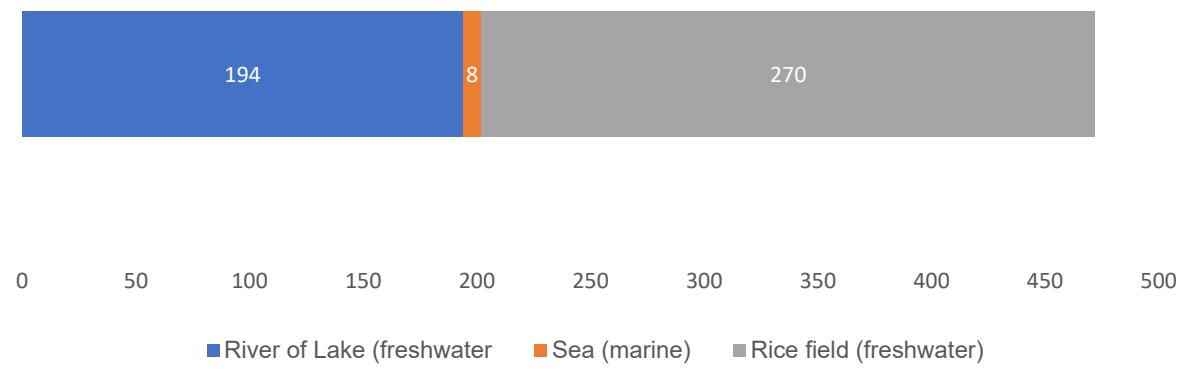
Figure 4.3: Number of holdings reporting capture fishing activites, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Capture fishing activities were reported by household holdings to occur mostly within Rice fields (269,630 household holdings) and in river of Lake (194,070 household holdings) Comparatively few household holdings report capture fishing within marine water (8,010 households) and report capture fishing within Estuary (350 household holdings).

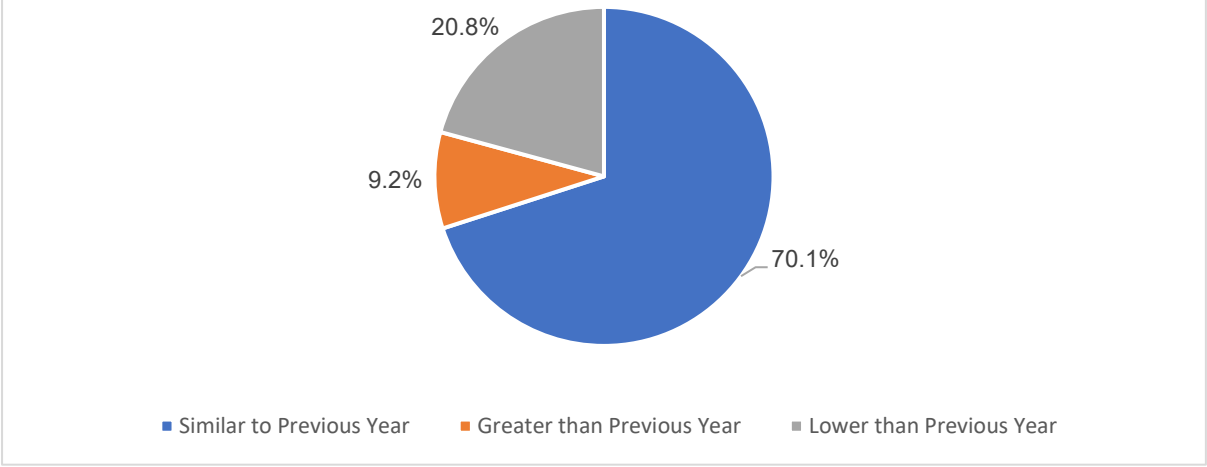
Figure 4.4: Capture Fishing, number of household agricultural holdings involved by activity, Cambodia, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

The total Capture Fishing was reported to be 226 million kilograms in Cambodia in 2025. More than half of the respondents (70.1%) reported a similar capture fishing to the previous year. However, only (9.2%) reported capture fishing than the previous year whilst (20.8%) reported a capture fishing lower than the previous year.

Figure 4.5: Comparison of current year Capture Fishing to previous year , household agricultural holdings, Cambodia, 2025



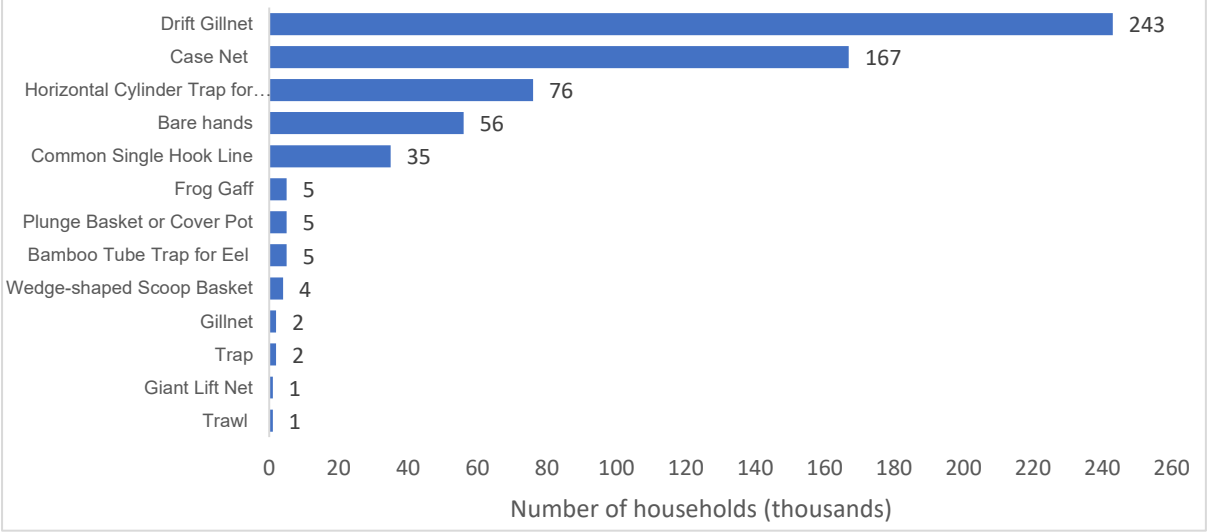
Source: CAS 2025

The CAS collected data on multiple species caught including fish, crabs, snails and eel. 78% of the holdings who reported capture fishing activity, catch fish (399,620 household holdings), 13% capture crabs (68,020 household holdings), 6% catch snails (30,950 household holdings), and 2% catch eels (11,090 household holdings)

Various types of fishing equipment are used in Cambodia. The CAS estimates how many households use each type of equipment in their fishing activities. The equipment used most by

holdings were a drift gillnet reported to be used by an estimated 243,010 household holdings. Cast nets166,660 household holdings), horizontal cylinder traps for rice fields (75,920 household holdings) bare hands (56,080 household holdings) common single hook lines (35,180 household holdings) and were other used equipment.

Figure 4.6: Number of agricultural households reporting of fishing equipment, Cambodia, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

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Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2025

Report 5: Labour and Economy



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

With technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Labour, Economy, Loans and Shocks

The CAS 2025 questionnaire included a rotating module with additional questions on the economy. Within this subset of questions were questions aimed at populating the Economic sub-indicators of SDG 2.4.1. This module included many questions related to the incomes and expenditures of the holding. These aforementioned aspects are included in this report. Furthermore, this report also includes results related to labour, shocks and loans due to their related impact on the economics of a holding.



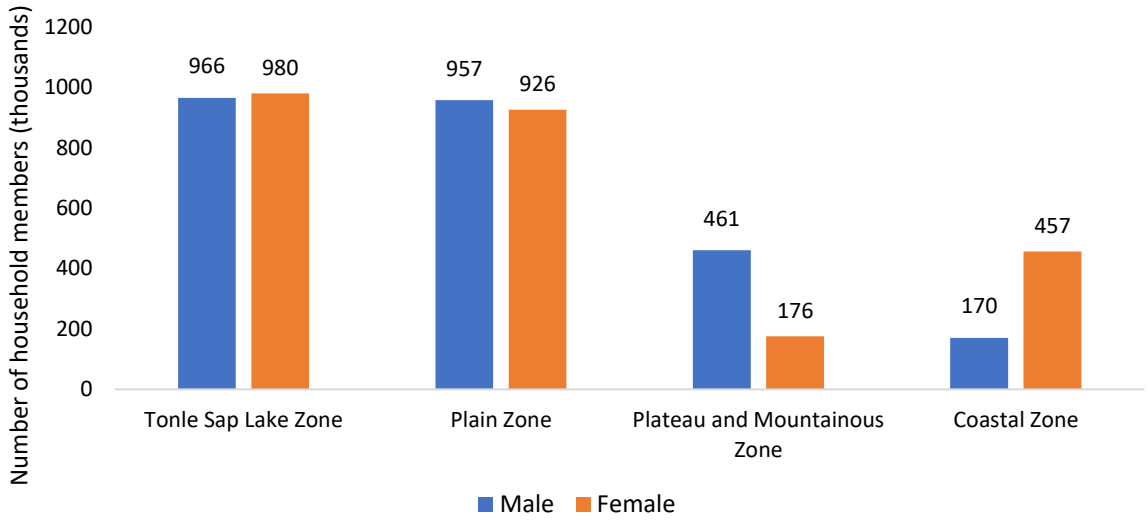
A family of cattle outdoors on the home lot of a smallholder farmer. Source: NIS photograph, 2025.

Labour

The Tonle Sap Lake zone has the largest share of household members working on household agricultural holdings with approximately 966,000 males and 980,000 females. This was followed by the Plain zone, Plateau and Mountainous zone, and Coastal Zone with the smallest number of household members working on holding. The proportion of female and male members is roughly the same in each of the zones. The largest difference between male and

female members was in the Tonle Sap Lake zone where approximately 51% of household members working on the holding were male and 49% were female.

