



Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

Cambodia Agriculture Development

Technical Workshop

Distributional Effects of Disasters on Food Security in ASEAN

17-20 July 2017, Putrajaya, Malaysia

Contents

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Cambodia Agricultural Development 2016**
- 3. National Perspective on Food Security and Future Agriculture in Cambodia**
- 4. National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018**
- 5. Issues of Food Security**
- 6. Way Forwards**

1. Introduction

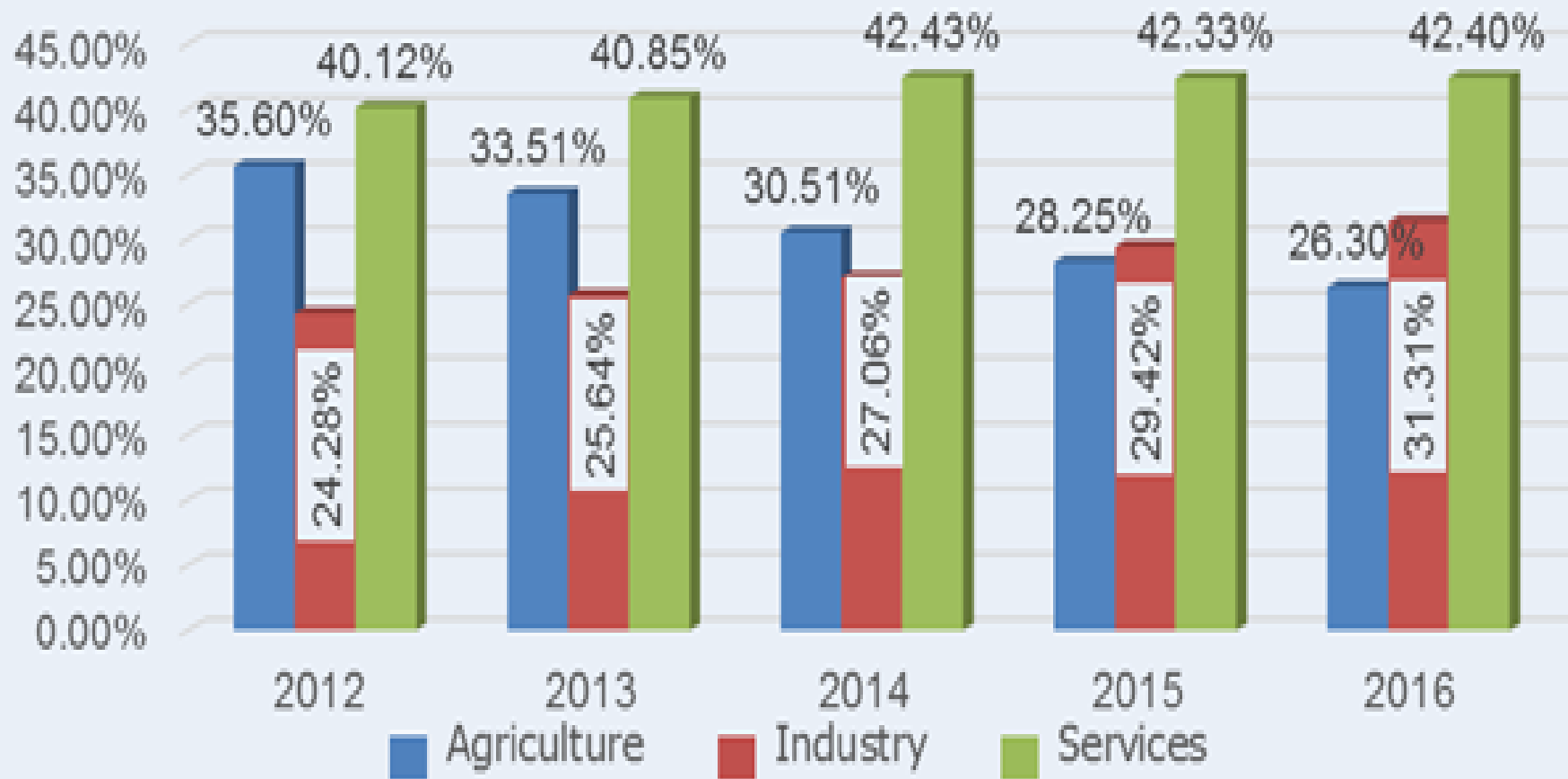
the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has accelerated the implementation of the “***Rectangular Strategy Phase-III***” and “***National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018***”, which highly consider the agricultural sector as the priority sector by clearly identifying that the enhancement of agricultural productivity, diversification and commercialization, the land reform, the sustainable management of natural resources, notably forestry and fisheries resources, are the fundamental areas to accelerate the economic growth and poverty reduction of the Cambodian population

1. Introduction (cont.,)

- Population: 15.8 Million (2016).
- GDP per capita: 1,218\$ (2015).
- Nearly two thirds of the workforce engaged in agriculture activities.
- The agricultural sector is increasingly transforming from food crops to commercial production, but productivity remains one of the lowest in ASEAN.
- 75% of the cultivated land is for rice, the rest is used for cassava, maize vegetables, sugar cane, soybean and fruit.
- Policy focus on rice but impressive growth in cassava, maize, sugarcane, Mung Bean and Aquaculture.

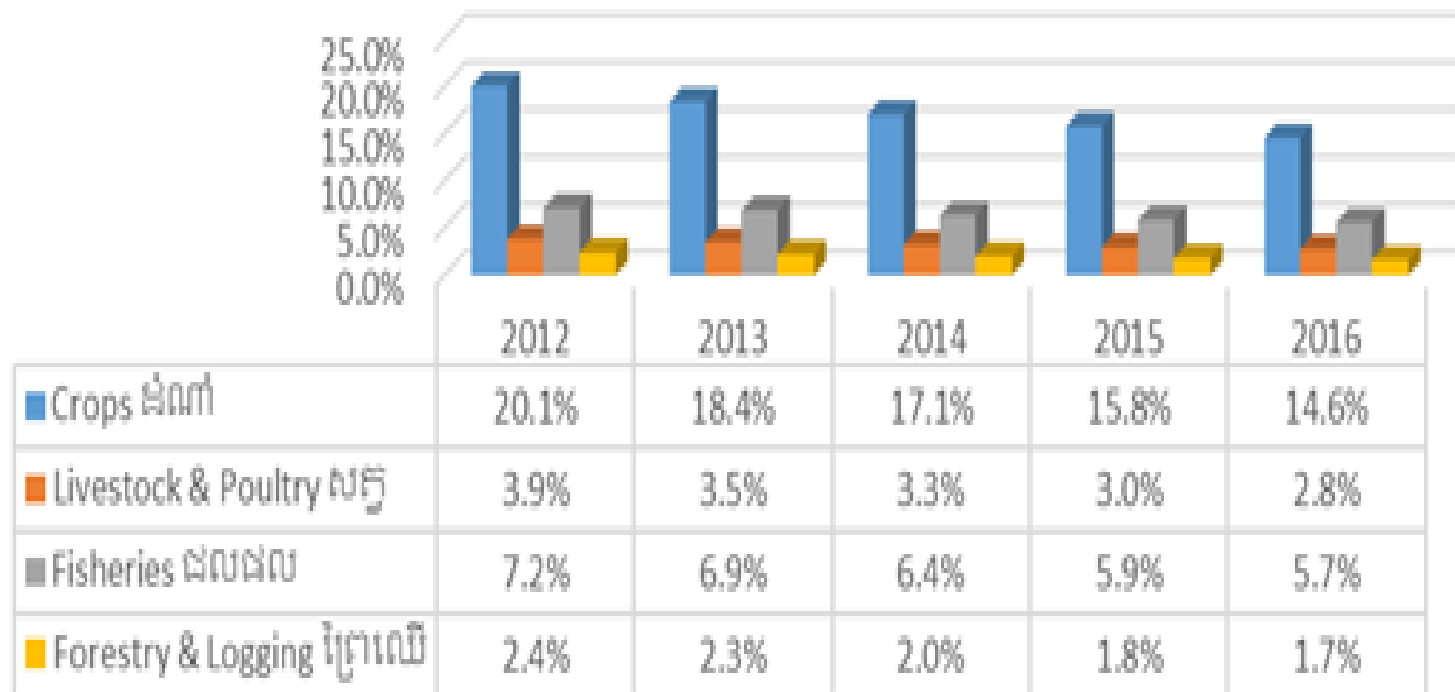
2-Agricultural Achievement

Share (%) of Agriculture in GDP



2-Agricultural Achievement (Cont.,)

