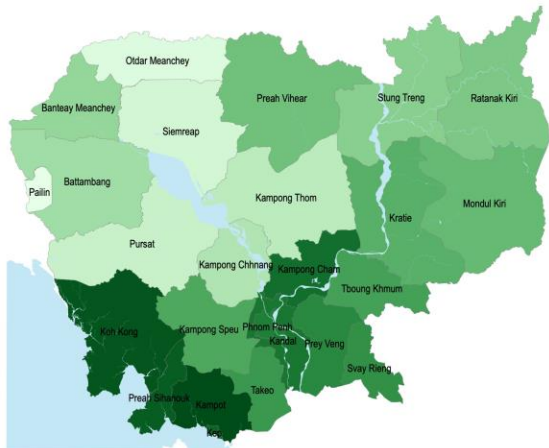


Cambodia Agriculture: Regional Patterns and Trends (2019-2021)



Overview

Cambodia's agricultural landscape shows distinct regional patterns and evolving trends across its four climatic zones: Coastal, Plain, Plateau, and Tonle Sap Lake. Analysis of 2019-2021 data reveals that Battambang and Prey Veng provinces lead in agricultural land use and economic output, while Pailin and Ratanak Kiri demonstrate the highest household productivity. Women's agricultural participation is most prominent in eastern provinces, with gradual increases in decision-making roles nationwide.

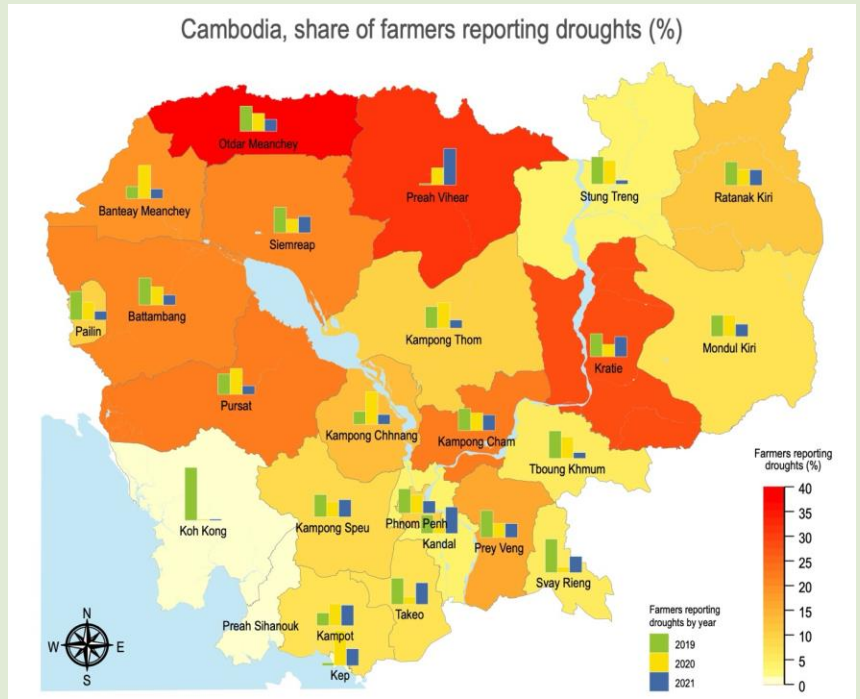
Commercial orientation has increased across all provinces, indicating growing market integration. Climate vulnerabilities show regional patterns with drought affecting northern regions and flooding impacting northwestern provinces, particularly those around Tonle Sap Lake. Pest pressure remains significant in Ratanak Kiri and Prey Veng.

Rice production dominates in the Tonle Sap Lake and Plain zones, with Prey Veng showing exceptional harvest volumes. Productivity varies significantly, with Phnom Penh, Kandal, and Takeo achieving yields around 4,000 kg/ha. Meanwhile, cashew cultivation has expanded substantially, particularly in northeastern provinces like Ratanak Kiri, with most areas showing improved yields over the three-year period.