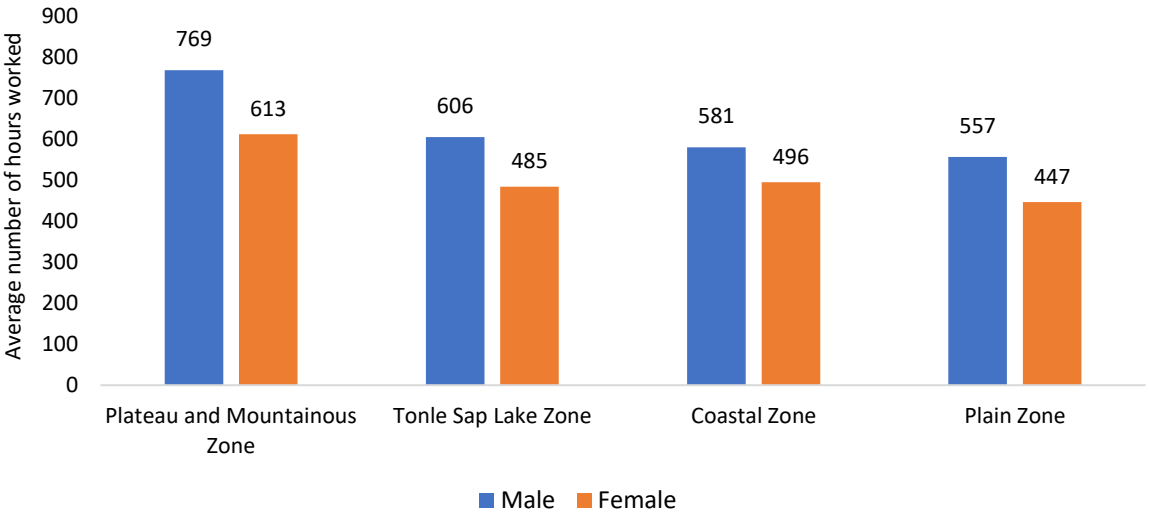
Figure 5.1. Number of household members working on the holding by sex, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Figure 5.2 shows the average number of hours worked in the holding by female and male household members. The data shows that males spent more hours working in the holding than females across all four zones of the country. In the Plateau and Mountainous Zone, for instance, male workers spent an average of 769 hours working on the holding compared to the 613 hours spent by female household members. The same pattern of data is shown in the Tonle Sap Lake zone, Plain zone, and Coastal zone.

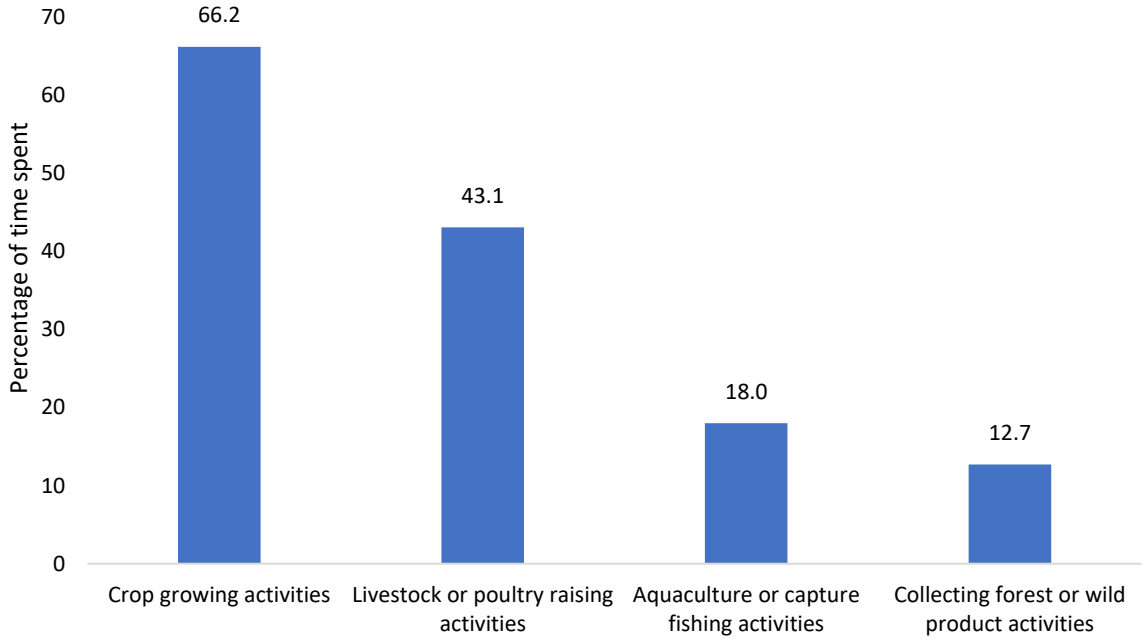
Figure 5.2. Average number of hours worked on the holding per year by sex, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

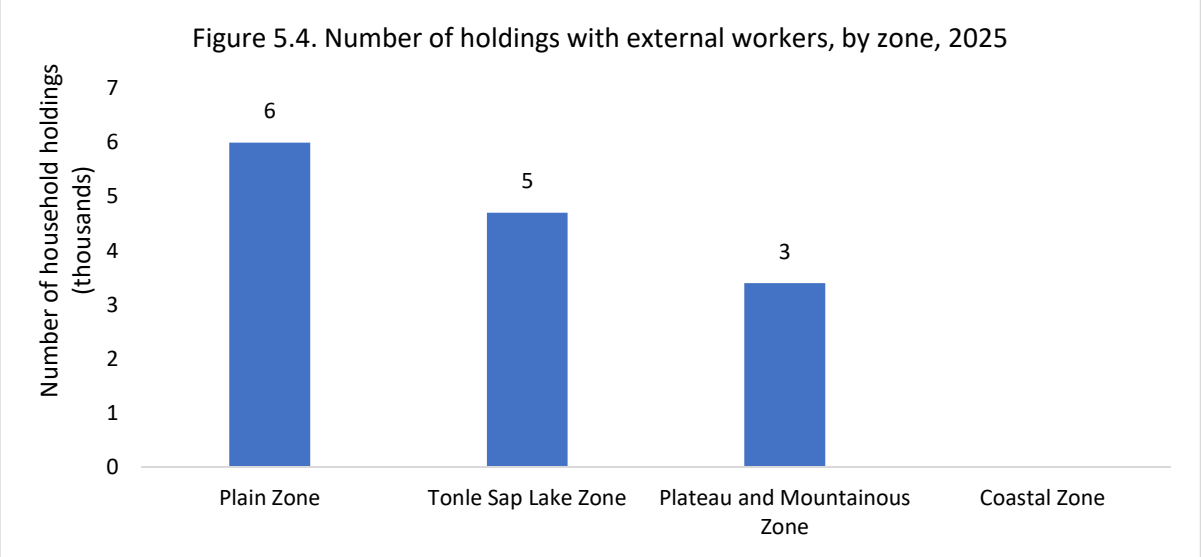
Crop growing was the type of agricultural activity that holdings spent the most time working on. In total, 66.2% of the working time of agricultural household holdings was spent on crop growing. Livestock or poultry raising was the second most common activity with 43.1% of holdings time spent working on it, followed by aquaculture or fish catching activities with 18.0% and collecting forest or wild product activities with 12.7%.

Figure 5.3. Percentage of time spent on each activity, Cambodia, 2025



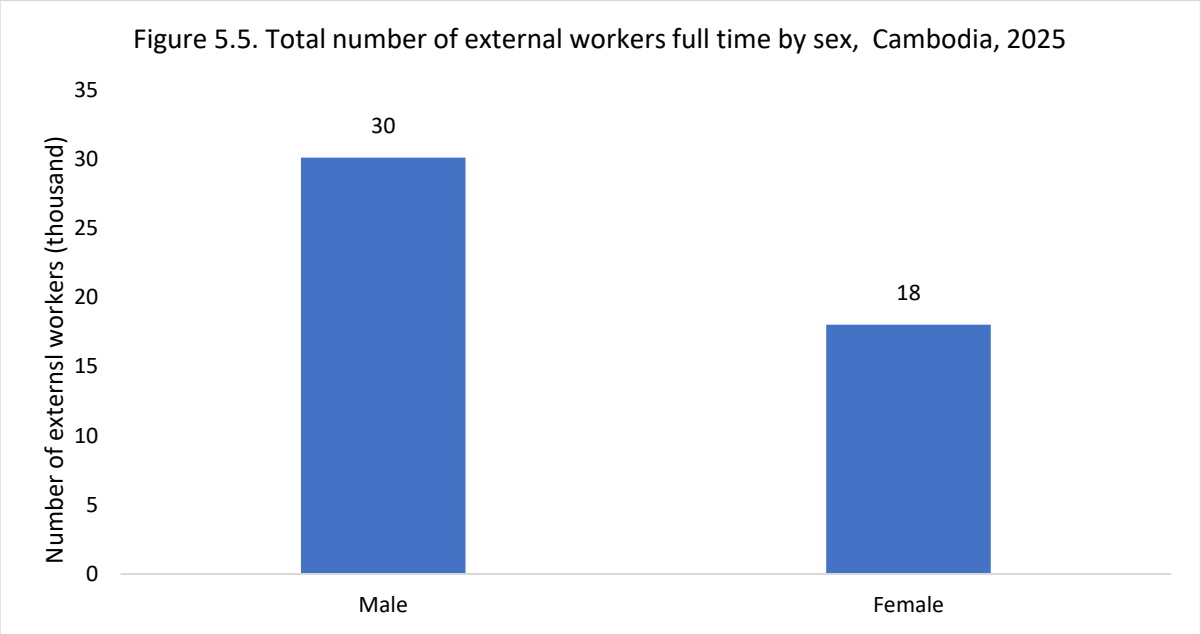
Source: CAS 2025

Figure 5.4 shows the number of holdings with external workers by different zones. The data shows that the Plain Zone has the highest number of external workers with 6,000 agricultural household holdings reporting having external workers, followed by the Tonle Sap Lake Zone (5,000) and Plateau and Mountainous Zone (3,000). However, there is no data available to present in the Coastal Zone due to the responses not reaching the minimum statistical disclosure control.



