

Poverty and Agriculture Development in Cambodia

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Figure (1) Poverty Reduction in Cambodia:

Poverty is likely to have risen since 2007 due to the high food prices in 2008 and the economic downturn in 2009

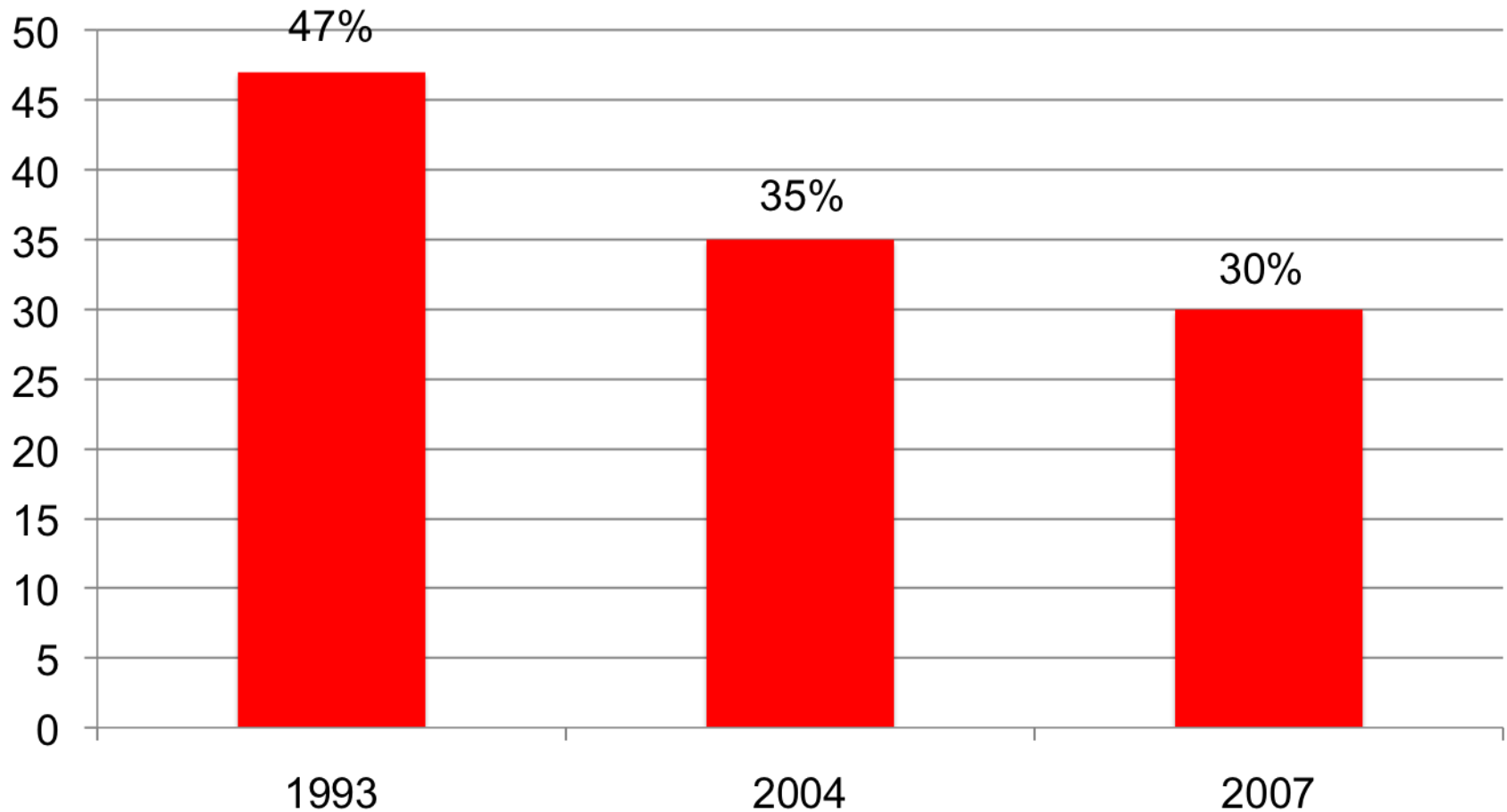
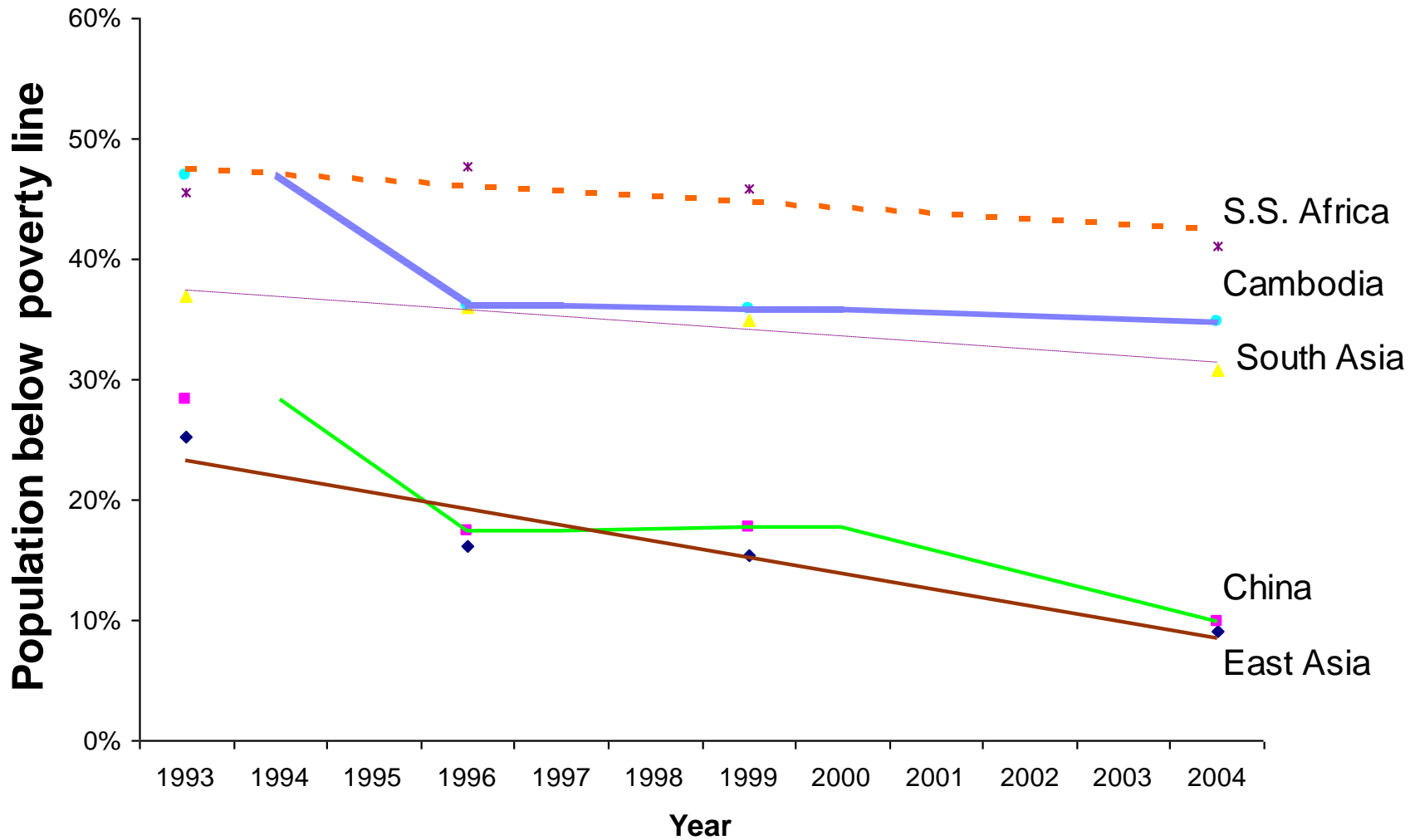
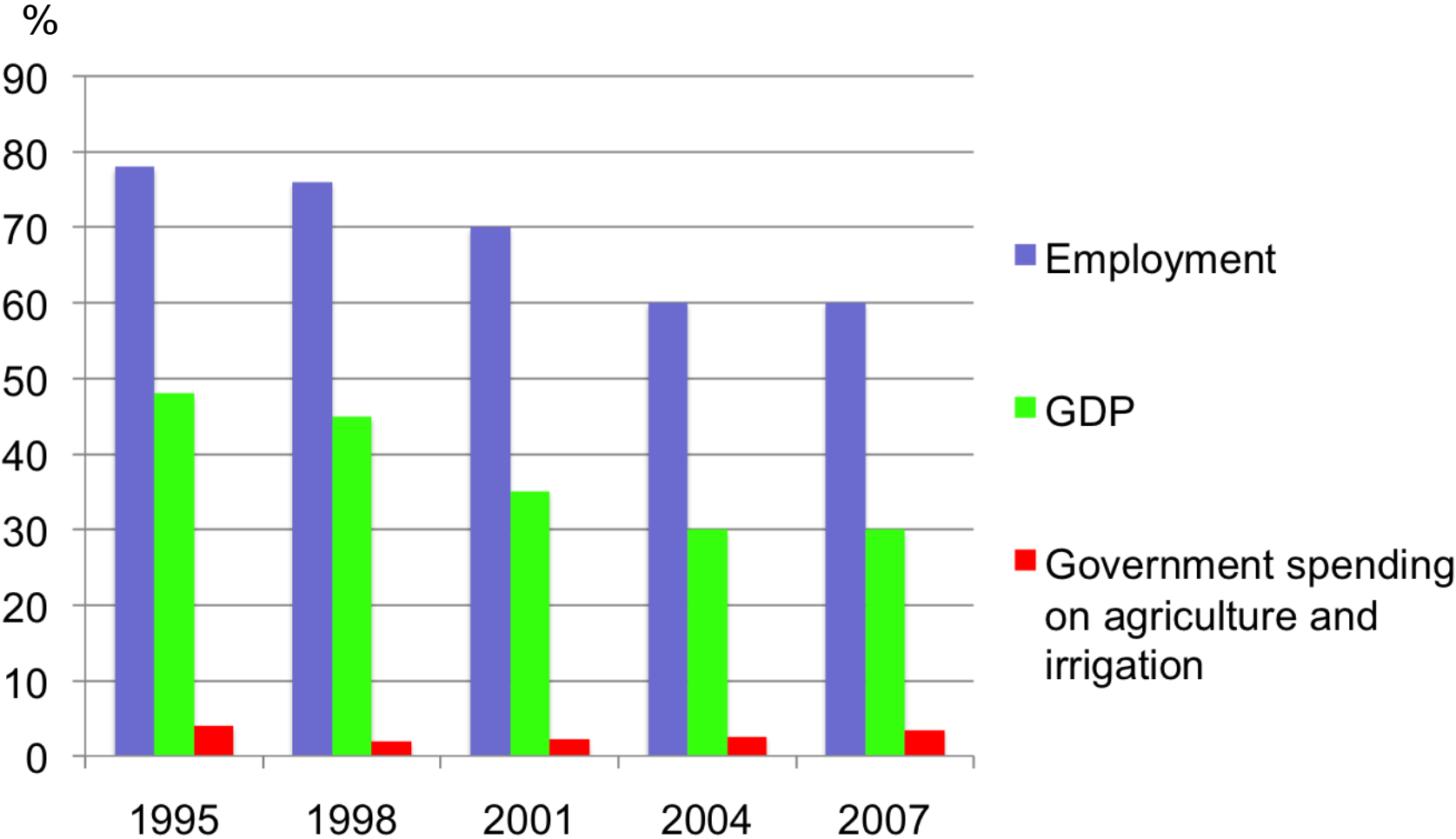