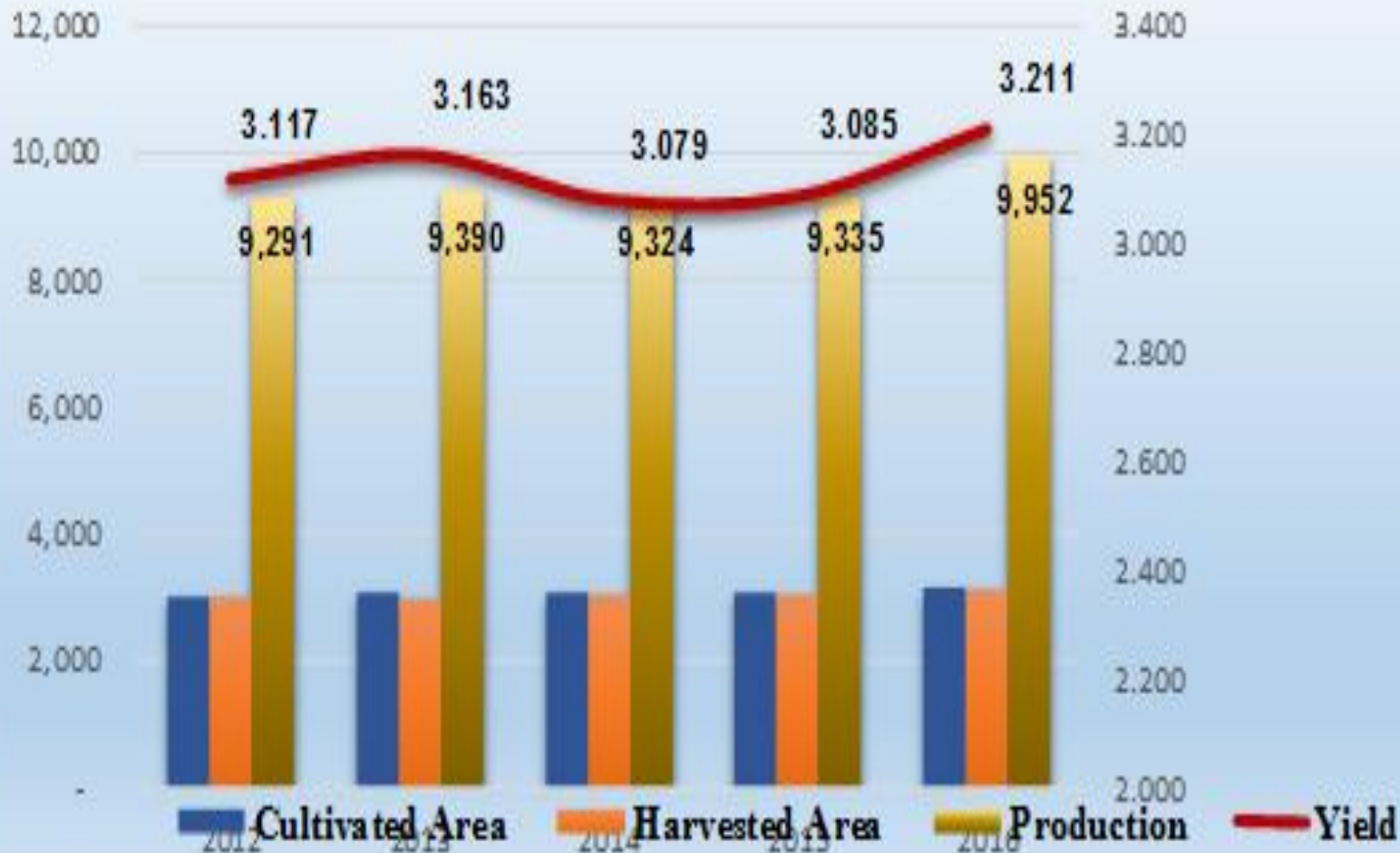
Sub-Sector Contribution in GDP



■ Crops ដំណាំ ■ Livestock & Poultry សត្វ ■ Fisheries ផលិតផល ■ Forestry & Logging ព្រៃឈើ

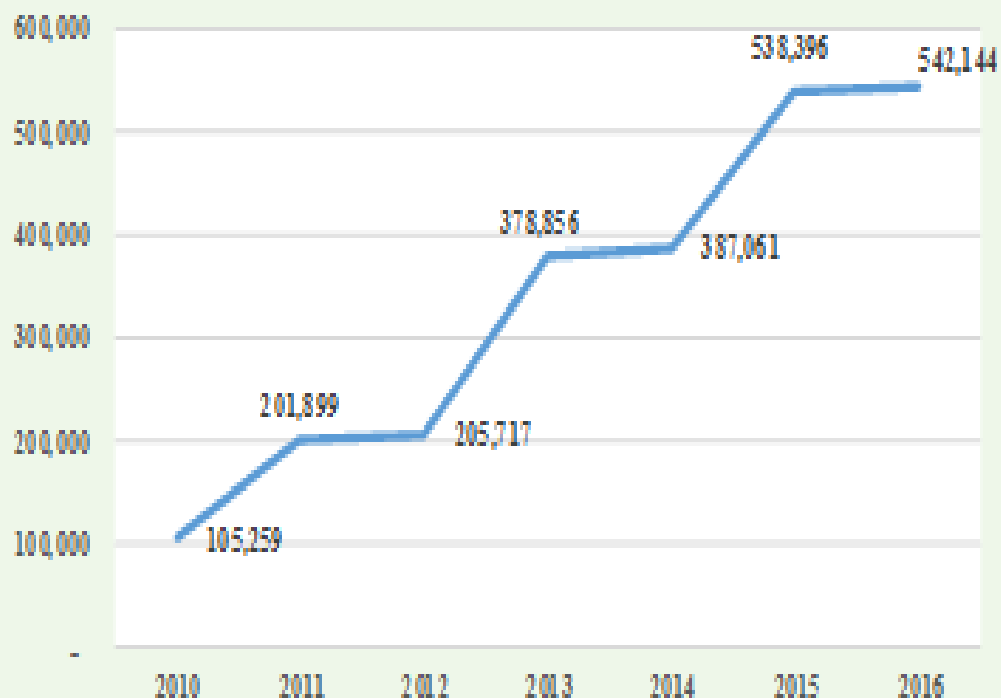
2-Agricultural Achievement (Cont.,)

