

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Study for Poverty Profiles
in the Asian Region**

Final Report

August 2010

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

OPMAC Corporation

Poverty Indicator

Region (*)	Country	Basic data					
		Year	Population, total (millions)	Population growth (annual %)	GDP, PPP (constant 2007 international \$) (billions)	GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2007 international \$)	GDP growth (annual %)
Ap	Cambodia	2007	14.3	1.6	26.0	1,802	6.2

(Source) United Nations Development Programme, "Human Development Report 2009" (2009)

(Note) * AF: Africa, Ap: Asia and Pacific, CLA: Central and Latin America, ME: Middle-east and Europe

Poverty							Inequality	
Poverty incidence (%)			Poverty Gap Index at \$1.25	Poverty Gap Index (National)	Source	Survey year	Gini index	Year
National	Rural	Urban						
30.14	34.20	Phnom Penh: 0.83 Other Urban: 21.85	11.3*	7.22	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2007	2007	0.431	2007

(Source) World Bank, "Poverty Profile and Trends in Cambodia" (2009)

(Note) * Data of Poverty Gap Index at \$1.25 is for 2004. (World Bank, "World Development Indicator 2010" (2010))

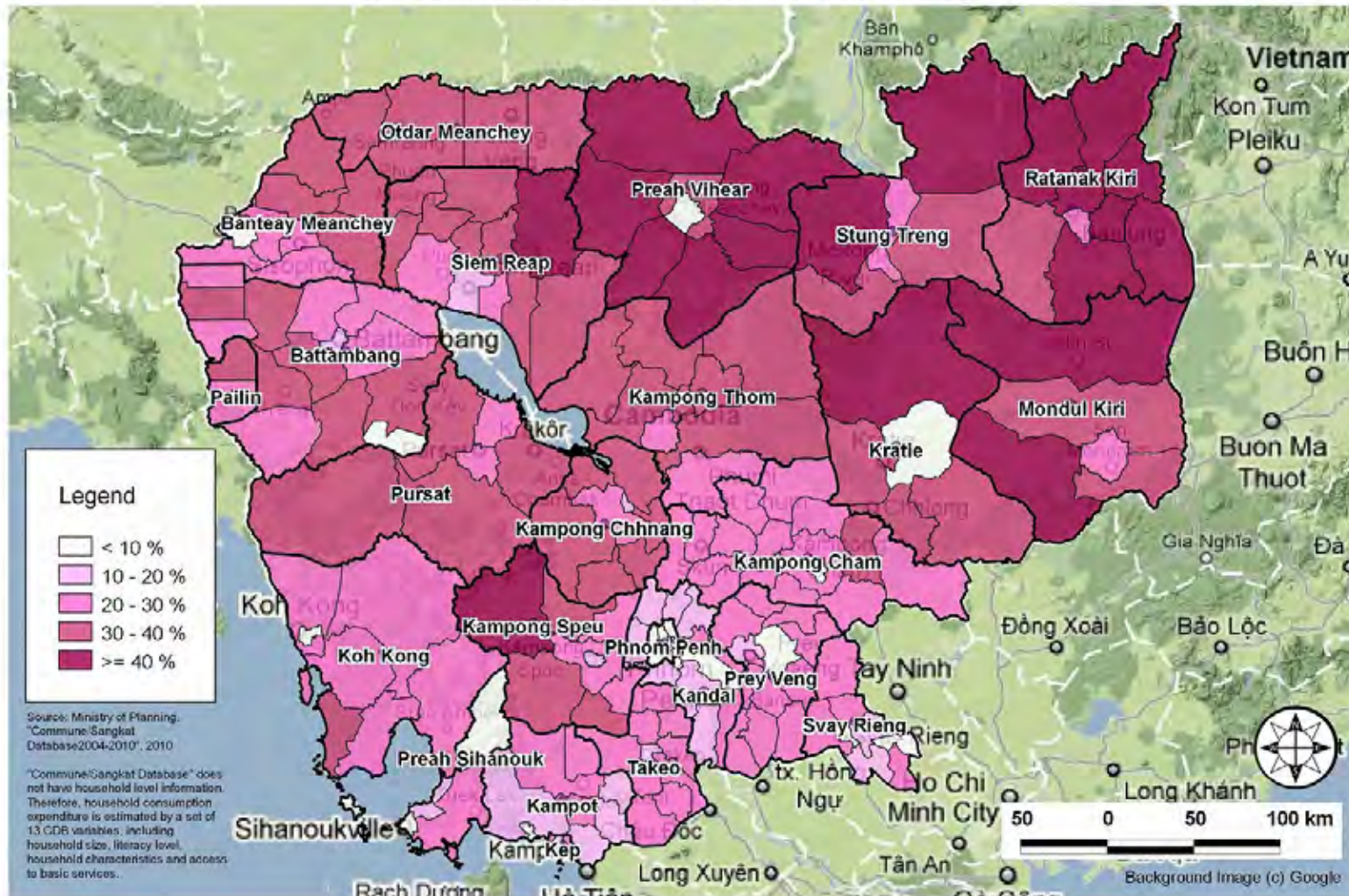
Remarks (Areas, populations & social groups considered to be vulnerable and Gini index disadvantageous)
Not Specified

Map of Cambodia

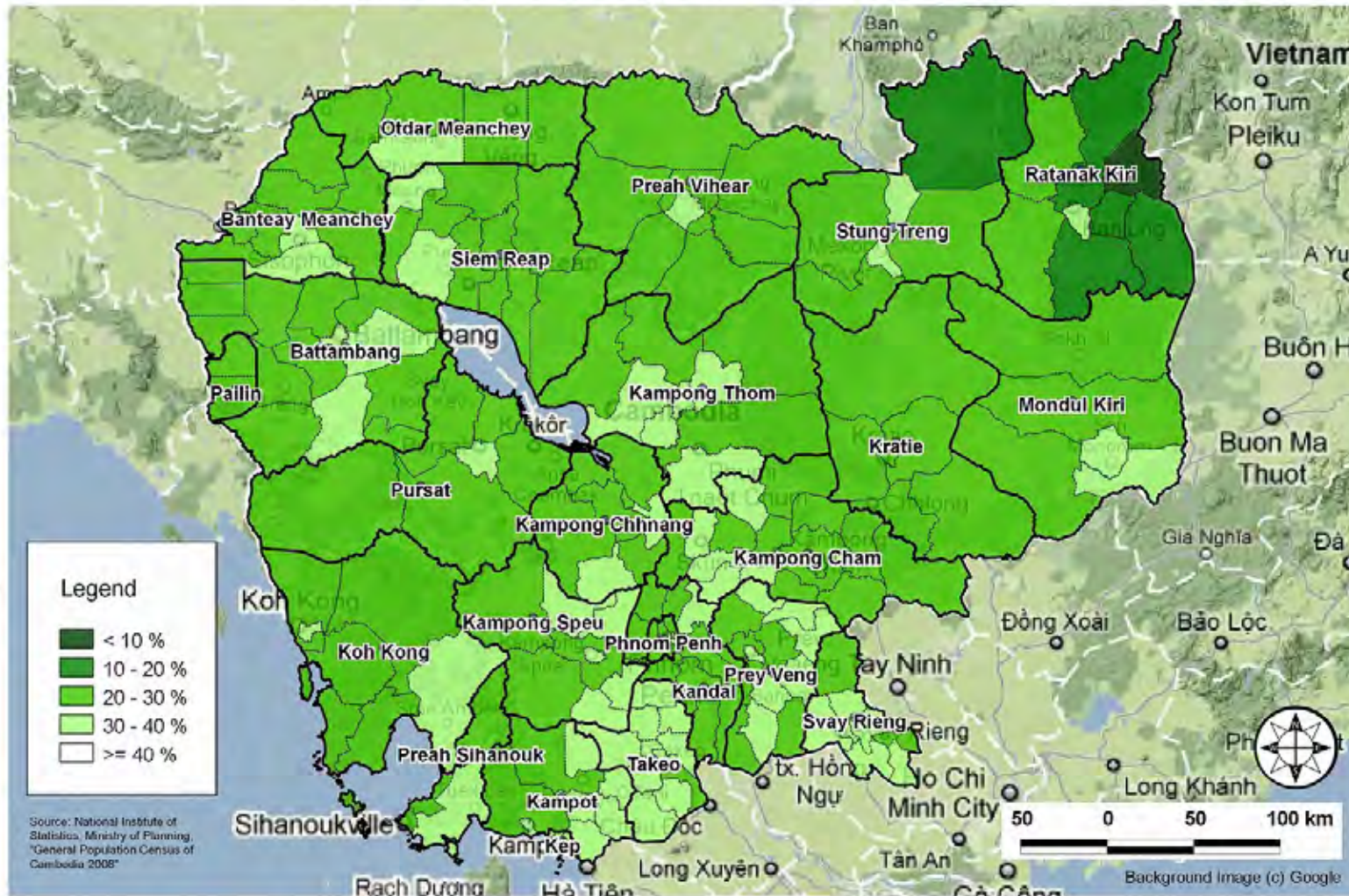


Maps of Social indicator

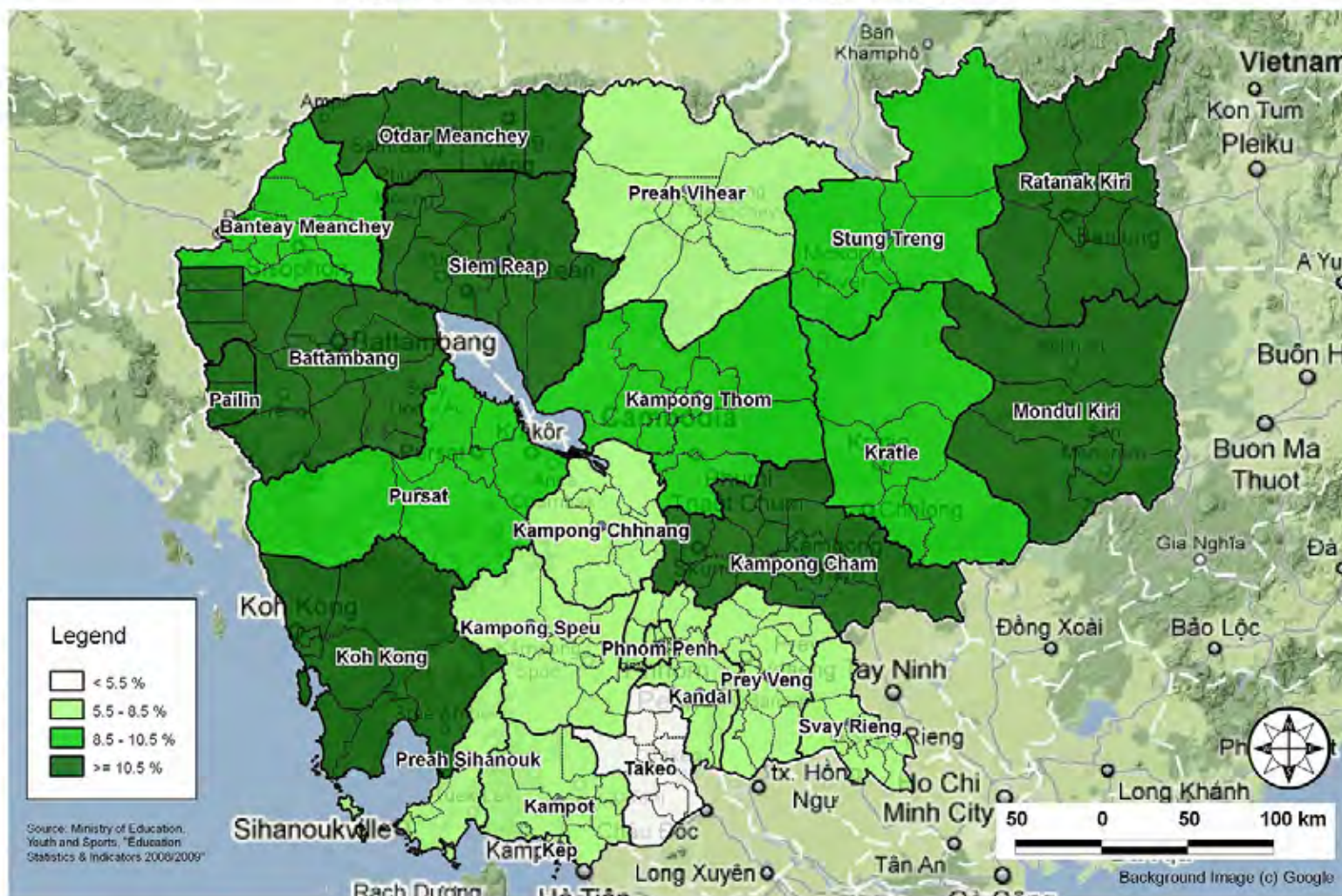
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 Distribution of Household Poverty Rate (%) by District, 2010



