

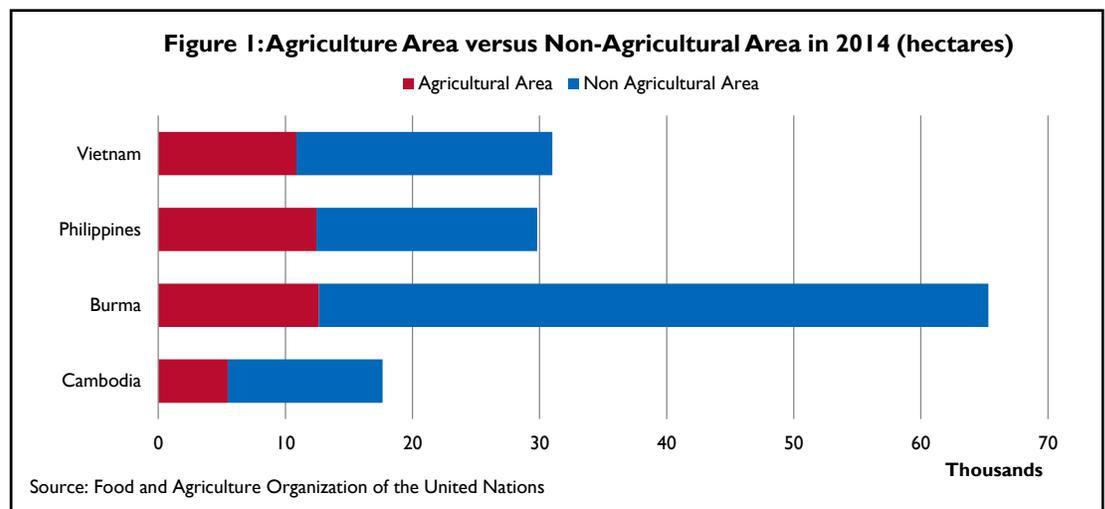
## AGRICULTURE IN BURMA, PHILIPPINES, CAMBODIA, AND VIETNAM

Agriculture plays a central role in many of the ASEAN member states' economies as most are historically agrarian societies.<sup>1</sup> For the past 25 years, Vietnam's agricultural sector underwent a significant transformation in advancing smallholder rice productivity. According to the World Bank, its burgeoning agriculture sector played an instrumental role in poverty reduction and social stability through expanding trade and providing a reliable source of labor. Vietnam is considered a success story in the region, while Cambodia and Burma strive for similar prosperity.<sup>2</sup> More than half of the labor force in Cambodia and Burma works in agriculture, yet their rice sectors are largely underutilized.<sup>3</sup> This paper will provide an overview of the agricultural sector in four ASEAN member states: Burma, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

### INPUTS - LAND USE, EMPLOYMENT, AND CREDIT

#### Land Use

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations defines non-agricultural area as the total area of the country excluding area under inland water and agriculture area; agriculture area is defined as the sum of land under temporary crops (arable land), land cultivated with long term crops (permanent crops), and



land used permanently for herbaceous forage crops (permanent meadows and pastures). The agricultural areas in each of the four countries analyzed represent small proportions of the total land area. Burma is the largest country in land area size but utilizes only 19 percent of it as an agricultural area. Cambodia is the smallest in land area size, and, yet uses 31 percent as an agricultural area. Figure 1 visualizes a comparison of non-agricultural area to the total agriculture area. The Philippines and Vietnam utilized 42 percent and 35 percent respectively of the land as an agricultural area. Land devoted to agriculture increased in Cambodia (14 percent), Burma (17 percent), the Philippines (11 percent), and Vietnam (24 percent) since 2000.

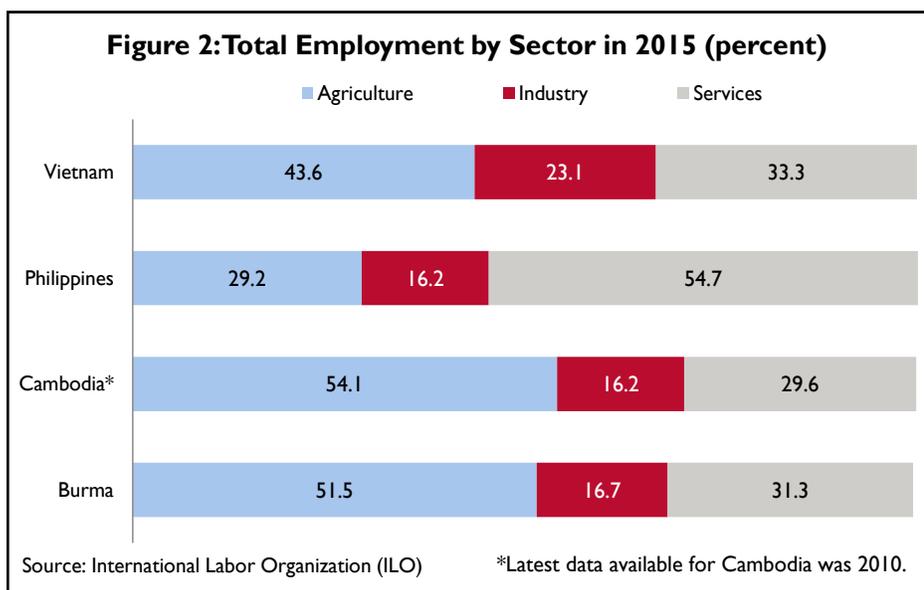
There has also been a reduction in forest area across Cambodia and Burma engendering environmental concerns. Since 2000, Cambodia's forest area decreased 18 percent, while Burma's dropped 17 percent.<sup>4</sup> Logging, infrastructure development, and agriculture are cited as causes for the loss in forest area in Burma.<sup>5</sup> NASA recently released images illustrating the severity of forest loss in Cambodia, which noted rubber plantations and timber as key factors driving the deforestation.<sup>6</sup> Changes in international rubber prices and an increase in land-concession deals played central roles in facilitating Cambodia's deforestation.<sup>6</sup>



The illegal logging trade is a pressing issue in Vietnam, exemplified by the recent discovery of a massive illegal logging operation. Logs from Cambodian national parks are being smuggled across the border into Vietnam in order to support the flourishing Vietnamese furniture industry.<sup>7</sup> This arose last year when Laos started to enforce its logging laws creating a lumber shortage in Vietnam. In 2012, Australia enacted the illegal logging prohibition act, which requires importers to demonstrate and determine if the timber was legally harvested.<sup>7</sup> However, a recent study noted that only 8 percent of Australian furniture imports were made with certified timber.<sup>7</sup> The European Union also addressed the issue of illegal logging in Vietnam with the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade Voluntary Partnership Agreement (FLEGT VPA). Vietnam agreed in principle to FLEGT VPA on November 18, 2016. It is hoped that FLEGT VPA will facilitate forest governance, address illegal logging, and encourage trade in verified legal timber products from Vietnam to the European Union.<sup>8</sup>

### Employment

More than 40 percent of the populations in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Burma were employed by the agricultural sector in 2015.<sup>9</sup> The agricultural sector plays a critical role not only in the economies, but also in the overall livelihoods of the citizens. Traditionally as countries develop, the share of the workforce employed in agriculture declines as the labor force shifts to more financially rewarding sectors, such as services.<sup>10</sup>

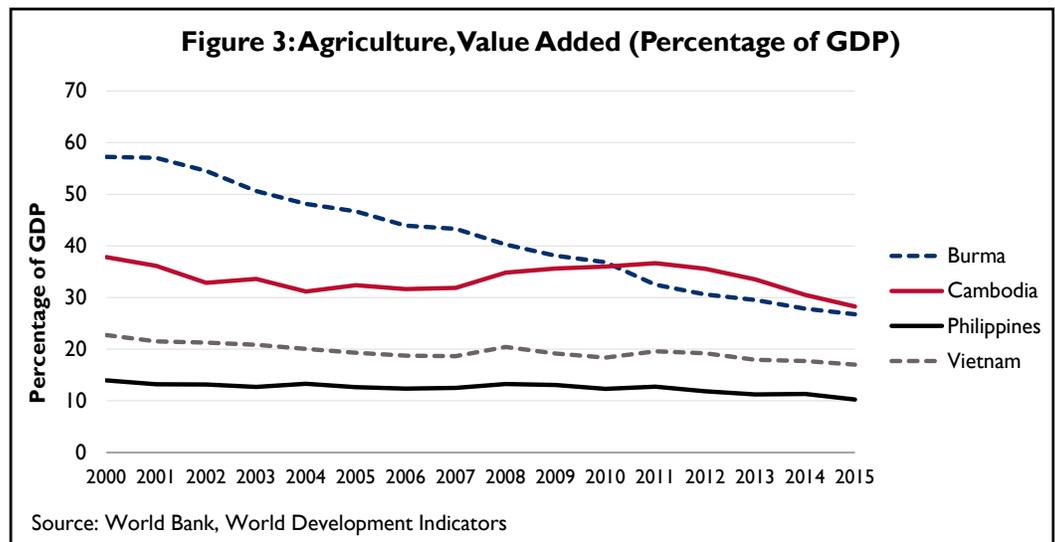


The World Bank highlighted in a recent report on Vietnamese agriculture that the sector is at a strategic turning point due to increased domestic competition – from cities, industry, and services – for labor, land, and water.<sup>2</sup> This is seen in Figure 2, where total employment in services is only ten percentage points less than employment in agriculture for Vietnam. Cambodia and Burma have a high share of employment in the agricultural sector as both are above 50 percent. This is expected as countries tend to have larger agricultural sectors in the early stages of economic development.

Despite the high share of employment, the value added of the agricultural sector in Cambodia, Vietnam, and Burma was low indicating that the sector may not be the most efficient. For example, in 2015 Vietnam's share of agriculture in total employment was 43.6 percent, while its agriculture value added was 17 percent of GDP. The Philippines has the largest share of employment in the services sector at 54.7 percent. Additionally, its value added of the services sector as a percentage of GDP was the highest contributing sector at 59 percent in 2015 (see Figure 3). Employees shifted to more financially advantageous sectors as the country moves toward increased development. Improved production methods and modernization could also attribute to the shift in employment sectors. The Philippine government hopes to transform the agriculture sector from traditional farming to agribusiness in order to facilitate opportunities in emerging and key crops, such as bananas, rubber, coffee, and coconuts.<sup>11</sup>

Additionally, in Burma, Cambodia, and Vietnam the rural population as a percentage of total population decreased from 2000 to 2015. The share of the population living in rural areas is down 7.1 percentage points in Burma, 2.1 percentage points in Cambodia, and 9.2 percentage points in Vietnam during this period indicating more people are

moving to urban areas.<sup>12</sup> This reduction corresponds to the lower share of agriculture value added as a percentage of GDP shown in Figure 3 as urbanization tends to shift focus from agriculture to services and industry. However in the Philippines, the share of the population living in rural areas grew by 3.6 percentage points from 2000 to 2015. This could be related to the government’s focus on agribusiness throughout the country.