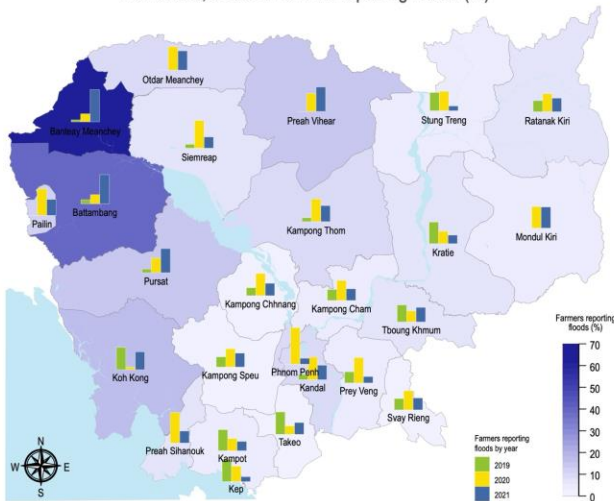
These findings highlight opportunities for targeted agricultural development interventions, climate resilience strategies, and productivity improvements across Cambodia's diverse agricultural regions.

Climate Vulnerabilities

Climate vulnerabilities show distinct regional patterns: drought vulnerability is concentrated in northern regions, particularly Otdar Meanchey and Preah Vihear, with reporting frequencies increasing across the three-year period in many areas.

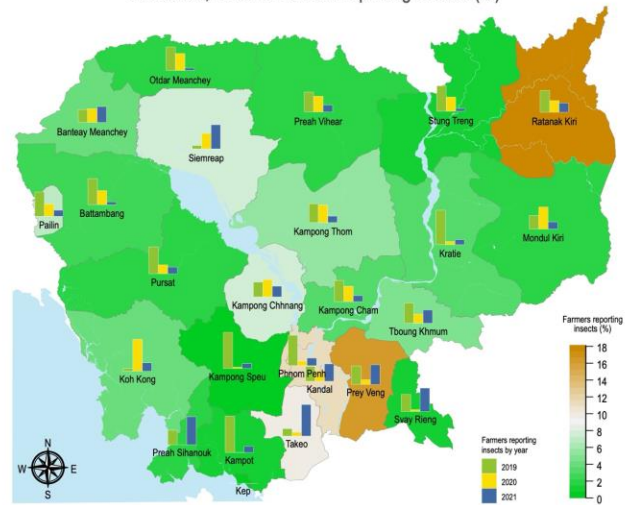


Cambodia, share of farmers reporting floods (%)



Flooding impacts are most severe in the northwest, particularly Banteay Meanchey (approximately 70% farmers reporting flood as primary shock), with the Tonle Sap Lake zone provinces consistently reporting higher flood incidence.

Cambodia, share of farmers reporting insects (%)



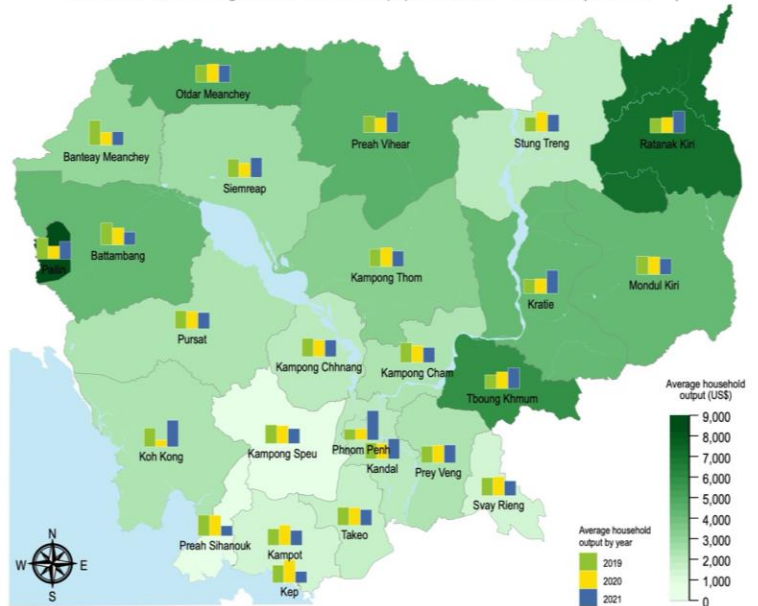
Pest pressure is highest in Ratanak Kiri and Prey Veng (15-18%), with most provinces showing fluctuations in reported insect problems across the three-year period.

