

カンボジア人口センサス(2008年) UNFPAとの分担(案)

	2006年 1～12月	2007年 1～12月	2008年1月～ 2009年6月	2009年7月～ 2010年8月
業務分担 <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> 日本側主要協力部分 </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-right: 5px;"></div> UNFPA主要協力部分 </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-bottom: 5px;">調査票設計</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-bottom: 5px;">プリテスト</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;">調査区設定</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-bottom: 5px;">広報</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-bottom: 5px;">調査票印刷</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;">調査区設定</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-bottom: 5px;">調査員研修</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-bottom: 5px;">↓</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-bottom: 5px;">実査(3月)</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-bottom: 5px;">↓</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-bottom: 5px;">集計・実</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-bottom: 5px;">結果分析</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">→</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">結果公表 2009年8月頃</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">データベース作成</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 80%;"> <div style="width: 45%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">人口分析 社会・経済分析</div> <div style="width: 45%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">→</div> <div style="width: 45%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">結果報告書作成</div> </div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">CD、Web Site作成</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">統計地図・センサスアトラス作成</div> <div style="width: 80%; height: 40px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-bottom: 5px;">各種ワークショップ</div> </div>
資金分担 無償資金協力 2,000,000USD JICA 650,000USD		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">広報活動費 60,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">統計センター家具 等 60,000USD</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">調査員研修費 500,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">集計機材 200,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">実査における調査 員手当800,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">集計作業費 115,000USD</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">分析・公表関係経費 48,000USD</div>
UNFPA及び他 ドナー 3,000,000USD	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">センサス企画準備費(広報活動費以外) 730,000USD</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">広報活動費 60,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">調査員研修費 500,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">集計機材 101,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">実査調査員手当 1,000,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">集計作業費 120,000USD</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">分析・公表関係経費 48,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">ワークショップ費 14,000USD</div>	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 auto; width: 80%;">車両、施設維持管理費等 300,000USD</div>			

Contribution to Cambodian Population Census 2008(Draft)

	2006	2007	2008.Jan~ 2009.Jun	2009.Jul 2010.Aug
Work <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Japan (mainly) </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); margin-right: 5px;"></div> UNFPA (mainly) </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); text-align: center;">Design of Questionnaires</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); text-align: center;">Pre-Test</div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100%; text-align: center;">Census Cartography & EA Delineation</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); text-align: center;">Publicity</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); text-align: center;">Printing Forms</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); text-align: center;">Training</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); text-align: center;">Census Enumeration</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); text-align: center;">Data Processing</div> </div>	<p>☆ ; to be determined</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); text-align: center;">Analysis</div> <div style="font-size: 20px;">→</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">☆Dissemination 2009.Aug</div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">☆Database</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: 45%;">☆Population,Social and Economic Analysis</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: 45%;">☆Compilation of Result and Analysis Report</div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">☆CD,Web Site</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">Statistical Map,Census Atlas</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">Workshops</div>
Fund Counterpart Fund(Japan) 2,000,000USD JICA 650,000USD		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;">Public Campaign 60,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Equipment of Statistics Center 60,000USD</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Training 500,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Equipment of Data Processing 200,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">DSA of Enumerators.etc. 800,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">DSA of Data Processing 115,000USD</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">Analysis and Dissemination 48,000USD</div>
UNFPA,Others Donars 3,000, 000USD	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;">Census Planning and Preparation 730,000USD</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;">Public Campaign 60,000USD</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Training 500,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Equipment of Data Processing 101,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">DSA of Enumerators.etc. 1,000,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">DSA of Data Processing 120,000USD</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">Analysis and Dissemination 48,000USD</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Workshop 14,000USD</div>
	Vehicles,Operation and Maintenance.etc 300,000USD			

Fund Request to 2008 Population Census of Cambodia

27-10-06 SST

No.	DESCRIPTION	Original Plan (US\$)	Fund Requested to				Balance	Government
			UNFPA	German	JICA	Japan		
1	Census Planning & Preparation Phase							
	Census consultant	38,000	22,000	16,000			0	0
	Data processing consultant	38,000	22,000	64,000	50,000		98,000	0
	Census analysis consultants	59,000	30,000		30,000		1,000	0
	Cartographic consultant	19,000			19,000		0	0
	International and In-country Travel	30,000	15,000		15,000		0	0
	Director General of Census (DGC)	15,000	5,400				-9,600	9,600
	Deputy Director General of Census (DDGC)	43,200	21,600				-21,600	21,600
	Planning/monitoring senior staff	43,200	21,600				-21,600	21,600
	Assistant planning/data processing/cartography	45,000	22,500			27,000	4,500	0
	Support staff planning/data processing/cartography	39,600	19,800				-19,800	19,800
	Financial Officer	10,800	5,400				-5,400	5,400
	Assistant administrative	12,600	6,300				-6,300	6,300
	Logistics/publicity/printing	67,200	67,200				0	0
	Drivers	39,600	19,800				-19,800	19,800
	Provincial Census Officers	9,600	4,800				-4,800	4,800
	Deputy Provincial Census Officers	9,600	4,800				-4,800	4,800
	District Census Officers	3,700	1,850				-1,850	1,850
	Deputy District Census Officers	3,700	1,850				-1,850	1,850
	Commune Census Officers	16,210	8,105				-8,105	8,105
	Village Census Officers	138,900	69,250				-69,650	69,650
	Census Pre-Test (DSA and travel)	5,000	12,300				7,300	0
	Pilot Census	6,000	6,000				0	0
	Printing Form A Questionnaires	12,000	12,000				0	0
	Printing Form B Questionnaires	232,000	232,000				0	0
	Printing enumerators manual	15,854	15,854				0	0
	Printing supervisors manual	3,952	3,952				0	0
	Posters	1,000	500			500	0	0
	Leaflets	10,000	5,000			5,000	0	0
	Stickers	500	250			250	0	0
	T-shirts	50,000	25,000			25,000	0	0
	Caps	25,000	12,500			12,500	0	0
	Radio and TV production	2,000	1,000			1,000	0	0
	Writers' team	2,000	1,000			1,000	0	0
	Radio spot	6,000	3,000			3,000	0	0
	TV spot	15,000	7,500			7,500	0	0
	Sub-total	1,068,216	707,111	80,000	114,000	82,750	-84,355	195,155
2	Census Cartography & EA delineation							
	Cartography senior staff (field and digitization)	10,800			9,450		-1,350	0
	Mapping Assistants (digitization)	19,800			9,000		-10,800	0
	DSA Cartography field staff	162,000			81,000		-81,000	0
	Cartographers Travel from HQ to Province	1,800			4,500		2,700	0
	Cartographers Travel within province	10,800			55,400		44,600	0
	In-Country Travel for Consultants	4,800			4,800		0	0
	Cartography other equipment	12,000			24,000		12,000	0
	GPS Receiver	12,000			2,500		-9,500	0
	A3 Scanner in village digitization	4,500			11,500		7,000	0
	B/W copier	38,500			4,500		-34,000	0
	GIS training	20,000			20,000		0	0
	Vehicle	0			30,000		30,000	0
	Vehicle Gasoline + Driver + Others	0			5,700		5,700	0
	Consumable	0			5,000		5,000	0
	Notebook	0			5,750		5,750	0
	Cartography Outsourcing	0			20,000		20,000	0
	Sub-total	297,000	0	0	293100	0	-3,900	0

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No.	DESCRIPTION	Original Plan (US\$)	Fund Requested to				Balance	Government
			UNFPA	German	JICA	Japan		
3	Training of census's enumerators/supervisors							
	Training of TOT (Provinces)	8,400		8,400			0	
	DSA for PCO to train at NIS	5,760		5,800			40	
	Training of PCOs (NIS)	1,000		1,000			0	
	Trainers of fieldstaff DSA for attending training	10,500		10,500			0	
	Trainers of fieldstaff DSA for giving training	37,500		37,500			0	
	Training of PES Enumerators/Supervisors	3,150		3,000			-150	
	Training of Enumerators/Supervisors (Districts)	40,000		20,000		20,000	0	
	Enumerators DSA for training class	665,847		331,800		334,047	0	
	Translators DSA to attend training class	5,250		5,300			50	
	Supervisors DSA for training class	166,005		81,900		84,105	0	
	Trainers of fieldstaff travel for attending training	5,000		2,500		2,500	0	
	Trainers of fieldstaff travel for giving training	3,000		1,500		1,500	0	
	Enumerators travel to training class	95,121		47,400		47,721	0	
	Supervisors travel to training class	23,715		11,700		12,015	0	
	Translators travel to attend training class	750		800			50	
	Travel cost from PNH to Provinces of RO-cum-TOT	1,500	1,500				0	
	Travel cost from PNH to Provinces of Ros (NIS)	1,500	1,500				0	
	In country training in IT	7,500	7,500				0	
	English Language training	5,000					-5,000	
	Demographic Statistics	40,000		0			40,000	
	Sub-total	1,126,498	10,500	569,100	0	501,888	-45,010	
4	Census Enumeration Phase							
	DSA & travel of support personnel	12,000		12,000		6,000	6,000	
	DSA for DG	400		400			0	
	DSA MoP supervising officers	2,400		2,400		1,200	1,200	
	DSA for DDG	1,600		1,600			0	
	DSA Drivers	15,000		15,000			0	
	Enumerators	1,210,566		604,800		605,766	0	
	Supervisors	302,610	151,305			151,305	0	
	Translators	10,500	5,250			5,250	0	
	Travel cost for DG	600		600			0	
	Travel MoP Supervising officers	3,600		3,600			0	
	Travel for PCO to train at NIS	1,440	1,440				0	
	Local travel PCO	7,200	7,200				0	
	Local travel cost for ROs	9,000	9,000				0	
	DCO local travel	16,650	8,325			8,325	0	
	DSA for RO-cum-TOT (NIS)	42,000	21,000			21,000	0	
	DSA for ROs (NIS)	45,000	22,500			22,500	0	
	PES Supervisors	3,750		1,875		1,875	0	
	PES Enumerators	7,500		3,750		3,750	0	
	Support post enumeration survey	0		14,475		0	14,475	
	Support printing and launch of preliminary census results	0		20,000		0	20,000	
	Travel in special areas	50,000	50,000				0	
	Sub-total	1,741,816	276,020	680,500	0	826,971	41,675	

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27-10-06 SST

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			UNFPA	German	JICA	Japan		
5	Data Processing							
	Data Processing senior staff	21,600	10,800			10,800	0	0
	Editing/coding staff including group leaders	99,000	49,500			49,500	0	0
	Data entry operators staff	99,000	49,500			49,500	0	0
	Editing/coding and Data Entry Supervisor (2 + 2)	3,960	3,960			0	0	0
	Computer editing, programming, tabulation staff	2,970	2,970			0	0	0
	Desktop computers	150,000	30,000	45,000		75,000	0	0
	Fast A3 printer for error reject listing & tabulation	42,000		14,000	24,000		-4,000	0
	Fast A4 Laser Printer	11,000		5,500	5,000		-500	0
	A4 Office mfp Printer with scanner, fax	7,500	1,500	1,200	10,000		5,200	0
	Fast B&W copier	26,500		26,500			0	0
	LAN Server (File, Antivirus, Mail, Proxy, DNS and DC)	28,500		5,700	17,100		-5,700	0
	Server Monitor	770			165		-605	0
	Server Rack	1,250			700		-550	0
	Server UPS	1,500			1,500		0	0
	KVM Switch for server	12,500			3,000		-9,500	0
	Server switch, 3Com, 10/100/1000	3,850			490		-3,360	0
	Client switch, 3Com, 10/100 + 2x1000	5,700			3,040		-2,660	0
	Firewall, Cisco	3,000			1,000		-2,000	0
	Router, Cisco	1,600			2,500		900	0
	Cabling, trunking, material for networking	9,750			3,600		-6,150	0
	Stabilizer	7,000			2,100		-4,900	0
	PABX System	2,500					-2,500	0
	SONY System DVD Recorder	2,200					-2,200	0
	HDD Backup & Box	3,500			600		-2,900	0
	USB Flash, 512 MB	2,000					-2,000	0
	WAN Connection	3,500					-3,500	0
	Air-Conditioner, 2 HP, National	4,500					-4,500	0
	Audio-visual equipment for presentation and meeting room	10,000	3,000		1,420		-5,580	0
	Software (Server OS)	0			7,455		7,455	0
	Software (DB)	0			21,460		21,460	0
	Software (ISA)	0			13,000		13,000	0
	Software (Programming)	0			8,000		8,000	0
	Software (GIS)	0			10,000		10,000	0
	Client PC UPS	0				2,400	2,400	0
	Sub-total	567,150	151,230	97,900	136,130	187,200	5,310	0
6	Analysis and Dissemination							
	Analysis workshops (10 workshops total 150 days)	9,600	4,800			4,800	0	0
	Printing census results and analysis reports	45,000	22,500			22,500	0	0
	Data dissemination workshop in 24 provinces (Travel, DSA, workshop cost)	42,000	21,000			21,000	0	0
	Sub-total	96,600	48,300	0	0	48,300	0	0
7	Meetings/workshops							
	Data Users Meeting (2 meetings at NIS)	1,500	1,500				0	0
	Annual Review Meeting and Regular Meeting (25 meetings)	12,500	12,500				0	0
	Workshop to review lists of villages (2 meeting each for 2 days at NIS)	400	400				0	0
	Sub-total	14,400	14,400	0	0	0	0	0
8	Study Tours							
	Study tour of census offices	50,000	25,000		25,000		0	0
	Sub-total	50,000	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	0
9	Expendable equipment							
	Office supplies	36,000	18,000			18,000	0	0
	Other Data processing equipment, improvement and installation	50,000					-50,000	0
	Kits for training & fieldwork	121,500	0	121,500			0	0
	Sub-total	207,500	18,000	121,500	0	18,000	-50,000	0
10	Census Vehicles							
	30 census pick up vehicles	450,000					-450,000	450,000
	30 motorcycles	36,000					-36,000	36,000
	Sub-total	486,000	0	0	0	0	-486,000	486,000
11	Operation and Maintenance							

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			UNFPA	German	JICA	Japan		
	Rent for materials like overhead projectors in provinces	12,000	12,000				0	0
	Maintenance of 30 vehicles & 30 motorbikes	84,000	42,000				-42,000	42,000
	Office equipment maintenance	30,000	30,000				0	0
	Refurbishment of building	15,000	15,000				0	0
	Sub-total	141,000	99,000	0	0	0	-42,000	42,000
12	Miscellaneous							
	E-mail, Internet, Fix/Mobile Phone, Audit	60,300	30,150			21,547	-8,603	8,603
	Sub-total	60,300	30,150	0	0	21,547	-8,603	0
13	Contingency							
	Contingency	100,000	85,000				-15,000	15,000
	Sub-total	100,000	85,000	0	0	0	-15,000	15,000
	Total:	5,956,480	1,464,711	1,549,000	568,230	1,686,656	-687,883	783,155



Kingdom of Cambodia
NATION RELIGION KING

STATISTICAL MASTER PLAN FOR CAMBODIA

**Prepared by
National Institute of Statistics**

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASC	Annual Schools Survey
BoP	Balance of Payments
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CDRI	Cambodia Development Resource Institute
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey
CMDG	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSES	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
DFID	Department for International Development, UK
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EC	European Commission
EMIS	Education Management Information System
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTZ	German technical cooperation
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIME	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
MIS	Management Information System
MLVT	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
MoEYS	Ministry of Education Youth and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MSA	Multisector Statistics Adviser
MWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NBC	National Bank of Cambodia
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NHSCP	National Household Survey Capability Programme
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NSS	National Statistical System
PARIS21	Partnership In Statistics for the 21 st century
PMATU	Poverty Monitoring and Analysis Technical Unit
PMG	Priority Mission Group
PPI	Producer Price Index
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMP	Statistical Master Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- This Statistical Master Plan (SMP) sets out a long-term, prioritised plan for Cambodia's national statistical system (NSS). It covers the whole of the NSS, including the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), statistical units in line ministries, and the National Bank of Cambodia. The Plan builds on earlier work done by the NIS, including the preparation of a Five Year Strategic Plan and a Five Year Forward Work Programme. The Plan also draws on the work done at a Statistical Capacity Building Workshop hosted by the Ministry of Planning (MOP) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) in October 2002, where a large number of priority statistical projects were proposed by various Ministries, the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) and NIS. The Statistical Master Plan (SMP) provides the strategic long-term view and long-term financing plan needed for planning statistical activities (which have long planning horizons and often take place over several years).
- Earlier reviews have highlighted the fact that there was no broad agreement on the priority ranking of the proposed statistics activities, and, in total, might have stretched the absorptive capacity of the NIS. There was also a significant funding gap, if Cambodia was to conduct its core statistical activities and build adequate statistical capacity. It is expected that the Plan and related funding proposal, once agreed, will be submitted to the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in time for the Plan's inclusion in the 2006 Budget Law.
- By setting out clearly the intended work programme of the NSS, the SMP provides an indication of the aspirations of the RGC and of its priorities between competing statistical requirements. It should also prove useful to external agencies and donors that are engaged in assisting the RGC to develop a fully functioning NSS. It provides a framework for technical assistance and a basis for better coordination among donors within the context of the priorities established by the Government.
- The highest priority for the NSS is to maintain existing economic and socio-demographic statistics, and to improve their quality and timeliness. Some additional activities are included as high priority in order to improve quality and fill gaps in the priority outputs. Priority statistics include: compilation of the annual and quarterly National Accounts; the expanded Consumer Price Index; producer and agricultural commodity price indices; indices of agricultural and industrial production and of retail sales; and labour force statistics and a labour costs index. Also included are: agricultural production statistics and crops, livestock and fisheries statistics; education, health, labour market and tourism statistics; and poverty and demographic measures and access to basic facilities.
- The current financing gap for priority activities is USD 32.6 million over the ten year SMP period. Total direct costs over the period are estimated to be USD 44.1 million—so the funding gap is about 74 percent of total requirements. The total of USD 44.1 million includes some USD 13.8 million for census work—censuses of population, agriculture and business establishments. It also includes some USD 12.2 million for surveys—of households (on income and expenditure, health, demographic, labour force and other subjects) and of establishments. These activities have relied on external funding in the past.

- The estimated RGC statistics budget for priority activities in 2005 is USD 0.6 million. It is suggested that RGC funding for priority statistical activities increase by 10 percentage points of the financing gap a year over the period to 100 percent by 2015. Under this profile, RGC funding for priority statistical activities would increase to an USD 3.7 million a year by 2015 (at 2005 constant prices). If all the non-priority activities are included, some USD 5.2 million a year (at 2005 constant prices) would be required. By comparison, the 2005 government budget allocations for statistics is USD 11 million for Vietnam, USD 15 million for Thailand, and USD 30 million for Malaysia. Over the period covered by the SMP, external assistance could increasingly focus on further developments, improvements and new activities not covered by the current priority list.
- The Census programme outlined is for a Population census in 2008, Agricultural census in 2009 and an Establishments survey in 2007.
- Household surveys should be based on a continuous household survey programme approach. Large occasional surveys (e.g. DHS and LFS) will be integrated into this framework, with larger sample sizes and detailed questionnaires as before (to maintain comparability over time in Cambodia, and internationally with other countries).
- Statistical capacity development will continue to be highly reliant on external inputs of technical assistance. The key component of statistical capacity building is training. But training inputs have to be coordinated to meet the overall objectives of development of the capacity of the NSS rather than being delivered in a piecemeal manner. On-the-job training is an important component to augment and consolidate formal training. Management training must be provided as well as technical statistical training.
- The new Statistics Law provides consultation and cooperation mechanisms to develop the NSS. Priority statistical activities can be established through these mechanisms. These will enable statistical standards, classification systems and methodologies to be developed and updated consistently across all Cambodian official statistics.

PART I: CURRENT STATUS AND ASSESSMENT

1. Background and Process

1.1 Development plans in government

1. Following the formation of the new government in July 2004, the Prime Minister launched the Rectangular Strategy (RS) for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency, which will guide the implementation of the economic policy agenda of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). The RS, which can be visualized as a series of interlocking rectangles, has good governance at its core. Quality statistical information that allows the monitoring of activities managed by the government is critical for improving the governance standard in Cambodia. The other rectangles focus on the desired environment to implement the strategy, and on promoting economic growth through agriculture development, rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure, Private Sector Development, and capacity building and human resource development.

2. To implement the development vision set out in the RS, the Government and development partners have agreed to prepare a single planning document, the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), for the period 2006–2010. The NSDP draws together the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG), the Socio-Economic Development Plan 2001–2005, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003–2005 (NPRS), the Governance Action Plan (including the National Public Administration Reform), and the Public Financial Management Reforms. The NSDP mandates the monitoring and reporting of the progress of priority activities laid out in the Plan, and this requires timely and reliable official statistics that are accessible to those who have stakes in the Plan. The implementation plan for the NSDP was discussed at a workshop on 27-28 July in Phnom Penh, immediately prior to the workshop on the SMP. A series of indicators to monitor progress in these areas has been formulated. Conclusions on indicators for monitoring and assessing the NSDP are the key determinant of the priorities for the work programme of the statistical system of Cambodia.

1.2 Statistical developments

3. Official statistical infrastructure and activities were largely non-existent a decade ago in Cambodia, but significant efforts have been made in recent years to improve its statistical system. In particular, notable improvements have been made in Cambodia's statistical efforts in areas of formal structure, management, staff training, dissemination practices and accessibility of data. Hitherto, development of official statistics has been piecemeal, constrained by lack of funds and partly driven by availability of external funding resources. There has been little opportunity to develop a long term, sustainable, coherent and realistic strategy for the development of official statistics.

4. However, there has been a significant effort to collect, estimate, and report on the MDG indicators, largely due to the preparation of the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG) Report and the desire to integrate the MDG monitoring framework into national policy evaluation, especially through NPRS monitoring. Successful completion of the 1998 census and 2000 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS), in particular, has contributed to benchmarking important aspects of socio-economic conditions of the country. At the line ministries, a variety of management information systems that process administrative and other data have been developed including Education Management

Information System and Health Management Information System, although the inter-system coordination and the donor dependency issues need to be improved. At the national level reporting, more than 80 percent (26 of the 32) of the MDG indicators (or close approximations of these indicators) have at least two data points between 1990 and 2003. At the international level the availability is somewhat lower, with two-thirds of the MDG indicators (21 of the 32) having at least two data points during the same period. The recent completion of the 2004 Cambodian Inter-censal Population Survey (CIPS) and the 2004 Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) means that more up-to-date measures of these indicators will be available in the near future.

5. In addition, demand for reliable and timely data as the basis of the indicators required for the NPRS and NSDP is an important driver for further development of the statistical system.

6. Increasing demands are being made on the limited resources available for statistical work and on the limited capacity of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), line ministries and the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC). Further demands are foreseen.

7. The prioritisation of demands and the further development of statistical capacity have to be considered in the context of a coherent strategic plan for development of statistics. This SMP indicates a general strategy for development of the statistical system, which can be followed as resources permit.

8. Adoption of the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) framework on statistical pre-requisites and core macro-economic and socio-demographic statistics in 2001 has further helped the process of statistical development in Cambodia. Initially this has drawn attention to the need for the prerequisites for good statistics: sound legal and institutional foundations. Work has already been undertaken to provide this underpinning for the statistical system.

9. Following extensive consultation, a new Statistics Law was enacted in May 2005. Sub-Decrees implementing various aspects of the Law are being prepared. The Law gives the NIS a specific legal basis for its activities and gives it a broader role in the development of official statistics and of the statistical system as a whole. In particular, it provides the NIS with strong coordinating powers across other ministries and institutions:

“The National Institute of Statistics, under the Ministry of Planning, shall be responsible for making official statistical policies in establishing an integrated National Statistical System, encompassing all designated official statistics and statistical organizational units within ministries and institutions. The Royal Government shall issue a Sub-Decree on the operation of the National Statistical System and designated official statistics.” (Art. 13)

10. A Statistics Advisory Council is to be established (Art. 15) to “facilitate the development of the National Statistical System”. This will be a forum for stakeholders to influence the planning and priorities of official statistics and also be a mechanism for encouraging and monitoring coordination across the statistical system. Additionally, a Statistics Coordination Committee is to be established (Art. 16) to “assist...the technical coordination of the official statistics of the Royal Government”. The details of how these two bodies will work will be set out in Sub-Decrees.

11. The Law will encourage an integrated NSS by making the NIS the official statistical policymaking body, with responsibilities to coordinate official statistical activities over all statistical units within the ministries and other government organizations.

1.3 Relationship with donors

12. The statistical system, and NIS in particular, has benefited significantly from various activities of the donor community. Most of the data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination activities are dependent on external financing. In recent years the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have provided extensive support on capacity building and data collections for macro-economic and industry statistics. Training courses were conducted, and on-the-job training given, on a variety of topics in economic statistics. Establishment surveys were carried out in 1993, 1995 and 2000, with support received from ADB and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The ADB support was provided over a ten-year period but ceased in 2003. The collection of prices in five provinces for the CPI (Consumer Price Index) was started with assistance from ADB but NIS has continued to collect these data. Training activities have continued with IMF support. However there is currently no donor or government financing for establishment or labour force surveys, with the exception of the CPI collection. This has had a significant adverse impact on the quality of macro-economic statistics and has resulted in a number of core macro-economic indicators (e.g. labour force, producer prices, production indexes) not being produced.