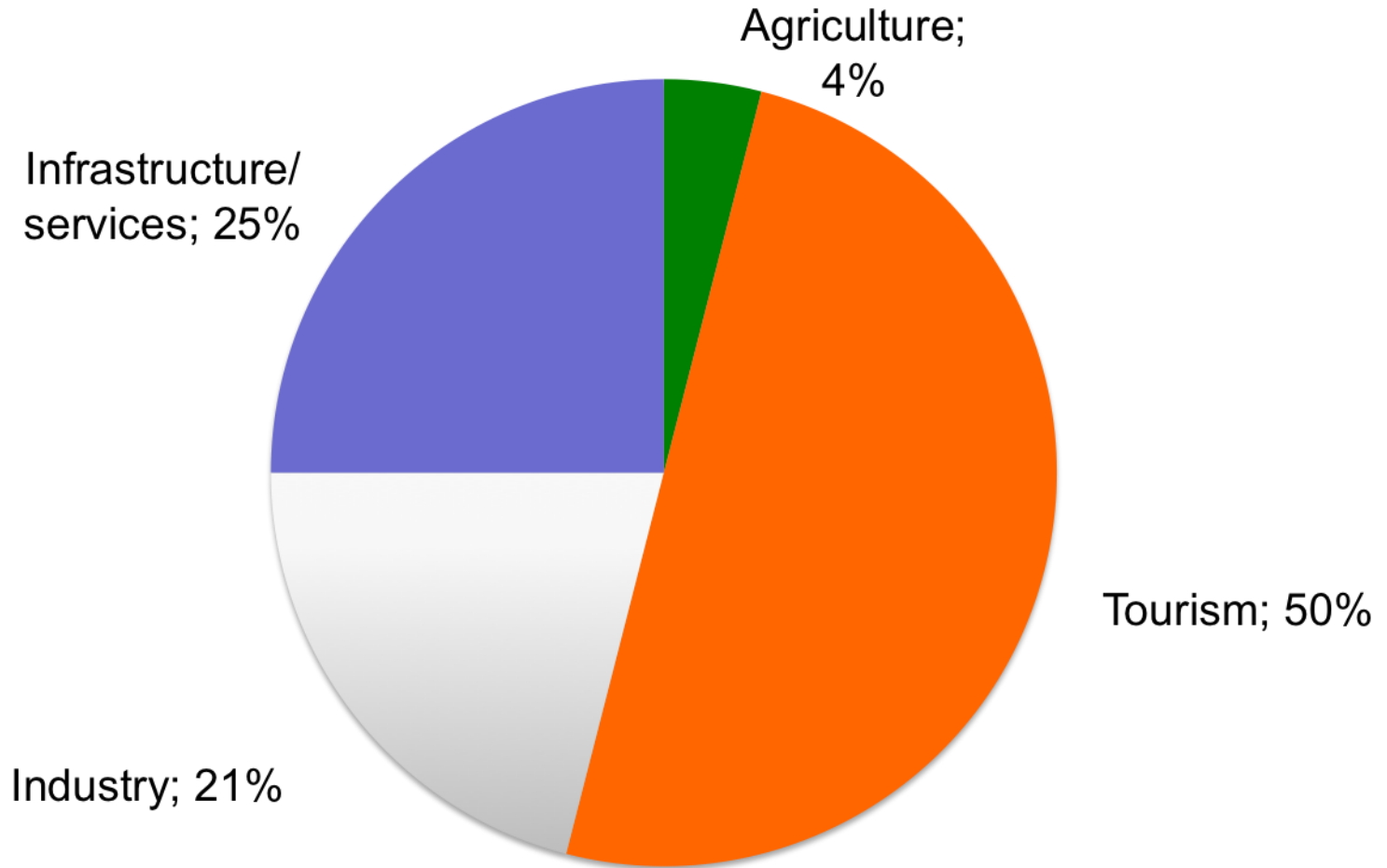
Figure (2): Poverty Comparisons



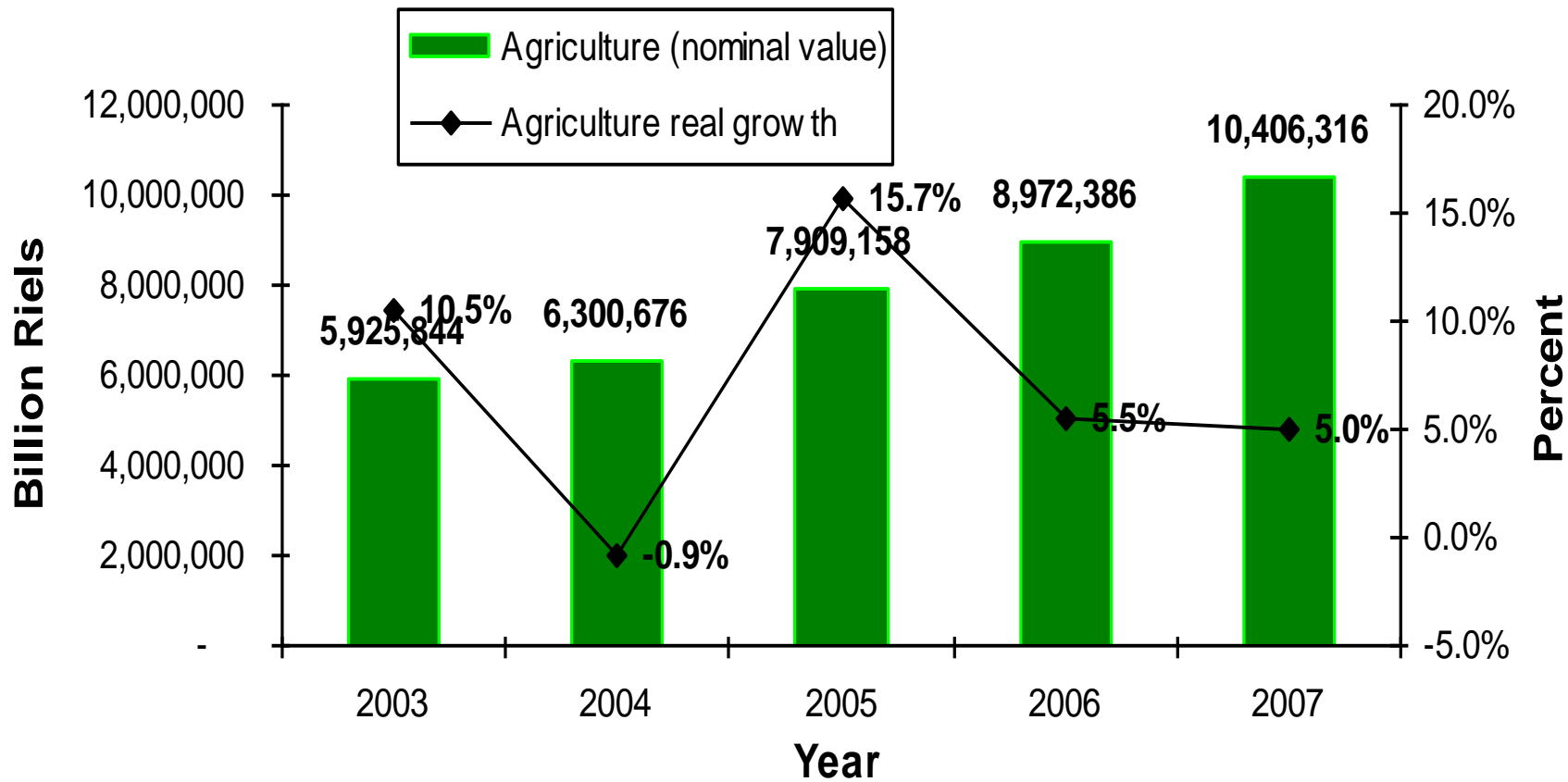
Cambodian agriculture's share in employment, GDP, and