Source: CAS 2025

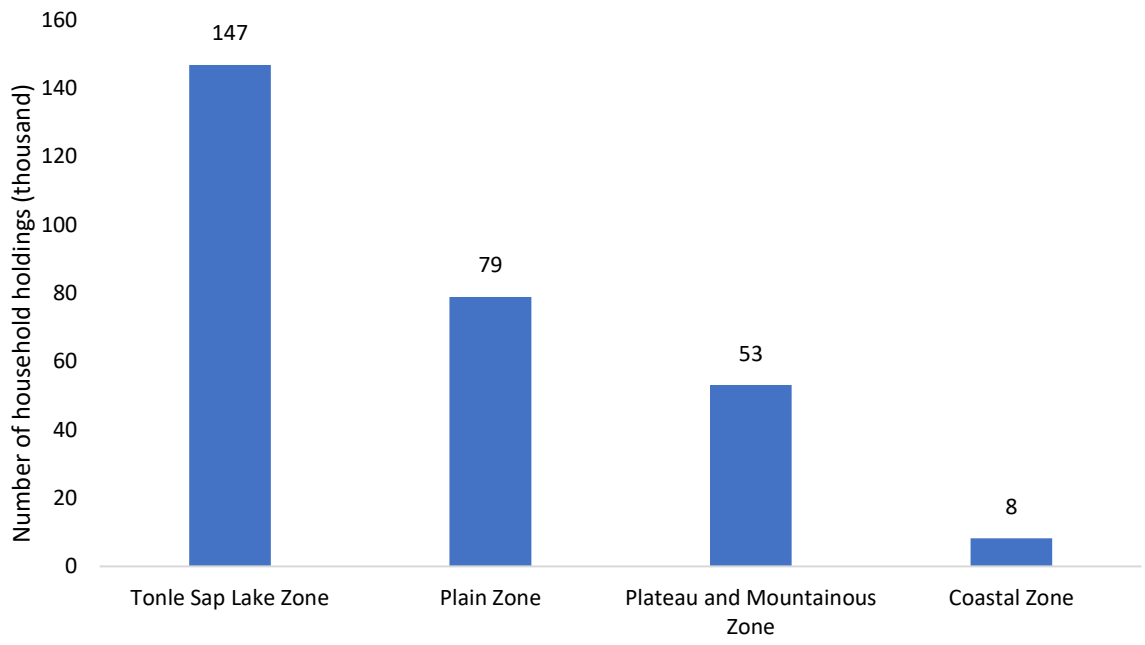
Figure 5.5 shows the total number of full-time external workers by sex. The results show that the number of male workers (30,000) is higher than the number of female workers (18,000) nationwide.



Source: CAS 2025

Figure 5.6 shows the number of agricultural household holdings with occasional workers by zone. The number of holdings with occasional workers is much higher than that of external workers (figure 5.4 above). The Tonle Sap Lake Zone has the highest number of holdings (147,000) with occasional workers, followed by the Plain Zone (79,000), the Plateau and Mountainous Zone (53,000) and the Coastal Zone (8,000).

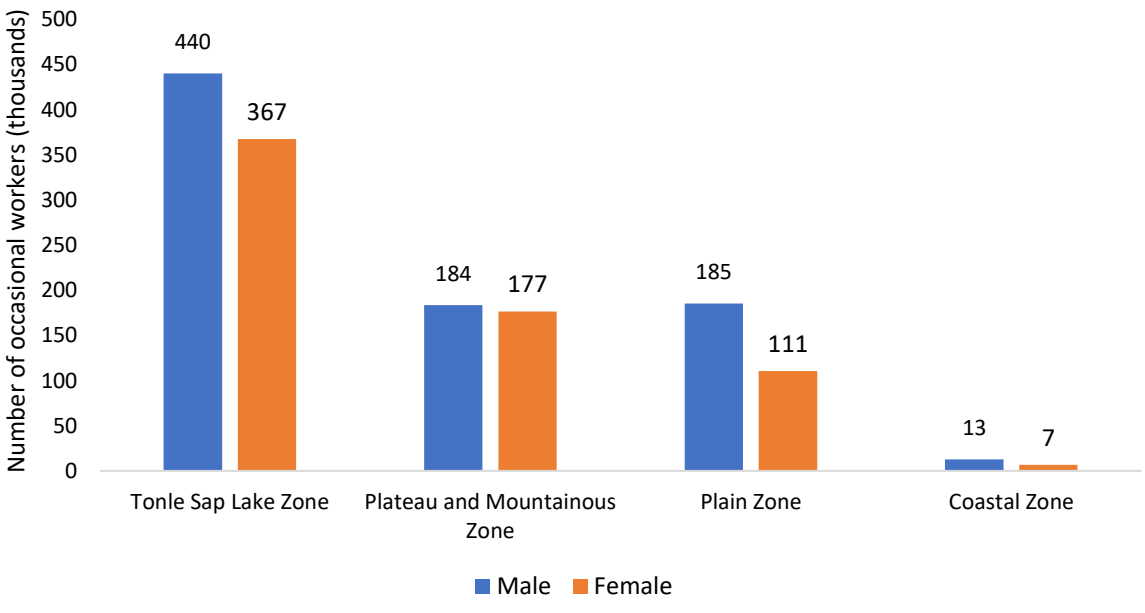
Figure 5.6. Number of holdings with occasional workers, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Figure 5.7 shows the number of occasional workers by sex. The Tonle Sap Lake Zone show greater numbers of male than female occasional workers. However, the Plain Zone shows a higher number of male occasional workers (185,000) than female occasional workers (111,000).

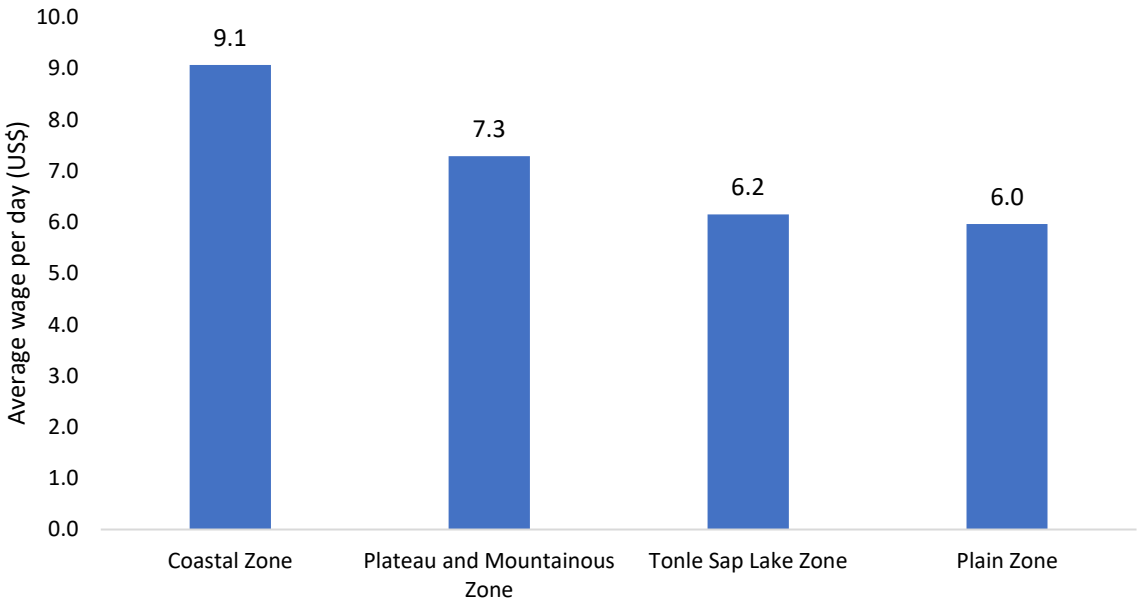
Figure 5.7. Total number of occasional workers by sex, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Holdings in the Coastal Zone reported paying occasional workers the highest wage at $9.1 per day. The Plateau and Mountainous Zone reported paying occasional workers an average of $7.3 per day. The Plain Zone on the other hand reported substantially lower wages to their occasional workers at an average of $6.0 per day.

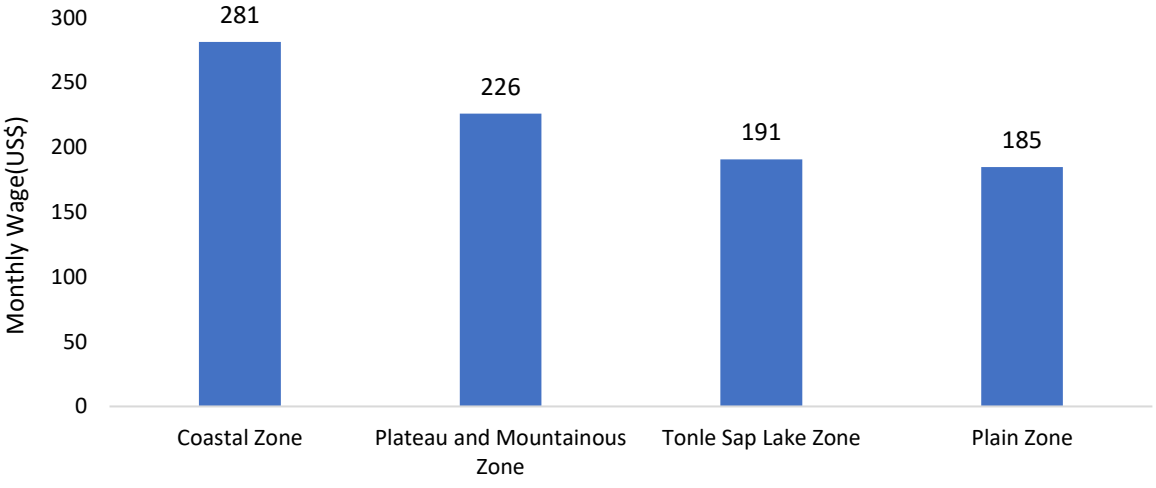
Figure 5.8. Average wage per day for occasional workers, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Figure 5.9 shows the average monthly wage for external workers by zone. The external workers in the Coastal Zone are reported to receive on average the highest monthly wage at $281 per month. The Plateau and Mountainous Zone are report monthly wage at $226. The other two zones reported similar monthly wages for external workers at $191 for the Tonle Sap Lake Zone, and $185 for the Plain zone.