Productivity and Gender Participation

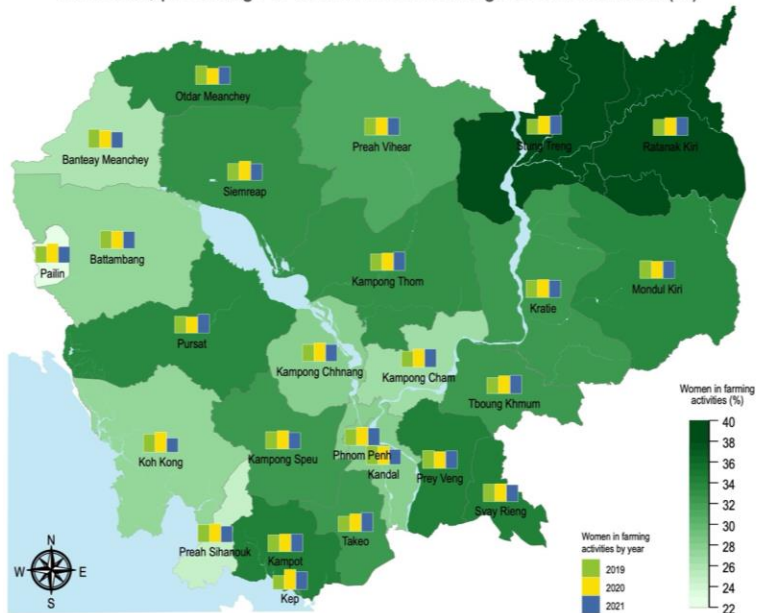
Household agricultural productivity reaches its peak in Pailin and Ratanak Kiri provinces (exceeding 8,000 US\$ PPP), indicating more intensive or lucrative farming systems in these areas. Women's participation in farming is most prominent in eastern provinces such as Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng (>38%), reflecting regional variations in gender roles within the agricultural sector.

Women's involvement in agricultural decision-making follows similar regional patterns, with eastern provinces showing the highest rates and modest increases between 2019 and 2021.

Cambodia, average household crop production in 2021 (US\$ PPP)



Cambodia, percentage of women involved in agricultural activities (%)

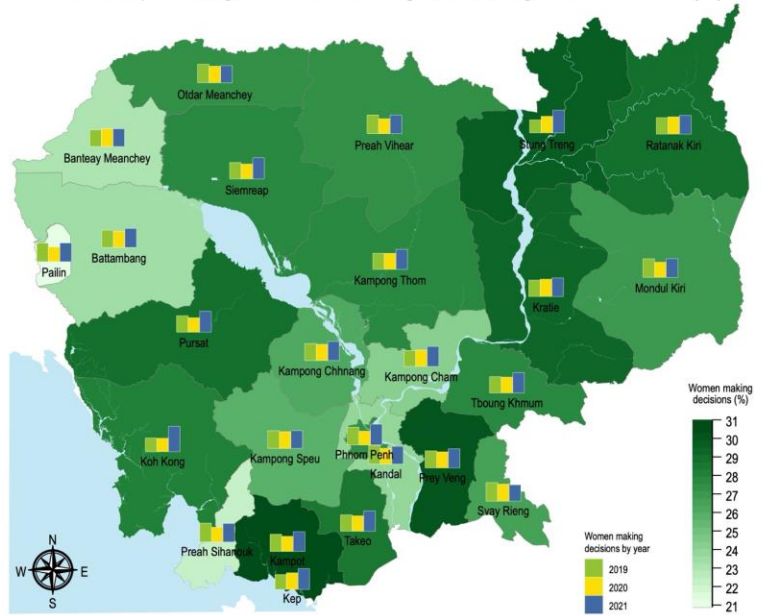


Productivity and Gender Participation (Continued)