government spending (about 8% in donor spending)



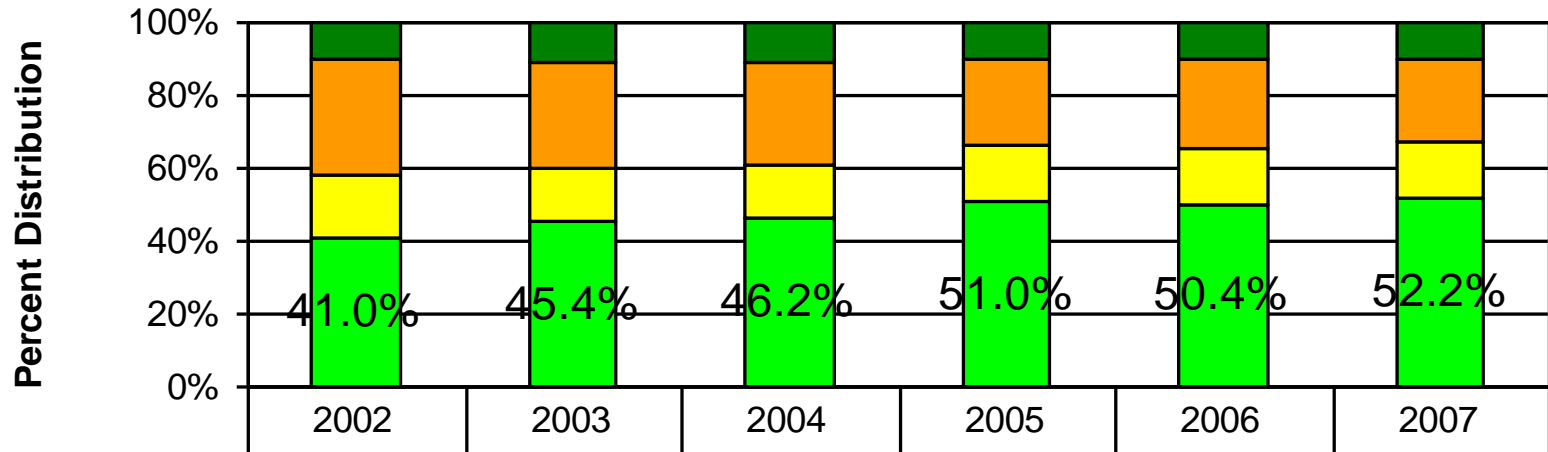
Private Investment from 1994-2009 (approved fixed assets)