Figure 5.9. Average monthly wage of external workers, full time, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

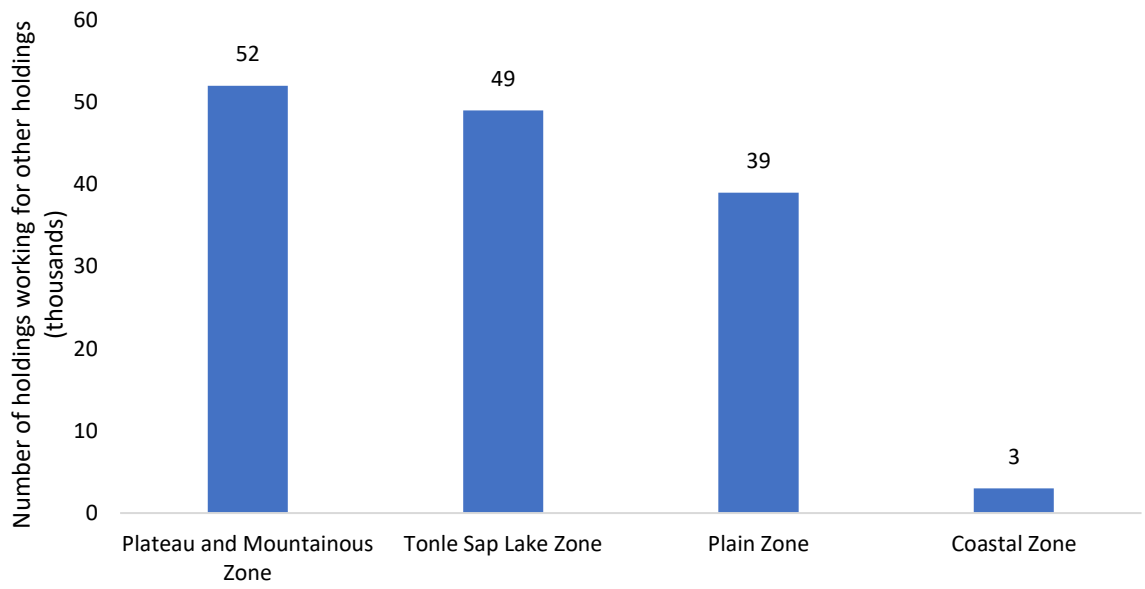


A family grows yard long beans in the home lot Source: NIS photograph, 2025.

Economy

Figure 5.10 shows the number of holdings working for other holdings by different zones. The data shows that the Plateau and Mountainous Zone has the highest number of holdings workings for other holding with 52,000, followed by the Tonle Sap Lake Zone (49,000), Plain Zone (39,000). and Coastal Zone (3,000).

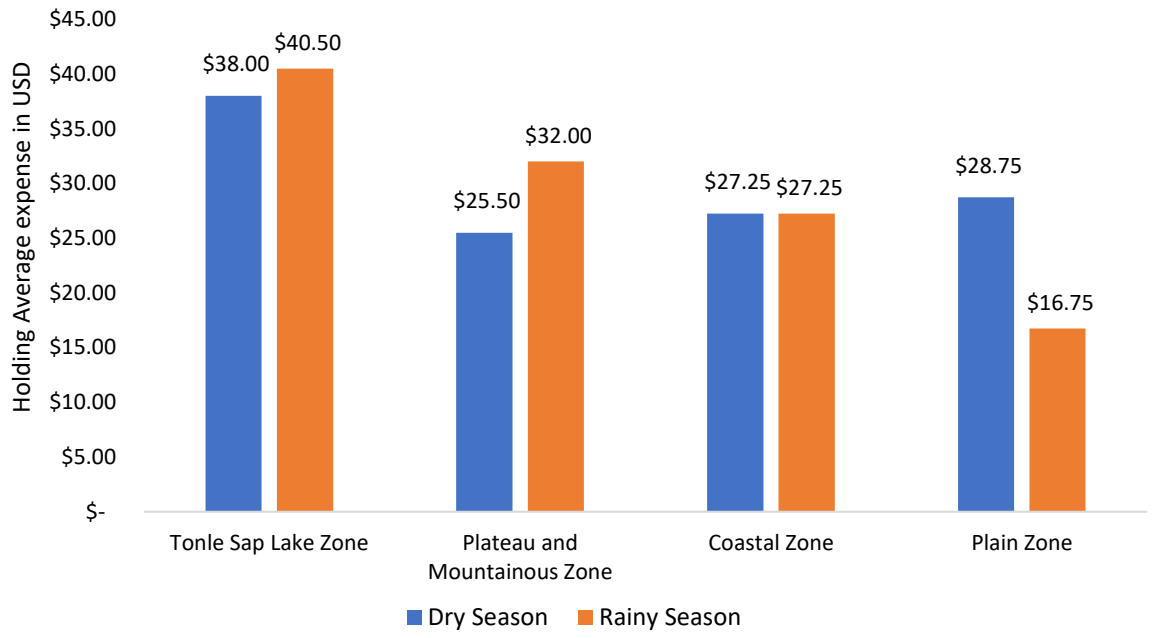
Figure 5.10. Number of holdings working for other holdings, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Figure 5.11 shows fuel expense during the dry season and rainy season for the whole year of agricultural activities operations. The highest expenses for fuel were in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone with around $38.00 spent during dry season and $40.50 spent during Rainy Season. Following the Plateau and Mountainous Zone around $25.50 during dry season and during rainy season around $32.00, Coastal Zone expense during dry season $27.25 and during rainy season around$27.25 and Plain Zone during dry season $28.75 spent and $16.75 during rainy season.

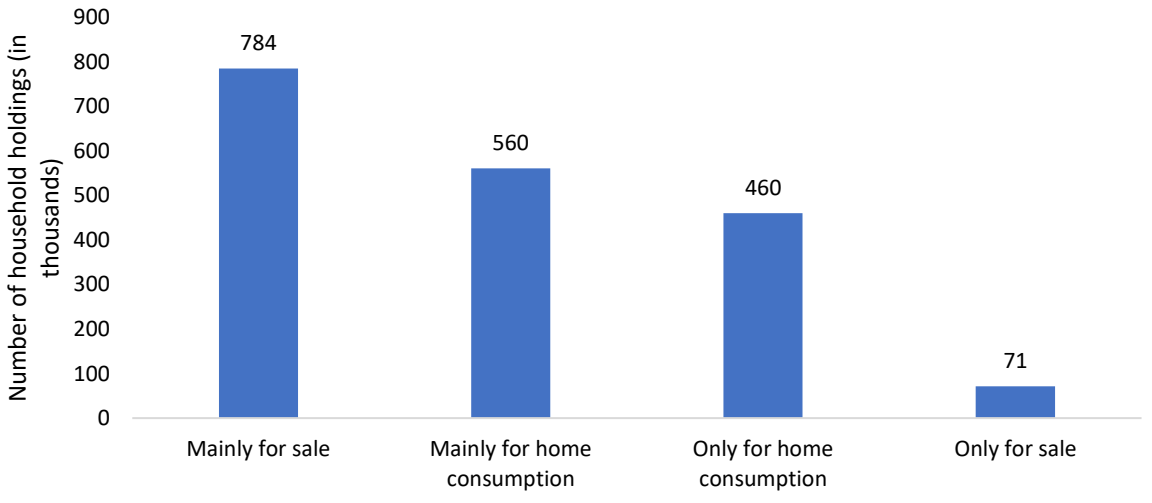
Figure 5.11. Fuel Expense During the dry season and rainy season, in USD, by season and zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Figure 5.12. shows that 784,000 agricultural household holdings produce agricultural output mainly for sale, 560,000 holdings produce mainly for home consumption, 460,000 holdings produce only for home consumption, and only 71,000 holdings produce only for sale.

Figure 5.12. Holdings by main intended destination of agricultural production, Cambodia, 2025