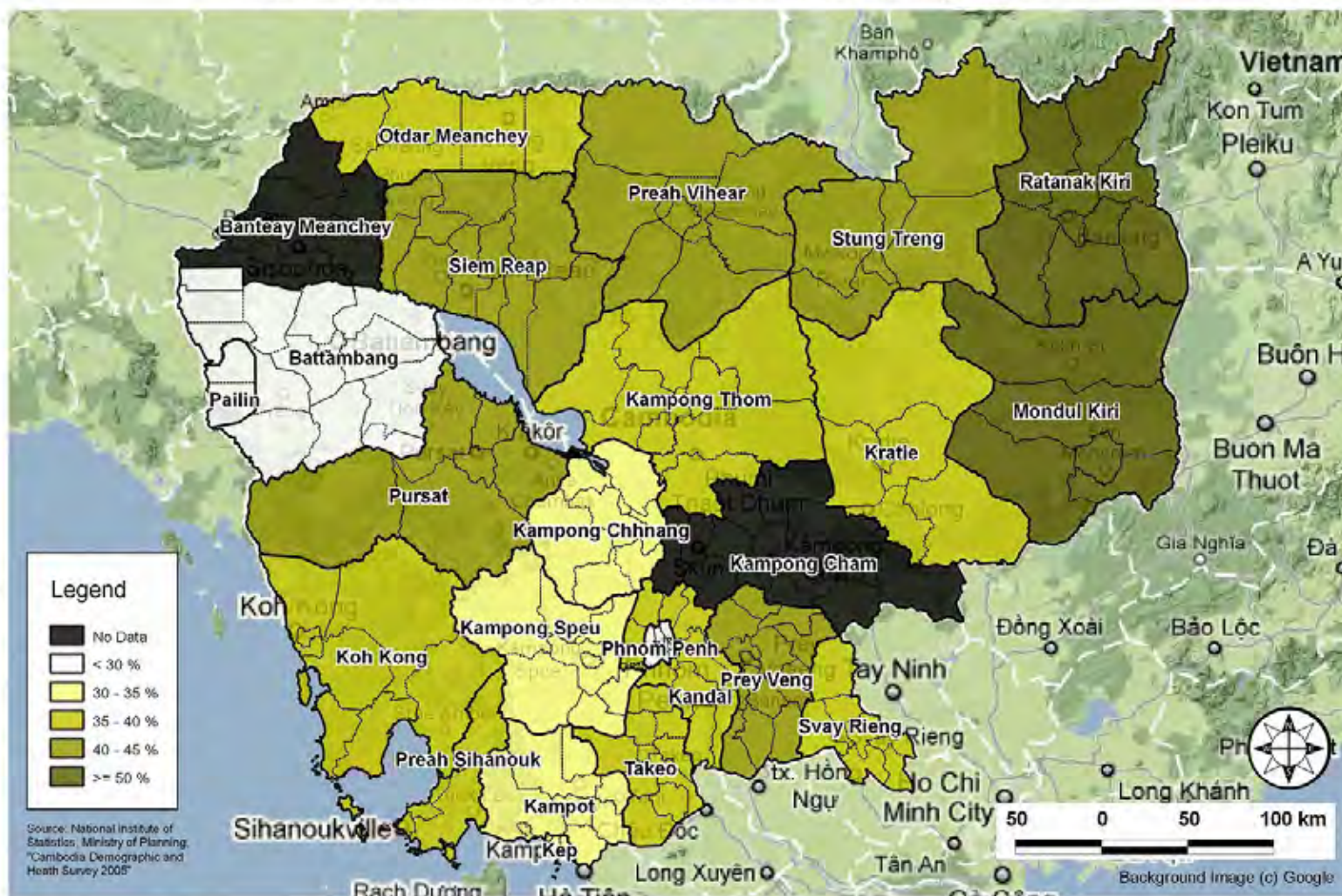
6歳以上人口の小学校出席率%(郡別)2008年
% of Population Aged 6 and over Attending Primary School by District, 2008



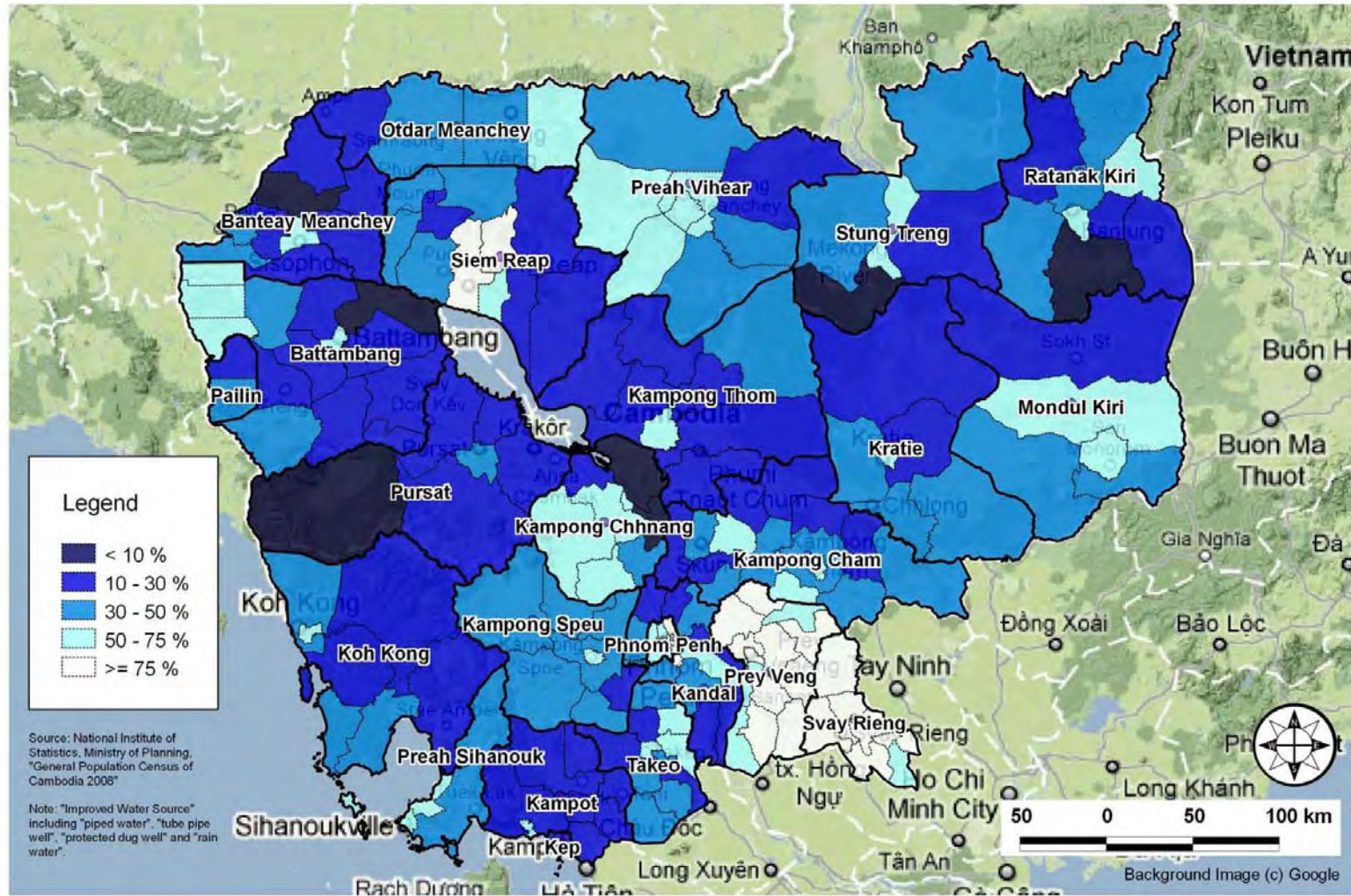
小学校(1-6年生)退学率%(州別) 2007/08年
 Dropout Rate (%) at Primary Level (Grade 1-6) by Province, 2007/08



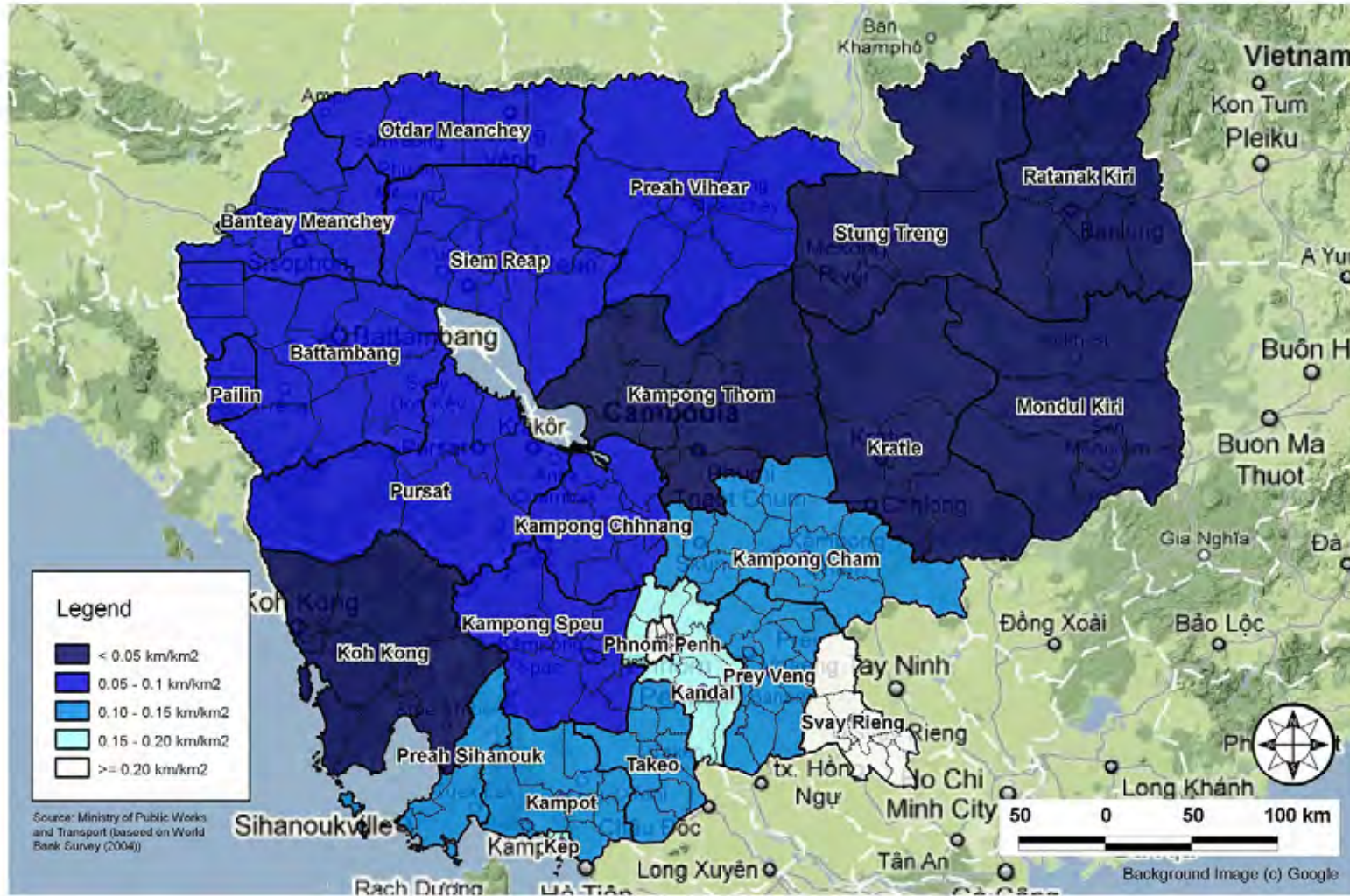
5歳未満の子どもの低体重児の割合%(州別) 2005年
 Prevalence of Malnutrition (Weight for Age), % of Children under 5 by Province, 2005