Total Rice Production 2012 - 2016

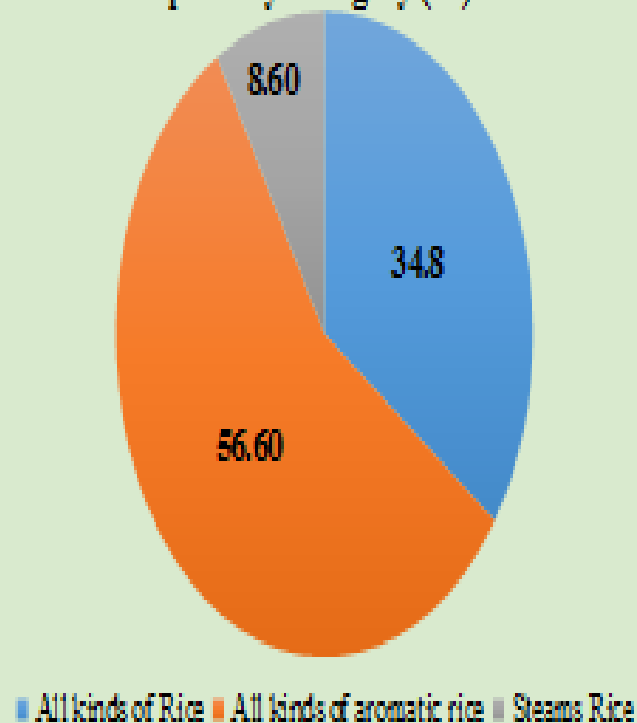


2-Agricultural Achievement (Cont.,)

Rice Exporting (Tons)