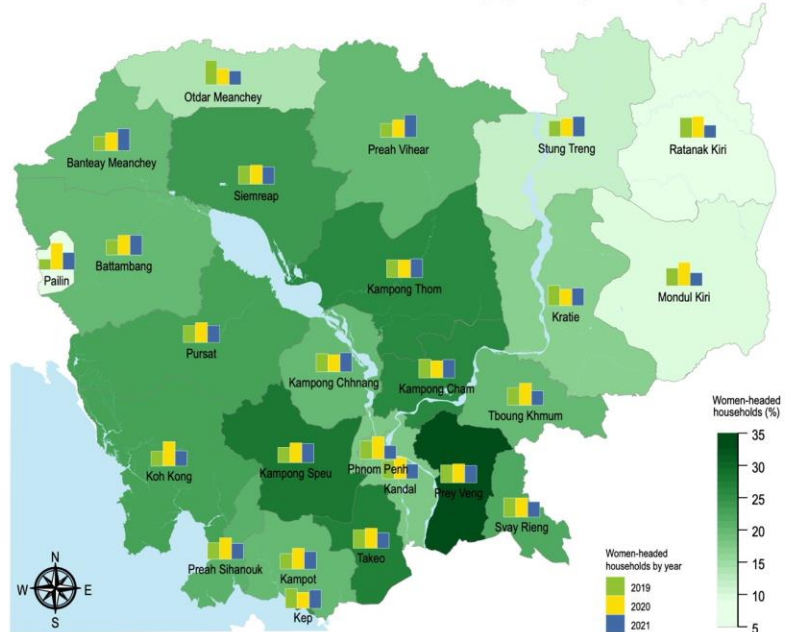
Women's involvement in agricultural decision-making follows similar patterns to their overall participation, with eastern provinces showing the highest rates and slight increases from 2019 to 2021.

The percentage of female-headed agricultural households is highest in Prey Veng (approximately 35%) and shows moderate regional variation across the country.

Cambodia, percentage of women making farm management decisions (%)



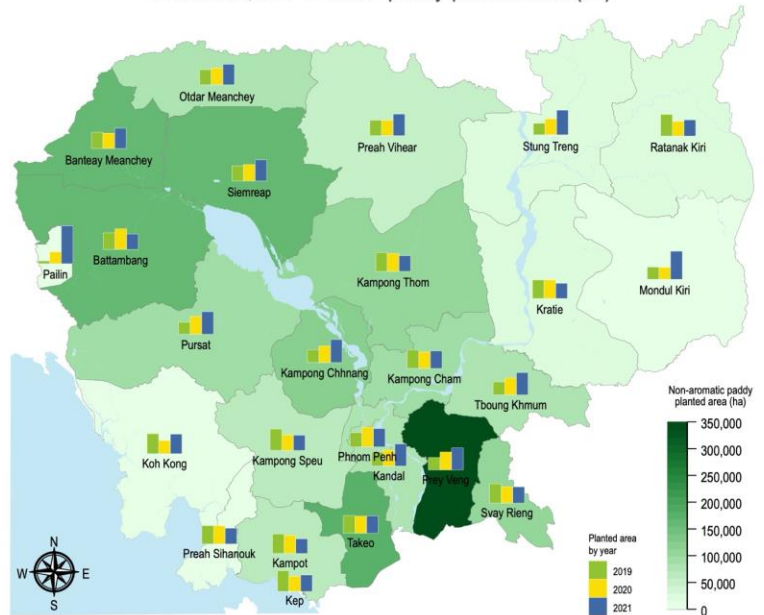
Cambodia, female-headed households engaged in agriculture (%)