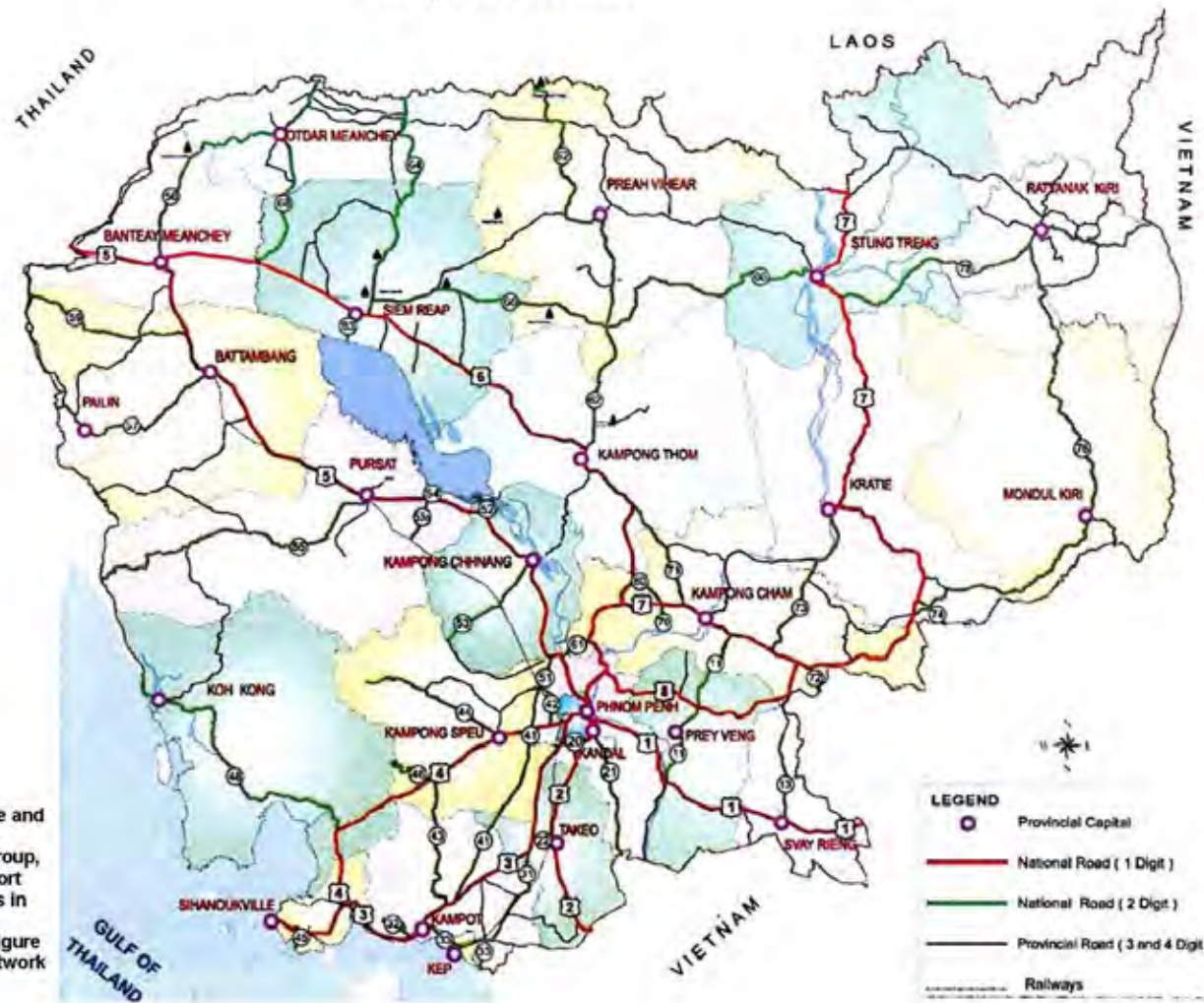
安全な水源へのアクセスのある世帯の割合(郡別)2008年
 % of Households with Access to Improved Water Source by District, 2008



道路密度(国道・州道)km/km²(州別) 2004年
 Road Density (National & Provincial Road), by Province (km/km²) 2004



主要道路ネットワーク
Major Road Network



Source: Infrastructure and Regional Integration Technical Working Group, "Overview on Transport Infrastructure Sectors in the Kingdom of Cambodia", (2009), Figure 1-1 National Road Network in Cambodia

電気のある世帯の割合% (郡別) 2008年
 % of Household with Electricity by District, 2008

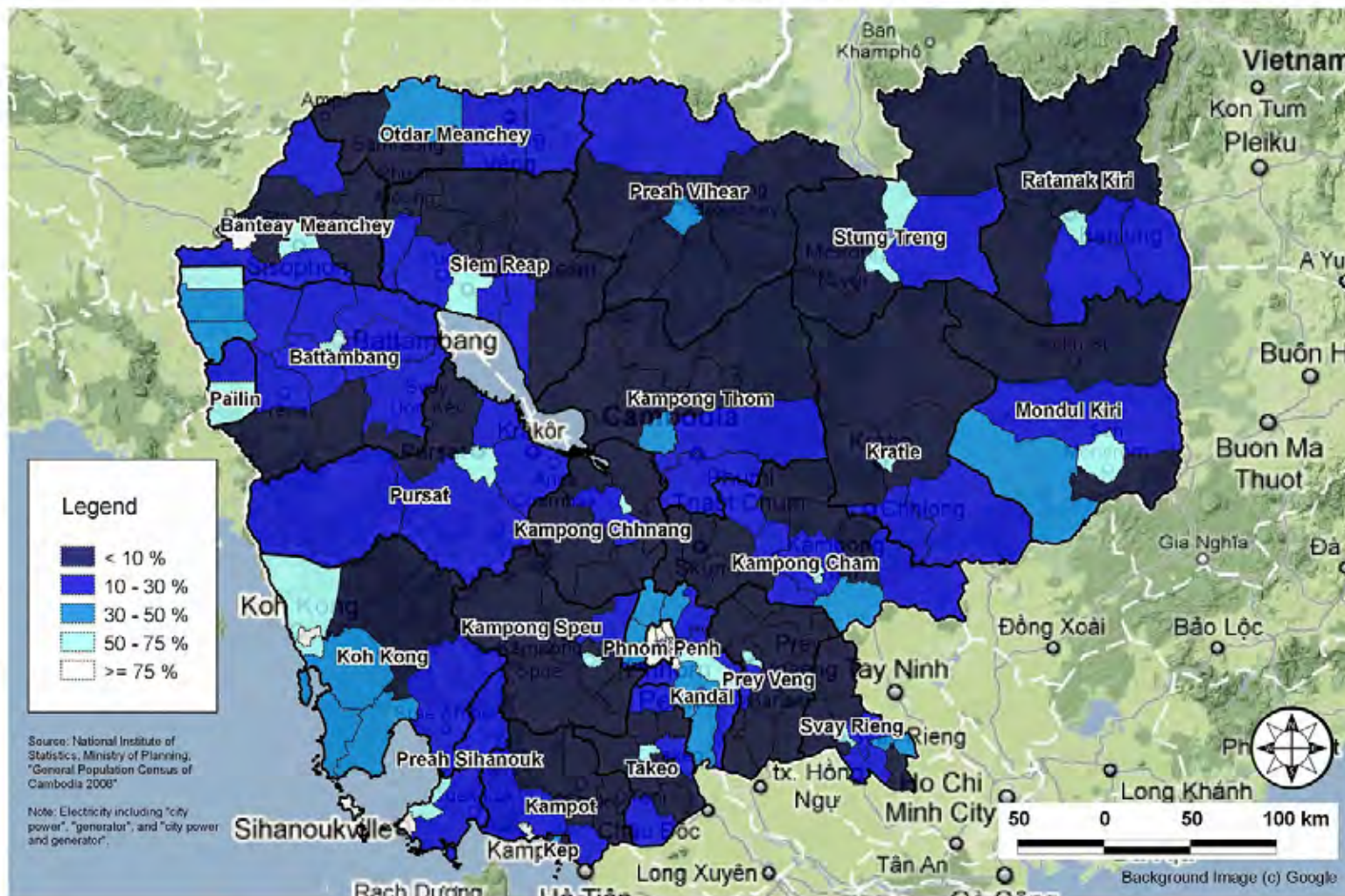


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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
APM	: Anti-personnel mine
ATM	: Anti-tank mine
CARD	: Council for Agriculture and Rural Development
CBHI	: Community Based Health Insurance
CDB	: Commune Database
CDHS	: Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys
CIDA	: Canadian International Development Agency
CMAC	: Cambodian Mine Action Centre
CMVIS	: Cambodia Mine UXO Victim Information System
CMDGs	: Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CNIP	: Cambodia Nutrition Investment Plan
CPI	: Consumer Price Index
CSES	: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
D&D	: Decentralization and Deconcentration
EIC	: Economic Institute of Cambodia
EMIS	: Education Management Information System
ERW	: Explosive Remnants of Wars
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GIS	: Geographic Information System
GTZ	: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbit GmbH
HDI	: Human Development Index
HEF	: Health Equity Fund
HIV/AIDS	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HMIS	: Health Management Information System
HPI	: Human Poverty Index
ID Poor	: Identification of Poor Households Programme
IFAD	: International Fund for Agricultural Development
JICA	: Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMIs	: Joint Monitoring Indicators
L1S	: National Level 1 Survey
MAFF	: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
MDI	: Microfinance Deposit-taking Institution
MEF	: Ministry of Economy and Finance
MFIs	: Microfinance Institutions
MOH	: Ministry of Health
MOL	: Ministry of Labor
MOSVY	: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
MOP	: Ministry of Planning

NAR	: Net Admission Rate
NBC	: National Bank of Cambodia
NCDD	: National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NER	: Net Enrollment Rate
NGO	: Non Governmental Organization
NIS	: National Institute of Statistics
NPRS	: National Poverty Reduction Strategy
NSDP	: National Strategic Development Plan
NSSF	: National Social Security Fund
NSSFC	: National Social Security Fund for Civil Servants
PRSP	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RTAVIS	: Road Traffic Accident and Victim Information System
SESC	: Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia
Sida	: Swedish International Development Agency
TWG	: Technical Working Group
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
UNESCAP	: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNTAC	: United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia
UXO	: Unexploded Ordnances
VAT	: Value Added Tax
WB	: World Bank
WFP	: United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	: World Health Organization

Chapter 1 Income Poverty Analysis

1.1 Measurement of Income Poverty

1.1.1 Source of Data for Poverty Analysis

Poverty analyses of Cambodia are based on the Cambodia Socio-Economic Surveys (CSES) which are sample surveys showing the socio economic status of households in the country. In the past, seven CSESs were conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) with support from the World Bank (WB). However, comparability of data from these CSES is limited because of changes to the geographical sampling frame as well as geographical coverage¹.

Another key source of data is the “General Population Census of Cambodia”. The latest Census (hereinafter referred to as “the Census 2008”) was carried out in 2008 with support from donors (or “development partners”), including the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). It provides more reliable data on the population, which is divided into different administrative levels (commune, district and provincial).

The poverty analysis presented in this Study is mainly based on a comparison of data from CSES (1993/94) and CSES (2004), since the consumption modules in the questionnaires used by these two surveys have a similar structure. For the reference, the results of CSES (2007), which is not fully comparable to CSES (1993/94) and CSES (2004), are mentioned in this report. The Study also refers to the results of the Census 2008.

1.1.2 Poverty Line

The Government of Cambodia estimates the incidence of poverty based on household consumption data. In the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS), the food poverty line is estimated by the food consumption basket with a minimum nutritional requirement for survival of 2,100kcal². An absolute poverty line³, which considers non-food consumption plus food consumption, is also defined. The food basket used to compute the minimum consumption level is based on data from the CSES 1993/94⁴.

$$\text{Absolute Poverty Line} = \text{Food Poverty Line (minimum food consumption)} \\ + \text{Minimum non-food consumption}$$

In order to compare changes in poverty over time, it is necessary to adjust the poverty lines by changes in prices of the consumption basket as well as spatial price difference. The poverty

¹ For details on reliability and comparability of the data from CSES, refer to Chapter 5.

² The standard minimum requirement of calorie intake by World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is 2,000 – 2,400 kcal for people in developing countries. The standard level is adjusted by country, age and ethnicity.

³ In Cambodia, the poverty line composed of both food and non-food consumption is referred to as “the complete poverty line” or “the overall poverty line”. To avoid confusion, it is referred to as “the absolute poverty line” in this Report.

⁴ Cambodia’s first household survey, the Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia (SESC), was conducted in 1993/94 with a sample size of 5,578 households. It was in CSES (2004) that had a sampling frame covering the whole country with a sample size of as many as 11,984 households (720 villages). CSES (2004) introduced a month-long diary component to collect information on household income and consumption. CSES surveys in 2007 and 2008 established a small-sample annual survey approach (3,593 households in 360 villages, and 3,548 households in 357 villages respectively). On price data, the new consumer price index has expanded to cover markets in five main provincial centers in addition to Phnom Penh. CSES (2009) had a sample of 12,000 households, but the analysis of this data is not expected to be completed before September or October 2010. Analysis on CSES (2008) data had not been completed either as of May 2010.

line adjusted by 2007 prices are 3,092 Riels (0.76 US dollars)⁵ per capita per day in Phnom Penh, 2,704 Riels (0.66 US dollars) in other urban areas, and 2,367 Riels (0.57 US dollars) in rural areas⁶.