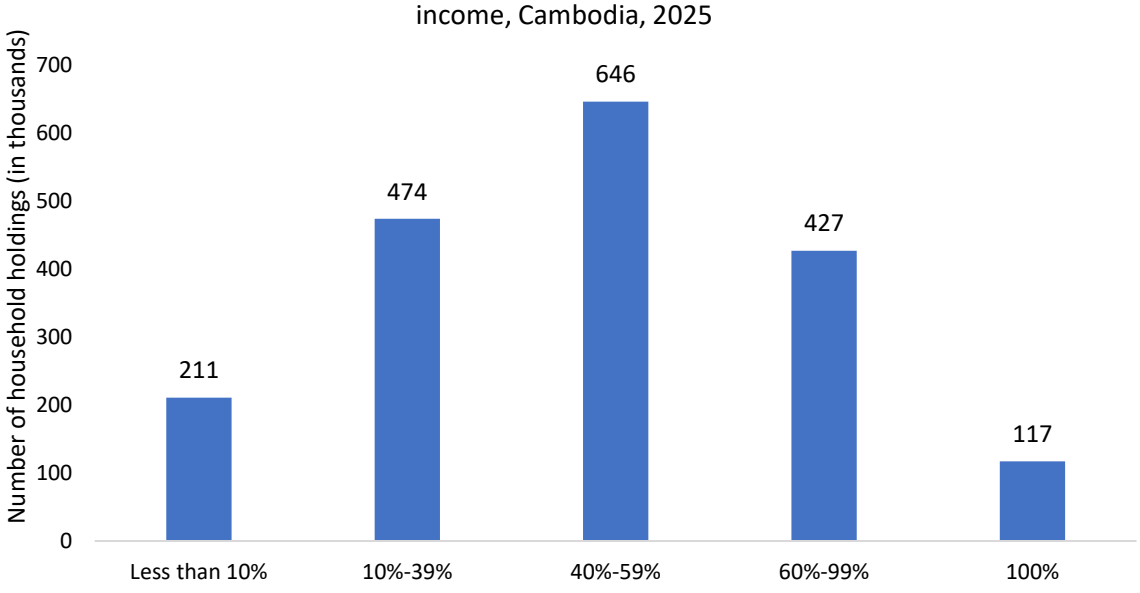


Source: CAS 2025

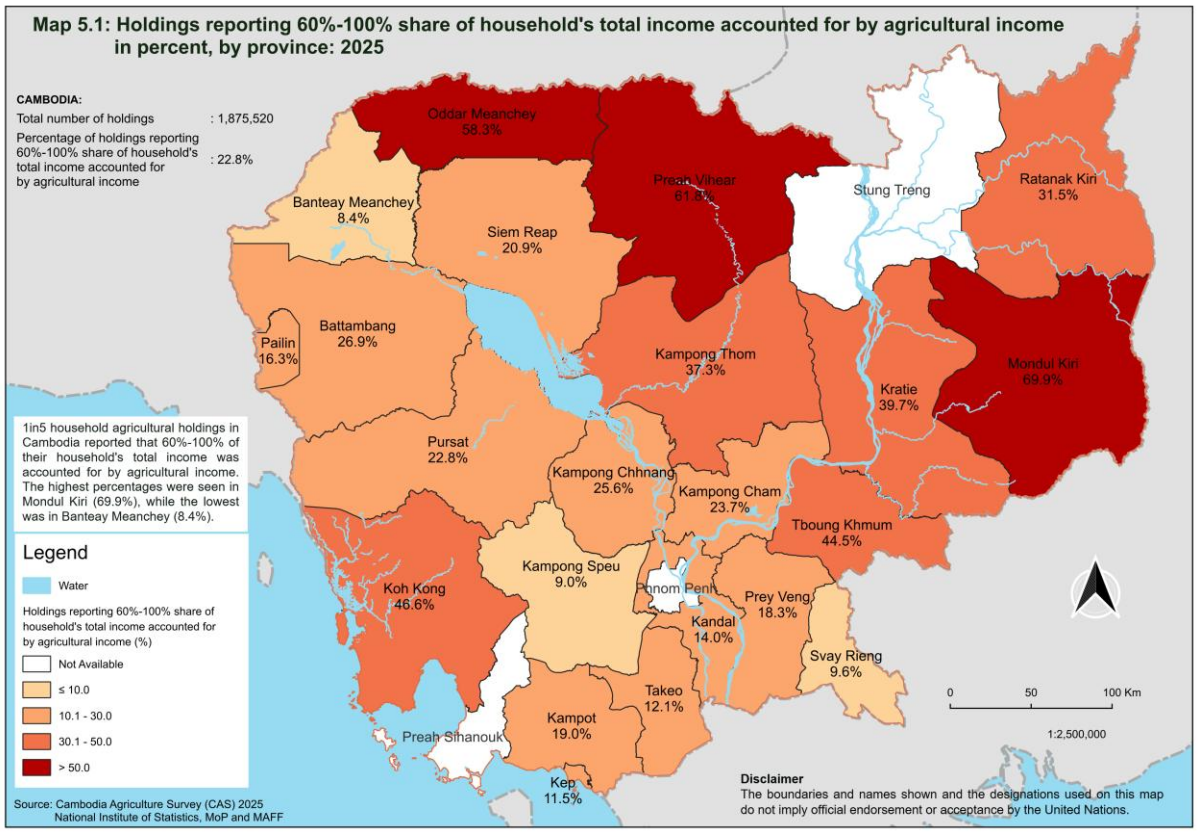
646,000 household agricultural holdings reported around half (40-59%) of their household's income coming from agricultural activities. Only 117,000 holdings reported that their

households' total income depended entirely on agricultural outputs. 211,000 holdings reported that less than 10% of their household income came from agricultural activities.

Figure 5.13 Percentage of agricultural income contribution to household's total income, Cambodia, 2025

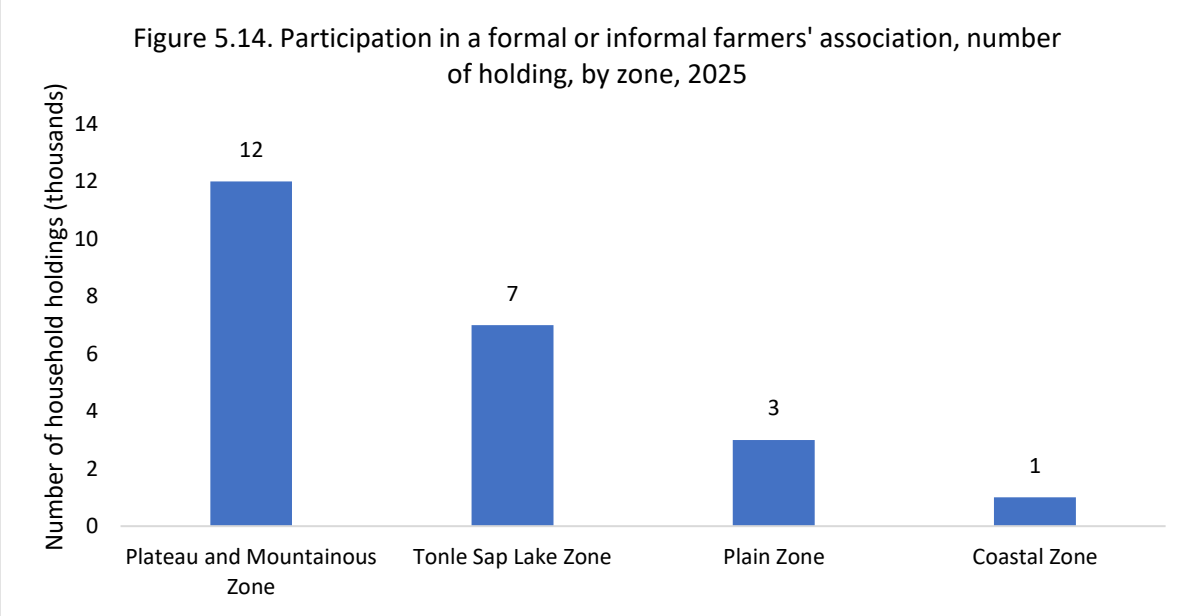


Source: CAS 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Figure 5.14 show the participation of holdings in informal and formal (registered with the government) farmers' associations. Both formal and informal farmers' associations are most common in the Plateau and Mountainous Zone.

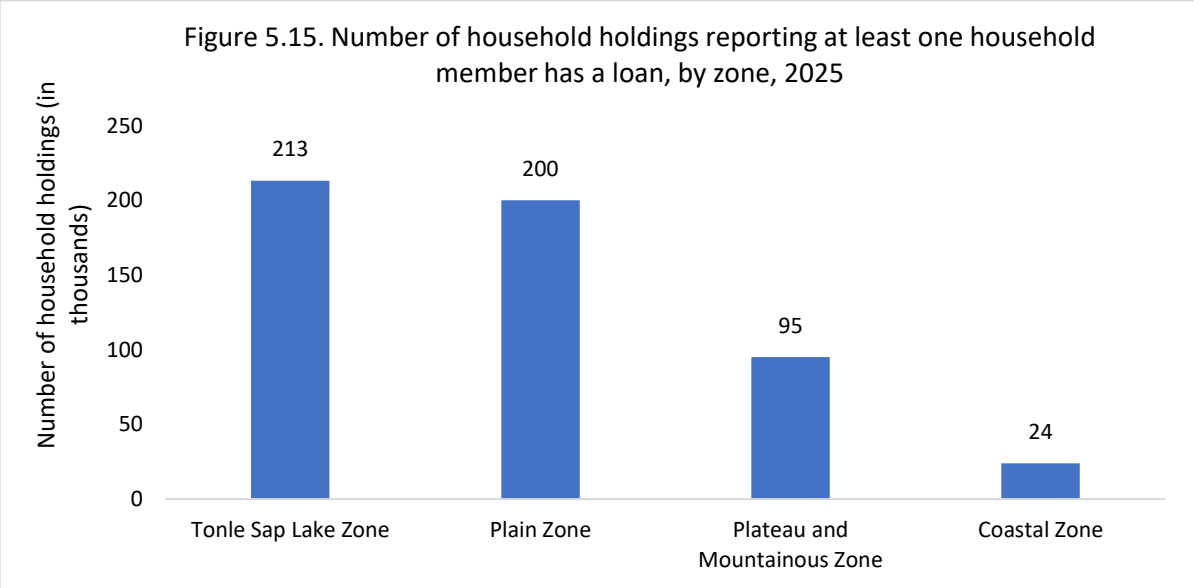


Source: CAS 2025

Loans

Access to finance is crucial for smallholder agricultural holdings in developing countries for several reasons including productivity improvements, risk management, market access, disaster preparation and socio-economic development.

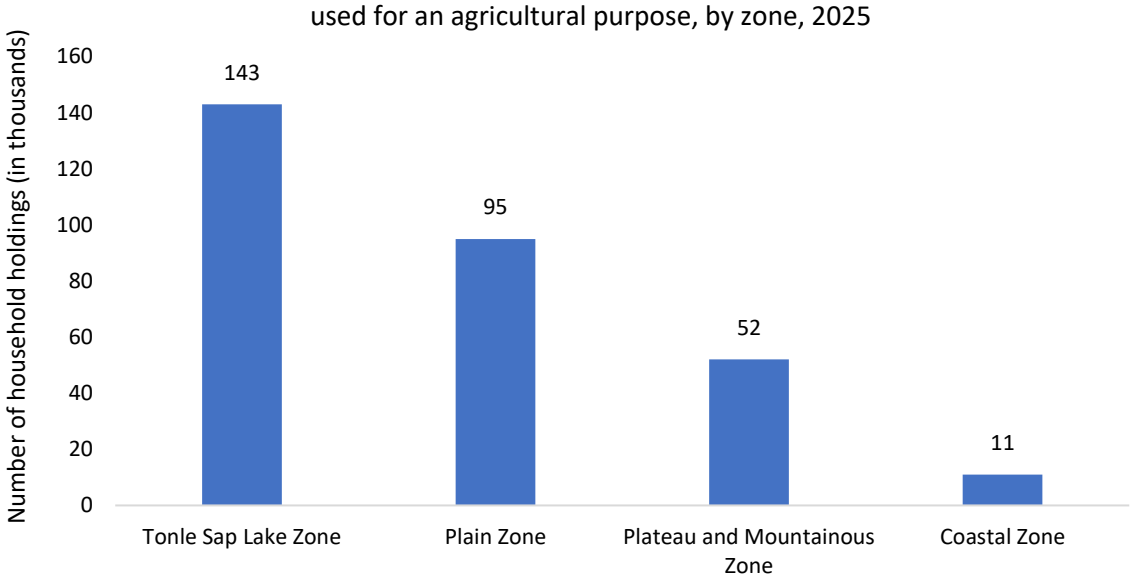
In the Tonle Sap Lake zone 213,000 holdings reported having at least one loan, this was followed by the Plain zone (200,000), Plateau and Mountainous zone (95,000), and Coastal zone (24,000).