Agricultural GDP

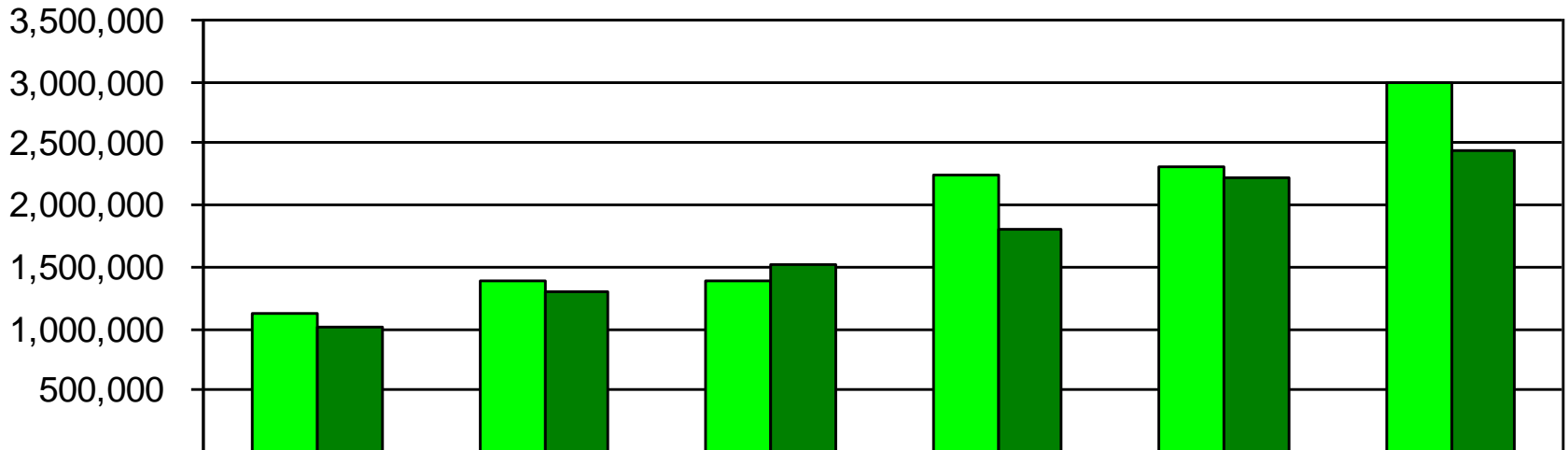


Agriculture by Sub-sector

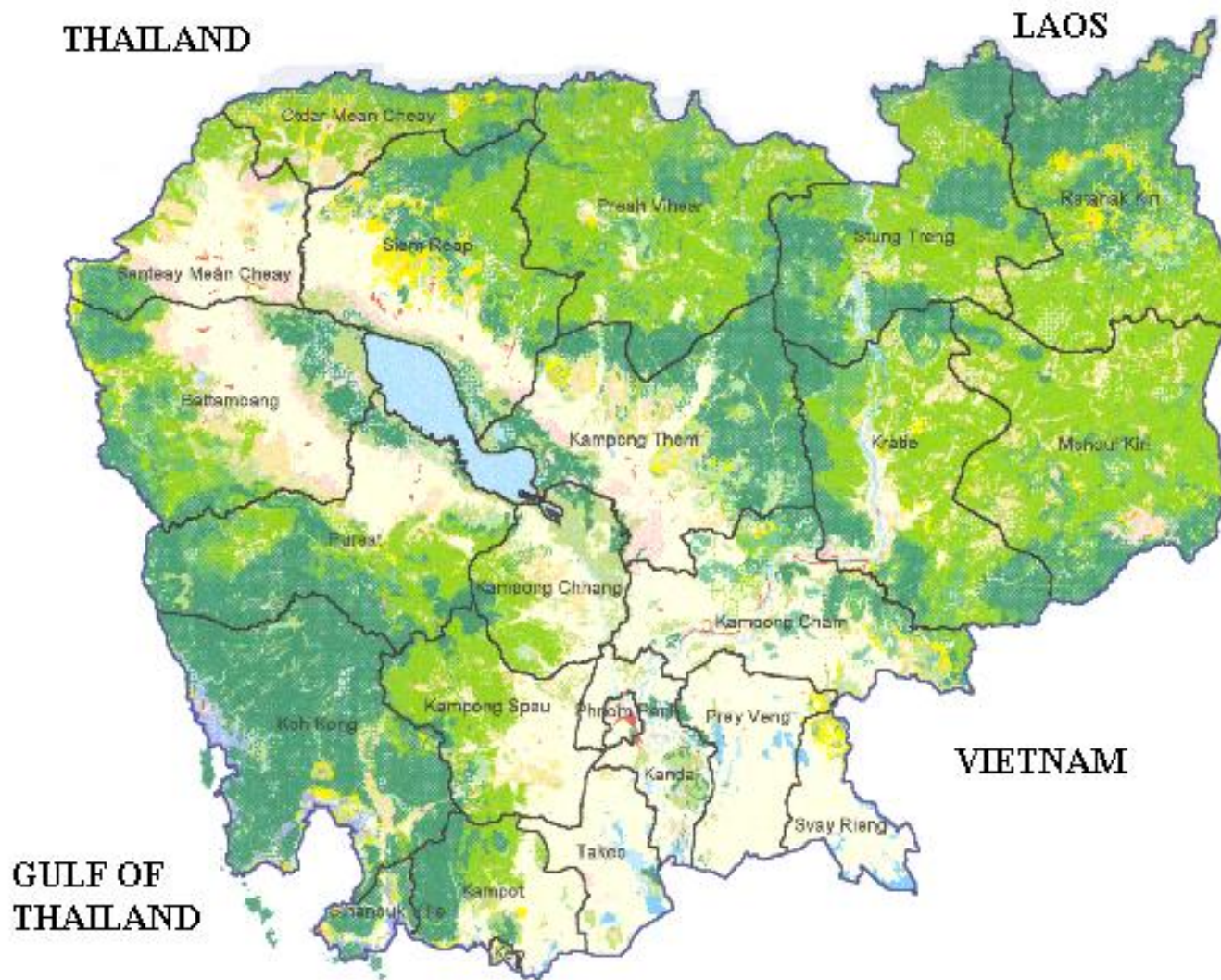


■ Forestry & Logging	9.6%	10.5%	11.0%	9.9%	10.2%	9.7%
■ Livestock & Poultry	32.6%	29.0%	27.8%	23.9%	24.1%	23.4%
■ Fisheries	16.8%	15.0%	15.0%	15.2%	15.4%	14.7%
■ Crops	41.0%	45.4%	46.2%	51.0%	50.4%	52.2%

Crops



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
■ Paddy	1,119,327	1,389,100	1,388,993	2,239,324	2,302,953	2,999,633
■ Other crops	1,022,575	1,299,602	1,520,513	1,794,911	2,215,455	2,436,305



73% of country under forest before, now reduced to 60% (officially)

Deforestation and land clearing has been rapid in reality



Forest grabbing is widespread.













Three very strong reasons to investment in agriculture in Cambodia

- Land (late entrant country: rich soil and inexpensive)
- Market (Cambodia in good location, between Vietnam and Thailand and China)
- World demand for food and agricultural commodities on rising trends

How to develop agriculture in Cambodia

1. Increase yield or productivity on same land
 - Increase investment and support by government for smallholders (irrigation, seed, farming techniques and management)
2. Increase production on more land
 - Decisive redistribution of land as forest and agriculture (secure land titles for family farms and commercial farms)
3. Increase value added by processing
 - Attract more investment in processing and trade and allow them to grow