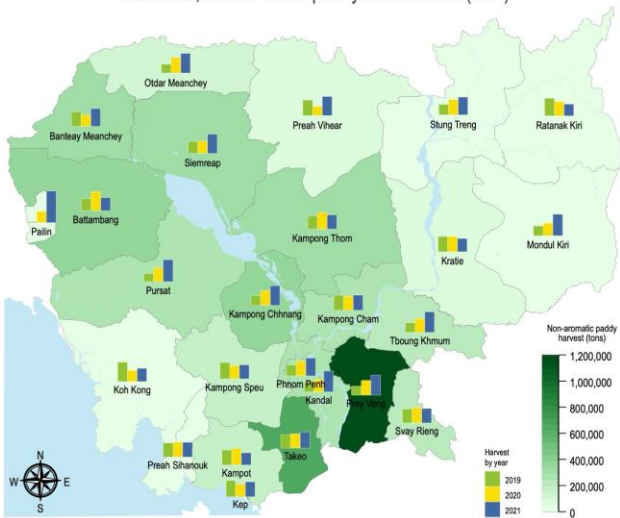
Rice Production (Top Staple Crop)

Rice cultivation is concentrated in the Tonle Sap Lake and Plain zones, with Prey Veng, Battambang, and Tboung Khmum dedicating the largest areas to non-aromatic rice farming.

Cambodia, non-aromatic paddy planted area (ha)

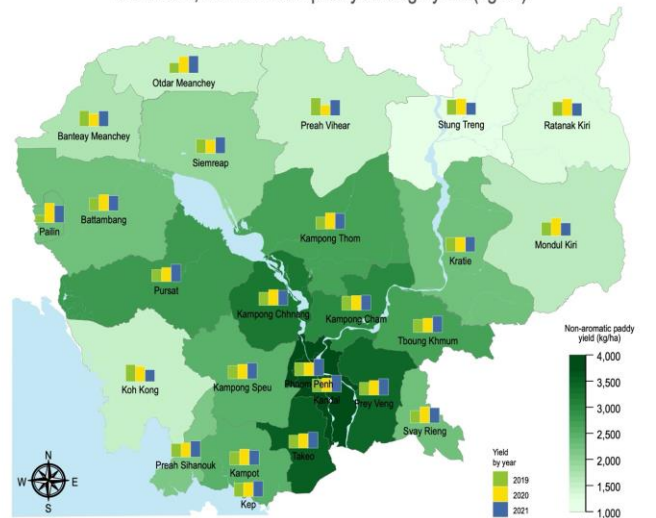


Cambodia, non-aromatic paddy total harvest (tons)



Rice production follows similar patterns to cultivation area and is heavily concentrated in the Tonle Sap Lake zone and Plain zone, with Prey Veng showing exceptionally high harvest volumes (over 1,200,000 tons).

Cambodia, non-aromatic paddy average yield (kg/ha)