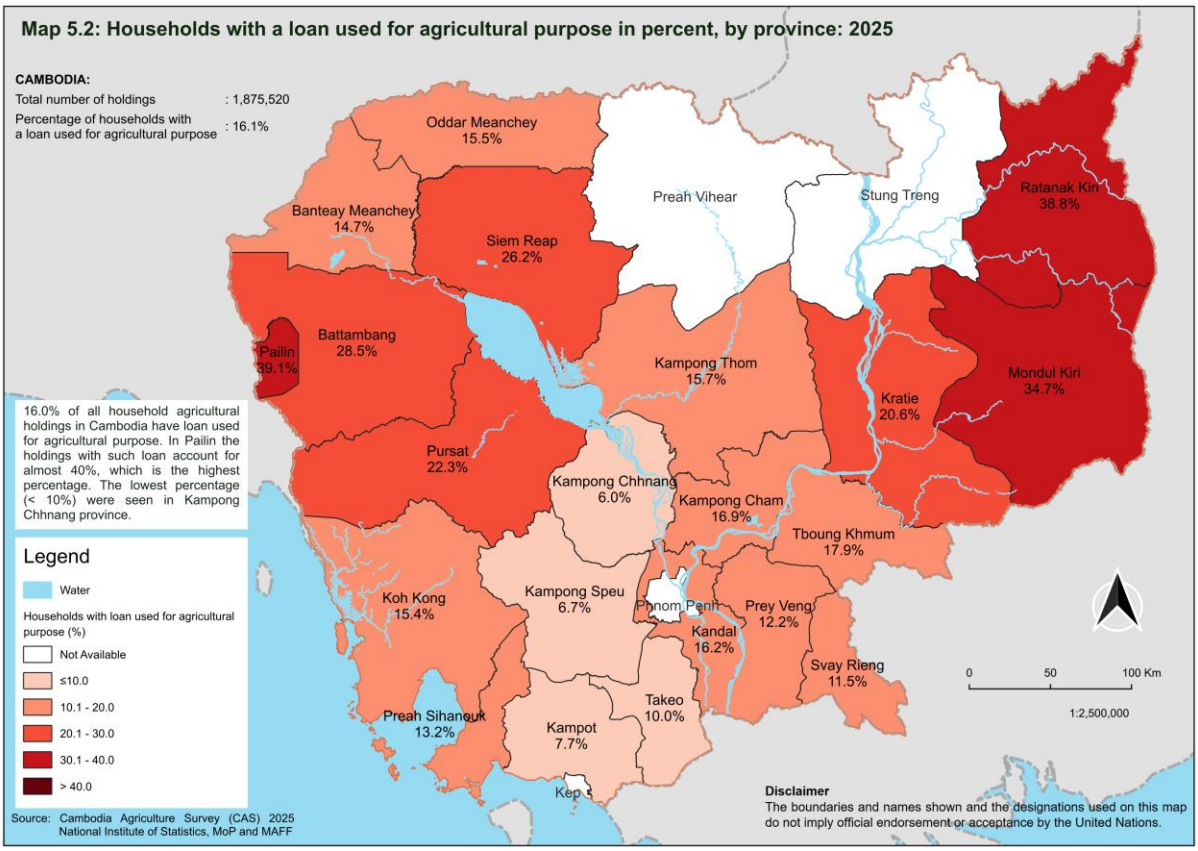
Source: CAS 2025

Approximately 57% of holdings with loans used at least some part of their loans for agricultural purposes. In the Tonle Sap Lake zone 143,000 holdings reported using at least part of their loans for agricultural purposes, this was followed by the Plain zone (95,000), Plateau and Mountainous zone (52,000) and Coastal zone (11,000).

Figure 5.16. Number of holdings reporting at least part of their loans being used for an agricultural purpose, by zone, 2025



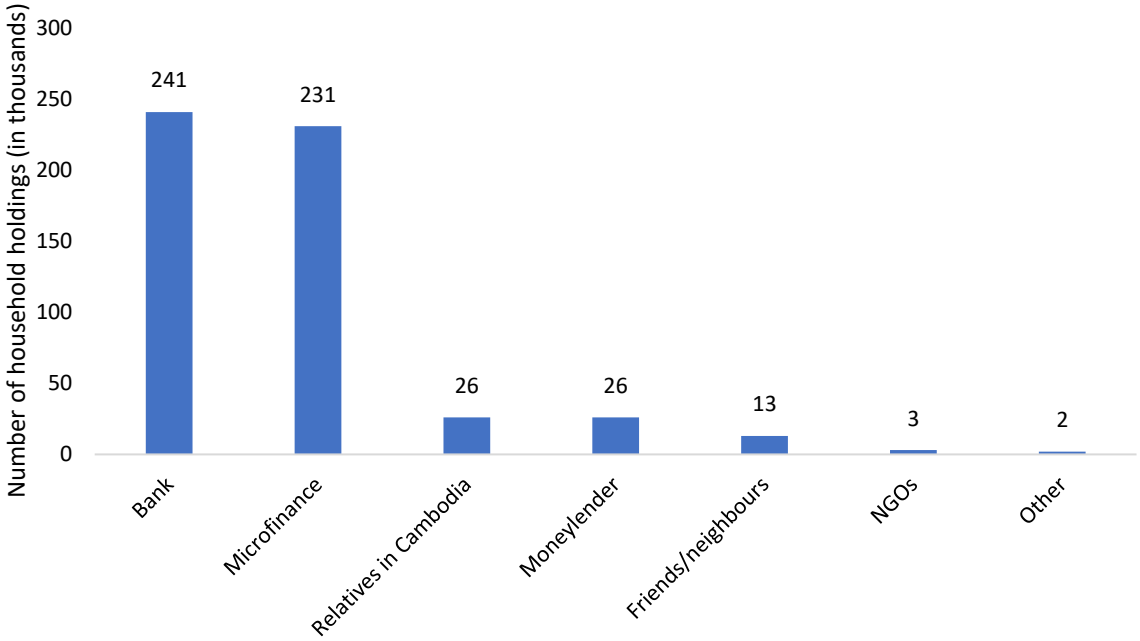
Source: CAS 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Loans were most frequently taken out via banks. In total, 241,000 holdings reported using banks for at least one of their loans, a number much higher than the second most used source, microfinance institutions (231,000). Outside of microfinance and banks, informal sources of money lending; relatives, moneylenders, friends/neighbours; were reported much less frequently.

Figure 5.17. Number of holdings reporting at least one household member has a loan, by zone, 2025