13. Official socio-demographic statistics are almost entirely dependent on donor funding. Financial and technical assistance from UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank, and bilateral donors have been instrumental in developing and maintaining the socio-demographic programme of statistics for Cambodia. However the development of socio-demographic statistics has been uneven and has been driven by the priorities of donor programmes, rather than the need to provide RGC with relevant and appropriate data for monitoring national programmes.

14. Donors have tended to provide funding and technical assistance for large-scale statistical collections, most notably the 1998 population census. UNDP, the World Bank, and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) have funded the 2003/2004 Cambodia Household Socio-Economic Survey, which includes an income and expenditure component. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has largely financed rounds of the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS). Most earlier data collection activities have been financed by donors rather than by RGC.

15. The NIS has undertaken a series of reviews to address institutional and organisational issues. Several of these have benefited from assistance from the resident IMF Multisector Statistics Adviser. These reviews include:

- *Report on Statistical Capacity Building for Cambodia's Official Statistics, July 2002*
- *Partnership in Statistical Capacity Building for Cambodia Workshop-Final Report, October 2002*
- *Assessment of Cambodia's Statistical Capacity, June 2003*
- *Structure, Roles and Functions of the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning-Final Report, July 2003*
- *NIS Strategic Plan, 2002-2006*

- *NIS Work Program 2003–2007*
- *PARIS21 (PARTnership In Statistics for the 21st Century) Task Team on Improved Statistical Support for Monitoring Development Goals. Country Case Study—Cambodia, Final Draft August 2004.*

1.4 Lessons learned

16. The benefits of the large surveys (CSES, CDHS, CIPS) and the 1998 Population Census are significant. They provide the basis for most of the economic, social and demographic information available. The training components of these activities have been important in developing the skills and capacity of NIS and statistics units in some of the line ministries. However, there is a need to improve coordination between donors, the NIS, NBC and line ministries. For example, administrative and other data collected through line ministries should complement data collected by NIS to produce important statistics, and they should be made readily available from a consolidated database (CAMInfo) to users. Effective communication among these various agencies in the process of designing and implementing surveys are also important. The lesson of improved coordination between NIS, NBC and line ministries is already reflected in the provisions of the new Statistics Law.

17. There is a need for greater coordination of the content and timing of survey activities. This includes improved consultation and agreement with other stakeholders on methodological issues, standardized questions and common approaches to analysis.

18. The capacity of the NIS to conduct data collections in the field has developed to the point where data quality has improved and a strong fieldwork capacity has been developed. Regular, perhaps continuous, survey operations will consolidate and further develop this capacity. Regular, shorter surveys may be very useful for intermediate monitoring purposes and updating indicators used for policy monitoring. Encouraging the NBC and line ministries to use the NIS fieldwork capacity for their surveys would also strengthen this capacity, improving cost-effectiveness of RGC statistical activities at the same time.

19. A key lesson is that relying on donor financing for the large-scale surveys and censuses is not a sustainable strategy. The timing of surveys or censuses on particular topics (e.g. agriculture, health, household expenditure) needs to reflect the priority data needs of users and the statistical system. The timing and the topic of a survey should not be driven by the lure of available funds for particular activities. The data collections underlying key economic and socio-demographic statistics and indicators must move towards funding by RGC. The large, key surveys and censuses have to take place regularly in order to maintain up-to-date quality statistical information. They are the foundation stones of an effective national statistical system (NSS) and should, ultimately, be part of the core budget of the NSS.

1.5 How this SMP was prepared

20. The SMP has been prepared by the NIS, with the assistance of a World Bank project on Statistical Master Plan Finalisation and Capacity Development, and in close consultation with line ministries and development partners. The SMP draws on earlier reports and papers prepared by or with the NIS. The following documents have been of particular value in this work:

- *Ministry of Planning, NIS Strategic Plan 2002–2006*

- *Ministry of Planning, Forward Work Program of the NIS 2003–2007*
- *PARIS21 country case study report for Cambodia, August 2004*
- *Partnership in Statistical Capacity Building for Cambodia Workshop October 9–11, 2002 Final Report*
- *List of monitoring indicators for NSDP*
- *PARIS21 Statistical Capacity Building Indicators*

21. Extensive discussions have been held with key stakeholders: NIS and MOP staff, other Ministries (particularly Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Economy and Finance; Education, Youth and Sports; and Health), NBC, the Council for the Development of Cambodia, international development partners (ADB, EC Delegation, IMF, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank and WFP) and with AUSAID, DFID, French Embassy, GTZ, JICA, SIDA and USAID.

22. The draft SMP was discussed at a SMP Workshop on July 29, 2005, attended by senior representatives of government, the donor community and other stakeholders. The workshop endorsed the draft SMP as a strategic overview of the development of the statistical system of Cambodia. The added value of the document is that it is a single national reference document for all stakeholders interested in improving Cambodian official statistics. In particular, statistical outputs can now be planned and timetabled, by mobilising resources sufficiently ahead of time. The planned supply of information has been synchronised with the demand for it from policy-makers and other users. The actions proposed at the workshop on NSDP on July 27-28, 2005, have been reflected in the SMP, particularly those dealing with the monitoring indicators to be adopted. The SMP also reflects further input from stakeholders since the July workshop and the informal SMP meeting with development partners on October 6, 2005.

2. Current Status of the National Statistical System

2.1 Components of the national statistical system

23. Cambodia's NSS is largely decentralised. Various ministries and other institutions collect and produce statistics as part of their work. Some data come from administrative systems, and others from statistical enquiries. Much of this information is used as a basis for policy and programme formulation, planning and monitoring, research and analysis. The central institution in the NSS is the NIS in MOP. Other key ministries for economic, social, demographic and environment statistics are the Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF); Economy and Finance (MEF); Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS); Health (MoH); MOP, Commerce (MOC) and Tourism (MOT). Other ministries and institutions also collect, use and provide statistical information and form part of the NSS. The other major institution involved in the production and use of economic statistics is NBC.

24. The Statistics Law sets out a clear demarcation of responsibilities and relationships, which is necessary for a decentralised NSS to work efficiently and effectively. The Statistics Law and the planned Sub-Decrees will provide this framework and will encourage the integration of activities into a national statistical system. All government agencies are stakeholders in the NSS, as also are academia, non-government organizations and research institutes. The NIS is part of MOP. It has a staff of about 600 (including staff at provincial and district offices). About 70 of these are statisticians, divided approximately equally into economic and socio-demographic statisticians. There is significant statistical production in

the line ministries and the NBC. There are about 230 staff involved in statistical activities in these institutions, of whom about half have a statistical or other relevant qualification.

2.2 Relations between the components of the national statistical system

25. The new Statistics Law describes the roles of the institutions making up the NSS and sets out relationships between them. The Law, together with the Sub-Decrees which will provide details of some provisions of the Law, will give a full picture of the institutional infrastructure for statistics in Cambodia. Coordination and prioritisation of activities and of standards and methods is the glue creating an integrated national statistical system from a decentralised set of statistical activities. The Law makes specific provision for dialogue between users and producers of statistics through the Statistics Advisory Council. The Law also makes specific provision for coordination and cooperation through the Statistics Coordination Committee.

26. In the recent past the MEF and MOP organised a workshop on "Partnerships in Statistical Capacity Building" bringing together stakeholders to discuss statistical needs and the statistical capacity and resources required. Although the workshop produced many proposals, few of them could be fully realized. No agreed list of activities and their priorities was produced. Communication between NIS and ministries and users could be developed by conducting a series of seminars and workshops to determine statistical priorities. Workshops could be linked to the launch of national development reports or the start of major surveys or censuses.

3. Assessment of Strengths and Weaknesses of Current System

3.1 Infrastructure of the national statistical system

27. The Statistics Law and the draft associated Sub-Decrees establish the NSS. They cover the main issues and set out clearly the roles and relationships of the various components of the NSS. But it is too early to say whether the new infrastructure and institutional arrangements provided by the Law are adequate. How things evolve in practice will be closely watched. While the Law provides technical independence for the NIS and official statistics, many of the stakeholders consulted during the preparation of this SMP felt that the Law should have made provision for full autonomy and budgetary independence of the NIS and official statistics. The coordination and consultation arrangements, particularly the Statistics Advisory Council and the Statistics Coordination Committee, will work well with goodwill on all sides. These arrangements should be a considerable strength for an integrated, decentralised, NSS.

28. Resources for official statistics are a major weakness. Most large data collection exercises (establishment and household surveys, and the Population Census of 1998) have relied on external, donor funding. Without this there would be few key economic, social and demographic statistics, nor would there be many of the monitoring indicators for the CMDG, NSDP and other strategies of the RGC. This is not a sustainable strategy for financing official statistics. It can also lead to distortions in the priorities of the national statistical system. This SMP is designed to address this weakness.

29. The production of statistics depends heavily on technical assistance. Training can address this weakness and is the major component of statistical capacity building. However,

in terms of contributing to sustainability, training can only be effective if the skills acquired can be applied immediately. Hence the need for continuous or more frequent surveys.

30. Management skills are also a weakness. A qualified top management is in place. But middle level staff lack management skills and training as well as statistical skills and experience. There are similar issues across the statistical system.

3.2 Statistical outputs and data quality

31. The outputs of the statistical system have been reviewed in detail in several previous reports. Here, only a brief summary has been included.¹ In recent years there have been several notable achievements. A national population census was conducted successfully in 1998, several surveys such as the 2000 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey have been carried out, and the standing of the NIS in the eyes of the other ministries and of the public at large appears to have improved.

32. Cambodia has subscribed to, and implemented, the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) framework. This is an IMF statistics capacity building initiative, which encourages member countries to improve the quality of their statistical infrastructure and statistical data. It provides a framework for evaluating countries' needs for data improvement and for setting priorities. The framework guides member countries in the dissemination to the public of comprehensive, timely, accessible and reliable macro-economic and socio-demographic statistics. Metadata for all areas of Cambodia's statistics covered by the GDDS are displayed on the GDDS website. This information covers issues such as coverage of each data series, periodicity of collection, timeliness and dissemination.

33. Despite these positive developments, there remain many weaknesses in the present system that need to be addressed.

34. ADB gave considerable technical and financial support to NIS for economic statistics during 1993-2003, but since then there has been a dearth of resources for economic statistics, and only limited developmental work has been possible, using IMF technical assistance. Although NIS does provide official estimates of *gross domestic product* (GDP) and its components, the database used for its compilation is still weak and fragmentary, despite significant improvements under the ADB and IMF technical assistance projects. Information for most sectors is not collected on a systematic basis. An establishment survey was conducted in 2000, and a labour force survey in 2001, in an attempt to strengthen the underlying data sources.

35. The national accounts consist of the minimum set of tables that cover the period 1993-2004. GDP is estimated annually on both production and expenditure approaches and at current as well as constant 2000 prices. Experimental estimates of GDP by factor income and Gross National Income are also released annually. A publication on concepts, sources and methods used in the compilation of the national accounts was released in 2004. The implementation of the System of National Accounts 1993 as a general framework is in progress, but is expected to take several years to fully implement. A medium-term aim is to compile and disseminate quarterly national accounts. If that were to happen, it would also be necessary to conduct a quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) to provide the underlying data.

¹ See for instance the Statistics Capacity Position Paper, prepared by the IMF MSA, and the more recent case study prepared by a Paris21 consortium.

A quarterly LFS would also provide data on labour seasonality, and the flows into and out of agriculture and fisheries, from and to other industries—topics of considerable policy interest.

36. Agriculture is a major area of economic activity in Cambodia, but surprisingly no benchmark *census of agriculture* has ever been conducted. Under the new Statistics Law, agricultural censuses are required to be undertaken at least once every ten years. To save on costs, it may be necessary to do this as a partial census, with all large establishments being covered, but only a sample of the smaller establishments. Conducting the agriculture census immediately after the next population census would also reduce data collection costs. In future close collaboration between NIS and MAFF will be needed, both in the conduct of agricultural surveys (such as the recently completed crop and livestock survey) and to help improve MAFF's administrative data sources.

37. Similarly, NIS is required by law to carry out a *census of establishments* every ten years. This census will provide comprehensive information about all sectors of industry, and will enable NIS to set up a comprehensive register of establishments, for use as a sampling frame for future surveys. Previous attempts to construct a sampling frame of industrial establishments, in preparation for earlier surveys of industrial establishments, had resulted in a fairly complete frame for Phnom Penh at the time of listing, but less complete frames for the rest of the country, particularly for smaller establishments. One critical issue would be to maintain the register over time using a feedback mechanism linked to company and tax registration, so that it can be used regularly for surveys. A related issue is to ensure that all ministries with an interest in establishment data use the same industrial classifications (i.e. UN International Standard Industry Classification) for identifying the industry group to which each establishment belongs.

38. A monthly *Consumer Price Index* is prepared for Phnom Penh (since 1994), as well as a quarterly urban CPI based on price collections for Phnom Penh and for five provincial centres (since 2000). The aim in the near future is to expand price collection to cover all 18 other provincial centres. If no funds are available to support this larger data collection exercise, it has been suggested that the monthly price collection could be changed to quarterly in order to extend the geographic coverage. An experimental *Producer Price Index* was published on a quarterly basis over three years (March quarter 2000 to September quarter 2003), but the NIS does not have the resources for an ongoing PPI.

39. There have been improvements in the timeliness and regularity of *export and import data*, and bulletins are produced twice a year, showing the data analysed according to the UN Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System. However, detailed monthly data showing commodity by country are needed. Again, NIS needs to work closely with the Customs and Excise Department to help improve the quality of data.

40. There has been some improvement in the reporting of *communications* data collected by NIS from the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, but closer cooperation is needed to assess the value of the data produced. Similarly, NIS has had improved access to the data on *building permits* available at the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction. Some work has recently been done to improve *environmental statistics*, with assistance from ADB.

41. As one would expect, the NBC maintains a good system of *financial sector statistics* relating to its own operations and that of commercial banks, but there is inadequate data on related issues such as micro-finance, moneychangers, and insurance. The NBC also produces

quarterly *external sector statistics* on external debt, balance of payments and the international investment position; however, there are still significant data gaps and weaknesses in the source data due to the lack of regular international investment and trade in services surveys. The MEF produces monthly government *fiscal* operations data, however data on government debt or on public finance are not available. The *industry* data available in the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy is used by NIS staff for national accounts purposes. The data relate to registrations, and there is some data available on employment and fixed assets, though it is of poor quality. It is now difficult to get data on *mining and energy*, because the statistical units responsible for producing the statistics for these sectors have been disbanded.

42. There is some collection of *tourism* statistics at the provincial level. Attempts have been made to collect tourism statistics from hotels, but some of them have proved uncooperative. In addition, there has been no recent international visitors' expenditure survey because of the ending of funding from ADB. Similarly in the area of *transportation*, there is only limited data on the number of vehicles and very little current data available on the quantity, quality and use of transport facilities. The Council for the Development of Cambodia produces annual data on the level of *development aid* and monthly data on the *investment* approvals. However, both datasets have significant coverage and data quality shortcomings.

43. In general the social field is better served for statistics, though there is sometimes disagreement over what is the correct figure for a particular indicator caused by different sources and/or methodologies used to derive it — recent problem areas are infant mortality and maternal mortality. There is also a need for the NIS to ensure that data users understand that particular surveys have been designed to produce particular indicators and not others (e.g. the CSES are designed mainly for poverty, income and expenditure measures and not for infant mortality and maternal mortality indicators). The *population* census in 1998 was carried out successfully, and provided valuable benchmark data. Since then, there has been an inter-censal population survey, and the release of new population projections for Cambodia.

44. In the general field of *health*, the data available to the MoH come mainly from the public health system. Private health facilities are not well covered. Much useful health data come from the various health surveys (e.g. the sentinel surveys) conducted by the ministry or in collaboration with NIS (e.g. demographic and health survey). The MOH also publish monthly data on communicable diseases. Data on nutrition and food security are collected through various national surveys (e.g. CSES or DHS) as well as through more detailed work done by a GTZ project attached to the MOP.

45. Data on public *education* (particularly primary and secondary) are collected by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, and are reasonably complete. Data for private sector education, higher education and vocational training are much less complete, and for non-formal education almost non-existent. Other key educational indicators are available from surveys carried out by NIS from time to time.

46. In the case of *income and poverty*, the best source of data is the regular series of CSES (and the occasional LFS) carried out by NIS. Four CSES were conducted during the 1990s, but poverty analysts have had difficulty in drawing useful conclusions from them, because of the different methodologies used. These differences have related to the sampling frames used, the form of the questionnaire, the length of the fieldwork, and the way in which

the questionnaire is applied in the field. The latest CSES was conducted in 2003/04 and January 2005.

47. For other areas of social statistics there are only limited data available, though in some instances the situation may be expected to improve because of the provision of outside technical assistance. Examples are the assistance given by AusAID in the field of *crime and justice*, and the assistance of JICA in the case of *gender statistics* through its support for the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MWA). Statistical information for certain groups of the population, such as the immunization rate for *children*, is of course available from many of the surveys conducted by NIS.

48. There have been several important developments in the area of dissemination of statistics. In particular, NIS produces a Cambodian Statistics Yearbook, the NIS website is now fully operational and being developed still further, and many of the key statistical series are available from NIS in a convenient CD-ROM format, under a special project known as CAMInfo. A number of donors have provided financial and technical support for these dissemination activities.

49. A major problem with much of the statistical work in Cambodia is the general absence of guidelines for setting national standards. In many fields, such as trade or employment, guidelines are issued at the international level but these then need to be tailored to the particular circumstances of the national situation. NIS will take the lead in this work, under the umbrella of the current UNDP project on capacity development. One useful recent example of the implementation of a 'classification' exercise was the reclassification of geographic areas as urban or rural. This work was done with technical and financial support from UNFPA.

50. Trust in statistics is not improved by disputes over the correct figure for a particular indicator, such as with the above examples of infant mortality and maternal mortality. These disputes should be resolved as technical issues. A single figure should then be released as the authoritative one. The Statistics Law provides a mechanism for the resolution of these issues.

3.3 Skill levels and training

51. There has been some improvement in the quality of NIS staff over the course of the last 10 years, but there is still a long way to go before NIS can say that all its staff are qualified to carry out their functions. In 1995 not a single member of NIS had a master's degree, but by 2005 there were 12 staff who had done a course at this level (mainly in the Philippines). There were similar improvements at lower levels as well. By 2005 there were 10 staff who had obtained a diploma overseas (mostly from India) and 47 others who had done short training courses overseas (mostly in Japan).

52. In addition to this overseas training, the Training Unit within NIS has delivered a substantial amount of formal training at a lower level. For instance, as part of the Second In-house Training Programme, 15 courses were delivered, on subjects such as the national statistical system, Excel, and English. The length of these courses varied from 15 hours up to 96 hours, and so did the number of participants on each course (11 up to 56).

53. The NIS needs to continue upgrading the quality of its staff, especially in provincial and district offices, by providing training opportunities inside and outside the country. As

with many other statistical offices worldwide, the major weakness of the NIS is in the area of data processing and data analysis. Some care is required, however, in respect of master's courses, since there is a tendency for people with a master's degree to be attracted by work opportunities outside NIS.

54. Even more important than the provision of formal training is the use of on-the-job training, or 'mentoring', where the trainee works alongside an 'expert' and learns by doing. This type of arrangement can provide a valuable learning experience for trainees, but it needs to be well structured, so that the trainees themselves do all the hands-on work, and the 'expert' merely advises. There is much less value to be gained from the trainee simply watching the 'expert' perform some statistical operation. It is important for the NSS, users and donors to realise that there is a short-term trade-off between capacity building and timeliness of statistical outputs. Learning on-the-job requires time and patience by all parties. If a quick output is desired, then technical assistance can be employed, but there will be very little lasting benefit to the statistical service in terms of building capacity.

55. Outside the NIS, MEF and NBC have skilled statistical staff. In other ministries and institutions the statistical skills of staff are far less developed, especially in the area of environment and social statistics (e.g. education, health, justice, women's and children's affairs). There the need is often for very basic training in applied statistics.

56. A small survey carried out under the new UNDP project "Capacity Development: National Statistical System" has attempted to collect information about the skills and facilities available in other statistical units outside NIS. For the 31 ministries and institutions involved in collecting, producing and using statistics, there were about 230 statistical staff. Half of them were graduates, and a further quarter had a diploma or certificate. Their expressed needs for training covered mainly basic statistics, statistical analysis, and computer skills.

3.4 Constraints

57. A major constraint for the work of NIS, as for many if not all the statistical units in line ministries and institutions, is the relatively low level of its budget allocation from Government. The amount allocated for statistics has been increasing in recent years, but even in 2005 the government budget allocation for NIS was only USD 500,000, with an estimated USD 375,000 allocated for other statistical units. In order to achieve its work programme, NIS and other statistical units have to rely heavily on the goodwill of international donors in supporting their programmes. In 2005, international donors contributed approximately USD 1.75 million to the NIS (78 percent of the NIS budget) and around USD 0.5 million to other statistical units. The total estimated expenditure on statistical activities in 2005 is around USD 3.125 million, with donors contributing USD 2.25 million (72 percent). By comparison, the 2005 government budget allocations for statistics is USD 11 million for Vietnam, USD 15 million for Thailand, and USD 30 million for Malaysia.

58. This whole issue is bound up with the question of salaries for government employees. As with nearly all civil servants, those working in NIS receive only a very small salary, on average \$30 per month, and are forced to take additional outside work in order to survive. It has been suggested that this should be acknowledged explicitly, with staff being required only to work an appropriate number of hours commensurate with the amount of salary received, on the basis of one dollar for one hour's work. Those classified as falling within the Priority Mission Groups (PMG) would receive additional amounts (and work the hours

accordingly) to reflect the strategic importance of their position in the implementation of government policies and programmes. The recent introduction of the PMG is intended to address the pay problem, but this will only affect a small number of staff.

PART II: STATISTICAL MASTER PLAN

4. Outline of Statistical Master Plan

59. The SMP is a strategic document setting out the vision and goals for the National Statistical System. It is a map indicating where the statistical system should be going and how it will get there. It is a framework within which priorities, needs and resources can be considered against the goals and vision. Using the SMP as a management tool, statistics will be produced to meet Cambodia's stated prioritised needs. The SMP must also be a living document—referred to, monitored, reviewed and revised at regular intervals.

60. The **vision** has been stated in the *NIS Strategic Plan 2002–2006*. The vision is described through five principles: Relevance, Integrity, Accessibility, Professionalism and Trust. Flowing from this is a mission statement:

The mission of the National Institute of Statistics is to coordinate, collect, compile, analyze and disseminate high quality and objective official statistics to assist informed decision-making, debate and discussion within the Royal Government, provincial and commune governments, business and the media, as well as the wider Cambodian and international community.

61. Seven objectives follow from this:

- 1 *A coordinated and improved national statistical system for the Kingdom of Cambodia*
- 2 *A NIS statistical service that is timely, relevant, responsive, and respected for its integrity and quality*
- 3 *Informed and increased use of official statistics*
- 4 *An active participant in international statistical activities that are important to the Kingdom of Cambodia and Southeast Asian Region*
- 5 *An institution that encourages learning, innovation, and high performance in all its statistical activities and development*
- 6 *The trust and cooperation of NIS data providers*
- 7 *Strong recognition and support for the NIS amongst decision makers and the community*

62. In terms of activities and statistical outputs, the vision for the future of statistics in Cambodia has been described in two documents:

- *Partnerships in Statistical Capacity Building for Cambodia Workshop, October 9–11, 2002 Final Report*
- *Ministry of Planning, Forward Work Program of the NIS 2003–2007*

63. The plans outlined in these documents are indicative. They are constrained by limited resources and an inadequate statistical capacity in the NIS and other institutions. But they are important as they show a collective view of a future of the NSS. To achieve these aspirations in a sustainable manner the NSS must become self-sufficient and not dependent on donor funding.

5. Statistical Infrastructure Programme

5.1 Legal framework

64. As noted above (in section 1.2), the basic legal framework is now in place, with the enactment of the Statistics Law in May 2005. Once the Sub-Decrees have all been issued, the full legal framework will be in place. These Sub-Decrees concern various issues: the dates of the next three censuses (of population, agriculture, and establishments); the operation of an integrated NSS, including the composition, role and tasks of the Statistics Advisory Council and the Statistics Coordination Committee; and designated official statistics.

65. The legal framework provides the enabling environment within which statistical development has the best chance of taking place. The Law provides a range of penalties, in respect of acts such as failure to provide information or breaches of confidentiality, but a well-functioning and respected statistical service should not need to invoke them. When the system is working well, data will be collected, processed, analysed and disseminated in a spirit of cooperation between all parties.

66. The Sub-Decrees will help to promote statistical development in Cambodia. The dates of censuses will be known well in advance, and there will be time to mobilize resources. The NIS will have a clear role at the heart of the integrated NSS, and there will be greater clarity as to which are the official statistics for the country. The Statistics Advisory Council, with membership at a high level, will guide the overall direction of the NSS, and establish priorities for statistics. The Statistics Coordination Committee will bring together key stakeholders to discuss the technical coordination of statistical activities.

67. In the near future NIS plans to set up a National Statistical Clearing House, with technical and financial support from SIDA and UNDP. The Clearing House will provide the mechanism through which approval can be given for national surveys and official statistics cleared for publication. In giving approval to surveys, the National Statistical Clearing House will have the opportunity to examine technical details as well as possible overlap with other work and appropriateness of timing of the survey. It will be able to impose methodological requirements, common definitions and classification schemes, thus improving the quality and comparability of data collected.