Table 1-1: Poverty Lines

(current Riel per capita per day)

Region	1993/94			2004*			2007*		
	Food poverty line (a)	Non-food consumption (b)	Absolute poverty line (c) = (a) + (b)	Food poverty line (a)	Non-food consumption (b)	Absolute poverty line (c) = (a) + (b)	Food poverty line (a)	Non-food consumption (b)	Absolute poverty line (c) = (a) + (b)
Phnom Penh	1,185	393	1,578	1,782	569	2,351	2,445	647	3,092
Other Urban	996	269	1,265	1,568	384	1,952	2,274	430	2,704
Rural	882	236	1,118	1,389	364	1,753	1,965	402	2,367

(Source) World Bank, "Poverty Profile and Trends in Cambodia" (2009), p.7, p.12

(Note) * In annual average prices

However, there is some discussion among Government authorities and their development partners about the extent to which the current poverty lines reflect the reality of poverty in Cambodia because of changes in consumption and living patterns ever since 1993/94 when the present definition of poverty line was introduced. Changes in the parameters for price adjustments are also raised in the said discussion because prices in rural areas have been more precisely reflected since 2004 through applying the rural Consumer Price Index (CPI).

1.2 Income Poverty Indicators

1.2.1 Poverty Trends at National Level and by Region

Due to the differences in sample size and methodologies, there are constraints on comparisons of poverty estimates based on the CESEs conducted in different years. However, those poverty estimates give some indication of the overall trends in poverty despite some discussions over the actual level of poverty in the country.

For the period 1993/94 to 2007, the absolute poverty head count ratio (hereinafter referred to as "poverty incidence")⁷ at the national level dropped from 39% to 30%. In Phnom Penh, the population living below the poverty line decreased to less than 1% in 2007. In other urban areas, the poverty incidence also declined from 37% to 22%. The poverty incidence in rural areas decreased to 35% from 43% for the same period.

On the other hand, reduction in food poverty in the country seems to have been limited between 2004 and 2007, falling only from 19.7% in 2004 to 18.0% in 2007. The food poverty incidence in Phnom Penh decreased to a negligible level of 0.1% in 2007. In other urban areas,

⁵ Reference exchange rate (period average) is 1USD = 4,056.2 Riels as of 2007 (International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics Yearbook 2009")

⁶ According to the poverty analysis that World Bank conducted based on the outcome of CSES (2008), the poverty line of Phnom Penh as of 2008 is estimated to be 3,994 Riels per person per day, while it is 3,270 Riels for other urban areas and 3,121 Riels for rural areas. It however has not been officially endorsed since it was shared in April 2010.

⁷ In this report, "poverty incidence" or "the poor" mean "the absolute poverty headcount ratio" or "the poor population below the absolute poverty line" unless otherwise stated.

the food poverty incidence is around 13-14%. The population living below the food poverty line accounts for around 20% in rural areas.

Table 1-2: Poverty Estimates by Region

Region	1993	1997	1999	2004	2007
Poverty headcount					
Poverty Line					
Phnom Penh	11.4	11.1	9.7	4.60	0.83
Other Urban	36.6	29.9	24.73	24.73	21.85
Rural	43.1	40.1	40.1	39.18	34.70
Cambodia	39.0	36.1	35.9	34.68	30.14
Food Poverty Line					
Phnom Penh	-	-	-	2.55	0.11
Other Urban	-	-	-	14.15	12.73
Rural	-	-	-	22.23	20.78
Cambodia	-	-	-	19.68	17.98

(Source) World Bank. "Poverty Profile and Trends in Cambodia" (2009), p.28, Table 11

For the whole country, the poverty gap index, which shows the gap between the standard of living of the poor and the poverty line, fluctuated between 6.6-9.2%. Urban areas other than Phnom Penh and rural areas also had the same pattern. However, the poverty gap in other urban areas is lower than the national level while the poverty gap in rural areas is higher. On the other hand, the poverty gap in Phnom Penh continuously dropped from 3.1% in 1993 to 0.08% in 2007. It suggests that the average consumption level of the poor in Phnom Penh reached almost the poverty line and the consumption level of the poor in the capital may be much better off. It indicates that the disparity of consumption level of the poor from the poverty line did not obviously improve except Phnom Penh.

The poverty severity, which reflects uneven distribution of consumptions among the poor, shows the same pattern as the poverty gap. In Phnom Penh, inequality among the poor had almost disappeared by 2007. Although the poverty severity index in other urban areas was higher than the ones in the rural areas in 1993, it decreased to 2.0% in 2007 which is lower than the rural poverty severity of 2.9%. At the national level, inequality among the poor improved from 3.1% in 1993 to 2.6% in 2007 after fluctuating between 2.0-3.3%. It implies that the consumption level of the poorest in the country may have slightly increased.

Table 1-3: Poverty Gap and Severity by Region

Region	1993	1997	1999	2004	2007
Poverty Gap					
Phnom Penh	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.23	0.08
Other Urban	9.6	7.5	6.8	6.55	5.32
Rural	10.0	9.7	6.9	10.17	8.31
Cambodia	9.2	8.7	6.6	9.02	7.22
Poverty Severity					
Phnom Penh	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.49	0.01
Other Urban	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.48	2.01
Rural	3.3	3.4	2.1	3.76	2.95
Cambodia	3.1	3.1	2.0	3.34	2.58

(Source) World Bank. "Poverty Profile and Trends in Cambodia" (2009), p.28, Table 11

that there is serious inequality among the poor. In the Plateau/Mountain Zone, the provinces face a serious poverty gap and poverty severity ratio as well.

Table 1-4: Poverty Estimates by Province (2004)

(%)				
Code	Province	Poverty Headcount Index	Poverty Gap Index	Poverty Severity Index
Phnom Penh Zone				
12	Phnom Penh	4.60	1.23	0.49
Plains Zone				
03	Kampong Cham	37.04	9.28	3.34
08	Kandal	22.24	4.81	1.68
14	Prey Veng	37.20	8.09	2.65
20	Svay Rieng	35.93	8.35	2.75
21	Takeo	27.71	6.31	2.09
Tonle Sap Zone				
01	Banteay Meanchey	37.15	9.82	3.58
02	Battambang	33.69	7.94	2.65
06	Kampong Thom	52.40	15.55	6.23
17	Siem Reap	51.84	17.31	7.46
04	Kampong Chhnang	39.57	10.35	3.78
15	Pursat			
Coastal Zone				
07	Kampot	29.96	6.60	2.30
18	Preah Sihanouk	23.18	4.60	1.38
23	Kep			
09	Koh Kong			
Plateau / Mountain Zone				
05	Kampong Speu	57.22	16.98	6.72
10	Kratie	46.11	13.20	4.98
11	Mondul Kiri			
13	Preah Vihear			
16	Ratanak Kiri			
19	Stung Treng			
22	Otdar Meanchey			
24	Pailin			

(Source) Ministry of Planning, "A Poverty Profile of Cambodia 2004" (2006), p.55, Table 10.4

(Note) Poverty indicators for seven provinces in the Plateau/Mountain Zone are aggregated wholly into one zone due to insufficient sample size in those provinces caused by limited accessibility.

1.2.3 Poverty Trends by Topography

By topography, besides Phnom Penh, the Coastal Zone has the lowest poverty incidence at 27%, while the Plains have the second lowest poverty incidence at 32.5%. In the Tonle Sap Zone, more than 40% of the population is living below the poverty line. In the Plateau/Mountain Zone, half of the population is suffering from poverty.

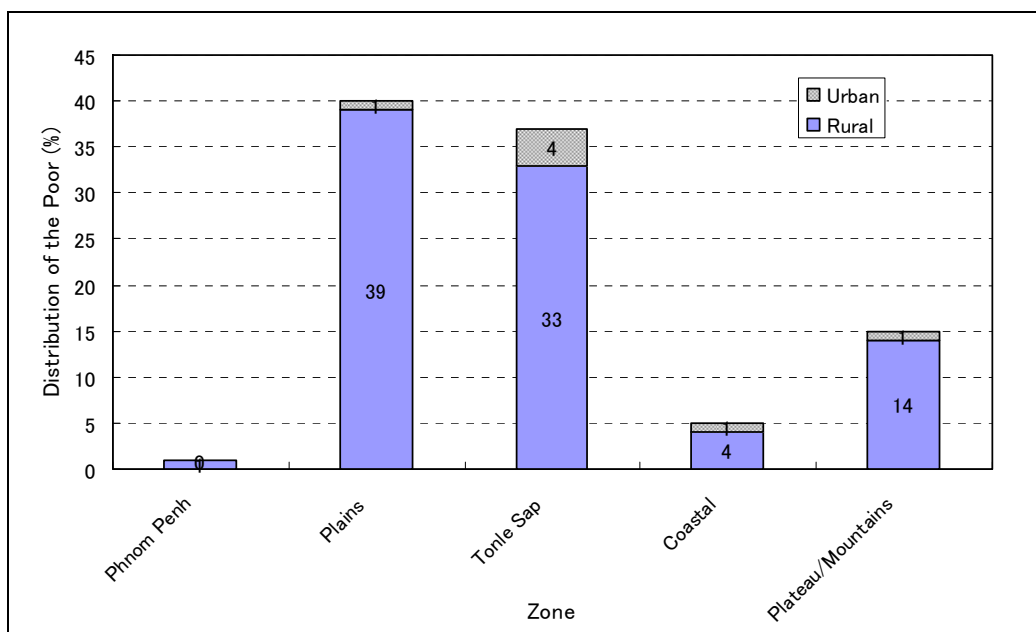
There are urban/rural gaps within each zone. In the Plains and Coastal Zones, the urban poverty incidence is 14% and 20% respectively, while the rural poverty incidence in those Zones is around 30%. In the Plateau/Mountains Zone, the urban poverty incidence of 33% is much lower than the rural poverty incidence of 56%. However, it is higher than the rural poverty incidence in the Coastal Zone (30%).

Table 1-5: Poverty Incidence by Zone (2004)

Zone	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Total
Phnom Penh	1	9	5
Plains	14	33	32
Tonle Sap	28	45	43
Coastal	20	30	27
Plateau/Mountains	33	56	52

(Source) World Bank, “Cambodia Halving Poverty by 2015? Poverty Assessment 2006” (2006), p.39, Table 3.1

Looking at the number of the poor, a large number of the poor inhabit the Plains Zone and the Tonle Sap Zone, in particular the rural areas. Approximately 70% of the country’s poor are concentrated in the rural areas of these zones. Due to the high population density, the Plains Zone has a larger number of the poor despite of the lower poverty incidence. The concentration of poor population in the Tonle Sap Zone is due to the larger population and the higher poverty incidence. On the other hand, the poor in the Plateau/Mountains Zone, which has the highest poverty incidence, only accounts for 14% of the total poor population in the country due to its small-scale population.



(Source) World Bank, “Cambodia Halving Poverty by 2015? Poverty Assessment 2006” (2006), p.39, Table 3.1

Figure 1-2: Number of the Poor by Zone (2004)

There are significant gaps in the poverty gap and severity of poverty across the topographical zones. The Plains and Coastal Zones have lower poverty gaps and a less unequal distribution of poverty, while the Tonle Sap and the Plateau/Mountains Zones have higher intensity of poverty and greater inequality among the poor. It means that the poor in the Tonle Sap and the Plateau/Mountains Zones suffer from more serious poverty than the poor in the Plains and Coastal Zones.

Table 1-6: Poverty Gap and Severity by Topography (%)

Zone	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity
Phnom Penh	1.23	0.49
Plains	7.62	2.65
Tonle Sap	12.09	4.74
Coastal	6.11	2.02
Plateau/Mountains	15.47	6.22

(Source) Ministry of Planning, "A Poverty Profile of Cambodia 2004" (2006), p.55, Table 10.4

1.2.4 Poverty Trends by Socio-economic Characteristics

(1) Employment Status

Poverty estimates by employment status shows the gaps in poverty incidence across different labor groups. Households headed by domestic workers⁹ have the highest poverty incidence at 50%. Households headed by farmers also have a high poverty incidence: more than 40% of farmers lived below the poverty line. The households headed by Domestic workers account for 48% of the total poor households, while 13% of the poor households are headed by farmers.

On the other hand, households headed by non-farm self-employed and private wage earner have lower poverty incidences of less than 30%. Among households headed by workers in the public sector, the poverty incidence is only 13% which was the lowest among the different labor groups.

Table 1-7: Poverty Incidence by Occupation of Household Head (2004) (%)

Occupation	Poverty Incidence
Public Sector	13
Self-employed, non-farm	28
Private wage	29
Other (unspecified)	32
Not in labor force	32
Unpaid family worker	32
Unemployed	39
Self-employed, farm	41
Domestic worker	50

(Source) World Bank, "Cambodia Halving Poverty by 2015? Poverty Assessment 2006" (2006), p.45, Figure 3.9

By gender, in general, women continue to be concentrated in low-wage and low-income economic sectors and are paid less than men for the same work in Cambodia. However, there is no statistical difference in poverty incidence of male and female headed households by the CSES (2004) data: 35% for male headed households and 34% for female headed households.