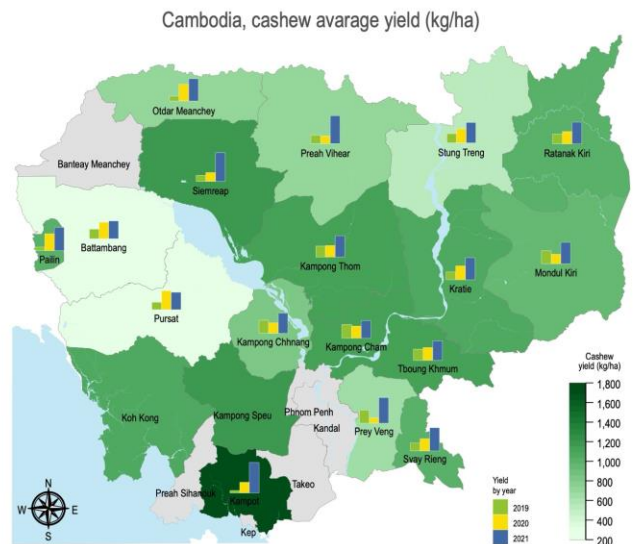
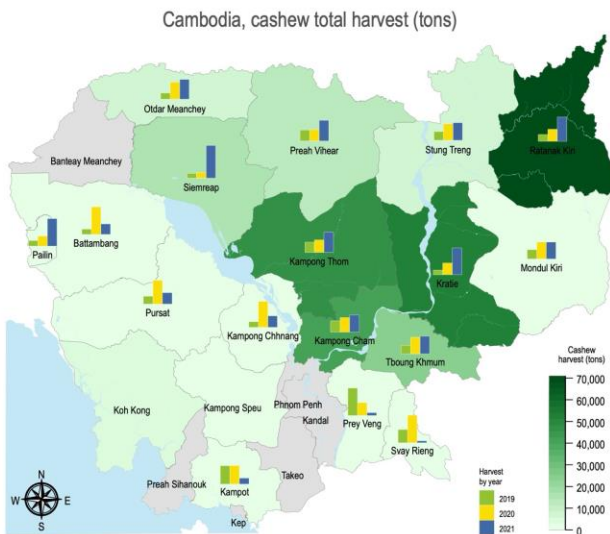
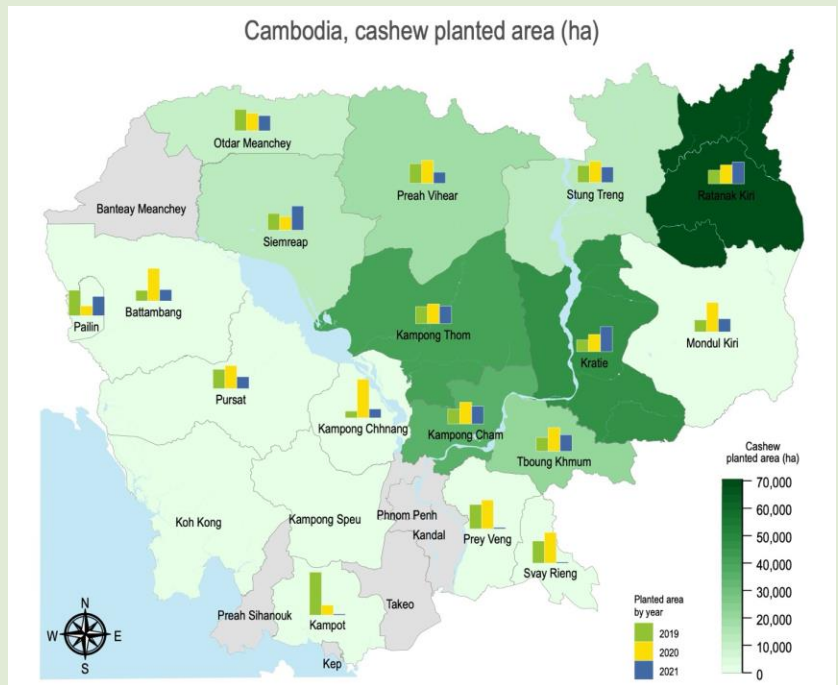
Rice productivity varies significantly, with Phnom Penh, Kandal, and Takeo achieving the highest yields (around 4,000 kg/ha), demonstrating potential for productivity improvements in other provinces.

Cashew Cultivation

(Top Cash Crop)

Cashew cultivation has expanded significantly between 2019 and 2021, with Ratanak Kiri in the northeast showing the largest planted area and several provinces demonstrating consistent year-over-year growth.

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Cashew harvest volumes have generally increased between 2019-2021, with the most substantial production occurring in the northeastern provinces, particularly Ratanak Kiri.

Cashew yields vary significantly across provinces, with Kampot in the south achieving the highest productivity (around 1,800 kg/ha) and most provinces showing yield improvements over the three-year period.