5.2 Human resources development

68. In all organizations, staff need to constantly upgrade and update their skills. In this way, people gain increased satisfaction from their work and the organisation as a whole benefits from their increased productivity. The NSS is starting from a low base. Many people, particularly those in statistical units in line ministries, need training courses in basic statistics. Even those in NIS will need regular refresher courses in some basic aspects of statistical work.

69. In addition to basic training, further staff training is an essential requirement if the NIS and the statistics units in line ministries are to increase their ability to deliver the products that their clients (Government, civil society, and the international community) request. For staff at headquarters this training must cover a wide range of topics including:

- Design of surveys and other data collection systems
- Computing skills and software packages
- Quality control
- Data analysis and presentation
- International classifications, standards and frameworks
- Report writing skills
- Use of statistical data in policy analysis
- Methods of dissemination

70. Not every professional person working in a statistical unit needs to study every topic. For instance, of the topics itemised above, some topics (e.g. quality control, data analysis and presentation) are relevant for all professional staff. Others are probably only of relevance in detail for those directly involved in the topic, even though they may be of background interest to everyone.

71. Technical training in statistical topics is only part of the training needed by persons in a statistical service. Middle and senior level staff need to attend appropriate courses in order to help them perform better as leaders and managers. These courses would deal with topics such as developing leadership, people management, and project management. The need for such training is particularly important in a large organization like NIS, where senior staff need to have good leadership skills to inspire and motivate staff, as well as good management skills to cope with a complex environment.

72. Another important area where training is needed is in developing English-language skills. Statisticians at all levels will be able to perform much more effectively if they have a good basic grasp of English. This will enable them to make use of the wealth of statistical material (on standards, guidelines, etc.) now available on the Internet, to network with colleagues, and will mean that they can function effectively as part of the international community (through email communications, and in attending conferences and workshops overseas).

73. Although it is fairly clear what type of training is needed, it is very difficult to prescribe how much training is needed. Some people are fast learners, and—already equipped with a good academic education—will be able to work independently after only a few technical training courses. Others may take much longer to master the skills. Overall, an allowance of 5 to 10 percent of professional staff time is typical for training activities. This would be equivalent to up to about five weeks of full-time training each year per person. Alternatively it can be thought of as up to one full day every two weeks, or a half-day every week. Staff who are away on long full-time study courses overseas (e.g. studying for a diploma or a master's degree) should not be included in this calculation.

74. While most of the training will initially be given by trainers in a formal classroom situation, there is much to be gained by getting trainers to help staff apply their newfound knowledge 'on the job'. Where an outside trainer (local or international) is contracted to run an in-house training course, a few days should be set aside after the course, so that the trainer

can help the staff apply the lessons learned in the training course to their day-to-day working situation. If this is not done, there is a risk that the training will simply be seen as an academic exercise, with no direct relevance to ongoing statistical work.

75. In addition to formal training, whether in-country or overseas, another useful type of training activity is a visit to a statistical office in another country, to see how they deal with some statistical issue that is of particular interest. Such study tours are very useful where the NIS or another part of the National Statistical System is about to introduce some new statistics series or survey, and wants to find out how other countries are dealing with the issue.

76. In the case of NIS staff located in the provinces and districts, a similar volume of training should be provided, but it must be geared to the more basic nature of the work that they are expected to do. For these staff, their training should focus on their primary role in data collection activities relating to administrative data sources and NIS censuses, surveys, and prices collections, as well as on the dissemination of economic and development statistics.

77. The percentages of staff training time above suggest an annual estimate of perhaps 20 thousand person days of training required per year across the National Statistical System. If 40 persons attended each course, this would work out at 500 course days of teaching per year, equivalent to 100 weeks of training. Around half of this training (48 course weeks) would need to be delivered to NIS staff at the provincial and district level, and the remainder split between NIS staff at headquarters (24 course weeks) and those statistical staff working in line ministries and institutions (28 weeks). These figures imply that, if it was possible to run training continuously throughout the year, there would need to be two training courses running simultaneously. Annex 2 shows the existing donor commitments on statistical training. While there is a significant emphasis on intermediate-level training, the volume of training at the basic-level for NIS staff at the provincial and district levels needs to be increased.

78. Just as important as the training of existing staff is the need to ensure the recruitment of the right personnel in the first place. The NIS needs to set high standards in the quality of the staff it selects, and then manage their career development so as to give them wide experience and a challenging environment to work in. All technical statistical work in NIS will require graduate-level staff, but non-graduates may be employed in some administrative positions and as interviewers or data entry operators. For all staff, promotion should be based on merit. These human resource development issues are equally relevant to the NBC and other line ministries and institutions.

5.3 Upgrading/developing statistical operations

79. Some useful progress has been made in recent years in updating and developing statistical operations in the NSS, but there is still considerable work to be done. Some idea of the range of activities requiring attention can be gained by studying the 44 recommendations made at the Statistical Capacity Building Workshop, held in October 2002. Another important source of guidance for improvement is the information contained in the short and medium-term plans for several statistical collections, set out on the GDDS website. Unfortunately, even for such major policy areas as agriculture, education and health, financial resources are so limited that there are few opportunities for improvement. What funding there is comes almost entirely from donors.

80. Amongst the many items where upgrading of standards are required, the following are perhaps the most important:

- extending urban consumer price indexes to include provinces not covered at present
- carrying out regular producer price index surveys
- collecting data on private sector education and health for EMIS and HMIS
- maintaining a consistent methodology in future for the measurement of poverty
- obtaining regular employment data for policy monitoring and for national accounts
- setting up and maintaining a business register
- carrying out business surveys on a regular basis
- conducting an international investments survey

81. To develop these areas of statistics is likely to require an injection of external funding, which in each case should be made dependent on a specific assurance from RGC that it will take over the recurrent costs after a reasonable period of time, to an explicit timetable. Technical assistance will often be needed at the beginning to establish appropriate methodologies and to build local capacity. Once the new statistical series are well 'bedded in' donor funding should be withdrawn. Ongoing statistical work would be financed by RGC.

82. The operational efficiency of the NIS would be greatly improved if an Intranet was set up, so that staff at headquarters could communicate easily with each other and with the NIS staff in the provinces. The establishment of an Intranet would also greatly facilitate the transmission of data between different units.

6. Statistical Work Programme

6.1 Vision for the future

83. A Workshop on Partnerships in Statistical Capacity Building for Cambodia in Phnom Penh was held in October 2002. It marked the first step for the RGC towards the development of an integrated National Statistical System (NSS) based on the GDDS Framework, which the RGC adopted in January 2002. The aim of the Workshop was to provide a comprehensive overview of Cambodia's current official statistics capacity and to identify areas for further capacity building over the following six years. A total of 51 project proposals were submitted and/or discussed at the Workshop. There was no agreement reached on the relative priority of the proposals. But the proposals are important in showing the direction in which ministries, other institutions and users would like the output of the NSS to evolve in future.

84. The proposals and current work programmes are summarised in Annex 5. The estimated direct costs of these programmes are shown (in constant 2005 prices) over the next ten years—a total of some USD 63 million or an average of USD 6.3 million per year. After deducting current government financing of USD 875,000 a year, additional financing of USD 5.4 million a year or USD 54 million over the next ten years is required. This amount is unlikely to be found in the immediate future within either the resources of RGC, or the donor community or both together. The SMP therefore sets out a prioritised programme—restricting statistical activities to essential activities within the total resources available. The SMP also shows what developments could be made with additional resources, should it be possible to increase resources for statistics in the medium-term.

6.2 Maintaining key economic and socio-demographic statistics

85. Existing statistical outputs reflect the highest priorities of users in some cases and the availability of data in others.

86. Key areas of statistical outputs are shown in Table 1 together with an indication of the main components and the sources used. The highest priority for the NSS is to maintain the regular output of statistics in these areas. Table 1 also indicates the main sources of data used in the compilation and production of statistics in these key areas. The data needed for production of these key statistics is a clear priority. Most surveys provide both priority and less important data. If a survey is under pressure from lack of resources, the questions needed for the priority data should be retained and those needed for the less important data should be dropped.

87. The key outputs thus set priorities for data collection. The priority collections are:

- Population census
- Agricultural census
- Establishment census

as specified in the Statistics Law and to be conducted at least every ten years;

and to conduct annually (at least) and quarterly the following:

- regular household expenditure survey
- regular employment/labour force survey
- consumer prices
- industrial production
- agricultural commodity and producer prices
- monetary and financial statistics
- international trade in services
- international investment survey

and to conduct less frequently (between 2–5 years) the following:

- demographic surveys
- health surveys
- literacy
- poverty indicators survey
- access to basic facilities.

88. Note that surveys of the last three items can be combined with other surveys; e.g. household expenditure, demographic or health surveys.

Table 1: Key Statistical Outputs

	Source		Comments
	Administrative records	Surveys and Censuses	
Economic Statistics			
Real Sector Statistics			
National Accounts			
Household expenditure		•	
Government expenditure	•		
Employment and income		•	
Agricultural production	•		
Industrial production		•	
Retail sales		•	
Tourism	•	•	
Price deflators		•	Agricultural commodity, producer, consumer
Production indexes		•	
Prices Statistics			
Consumer Price Index (CPI)		•	
Producer Price Index (PPI)		•	
Labour Market Indicators			Need Province level; informal sector
Employment		•	
Unemployment		•	
Wages and earnings		•	
Fiscal Sector Statistics			
Government finance	•		
Government debt	•		
Monetary and Financial Statistics	•	•	
External Sector Statistics			Also some sources above
Balance of Payments	•	•	
Merchandise trade	•		
International trade in services	•	•	
External debt	•	•	
International investment position	•	•	
International reserves	•		
Exchange rates		•	
Social and Demographic Statistics			
Demography			
Population		•	Census and updates from surveys
Births, deaths	•	•	
Mortality		•	
Education			Extend to private sector
Enrolments	•		
Literacy		•	
Health	•	•	Extend to private sector
Nutrition (e.g. underweight)		•	
Poverty measures		•	
Access to basic facilities (water, sanitation, housing)		•	

6.3 Censuses and surveys

89. Censuses form the cornerstone of statistical work. They provide accurate estimates for small areas and allow detailed cross-classification of data not possible with sample surveys. The information collected in the census enables the NIS to construct a sampling frame from which samples for subsequent surveys can be drawn. The new Statistics Law is very specific about the timing of censuses. Article 6 states that the three categories of census (population, agriculture, and establishments) should be carried out at least once every ten years, while Article 7 states that the dates of each census shall be specified in a Sub-Decree (though the Royal Government may change the date where it deems it necessary to do so).

90. The *population census* is the most important of the three censuses. The last census was conducted in March 1998, and the next census should therefore take place in March 2008.² Planning for the census has already begun, and NIS has scheduled a meeting for this September to mobilise funds. Government and donors must make every effort to help ensure that the census is a success.

91. The question then arises as to the best timing of the other two censuses. It is most appropriate to carry out the *agricultural census* as soon after the population census as possible. In that way the agricultural census can benefit an up-to-date frame, given the high volatility in the agriculture sector. The agriculture census can also benefit from the information already collected in the population census. In fact, specific questions can be asked on the population census form to identify households that are engaged in agriculture. It would then be possible either to interview all those agricultural households or (in respect of those agricultural activities that occur frequently) to select a sub-sample for interview. The longer the time-lag between the two censuses, the less useful will be the population census for preparing for the agricultural census. It is therefore suggested that the country's first agricultural census should take place in the second half of 2009, with 2008 as the reference year. If data are required on the characteristics of agricultural households before that time, a special agricultural module could be added to one of the household surveys to collect it.

92. As noted earlier, there is an urgent need to carry out a *census of business establishments* for the whole of Cambodia. Considerable listing work will be required to set up a good frame of businesses. Close liaison between different ministries (especially with the Tax Department of MEF) will be a prerequisite for the success of this exercise. The census will be invaluable in providing aggregates (of turnover, employment, etc.) for use in preparing the national accounts. It will also provide useful information on all large agricultural businesses which (in the absence of data from an agricultural census) could be combined with data from household surveys to give estimates for the agriculture sector as a whole. It is suggested that this census of establishments could take place in the first half of 2007, with 2006 as the reference year.

93. It is recognised that having the three censuses in successive years will impose a substantial workload on the NIS, and may strain the financial resources of Government and the donor community. However, there is such an absence of statistical data from the business community at present that it does not seem reasonable to have to wait another five years before starting to collect good quality data in this area. With the population census fixed for

² One possible factor that may affect the timing of the population census is the date of the next national elections, currently scheduled also for 2008, with the commune elections scheduled for 2007. The last national election was held in July 2003, and that timing meant that the inter-censal population survey (CIPS) had to be postponed until 2004.

2008, it is best to try to carry out the agricultural census as soon as possible after it. If the establishment census was not carried out in 2007, it would have to wait until 2010, and even then the three censuses would still take place in successive years.

94. One of the major national surveys carried out in Cambodia is the *Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)*. Most countries carry out a DHS with a frequency of between three and five years, and it is recommended that this practice be followed in Cambodia (a five yearly cycle fits well with the ten yearly cycle laid down for the three main censuses). It is essential that the communication links between NIS and the MoH be improved, in order to avoid delays in designing and implementing the survey. Another approach to obtaining the information collected by DHS would be to conduct regular surveys on health outcomes, access to services, and service delivery. This could be done by a detailed health module attached to a continuous household survey, but the sample size would need to be increased. Much of the demographic information could be collected in a similar way. Either way, the survey should be integrated into the continuous household survey programme.

95. In contrast, much of the information currently collected through the *Socio-Economic Survey (SES)* could also be collected through a continuous household survey with detailed specific modules. Each of these modules could have a lighter format than the questionnaire used for the recent 2004 SES. There are a number of benefits in conducting "lighter" surveys (those using a shorter questionnaire) from a data user perspective. For example, the survey reporting load on households is smaller and therefore the data can be processed and disseminated more quickly. By contrast, the 2004 CSES questionnaires were extensive, imposing a considerable reporting burden on households selected in the sample and, as a result, possibly impacting on data quality. The massive amount of information collected also resulted in much longer data processing times and has adversely affected the timeliness of release of the outputs. Technical support is available from SIDA for this activity over the next few years, through a twinning arrangement, but Government would need to fund the main costs of the survey or find a donor willing to do so. Using a standard basic questionnaire for the survey each year would enable Cambodia for the first time to collect data on a comparable basis from one year to another.

96. A major decision must be made about the way in which food expenditure data is to be collected. In the past the 'recall method' was used, where household members were asked by the interviewer to recall how much they had spent on different items. For the latest CSES both recall and diary methods were used. With the diary method, the household is asked to keep detailed records of every item they purchase, as well as details of each item of home consumption from their own paddy field and plantation or from gifts received. The recent experience with attempting to use both methods in Cambodia suggests that it is quite possible to use the diary approach, and that it tends to produce more reliable data than using the recall method.³ Technical issues of this kind need to be resolved at the technical level. The Statistics Law provides a mechanism for discussion and for decision by the NIS.

³ The following advice from the late Chris Scott on designing a consumption questionnaire is quoted in the World Bank manual *Designing Household Survey Questionnaires for Developing Countries* (p.111): "Respondents should be interviewed several times, separated by the most accurate recall period, perhaps as little as a day. The number of interviews should be as many as are needed to cover the reference period (say, a week or two), with a bounding interview at the outset. Some or all of these interviews can be replaced by diary-keeping by the respondents themselves, by proxy recordkeepers in the household, or by interviewers who complete the diaries with the help from the respondents, an alternative that blurs the line between diary and interview procedures."

97. Carrying out one survey, or a series of surveys, on a continuous basis has several big advantages for the development of a statistics office. It ensures a continuous stream of work for the field team, so that they can build up their skills in interviewing and recording information. There is no need to recruit a new team every time a survey is to be done. The management of the statistics office can plan ahead, in the knowledge that a particular survey will go into the field at a particular time. These ideas were behind the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), a world-wide programme which the United Nations did much to promote in the 1980s. The NHSCP envisaged a series of surveys on different topics from year to year, but in the current situation it may be more realistic to aim for a continuous survey, containing some core modules (e.g. on expenditure and employment to meet the needs of national accounts) and one or more rotating modules. The core questionnaire will be easy to process, because the same questionnaire would be used from year to year. The choice of rotating modules would reflect the data demands at the time.

Table 2: Indicative Timetable for Censuses and Household Surveys, 2006-2015

	Key policy steps		Censuses	Surveys		
2006	NSDP 1 starts 2006-2010	Continuous monitoring of the indicators for NSDP	Census of Business Establishments	Continuous light survey with core and rotating modules: Core modules each year: Income and expenditure (summary) Employment	Expanded SES	2006
2007						
2008						
2009						
2010	Prepare NSDP 2	Report on MDGs	Population census	Rotating modules (varying from year to year):	Survey on health and demography	2010
2011						
2012	NSDP 2 starts 2011-2015		Agriculture census	Education and literacy Health Agriculture Crime and safety Other topics (on request)	Inter-censal Population Survey	2012
2013						
2014						
2015	Prepare NSDP 3	Report on MDGs			Expanded SES	2014
2015						
					Survey on health and demography	2015

98. The ongoing SES would have a fairly small annual sample size (say 4,000 households), which would yield results only for broad geographic areas (e.g. urban/rural), but every five years or so it would be advisable to do a large-scale survey, which would have a more complete questionnaire and a much larger sample (say 15,000). In this way it would be

possible to secure benchmark poverty data, and get estimates for smaller areas such as provinces. The opportunity would also be taken to cover some of the topics that are usually covered separately in a labour force survey.

99. If financial support is not forthcoming for the continuous survey programme, it would be necessary to cut back on the continuity of the survey programme, and run surveys less frequently. An indicative timetable for household surveys and censuses following this pattern is shown in Table 2.

100. There has been some discussion about the possibility of doing a continuous labour force survey, which would provide valuable indicators for updating the quarterly national accounts. If resources allow, a continuous stand-alone *LFS* would be the best option. If resources are constrained, an alternative would be to add on a regular LFS-like module to the ongoing continuous survey and to the large-scale version conducted every five years or so.

101. In addition to the LFS and SES, annual Establishment Surveys need to be conducted in order to improve the accuracy and reliability of intermediate costs, outputs and gross value added estimates for the national accounts, as well as to produce industry and sector input-output and supply-use tables. Smaller more frequent surveys of industrial and services establishments are required in order to produce production indexes, retail turnover indexes, and the quarterly national accounts estimates.

102. At present, price data for most items in the *Consumer Price Index (CPI)* are collected every month, with prices for food, beverages and tobacco being collected twice a month. Pricing for the CPI is at present done in Phnom Penh and five provincial centres, but the NIS would like to expand the pricing work to cover all provinces. NIS would also like to resume data collection and production of the Producer Price Index (PPI).

6.4 Maintenance of registers

103. While the three large census operations (population, agriculture, and business establishments) will provide valuable data at the times those censuses are undertaken, the greatest value from these censuses will come from good maintenance of their respective registers and frames. Thus, in the case of the population census, cartographic work needs to be continued between censuses, in order to keep up-to-date with geographical changes in the country. Similarly, the register of business establishments must be kept up to date, by eliminating businesses that are known to have closed down, and adding in new establishments that are set up. NIS will need to enlist the help of other ministries and key agencies for this work. With an up-to-date register, it will be possible to carry out business surveys on a regular basis.

104. The importance of maintaining registers is emphasized in the new Statistics Law, where it notes in Article 9 that "for the purposes of conducting economic surveys, the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning will establish a register of businesses or population frame, to be updated and maintained on an annual basis".

6.5 Administrative sources

105. Key line ministries such as health, education and agriculture already collect information through their ongoing administrative systems. In some areas there are concerns about the quality of data collected. As the Education Management Information System

(EMIS) in the MoEYS has shown, improvements to data quality can be obtained through training, feeding information back to province and district levels, and vigilant checking. As staff become more and more familiar with the system and its operations, quality also improves. Improved quality also comes with use of the system by policymakers, statisticians and officials at province and district levels. There have been concerns about timeliness of information from administrative sources. Again, use tends to improve the timeliness of information. As mentioned earlier in section 1.2, the use of administrative data that complements survey data to produce key statistics, and a cross-agency dissemination strategy for those statistics would be important.

6.6 Developing an indicator system

106. Statistical indicators have become very prominent. Statistics for indicators have become a very important demand on statistical systems. Decisions about appropriate systems of data collection in Cambodia should take account of the needs of the NSDP and RGC economic growth and stability strategies, and in particular the requirements for monitoring progress. The list of indicators for the NSDP has not yet been finalised, but the tentative list of 66 indicators shown in Annex 3 provides a useful starting point. Although the final list of indicators may be rather different from the tentative list shown in Annex 3, it is clear that the survey programme conducted by NIS and some other ministries is likely to be a major source of data, providing information for nearly half of all the indicators. Annex 4 provides a list of key economic indicators.

107. A survey of socio-economic topics is vital for providing several money-metric indicators related to poverty and vulnerability. It is also likely to provide all the indicators on housing, water supply, and sanitation, as well as on people's access to capital and financial services. It could also be used to provide estimates of literacy, and (in the absence of a labour force survey) could provide indicators of labour force and employment. The survey of demographic and health topics is critical for many of the indicators concerning health and nutrition, with 9 of the 15 indicators coming from that source.

108. Notwithstanding the importance of the surveys conducted by NIS, some of the line ministries will also play an important role in providing indicators to monitor the NSDP. In particular, many of the education indicators come from the annual school census conducted by MoEYS. In this connection, projections based on the population census play a critical role, in providing the denominators for some of the indicators. Some of the health indicators come from MoH's health management information system (HMIS) and from their sentinel surveillance surveys. Again, accurate population estimates are needed for the denominators of many rates. There must be consistency in the denominators used in these calculations, and the NIS has responsibility for achieving this. Agricultural surveys, conducted by MAFF in association with NIS, help to provide the agricultural indicators, while collaboration between MEF, NBC and NIS leads to estimates for most of the macroeconomic indicators. Information for the CPI indicator is collected by the NIS itself.

6.7 Analysis and reports

109. The NIS has already gained considerable experience in the conduct of censuses and sample surveys, and in the associated data processing. The area now requiring special attention is analysis and report writing. It is not appropriate to rely on foreign consultants to carry out this work. The necessary skills need to be developed locally, so that Cambodians can take full control of all stages of the survey process. If it does prove necessary to employ a

foreign consultant, the consultant must be encouraged to work alongside local consultants, so that there is some skill transfer. As indicated earlier, many of the senior and middle level staff in NIS could benefit from further training in data analysis and report writing. At the same time, they need to enhance their English-language skills. Similar training should be given to staff working in statistics units in line ministries, which will improve the quality of their outputs.

110. When preparing statistical reports for public release, care must be taken to assess the likely audience for the report. For instance, in the case of the report of a statistical survey, academic and other readers with a technical background will appreciate the full analytical report, whereas many general readers amongst the public simply want to know the main findings, presented in as simple a way as possible. Efforts must be made to present reports for these latter types of readers in an attractive fashion, keeping the reports short and to the point, and making liberal use of very simple charts, graphics, and pictures.

6.8 Dissemination

111. The main medium of dissemination for government statistics, whether from censuses, surveys, or administrative records, has traditionally been through hard copy publications. The NIS now has an active website, and statistical outputs such as indicators are increasingly being displayed there. Other media are also being used for dissemination. CD-ROMs are one means that is used for releasing reports.

112. A recent development is the production by NIS of a CD-ROM containing a large collection of statistical indicators. This database, produced with the support of UNICEF and GTZ, is known as CAMInfo, and contains time series data on all the indicators used for monitoring the MDGs and the various development plans. It is regularly updated, and is presented in such a form that, with a little training, it is possible for users to produce their own graphs and charts of the results. It is expected that CAMInfo will soon be available directly online on the NIS website. The underlying platform for CAMInfo is supported internationally.

113. With email now being widely used, this means of dissemination is becoming increasingly used by NIS for distributing reports. It is an attractive means of distribution from the point of view of cost and timeliness, but it is advisable to have some hard copy reports, for use by the general public, libraries and others who do not have email or Internet access. For the foreseeable future, dissemination of paper copies in short popular versions will be necessary.

114. Dissemination and pricing policies need to be reviewed. In principle there should be free dissemination of statistical information. In practice, copies of large reports being freely available with little limitation on number of copies taken has meant that stocks run out and that copies might not reach key users. Imposing a modest charge may cut down the number of multiple copies taken and reduce frivolous demand. The number of copies of reports printed should be reviewed to reflect likely needs of users. Consideration should be given to parallel production of short popular versions of reports.

115. The NIS maintains a Data Users Centre, with support from UNFPA, where visitors can call in and obtain publications. Alongside the Centre is the NIS library containing a record of all key statistical publications.

116. Apart from the dissemination of current statistics, users need to be provided with the necessary metadata about the various statistical series, explaining the detailed methodologies used for the various statistical collections. In the case of statistics covered by the GDDS, a great deal of this information is available on the IMF GDDS website. For some series, such as the balance of payments, CPI and national accounts, special hard copy manuals have been produced, to guide the user in assessing the statistics. Similar methodological reports need to be prepared in respect of all key series of government statistics.