(2) Land Holding Status

On average, the landless poor in Cambodia are not necessarily worse off or more disadvantaged than the poor people with land.

Despite the fact that land is a critical asset for the rural population in Cambodia, the poverty incidence is higher for rural households with land (35.2%) than for those without (25.3%). In the rural areas of the Coastal Zone, the difference in poverty incidence by land holding is critical: 29.4% for land holders and 7.9% for the landless. In urban areas, the gap between land-holders and the landless is considerable: 28.6% for land holders and 8.9% for landless.

⁹ According to "Cambodia Halving Poverty by 2015? Poverty Assessment 2006", *domestic worker* indicates those employed population involved in domestic labor at home. It is non-permanent employment in informal sector same as *Motodop* (moped taxi) drivers, construction workers and small-scale street vendors. However there is no clear definition of domestic worker without details (sex ratio, age distribution etc), which makes further analysis difficult.

A recent WB's report¹⁰ points out that the landless may have more promising non-land employment or livelihood opportunities than land-holders with very limited size of land and subsistence-oriented farming. In particular, in urban areas, the landless may choose to sell the small plot of their land for financing investment in non-agricultural economic activities, even in informal sector. These plots are often too small to make their living by keeping them as agricultural lands.

Table 1-8: Poverty Incidence by Land Holding Status

Zone	Household with Land		Household without land	
	(%)			
Cambodia	34.8		19.4	
Urban	28.6		8.9	
Urban Phnom Penh	2.6		2.0	
Urban Plains	19.9		4.7	
Urban Tonle Sap	35.4		16.2	
Urban Coastal	28.5		10.6	
Urban Mountains	28.8		23.4	
Rural	35.2		25.3	
Rural Phnom Penh	3.1		7.5	
Rural Plains	28.7		28.2	
Rural Tonle Sap	42.0		30.7	
Rural Coastal	29.4		7.9	
Rural Mountains	51.1		40.4	

(Source) World Bank, "Sharing Growth: Equity and Development in Cambodia (Equity Report 2007)" (2007), p.59, Table 4.1

(3) Location and Size of Village

Small villages with less than 1,000 residents, that are located more than 5km to the nearest road, have a higher poverty incidence (52.5%) than small villages with easier access to roads (43.4%). Likewise, larger villages with more than 1,000 residents that are located more than 5km to the nearest all-weather road have a higher poverty incidence (38.0%) than large villages located less than 5km to the nearest road (32.5%)

The gap between small and isolated villages and the better connected villages in terms of both volume and access is immense, which suggests that isolation affects poverty and the existing gap between rich and poor underpins inequality. Another look at the same data however gives another implication. Remote but denser villages have slightly less poverty incidence (38.0%) than accessed and sparse villages (43.4%).

These results indicate that better and larger access to infrastructure within each village due to the larger volume of population may absorb poverty incidence, but it still remains not too effective compared with better access to main roads.

Table 1-9: Percentage of Population below the Poverty Line by Size and Distance to the Nearest All-Weather Road (2004)

Village Size	Distance to the Nearest All-Weather Road	
	Less than 5km	More than 5km
More than 1,000 persons	32.5% (± 0.7)	38.0% (± 1.7)
Less than 1,000 persons	43.4% (± 0.9)	52.5% (± 1.8)

(Source) World Bank, "Sharing Growth: Equity and Development in Cambodia (Equity Report 2007)" (2007), p.59, Table 4.1

¹⁰ World Bank, "Sharing Growth: Equity and Development in Cambodia (Equity Report 2007)" (2007), p.53-p.60

1.3 Inequality

1.3.1 Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient

The Lorenz Curves (Figure 1-2) shows a continuous deterioration of inequality in Cambodia from 1993/94 to 2007 although poverty in the country has reduced overall.

The Gini Coefficient also indicates a worsening of inequality in the country: 0.396 in 2004 and 0.431 in 2007. And the Gini Coefficient in 2007 shows an acute inequality in distribution.

By region, inequality in Phnom Penh slightly improved to 0.34 from 0.37 for the same period. Poverty reduction in Phnom Penh with negligible level of poverty gap and severity contribute to reduction of inequality among the people.

In rural areas, inequality by the Gini Coefficient increased slightly from 0.34 to 0.36 for the period from 2004 to 2007 while the rural poverty decreased. It implies that the economic growth enabled some rural households to move out of the poverty but not benefited equally to all the rural households.

In other urban areas, the situation worsened significantly. The Gini Coefficient increased to 0.47 from 0.43 which indicates a marked rise in inequality amongst the population. Although the urban poverty reduced for the same period, the consumption of the poorer households did not increase as much as that of the higher income households, which worsened the inequality.

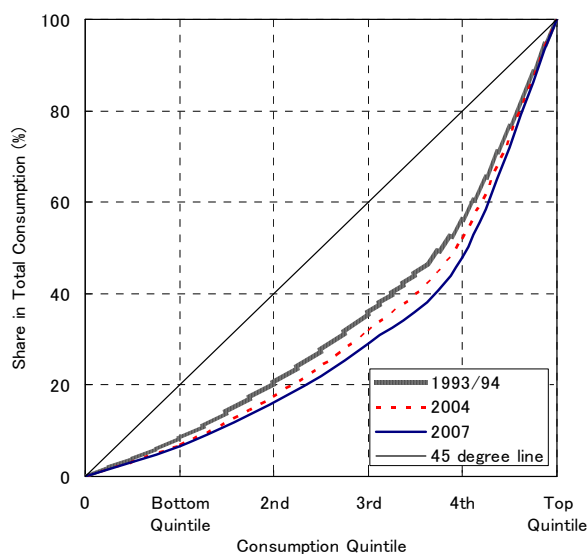


Table 1-10: Estimated Gini Coefficient of Per Capita Consumption

Region	2004	2007
Phnom Penh	0.369	0.340
Other Urban	0.435	0.468
Rural	0.342	0.360
Cambodia	0.396	0.431

(Source) World Bank, "Poverty Profile and Trends in Cambodia" (2009), Phnom Penh. p.21

(Source) Data on 1993/94 and 2004 from Ministry of Planning, "Poverty Profile of Cambodia 2004" (2006), p.40, Table 9.2 and Data on 2007 from World Bank, "World Development Indicator 2010", p.94

Figure 1-3: Lorenz Curves in Cambodia (1993/94, 2004, 2007)

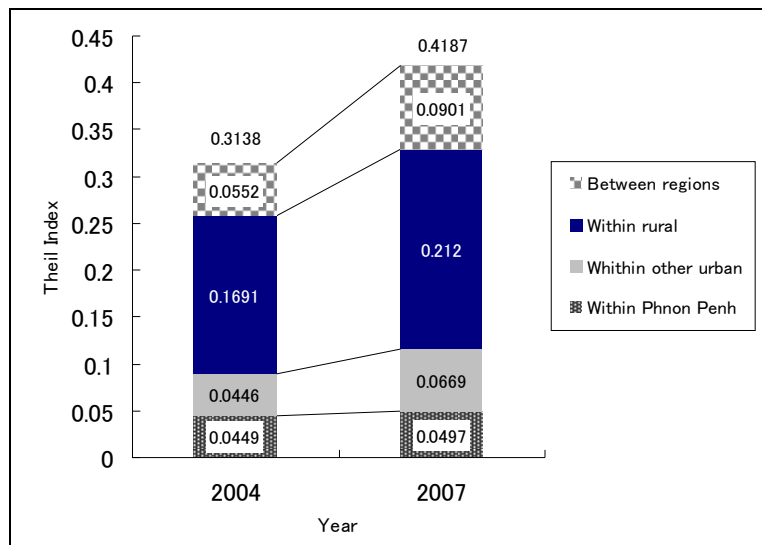
1.3.2 Theil Index

The Theil Index is another inequality indicator, which shows the weighted average of inequality within subgroups as well as inequality among those subgroups. In other words, the index

disaggregates the overall Theil index to show the intra-regional (or group) and inter-regional (or group) attributions. This can serve as a helpful tool for the analysis of regional inequality as it suggests the relative importance of spatial dimension of inequality.

The Thiel Index also indicates that inequality in the country has increased as the index increased from 0.31 in 2004 to 0.42 in 2007.

The largest component of overall inequality is inequality with in rural areas, which worsened from 0.17 in 2004 to 0.21 in 2007. While inequality within other urban areas and within Phnom Penh changed only slightly, inequality between regions increased and contributed to the overall figure.



(Source) World Bank, "Poverty Profile and Trends in Cambodia" (2009), p.25, Figure 14

Figure 1-4: Decomposition of the Theil Index (2004 and 2007)

Chapter 2 Non-Income Poverty Analysis

2.1 Designated Poor Areas and Socially Vulnerable Groups

In the National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 (NPRS), the Government of Cambodia targeted 7,500 households or 37,500 people with the aim of improving housing and living conditions, without designating specific geographical target areas.

The National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 (NSDP), which sets clear targets for poverty reduction and progress towards Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs), does not identify specific geographical areas to be targeted or prioritized though it does emphasize poverty reduction in rural areas.

Despite the fact that the Government is not targeting any specific geographical areas, it has promoted decentralization and de-concentration (D&D) and participatory development, including planning, management and resource mobilization, at the local level through the Commune Councils. It has also tried to address poverty through raising the quality of local development and social services as well as improving the access of the poor to these services.

2.1.1 Commune database

At the Commune level, the Ministry of Planning (MOP) has been developing the Commune Database (CDB)¹¹. CDB is an information system to support commune / *sangkat* planning, fund allocation as well as sub-national administration management and development. It is composed of demographic and socio-economic data at the village and commune level and is used to estimate poverty levels in all commune / *sangkat* to help determine the allocation of Commune / *Sangkat* Development Fund.

The poverty rate by CDB is based on a set of 13 CDB variables of the following categories. Village and commune/*sanghat* data is collected, re-recorded in December every year, and reported to capital and provincial department of planning to enter the data into computer system. The processed documents to illustrate commune / *sangkat* situation are feedback to commune / *sangkat* between March and April every year.

- Household size
- Literacy rate
 - Literacy rate for women aged 18-64
 - Literacy rate for men aged 18-64
 - Ratio of children aged 6-14 not go to school
- Housing characteristics
 - No latrine per family
 - TV per family
 - Motorbike per family
 - Concrete house per family
 - Thatch house per family
 - Ratio of house with electricity
- Access to basic services
 - Ratio of family use TBA (Traditional Birth Attendant)
 - Ratio water in home less than 150m

¹¹ The development of CDB has been supported by UNDP for monitoring the CMDGs.

Data collection depends on village chiefs and commune/*sanghat* clerks, which does not represent household or individual situation but rather the situation in the village. There hence are issues of data reliability and objectivity.

Based on the data in the CDB, poverty has declined in all provinces, although the rate of poverty reduction differs across provinces. In 2010, Phnom Penh had the lowest poverty rate of 0.1% while the three provinces in the Plateau/Mountain Zone of Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri have rates of more than 40%. The provinces in the Plain and Coastal Zones have relatively lower poverty rates within a range of between 15-25%. The provinces in the Tonle Sap Zone have poverty rates around 30%. In the Plateau/Mountain Zone, provinces have relatively higher poverty rates around 40%, with the exception of the provinces of Kampong Speu and Pailin.