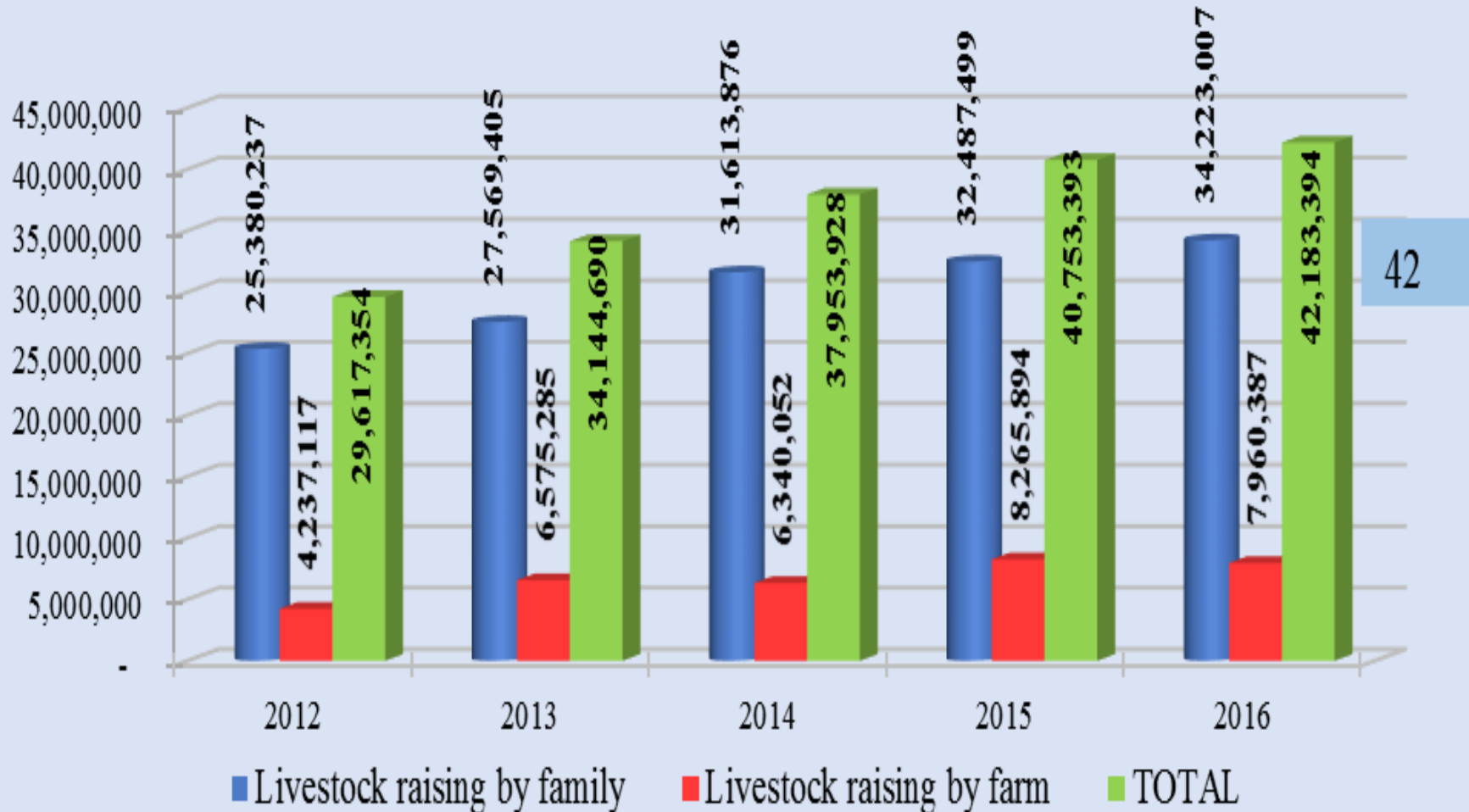


The rice exports by category (%)