**Credit**

The World Bank states that there is a direct need for investment in agriculture as a result of increasing global population and changing dietary preferences throughout the emerging middle class in developing countries.<sup>13</sup> This shift in dietary preferences for more variety and meat-based protein builds demand for higher value foods, such as dairy, meat, fish, fruits, and vegetables. Throughout developing countries, banking sectors tend to lend smaller portions of their loan portfolios to agriculture when compared to agriculture’s share of GDP. The World Bank noted that “this limits investment in agriculture by both farmers and agro-enterprises. It also demonstrates that the barrier to lending is not due to a lack of liquidity in the bank sectors, but rather a lack of willingness to expand lending to agriculture.”<sup>10</sup> The International Monetary Fund collects data on domestic credit provided by the financial sector as a percentage of GDP. Vietnam, Burma, Cambodia, and the Philippines experienced an increase in domestic credit by the financial sector as a percentage of GDP. Cambodia saw the largest increase of 59 percent, followed by Burma at 46 percent from 2012 to 2015 illustrating an overall higher supply to all sectors of domestic credit provided by the financial sector.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) gathers figures on the total value of credit and the total credit to the agricultural sector by

Indicator	Year	Cambodia	Philippines	Vietnam
The Proportion of Credit to Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing over Total Credit (percentage)	2012	9.63	4.89	9.64
	2013	9.69	4.70	10.53
	2014	10.00	3.70	10.50
	2015	10.19	6.36	10.17

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \*Data was unavailable for Burma.

country in U.S. dollars. Cambodia saw a dramatic rise in the total value of credit to agriculture, forestry, and fishing from 2012 to 2015, increasing by 116 percent. Figure 4 shows the proportion of credit to agriculture when compared to total credit for Cambodia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Despite Cambodia’s dramatic increase to its total credit value, the proportion of the country’s agricultural credit remained between 9.6 and 10.2 percent from 2012 to 2015.<sup>14</sup> Even though the amount of credit is rising in Cambodia, it does not appear to be going to agriculture. The exact opposite occurred in the Philippines. The total value of credit to agriculture, forestry, and fishing decreased by 41 percent from 2012 to 2015, yet the proportion of credit to agriculture actually increased in the same period improving from 4.9 to 6.4 percent (see Figure 4). Vietnamese agricultural credit also jumped 67 percent from 2012

to 2015, while total credit rose 59 percent in the same period. Despite these increases, the proportion of credit to agriculture, forestry, and fishing remained relatively stable hovering between 9.5 and 10.5 percent in the same period.

## WORLD BANK: ENABLING THE BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE

The World Bank's Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2017 data publication presents figures that measure legal barriers and regulatory practices for businesses operating in agriculture in 62 countries and across 12 topics.<sup>15</sup> Quantitatively scored indicators are provided for eight of the twelve topics: the regulation of seed, fertilizer, machinery, finance, markets, transport, water, and information and communication technology.

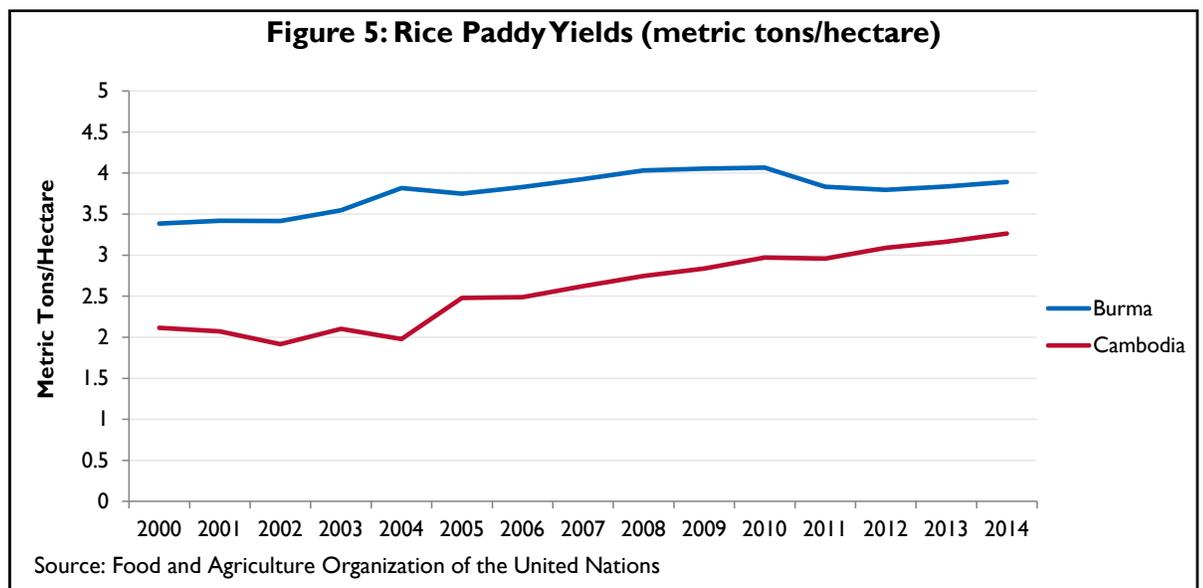
The World Bank determines a rank and a distance-to-frontier score for each of the 62 countries. The distance-to-frontier score is on a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier. A country's distance-to-frontier score illustrates how much improvement a country will need to make in order to achieve the frontier.