117. There is already demand from researchers for microdata from household surveys. Microdata are the original records of the information collected, giving details of the individuals and the individual households. It is needed by researchers because many of the more extensive analyses and modelling they wish to undertake cannot be done with the aggregated information provided in the publications of survey results. This kind of use has two main benefits: more use is made of data already collected (additional value added at little further cost to the statistical system) and data quality is improved as more experts report back on their experience of the data. But access to microdata has to be done carefully and the confidentiality of the data and anonymity of the individuals and households have to be respected and preserved. The NIS should set up a policy on microdata release specifying, in particular, conditions of access, the safeguards to be imposed on the data and the researchers, what is meant by research and researchers. Only confidentialised unit record files (CURF) should be released. The NIS needs technical assistance in developing the skills to produce CURFs. Public trust in confidentiality of information provided to NIS and other data collectors must be maintained as the main priority. The NIS should also strengthen tools to preserve and disseminate such microdata.

7. Proposed Budget and Financing Plan

118. This section concentrates on direct costs of activities. It does not cover infrastructure costs (e.g. buildings, utilities), capital expenditure, or the cost of vehicles required for these activities. Nor does the section include the costs of senior management or other overheads. Funding for international consultants is not included in the estimates.

119. The projected annual(ised) costs of the Cambodia NSS are shown in Table 3. The cost figures shown are "annualised" for activities with an uneven cost profile. For example, the cost of a population census is very high in the census year, lower in the preceding and following years and lower or negligible in other years. Other large data collections have similar "lumpy" cost profiles. For these items the table shows annualised cost figures: the cost over ten years averaged over the ten years. Detailed cost figures for each year are shown in Annex 5.

120. Table 3 shows estimated direct costs, the likely funding from RGC, and expected funding from donors. The financing "gap" is also shown along with suggested ways of filling the gap. Annex 4 shows the detailed financing of statistical activities in the NIS, NBC and other ministries and institutions over the ten-year period of the SMP. Activities that are considered core with respect to the Government monitoring requirements, and must be funded before expanding to other areas of statistical operations are indicated as "Priority". Many of the figures vary from year to year, because some activities are not regular. For example, the yearly cost for the Population census varies from USD 5 million to zero.

121. The activities indicated as Priority in this table are basic activities. For the NIS, these include compilation of National Accounts (but not necessarily collection of much of the data needed); the Consumer Price Index; producer and agricultural commodity price indices; indices of agricultural and industrial production and of retail sales; labour force statistics and a labour costs index; and various censuses and surveys. For other ministries, Priority is shown for external sector statistics and surveys; fiscal sector statistics; agricultural production statistics and crops, livestock and fisheries surveys; the annual schools census and the related education management information system (MIS); and the MIS for health, labour market and tourism.

122. The Priority activities in the table do not include activities in ministries and institutions other than CDC, MEF, MoEYS, MoH, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, MoT, NBC and NIS. Many of the priority activities are not currently included in the RGC budget. In the past these activities have been externally funded by donors.

123. Over the ten year period of the SMP these basic high priority activities will cost USD 44.1 million, compared with the USD 62.6 million needed for existing activities plus the full list of proposals made to the Partnerships in Statistical Capacity Building in 2002. Once current government allocations and donor partner commitments for statistics are deducted, the financing gap for priority activities is USD 32.6 million over the ten year SMP period, while the financing gap for the full list of statistical activities is USD 53.9 million. Based on the assumption that the government will increase its share of the additional statistical funding by 10 percentage points per year and taking into account the existing government and donor commitment, the proportion of the additional direct costs over the period to be financed would amount to USD 15.4 million for the RGC and USD 17.2 million for donors for priority activities (see Table 3). Again assuming a 10 percent government funding increase per year, and deducing the existing government financing, for the full list of statistical activities the financing proportion would be USD 26.5 million for the RGC and USD 27.4 million for donors (see Annex 4).

124. The direct cost of the priority activities includes about USD 8.8 million for a Population census, and USD 3 million and USD 2 million for Agricultural and Establishment censuses respectively. About USD 12.2 million is shown for survey and demography work. This includes USD 2.7 million for demographic and health surveys, USD 2.7 million for an annual establishment survey, some USD 5.5 million for other household survey activities and USD 1.3 million for demography.

125. Most of these activities are essential for the basic statistical outputs identified above in Table 1. The data are used for the indicators for monitoring strategies and policies, are key inputs to the national accounts, and are the basis of poverty analyses. But currently these activities—the core data collection activities of a statistical system—are not funded.

126. The SMP shows the priority needs for only basic statistics and the financing gap. It does not cover all activities that would be undertaken by a fully-developed statistical system. It thus allows the Statistics Advisory Council and the NIS in the future to set further priorities in negotiation of the budget from RGC for statistics. And it also allows them to set further priorities for the use of additional external funding. The SMP shows the key priorities of the NSS. This allows statistical activities to follow the priorities of the NSS (and therefore also the priorities of the users of statistics) rather than responding to availability of funds for specific purposes. The SMP allows the NSS of Cambodia to be pro-active, rather than reactive, in the development of statistics and the statistical system itself.

Table 3: Projected Annual(ised) Direct Costs for Priority Statistical Activities, 2006-2015 (USD in 2005 constant prices)

Ministry / Statistical Activity	Annual(ised) direct costs USD	Current government budget	Existing donor commitment (excluding int. consultant costs)	Financing Gap	Suggested additional government budget	Suggested additional donor input
RGC: Statistical governance, coordination, training, and dissemination.	340,000	82,000	112,000 UNDP, UNFPA & World Bank	146,000	73,000	73,000
NBC: BoP, Int. trade in services, Int. investment survey, monetary and financial statistics	180,000	57,000	0	123,000	61,500	61,500
MEF: foreign trade, government finance, taxation	100,000	18,000	0	82,000	41,000	41,000
CDC: NGO expenditure, investment approvals	30,000	5,000	0	25,000	12,500	12,500
NIS: Core activities: labour market indicators, national accounts, CPI and other price indices, and agriculture/industry production indices, CAMInfo, Yearbook and website, etc.	410,000	208,000	10,000 UNICEF	192,000	96,000	96,000
NIS: Censuses:	1,380,000	0	294,000	1,086,000	408,000	678,000
- Population	880,000	0	294,000 UNFPA	586,000	250,000	336,000
- Agriculture	300,000	0	0	300,000	119,000	181,000
- Establishment census	200,000	0	0	200,000	39,000	161,000
NIS: Survey activities and demography	1,220,000	210,000	50,000 2005/06 DHS only	960,000	505,000	455,000
MAFF: agriculture production, crops and livestock survey & fisheries survey	295,000	29,000	0	266,000	133,000	133,000
MoEYS: EMIS	170,000	14,000	32,000 UNICEF	124,000	78,000	46,000
MLVT: labour market information system	80,000	5,000	0	75,000	37,500	37,500
MoH: Health MIS and private sector survey	150,000	15,000	0	135,000	67,500	67,500
Tourism: Tourism MIS and IVS	50,000	5,000	0	45,000	22,500	22,500
TOTAL	4,405,000	648,000	498,000	3,259,000	1,535,500	1,723,500

Note: Additional statistical activities that should be implemented if adequate resources become available are included in a more detailed table in Annex 4. The overhead and indirect costs of infrastructure (e.g. buildings), utilities, Senior management, Administration, Human Resources, etc. are not included. Cost of international consultants is excluded from the donor commitment estimates. No amounts have been shown for expected donor commitments as most donors did not provide sufficient information.

8. Implementation Plan

8.1 Mechanism for implementing and updating the plan

127. The SMP describes statistical activities in many different ministries. The activities often involve those ministries to work in conjunction with other ministries, with inputs from donors. So the many different stakeholders will implement the SMP. The NIS, in its legal role of coordinator of the NSS, is responsible for coordination of the various component parts of the SMP. It is also responsible for regular monitoring of the SMP.

128. The SMP is not a static document. It must be kept under review and must be updated regularly in order to reflect changing circumstances and priorities. The timing of this review should be aligned with the annual GDDS review. The Statistics Advisory Council should be consulted in relation to any major changes to or updating of the SMP, preferably at the same time as the annual review document is presented. Minor changes, particularly the timing of surveys, may be approved by the Director-General of NIS, but should be noted by the Statistics Advisory Council at the time of the annual review. The Statistics Coordination Committee will be the forum for monitoring progress, since it is expected to meet quarterly and will include NIS and heads of other statistical units among its membership.

8.2 Monitoring and evaluation

129. The SMP should be monitored and a review document should be produced summarising the monitoring. The review should be a formal process and should occur at least at 12-month intervals. As the SMP is a strategic document covering all official statistics it is appropriate that this review be submitted to the Statistics Advisory Council for consideration. The review of the SMP should be prepared by the NIS with the assistance of the Statistics Coordination Committee for submission to the Statistics Advisory Council. Monitoring should cover inputs, outputs and process. Monitoring of inputs should cover RGC inputs and donor inputs. Monitoring of outputs should cover availability, timeliness, and quality of key statistics, indicators and series. Monitoring of process should take place along the lines proposed by the PARIS21 Consortium in its 2002 report, "Statistical Capacity Building Indicators (SCBI) Final Report". The summary sheet "Statistical Capacity Building Indicators" is a useful, concise monitoring tool. The 2005 "Statistics Capacity Building Indicators" for Cambodia are provided in Annex 6. Two other important frameworks that should be used in evaluating the quality of core macro-economic and socio-demographic statistics are the Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF) and the GDDS to which the RGC has subscribed.

130. Evaluation of the plan should take place after five years and after ten years. The timing of these evaluations will be synchronised with other strategic reviews (e.g. review of NSDP or of government spending plans). Some activities within the SMP will be part of donor-supported projects subject to their own evaluation processes. Such formal project evaluations should also feed into the evaluation of the SMP.

8.3 Risks

131. There are risks associated with any action plan. If they can be identified and anticipated the plan has a greater chance of success. The known risks associated with the SMP are outlined below; there may be other unidentified risks.

- *Lack of commitment to and ownership of the SMP.* The workshop to present the SMP in July 2005, and earlier activities, including the workshop on Partnerships in Statistical Capacity held in October 2002, are part of the consultation process aimed at commitment and ownership by stakeholders. Other regular meetings should take place in the future as an ongoing process of communication with all stakeholders. Endorsement by RGC and the Statistics Advisory Council is also important.
- *Insufficient finance from RGC or donors.* The SMP is dependent on the financial requirements specified in it. Because the plan has options built into it, some activities, particularly data collection, can be dropped if funding is not available. The other parts of the plan can continue, but there will be loss of statistical outputs and of the uses to which these can be put.
- *Lack of effective coordination* between stakeholders, i.e. between ministries, between donors, between ministries and donors. The two bodies set up under the Statistical Law, the Statistics Advisory Council and the Statistical Coordination Committee, are aimed at formal consultation and coordination. Equally important is informal consultation and coordination. It may take time to strengthen day-to-day relationships, but these will be essential for the national statistical service to operate efficiently and effectively.

8.4 Sustainability

132. A major problem at present is the very low salaries currently received by government staff. The present salary system is not sustainable. In the absence of action by Government to sharply increase the salaries of government employees, statistics staff will continue to depend on incentive payments from donors and on additional employment. Introduction of the new RGC Priority Mission Groups scheme in NIS is a start in addressing the issue.

133. The NSS, and in particular the NIS, have made considerable progress over the last 12 years in developing systems and outputs. The adoption of this SMP will pose challenges, but the NSS has met similar challenges in the past. The statistical capacity of the NIS, statistical units in line ministries and NBC needs to be further strengthened, as envisaged in the SMP. Although some doubts have been expressed about the absorptive capacity in some of these areas, the SMP programme is both realistic and manageable.

ANNEX I: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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ANNEX 2: DONORS' COMMITMENTS RELEVANT TO STATISTICAL TRAINING ⁴

Number of courses	Duration (days) of each one and whether local or international consultant	Location of training	Total number to be trained	Target group and number	Subject matter of training
World Bank, International Development Fund, Building Capacity in National Surveys, Poverty Analysis and Monitoring (2004-2006): Project total cost (all activities) = \$ 0.310 m					
1	20	US Bureau of the Census	2	NIS DP staff	Data management, especially with CSPro
1	2 - 1 international, 2 local	PP	30	NIS Provincial staff	Data entry programs and quality checking programs
1	20	Chile or USA	2	NIS	All aspects of household socio-economic survey design
1	5 - international	PP	5	NIS	Statistical analysis with STATA, SAS or SPSS
2	2 - international	PP	2x10=20	NIS	Poverty and policy analysis related to living standards
1	2 - international	PP	5	NIS	Maintenance of database of poverty measures
-	7 - international 90 - local	PP	Those trained above	NIS	On the job training
World Bank, Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (2005-2007): Project cost (all training activities) = \$ 0.1685 m					
1	27	Overseas	1	NIS	Survey methods
1	20	Overseas	1	NIS	Data dissemination
1	20 - international	PP	20	NIS and line ministries	Data analysis using statistical software
5	10 - local (inc. 5 days preparation)	PP	5x30=150	NIS and line ministries	Statistical analysis / report writing
1	20 (including prep) - 1 international, 2 local	PP	30	NIS	Training of trainers - survey fieldwork and data processing
5	10 - local (inc. 5 days prep)	PP ?	5x30=150	NIS, provinces and districts	Survey fieldwork and data processing
-	20 - 1 international 90 - 1 local	PP	Those trained above	NIS and line ministries	On the job training, after identifying training needs
UNDP, Capacity Development: National Statistical System (2003-2006): Project total (all activities) = \$ 1.4m					
1	NA - 1 international	PP	NA	NIS and line ministries	IT Training Workshop (restructuring)
3	NA - 2 international	PP	NA	NIS Statistical Coordination Bureau	Computers, Statistics and Database Management
1	NA - 1 international	PP	NA	NIS	Computer training (for NIS website)
1	NA - 2 international	PP	NA	NIS	Statistical, dissemination, data management and computer training
1	NA - 1 international	PP	NA	NIS	Disseminating official statistics
1	NA - 1 international	PP	NA	NIS	Operations management and staff supervision
-	NA - local	PP etc.	NA	NIS	Miscellaneous training in survey operations, data from admin sources, data entry, quality control, legislation, classifications, concepts, sources and methods, IT, English language
SIDA, Support to NIS for statistical data collection and poverty monitoring (2005-2007): Project total cost (all activities) = \$2.5m					
	No specific training details available. The project is concerned with CSES, ICT, and subject matter statistics, also with coordination and clearing house functions.			NIS	On-the-job training Courses on specific aspects of survey methodology Study tours to Stats Sweden and to neighbouring countries

⁴ Based on information contained in a UNDP working document *Mapping of Development Partners' Support to NIS for Statistical Data Collection and Poverty Monitoring*, and on project documents from some donors.

Donors' commitments relevant to statistical training (continued)					
No. of courses	Days	Location of training	Total number to be trained	Target group and number	Subject matter of training
UNICEF / GTZ, Development of CAMInfo database (2002-2005): Project total cost (all activities)= \$1.4m					
NA	NA	PP	NA	NIS, line ministries & Technical Working Groups	Training on latest versions of CAMInfo Project likely to be extended by UNICEF.
JICA: Project for improving official statistics in Cambodia, 2005-2007 (draft programme): Project total cost (all activities)= \$2.2m					
Various	Total days over 2 years = 136	PP etc.	Level - Elementary. Each course repeated every six months	NIS, provinces, line ministries	<i>Basic courses:</i> Intro to official stats, stat. indicators, basic maths, elementary stats, pop and social stats, econ stats, national accounts, methodology of official surveys, using a PC, Word, Excel.
Various	Total days over 2 years = 108	PP	Level - Intermediate. Each course repeated every six months	NIS	<i>Courses on Statistical Survey Design</i> Stat survey design, sampling theory, sampling design, laws etc., stat. classification, quality control, preparing stat reports, Power Point, HTML
Various	Total days over 2 years = 180	PP	Level - Intermediate / Advanced. Each course repeated every six months	NIS	<i>Courses on Statistical Data Processing</i> Equipment for DP, EXCEL for multiple computing, ACCESS for tabulation, VBA for programming, CSPro for tabulation, SPSS for tabulation, Arc GIS for statistical cartography, Network theory, Network management
Various	Total days over 2 years = 140	PP	Level - Intermediate / advanced. Each course repeated every six months	NIS	<i>Courses on Statistical Analysis</i> Descriptive stats, Inferential stats, Pop and social analysis, Pop projections, Economic analysis, Economic forecasting, regional analysis
Other projects with some training component					
IMF/JOCV/DFID: Multi-sector Statistical Advisory Services (2002-2004 & 2005-2006) Includes transfer of competencies through on-the-job knowledge transfer to local counterparts, and some other training activities					
UNFPA/SIDA/UNICEF/GTZ/WFP: Inter-censal Population Survey (2001-2005) Includes in-house capacity training to NIS technical staff in technical English, communication and writing skills focused on population and gender issues, and on data collection, sampling, data processing, analysis and other demographic aspects.					
USAID/UNFPA/UNICEF/ADB: Demographic and health survey (DHS) (2004-2006) May include some training elements.					
UNESCO/SIDA: Education statistics (Regular) Training on data analysis and the use of data for education planning and management					
WHO/UNICEF: Health statistics (Regular) Some support for training on data analysis and the use of data for health planning and management					
FAO/WFP/GTZ: Food security and nutritional status. May include some training elements					
ADB: Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) (2004-2006). Included some training for NIS staff on qualitative data collection.					

ANNEX 3: LIST OF CORE POVERTY/CMDGS MONITORING INDICATORS FOR NSDP⁵

Category and Indicator	Data Source	Suggested Frequency of Data Collection
Macroeconomic indicators		
1. GDP growth rate at constant prices	NIS / MEF	Annual
2. Sector growth rate at constant prices (agriculture, industry, services)	NIS / MEF	Annual
3. CPI inflation	NIS	Annual
4. Total public expenditure (budget allocations)	MEF / NIS	Annual
5. Total public expenditure (actual expenditures)	MEF / NIS	Annual
6. Share (%) of total public expenditure to priority sectors (budget allocations) (agriculture, health, education)	MEF / NIS	Annual
7. Share (%) of total public expenditure to priority sectors (actual expenditures) (agriculture, health, education)	MEF / NIS	Annual
8. Investment-GDP ratio (%)	MEF / NIS	Annual
* 9. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)	MEF / CDC	Annual
Labour force and employment		
10. Unemployment / underemployment rate	LFS / CSES	Annual
* 11. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds	LFS / CSES	Annual
12. Share (%) of total employment in agriculture	LFS / CSES	Annual
* 13. Share (%) of women in wage employment in non-agriculture sector	LFS / CSES	Annual
* 14. Proportion of working children aged 5-17 years	LFS / CSES	Annual
15. Wage rate (agricultural labourer, garment worker)	NIS / MAFF / MIME	Annual
Agriculture and food production		
16. Total / per capita production of rice	MAFF / NIS	Annual
17. Surplus milled rice	MAFF / NIS	Annual
18. Yield of rice (dry season / wet season)	MAFF / NIS	Annual
19. Fish production	MAFF / NIS	Annual
Education and literacy		
* 20. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	ASC	Annual
* 21. Net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education	ASC	Annual
* 22. Proportion of 6-14 year olds out of school	ASC	Annual
* 23. Survival rate from grade 1 to 5	ASC	Annual
* 24. Survival rate from grade 1 to 9	ASC	Annual
* 25. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	CSES	Every two years
* 26. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	ASC	Annual
* 27. Ratio of girls to boys in lower secondary education	ASC	Annual
* 28. Ratio of girls to boys in upper secondary education	ASC	Annual
* 29. Ratio of literate females to males among 15-24 year olds	CSES	Every two years
Health and nutrition		
* 30. Under-five mortality rate	CDHS	Every two years
* 31. Infant mortality rate	CDHS	Every two years
* 32. Proportion of children under 1 year immunized against measles	CDHS	Every two years
* 33. Proportion of children under 1 year immunized against DPT3	CDHS	Every two years
* 34. Maternal mortality ratio	CDHS	Every two years
* 35. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	CDHS	Every two years
* 36. Proportion of married women using modern birth spacing methods	CDHS	Every two years
* 37. HIV prevalence rate among adults aged 15-49	HSS	Every two years
* 38. HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women aged 15-24 visiting ANC	HSS	Every two years
* 39. Malaria case fatality rate reported by public health sector	HIS	Annual
* 40. Number of malaria cases treated in the public health sector per 1,000 population.	HIS	Annual
* 41. TB death rate per 100,000 population	NTP	Annual
* 42. Prevalence of smear positive TB per 100,000 population	NTP	Annual
* 43. Prevalence of underweight (weight-for-age < 2 SD) children under 5 years	CDHS	Every two years
* 44. Proportion of households using iodised salts	CDHS	Every two years

⁵ This tentative list was prepared by the UNDP Poverty Monitoring and Analysis Adviser based in the Ministry of Planning. The list has yet to be finalised through a consultative process, probably involving the Technical Working Groups. The suggested frequencies of data collection are his suggestions. See text for further discussion.

List of Core Poverty/CMDGs Monitoring Indicators for NSDP (continued)

* Shows that the indicator belongs to the CMDGs.

Category and Indicator	Data Source	Suggested Frequency of Data Collection
<u>Housing, water supply and sanitation</u>		
* 45. Proportion of rural population with access to safe water source	CSES	Every two years
* 46. Proportion of urban population with access to safe water source	CSES	Every two years
* 47. Proportion of rural population with access to improved sanitation	CSES	Every two years
* 48. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation	CSES	Every two years
* 49. Share (%) of households living in temporary houses	CSES	Every two years
<u>Environment and natural resources</u>		
* 50. Forest coverage as a % of total area	MAFF	Annual
* 51. Surface of protected areas	MOE / MAFF	Annual
* 52. Percentage of land parcels having titles in both urban and rural areas	MLMUC	Annual
<u>Access to capital and financial services</u>		
53. Extent of landlessness (% of rural households without land)	CSES	Every two years
54. Share (%) of total households benefiting (and average value of benefit) from any development programme	CSES	Every two years
55. Share (%) of total households benefiting (and average value of benefit) from any NGO-implemented development programme	CSES	Every two years
<u>Political empowerment of women</u>		
* 56. Proportion of women participating in National Assembly	NEC	Every five years
* 57. Proportion of women participating in commune councils	MOI	Every five years
* 58. Number of reported cases of violence against women	MOI	Annual
<u>Poverty and vulnerability</u>		
* 59. Proportion of population below the national poverty line	CSES	Every two years
* 60. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	CSES	Every two years
* 61. Proportion of population living below the food poverty line	CSES	Every two years
62. Poverty gap ratio	CSES	Every two years
* 63. Annual number of civilian casualties recorded relating to mine/UXO	CMAA	Annual
* 64. Percentage of severe/high/medium/low suspected mine/UXO Contaminated areas cleared	CMAA	Annual
65. Share (%) of total planted area under paddy destroyed by flood	MAFF	Annual
66. Share (%) of total planted area under paddy destroyed by drought	MAFF	Annual

Abbreviations:

ASC	Annual School Census (EMIS, MoEYS)
CDC	Council for Development of Cambodia
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CMAA	Cambodia Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
CSES	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
HIS	Health Information System (MoH)
HSS	HIV Sentinel Surveillance
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIME	Ministry of Industry, Mine and Energy
MLMUC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
NBC	National Bank of Cambodia
NEC	National Election Committee
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NTP	National Tuberculosis Programme

Annex 4: List of Key Economic Indicators⁶

Category and Indicator	Data Source	Frequency
Real Sector		
National Accounts	NIS	Quarterly
Production Indexes		
Industrial production index	NIS	Monthly
Retail turnover index	NIS	Quarterly
Prices Statistics		
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	NIS	Monthly
Producer Price Index (PPI)	NIS	Quarterly
Labour Market Indicators		
Employment	NIS	Annual
Unemployment	NIS	Annual
Wages and earnings	NIS	Annual
Fiscal Sector		
Government finance	MEF	Monthly
Government debt	MEF	Quarterly
Financial Sector		
Depository Corporations Survey	NBC	Monthly
Financial Corporations Survey	NBC	Quarterly
Monetary indicators	NBC	Monthly
Interest rates	NBC	Weekly
External Sector		
Balance of Payments	NBC	Quarterly
Merchandise trade	NBC	Monthly
International trade in services	NBC	Quarterly
External debt	NBC	Quarterly
International investment position	NBC	Quarterly
International reserves	NBC	Daily
Exchange rates	NBC	Daily

⁶ This tentative list was prepared by the NIS, with IMF Multisector Statistics Advisor assistance and in consultation with MEF and NBC policy and research staff.