Table 2-1: Poverty Rate by Province (2004-2010)

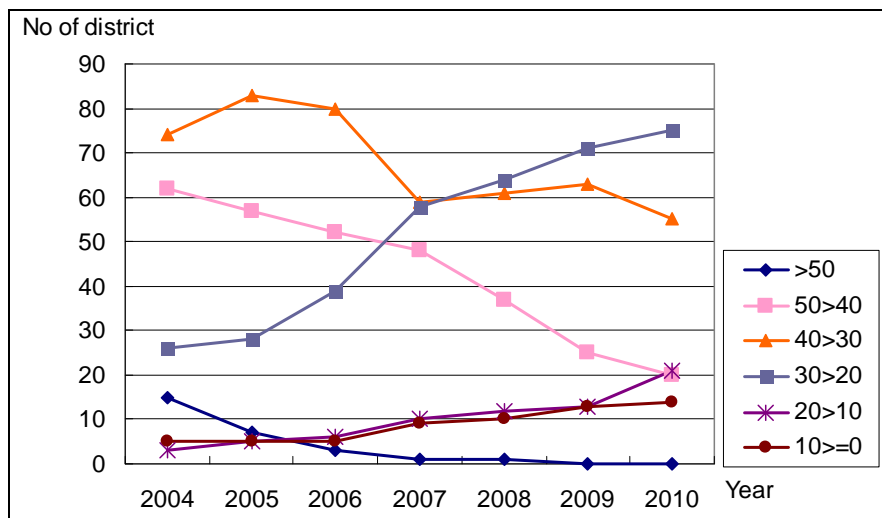
(%)

Code	Province	Year						
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Phnom Penh Zone								
12	Phnom Penh	6.8	6.9	5.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Plain Zone								
03	Kampong Cham	33.1	32.1	31.0	29.0	27.6	25.8	24.3
08	Kandal	27.6	26.2	24.1	21.2	19.7	17.6	15.9
14	Prey Veng	33.2	33.2	32.2	30.2	29.1	27.3	25.5
20	Svay Rieng	32.5	31.6	30.1	27.8	25.9	23.6	21.5
21	Takeo	31.6	30.7	29.2	28.1	26.8	25.2	23.4
Tonle Sap Zone								
01	Banteay Meanchey	39.9	38.7	37.1	34.1	32.5	31.4	29.7
02	Battambang	37.8	36.5	35.4	33.3	31.7	29.7	28.7
06	Kampong Thom	41.1	40.5	39.3	37.7	36.5	34.4	32.7
17	Siem Reap	42.2	40.7	38.8	36.0	34.4	32.3	31.1
04	Kampong Chhnang	37.9	37.2	36.7	35.6	34.2	32.3	30.4
15	Pursat	40.7	39.9	39.0	37.5	35.8	34.1	32.0
Coastal Zone								
07	Kampot	26.6	25.6	25.0	23.4	22.4	20.5	19.1
18	Preah Sihanouk	31.6	30.7	29.4	24.8	22.8	20.5	19.6
23	Kep	33.6	33.0	31.5	28.6	25.2	22.8	21.4
09	Koh Kong	34.8	34.7	32.6	30.7	29.0	26.5	25.1
Plateau/Mountain Zone								
05	Kampong Speu	41.4	40.3	39.5	37.3	35.2	32.2	30.1
10	Kratie	43.9	43.3	42.5	41.5	40.2	38.6	37.1
11	Mondul Kiri	47.0	45.1	44.0	42.4	40.3	38.0	37.1
13	Preah Vihear	50.2	48.2	47.2	45.7	44.5	43.1	41.5
16	Ratanak Kiri	50.7	48.9	46.6	45.0	43.8	41.5	41.2
19	Stung Treng	46.1	45.9	46.1	44.3	43.5	42.4	41.1
22	Otdar Meanchey	46.6	45.9	44.0	42.3	40.6	39.1	36.5
24	Pailin	41.7	40.5	38.9	36.9	35.0	31.0	28.1

(Source) Database provided by the Ministry of Planning and the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD)

Taking a look at poverty rate by district (185 in total) from 2004 to 2010, there shows a steady poverty reduction in the country. The number of districts with over 30% of poverty rates decreased from 151 (2004) to 75 (2010), of which a drastic decrease in number of districts with 40 to 50% is the main traction. The worst poverty rates among all districts show a remarkable improvement from 56.5% (2004) to 47.1% (2010), and median also indicates same from 37.4% to 27.6%

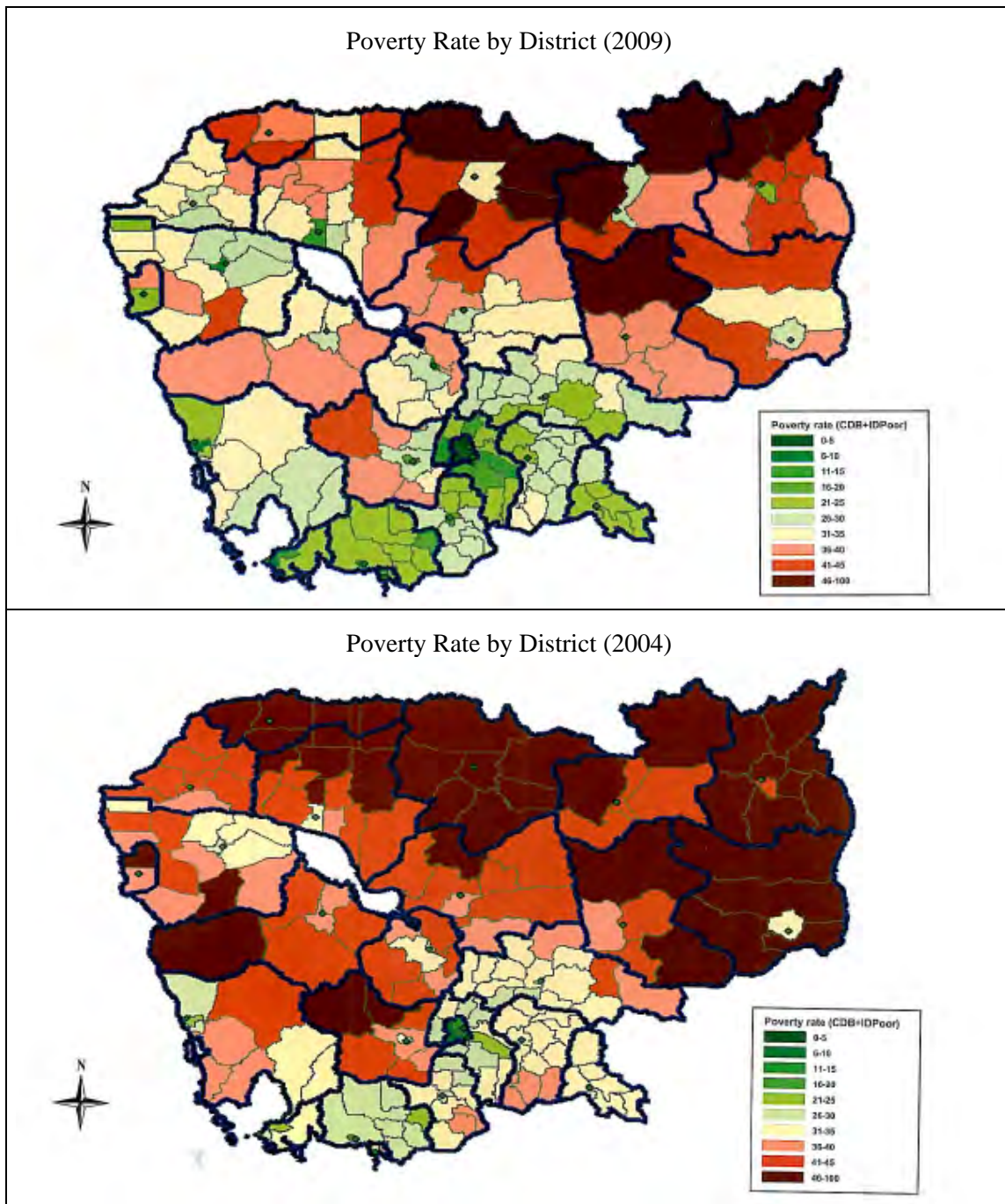
On the other hand, the number of districts with poverty rates between 20 to 30% sharply increased from 26 (2004) to 75 (2010), which implicates that the poverty rates remain at certain level.



(Source) Ministry of Planning and the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD)

Figure 2-1: Number of District by Poverty Rate (2004-2010)

At the district level, the poverty rates of most districts in the Plain and Coastal Zones decreased to less than 30% for the period from 2004 to 2009. In the Tonle Sap Zone, poverty fell to less than 40% in most districts, though some districts still have poverty rates of more than 40%. In the Plateau/Mountain Zone, nine districts located in the Northeast of the country still have high poverty rates of more than 45%, while the only limited districts reduced to less than 30%.



(Source) Ministry of Planning, "Poverty and Select CMDGs Maps and Charts 2003-2008" (2009), p.8- 9, Maps 3 - 4.

Figure 2-2: Poverty Maps at District Level by CBD

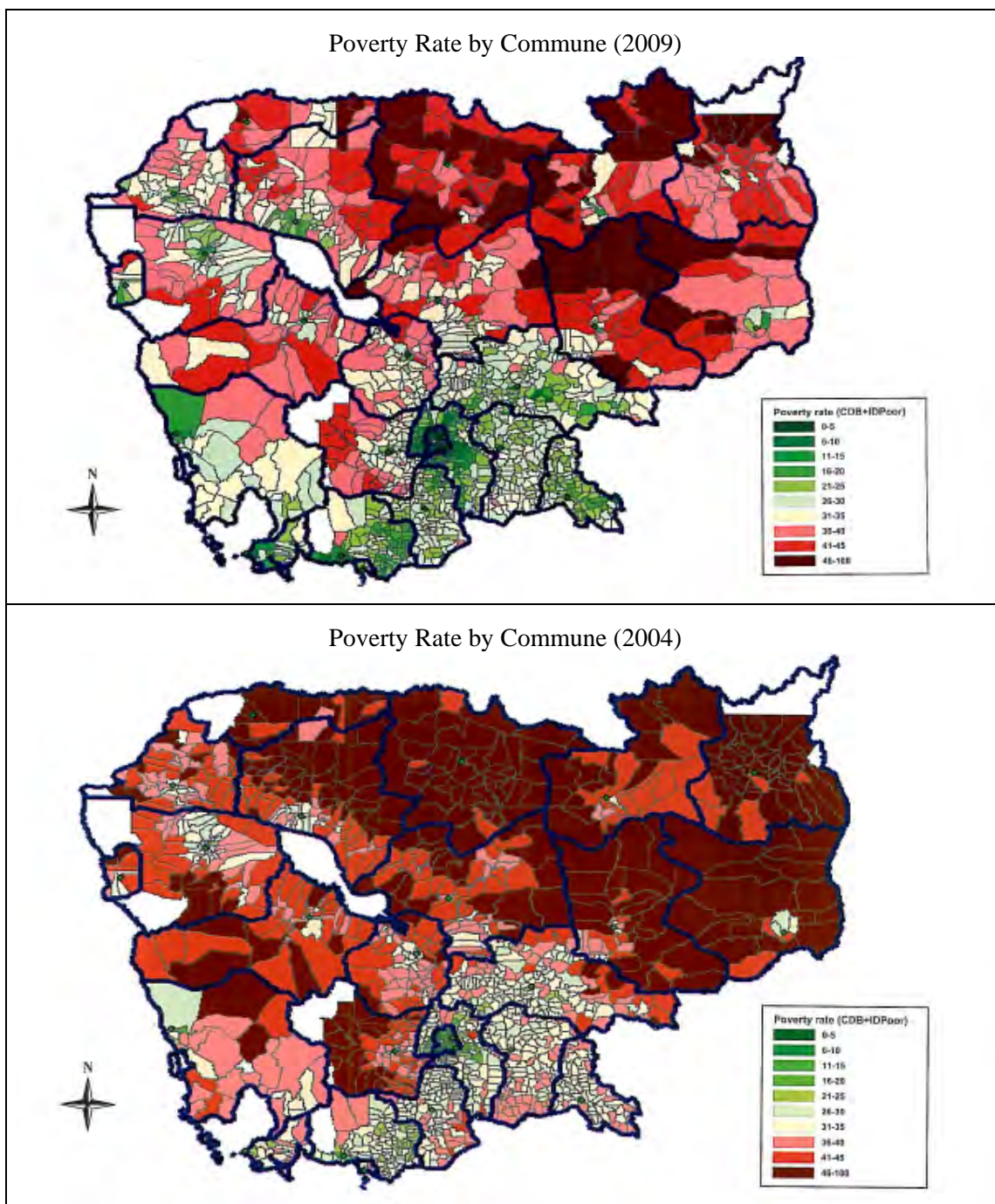
As of 2009, the worst 15 districts have poverty rates between 42.4 to 48.6%, which are all located in the Plateau/Mountain Zone. Out of 15, as many as 6 districts are from Preah Vihear Province.

Table 2-2: Districts with Worst Poverty Rates (2009)

No	District	Poverty Rates (%)	Province	Zone
1	1608-Ta Veang	48.6	16-Ratanak Kiri	Plateau/Mountain
2	1903-Siem Pang	48.3	19-Stung Treng	Plateau/Mountain
3	1302-Chhaeb	47.7	13-Preah Vihear	Plateau/Mountain
4	1905-Thala Barivat	46.5	19-Stung Treng	Plateau/Mountain
5	1004-Sambour	46.5	10-Kracheh	Plateau/Mountain
6	1609-Veun Sai	46.0	16-Ratanak Kiri	Plateau/Mountain
7	1301-Chey Saen	45.5	13-Preah Vihear	Plateau/Mountain
8	1303-Choam Khsant	45.3	13-Preah Vihear	Plateau/Mountain
9	1306-Sangkom Thmei	45.3	13-Preah Vihear	Plateau/Mountain
10	1601-Andoung Meas	44.6	16-Ratanak Kiri	Plateau/Mountain
11	1102-Kaoh Nheaek	43.4	11-Mondul Kiri	Plateau/Mountain
12	1305-Rovieng	43.2	13-Preah Vihear	Plateau/Mountain
13	1101-Kaev Seima	42.9	11-Mondul Kiri	Plateau/Mountain
14	1304-Kuleaen	42.7	13-Preah Vihear	Plateau/Mountain
15	504-Aoral	42.4	5-Kampong Speu	Plateau/Mountain

(Source) Ministry of Planning and the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD)

At the commune level, the patterns and trends in poverty reduction is consistent with poverty reduction trends at the district level.