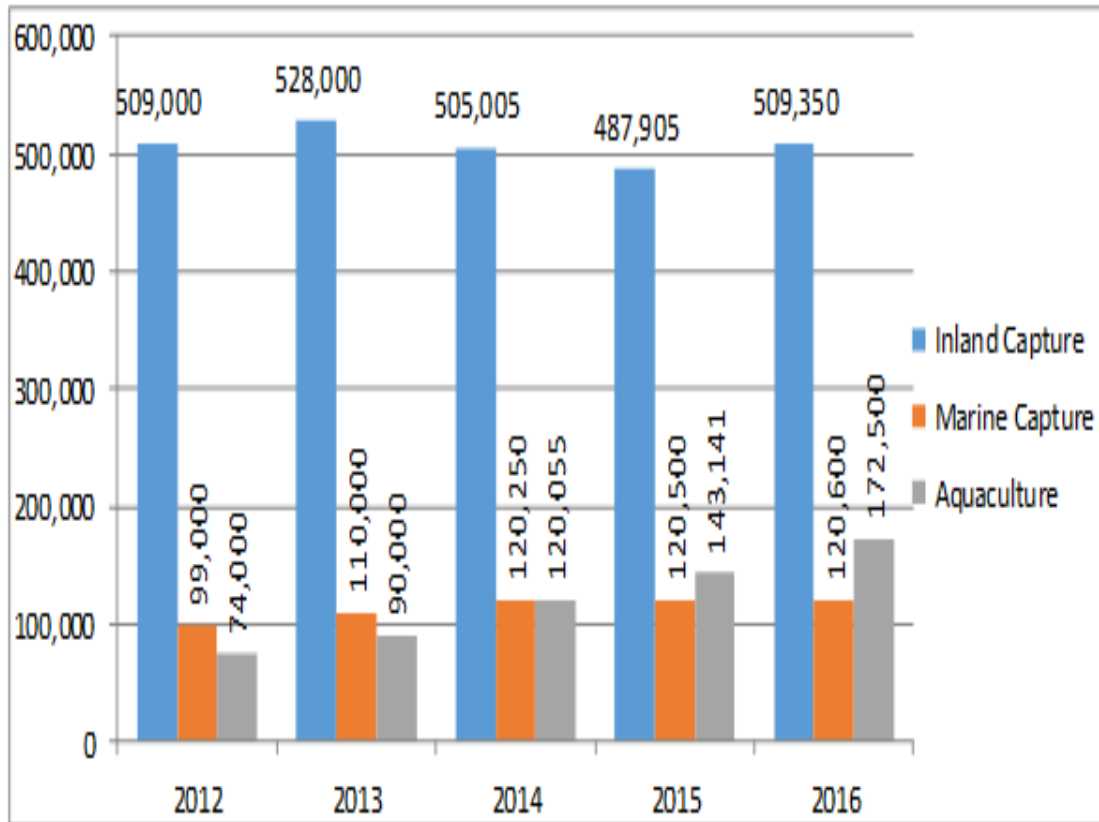
2-Agricultural Achievement (Cont.,)

