

<b>Sub-program (Target Priority Area)</b>	1. Industrial Development
<b>Component (CP) (Development Issues)</b>	<b>1-2. <u>Agriculture and Rural Development</u></b>
<b>Expected Research Areas</b>	Agricultural development economics (agricultural statistics, agricultural economics, agricultural supply chain), Agricultural engineering (irrigation, river development)  * <a href="#">Take the following "Direction of Study (Background of Component)" into account before making your research plan</a>
<b>Accepting University</b>	<b>Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology</b> (Acceptable number of seat: 2) <b>GS of Agriculture</b>  <Available degree(s)> Master of Agriculture / Master of Science
<b>Target Organizations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</li> <li>• Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology</li> <li>• Ministry of Rural Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Environment</li> <li>• Lecturer of National Universities and Institutes</li> </ul> (* faculty of agriculture or science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) field only)
<b>Direction of Study (Background of CP)</b>	<p>Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector occupy the economically important place in Cambodia, which accounts for approximately 30% of GDP and 50% of the workforce. Agriculture, which can utilize the vast natural resources and manpower of the country, has the potential of domestic sales and export to the surrounding countries. Steady development of the agricultural sector is thus expected to lead the economy of Cambodia as a whole.</p> <p>Although it is presumed that Cambodia has rich water resources, most of it comes from flood of the Mekong River, which means that usable amount of water is limited due to difficulty of control. A number of irrigation facilities were built in the late 1970s, during Pol Pot regime, but many of them are getting old after more than 30 years. Although the government of Cambodia puts irrigation system maintenance as a priority issue, only 30% of them have been put into action. Also, because the distribution system for agricultural products is not developed enough, unofficial imports and exports are widespread near the border with Vietnam and Thailand. Moreover, effective grouping of the farmers is less advanced. Thus their economic activities such as group purchases, joint sales, nor is collaborative shipping seldom conducted.</p> <p>Under this circumstance, it is necessary to foster long-term human resources in order to plan and promote sustainable agriculture in Cambodia while corresponding global economic trends, especially those who can design and carry out policies and measurements for agricultural promotion, manage and develop water resource for agricultural economy and productivity improvement, and develop farming advancement skills.</p>