(Source) Ministry of Planning, “Poverty and Select CMDGs Maps and Charts 2003-2008” (2009), p.6-7, Maps 1-2.

Figure 2-3: Poverty Maps at Commune Level by CBD

2.1.2 Identification of Poor Households Programme (ID Poor)

Since poverty-oriented development planning and service provision has been well-targeted at the poor who need assistance, the MOP, with the support of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GTZ), started the Identification of Poor Households

Programme (ID Poor)¹². The key objective of ID Poor is to standardize the identification methods of poor households nationwide, promote the use of the collected data by government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and sector-specific programs and projects, and Commune Councils to target services and assistance to poor households.

The ID Poor data to be collected include observable and verifiable assets which show a income level of household as well as social indicators, such as dependency ratio, school attendance, crises or shocks and household composition, which can used for calculating comparative poverty levels of villages, communes, districts and provinces. In order to increase transparency of the process and the accuracy of the results, the program trains the village representative groups who are responsible to collect data. It also help ensure standardization of survey methods as well as survey quality.

The program is still under implementation and will cover all the 23 provinces in the country by 2011.

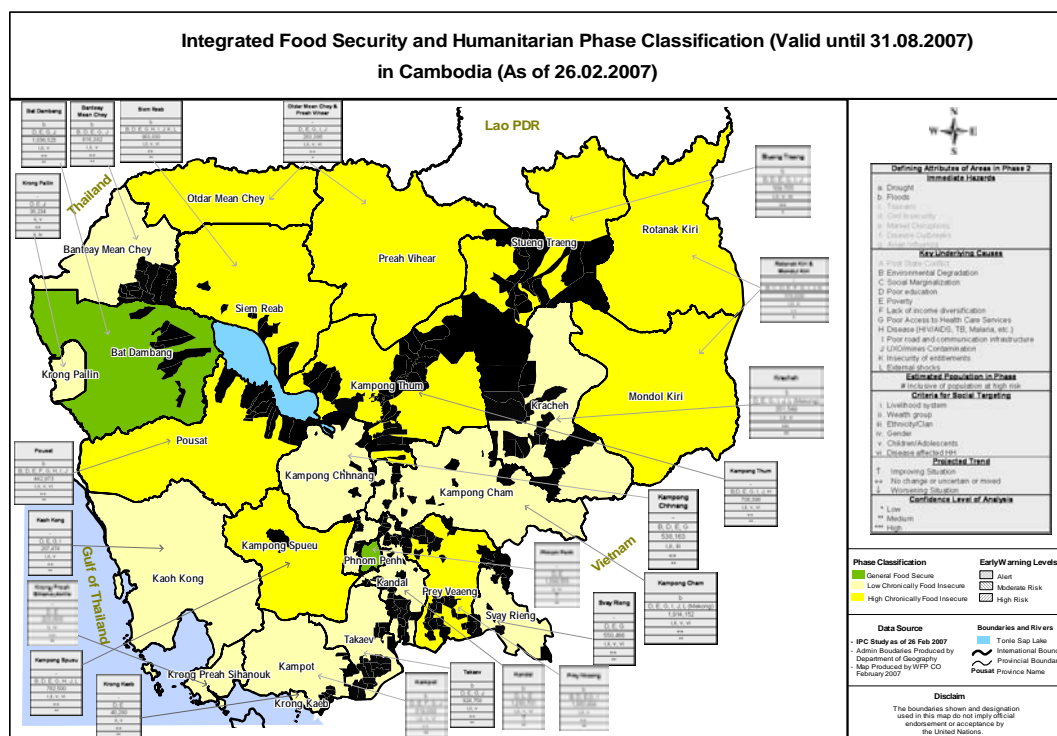
2.2 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability is defined as the exposure and sensitivity of person or household to a risk falling into hunger and livelihood shocks, or a risk to deteriorate food insecurity no matter what the level of poverty of household. Risks are the combination of the probability or frequency of occurrence of a defined hazard and the magnitude of the consequences. The degree of vulnerability depends on the nature of the risk and the degree of household resilience, or ability to recover after a shock(s).

Despite recent socio-economic growth, one fifth of the population still suffers from food insecurity in Cambodia. Malnutrition rates in the country are the highest among Asian countries. While the country produces a surplus of paddy rice, household level food insecurity remains at a critical level. The main causes of food insecurity at the household level are: high levels of income poverty, fragile food production due to frequent natural calamity such as flooding and drought, low productive agriculture with low levels of irrigation, lower agricultural technology and skills, poor storage and distribution systems, and poor transportation facilities including roads.

According to the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) jointly conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) in 2007, most provinces in the country are chronically food insecure, except Battambang and Phnom Penh. The severity of food insecurity is due to drought and limited economic growth in rural areas compared with urban areas. In particular, drought severely affected food availability in many provinces, causing food prices to rise since 2003.

¹² Detailed information on ID Poor and the key documents are available on the MOP website (<http://www.mop.gov.kh/Projects/IDPoor/tabid/154/Default.aspx> as of July 2010)



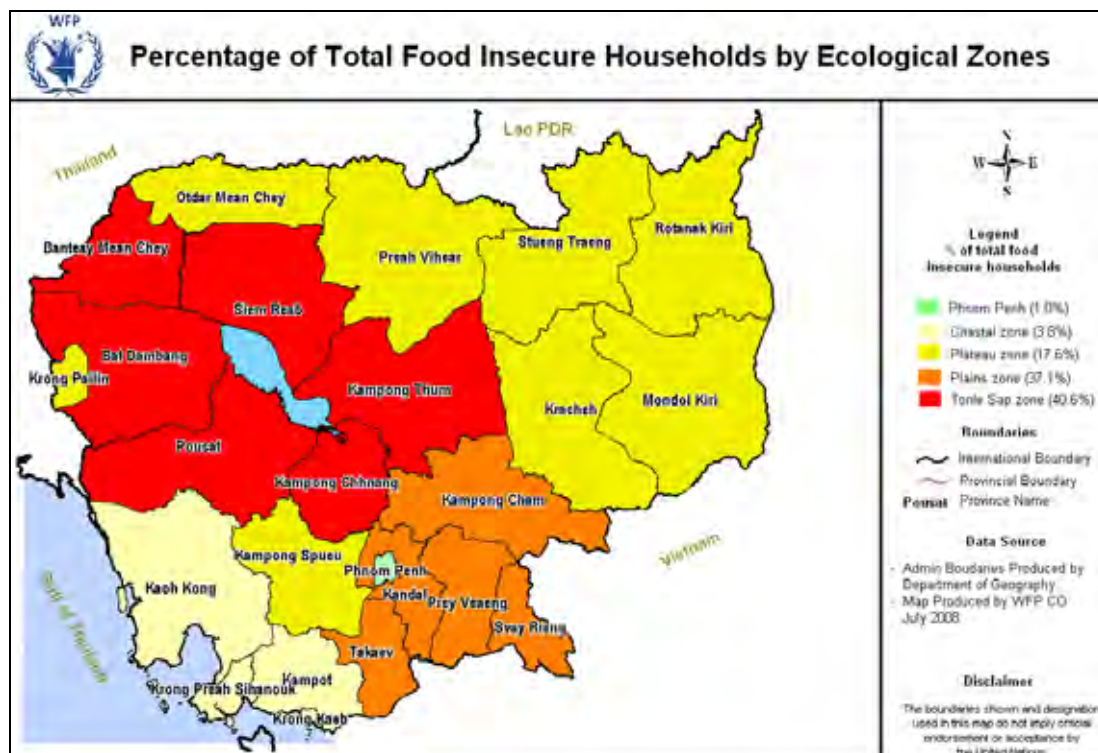
(Source) World Food Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization, “Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC): Pilot in Cambodia” (2007), p.9

Figure 2-4: Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification in Cambodia (2007)

According to a report by the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI)¹³, more than 200,000 household face food insecurity across the country. Food insecurity is particularly prevalent in rural areas. However, the pattern of food insecurity incidence by topographical zone is different from the pattern of poverty incidence except Phnom Penh and the Coastal Zone. In Phnom Penh which has the lowest poverty incidence, the percentage of households in food insecurity is only 1.3% which is the lowest rate in the country. The Coastal Zone, which poverty incidence is relatively low, has also lower incidence of food insecurity of 4.8%. The Plateau/Mountain Zone with high poverty incidence, however, has lower incidence of food insecurity than the Plain and Tonle Sap Zones. The proportion of household with poor food consumption in the Plateau/Mountain Zone is 22%. The Tonle Sap Zone has a food insecurity incidence of 35.5% which is lower than the Plain Zone while the poverty incidence in the Tonle Sap is higher than the Plain Zone. The Plains Zone has the highest incidence of food insecurity at 36.5% though the poverty incidence is relatively lower than the Tonle Sap and Plateau Zones.

The Government of Cambodia has initiated and promoted poverty reduction policies, among which *the Rectangular Strategy* has been the core instrument focusing on good governance since its launch in 2004. The Rectangular Strategy is comprised of four growth rectangles: enhancement of agricultural sector; private sector growth and employment; continued rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure; and capacity building and human resource development, in which the Government makes efforts for ensuring nutritious improvement and food security and thus reduce the vulnerability of poor households.

¹³ CDRI, “Impact of High Food Prices in Cambodia” (2008). The report was sponsored and supported by the WFP, NGO Forum on Cambodia, Oxfam America, WB, UNDP and FAO.



(Source) Cambodia's Leading Independent Development Policy Research Institute, "Impact of High Food Prices in Cambodia" (2008), p.41

(Note) Definitions of Food Security are as follows:

- Poor Food Consumption: Standard range of 0-21 (New range 0-31)
- Borderline Food Consumption: Standard range of 21.5-35 (New range 31.5-45)
- Acceptable Food Consumption: Standard range of more than 35 (New range more than 45)

Figure 2-5: Map of Food Insecurity in Cambodia (2008)

2.3 Human Development Index and Human Poverty Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI) measure levels of human development composed of multiple factors, including life expectancy, adult literacy, enrollment rate, and income per capita. People are better off when HDI is larger, and they are in severer poverty due to economic / non-economic factors when HPI is larger.

In addition to the above two indices, the third index has been calculated at provincial level by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) since 2007: housing-sensitive HDI. This additional HDI incorporates a housing variable into the existing HDI for two reasons: 1. Communities residing on riverfronts and near flood-prone areas often lose their houses, and a situation of housing uncertainty implies greater resources required or living with uncertain housing tenure; 2. Displaced persons who have migrated within Cambodia often have no permanent abode and become homeless. The modified housing-sensitive HDI takes such fragile housing situations into account which the vulnerable people in Cambodia confront.

HDI and HPI of Cambodia are 0.583 and 39.3, respectively. By region, Phnom Penh had the highest HDI (0.83) and the housing-sensitive HDI (0.87). HDI of the provinces in the Plains Zone and the Tonle Sap Zone were around 0.5, and that of the provinces in the Coastal Zone had slightly higher HDI at around 0.5 – 0.6. On the other hand, the province in the Plateau/Mountain Zone had relatively lower HDI at the range of 0.31 to 0.49. The lowest HDI

was 0.3 for Ratanak Kiri. The housing HDI shows the same pattern of regional difference though the level of housing HDIs in the country were generally higher than the level of HDIs.

As per HPI, Phnom Penh has the lowest HPI of 14.3. HPIs of the provinces in the Plains Zone were less than 40, which was relatively lower than the other zones. In particular, Pery Veng and Svay Rieng had the lower HPI at 23.2 and 25.6 respectively. Most of provinces in the Tonle Sap Zone had HPI at around 40, which were almost same level or slightly higher than the national level. HPIs for most provinces in the Coastal and Plateau/Mountain Zones were around 40 except Preah Sihanouk and Koh Kong which had lower HPI at 33.2 and 34.0 respectively. The highest HPI was 44.8 for Kampong Thom in the Tonle Sap Zone.