Livestock Raising by Family and Farm, 2012-2016



2-Agricultural Achievement (Cont.,)

Fisheries



- Maintaining the natural captures, but
- Increasing aquaculture, 15-20% annually

3-Agricultural Strategic Development Plan (ASDP)

Rectangular Strategy III of RGC
(Growth, Employment, Equity & Effectiveness)



National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), 2014-2018

Four key elements: (1) annual economic growth of 7% (2) creating more jobs (3) achieving more than 1% reduction in the poverty rate annually (4) improving institutional capacity and governance



Agricultural Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018



Overall Policy Goal

“Increase agricultural growth around 5% per annum through enhancement of the agricultural productivity, diversification and commercialization and livestock and aquaculture farming, by taking into account sustainable forestry and fisheries resource management ”



3-Agricultural Strategic Development Plan (ASDP)

*Increase agricultural growth around 5%
per annum*

Programmes

*Programme 1:
Enhancement of
Agricultural
Productivity,
Diversification
and
Commercialization*

*Programme 2:
Promote Animal
Health and
Production*

*Programme 3:
Sustainable
Fisheries
Resources
Management*

*Programme 4:
Sustainable
Forestry &
Wildlife
Resource
Management*

*Programme 5:
Strengthening
Institutional
Capacity,
Enhancing
Efficiency of
Supporting
Services and
Human Resource
Development*

Sub-Programmes/Projects/Activities for Achieving Policy Goal

4-National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018

- **VISION:** “All Cambodians have physical , social and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food, at all times, to meet their dietary needs and food preferences and optimize the utilisation of this food for a healthy and productive life.”
-
- **GOAL:** “By 2018, poor and food-insecure Cambodians have substantially improved physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences and optimize the utilization of this food to keep a healthy and productive life.”

4-National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018

Objective 1:

Availability of and sustainable access to food at household level

Intensification, diversification and market integration of small holder farming systems

Land distribution to the food insecure

Employment and income generation for food insecure households

Access and sustainable use of common property fishery and forest resources

Objective 2:

Child and maternal nutrition

(Focus on 1000 days)

Evidence based nutrition interventions in the health sector and nutrition education

Nutrition actions across sectors (WASH, food based nutrition, SP, and food fortification)

Integrated and community based nutrition interventions

Objective 3:

Vulnerability of the food insecure and exposure to risks

Food security related social protection

Disaster preparedness and mitigation and climate change mitigation and adaptation

Institutional, legal and policy environment for FSN

(Coordination, M&E, FSN-Information Management and Capacity Development)

5-Issues of Food Security

- Low productivity and high risks of rice based farming systems
- Lack of diversification and market integration of farming systems
- Limited access of small holder farmer to irrigation
- Limited access to common property fishery and forest resources
- Limited (off farm) employment
- High interest rate Microenterprises and SME
- Insufficient road and market infrastructure

Due to

- Climate change, constrain of technology and skills including for soil and water management, improved seed varieties, extension services, post harvest management, quality infrastructure and market access;

6-Way Forwards

Continue to implement five priority programs as stipulated in the ASDP 2014–2018, which includes:

- (1) improvement of productivity, diversification and agricultural commercialization;
- (2) promotion of animal production and animal health;
- (3) sustainable management of fishery resources;
- (4) sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources;
- (5) institutional building, improvement of the efficiency of supporting services, and human resources development .



Thank You!

