Rice crop production in Asia is important agriculture to support the population in the region. And the paddy field is functioning important role to make natural environment such as ecosystem diversity and regional climate. In this study the paddy field distribution of Asian countries is mapped by using satellite remote sensed data and GIS datasets. Furthermore the rice crop productivity estimated by using satellite remote sensing data is assessed comparing the statistical data of rice crop production. It was found that the accumulated NDVI on rice field for each country is available to estimate the rice production for the country.