Annex 5: Detailed Financing of NSS Activities over 2006-2015 (in constant 2005 prices, direct costs only)

Summary of Statistical Activities (\$'000)

No.	Priority	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Royal Government of Cambodia (NIS)												
1	x	80	80	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	480
2	x	230	230	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	860
3	x	250	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1250
4	x	180	230	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	810
Sub-total		740	740	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	3400
National Bank of Cambodia												
5	x	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	500
6	x	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	400
7		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
8	x	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	400
9	x	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300
10	x	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
Sub-total		190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	1900
Ministry of Economy and Finance												
11	x	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300
12	x	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	400
13	x	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300
Sub-total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000
Council for the Development of Cambodia												
14	x	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
15	x	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
Sub-total		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300
National Institute of Statistics												
16	x	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
17	x	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
18	x	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	500
19	x	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
20	x	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
21	x	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
22		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	500
23	x	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
24	x	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	400
25		120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	1200
26	x	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	750
27	x	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	750
28	x	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
29	x	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
30	x	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
Sub-total		580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	5800
Census, surveys, and register (NIS)												
31	x	300	0	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	2700
32	x	300	1500	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2000
33	x	0	0	300	2500	200	0	0	0	0	0	3000
34		0	0	120	720	120	0	0	0	0	0	960
35		200	300	900	120	80	80	80	80	80	80	2000
36	x	1160	1160	4960	960	560	0	0	0	0	0	8800
37	x	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	1300
38		0	0	0	0	0	0	150	900	150	0	1200
39	x	300	300	300	0	300	300	300	300	300	300	2700
40		300	300	300	0	0	300	300	300	300	300	2400
41	x	0	0	200	1000	200	0	0	200	1000	200	2800
42	x	100	0	0	200	1000	200	0	0	200	1000	2700
Sub-total		2790	3690	7710	5930	2890	1310	1260	2210	2460	2310	32560

Detailed Financing of NSS Activities over 2006-2015 (in constant 2005 prices, direct costs only)

Summary of Statistical Activities (\$'000)

No.	Priority	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry												
43	x	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	500
44	x	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
45	x	200	200	200	0	200	200	200	200	200	200	1800
46	x	50	50	50	0	50	50	50	50	50	50	450
Sub-total		320	320	320	70	320	320	320	320	320	320	2950
Ministry of Education, Youth & Sports												
47	x	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	1200
48	x	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	500
Sub-total		170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	1700
Ministry of Labour & Vocational Training												
49		70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	700
50	x	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	800
Sub-total		150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	1500
Ministry of Health												
51	x	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000
52	x	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	500
Sub-total		150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	1500
Ministry of Tourism												
53	x	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300
54	x	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
55		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
56		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300
Sub-total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000
Other Agencies and Ministries												
57		80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	800
58		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
59		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
60		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
61		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
62		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
63		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
64		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000
65		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
66		80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	800
67		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
68		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000
69		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	400
70		80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	800
71		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
72		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300
73		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
74		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000
75		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
76		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
77		35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	350
78		25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
79		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	500
Sub-total		900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	9000
Total Financing Required		6220	7120	10640	8610	5820	4240	4190	5140	5390	5240	62610
Net Financing Required (net of current government financing)		5345	6245	9765	7735	4945	3365	3315	4265	4515	4365	53860
Of which:												
Priority proposals (x)		4520	5320	8120	6570	4420	2660	2460	2660	3660	3660	44050
Current Government Budget Financing		648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	6480
Additional Financing Required USD '000		3872	4672	7472	5922	3772	2012	1812	2012	3012	3012	37570
as a percentage of net financing requirements		73%	75%	76%	76%	76%	63%	59%	52%	68%	70%	70%
Suggested Commitment												
Donor Financing USD '000 change		4811	4996	6836	4641	2473	1346	995	853	452	0	27401
Government Financing USD '000 change		535	1249	2930	3094	2473	2019	2321	3412	4064	4365	26460

ANNEX 6: STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING INDICATORS FOR CAMBODIA FOR 2005

Section A: System-wide indicators								
Resources used on statistics								
Budgetary expenditures on statistics : Current: USD 875,000 (\$500k NIS, rest \$375k) Capital: Not available								
Donor funding for statistics - Expenditures: US\$1.75 million NIS, rest US\$0.5 million Expert working days: 1,245								
Staff (number): 830 Staff turnover (%) 2.7 PC's in use for statistical work: 405 Internet access: Inadequate								
Surveys conducted during year (a monthly survey is ONE, not 12 ; a quarterly is ONE, not 4)								
		Sub-annual (number)	Annual (number)		Other (number)			
Household surveys		None	1 (NIS DHS)		3 (NIS & NBC)			
Other surveys		4 (NIS & NBC)	0		1 (NIS)			
Releases of statistical outputs during year (a monthly is 12 releases, a quarterly is 4 releases)								
Press Releases/ First Release(number) 90 Publications(number) 20 Yearbook(number) 1								
Data produced by broad domain (please check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)								
Data Produced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ministry /Institution	Statistics Budget Government Donor		Staff No. T/o%		TA days	Internet access (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)
Population	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NIS	\$90,000	\$5,000	95	2	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOPH, NIS (DHS)	\$80,000	\$906,000	71	2	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOEYS & MLVT	\$21,000	\$109,000	21	2	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Household income/consumption	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NIS	\$60,000	\$406,000	30	2	300	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poverty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOP	\$5,000	\$150,000	5	2	50	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National accounts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NIS	\$8,000	-	12	2	50	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Price indices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NIS	\$25,000	-	29	2	25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foreign trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MEF	\$4,000	-	4	5	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Balance of payments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NBC	\$35,000	-	11	2	40	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Money and finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NBC	\$22,000	-	6	2	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Government finance, incl. debt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MEF	\$14,000	-	11	5	40	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MAFF	\$29,000	\$55,000	27	2	30	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOC	\$30,000	-	20	5	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MIME	\$8,000	-	10	2	-	X
Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MIME	\$2,000	-	4	2	-	X
Communication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOP&T	\$5,000	-	5	2	-	X
Transport and Public Works	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOPW&T, CAA	\$9,000	-	11	2	-	X
Tourism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOT	\$5,000	-	5	5	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other: Economic Statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NIS	\$80,000	-	130	2	290	X
Other: Social Statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NIS	\$80,000	-	130	2	20	X
Other: Investment & Aid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CDC	\$5,000	-	6	5	-	X
Other: Public Service/Defense	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CSS, MoD, MoFA, MNSA	\$19,000	-	26	5	-	X
Other: Crime and Justice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOJ & MO Interior	\$37,000	\$50,000	9	5	50	X
Other: Environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOE & MOWR&M	\$10,000	-	10	5	-	X
Other Economic Statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOLMUPC, MORD, Moln,	\$35,000	-	18	5	-	X
Other Social Statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MSVA, MLVT, MCR, MWA, MCFA	\$22,000	\$80,000	20	5	200	X
Other: Statistical Analysis/Use	X	CoM, SNEC	\$50,000	-	15	20	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dissemination, coordination, governance & training	X	NIS	\$85,000	\$485,000	89	2	35	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total			\$875,000	\$2,246,000	830	2.7	1,245	X

Section B: Data related indicators:	GDP	CPI	BOP	MFS	GFS	Popul- -ation	Poverty	Health	Educa- -tion
	(4: Observed; 3: Largely Observed; 2 Largely Non Observed; 1 Non Observed).								
0. Prerequisites:									
0.1 Collection of information and preservation of confidentiality guaranteed by law and effective	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.2 Effective coordination of statistics	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
0.3 Staff level and expertise adequacy	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
0.4 Buildings and equipment adequacy	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
0.5 Planning, monitoring and evaluation measures implemented	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
0.6 Organizational focus on quality	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
1. Integrity:									
1.1 Independence of statistical operations	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
1.2 Culture of professional and ethical standards	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
2. Methodological soundness:									
2.1 International/regional standards implemented	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
3. Accuracy and reliability:									
3.1 Adequacy of source data	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
3.2 Response monitoring	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
3.3 Validation of administrative data	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
3.4 Validation of intermediate and final outputs	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
4. Serviceability:									
4.1 User consultation	4	4	3	2	2	4	3	2	2
4.2 Timeliness of statistical outputs	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
4.3 Periodicity of statistical outputs	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
5. Accessibility:									
5.1 Clarity of dissemination	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
5.2 Updated metadata	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

2008 General Population Census Plan of Cambodia

**Prepared by
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning**

**Developed with Financial and Technical Assistance from
United Nations Population Fund**



January, 2006

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FOREWORD

It is great pleasure to present this report containing the plan for conducting the 2008 Population Census of Cambodia. It is common knowledge that a population and housing census is one of the most important and massive statistical activities undertaken by a Government. Census information is very much needed by Governments for a wide variety of purposes such as planning for schools, roads and hospitals, and for implementing essential development programs and poverty alleviation measures. The census takes stock of human resources which constitute the most important asset of a country. Development planning and Government decisions on providing different welfare measures are based on population and housing census data.

After a lapse of more than three decades a population census which covered housing aspects also, was successfully conducted in Cambodia in 1998 with financial and technical assistance provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). This marked the process of recovery of Cambodia to stable and normal conditions after a long period of instability and unrest, and placed the country back on the demographic map of the world. Those involved in planning, research and development, from policy makers and administrators, to businesspersons and investors, are benefited by the wealth of data produced by the census. The National Population Policy for Cambodia formulated in August 2003 was one of the significant outcomes of the census results

Following this success in the creation of a valuable population database, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is committed to further build and strengthen the population database through the next census. There has been an increase in the demand of governmental agencies' planners and researchers for reliable and updated demographic and social data in order to review their plans and programs.

Censuses are to be taken at regular intervals, so as to have comparable information in a fixed sequence. A series of censuses makes it possible to appraise the past, accurately describe the present and estimate the future. The United Nations recommends that a national census be taken every ten years. The recently enacted Statistics Law of Cambodia also lays down that population census should be conducted at least once every ten years. The proposed 2008 Census of Cambodia would help in updating and comparing the population and other development indicators with reference to the census in 1998.

The proposal for the next census contained in the present report is comprehensive enough and it takes into account all the important aspects concerning the gigantic national undertaking. The RGC is very keen to implement the census in 2008. However due to financial constraints, RGC has to rely heavily on the goodwill and support of international donors to carry out the census, process the data, analyze and disseminate the results. Technical assistance is also required in the process of developing national capacity further.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to thank the UNFPA for providing technical and financial assistance to the NIS in the preparation of the present census plan. It is hoped that the 2008 census of Cambodia will be implemented as planned which will greatly help Cambodia in the march towards progress and development.

Ministry of Planning,
Phnom Penh, January 2006

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

PREFACE

A series of censuses help assess the past, portray the present and estimate the future with regard to population, both number and characteristics. The 1998 Census, the first census taken in Cambodia in 36 years, together with the 2000 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2000 CDHS) and the 2004 Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey (2004 CIPS) have contributed in a large measure to benchmarking important aspects of socio economic conditions of the people of Cambodia. The set of population projections prepared on the basis of these sources facilitate informed decision-making.

The proposed 2008 Census represents the cornerstone of population statistics within the Statistical Master Plan of Cambodia. It would update and provide a continuous series of reliable and comprehensive set of data on population size, composition and characteristics, which are essential for economic and social development.

This report provides a plan for conducting a population census in Cambodia in March 2008, completing data processing by mid-2009 and disseminating the results by 2009-2010. It includes among others a justification for the census plan, census strategy, a work plan, and budget.

We sincerely thank the UNFPA Cambodia for providing advice, encouragement and financial support while preparing the census plan. We are grateful to JICA for their interest in the next census and generous support to statistical capacity building within NIS.

We also thank the international agencies, development partners and a cross section of data users in the line Ministries and other organizations for giving some valuable suggestions during the preparation of the census plan and later at a workshop when it was presented.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
January 2006

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics

List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CD-ROM	Computer Disc Read Only Memory
CENTS	Census Tabulation System
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CST	Country Support Team
CONCOR	Consistency and Correction
CMDG	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2004
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DG	Director General
DP	Data Processing
EA	Enumeration Area
GDDS	General Data Dissemination Standards
GIS	Geographic Information System
IMF	The International Monetary Fund
IMPS	Integrated Microcomputer Processing System
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoP	Ministry of Planning
NCC	National Census Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NPAR	National Public Administration Reform
PDS	Population and Development Strategy
PCO	Province Census Officer
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	The Rectangular Strategy
REDATAM	Retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
Sida	Swedish International Development Authority
SMP	Statistical Master Plan
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
WB	The World Bank
Win R+	REDATAM Plus for Windows

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

This document provides a plan for conducting a population census in Cambodia in March 2008, completing most of the data processing by the middle of 2009, and analyzing and disseminating the main results in 2009-2010. The previous census, conducted in 1998, was the first in 36 years, as Cambodia did not have a census from 1962 until 1998 due to civil strife and instability.

The 1998 Census together with the 2000 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2000 CDHS), the 2004 Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey (2004 CIPS), and Cambodia Socio-Economic Surveys have contributed in a large measure to benchmarking important aspects of socio economic conditions of the people of Cambodia. The set of population projections prepared on the basis of these sources facilitate informed decision-making.

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is implementing a poverty oriented reform process. To guide the implementation of the policy agenda of the Government, the Rectangular Strategy (RS) for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency was launched in July 2004. In order to implement the development vision set out in the RS, the Government and development partners have agreed to prepare a single planning document, the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), for the period 2006-2010. The NSDP builds on the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG), the Socio-Economic Development Plan 2001-2005, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 (NPRS) and the Governance Action Plan (including the National Public Administration reform).

A wide range of population and socio-economic statistics are needed for monitoring progress, making assessments, and guiding further policy formulation. A new Statistical Law came into force on May 9, 2005 that provides a clear demarcation of responsibilities and relationships, which is essential for the smooth and efficient working of a decentralized statistical system. It specifies that a population census should be conducted at least once every ten years. The proposed Statistics Master Plan (SMP) is expected to provide the long-term strategies and financing plan needed for organizing such necessary statistical activities.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided primary support for the 1996 Demographic Survey, the 1998 Census, the 2000 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) and the 2004 CIPS. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have provided extensive support on capacity building and data collections for macro economic and industrial statistics. Training courses and on-the-job training was given on a variety of topics of economic statistics. The Cambodia Socio-Economic Surveys of Cambodia were conducted in 1993/1994 and 1996 with ADB assistance, and in 1997, 1999, and in 2003/04 with UNDP/Sida funding and World Bank execution. Establishment surveys were carried out in 1993, 1995 and 2000 with support received from ADB. USAID, UNFPA, UNICEF, and DFID/ADB financed rounds of the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey in 2000 and 2005.

The ADB, after a decade, discontinued its support in 2003. The collection of prices in five provinces for the CPI (Consumer Price Index) was started with assistance from ADB but NIS continued to collect these data. Training activities continued with IMF support. UNDP, the Sida and World Bank have funded the 2003/2004 Cambodia Household Socio-Economic Survey, which includes an income and expenditure diary. Several other donors have also supported the

development of demographic and social statistics. Bilateral donors have also helped build capacity for economic and social sector statistics.

The 1998 Census process and results were rated as a successful partnership in national capacity building and in the production of high quality population data sets for planning. To carry out the 1998 Census work, the NIS had to ensure the recruitment and training of thousands of data collectors in the field. The methodology for the census and the questionnaire itself required substantial input from the managerial staff of the NIS and technical advisers.

In sum the implementation of the census analysis and its dissemination resulted in strengthening the development planning process in Cambodia at various levels, and ensured that demographic concerns were taken into consideration within various sector plans and programmes.

There has been a continuous effort to build national capacity in the NIS. The different surveys carried out with donor assistance have always included promotion of national capacity. The NIS has well qualified and experienced staff to carry out the census. The technical assistance received by NIS in the last decade has contributed significantly to capacity building of national staff in undertaking census activities. The training program of the census and survey staff at different levels has resulted in creating a core of trained field staff. However it is necessary to expose the national staff to various latest developments in the fields of data processing, GIS and census analysis. The current UNDP project on capacity development of national statistical system with NIS as the implementing agency, and focuses on four components – integrated national statistical system, statistical governance, national statistics dissemination strategy and statistical capacity development strategy. The two projects, initiated by Sida and JICA respectively, will focus on training and capacity building.

Provisions have therefore been made in the present proposal for external training/study tours in these areas. As capacity for census taking and data processing has been developed in the NIS, a resident census adviser (CTA) on a long-term basis, as was done in the last census, does not appear necessary for the present census. A long-term data processing advisor may also not be required. Technical assistance by consultants would however be necessary at some important stages of the operation.

It is observed that there has been striking improvement in national capacity for demographic data collection, processing and dissemination. However, the level of capacity in respect to data analysis and interpretation is low. While JICA and SIDA will provide some support for developing data analysis and interpretation skills, additional training will be required for the in-depth analysis of census data.

2. Importance of the Census

Following the success in the creation of a valuable population database as a result of the 1998 Census, the RGC is committed to further build and strengthen the population database through the next census. There has been an increase in demand from governmental planners and researchers for reliable and updated demographic and social data in order to accurately review their plans and programs.

The proposed 2008 Census represents the cornerstone of population statistics within the Statistical Master Plan of Cambodia. It would update and provide a continuous series of reliable and comprehensive data on population size, composition and characteristics, essential for economic and social development. Censuses are to be taken at regular intervals, so as to have

comparable information in a fixed sequence. A series of censuses makes it possible to appraise the past, accurately describe the present and estimate the future.

The 2008 census is critical for a number of reasons:

- ☛ The 2008 census would help contribute to updating and comparing population and other development indicators. It would also help to assess trends and patterns in fertility, mortality, migration and other demographic and socio-economic variables over the last decade.
- ☛ The NSDP for the period 2006-2010 will help implement the development vision set out in the RS. It draws together CMDG, the Socio-Economic Development Plan 2001-2005, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 (NPRS) and the Governance Action Plan (including the National Public Administration Reform). Many of the indicators for monitoring and assessing the NSDP will be based on data obtained from the 2008 Census.
- ☛ The data obtained from the census are crucially needed by the ROG for integrating demographic factors into the overall development planning process. Line Ministries have expressed the need for data for sectoral planning as well.
- ☛ Small area statistics cannot be obtained from sample surveys. The census is the only source of such data and is critical for development planning at the village and commune level.
- ☛ It is proposed to adopt a new urban classification in the 2008 Census and to obtain fresh urban-rural population data for statistical purposes and urban planning.
- ☛ The RGC's commitment to the MDGs was firmly expressed with the adoption of the first country report CMDGR in 2003, and in the adoption of CMDGs as an overarching framework for the NSDP which is being currently formulated. With the commencement of NSDP implementation, there will be a need to put in place a monitoring system that will enable the tracking of achievements. In addition, such monitoring ought to include empirical and analytical exercises supporting policymaking towards the attainment of Plan objectives. Since the CMDGs largely define NSDP vision, and 45 out of 66 NSDP monitoring indicators are drawn from CMDGs, Census 2008 will contribute towards monitoring of NSDP implementation as well as CMDGs..
- ☛ Adequate gender-sensitive poverty assessments will be possible only with the sex-disaggregated information provided by the upcoming census.
- ☛ Due to security concerns, the 1998 Census could not cover some areas in the North West. The 2008 census will cover all areas in Cambodia and give a complete demographic picture of the entire country without any exceptions.
- ☛ The population projections for Cambodia based on the 1998 Census, 2000 CDHS and 2004 CIPS will be updated based on the 2008 census data.
- ☛ The Master sample frame provided by the 1998 Census will be updated by the 2008 census. This sample frame forms the basis of all national household surveys, including the CDHS, socio-economic household survey, and the inter-censal population survey.

- One of the aims of the census is to establish comprehensive population databases, which greatly expand the usability and dissemination of census data.

3. Objectives

3.1 Immediate Objectives

- a. By the end of November 2007 to have completed all essential preparatory activities for the 2008 Census, including the provision of external and on-the-job training for professional staff of NIS. This will include training in usage of state of-the-art data processing technology to establish a dynamic integrated population information system.
- b. By the end of March 2008 to have conducted a national census of population.
- c. By the end of August 2008 to have released the preliminary census results.
- d. By the end of August 2009 to have completed the production of census tables.
- e. By the end of August 2010 to have analyzed, evaluated and disseminated the main census results, to promote wider utilization of census findings and contribute to integration of population data in the planning activities at various levels.

3.2 Long-term Objectives

1. To further develop capability in NIS in producing a continuous series of reliable and timely demographic data through population censuses and surveys as well as in the processing, analysis, evaluation and dissemination of population data sets required for policy formulation, development planning and administration.
2. To create awareness between the public at large and senior level officials about the importance of high quality data for development planning.
3. To develop and maintain a comprehensive national population database as part of an integrated population information system.

4. Census Strategy and Activities

From 1995 onwards, a census office has been functioning within the NIS. After 1998 census fieldwork was completed, data processing, analysis and dissemination of data were undertaken by the census office. The availability, accessibility and utilization of population data in Cambodia was promoted through the production of census tables, analytical reports and four CD-ROMs containing 1998 census data. The census office also produced the revised urban classification for Cambodia in 2004, was involved in the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey in 2004 (2004 CIPS), and produced the Administrative and Health Facility Mapping project.

The census office has a core staff of approximately 27 members. For the 2008 Census, the following divisions will have to be re-established using available staff and supplemented with qualified staff from other departments of the NIS: administration and finance; planning and

monitoring; cartography; analysis and research; and data processing. All the divisions will function under the overall charge of Director General of Census (DG). He will be assisted in his task by the planning and monitoring division, Deputy Directors General of the NIS, Director of Census and Bureau Chiefs. Provincial planning directorates will function as field offices.

The enumeration is proposed to be undertaken during two weeks in March 2008, as this is considered to be a period of stability and low level of international and internal mobility, which would allow accurate estimates of population size and distribution. It will also exactly mark a ten-year interval after the first census in 1998. In planning the overall activities of the census, the following approaches will be adopted:

1. It is proposed to continue the canvassing method utilized in 1998. House-to-house visits will be made by enumerators for accounting of each individual in every household. For this purpose each household will be identified in all buildings and structures within each Enumeration Area (EA). The households counted will include normal, institutional and homeless households.

The reference time for the census will be the census night (March 3, 2008). The number of usual members present, usual members absent, and visitors present in the household on the census night will be collected. Detailed information on social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of usual members present and visitors will be recorded in the questionnaire.

Building and household numbering and listing will precede the enumeration. This operation will take place for four days. For this, a separate form will be used. Apart from serving as an inventory for buildings and households in the EA, this form will also furnish useful information on housing characteristics.

The census enumeration will be conducted for two weeks. The homeless population who will be identified during the house listing, and will be enumerated on the census night itself. Special arrangements will also be made to enumerate the following groups of persons: persons in military barracks, inmates of penal institutions, patients in hospitals or other such institutions, those staying in hotels and boarding houses, living in boats, and nomads.

2. Intensified information and communication activities are needed throughout various phases of the census to create awareness, and ensure public cooperation.

3. Systems to reduce the level of non-response will be created by adopting well-defined procedures for callbacks.

4. Quality control measures will be adopted at various stages of the census, especially at the data collection stage, to ensure accuracy.

5. Data processing will be completed using state-of the-art technology (micro-computer hardware and software) to carry out data entry and analysis.

6. Apart from evaluation of various stages of the process, the outcome of the census will be evaluated with regard to contents and coverage. This will include a post enumeration survey and in-depth evaluation of the findings.

In the 1998 census, sketch maps of villages and EAs were prepared. For the 2008 census, it would be useful if village locations and other places/features were plotted at their actual

locations using GPS. This will also bring in a degree of precision and accuracy in the base maps needed for computerized mapping and GIS applications.

A detailed work plan and budget for this census has been prepared and is presented as Annex 1 and 2.

5. Institutional Framework and executive agency

The NIS will be responsible for the execution of the census activities. This will capitalize on NIS's increased capacity developed during the last decade. On the whole, the current structure of the NIS and its substantive activities confirm its ability to establish an up-to-date, efficient and reliable national statistical system, based on sound scientific methodologies. It also enjoys a high-level of credibility.

The overall responsibility for overseeing the implementation of census activities is to be shouldered by the DG. Consultants on census, data processing, cartography and census analysis may provide technical back stopping to the NIS at appropriate stages of the census operations as indicated in the work plan. The consultants may be supported from development partner agencies.

6. Related Activities

The 2008 census activities will be closely coordinated with other on-going projects of NIS. Large surveys like CSES provide the basis for most of the economic social and demographic information available. The training components of these activities have developed the skills and capacity of NIS.

Social data are collected in all villages annually for Commune development plans by the Ministry of Planning supported by SEILA and UNICEF. The Ministry of planning is the principal agency responsible for coordinating efforts in monitoring the National Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Close collaboration will be maintained by the census office with these and other projects for the successful conduct of the 2008 census. There is a need for improved consultation and agreement with other stakeholders on census tabulation and analysis and in the production of socio-demographic indicators.

7. Constraints and Risks

A major constraint in implementing the census is the relatively low allocation of funds in the government budget. NIS has therefore to rely heavily on international donors for support. This issue is also linked to the low level of salary for civil servants. It is expected that civil servants will need to be provided honorarium or incentive payments for the census work to supplement their limited government salaries. Necessary provision has therefore been made in the budget proposal for the 2008 Census for payment of honorarium to the census staff.

One anticipated risk is in the probable change of the census date due to national elections in 2008. This can be faced or solved through transparent planning and periodic coordination meetings with the Ministry of Interior.

8. Budget Summary

By component	Total budget US\$
Census planning & preparation phase	1,068,216
Census cartography & EA delineation	297,000
Training of census enumerators & supervisors	1,126,498
Census enumeration phase	1,741,816
Data processing	567,150
Analysis and dissemination of census results	96,600
Meetings/workshops	14,400
Study tours	50,000
Equipment	207,500
Census vehicles	486,000
Operation and maintenance	141,000
Miscellaneous	60,300
Contingency	100,000
Total:	5,956,480

2008 General Population Census Plan of Cambodia

1. Background

1.1 Population Statistics in Cambodia

The availability of population data in Cambodia has considerably improved since 1996 when the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) conducted a major Demographic Survey of the post-civil strife era. Organized as a prelude to the 1998 Census which was the first census since 1962, this survey yielded not only the much needed demographic data at that time, but also provided an opportunity for training the NIS staff in undertaking the mammoth task of population counting. This demographic survey was based on a national sample of about 20,000 households. Earlier in 1994, a Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia covering about 5,600 sample households provided data on population size and limited population characteristics. The village population database provided by UNTAC, which had, its own limitations, served as a baseline for these surveys.

