WELCOME!
Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)

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Cambodia
Where in Southeast Asia?

Increase Rice Production & Export to Foreign Markets...2015
Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)

RUA’s History

• Found in 1964 by King Norodom Sihanouk, under supported by French Government to provide higher education in Agriculture (Royal University of Agronomy Science)

• The name was changed for several times (1980, 1984, 1990).

• Renamed as Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) in February 1994.

• RUA was first declared as a public administrative institution in December 1999.
Vision

RUA, as the leading agricultural university in Cambodia, shall progressively achieve an international level of quality in education, research and extension of agriculture, related sectors and sustainable use of natural resource.

Mission

Contribute to the development of agriculture and related sectors and to the sustainable use of natural resources by providing higher-education programs, research and extension in line with national and international development issue and job market needs.
Organizational Chart

School and Divisions:
1. Graduate School
2. Academic Affairs
3. Research and Extension

Offices:
1. Administration and Personnel
2. Accounting and Finance
3. Social Affairs
4. Planning and International Cooperation

Faculties:
1. Agronomy Science
2. Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine
3. Forestry Science
4. Fisheries Science
5. Agricultural Technology and Management
6. Agricultural Economics and Rural Development
7. Agro-Industry
8. Land Management and Land Administration

Centers and Department:
1. Documentation Center
2. Language Center
3. Information Technology Center
4. Department of Foundation Year

Faculty Structure

Faculty of Fisheries Science

Department of Aquatic Biology and Environment

Department of Aquaculture

Department of Capture Fisheries and Products
Faculty Structure (Con’t...)

Faculty of Forestry Science
- Department of Forest Resources
- Forestry Research Nursery and Forest Practice School
- Department of Conservation

Faculty Structure (Con’t...)

Faculty of Agricultural Technology and Management
- Department of Agricultural Engineering
- Department of Agricultural Machinery
- Department of Resources Conservation and Management
Graduate School

Three (3) departments:

1. Graduate Studies - Natural Resources Management
2. Continuing Education
3. Research Station

Education in RUA

Associate Program: 80 credits (2 Years)
  Lecture 77 credits
  Final Report 03 credits

Bachelor Program: 144 credits (4 Years)
  Lecture 136 credits
  Thesis 08 credits

Master Program: 54 credits (2 Years)
  Lecture 42 credits
  Thesis 12 credits

Doctoral Program: 72 credits (3 Years)
  Lecture 24 credits
  Thesis 48 credits
The study program at RUA is provided regularly according to the curriculum of each faculty and school (2 semesters/year)

- Full time study program (Monday – Friday)
- Weekly program

In the curriculum of Faculty of Agricultural Technology and Management, Faculty of Fishery Science and Faculty of Forestry Science have some courses related to environment and climate change such as Environmental Science, Climate Change, Natural Resource Management and Conservation, Environmental Impact Assessment and Agricultural Waste Management etc.

At Graduate school, we have a master degree program on Natural Resource Management, which in their curriculum have also some courses related to environment.

All faculties at RUA focus on education of graduates, and most of their students have newly finished high school.

The Graduate school focuses on educating undergraduates and post graduates, and the students here are staffs who come from different institutions, such as Provincial Agricultural Department, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Water and Meteorology, NGOs, Private companies and so on. The class is providing on a weekend.
 Students at RUA

- **On-going (Associate Degree)**
  - 161 students (29 women)

- **On-going (BS Degree)**
  - 3,061 students (606 women)

- **On-going (MS Degree)**
  - 266 students (35 women)

- **On-going (PhD Degree)**
  - 9 PhD students (1 woman)

Total 3,497 Students (Female: 671)

AY 2010-2011

Undergraduate Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>BS Students: 3,061 (Female: 606)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agronomy</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASVM</td>
<td>474</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td>ATM</td>
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<td>AERD</td>
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<td>Agro-Industry</td>
<td>117</td>
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<tr>
<td>LMLA</td>
<td>288</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Institutions for capacity building in agriculture sectors

- Government institution (under supervision of ministry of agriculture forestry and fisheries)
  - Royal University of agriculture
  - Preak Laep National School of Agriculture
  - Kampong Cham National School of Agriculture
- Private institution (under supervision of ministry of education youth and sport)
  - Chea Sim komchay Mear University
  - Svyrieng University
  - CUP (Camrean University of poly-technique)
  - CUS (Cambodia University of Specialties) etc.
- NGOs institution
  - Sant Poul Institute: Under bachelor’s decree on agronomy

Issues related to climate change

- Few climate change studies and experiences within the country;
- Lack of data availability and reliability and, in particular, absence of a formal mechanism for information sharing;
- Limited cooperation and coordination among institutional agencies related to research or studies on climate change and climate variability;
- Non-comprehensive national climate change policies and/or strategy;
- Lack of qualified national experts in the country;
Constraints in conducting training

- Relatively low technical capacity of local staff;
- Limited public awareness and education on climate change; and
- Lack of climate change research and/or training institutions in the country;
- Limited financial resources or funding for climate change related activities
- Limited technical, financial and institutional resources for adaptation.

Expectation from the network

- Increase collaboration and cooperation among institutional agencies related to research or studies on climate change;
- Increase capacity building of local staff related to climate change
- Access more information about climate change
- Improve quality of training materials related subjects
- Increase public awareness and education on climate change
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION!