THE MOVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ASEAN: CAMBODIA

Prepared by: Team Y-axis |
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Pinpointing the aspects of changes:
Moving from an agricultural-based country to Industrialization.

Improvising the help from:
● Regional Government
● States Government
● Local Government

- Average food production index in ASEAN
- HDI growth
- ASEAN undernourishment population
- Imported good
- Employment in major industry

FINDINGS

SWOT ANALYSIS

SOLUTIONS
AGRICULTURE IN ASEAN

Average of food production index in ASEAN

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<td>2004</td>
<td>97.40</td>
<td>96.42</td>
<td>106.18</td>
<td>111.38</td>
<td>115.67</td>
<td>119.01</td>
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<td>130.24</td>
<td>134.69</td>
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Average Annual HDI Growth:

Average annual HDI growth (%): 2000 - 2010, Average annual HDI growth (%): 2010 - 2014 per Country
The number of undernourished population is decreasing year by year, but in the last decade this number has been decreasing slower than the acceleration of the economic and technology plus the population.
After the financial crisis in 2008, import was raised from 2009 and remained high until 2016. Consequently led to many farmers leaving their hometowns to the city. However, it took a long time to remain stable (2015-2016)
Huge amount of workforces occupied agriculture which less than half of the workforces worked in high paid jobs.

In this period, we can see clearly that the number of farmers moved to work in manufacturing and transportation.
**BEST FOR ORGANICS COMPANY**

**STRENGTH**
- Boosting low-income family to middle income family status
- Technological advancement leads to higher agricultural productivity
- City urbanization across ASEAN and special economic zones.

**OPPORTUNITIES**
- Shifting specialization from agricultural to technical industry.
- Providing a reachable environment for FDI.
- Available space can be used for infrastructural development

**WEAKNESSES**
- Unsustainable daily consumption storage
- Mass migration from rural area to urban area leads an uneven density in the region
  - Unable to supply the basic needs for its citizens during crisis.

**THREATS**
- An open market for products that can be produced but still importing.
- Out-flow of its labour force to other countries beside ASEAN members’ states.
- Hunger will occur if international trade is limited or cut-off.
Regional Government

Tax-free on basic need goods

Set at ASEAN’s standard on food to be imported.

Make to budget to spend when crisis happen
SOLUTIONS

States Government

- Hold 6-months of food
- Set a base price for basic need goods
- Sell and buy food that hold every 3 months
- Set a quota to limit number of middleman
“How can the local government contribute?“
Importance Vs Urgent

Importance

Buy and store the basic need goods.

Allocate fund and make the budget for the plan.

Urgent

Buy machines to support farmers.

Prepare the workshop for farmers.
Cost & Benefits Analysis

A certain amount of money will be allocated from government’s expend on others sectors to be used to buy goods to store, machines and workshop.

Benefits
- Farmers will have a secured market for their products
- Producing standardized products and effective labor usage
- Developing in R&D is investing in sustainable growth
References:

TOGETHER WE CAN
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