Among Cambodia, Burma, Vietnam and the Philippines, Vietnam earned the highest distance-to-frontier scores across six of the eight topics in 2017; it earned the worst score in the regulation of seed (48.31). Burma earned the lowest distance-to-frontier scores across six topics, most notably in the regulation of machinery (2.83) and in the regulation of water (2.59). Myanmar's low scores indicate opportunities for improvement in regulatory practices. The Philippines earned the highest score in the regulation of seed at 72.28, while Cambodia earned the lowest score in the regulation of information and communication technology at 44.44.

## PRODUCTION - POLICIES, COMMODITIES, AND YIELDS

### Policies

The rice paddy is the dominant crop throughout Cambodia, Burma, the Philippines and Vietnam with a combined total production of 99,689,332 tons in 2014 or 10 percent of world rice paddy production. Cambodia's ambitious 'Rice Export Policy' (adopted in 2010) was a five-



year plan intending to expand rice production and boost exports by increasing rice milling capacity and rice paddy yields as well as improving agricultural infrastructure. Gross production value of the rice paddy increased 133 percent from 2000 to 2013 and Figure 5 illustrates a 10 ten percent increase in rice paddy yields in metric tons/hectare from 2010 to 2014 in Cambodia. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) noted that "while rice production and exports have expanded significantly in recent years, the potential of Cambodia to enter the world markets has not yet been fully exploited."<sup>16</sup> Cambodia will continue to focus on rice production in the future, but lack of processing and warehousing capacity as well as limited implementation of international sanitary and phytosanitary standards will inhibit its ability to substantially penetrate the world market.<sup>4</sup>

Since 2011, Burma has also pursued policies to promote agriculture as a driving force of rural growth. The 2015 Rice Sector Development Strategy is one of the policy vehicles to foster rural growth by increasing rice production. The Strategy outlines a plan to alleviate food insecurity by transforming its production into a “dynamic, environmentally sustainable, and internationally competitive rice sector;”<sup>17</sup> where smallholder farming households reap substantial economic benefits. Limited access to technology and financial services, a poorly integrated value chain, and a poor education system are the primary impediments to success according to the Strategy. Figure 5 illustrates the Burmese trend in rice paddy yields from 2000 to 2014. Despite the implementation of the Rice Sector Development Strategy in 2011, rice paddy yields are down four percent since its peak in 2010, production of rice paddy in tons is also down 19 percent since 2010. USAID supported Burma’s efforts to improve its value chain in the 2015 and 2016 fiscal years by disbursing 10.5 million U.S. dollars to support the “Value Chains for Rural Development” project in Burma. It seeks to advance rural development through market-led agricultural growth by improving productivity and profitability of small farms for targeted value chain products.

### Commodities

Cassava experienced a significant increase in production from 2000 to 2014 in Vietnam (414 percent), Burma (528 percent), and Cambodia (5,534 percent). Cinnamon (553 percent) and watermelons (448 percent) were the crops with the highest percent change since 2000 in Vietnamese production, while in Burma it was bast fibers (2,107 percent) and natural rubber (663 percent). In Cambodia, cassava was followed by soybeans at 476 percent with the highest percent change in production from 2000 to 2014.

In the Philippines, the rice paddy was the highest gross production value crop at 7.4 billion current U.S. dollars, followed by the commodity swine meat at 5.4 billion current U.S. dollars in 2013. Meanwhile, the rice paddy and sugar cane were the highest gross production value crops in Cambodia at 2.5 billion current U.S. dollars and 2.2 billion current U.S. dollars respectively in 2013. Cassava was Cambodia’s third highest gross production value crop at 1.4 billion current U.S. dollars in 2013.

**Figure 6: Selected Philippine Crops with a Significant Reduction in Production from 2000 to 2014**

Crop	Percent Change from 2000 to 2014	Reduction in Tons Produced
Seed Cotton	-99	1,103
Castor oil seed	-98	2,756
Peas, green	-80	21,890
Lemons and limes	-71	2,500
Oranges	-59	4,696
Asparagus	-54	3,490
Avocados	-47	18,025

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Production of bananas, oilseeds and natural rubber reduced in Cambodia at -16 percent, -40 percent, and -56 percent respectively from 2000 to 2014. Bananas and natural rubber decreased production by more than 20 thousand tons, while oilseeds decreased by 330 tons. Production of Burmese plantains reduced by 167.9 thousand tons (or -45 percent) from 2000 to 2014, while production of jute experienced the worst percent change in production at -100 percent in the same period. In 2014 Burma produced only 5 tons of jute down from 33 thousand tons in 2000. Figure 6 shows similar information for the Philippines, where green peas saw the highest reduction in tons produced at 21.9 thousand, but seed cotton experienced the highest reduction from 2000 to 2014 at 99 percent.