The holding of a census in 1998 marked the process of recovery of Cambodia to increasing stability and normalization and placed the country back on the demographic map of the world. All of those involved in planning, research and development, from policy makers and administrators to businesspersons and investors, benefited by the wealth of data produced by the census. Most of the results of the 1998 Census were released within about a year through printed reports and electronic media. The other notable achievements of the census were:

- Incorporation of population dynamics and demographic variables in all aspects of development planning.
- Release of population projections at National and Provincial levels
- Formulation of a National Population Policy for Cambodia
- Production of priority tables and socio-economic indicators used in policy and research
- Publication of analytical reports useful for sector planning
- National capacity building on large scale data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination.
- Creation of village databases
- Development of computerized geographical database for population data.
- Population database with WinR+
- Reclassification of urban areas in Cambodia based on a consistent set of criteria
- Development of Master Sample
- Administrative and Health Facility Mapping

The 1998 Census together with the 2000 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2000 CDHS), the 2004 Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey (2004 CIPS), and Cambodia Socio-Economic Surveys have contributed in a large measure to benchmarking important aspects of socio-economic conditions of the people of Cambodia. In the absence of a satisfactory civil registration system these sources provide fairly reliable data on levels, patterns and trends of fertility and mortality in the country. The set of population projections prepared on the basis of these sources facilitate informed decision-making.

The available population data provide a picture of population size, structure and growth rates, along with estimates of fertility and mortality. The population characteristics of Cambodia, while being similar to those of some of the comparable developing countries, reflect distinctively the consequences of war and political instability in the recent past. The effects of high mortality and large scale out migration from the country during the Khmer Rouge period (1975-79) are revealed by very low sex ratios in the age groups 40-44 onwards. The largest cohort reported by

the census is that those of ages 5 –9 closely followed the cohort of ages 10-14. This may be attributed to a baby boom reported in the early 1980s after the Khmer Rouge era ended and an estimated high fertility in the following years.

The 1998 Census counted a population of 11.4 million. The enumeration covered the entire inhabited geographical area with the exception of a few areas, inaccessible during the census due to security reasons. The refugee population who immigrated to Thailand at the time of the census was not included in the census as it was conducted on a *de facto* basis. The 2000 CDHS estimated the Total fertility Rate (TFR) for 1998 as 4 children per woman. This marked a substantial decline from 6 children and more per woman estimated for the 1980s. The direct estimate of TFR from the 2004 CIPS has revealed a further decline of TFR to 3.3. Infant and child mortality have shown declining trends after a period of erratic variation within a high level.

According to the projections made, population of Cambodia will continue to grow rapidly in spite of the fertility decline. The rate of population growth during the second half of the present decade would be high with an average annual rate of 1.9 per cent. This is due to what is called population momentum that occurs when large cohorts of women born during a period of high fertility rates (1980-1995) reach reproductive age. By the end of the decade the country's population are estimated to be in the region of 15 million.

1.2 Role of Statistics in Development Plans of Cambodia

Cambodia is among the poorest countries of the world in large part due to a long period of unrest and social dislocation, which destroyed the existing economic and social structure. Approximately 36 per cent of Cambodia's population is living below the poverty line according to 1997 Socio-Economic Survey data.

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is implementing overall reform programmes that are poverty oriented. Apart from a series of governance reforms that have been initiated, major programmes on economic and social infrastructure development are in progress. To guide the implementation of the economic policy agenda of the Government, the Rectangular Strategy (RS) for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency was launched July 2004.

In order to implement the development vision set out in the RS, Government and development partners have agreed to develop a single planning document, the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), for the period 2006-2010. The NSDP builds on the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG), Socio-Economic Development Plan 2001-2005, National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 (NPRS) and the Governance Action Plan (including the National Public Administration reform).

A wide range of population and socio-economic statistics is very much needed for monitoring the development, making assessments, and guiding further policy formulation in respect of these reforms as well as CMDG, development partnership agreements, General Data Dissemination Standards (GDDS) of the IMF, and other international statistical agreements

1.3 Development of Statistical System in Cambodia

The development of the statistical system in Cambodia has its roots in 1950 when the Statistics Department was established. There were several changes in its mandate and organization since then. However, a revision of the statistical system in 1995 gave rise to a decentralized system of statistics produced by line Ministries that have their own statistical units, with greater planning

and statistical analysis at the provincial level. The responsibility for collecting official statistics lies with the NIS, the statistical units and sections within planning bureaus in other departments and line ministries, and the statistical cells in the planning and statistical services in the provincial and district committees.

A new Statistical Law came into force on March 14, 2005 that provides clear demarcation of responsibilities and relationships, essential for the smooth and efficient working of a decentralized statistical system. The Statistical law and the planned Sub-decrees will provide the necessary framework and encourage the integration of activities into a national statistical system. The Statistical Law provides the NIS, part of the Ministry of Planning, with a broader and in some cases more specific legal basis for its activities. In particular the NIS is vested with clear coordinating powers. In addition, a Statistics Advisory Council is being established to facilitate the Ministry of Planning in the development of the National Statistical System.

One of the major weaknesses of the Cambodian official statistics however, is the paucity of necessary resources. Most of the data collection exercises like surveys and the population census continue to rely on external, donor funding. The proposed Statistics Master Plan (SMP) is expected to provide the long-term strategies and financing plan needed for organizing statistical activities.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided primary support for the 1996 Demographic Survey, the 1998 Census, and the 2004 CIPS. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have provided extensive support on capacity building and data collections for macro economic and industrial statistics. Training courses were conducted, and on-the job training given, on a variety of topics in economic statistics. The Cambodia Socio Economic Surveys of Cambodia were conducted in 1993/1994 and 1996 with ADB assistance, and in 1997, 1999, and in 2003/04 with UNDP and Sida funding and World Bank execution. Establishment surveys were carried out in 1993, 1995 and 2000 with support received from ADB. USAID, UNFPA, UNICEF, and DFID/ADB have financed rounds of the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey in 2000 and 2005.

The ADB, after a decade, discontinued its support in 2003. The collection of prices in five provinces for the CPI (Consumer Price Index) was started with assistance from ADB but NIS continued to collect these data. Training activities continued with IMF support. UNDP, the World Bank and SIDA have funded the 2003/2004 Cambodia Household Socio-Economic Survey, which includes an income and expenditure component. Several other donors have also supported the development of demographic and social statistics. Bilateral donors have also helped build capacity for economic and social sector statistics.

UNFPA's support to the census emerges from the direct link of the census with Population and Development Strategy (PDS) Output of the new country program: "To have enhanced national capacity to generate and utilize disaggregated data" through direct support to the census activities.

The NIS implemented, with support from UNFPA, the 1998 Census. The census process and results were rated as a successful partnership in national capacity building and in producing high quality population data sets for planning. For the 1998 Census work, the NIS had to ensure the recruitment and training of thousands of data collectors in the field. The methodology for the census and the questionnaire itself required substantial input from the managerial staff of the NIS and technical support.

The ability to conduct such a complex task was an achievement in itself by the NIS. For example, no residence was previously numbered. Every building and household had to be carefully mapped out and covered by the field staff. Training, supervision of data collection, data validation, analysis and production of the report meant much invested time for the NIS team.

The preliminary results of the census held in March 1998 were released with a brief analysis in the form of a report (September 1998). The report was based mainly on the field population totals by province, disaggregated by sex. The final results of the census, at the national and provincial level, were released in September 1999. It included an analysis of salient demographic and social aspects as revealed by the census. This was followed by the production of several analytical census reports and data sets in CD-ROMs based on more than 50 statistical tables covering all priority areas recommended by the international statistical guidelines for census tabulation. The findings of the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) confirmed the high quality of the fieldwork and the level of cooperation and response from the public at large in the census operations.

The population projections made were extensively used by the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Planning and other line Ministries. The census reports were translated into Khmer for easy understanding by civil service officers and the public. Several dissemination workshops were held in Phnom Penh and in provincial townships with participants drawn from the user departments at central, provincial, and district and commune levels. NGOs and researchers also participated in some of these workshops. Apart from familiarizing the participants with the census results these dissemination workshops trained the participants in the utilization of census data available in census publications and CD-ROMs. The fact that the data from the census were adopted as official national statistics by all Ministries and departments of the ROG, NGOs, international agencies and researchers has given further credibility to it.

In sum, the implementation of the census analysis and its dissemination resulted in strengthening the development planning process in Cambodia at various levels, and ensured that demographic concerns were taken into consideration within various sector plans and programmes. UNFPA support to the analysis and dissemination of census data initially, and to the 2000 CDHS and 2004 CIPS data subsequently, is continuing.

1.4. Civil Registration

A civil registration system records the occurrence of the events of birth, death and marriage in accordance with the legal requirements of a country. Data on births and deaths obtained through the civil registration system can be used with population census data to prepare population estimates and projections for different areas of a country.

In Cambodia there is no satisfactory system of civil registration to obtain data on fertility and mortality. The information now available on these aspects is based only on indirect estimates from the census and sample surveys like the CDHS.

Recognizing the importance of accurate statistics for planning purposes, the Cambodia Government has, during the last few years made a commitment to birth registration and a functioning civil registration system. Civil registration is one of the four components of the Commune Council Development Project being implemented by the Government of Cambodia with the support of the ADB. The project is aimed at building capacity of the elected local bodies – Commune and Sangkat Councils.

RGC in the Ministry of Interior introduced a uniform civil registration system in 2002. A deadline was set by the Government that by the end of August 2005 all persons should be registered under the new registration system. The responsibility for registering births, deaths and marriages was assigned to the Commune Councils. However the target was not achieved due to lack of awareness among the population and other reasons. Only five percent was registered. Plan International Cambodia, an international NGO, is therefore supporting the Ministry of Interior in launching a mobile campaign to register 13 million people. As of now about 62 percent of the population has been registered. The campaign will be continuing until December 2005. UNICEF is also assisting the Ministry of Interior in the matter of child registrations.

1.5 National Capacity

There has been a continuous effort in national capacity building in the NIS. The technical assistance provided by UNFPA for the last census in 1998 contributed significantly to capacity building of national staff in undertaking census activities. The NIS has well qualified and experienced staff to carry out the census data collection. However, it is necessary to expose the national staff to latest developments in the fields of data processing, GIS and census analysis. Provision has therefore been made in the present proposal for external training/study tours in these areas. As capacity for census taking and data processing has been developed in the NIS, a resident census (CTA) on a long-term basis, as was done in the last census, does not appear necessary for the present census. A long-term data processing adviser may also not be required. Technical assistance by short-term consultants would however be necessary at some important stages of the operation as indicated separately.

The planning, conducting and managing a major statistical exercise like the census will enhance the capabilities of professionals at the NIS in data collection, evaluation, data processing, tabulation, analysis and its dissemination. This accumulated experience will go a long way in further strengthening their capacity in conducting other statistical and demographic activities and will ensure wide dissemination and increased utilization of data.

Out of a total staff of about 600 (including provincial level staff) at the NIS, approximately 50-60 are statisticians. About half of these are economic statisticians, the other half socio-demographic statisticians. During the period 1993-2005 about 76 persons have been trained within overseas institutions and 156 staff members have attended workshops/meetings or undertaken study tours. In addition to this overseas training, the Training Unit within NIS has delivered a substantial amount of formal basic training. For instance, as part of the Second In-house Training Programme, 15 courses were delivered, on subjects such as the national statistical system, Excel, or English. The length of these courses varied from 15 hours up to 96 hours. The number of participants also ranged from 11 to 56. In August 2005 JICA started a project within the NIS called "Improving Official Statistics in Cambodia". The purpose of this project is to improve the statistical capacity of the NIS staff, provincial statistical staff, and the statistical units of main line ministries.

In the census office alone about 15 persons have been trained in subjects such as sampling, statistics, demography, census taking and analysis in institutions abroad during 1995-2001. Many in-service training courses have also been conducted with the assistance of UNFPA. It should be noted however, that some of the trained staff have since left the organization or moved to other departments. It is necessary to take steps to retain trained staff for census work. It is also observed that some of the staff are not able to avail themselves of overseas training opportunities as they are not proficient in English, and find it difficult to interact with the external consultants.

It is imperative that such staff are encouraged to attend English language training and as such modest provision has been made in the present budget for this activity.

It is also observed that there has been strong improvement in the national capacity in demographic data collection, processing and dissemination. However, the level of capacity of staff in respect of data analysis and interpretation remains very low. An intensive in-house training program in data analysis seems to be a must in the near future.

1.6 Census Establishment

The Statistical Law specifies that an Establishment Census be taken at least every 10 years. The SMP has proposed the holding of the next census in the year 2007. The NIS is thinking to combining it with the house-listing operations of the 2008 census so as to be more cost effective. If this is to be implemented a separate plan has to be developed.

2. Justification for the Census Plan

Following the success in the creation of a valuable population database as a result of the 1998 Census, the RGC is committed to further building and strengthening the population database through the next census. There has been an increase in the demand of governmental agencies planners and researchers for reliable and updated demographic and social data in order to design monitor and review their plans and programs.

The proposed 2008 Census represents the cornerstone of population statistics within the Statistical Master Plan of Cambodia. It would update and provide a continuous series of reliable and comprehensive set of data on population size, composition and characteristics, which are essential for economic and social development. Censuses are to be taken at regular intervals, so as to have comparable information in a fixed sequence. A series of censuses makes it possible to appraise the past, accurately describe the present and estimate the future.

The United Nations recommends that a national census be taken every ten years. The Statistics Law of Cambodia also lays down that population census, agricultural census and establishment census should be conducted at least once every ten years. Though the next commune elections and national elections are scheduled for 2007 and 2008 respectively, the census could still be held in the year 2008, as there will be a gap of about three to four months between the two operations.

Based on the 1998 experience when a similar situation existed the preparations and the actual conduct of each of the operations could be carried out smoothly without detriment to each other by means of effective coordination and mutual consultations. The question of having a different census date beyond March 2008 will arise only if any particular administrative or political situation arises warranting such a shift in the census date. For the present it may be assumed that the next census can be held in March 2008. In particular the conducting of the second decennial census in 2008 in Cambodia becomes important due to the following reasons:

1. The 2008 census would help in updating and comparing the population and other development indicators with reference to the census in 1998 that provided the benchmark data after a gap of more than three decades. It would also help to assess the trends and patterns in fertility, mortality, migration and other demographic and socio-economic variables over the last decade.

2. It has been widely reported that since the year 1998, Cambodia has undergone significant changes in (i) the population structure and composition of population as indicated by the Cambodia Population Intercensal Survey, due to movement of population, and fertility and mortality levels (ii) number and quality of labor force (iii) literacy and educational levels (iv) number and type of buildings and housing units and (iv) the general socio-economic and living conditions of the people.
3. The NSDP for the period 2006-2010 currently under preparation would help implement the development vision set out in the RS. It draws together CMDG, the Socio-Economic Development Plan 2001-2005, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 (NPRS) and the Governance Action Plan (including the National Public Administration Reform). The indicators for monitoring and assessing the NSDP would be greatly facilitated by the benchmark data to be obtained from the 2008 Census.
4. The data obtained from the census are crucially needed by the RGC for integrating demographic factors into the overall development planning process. The line Ministries have expressed the need for data for sectoral planning as well.
5. International agencies and development partners working in Cambodia have also expressed their requirement for the next census data for updating their respective programs and welfare schemes designed for the development of Cambodia.
6. The analysis of population and housing data on a continuing basis will provide inputs for formulating appropriate population policies and various activities intended to improve the living conditions and quality of life of people.
7. Small area statistics cannot be obtained from sample surveys and the census is the only source of such data that would go a long way in promoting development plans at the village level. The 2008 Census is therefore very essential to have up-to-date population data at village and even at Enumeration Area levels.
8. At the time of the 1998 Census the designation of places as urban and rural was based on only administrative criteria, which were somewhat unsatisfactory for planning for the needs of actual urban-rural populations. There was no functional classification of the urban areas.

Recognizing the need for a proper classification of urban areas, that was consistent with Cambodian conditions, and optimum for planning purposes, a reclassification of urban areas has been done by NIS on a scientific basis using the 1998 Census data on population density, percentage of male employment in agriculture and total population size at the commune level. It is proposed to adopt the new urban classification for the 2008 Census and obtain fresh urban-rural population data for statistical purposes and urban planning.

9. The RGC's commitment to the MDGs was firmly expressed with the adoption of the first country report CMDGR in 2003, and in the adoption of CMDGs as an overarching framework for the NSDP which is being currently formulated. With the commencement of NSDP implementation, there will be a need to put in place a monitoring system that will enable the tracking of achievements. In addition, such monitoring ought to include empirical and analytical exercises supporting policymaking towards the attainment of Plan objectives. Since the CMDGs largely define NSDP vision, and 45 out of 66 NSDP monitoring indicators are drawn from CMDGs, Census 2008 will contribute towards monitoring of NSDP implementation as well as CMDGs.

The advantage of measuring MDG indicators through a census is not because it provides somewhat accurate estimates, but because it provides a basis for sub-national geographic and administrative comparisons, which provide potentiality to highlight more deprived areas that need un-delayed interventions. Consequently, by measuring as many MDG indicators as possible through the census, more value is added to the census.

Moreover, as the census provides the statistical frame for designing inter-census sample surveys, it facilitates proper monitoring through continuous measurement of various indicators through sample surveys with more frequency.

As Cambodia is heading towards achieving the MDGs there is a need to derive from the census the development indicators, for monitoring implementation of development programmes in partnership with national agencies.

There are many indicators that would be useful for monitoring MDGs that can be obtained from the census data. For example, in monitoring the goal to achieve universal primary education, the indicators that can be obtained from the census are: gross enrolment ratio in primary education, proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6, proportion of 10-15 year olds completed primary education.

Regarding the promotion of gender equality and empowering women which is another MDG, the census can provide the following indicators: Ratio of girls to boys in primary, lower secondary and higher secondary gross enrolment, ratio of literate females to males among 15 to 24 years olds and share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector. In respect of the goal to develop a global partnership for development, unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds obtained from the census can be useful. Moreover the population at all administrative levels, including small areas like enumeration areas, provided by the 2008 census could be used as denominators in the calculation of many indicators.

Adequate gender-sensitive poverty assessments would be possible only with the sex-disaggregated information provided by the latest census. The population and housing census does not have the potential to measure poverty through income directly. However, it has great potentials to measure “standards of living” through indexes synthesized through various data collected including housing characteristics, household and household member characteristics, and characteristics of heads of household. Synthesized indexes can be used individually and collectively to compare and classify households into groups that range from low level of living to high level of living. Such classification helps more in identifying areas, which have high proportions of households (population) in low living conditions.

10. For security Reasons, the 1998 Census could not cover the following areas in the North West: (i) Whole district of Anlong Vaeng in Otdar Mean Chey province, Samlot in Battambang province and Veal Veang in Pursat province (ii) Ou Bei Choan village of Ou Chrov district in Banteay Mean Chey province. The 2008 Census will be planned to cover all areas without exception to have a complete enumeration of the population of Cambodia.

Moreover, thanks to several capacity building activities and progress of education in the last decade, it will be possible to get the services of better-qualified and trained staff to function as enumerators and supervisors in all areas. For example, in the commune development plan within the decentralized concept of planning supported by SEILA and UNICEF the

technical group of the Ministry of Planning collects social data through village chiefs in all villages on an annual basis for the past four years to facilitate commune investment plans. The commune council members are trained to analyze and utilize them in commune level planning. This type of activity has created awareness among the provincial, district, commune level staff and village chiefs about the importance of data collection and use of data, and strengthened their data collection skills. This is bound to improve the quality of data to be collected in the 2008 census in which these staff would play a big role.

11. The population projections for Cambodia available based on the 1998 Census, 2000 CDHS and 2004 CIPS have to be updated in the light of the next census.
12. The Master sample frame provided by the 1998 Census has been used for 2000 CDHS and several other household surveys. There is a need for an updated Master Sample frame based on the 2008 census to carry out socio-economic household surveys and inter-censal population/ demographic surveys.
13. The conducting of a major statistical exercise like the census will further help in improving capabilities of professionals at the NIS.
14. One of the aims of the census is the establishment of comprehensive population databases, which greatly expand the usability and enhance the dissemination of census data. The 2008 census will help create updated population databases.

3. Objectives

3.1 Immediate Objectives

- a. By the end of November 2007 to have completed all essential preparatory activities for the 2008 Census.
- b. By the end of March 2008 to have conducted a national census of population.
- c. By the end of August 2008 to have released the preliminary census results.
- d. By the end of August 2009 to have completed the production of census tables.
- e. By the end of August 2010 to have analyzed, evaluated and disseminated the main census results.
- f. To promote wider utilization of census findings and contribute to integration of population data in the planning activities at various levels.
- g. To strengthen and augment the capabilities of the NIS to conduct their population activities through State-of-the-art technology in data processing to establish a dynamic integrated population information system.
- h. To provide external and on-the-job training for professional staff of NIS.

3.2 Long-term Objectives

1. To further develop capability in NIS in producing continuous series of reliable and timely demographic data through population censuses and surveys as well as in the processing, analysis, evaluation and dissemination of population data sets required for policy formulation, development planning and administration.
2. To strengthen national capacity building and enhance the capabilities of NIS in conducting periodic censuses and surveys.
3. To create awareness between the public at large and senior level officials about the importance of high quality data for the various aspects of development.
4. To develop and maintain a comprehensive national population database that can be a step toward establishing an integrated population information system.

4. The Census Organization

4.1 General

From 1995 onwards a census office is functioning within NIS. It is located in a separate building in Phnom Penh. After the census fieldwork was completed, data processing, analysis and dissemination of data were undertaken by the census office. Apart from producing census tables, analytical reports and four CD-ROMs containing 1998 census data the census office of NIS promoted the availability, accessibility and utilization of population data in Cambodia (Project CMB/01/P04). Short-term consultants were provided by UNFPA for these tasks. The outstanding activities of the census office in the inter-censal period were the production of a revised urban classification for Cambodia in 2004, the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey in 2004 (2004 CIPS) and the implementation of the Administrative and Health Facility Mapping Project.

The census office has a core staff of about 27. For the 2008 census the following divisions have to be re-established with the available core staff supplemented by qualified staff from other departments of NIS. All the divisions will function under the overall charge of Director General of Census (D.G). He will be assisted in his tasks by the planning and monitoring division, Deputy Directors of NIS, Director of Census and Bureau Chiefs.

4.2 Administrative/Finance Division

Administrative, personnel, budgeting, house keeping, logistics and printing matters will be the responsibility of this division. The large number of enumerators, supervisors and other field staff will be recruited under its overall management. It will service to technical divisions in administrative work. It will also be responsible for census logistics management, which is very important in Cambodia, as there are areas not easily accessible for want of transport and roads.

The division has to also manage printing of census forms and manuals on a large scale. It will have six staff members initially which will be suitably increased during census 2007-2008. An approximate budget of \$201,300 has been provided for this item.

4.3 Planning and Monitoring Division

The main responsibility of this division will be to carry out the census fieldwork and allied activities like training and quality control. This division has to review constantly the census activities listed in the work plan and carefully monitor the census work. The activities to be

covered by this division are: consult data users and stakeholders and develop census plan, finalize census questionnaires and instructions to enumerators and supervisors, conduct necessary pre-test and pilot census, co-ordinate with the data processing division regarding editing and coding instructions and tabulation plan, and coordinate with the analysis and research division in preparing analytical reports. This division will be the key division in implementing the census operations. It will function both as technical unit, and monitoring and coordinating division of census activities. It will work in close co-ordination with all the divisions. It will have senior and experienced staff. With six personnel at present, it will be expanded subsequently.

4.4 Cartography Division

The preparation of small area maps is the basic mapping work involved in census taking. At present there is no qualified cartographer in this division. There is a separate room in the census office where the provincial and district maps, and topographical sheets are kept. The 1998 Census EA maps and house-list and master sample records stored here were used for reference during inter-censal surveys and sampling. Barring three drawing tables and chairs, there is no cartographic equipment in the division.

It has a Deputy Director and three staff member who have experience in mapping. It is necessary to train at least 10 staff as mapping assistants. It is advisable to have a cartographic mission in 2006 to train the mappers in census mapping. At least two trained cartographers or draughtsmen could be taken on deputation from the Geography Department for the 2008 Census preparations. The cartographic division has to be strengthened with staff and equipment.

4.5 Analysis and Research Division

This division will analyze the census results for use by line Ministries, Government Departments, International Agencies, NGOs and researchers. Planning and evaluation of policies and programmes of Government can be organized with the help of census results. This division has four trained demographers who have experience in the analysis of 1998 census and 2004 CIPS data. This division will be expanded in 2008. Till then the staff of this division will assist the planning and monitoring division in census work like designing the questionnaire, preparing enumerator and supervisor instruction manuals and training programmes.

4.6 Data Processing Division

This division works under a qualified data processing officer with a title of Deputy Director General of Census. The division also has a trained programmer who is assisted by four staff members. All of them had participated in the 1998 census data processing. Only two officers can do programming for tabulation. It is necessary to train in-house at least three more staff members in this regard.

