

ABSTRACT

Bopharath SRY

ID: 2013201350

Agriculture is a major sector in Cambodia and land is a crucial part of rural livelihoods. By 2001, however, only 10 per cent of land in Cambodia had ownership titles. Without land titles, farmers are vulnerable to land insecurity. In 2001 a new land registration system was implemented and began providing new ownership titles across the country, including to rural households. I employed difference in differences method to evaluate the land titling program by using pooled cross-sectional data from 2004 and 2008. By comparing the agricultural productivity of farmers living in treatment villages and control villages, the results showed that the land titling program was ineffective. There are three possible reasons for these findings: (1) land grabbing, (2) over-reporting in administrative data, (3) low awareness and demand for land titles among framers.