### Yields

Yield measures the harvested production per area under cultivation.<sup>18</sup> Sugar cane and cassava are popular crops in all four countries and Figure 7 highlights the 2014 yields and the percent change since 2000 for each crop. In Cambodia, cassava and sugar cane were the two most important crops in both terms of yield and production in 2014, yet over-time yields moved in opposite directions (see Figure 7). Yields increased 163 percent for cassava and dropped one per-

**Figure 7: Selected Crop Yields in 2014 (metric tons/hectare)**

Country	Sugar Cane	Sugar Cane Percent Change Since 2000	Cassava	Cassava Percent Change Since 2000
Burma	63.1	44	12.4	23
Cambodia	21.8	-1	25.2	163
Philippines	57.9	-7	11.7	40
Vietnam	65	31	18.5	121

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

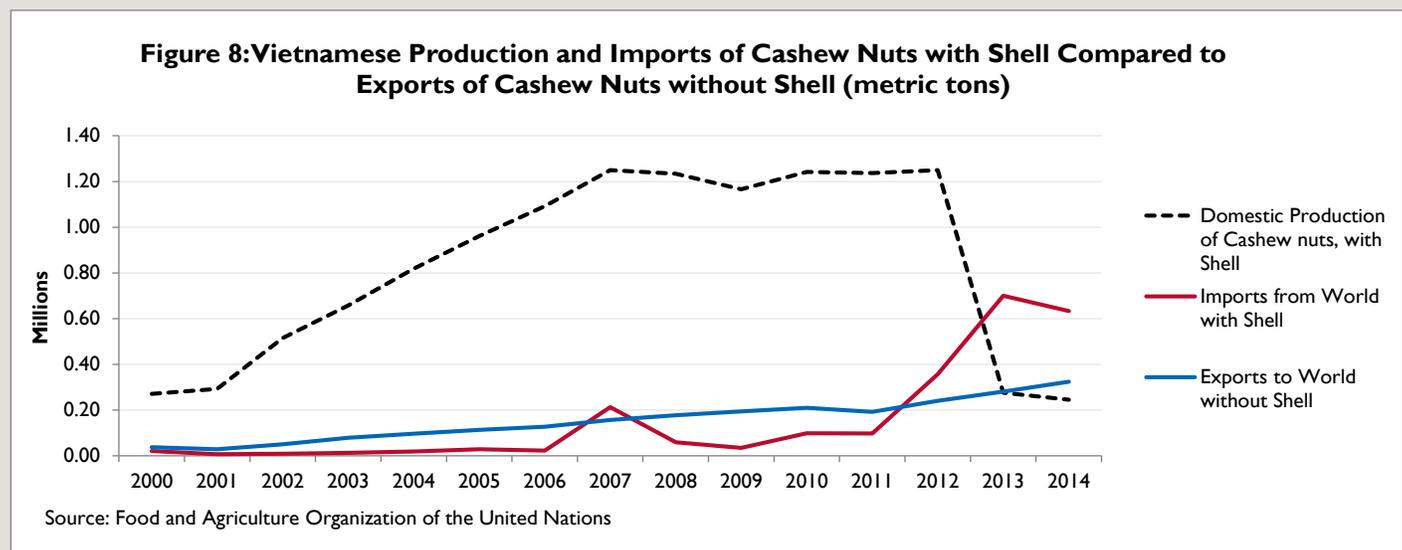
cent for sugar cane since 2000. Sugar cane was also the highest yielding crop in Burma at 63.1 metric tons/hectare, followed by dry onions (16.1 metric tons/hectare), and potatoes (15.1 metric tons/hectare) in 2014. Burmese tea saw the highest percent

change since 2000 at 319 percent, while jute yields dropped 68 percent in the same period. In the Philippines, sugar cane yield dropped 7 percent from 2000 to 2014, despite having the highest yield in 2014 at 57.9 metric tons/hectare. The yield for lemons and limes decreased 89 percent since 2000 in the Philippines, followed by roots and tubers at -51 percent and avocados at -49 percent. In Vietnam, cassava experienced its highest yield in 2014 at 18.5 metric tons/hectare and rose 121 percent since 2000. Meanwhile, the yield for Vietnamese cashew nuts (with shell) is down 80 percent since its zenith in 2005.

**SPOTLIGHT: VIETNAMESE CASHEW NUTS PRODUCTION**

Production of the Vietnamese cashew nut (with shell) from 2000 to 2014 tells an interesting story. Figure 8 illustrates the trend of Vietnamese production of the cashew nut with shell and compares it to Vietnamese imports of the product with shell and its exports without shell. The shell is a significant feature of the cashew nut. The crop has a highly complex production process due to its highly corrosive liquid surrounding the cashew nut kernel inside the shell that burns human skin.