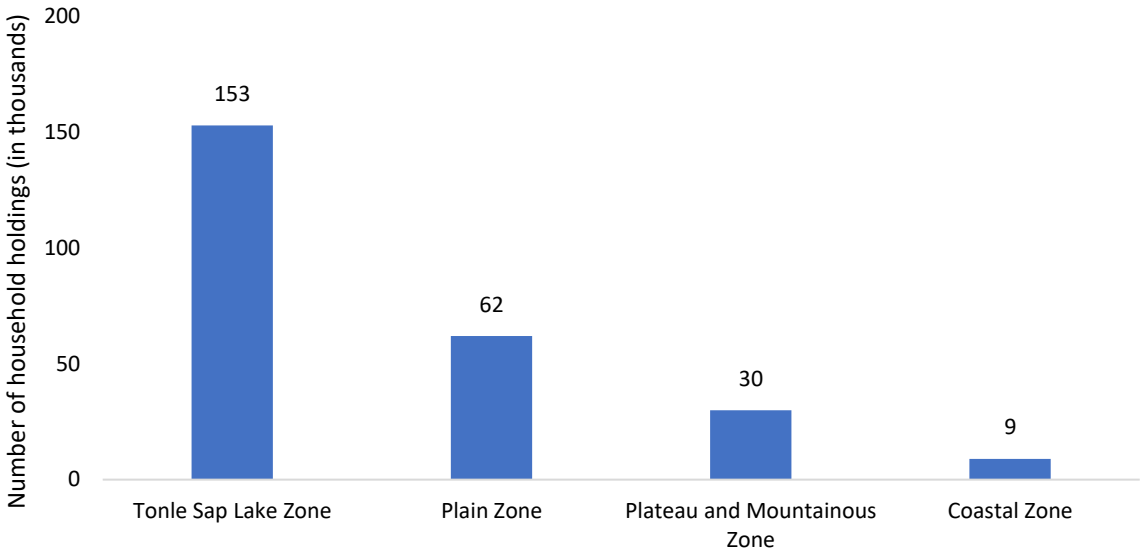
Source: CAS 2025

Shocks

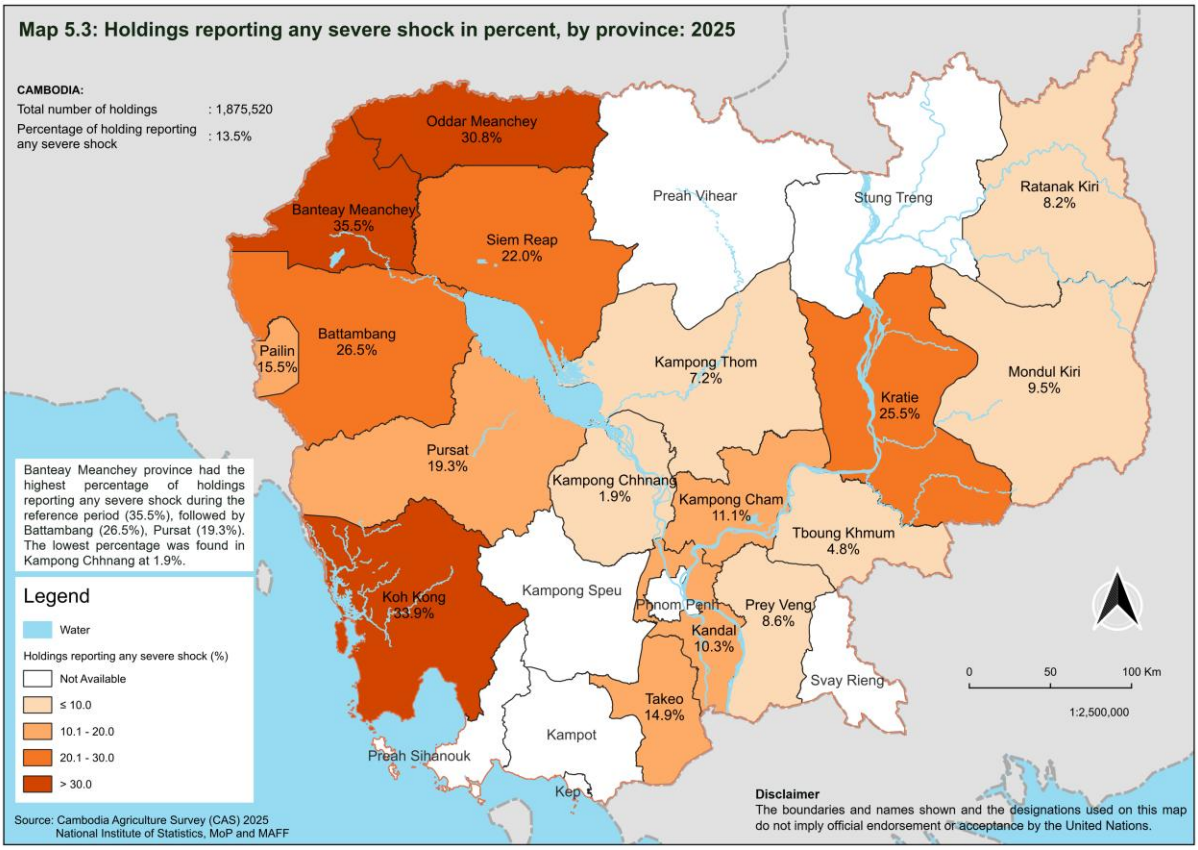
Shock in agriculture refers to unexpected events that significantly impact agricultural production or markets. These can be due to natural factors such as droughts, floods, pests, or diseases that can lead to crop failure, but they can also be man-made such as changes in government policy, trade restrictions, or conflicts that disrupt supply chains. These shocks can have a profound impact on the agricultural sector and the broader economy. They can lead to increased food prices, reduced income for farmers, and increased poverty and food insecurity among vulnerable populations.

Within the CAS 2025, the Tonle Sap Lake zone had the most holdings reporting a severe shock throughout the year (153,000). The Coastal zone had the lowest number of holdings reporting a severe shock (9,000).

Figure 5.18. Number of holdings reporting any severe shock, by zone, 2025



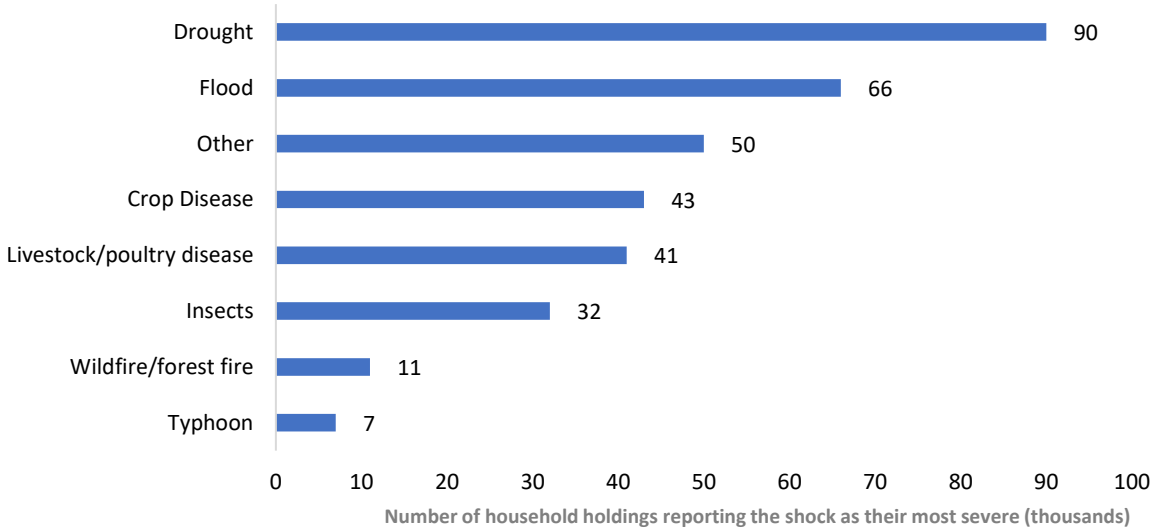
Source: CAS 2025



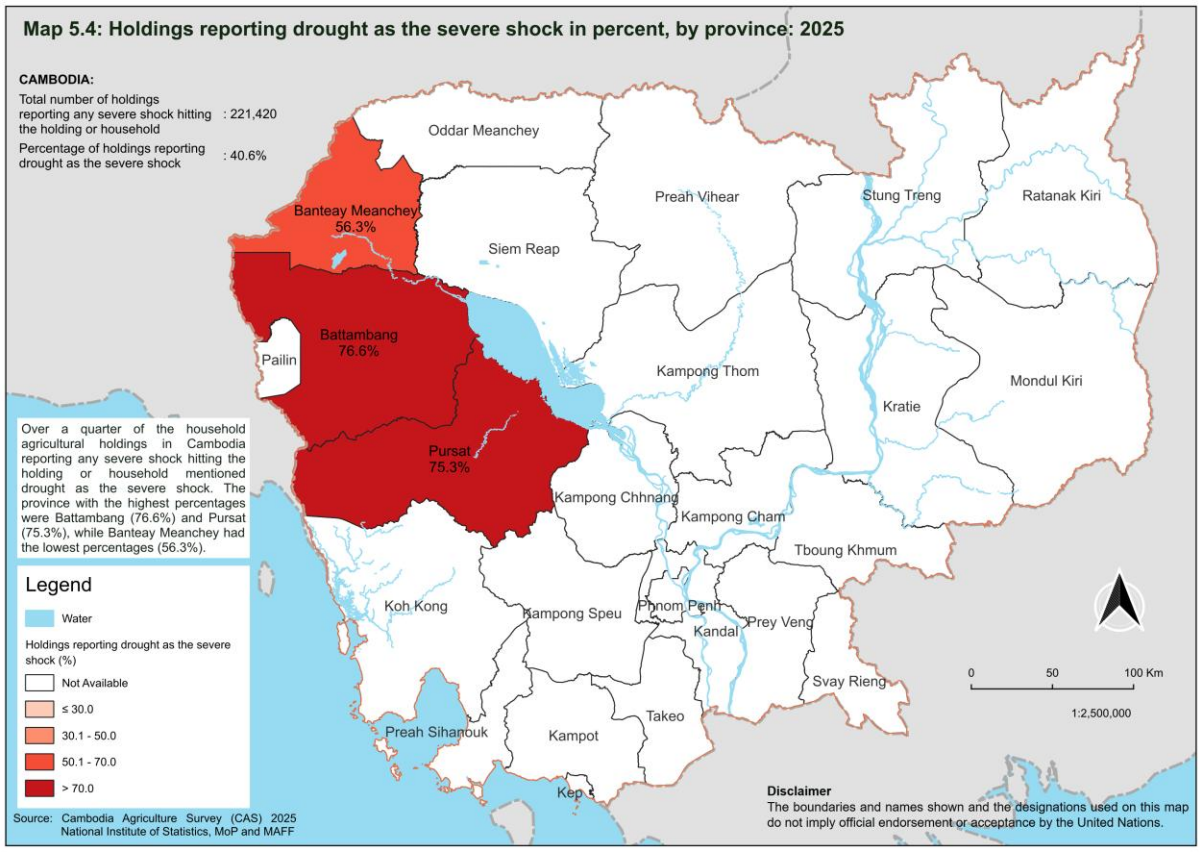
Source: CAS 2025

The severe shock which was referenced by most holdings was drought, affecting 90,000 household holdings in 2025. Flooding was the second most cited shock with 66,000 holdings reporting it having a severe effect on the holding within the reference period. Thirdly, Other shock was mentioned as having the most severe shock on a total of 50,000 holdings.