This division has 30 PCS and 10 printers in working condition. Equipment has to be augmented for 2008 census data processing. The data processing division will be responsible for manual coding and editing of census questionnaires, data entry, computer editing and tabulation, and the generation of dissemination products like population database and maintenance of web site.

4.7 Regional and Field Offices

The provincial planning offices will turn into census offices with the planning director at the head as provincial census officer (PCO). He/she will be assisted by a Deputy PCO. The PCO will be the nodal census officer in charge of the census operations in the province. The district, commune and village staff will be drafted for census work under his supervision. There will be a provincial census committee with province Governor as Chairperson to guide the PCO. Technical assistance will be provided through NIS staff that will be called Regional Officers and posted at an average rate of four per province.

4.8 Data Users Service Center

This center supported by UNFPA has been functioning from 2002. It facilitates data users by supplying population data and providing NIS publications that included census, CDHS, Socio-Economic Survey and other studies conducted. There is a reference library that helps data users and NIS staff to refer to books and materials on economics, statistics, demography, census, data processing and computers and NIS publications. Special tables not originally published are also prepared and given to data users at a nominal cost. The census data are also available on the website.

4.9 Fellowships/ Study Tours

Two short-term fellowships are proposed for GIS training for two months in a training institution in Japan or Thailand. Two more fellowships are provided in the budget for training in demographic statistics on a long term basis (one year) in reputed institutions in the countries of the region (e.g. India, Malaysia). A study tour may also be undertaken by five senior staff of the census office to the National Statistical Office, Manila, Philippines or any other country in the region, which has conducted a census recently, to learn about census experiences. An approximate budget of \$50,000 has been provided for this item.

4.10 Equipment

UNFPA had provided vehicles, PCs, printers, photocopy machines and others expendable and non-expendable equipment in connection with 1996 Demographic Survey (Project CMB/94/P02) and the 1998 Census (Project CMB/97/P02). This equipment is located in the census office. There is also equipment provided by other donors like UNDP, UNICEF, ADB, WB, IMF, SIDA and GTZ. A review made shows that only some of the equipment will be available for the next census as others are either not in good condition or will be needed for the activities of other departments of NIS. Taking into account the available equipment, the one which is to be procured for the 2008 Census is included in the budget proposals. An approximate budget of \$693,300 has been provided for this item.

5. Census Strategy and Activities

5.1 Census Strategy

The first critical step in census-taking is planning the census. The census consists of a series of distinct but closely connected activities from the preparatory phase through the enumeration till the final publication phase. It is very important that the activities take place in a proper sequence and at the appropriate time. To illustrate, unless the questionnaire is finalized arrangements cannot be made to obtain the required quantity of paper and to print the questionnaires well in advance. If questionnaires and instruction manuals are not printed, training of staff cannot be undertaken. Even minor errors in planning the census can lead to serious problems, which could

ultimately affect the quality of the census and its credibility. The importance of adequate planning, therefore, hardly needs emphasis. Meticulous planning of the census and its efficient implementation calls for skilful technical and administrative input.

Gender perspective needs will be considered at all stages of the census particularly at the stage of questionnaire design and formulation. Aspects like female economic activity and work status, child labor especially among girls, social, demographic and economic characteristics of women will be given particular emphasis at all stages of census operations. Employment of female enumerators will also be encouraged. In planning the census full use will be made of the United Nations global and regional recommendations for the organization and conduct of a population census and the analysis, dissemination and utilization of the data.

The enumeration is proposed to be undertaken during March 2008 for two weeks as this is considered to be a period of stability and low level of international and internal mobility, which would allow accurate estimates of population size and distribution. It will also exactly mark a ten-year interval after the first census in 1998. In planning the overall activities of the census, the following approaches will be adopted:

1. Census Methodology: It is proposed to continue the canvasser method of census taking in 2008 census also. House-to-house visits will be made by enumerators for enumeration of each individual in every household. For this purpose, each household will be identified in all buildings and structures. In each EA, the households will include normal, institutional and homeless household. The *de facto* method will be adopted for census enumeration.

The reference time for the census will be the census night (provisionally March 3, 2008). The number of usual members present, usual members absent, and visitors present in the household on census night will be collected. Detailed information on social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of usual members present and visitors will be recorded in the questionnaire.

Building and household numbering and listing will precede the enumeration. This operation will take place for four days. For this, a separate form (Form A) will be used. Apart from serving as an inventory for buildings and households in the EA, this form will also furnish useful information on housing characteristics.

The census enumeration (Form B) will be conducted for two weeks. The homeless population who will be identified during the house listing, will be enumerated on the census night itself. Special arrangements will also be made to enumerate the following groups of persons: persons in military barracks, inmates of penal institutions, those in hospitals or other such institutions, those staying in hotels and boarding houses, those living in boats, and nomads.

2. Intensified Information and communication activities are needed throughout the various phases of the census to create awareness, ensure public cooperation and utilization of data.

3. Systems to reduce the level of non-response will be created by adopting well-defined procedures for callbacks.

4. Quality control measures will be adopted at various stages of the census, especially at data collection stage, to ensure accuracy.

5. Data processing will be completed using state-of the-art technology (micro computer hardware and software) to carry out data entry and analysis.

6. Apart from evaluation of various stages of the process, the outcome of the census will be evaluated with regard to contents and coverage. This will include a post enumeration survey and in-depth evaluation of the findings.

The census activities can be grouped into the following three phases:

5.2 Planning and Preparatory Phase

With the existence of an on-going and fully operational census office within NIS, equipped with key staff at different levels who had participated in the last census, the commencement of planning and preparatory phase for the census may not require any special effort or lead time. However, all the preparatory steps have to be accomplished systematically according to the work-plan for a smooth implementation of the various census activities. As an ancillary to the work-plan a census calendar may also be prepared showing the activities and sub-activities with all details in their sequence according to dates.

Besides following the stipulations of the Statistical Law and establishing the organization structure for the census (Annex 3) the main activities of this phase will be concerned with overall planning, cartography, questionnaire design, pretest, pilot census, publicity campaign, data processing plans, analysis, dissemination and utilization plans. The details of these activities are given below:

1. In accordance with Article 7 of the Statistics Law the date of the population census has to be specified in a Sub-decree.
2. The organizational structure of the census office has to be finalized by recruiting all required staff and establishing working relationship with other sections of the NIS. As the census office in NIS is already functioning, this process would be smoothly and quickly implemented.
3. To coordinate and give direction to NIS in the census operations the following committees have to be constituted as was done in the 1998 Census: The National Census Committee, Census Technical Committee, Provincial Census Committees, and the National Steering Committee for Census Information and Education Campaign.
4. Census is a huge and time-bound operation involving thousands of workers at all levels. It is necessary in the interest of census work to suspend temporarily all other data collection activities at least six months before the census date.
5. It is essential to freeze changes in the boundaries of all administrative areas from Province down to village level. This will help organize census work and presentation of population data for administrative units.
6. The SMP has to incorporate suitable instructions to achieve (4) and (5) above.
7. A series of workshops/seminars/meetings will be organized to discuss census planning, tabulation, data analysis, dissemination and utilization. These activities will have to be organized at the appropriate time as per work plan and follow-up maintained.

8. As there is no cartography division with qualified cartographers in the census office it is necessary to review and evaluate the current situation of the cartographic activities and take suitable steps for the preparation of census maps. (See section on census cartography for more details)
9. To develop census questionnaires based on user's requirements, past experience and UN recommendations to ensure compatibility. A draft list of proposed topics would be discussed with potential users.
10. To develop quality control checks and training materials that can improve the accuracy of collected data.
11. To finalize data processing plans and procuring equipment and software. In the last census the data processing staff of the census office had successfully accomplished the following stages of census data processing: office editing, office coding, data entry, computer editing and tabulation. A special coding and editing manual was prepared in advance, which included all possible checks and controls that could be applied to census data. With this experience of the last census NIS will be able to implement data processing activities for the 2008 Census efficiently.
12. To conduct census tests (Pretest and Pilot census):
 - (i) Pre-test of Census Questionnaires
The draft questionnaire has to be pre-tested in a few selected EAs with a view to testing the suitability of intended census questions, including their formulation and instructions to enumerators, and the suitability of the questionnaire design. This is necessary as the 2008 Census may include some new questions or have some old questions with some changes.
 - (ii) Pilot Census
This is a comprehensive test of all census procedures. This has to be undertaken in one or two communes in March 2007, exactly one year before the proposed census date. This is a final test for testing the enumeration, processing and dissemination systems, and the interface between them, so as to resolve any outstanding issues.
13. Tabulation Plan: A tabulation plan will be designed so as to generate specified tables of the following categories: general population tables, economic tables, social and cultural tables (including literacy and education), migration tables, fertility and mortality tables, household amenities tables and housing tables. The tabulation plan, prepared after consultations with users will be approved by the NCC.
14. To carry out census advocacy and publicity through a census information and education campaign. This is necessary for creating public awareness about the census and ensuring cooperation of each and every one with the enumerators. A comprehensive and intensive census information and education campaign was carried out in the last census as a separate project executed by UNESCO. According to an evaluation made it was successful in that the public was well informed about the census and this resulted in their

wholehearted cooperation with the enumerators. It was also found that the village chiefs played an important role in sensitizing the village public about the census.

For the 2008 Census the publicity campaign can be carried out by NIS and the provincial officers with the help of their staff and through the print and electronic media. The people of Cambodia are now generally familiar with population census and others data collection activities.

Publicity for the census, which is in fact public information and education campaign, may commence in June 2007 by newspaper advertisements, sensitization of community leaders and others through meetings, symposia and workshops. It may be intensified step by step through various publicity measures to ensure positive response and full participation of the society and the public in the census. Publicity will reach its peak during the population count phase. Broadly census publicity measure or communication strategy involves the following:

- Publicity material: Short sessions and sketches on TV and radio; pamphlets and leaflets, posters, placards, stickers, census enumerator's T-shirt and cap with the census logo, announcements in the newspapers etc.
- The media: The Khmer newspapers, radio and TV would be involved in this campaign.
- Face to face contacts: a series of meetings would be held in the different places educational institutions and communities to explain the importance of the census and urge people to cooperate in all its phases. These visits would be very useful in answering many questions and clarifying several issues that might be raised.
- Census dramas and folk music would be organized in all areas before and after each census phase.
- Press conferences and meetings with representatives of the media would take place.

An approximate budget of \$1,068,216 has been provided for this item.

5.2.1 Census Cartography

Census is required to produce population data in respect of each administrative area in the country, province, district, commune and village. To achieve this, the boundaries of administrative divisions are integrated in the census area frame at the stage of cartographic preparations in a manner that facilitates aggregation of Enumeration Areas (EAs) to generate data for any required system of geographical divisions/ specific statistical areas. An EA normally consists of 500 persons or about 100 households and has definite boundaries. In effect, this is an operational unit for enumeration. The entire country will completely be covered by a network of EAs.

Enumeration Areas are delineated with identifiable boundaries, which do not overlap. They do not cut across boundaries of administrative units. For example one EA cannot spread over two villages. However one village may have more than one EA. Each EA will be given a code. An EA can be distinctly identified when combined with codes of administrative areas in which it is located. The EA map should indicate clearly its boundaries, include notable landmarks as guides to identify different parts of the EA. Standardized symbols should be used for clear understanding and the map should be of such a scale that it will be easy to handle.

The Geographic Department in the Council of Ministers has developed a geographic base digitizing the existing 1:500,000 topographic maps and collecting geo-referenced information on commune and district boundaries from the field using GPS receiver sets. Unlike in 1998 Census time commune boundaries have been identified in all provinces and digitized. The database can

be used to produce maps of provinces, districts and communes showing locations of villages and other topographic information.

Following maps/ documents are available with the census office at present:

1. A3 size provincial and district maps of Cambodia.
2. Wall size map of Cambodia at a scale 1:500,000.
3. Complete set of 1:50,000 topographical sheets (approx. 295 sheets cover Cambodia).
4. Sketches of Village and EA map Pre and Post census.
5. Document about aerial photography from FINMAP. Aerial Photograph for a portion of Cambodia given by FINMAP as sample. Scale 1:10,000.
6. Complete set of Phnom Penh and adjoining areas at scale 1:10,000.
7. Document regarding “Gazetteer of Cambodian villages”.

In a recent exercise on health facility mapping the census office has used GPS receivers to locate health facilities in communes. It also has maps of communes with approximate village boundaries drawn by village chief. These maps have been certified by commune chief.

In the 1998 census sketch maps of villages and EAs were prepared. For the 2008 census it would be useful if village locations and other places/features were plotted at their actual locations by using GPS. This will also bring in the degree of precision and accuracy in the base maps needed for computerized mapping and GIS applications.

This task could not be undertaken by NIS for the 1998 census, though recommended by a cartographic consultant in 1996, for want of time and funds. For the 2008 census this exercise could be taken up with the advice of a short-term cartographic consultant. This should be feasible as the census office staff are already familiar with the use of GPS receiver sets to record the values of spherical/ grid coordinates of any point or location. However necessary equipment like GPS receiver sets and others for office and field mapping may have to be procured. An approximate budget of \$297,000 has been provided for this item.

5.3 Enumeration Phase

5.3.1 Census Hierarchy:

The Director General of the Census, who is the Director of NIS under the Ministry of Planning, will be implementing the census. He is responsible for conducting the census in the country. He will be assisted in this task by three Deputy Director Generals and one Director of Census. All of them are well-trained statisticians. One of them has specialized in data processing. All have experience of the 1998 census. The Province Planning Office Director or Province Census Officer (PCO), assisted by Deputy Director/ Bureau Chief, will be responsible for the census in his/her province. The District Planning Officer and the commune chief will be responsible for the census in their areas. The PCO will be assisted on technical issues by four Regional Officers each on an average, deputed from NIS.

5.3.2 Enumerators and Supervisors:

One enumerator will normally enumerate each EA. One supervisor will be responsible for the work of 4 enumerators. Supervisors will be drawn from government officials and teachers. A bulk of the supervisors may be drafted from the province and district planning offices. The

enumerators will be mostly teachers. It has been found from experience of the last census that teachers are good in data collection. Further, they are well known in their own areas where they will work for the census as enumerators. This helps in getting the co-operation of the public in the census. The staff will be screened before appointment and only good workers will be recruited. An approximate budget of \$1,741,816 has been provided for this item.

5.3.3 Quality Control

Quality control and monitoring techniques will be introduced to control the quality of the enumeration. Supervisors will be required to enumerate households independently, match them with the enumerator's records, furnish the results of matching in a separate form and take steps to guide the enumerators.

5.3.4 Collection of Schedules

The blank forms and other records for enumeration, the enumerator and supervisor kits containing stationery, and stickers for building numbering will be given to the enumerators/supervisors during the training classes by the Province Director or his nominated staff. After enumeration, the filled-in forms will be collected by the supervisors concerned and handed over to the Province Director. The Province Director will check the forms received to ensure that all the EAs are accounted for. He will pack them suitably and dispatch them to NIS with proper escort.

5.3.5 Personnel

The appointments of enumerators and supervisors will be made by the Province Directors in consultation with the Planning and Monitoring Division of the census office at NIS. The latter will address the Education Ministry in time to obtain the services of teachers for census work. It is expected that 31,707 enumerators (including reserves) and 8,000 supervisors have to be appointed. In some enumeration areas where ethnic groups live, it may be necessary to appoint translators, as the people may not understand Khmer. It is estimated the 250 translators may be required.

The Regional Officers, the Director and Deputy Director/ Bureau Chief in each of the 24 Provinces, the district statistical officer and the commune chiefs will serve as supervising officers, in that order, in their respective areas. Village chiefs will provide assistance at the village level. There will be overall supervision of the census operations by D.G, Deputy D.G, and Director of Census. They will tour intensely in provinces during the census time.

5.3.6 Training

The efficiency of field workers and the quality of collected data will heavily depend on the training programmes for various census activities, especially fieldwork. The training programme will be structured at four different levels:

1. First level training: Senior officers of MoP, Regional Officers and Trainers of trainers will be trained first. Their total number will be about 120. The training class will be conducted in three groups. The senior officers numbering about 20 will be the overall supervising officers who will undertake intensive tour of the different provinces during the census operations to ensure that the census operations are implemented satisfactorily. Of the remaining 100 selected staff members 50 will function as trainers of "trainers of

field staff'. All the 100 including the first 50 will function as Regional Officers, technically assisting the PCOs at an average rate of about four per province (this will vary depending on the size of the province). This training will be given well in advance in February 2007. There will be refresher training for these officers before the census.

2. Second Level training: Province Planning Directors who will be called Province Census Officers (PCOs) and Deputy Planning Directors will be trained at NIS in February 2007. There will be about 50 officers to be trained at this stage. Refresher training will be held for these officers before the census.
3. Third Level Training of Trainers of Field Staff: At each Province Census Office training will be imparted to Trainers of field staff (i.e. enumerators and supervisors). It is expected that in all about 500 Trainers of field staff will be trained at an average of about 20 per province (this will vary depending on the size of the province). These trainers of field staff will be selected from among the primary/secondary schoolteachers in the province. They will be trained thoroughly on census procedures by the trainers from NIS. This training will take place in February, 2008.
4. Fourth Level Training of Enumerators and Supervisors: This training also will be decentralized and conducted in selected venues in districts in February 2008. It is expected that in all about 40,000 field staff (including reserve staff) will be trained in about 1,000 training sessions in 500 training centers by the 500 Trainers of field staff. Each Trainer will handle two sessions, each for duration of seven days. Roughly there will be about 40 enumerators/supervisors in each session. This training may take place during Feb 10 to 23, 2008.

For the training programs it might be essential to use electronic media and prepare videotapes. This will ensure uniformity of training, and standardization of concepts and definitions that may result in unified data collection methodology. Support materials for training would include control forms, updated maps, questionnaires, and supervisor and enumerator manuals. The training programs and the actual enumeration will be intensely supervised by higher officers. An approximate budget of \$1,126,498 has been provided for this item.

5.4 Post-Enumeration Phase

The main activities of this phase will include a Post Enumeration Survey to evaluate the coverage and content errors in the census, release of preliminary census results, data processing, tabulation, analysis of main results and report writing. Moreover in-depth analysis and evaluation of census findings will be conducted.

5.4.1 Management of Records

Record management is an important aspect of census operation. Once the enumeration records have been received in the NIS, they will be properly indexed and stored in the record room. The record room has shelves, which are in good condition. Some more shelves may have to be purchased. A central record register will be maintained to show movement of records. Entries will be made in the register when records are issued or received. It will be under the charge of a responsible person of the Data Processing Division.

5.4.2 Data Processing

In preparation for the data processing plans, both office coding and editing procedures, manual and computer edit specification should have already been prepared by the Data Processing

Division. Preliminary plans, however, are based with a view to completing data processing activities within about a year according to the following plan:

1. A total of 100 office-editors/coders will be engaged in the process to be completed in about nine months.
2. Data entry will be completed in about nine months on the basis of two shifts, each of about 50 data entry operators (keyers).
3. Verification will cover around 10% of all household questionnaires.
4. Tabulation will be completed within two to three months after the completion of data-entry.

For data entry CSPro software will be used. CONCOR of IMPS programme will be adopted for data cleaning. Tabulation will be done using CENTS of IMPS. The staff of the data processing division have sufficient training and experience in using these software. Short-term consultancies may be required to review each stage of data processing. An approximate budget of \$567,150 has been provided for this item.

5.4.3 Analysis and Dissemination

A popular general report incorporating the major findings of the census at national and provincial levels and containing a preliminary analysis of the data may be released soon after the census results are available. The demographic analysis will commence once the national and provincial tables are ready. Analysis workshops to make in-depth analysis of each of the following topics may be held: fertility and mortality, nuptiality, labor force and unemployment, migration, housing and housing conditions, women and men in Cambodia, literacy and education, population projections, and census thematic atlas. These topics are not exhaustive and more topics could also be included depending on the data collected through the census questionnaire. Each workshop will have as participants, subject matter specialists from the NIS and the Ministries/ Departments concerned.

Technical assistance of a consultant, national or international, may be provided to run each of the workshops. Report on each topic could be written after the analysis is made in the workshop. The reports may be written in English and Khmer. Staff of the analysis and research division of the census office who have experience in data analysis may be encouraged to write the reports.

Preliminary and selected tabulation will be released through special media programs and a series of workshops and seminars for various census users. Besides discussion of the census report, the recommendations of various meetings will identify priorities for in-depth studies and topical analysis. This process would be enlarged to include key staff from the line Ministries and other institutions. A detailed dissemination and utilization plan, at various levels, should also be formulated and implemented to ensure census data produced at great cost are fully utilized.

The 1998 Census data were widely disseminated through published reports, CD-ROM, seminars and workshops. A characteristic feature of the dissemination program was conducting training at district and commune level in the utilization of demographic data.

The dissemination tool of CAMINFO was generally used to disseminate the demographic and statistical data drawn not only from the census but also from 2000 CDHS, 2004 CIPS, CSES and

other surveys. Such procedures may be evolved in the 2008 Census also. Increased use of email and website may be made for data dissemination.

5.4.4 Post-Enumeration Survey

A Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) will be conducted immediately after the census to evaluate the census results. It will be conducted in selected EAs. The main objective of the PES is to estimate the coverage and contents errors in the census. The PES will be implemented in three distinct stages of operation as mentioned below:

1. Listing and enumeration of persons in all households in the selected EA.
2. Desk matching of particulars collected during listing with those contained in the corresponding census schedule.
3. Field reconciliation of particulars of individuals not matched.

The PES will be independent of the main census. Special forms will be used for the survey. Enumerators and supervisors will be specially trained in all the PES operations. The sample for the PES (about 100 EAs) will be selected in advance and the particulars of the selected EAs for the PES will be made known only at the time of taking up the PES.

5.5 Census Activities

The work plan describing the activities is presented at Annex 1. The Budget proposal, along with description and justification, is given at Annex 2.

6. Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance

Follow-up, monitoring and periodic substantive evaluation procedures have been built in within the planned activities and accordingly are considered an integral part of the overall work plan at various levels. Specifically, this process will be carried out according to a time- table through the following means:

Periodic progress reports that may be prescribed by donors in their agreements will be prepared by the NIS to outline the progress in the implementation of the census activities. This will be consolidating the progress in implementing the objectives of the census according to the work plan.

In addition, the implementation of the census plan will be monitored and evaluated through the proposed structure for its management and the specified instruments for effective implementation of planned activities. These include:

- a. The National Census Committee, the Census Technical Committee, the Provincial Census Committee and the Steering Committee for Census Education and Information Campaign will hold regular meetings and periodically monitor the progress of census work.
- b. Evaluation components will be introduced to all relevant activities to provide feedback and allow corrective measures. A quality assurance team would be established alongside the census implementation processes. The primary objective is to have continuous and systematic quality assurance checks throughout all stages of census implementation and to report independently to the Director General of Census to ensure that scientific and international standards are being

complied with. Members of this team would be qualified and among the best of census staff who are committed professionals.

c. Consultants, who will be providing technical backstopping to the census at key stages, can contribute to the activities aiming to monitor the progress at various levels.

d. The Executive Committee consisting of donors and NIS representatives would hold periodic meetings to review census activities and suggest measures for improvement.

Moreover, NIS will be following the usual procedures for monitoring and evaluation of the activities. These include preparation of Annual Reports, Annual Review, Mid-Term Review, Quarterly Certificate of Expenditure, and terminal report.

An approximate budget of \$14,400 has been provided for this item.

7. Related Activities

The 2008 census activities will be closely coordinated with other on-going projects of NIS. The large surveys like CSES provide the basis for most of the economic social and demographic information available. The training components of these activities have developed the skills and capacity of NIS. Ministry of planning is the principal agency responsible for coordinating efforts in monitoring the National Poverty Reduction Strategy.

As mentioned earlier in this document social data are collected in all villages annually for Commune development plans by the Ministry of Planning supported by SEILA and UNICEF.

Close collaboration will be maintained by the census office with these and other projects for the successful conduct of the 2008 census. It is also necessary for census office to be in close touch with the Ministry of Interior regarding elections so as to ensure smooth progress of census work without any overlapping of date or other logistic arrangements. There is a needed for improved consultation and agreement with other stake holders on census tabulation and analysis and in the production of socio-demographic indicators

8. Institutional Framework

The NIS will be responsible for the execution of the census activities. This will capitalize on the ability of NIS built during the last decade, to create a viable environment and to consolidate national resources for successfully undertaking several statistical tasks.

The structure is mainly responsive to specified tasks of NIS, flexible, and at the same time allow for vertical and horizontal inter links to respond to the scale and content of various statistical exercises. Quality control and public relations are also given due attention.

Overall, the current structure of the NIS and its substantive activities confirm its ability to establish an up-to-date, efficient and reliable national statistical system, based on sound scientific methodologies. It also enjoys a high-level of credibility.

The proposed census activities, however, are cutting across the functions of various Departments of NIS and at the same time interacts with the activities of line-ministries/institutions. Accordingly, the proposed structure for implementation should be consistent with the immediate objectives, flexible and allow for proactive relationships with all partners. NIS will be

responsible for implementation of the specified activities through effective coordination, consolidation of required resources and accountability.