Cashew nut (with shell) production gradually increased from 2000 to 2005, remained above one million tons from 2006 to 2012, and then dramatically dropped in 2013 to less than 300 thousand tons. The gradual production increase is a result of higher demand for the product as high-income countries demand cashews due to their health benefits.<sup>19</sup> In 2006, the World Bank noted that the “cashew nuts are the world’s second most widely traded dessert nut after almonds.”<sup>17</sup>



Demand has not waned in recent years, but Vietnamese cashew production dropped 80 percent between 2012 and 2014. According to Bloomberg, Vietnam is going through its worst drought in a century causing the cashew (and other crops) to have reduced harvest.<sup>20</sup> Although domestic prices increased, the future worldwide impact of the lost Vietnamese production is unclear as the country imports and processes cashews grown elsewhere in the world, such as Ivory Coast. In the past, as Vietnamese production dropped in Figure 8, imports of cashew nuts (with shell) increased 96 percent from 2012 to 2013 to compensate for the crop loss. Meanwhile, exports of cashew nuts (without shell) remained steady increasing 17 percent in same the period. Vietnam was able to maintain high levels of cashew nut processing (de-shelling) due to the rise in imports, which allowed Vietnam to keep its strong presence as a top world exporter of the cashew nut. Bloomberg noted, “While the country [Vietnam] accounts for about 15 percent of global production, it supplied 58 percent of exports in 2014.”<sup>17</sup>

The intricacy of cashew production in conjunction with its caustic liquid heightens the importance of high-quality processing standards. The World Bank said, “Vietnam faces bright opportunities in both domestic and international markets; yet effectively competing in these will depend upon the ability of farmers and firms to deliver products with reliability, and with assurances relating to quality, safety, and sustainability.”<sup>12</sup> Efficiency and innovation will be Vietnam’s key drivers for future agricultural success.

### Trade

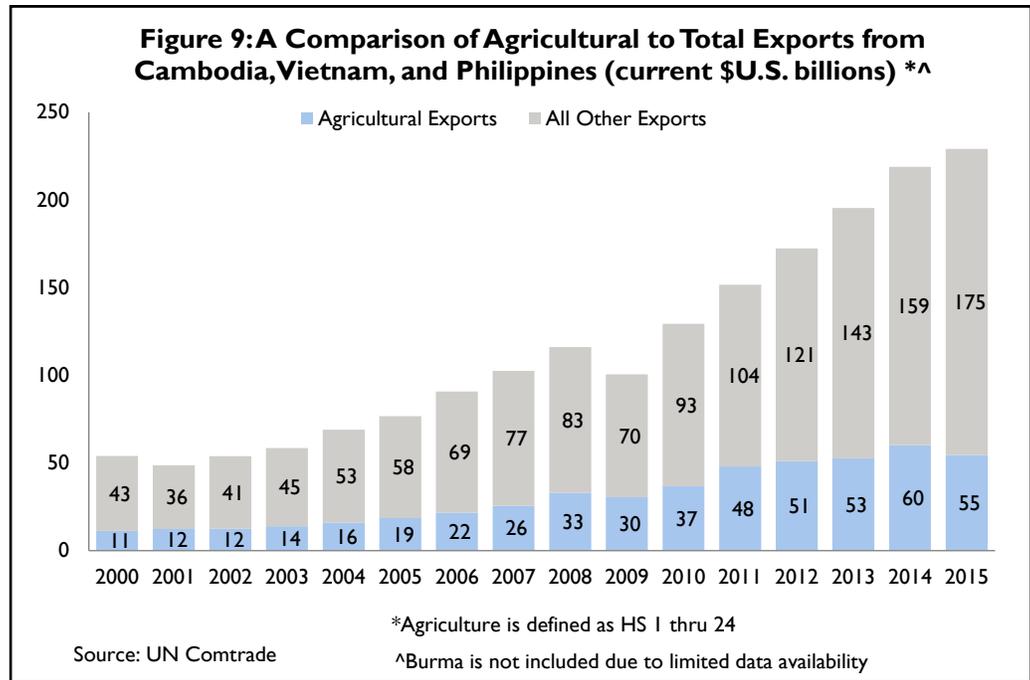
The four focus countries each depend on trade differently in their economies. Vietnam and Cambodia are trading economies with trade as a percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) representing 179 percent and 128 percent respectively in 2015. Open economies are when trade (including both exports and imports) as a percent of GDP is above 100 percent.<sup>21</sup> Open economies tend to have greater opportunity for export-led growth, but also tend to be more vulnerable to external shocks, such as market volatility and change in consumer preferences. In 2000, the Philippines trade as a percent of GDP was 105 percent, while in 2015 it was 63 percent. This change illustrates a reduced dependence on external trade. Burma’s military junta ceased control in 2011. During the military junta’s rule trade as a percent of GDP in the 2000’s tended to be less than one percent. Burma’s trade as a percent of GDP has increased steadily from 2012 to 2015, ranging between 22 and 47 percent.

According to the International Monetary Fund’s Direction of Trade Statistics, the United States (19 percent), China (14 percent), Japan (11 percent), Hong Kong (5 percent), and Korea (5 percent) were the top importing countries of total goods from Burma, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Vietnam in 2015.

