



Dissemination Seminar

Could Cambodia's Farmers be Rich?

Lessons learned from former KR zones

Joint-Study by The Senate and EIC

Presented by: Touk Khy

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Objectives of the Study

- Assessing production, productivity, and trade flow of main crops in the former KR zones
- Evaluating the household income and assets in the zones
- Providing some preliminary research data for assessing if the former KR zones experience can be extended to other parts of Cambodia

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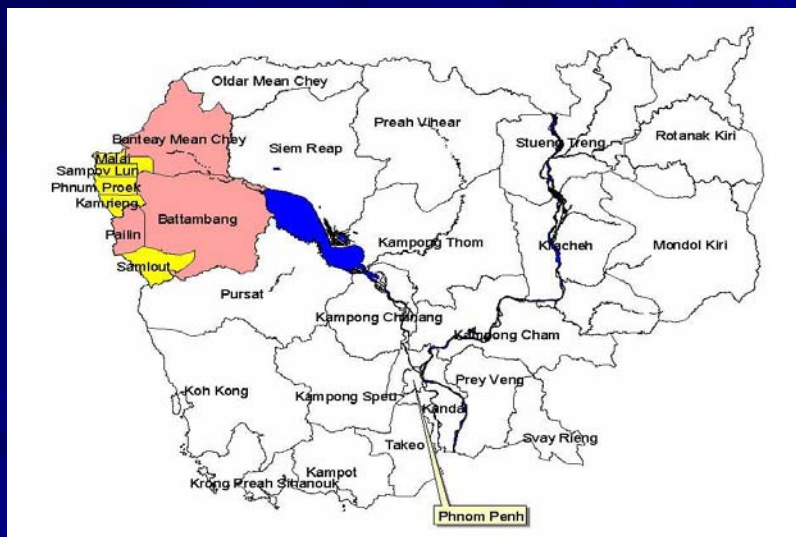
Methodology

- Case study on two commodities: maize and soybean
- Areas: Pailin, Kamreang, Phnom Proek, Sampov Loun, Malai
- Interviews with local authorities, farmers, and traders in the zones
- Literature review

Exit

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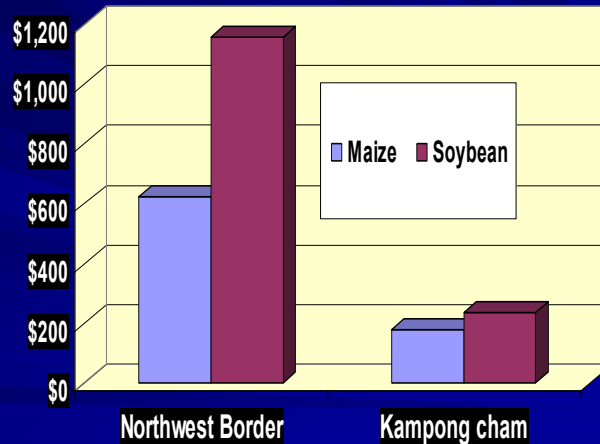
Map of Cambodia



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Household Income Generated from Maize and Soybean in Former KR Zones and Kampong Cham

- Household Income in the former KR zones is 4 to 5 times higher than that of Kampong Cham due mainly to larger farm size.



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Trade in the Former KR Zones

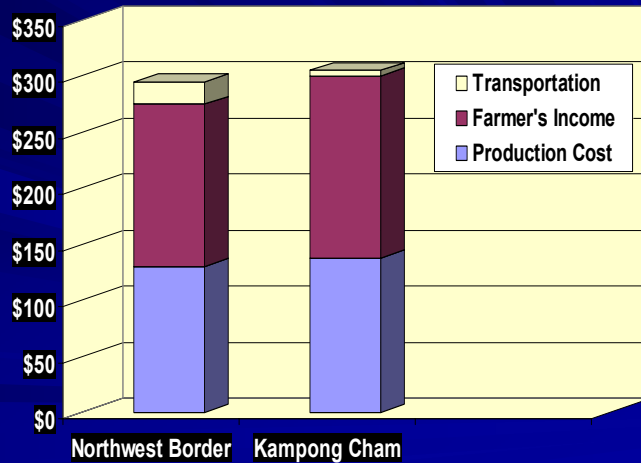
- Maize: 100% of product exported to Thailand
- Soybean: 50% of product exported to Thailand, other 50% exported to Vietnam, through Phnom Penh?

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Delivery Prices of Soybean in Phnom Penh (US\$/ton)

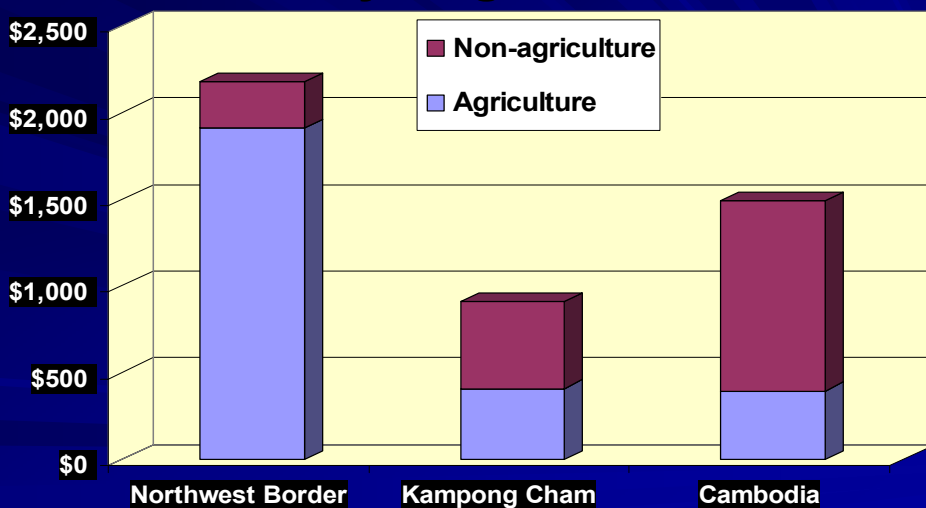
 Soybean delivery price of the former KR zones is competitive in the Phnom Penh market:

- Low production cost
- High productivity



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Total Annual Household Income by Regions



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Conclusion

- Large farm size → high income per household
- Productivity depending on soil is short-lived; lessons learned from Thailand: double productivity by applying modern technology
- People migrate to high-income zones
- Trade with Thailand has pushed the development in the zones
- Could experience of the KR zone be extended to the rest of the country?

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*Thank you
for your attention*

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