Figure 5.19. Number of holdings reporting the shock as most severe, Cambodia, 2025



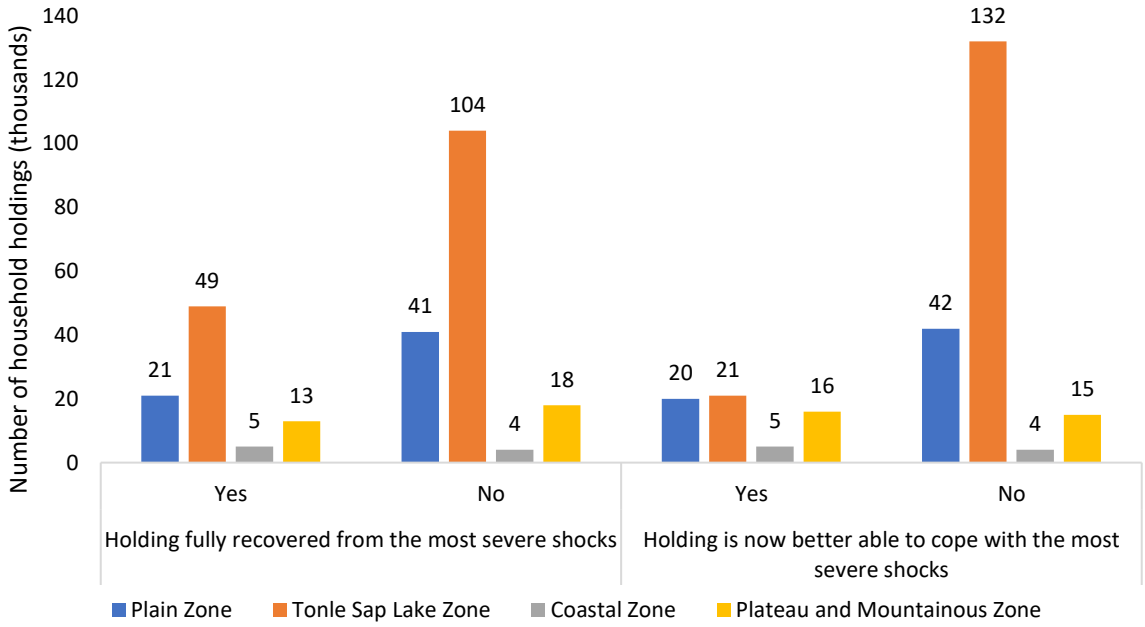
Source: CAS 2025



Source: CAS 2025

In 2025, household resilience to severe shocks varied significantly across zones. the Tonle Sap Lake Zone recorded the highest number of households in both recovery and non-recovery categories. Specifically, 49,000 households reported having fully recovered from the most severe shocks, while 104,000 households had not fully recovered. Similarly, 21,000 households indicated they were better able to cope with future severe shocks, whereas 132,000 households reported they were still not better able to cope. The Plain Zone had the second-highest number of households across all categories, followed by the Plateau and Mountainous Zone, while the Coastal Zone consistently recorded the lowest numbers. Overall, the findings indicate that, across all zones, the number of households that had not fully recovered and were not yet better able to cope with severe shocks substantially exceeded those that had recovered or improved their coping capacity.

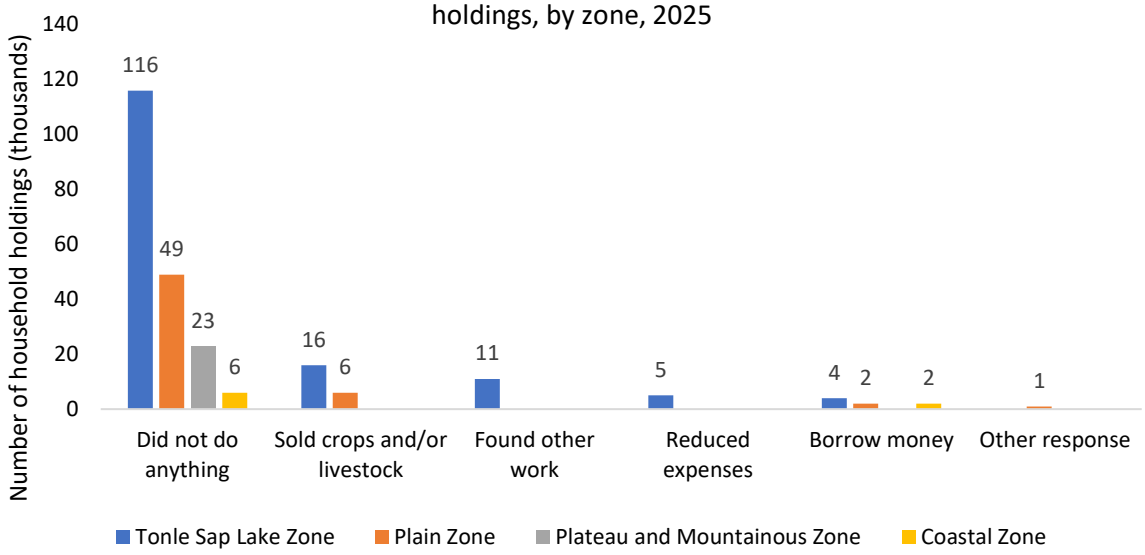
Figure 5.20. Holding recovery from severe shocks, number of holdings reporting, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

Across all zones, the most common response was "Did not do anything." This response was particularly prevalent in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone, with 116,000 households, followed by the Plain Zone (49,000), the Plateau and Mountainous Zone (23,000), and the Coastal Zone (6,000). Other coping strategies were adopted by considerably fewer households. Selling crops and/or livestock was the second most common response, mainly in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone (16,000 households) and the Plain Zone (6,000 households). A smaller number of households in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone reported finding off-farm employment and reducing production expenses.

Figure 5.21. Holdings main response to the most severe shock, number of holdings, by zone, 2025



Source: CAS 2025

APPENDIX

Table 1. Agricultural land use, in hectares, (CAS: 1 Jul 2024 - 30 Jun 2025)

Land Use	Agricultural Households			Juridical Agriculture Holding		
	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Area Not Harvested* (ha)	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Area Not Harvested* (ha)
permanent crop	3,739,864	3,717,369	1,243,044	43,104	35,671	23,685
Temporary crop	919,481	708,441	-	312,218	219,926	-
Total	**4,659,345**	**4,425,810**	**1,243,044**	**355,322**	**255,598**	**23,685**

**Area not harvested because it has not reached the harvesting season yet.*

Table 2. Paddy rice planted Area, in hectares

Land Use	Agricultural Households			Juridical Agriculture Holding		
	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Area Not Harvested* (ha)	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Area Not Harvested* (ha)
Non-aromatic paddy rice	2,508,095	2,495,730	751,430	750	750	707
Aromatic paddy rice	656,106	651,990	282,125	170	170	30
Sticky paddy	4,116	4,116	2,958	-	-	-
Total	**3,168,318**	**3,151,837**	**1,036,515**	**920**	**920**	**737**

**Area not harvested because it has not reached the harvesting season yet.*

Table 3. Number of Livestock and Poultry Allocated by Agricultural household and Juridical Agriculture

Livestock and Poultry	Agricultural Households		Juridical Agriculture		Total	
	Number of Households Raising	Number of Animals (Head)	Number of Juridical Raising	Number of Animals (Head)	Number of Households Raising	Number of Animals (Head)
Cattle	638,780	2,832,700	18	35,098	638,798	2,867,798
Buffalo	41,740	211,000	-	-	41,740	211,000
Horse	331	-	-	-	-	-
Pig	103,970	971,300	84	609,181	104,054	1,580,481
Goat	1,410	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken	886,920	22,210,000	75	3,614,325	886,995	25,824,325
Duck	112,900	12,941,800	12	61,450	112,912	13,003,250
Goose	13,060	103,000	-	-	13,060	103,000
Total	**1,799,111**	**39,269,800**	**189**	**4,320,054**	**1,797,559**	**43,589,854**

Table 4. Aquaculture activity Allocated by Agricultural households (kg)

Category of Aquacultures	Number of Raising Households	Yield Production (kg)
Tilapia	8,334.319	544,303.1
Java Barb (Pla Chpin)	1,097.095	195,957.0
Common Carp (or White Carp)	-	-
Silver Carp	7,599.897	2,021,222.0
Indian Carp (Rohu)	25.34403	30,412.83
Sultan Fish (or Trosak Fish)	-	-
Pangasius Catfish	46,058.31	12,030,000.0
Walking Catfish (Kanthor)	497.0903	33,305.05
Kahae Fish	364.4433	4,555.541
Giant Snakehead	4,613.258	4,622,268.0
Striped Snakehead	3,767.01	1,434,840.0
Krui Fish (or Redtail Catfish	-	-
Catfish / Pangasius Group	15,035.45	1,892,669.0
Eel	-	-
Frog	3,675.227	746,840.1
Freshwater Prawn	-	-
Kasvas Fish (or Red Fish)	188.7521	37,124.31
Gecko Fish	-	-
Tiger Prawn or White Prawn	-	-
Others	1,872.757	12,279.63

Table 5. Area Cultivated and Harvested by major crop, in hectares

Crop	Agricultural Households		Juridical Agriculture		Total	
	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)
Rubber	164,380	101,547	209,176	167,180	373,557	268,726
Cashew	579,552	510,767	22,968	15,209	602,519	525,976
Sugarcane	2,907	2,861	20,987	20,987	23,895	23,848
Oil Palm	-	-	19,263	19,246	19,263	19,246
Timber Trees / Logs	-	-	8,767	6,520	8,767	6,520
Eucalyptus	3	3	7,624	1,231	7,627	1,234
Banana	11,920	6,066	7,236	5,936	19,156	12,002
Corn (White/Yellow/Purple)	85,994	85,846	5,061	5,061	91,054	90,907
Mango	52,198	48,067	4,135	3,391	56,333	51,458
Cassava	421,316	415,744	3,513	3,503	424,830	419,247
Coconut	25,695	12,540	3,353	404	29,048	12,944
Soybean	9,124	9,067	3,300	3,300	12,424	12,367
Mung Bean	3,839	3,839	1,500	1,500	5,339	5,339
Non-Fragrant Rice	2,508,096	2,495,731	750	750	2,508,846	2,496,481
Pepper	6,022	5,090	502	502	6,524	5,591
Durian	11,998	6,113	412	95	12,409	6,208
Bamboo	224	221	200	-	424	221
Lemongrass	1,696	1,696	200	200	1,896	1,896
Cacao	68	68	177	27	244	94

Fragrant Rice	656,106	651,991	170	170	656,277	652,161
Chili	799	795	100	100	899	895
Watermelon	461	461	100	100	561	561
Longan	6,067	4,109	85	85	6,152	4,194
Dates	252	152	58	49	311	201
Pomelo	387	257	24	-	411	257
Coffee	205	133	18	18	223	151
Orange (or Pursat Orange)	2,308	1,509	16	16	2,324	1,525
Jackfruit	2,959	1,312	1	1	2,959	1,312
Avocado	251	72	10	4	261	76
Rambutan	1,240	924	10	5	1,250	929
Custard Apple	2,196	1,279	1	-	2,196	1,279
Pineapple	236	225	1	-	237	225
Kapok Trees	8	6	-	-	-	6
Total (Total)	**4,558,860**	**4,368,742**	**319,727**	**255,599**	**4,878,578**	**4,624,340**

This is for informational purposes only. For medical advice or diagnosis, consult a professional. AI responses may include mistakes.