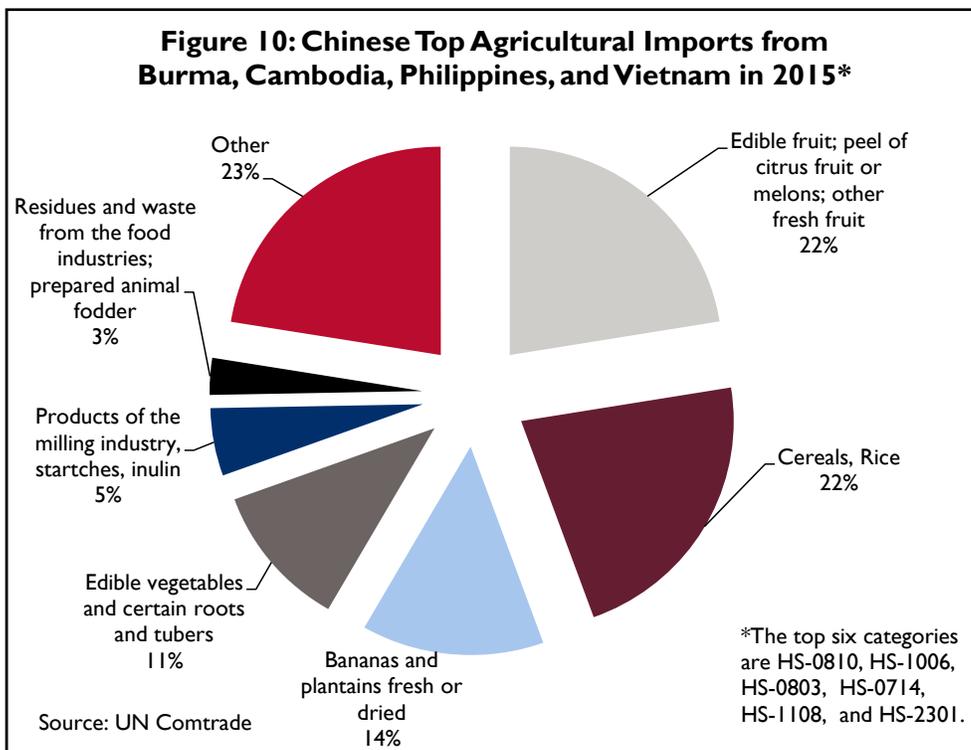
The top export commodities from Vietnam, Cambodia, and the Philippines were the electrical machinery and clothing categories in 2015.<sup>22</sup> The fish and crustaceans category is the tenth highest traded good and the most traded agricultural product by all three countries.<sup>23</sup> Agricultural exports comprised 24 percent of total exports to the world market from Cambodia, Vietnam, and the Philippines in 2015.

USAID’s Trade Capacity Building database delineates the U.S. Government’s trade capacity building activities into 18 distinct categories, including Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) which helps countries comply with the basic rules on food safety and animal and plant health standards. Funding to SPS related activities has sporadically occurred since 2003 to Cambodia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Since 2003, Cambodia received 188,594 U.S. dollars, the Philippines received 1,071,984 U.S. dollars and Vietnam received 753,244 U.S. dollars towards Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures.<sup>24</sup> Currently, the European Union and the Philippines are negotiating SPS in their Free Trade Agreement. The main objectives include same export conditions for all E.U. member states; adopting international standards and regionalization; as well as fewer hurdles for exports of fruits and vegetables.<sup>25</sup>

Figure 9 illustrates the total value of agricultural exports in relation to all world exports from Cambodia, Vietnam, and the Philippines.<sup>26</sup> Since 2000, agricultural world exports range from 20 to 32 percent of total exports, peaking in 2011. In 2015, total exports from these countries to the world equaled 229 billion U.S. dollars with agricultural exports comprising 54 billion U.S. dollars. Agricultural exports totaled 24 percent of all exports to the world in 2015. This was the highest value of total exports to the world since 2000. However, 2015 was the first



year since 2010 that the percentage of agricultural exports decreased from the previous year. Additionally, total exports to the world steadily increased each year since 2001 with the exception of 2009. This is most likely attributed to the international financial crisis as total exports to the U.S. decreased by 11 percent and total exports to China decreased by 19 percent from 2008 to 2009.



China and the U.S are the two largest importers of goods from Vietnam, Burma, Cambodia, and the Philippines. Figure 10 illustrates China's top agricultural imports in 2015 from the four specified countries.<sup>27</sup> Edible fruits and nuts, other fresh fruit as well as rice each account for 22 percent of total imports from China at 821 million U.S. dollars and 806 million U.S. dollars respectively.<sup>28</sup> Although China imported rice in 2015 from all of the four selected countries, 90 percent came from Vietnam, accounting for 49.7 of its world rice imports. Sixty-four percent of China's world banana and plantain imports originate in the Philippines, while 41 percent of China's world edible fruits and nuts, other fresh fruit imports come from Vietnam.

Chinese imports of edible fruits and nuts, other fresh fruit increased almost 6,000 percent since 2000 from Burma, Cambodia, Vietnam, and the Philippines. The locust beans and seaweed category

was the top Chinese import from Burma at 53 million U.S. dollars in 2015.<sup>29</sup>