The overall responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the census activities is to be shouldered by the DG. Consultants on census, data processing, cartography and census analysis could provide technical back stopping to the NIS at appropriate stages of the census operations as indicated in the work plan. The consultants may be drawn from development partner agencies.

The success of the proposed institutional framework for the census activities will also be enhanced through serious collaboration from the staff of various NIS departments who will be participating in the different task forces as well as contributing to the user/producer dialogue. Technical assistance will be provided by international and national consultants.

The obvious inter-dependency and successive nature of the census activities requires timely implementation of the work plan. This emphasizes the need for effective follow-up, monitoring and regular assessment of the progress of the census activities. To this end, the National Committee and the Census Technical Committee have to regularly meet to assess the progress in achieving the established work plan, review future plans and identify constraints or other problems that need to be tackled.

9. Advance Preparations and Obligations

The experience of NIS in conducting several surveys and the 1998 Census would prove very useful in conducting the census. This has already been referred to in appropriate sections in this document. Preliminary plan for the census is already receiving necessary attention by the census office of NIS in consultation with other departments concerned.

10. Government Follow-up Action

The RGC is keen on implementing the census in 2008 for reasons explained earlier in this document and for continuing the efforts to build the nation on solid grounds. However, due to financial constraints RGC is seeking donor assistance to cover the overall cost of the census. Within the context of the Master Plan the NIS has considerably developed national capacity to implement statistical activities and is in the process of developing it further.

11. Constraints

1. A major constraint in implementing the census is a relatively low allocation of funds in the government budget. NIS has therefore to rely heavily on the goodwill of international donors in supporting this programme. This issue is also bound up with the low level of salary of civil servants. They have to be provided honorarium or incentive payments for the census work to supplement their low salary. Necessary provision has therefore been made in the budget proposal for the 2008 Census for payment of honorarium to the census staff.

2. Some of the key staff and qualified staff are potentially mobile because of their skills and experience and also because of poor salary. Steps have to be taken to retain such staff in the census office.

3. There may be plans to change jurisdictions of administrative areas before the census. These plans should be temporarily suspended during 2007-2008 till the completion of the census to enable organizing the census in province, district, commune and village without changing again and again. Moreover the 2008 census will present data for administrative areas as at the time of

the census and it is necessary that they should be stable during the planning and implementation stages of the census.

4. It is necessary in the interest of census work to suspend temporarily all other data collection activities at least six months before the census date.

5. Printing of the large volume of census schedules and distributing them to field staff on time is very crucial in the census operation. This can be ensured only if planned properly well in advance.

6. If the Establishment census is combined with the house-listing operations of the 2008 census, a separate plan has to be developed without which such a combination of activities may jeopardize both the operations.

7. There are certain constraints in census cartography, data processing and analysis. In the cartography division there is no qualified cartographer at present. It is necessary to train about 10 staff as mapping assistants. At least two trained cartographers could be taken on deputation for three years from the Geography Department for the 2008 Census preparations. Villages are not digitized. It would be useful to plot village location, boundary and other features with GPS receivers, for computerized mapping and GIS application. The village boundary, however is approximate, but may be digitized for statistical and planning purposes with necessary permission from the Government. It is advisable to have a cartographic mission in 2006 to train the mappers in census mapping. The cartographic division has to be strengthened with staff and equipment on his/her advice.

Data processing division has suitable staff for data entry, editing and coding. But there are only two staff members who can do programming for tabulation. It is necessary to train in-house at least three more staff members in this area.

Though the staff of the Analysis and Research division have been trained in the past in data analysis still there is a need to improve their skills. Analysis workshops conducted by experts can be useful in this connection. There is a need to improve knowledge of English language for majority of staff to interact closely with external consultants and write reports.

12. Future Assistance

In-depth analysis of census results and dissemination at national and local levels to promote and strengthen utilization of data for development of RGC may require further assistance.

13. Risks

One anticipated risk is in the change of the actual census date due to national elections in 2008. Preparations including the printing of census questionnaires, appointment and training of field staff, should mitigate unfavorable circumstances if the census is postponed. Nonetheless there may be several problems including wastage of resources.

Unforeseen demands on the NIS by donors or by the Government may hamper scheduled census activities. All these risks can be faced or solved through transparent planning and periodic coordination meetings with the Ministry of Interior.

Work Plan

Objective/Activity	Place	Starting date	Duration	Output
<i>January to December 2006</i>				
Prepare Calendar of Census activities	NIS	Jan. 2006	1 month	Census calendar prepared
Issuance of Sub-Decree on organization of 2008 Population Census	NIS	Jan. 2006	5 months	Sub-decree issued
Appointment/Posting of staff in the census office of NIS	NIS	Jan. 2006	1 month	Administrative, Planning and Monitoring, Mapping and Data Processing Divisions in position
Collection/ Study of reference materials, 1998 census instructions and manuals.	NIS	Jan. 2006	2 months	All relevant reference materials collected and arranged/ studied by each division.
Updating and finalization of village database (census frame) for census planning	NIS	Jan. 2006	10 months	Census frame updated
Formation of National Census Committee (NCC)	NIS	Jan. 2006	2 weeks	NCC established
First Mission of Census Consultant and First Mission of Cartography Consultant		Feb. 2006		
NCC meeting	NIS	Feb. 2006	1 day	General review of census administrative issues. Subsequent meeting dates will be fixed by NCC
Appointment of Census Technical Committee (CTC)	NIS	Feb. 2006	2 months	CTC formed
CTC meeting	NIS	Feb. 2006	1 day	General review of census technical issues. Subsequent meeting dates will be fixed by CTC
Recruit 30 mapping staff for the Census	NIS	Feb. 2006	2 weeks	Mapping staff appointed
Obtain required authentic maps of Province, District and Commune from the Geography Department	NIS	Feb. 2006	1 month	An up-to-date set of administrative maps obtained.
Meeting with Geographic Department about cartographic equipment and census mapping plan	NIS/ Geog. Dept.	Feb. 2006	1 day	Equipment and census mapping plan finalised
Procurement of necessary cartographic equipment	NIS	Feb. 2006	1 week	Cartographic equipment installed

Objective/Activity	Place	Starting date	Duration	Output
Training of mapping staff on fieldwork/digitisation (both theoretical and practical training)	NIS	Feb. 2006	1 weeks	30 mapping staff trained
Digitisation of village boundaries on digitised commune maps in office	NIS	Feb. 2006	3 months	Digitised village boundaries ready for field verification
Procurement of PCs, Printer, Copies Machine and other essential equipment	NIS	Feb. 2006	1 month	DP equipment procured and installed.
Mapping Fieldwork	Province	March. 2006	3 months	Village locations plotted with GPS
Draft Census Questionnaires	NIS	Feb. 2006	2 months	Census questionnaires drafted
Draft Census Manuals	NIS	March. 2006	2 months	Instruction manuals drafted
First pre-test of census questionnaires in 7 rural and 3 urban EAs with NIS staff	NIS/Province	May-06	10 days	First pre-test report
Second Mission of Cartography Consultant		June. 2006		
Stakeholders/data users workshop to discuss census questionnaires, manuals and methodology	NIS	June. 2006	2 days	First draft of census documents finalised
Second Pre-test in 7 rural and 3 urban EAs with teachers as enumerators/supervisors, after training	NIS/Province	July. 2006	10 days	Second pre-test report
First Mission of Data Processing Consultant and Second Mission of Census Consultant		Nov. 2006		
Evaluation of pre-test results and revision of draft census questionnaire and enumeration manuals.	NIS	Nov. 2006	1 month	Census questionnaires/manuals revised.
Workshop to Review list of Villages	NIS	Dec. 2006	3 days	List of village finalised by province/district
<i>January to December 2007</i>				
Preparation of editing/coding instructions and procedures	NIS	Jan. 2007	1 month	Editing/Coding instructions and procedures prepared.
Appointment of Provincial Census Committee (PCC)	NIS	Feb. 2007	2 months	PCC appointed
Appointment/selection of ROS (100) and TOTs (50)	NIS	Feb. 2007	1 week	ROS and TOTs selected
Training of Senior Officers of MoP, Regional Officers, TOTs	NIS	Feb. 2007	1 week	All officials trained by DG/Dy.DG
Training of PCOs and DPCOs	NIS	Feb. 2007	1 week	PCOs and DPCOs trained by DG/ Dy. DG

Objective/Activity	Place	Starting date	Duration	Output
Conduct pilot census in select 20 EAs after training field staff	NIS/Prov	March. 2007	1 month	Pilot census report
Second Mission of Data Processing Consultant, Third Mission of Census Consultant and Third Mission of Cartography Consultant.		April. 2007		
Delineation of EAs	Province	April. 2007	6 months	EAs delineated with the assistance of PCOs and staff.
Finalize census procedures and DP procedures on the basis of pilot census experience	NIS/Province	April. 2007	3 months	Census procedures and DP procedures finalised
Finalize Instruction Manuals for Supervisors and Enumerators	NIS	April. 2007	3 months	Final census documents ready
Procurement of remaining DP equipment and their installation	NIS	April. 2007	1 month	DP equipment installed
Training on staff in data processing	NIS	April. 2007	1 month	DP training of DP division staff completed
Data Users consultation meeting to discuss priority tables and analysis of data	NIS	May. 2007	2 days	Tabulation and analysis plan finalised
Preparation of tabulation and data processing plans	NIS	May. 2007	1 month	Tabulation plan and DP plan completed
Draft PES Questionnaires	NIS	May. 2007	2 weeks	PES questionnaires ready
Finalize instructions for Province Census Officers on census charge register, list of villages with boat population, training centers at district HQ, list of enumerators/supervisors available for census	NIS/Province	May. 2007	2 months	Intructions to PCOs for field operations finalised
Procurement of census vehicles and motorbikes	NIS	May. 2007	1 month	30 pick up vans and 30 motorbikes procured for census work
Preparation of publicity materials	NIS	June. 2007	3 months	Posters; stickers; pamphlets; banners; and radio; TV spots ready
Issuance of letter to Ministry of Education by MoP for making available services of teachers for enumeration	NIS	June. 2007	2 weeks	Letter to Ministry of Education issued
Samples for PES selected and PES Instructions prepared	NIS	July. 2007	1 month	Sample EAs and instructions for PES ready

Objective/Activity	Place	Starting date	Duration	Output
Census Advocacy and Publicity Information Campaign through Newspaper, Radio, TV	NIS/Province	Sept. 2007	6 months	Census publicity mounted by stages
Printing forms/Instruction Manuals and Questionnaires for the census	NIS	Sept. 2007	3 months	All census forms/questionnaires/manuals printed
Review list of villages taking into account any changes.	NIS	Nov. 2007	1 week	List of villages updated
Set-up training centers in districts for conducting training classes for enumerators and supervisors.	District	Nov. 2007	2 months	500 training centers fixed for all the 185 districts
Appoint Province Census Officers and Deputy Province Census Officers	NIS/Province	Dec. 2007	2 weeks	PCOS and DPCOs appointed
Refresher Training of PCOs and DPCOs and review of progress of census	NIS	Dec. 2007	10 days	PCOs and DPCOs trained for the second time. Instruction to be given on monitoring forms, list of EAs and field staff, charge register etc. Census preparatory work in provinces reviewed and recommendations made for follow-up
Recruit Supervisors and Enumerators for the census at provincial level	Province	Dec. 07	2 months	Field staff selected after screening by PCO with assistance of District and Commune officers
<i>January to December 2008</i>				
Distribution of census questionnaires, progress report forms and other documents to all parts of the country	Province	Jan. 2008	1 month	Printed census forms and questionnaires distributed to all district HQ.
Refresher training of Ros/TOTs	NIS	Jan. 2008	1 week	ROS and TOTs trained for second time
Recruit Enumerators and Supervisors for PES	NIS	Jan. 2008	2 weeks	PES staff selected
Fourth Mission of Census Consultant		Feb. 2008		
Recruit District and Commune census officers	NIS/Prov	Feb. 2008	1 week	District and Commune census officers appointed
Training on enumeration and supervision at province HQ for trainers of field staff	Province HQ	Feb. 2008	1 week	About 500 trainers of enumerators and supervisors trained at all province HQs by 50 TOTs

Objective/Activity	Place	Starting date	Duration	Output
Training Supervisors and Enumerators in districts	District	Feb 10-23 2008	2 weeks	Training conducted by one TOT in two sessions, each for one week, and containing 40 enumerators and supervisors.
House Listing Operations (updating village and EA maps and listing)	All prov	28 Feb. 08	4 days	Houselisting completed
Supervision by ROs/Supervisory Officers	All prov	Feb. 2008	1 month	Field operations intensely supervised to ensure complete coverage and quality
Enumeration of Homeless/ Transient etc. Population on Census Night	All prov	2 March. 08	1 day	Homeless/ Transient etc. population enumerated on census night
Census Enumeration with reference date as March 3, 2008	All prov	3 March. 08	10 days	2008 census enumeration completed
Collection of Filled-in Census Records at Commune/District/Province Offices	Prov	13 to 15 March. 2008	3 days	Filled-in census records collected at province offices after due checking with list of villages/EAs
Census records received for processing at census office, NIS, Phnom Penh	NIS	16 - 20 March. 2008	1 week	All census records received. Non-receipt of records followed-up for getting them from PCO concerned
Recruit/train supervisors/editors/coders/data entry operators	NIS	March. 2008	2 weeks	DP staff recruited and trained
Coding of census schedules	NIS	March. 2008	9 months	Coding of census schedules completed
Training of NIS officers for Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	NIS	March. 2008	5 days	24 NIS staff trained for conducting PES
Training of Field staff for PES	Province	March. 2008	5 days	PES enumerators and supervisors for 100 EAs trained
PES fieldwork	Sample EAs	March. 2008	10 days	PES relisting done
Third Mission of Data Processing Consultant		April. 2008		
Scrutiny and editing/ coding of filled in census schedules	NIS	April. 2008	9 months	Editing/ Coding of census schedules completed
PES matching and processing	NIS/Prov	April. 2008	3 months	PES tabulation completed

Objective/Activity	Place	Starting date	Duration	Output
Initial scrutiny of enumerator's summaries and data entry for preliminary results	NIS	April. 2008	1 month	Initial scrutiny completed and differences reconciled
Fifth Mission of Census Consultant and Fourth Mission of Data Processing Consultant		July. 2008		
Release of preliminary census results	NIS	July. 2008	1 month	Preliminary census results released
Report on Post Enumeration Survey	NIS	Aug. 2008	2 months	PES report released
<i>January 2009 to December 2010</i>				
Fifth Mission of Data Processing Consultant		Feb. 2009		
Census data processing and generation of priority tables	NIS	Feb. 09	4 months	Priority tables ready at National and Provincial Level
Sixth Mission of Census Consultant and Sixth Mission of Data Processing Consultant		July. 2009		
Release of census results and general census report	NIS	July. 2009	3 months	General Census Report Released
Analysis workshops with participation of staff and consultant to analyze census data. Workshops will be on Fertility and Mortality (Sept.2009), Nuptiality (Sept. 2009), Labour force and Employment (Nov. 2009), Migration (Nov. 2009), Housing and Household characteristics (Jan. 2010), Literacy and Education (Jan. 2010), Women and Men in Cambodia (March. 2010), Population Projections (March. 2010), Thematic Atlas (April. 2010), and Post census mapping (April. 2010).	NIS	Sept. 2009	10 months	Analytical reports released
Dissemination seminars for Government planners, stakeholders, data users. Detailed programme to be prepared	NIS	Sept. 2009	6 months	Dissemination conducted at all levels

No.	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL COST
		\$US
1	Census planning & preparation phase	1,068,216
2	Census cartography & EA delineation	297,000
3	Training of census enumerators & supervisors	1,126,498
4	Census enumeration phase	1,741,816
5	Data processing	567,150
6	Analysis and dissemination of census results	96,600
7	Meetings/workshops	14,400
8	Study tours	50,000
9	Expendable equipment	207,500
10	Census vehicles	486,000
11	Operation and maintenance	141,000
12	Miscellaneous	60,300
13	Contingency	100,000
	Total	5,956,480

No.	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL COST \$US
1	Census Planning & Preparation Phase	
	Census consultant	38,000
	Data processing consultant	38,000
	Census analysis consultants	59,000
	Cartographic consultant	19,000
	International Travel	30,000
	Director General of Census (DGC)	15,000
	Deputy Director General of Census (DDGC)	43,200
	Planning/monitoring senior staff	43,200
	Assistant planning/data processing/cartography	45,000
	Support staff planning/data processing/cartography	39,600
	Financial Officer	10,800
	Assistant administrative	12,600
	Logistics/publicity/printing	67,200
	Drivers	39,600
	Provincial Census Officers	9,600
	Deputy Provincial Census Officers	9,600
	District Census Officers	3,700
	Deputy District Census Officers	3,700
	Commune Census Officers	16,210
	Village Census Officers	138,900
	Census Pre-Test	5,000
	Pilot Census	6,000
	Printing Form A Questionnaires	12,000
	Printing Form B Questionnaires	232,000
	Printing emunerators manual	15,854
	Printing supervisors manual	3,953
	Posters	1,000
	Leaflets	10,000
	Stickers	500
	T-shirts	50,000
	Caps	25,000
	Radio and TV production	2,000
	Writers' team	2,000
	Radio sport	6,000

No.	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL COST \$US
	TV sport	15,000
	Sub-total	1,068,216
2	Census Cartography & EA delineation	
	Cartography senior staff	10,800
	Mapping Assistants	19,800
	DSA Cartography field staff	162,000
	Cartographers Travel from HQ to Province	1,800
	Cartographers Travel within province	10,800
	In-Country Travel for Consultants	4,800
	Cartography other equipment	12,000
	GPS Receiver	12,000
	A3 Scanner in village digitization	4,500
	Color copier	38,500
	GIS training	20,000
	Sub-total	297,000
3	Training of census's enumerators/supervisors	
	Training of TOT (Provinces)	8,400
	DSA for PCO to train at NIS	5,760
	Training of PCOs (NIS)	1,000
	Trainers of fieldstaff DSA for attending training	10,500
	Trainers of fieldstaff DSA for giving training	37,500
	Training of PES Enumerators/Supervisors	3,150
	Training of Enumerators/Supervisors (Districts)	40,000
	Enumerators DSA for training class	665,847
	Translators DSA to attend training class	5,250
	Supervisors DSA for training class	166,005
	Trainers of fieldstaff travel for attending training	5,000
	Trainers of fieldstaff travel for giving training	3,000
	Enumerators travel to training class	95,121
	Supervisors travel to training class	23,715
	Translators travel to attend training class	750
	Travel cost from PNH to Provinces of RO-cum-TOT	1,500
	Travel cost from PNH to Provinces of Ros (NIS)	1,500
	In country training in IT	7,500
	English Language training	5,000
	Demographic Statistics	40,000
	Sub-total	1,126,498

No.	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL COST \$US
4	Census Enumeration Phase	
	DSA & travel of support personnel	12,000
	DSA for DG	400
	DSA MoP supervising officers	2,400
	DSA for DDG	1,600
	DSA Drivers	15,000
	Enumerators	1,210,566
	Supervisors	302,610
	Translators	10,500
	Travel cost for DG	600
	Travel MoP Supervising officers	3,600
	Travel for PCO to train at NIS	1,440
	Local travel PCO	7,200
	Local travel cost for ROs	9,000
	DCO local travel	16,650
	DSA for RO-cum-TOT (NIS)	42,000
	DSA for ROs (NIS)	45,000
	PES Supervisors	3,750
	PES Enumerators	7,500
	Travel in special areas	50,000
	Sub-total	1,741,816
4	Data Processing	
	Data Processing senior staff	21,600
	Editing/coding staff including group leaders	99,000
	Data entry operators staff	99,000
	Editing/coding and Data Entry Supervisor (2 + 2)	3,960
	Computer editing, programming, tabulation staff	2,970
	Desktop computers	150,000
	Fast A3 printer for error reject listing & tabulation, ex. HP LaserJet 9050mfp	42,000
	Fast A4 Laser Printer, ex. HP LaserJet 4345xs mfp (Q3944A)	11,000
	A4 Office mfp Printer with scanner, fax	7,500
	Fast B&W copier	26,500
	LAN Server, file, anti-virus, mail, proxy, dns & dc	28,500
	Server Monitor	770
	Server rack	1,250
	Server UPS	1,500
	KVM Switch for Server	12,500

No.	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL COST \$US
	Server switch, 3Com, 10/100/1000	3,850
	Client switch, 3Com, 10/100 + 2x1000	5,700
	Firewall, Cisco	3,000
	Router, Cisco	1,600
	Cabling, trunking, material for networking	9,750
	Stabilizer	7,000
	PABX System	2,500
	SONY System DVD Recorder	2,200
	HDD Backup & Box	3,500
	USB Flash, 512 MB	2,000
	WAN Connection	3,500
	Air-Conditioner, 2 HP, National	4,500
	Audio-visual equipment for presentation and meeting room	10,000
	Sub-total	567,150
5	Analysis and Dissemination	
	Analysis workshops (10 workshops total 150 days)	9,600
	Printing census results and analysis reports	45,000
	Data dissemination workshop in 24 provinces (Travel, DAS, workshop cost)	42,000
	Sub-total	96,600
6	Meetings/workshops	
	Data Users Meeting (2 meetings at NIS)	1,500
	Annual Review Meeting and Regular Meeting (25 meetings)	12,500
	Workshop to review lists of villages (2 meeting each for 2 days at NIS)	400
	Sub-total	14,400
7	Study Tours	
	Study tour of census offices	50,000
	Sub-total	50,000
8	Expendable equipment	
	Office supplies	36,000
	Other Data processing equipment, improvement and installation	50,000
	Kits for training & fieldwork	121,500
	Sub-total	207,500
9	Census Vehicles	
	30 census pick up vehicles	450,000
	30 motorcycles	36,000
	Sub-total	486,000

No.	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL COST \$US
10	Operation and Maintenance	
	Rent for materials like overhead projectors in provinces	12,000
	Maintenance of 30 vehicles & 30 motorbikes	84,000
	Office equipment maintenance	30,000
	Refurbishment of building	15,000
	Sub-total	141,000
11	Miscellaneous	
	E-mail, Internet, Fix/Mobile Phone, Audit	60,300
	Sub-total	60,300
12	Contingency	
	Contingency	100,000
	Sub-total	100,000
	Total:	5,956,480

**Short-Term Consultancy Plan
2008 General Population Census of Cambodia**

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Type of Consultant</u>	<u>Approximate Date and Number</u>	<u>Main Purpose of Mission*</u>
1	Census Consultant	Feb 2006 One Consultant for four weeks	Review work plan, census establishment, budget and all matters relating to conduct of census. Assist in drafting census questionnaires and manuals. Coordinate with cartography consultant on mapping
		Nov 2006 One Consultant for two weeks	Evaluation of pretest results and revision of census questionnaires / manuals. Coordinate with DP consultant on data processing issues.
		April 2007 One Consultant for two weeks	Review pilot census experience. Attend users meeting. Assist in finalizing census procedures and drafting instructions to PCOs. Coordinate with DP consultant and cartography consultant.
		Feb 2008 One Consultant for two weeks	Assist in supervising census arrangements and census enumeration. PES training
		July 2008 One Consultant for two weeks	Assist in release of preliminary results and analysis, and PES report writing. Coordinate with DP consultant
		Jul 2009 One Consultant for two weeks	Assist in drafting general census report. Coordination with DP consultant.

(*) The main task of the mission only is indicated. This may be suitably elaborated in the TOR according to the need. In all the missions national capacity building will be an important element.

Note: The consultants may be drawn from development partner agencies

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Type of Consultant</u>	<u>Approximate</u>	<u>Main Purpose of Mission*</u>
2	Data Processing Consultant	Nov 2006 One Consultant for two weeks	Review equipment in DP division; draft DP plan and train staff on DP procedures and data processing for pilot census.
		April 2007 One Consultant for two weeks	Review site preparation/ software/ equipment. Finalize DP procedures on the basis of pilot census data processing. Train staff in DP. Coordinate with census consultant.
		April 2008 One Consultant for two weeks	Train staff in editing / coding and in CSPro, CONCOR and IMPS
		July 2008 One Consultant for two weeks	Review DP work Assist in preliminary census results
		Feb 2009	Assist in the evaluation and generation of priority tables

		One Consultant for two weeks	
		July 2009 One Consultant for two weeks	Review and assist in the generation of priority tables. Coordination with census consultant.
3	Cartography consultant	Feb 2006 One Consultant for two weeks	Review availability of maps. Training of staff on mapping villages in the field and digitization
		June 2006 One Consultant for two weeks	Review of field work on plotting village locations with GPS. Training of mapping staff.
		April 2007 One Consultant for two weeks	Review mapping work and make recommendations for improvement. Training on delineation of EAs. Coordinate with census consultant.
4	Census Analysis Consultant	Sept 2009 One Consultant for two weeks	To assist in workshops on (i) Fertility and Mortality and (ii) Nuptiality
		Nov 2009 One consultant for four weeks	To assist in workshops on (i) Labor force and Employment and (ii) Migration
		Jan 2010 One consultant for four weeks	To assist in workshops on (i) Housing and Household Characteristics and (ii) Literacy and Education
		March 2010 One consultant for four weeks	To assist in workshops on (i) Women and Men in Cambodia and (ii) Population Projections
		April 2010 One consultant for four weeks	To assist in workshop on (i) Thematic Atlas (ii) Post census mapping

2008 General Population Census of Cambodia
Organization Chart

Annex 3



