





Agriculture Census of Cambodia

18-21 February 2014, Vientiane, Lao PDR



Department of Planning and Statistics, MAFF



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I. Introduction



KINGDOM OF CAMBIGUIA

Nation Religion King

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 201

Phnom Posh, Cambodia Sponsored by ited Nation Population Fund • Total Land Area: 181.035 km²

→ Population: Over 14.7 million in 2013

Population growth rate: 1.83%

80% of population is living in rural area with 72.3% engaged in agriculture.

 Households engaged in agricultural activities in the country totaled to 2.2 million.

 Poverty rate: 47% in 1994 to 34% in 2004, which decreased 27.2% in 2010.

II. Global Census Program

1. Objective:

In the Agricultural Census of Cambodia, to meet the objectives of the agricultural, conducting household, irrigation, parcel, agriculture crops, fruits, livestock, and fishery that:

- Providing data on the current structure of the agricultural holdings with growing of crops activity and/or raising livestock and/or poultry and aquaculture activities in the county.
- Providing sampling frame in the conduct of agricultural sample surveys; and,
- 3. Providing data at the smallest administrative unit in the country.

II. Global Census Program

2. Organization:

MAFF and MOP conduct in local:

Municipality: 1

❖ Provinces: 23 (24)

❖ Cities/Krongs: 26 (27)

❖ Khams: 9 (10)

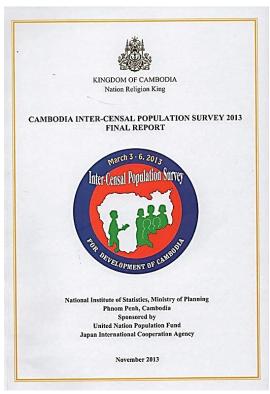
❖ District: 159 (165)

❖ Sangkats: 204 (Est.)

❖ Communes: 1,429

❖ Villages: 14,119

❖ Household 2,605,508



III. Conducting the Agricultural Census

The first national census of agriculture in Cambodian (NCAC I) was implemented over a three-year period, in two overlapping phases.

Funding sources: RGC, FAO and Development Partners total Budget **5.2 million**

□ RGC

☐ FAO

AusAid

☐ Sida

☐ USAID

USD 1.42 million

USD 0.37 million

USD 1 million

USD 1 million

USD 1.5 million



III. Conducting the Agricultural Census

Activities During the Core Module Phase

- 1. Planning and Preparatory: 18 July 2012 to 15 March 2013
- 2. Training and Data Collection: Mid March 2013 to 30 June 2013 for Phase 1
- 3. Data Processing: July 2013 to Mid February 2014

Activities During the Supplementary Module

- 1. Preparatory: September December 2013
- 2. Training and Data Collection: January 1-30, 2014
- 3. Data Processing: February April 2014

III. Conducting the Agricultural Census

Other Activities for the Census of Agriculture
The activities will be done from April 2014 to June 2015

- 1. Completeness and consistency checking
- 2. Tabulation
- 3. Preliminary results
- 4. Analysis
- 5. Dissemination
- 6. Publication of all reports
- 7. Documentation





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1. Defining and concepts based

Based on FAO recommendations and existing agricultural situation in Cambodia

- Agricultural holding
- Agricultural holder
- Parcel
- Agricultural crops

2. Design and Procedures

- Phase 1 consisted of a core module
 Complete listing of all using listing for (A), main questionnaire
 (B) and village questionnaire (G)
- Phase 2 was a supplementary module
 - Complete enumeration of all large agricultural holdings
 - Enumeration of sample small agricultural holdings (5% of the total small agricultural holdings using systematic sampling) in each sample village (50% of the total villages at the commune level using probability proportional to size)



3. Questionnaires

➤ Seven forms were designed; 3 for core module and 4 for supplementary module

➤ Pre-tested several times; then finalized and printed for the field data collection

4. Cartographic updating

(i) Since there was no cartographic equipment and only hard copy of the village maps (used in 2008 Census of Population) were available, these maps were just scanned to preserve and the used in the core module data collection.

4. Cartographic updating

(ii) Villages maps included the delineation of enumeration areas, which were drawn separately by the enumerators in order to plot the location of the listed households on these maps.

5. Pilot Test

- One province per Zone, namely, coastal, plain mountainous, and Tonle Sap were selected for this activity
- ➤ The results were used to finalize the census questionnaires, manuals and other census procedures.
- ➤ The results were also used as inputs for testing the core module and supplementary questionnaires' data entry systems.

6. Data entry system and preliminary edit

- developed the data entry system for the core module questionnaire
- tested and finalized using the pilot test results
- further improvement was done before the actual data entry of the core module

7. Finalization of census plan

□ Revised several times that included the budget and workload estimation as well as the procurement plan

8. Census publicity

- □ produced pamphlets for information and publicity to all households in the 23 provinces and in selected villages in Phnom Penh
- produced short television advertisement using some TV personalities
- □ advertised the NCAC 2013 also in the radio and newspapers as well as using banners in every commune
- ☐ produced stickers containing logo and importance of the census, where were provided in all communes

V. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Core Module Data Collection

- □ Designated selected NIS & MAFF central office staff as 24 Regional Officers (one per province) to act the overall census supervisors
- □ Deployed 66 NIS and MAFF central office staff as Assistant Regional Officers
- ☐ The NIS Provincial Planning Office and MAFF Provincial Department of Agriculture provided logistics support; designated district and commune officers as team leaders; recruitment of enumerators; publicity campaign and coordination with the commune and village leaders

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V. IMPLEMENTATION

2. Core Module Data Collection

- ☐ Data collection was done from April to June 2013
- □ Listed around 2.6 million households and interviewed 2.2 million households with agricultural holdings

3. Data Processing

- Manual completeness and consistency checking of the core module results was done.
- □ Selection of sample households with small agricultural holdings were conducted
- ☐ Data entry of core module results started in the last week of August and would be finished mid February 2014.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

4. Supplementary Module Data Collection

- ☐ Supposed to be it should have been done in October or November 2013 but due to heavy rains and flooded provinces; it was moved to January 6-31, 2014
- □ As of this date, manual completeness and consistency checking are being done by the selected NIS and MAFF staff.

5. Manual Checking of Submitted SM Questionnaires

☐ Submitted supplementary module questionnaires are now being checked for completeness of entries

VI. Conclusion

- Broader concept and methodologies used in the agricultural statistics would be further improved from the gained experiences in the NCAC 2013;
- ➤ Better understanding and knowledge acquired from the NCAC 2013 specifically the importance of census data would enable and encourage the MAFF and NIS to conduct the agricultural surveys;
- More improved agricultural statistics system in Cambodia through the gained data from the NCAC; and,
- > Better decision making for agriculture and food security in the country.