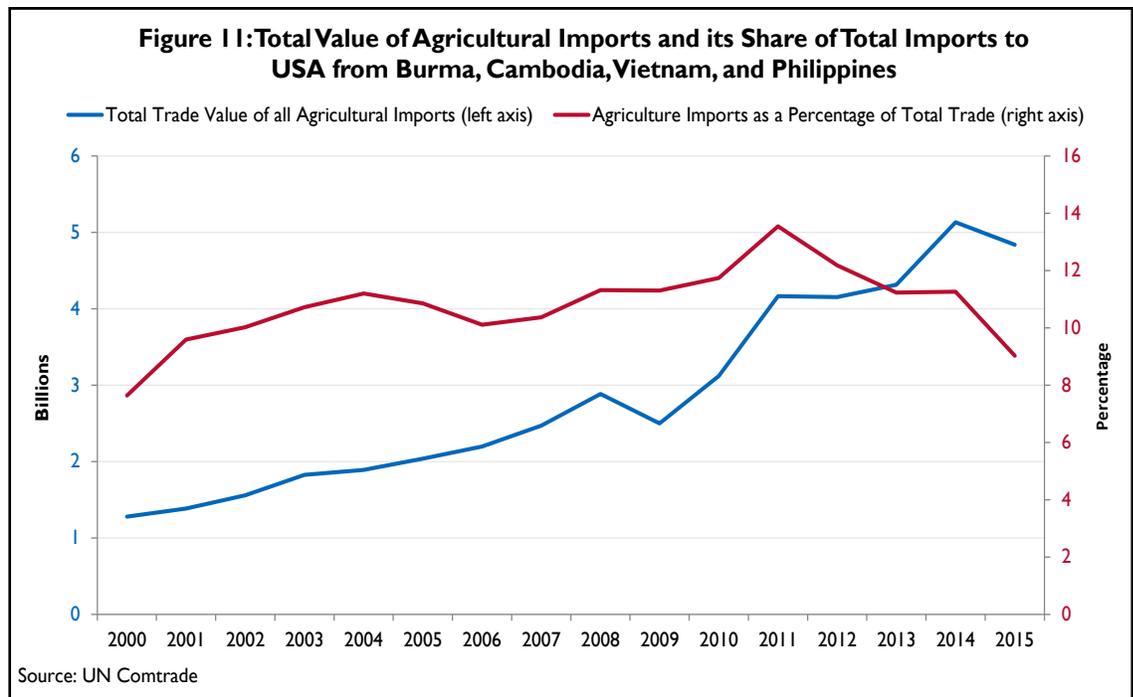
Agricultural imports from Burma, Cambodia, Vietnam, and the Philippines are a small portion of U.S. imports from the world, ranging between 7.6 and 13.5 percent since 2000.<sup>30</sup> Figure 11 compares the total value of US agricultural imports to agricultural imports percent share of total trade. Agricultural imports in the

U.S. peaked in 2014 at 5.1 billion U.S. dollars from the four selected countries. Although 2014 is the highest value of agricultural imports, it is not the highest as a percent of total trade which peaked in 2011 at 13.5 percent (see Figure 11). Agricultural imports as a percent share of total imports from Burma, Cambodia, Vietnam and the Philippines are at its lowest since 2000 at 9.02 percent in 2015. In the U.S., cashew nuts, Brazil nuts, and coconuts are the highest value imported agricultural product from Vietnam at 806 million U.S. dollars in 2015.<sup>31</sup> Additionally, the coconut and palm kernel oil category is the highest value imported agricultural product from the Philippines in 2015 at 547 million U.S. dollars.<sup>32</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Agriculture plays a critical role in the economies of Burma, Cambodia, Vietnam, and the Philippines. Significant portions of the populations not only work in the sector, but agriculture also contributes to GDP and trade. Through U.S. foreign assistance, the U.S. Government supports the development of the agricultural sector by improving policies, regulations, and technologies in these economies.

More than 40 percent of the populations in Vietnam, Burma, and Cambodia were employed in the agriculture sector in 2015, making it a key component in the economies and welfare of citizens. Yet, the sector experienced low value added as a percentage of GDP engendering an opportunity for investment and improved efficiencies. The Philippines appears to be the outlier among the four assessed countries as most of its population works in the services sector, which is also the dominant sector in value added as a percentage of GDP. In the future, the Philippines hopes to not only build supply chains, but also focus on strengthening agro-processing and the linkages between production and processing, also referred to as agriculture and manufacturing.<sup>11</sup>



For questions or more information, please contact the author of this publication, Rachel Macelhenney at [rmacelhenney@usaid.gov](mailto:rmacelhenney@usaid.gov). To access the data, please visit the EADS International Data & Economic Analysis (IDEA) website at [idea.usaid.gov](http://idea.usaid.gov).

**DISCLAIMER:** The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or the United States Government.

**Endnotes:**

1 The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was first established in 1967 and currently comprises ten member states: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Burma (Myanmar), the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

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13 Varangis, Panos. "Agriculture Finance." Understanding Poverty Financial Sector. World Bank Group, 23 Nov. 2015. Web. 13 Apr. 2017.

14 Cambodia's total credit was 5,891.79 U.S. dollars in 2012 and increased to 12,013.60 U.S. dollars in 2015.

15 Previous editions were published in 2015 and 2016, but are not available to the public. The World Bank has made significant revisions to the indicators for the 2017 publication, and, as a result time series comparisons are not encouraged. Please see [eba.worldbank.org](http://eba.worldbank.org) for more information.

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25 "Trade Negotiations between the European Union and the Philippines: EU Proposal on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures." European Union. February 2017. Web. 08 May 2017. <[http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2017/march/tradoc\\_155439.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2017/march/tradoc_155439.pdf)>.

26 Agricultural goods are defined as HS 01 thru HS 24 as reported by Vietnam, Cambodia, Philippines, and Burma.

27 Agricultural goods are defined as HS 01 thru HS 24 as reported by China.

28 The edible fruits and nuts category is HS-0810; rice is HS-1006 as reported by China.

29 The locust beans and seaweed category is HS-1212 as reported by China.

30 Agricultural goods are defined as HS 01 thru HS 24 as reported by the United States.

31 The cashew nut is listed as HS-0801 as reported by the United States.

32 The coconut and palm kernel oil is listed as HS-1513 as reported by the United States.

### **Additional Resources:**

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