Table 2-3: Human Development Index and Human Poverty Index in Cambodia (2004)

Code	Province	HDI	HDI (Housing)	HPI
Phnom Penh				
12	Phnom Penh	0.83	0.87	14.3
Plains				
03	Kampong Cham	0.47	0.53	38.0
08	Kandal	0.56	0.62	33.9
14	Prey Veng	0.41	0.47	25.6
20	Svay Rieng	0.48	0.53	23.2
21	Takeo	0.50	0.58	37.7
Tonle Sap				
01	Banteay Meanchey	0.51	0.58	37.2
02	Battambang	0.46	0.52	40.4
06	Kampong Thom	0.47	0.53	44.8
17	Siem Reap	0.50	0.53	42.3
04	Kampong Chhnang	0.49	0.51	42.3
15	Pursat	0.50	0.54	46.2
Coastal				
07	Kampot	0.58	0.61	41.7
18	Preah Sihanouk	0.55	0.63	33.2
23	Kep	0.61	0.64	41.7
09	Koh Kong	0.52	0.60	34.0
Pleatau/Mountain				
05	Kampong Speu	0.41	0.48	39.1
10	Kratie	0.48	0.51	39.5
11	Mondul Kiri	0.31	0.38	41.5
13	Preah Vihear	0.39	0.44	39.6
16	Ratanak Kiri	0.30	0.37	41.5
19	Stung Treng	0.39	0.45	39.6
22	Otdar Meanchey	0.49	0.57	40.4
24	Pailin	0.46	0.52	34.7
	Cambodia	0.583	-	39.3

(Source) Ministry of Planning and United Nations Development Programme. "Cambodia Human Development Report 2007" (2007), and United Nations Development Programme, "Human Development Report 2006", (2006).

2.4 Hazard Analysis: Landmines and Unexploded Ordnances (UXO)

Geographically, Cambodia has borders with Thailand, Vietnam and Lao PDR. Its history is very closely attached to the history of the region, which is associated with many years of political unrest, tension, colonial and civil wars as well as occasional border conflicts. As a consequence of these geopolitical tensions, Cambodia was engaged in many decades of wars, resulting in the loss of millions of lives and severe and extensive damage to the country. In addition, these wars left a negative legacy of unexploded ordnances and landmines which are scattered across the country.

Due to heaviest mine laying campaigns by the warring parties between 1979 and 1993¹⁴, Cambodia is one of the most heavily contaminated countries in the world. As a result, even after the end of the civil war, landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) cause severe accidents and a large number of casualties. At the peak in 1996, the number of casualties reached more than 4,000 people.

According to the National Level 1 Survey¹⁵ 2002 (L1S 2002), which assessed the impact of landmines and ERW, 4,544km², or 2.5% of the total land area, is contaminated by landmines, unexploded ordnances (UXO), and cluster munitions. The number of villages contaminated was 6,422 with more than 5 million people at risk (45.3% of the total population).

Owing to the demining efforts of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)¹⁶, the number of casualties by landmines and ERW had been decreasing over the last decade. However, landmines and ERW still pose a high risk in many parts of the country, particularly along the Thai border. According to the annual report for 2008 of CMAC, there were 269 accidents and 153 casualties caused by both landmine and ERW in 2008¹⁷. Both landmine and ERW casualties have been a serious problem in the North-Western region along the border with Thailand, including the Provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Preah Vilhear, Otdar Meanchey and Pailin.

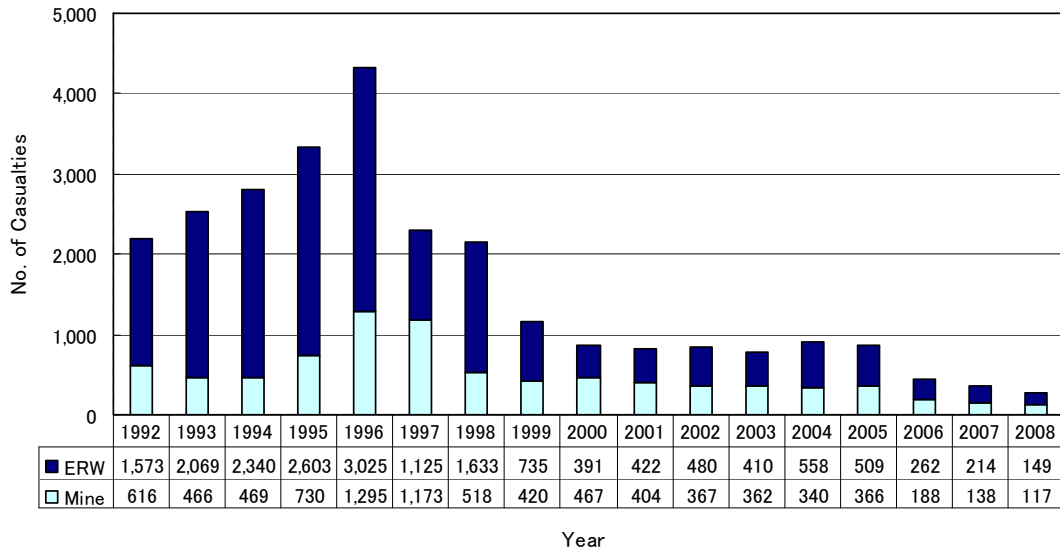
Together landmines and ERW have caused not only human casualties but also protracted suffering due to lost lives and limbs. Furthermore, they have a widespread negative impact on the socio-economic, health, and environmental situations in the country.

¹⁴ The Civil War was cease-fired by the Paris Peace Accord in October 1991.

¹⁵ The survey was jointly conducted by the Government of Cambodia and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

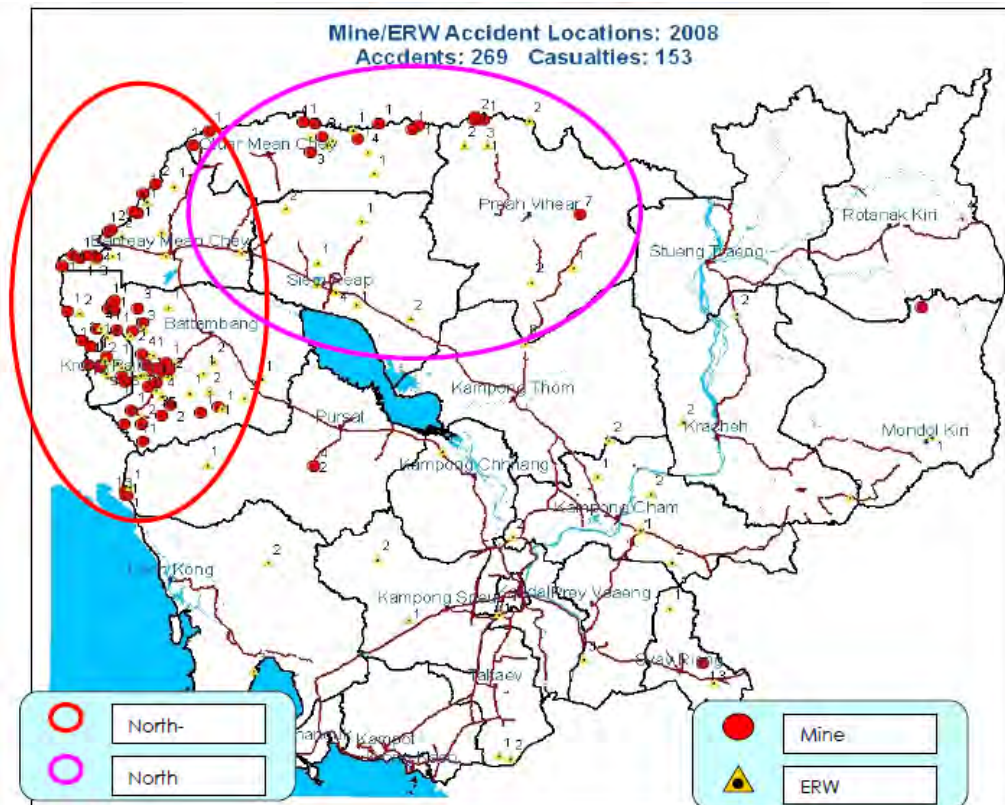
¹⁶ After the determination of the civil war, CMAC is established by Cambodia and the United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia in 1992 in order to clear landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXO).

¹⁷ The number of casualties is different from the number shown in Figure 2-6. But there is no explanation in CMAC annual report 2008 about the different numbers of casualties.



(Source) Cambodian Mine Action Center, "Annual Report 2008" (2008), p.2, Chart 1

Figure 2-6: Casualties by Landmine and ERW in Cambodia 1992-2008



(Source) Cambodian Mine Action Center, "Annual Report 2008" (2008), p.6, Figure 2

Figure 2-7: Accident Locations in 2008

According to LIS 2002, the following 21 districts have the most casualties.

Table 2-4: List of 21 Districts with Most Casualties of Landmine and ERW

Province	District
Banteay Meanchey	Ou Chrov, Thma Puok, Svay Chek and Malai
Battambang	Banan, Bavel, Moug Ruessei, Rotonak Mondol, Samlout, Sampov Lun, Phnom Proek, Kamrieng and Koas Krala
Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant
Pursat	Veal Veang
Takeo	Samraong
Otdar Meanchey	Anlong Veang, Banteay Ampil and Trapeang Prasat
Palin	Krong Pailin and Sala Krau



(Source) Kingdom of Cambodia and Cambodian Mine Action Centre, "Five-Year Strategic Plan 2010-2014"

Figure 2-8: Map of 21 Districts with Most Casualties from Landmines and ERW

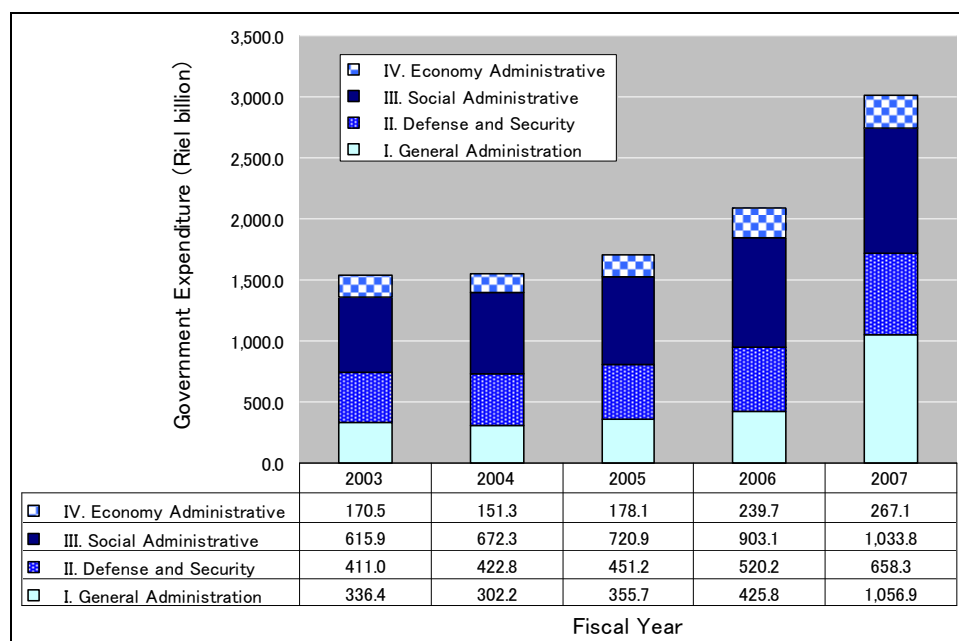
Chapter 3 Explanatory Factors of Poverty in Cambodia

3.1 Domestic Factors

3.1.1 National Development and Public Expenditure

Since the mid-1990's, the Government of Cambodia has made continuous efforts to address poverty. The Socio-Economic Development Plans (SEDP I 1996-2000 and SEDP II 2001-2005) were five year national development plans with long-term national goals of poverty reduction. During the implementation of SEDP II, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS 2003-2005) was set forth by the Government to reduce poverty through equitable economic growth. Following SEDP II, the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) was formulated for the period of 2006 to 2010 and implemented to achieve the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs) and future equitable development which is pro-poor and pro-rural, and now the NSDP 2006-2013 is under implementation.

To do this, budgetary allocations and disbursements to the social sectors continuously increased. The Government expenditure on the social sectors expanded from 615.9 billion Riels (151.84 million US dollars) in 2003 to 1,033.8 billion Riels (254.49 million US dollars) in 2007, accounting for 30-35% of total government expenditure. The expanded public expenditure on the social sectors has led to improved service delivery of health and education. The Government expenditure by sector is shown in the following figure, and their details are in the Appendix 2.



(Source) Ministry of Planning National Institute of Statistics, "Statistical Yearbook 2008", Table 19.8

(Note) Reference exchange rate (period average) is 1USD = 4,056.2 Riels as of 2007 (IMF, "International Financial Statistics Yearbook 2009")

Figure 3-1: Government Expenditure by Sector (2003-2007)

Public spending on economic sectors, including agriculture, rural development and land management, also increased from 170.5 billion Riels (42.03 million US dollars) to 267.1 billion Riels (65.85 million US dollars) for the same period. Compared to the social sectors, the share of economic sectors has been limited around 10% despite the critical role of agriculture and

rural development in poverty reduction.

As mentioned in Chapter 2, the Government promoted decentralization and deconcentration (D&D) in order to implement well-targeted participatory development for poverty reduction. However, local administration bodies at the district and commune levels still have limited capacity in terms of finance and human resources management. There are therefore gaps in access to basic services including water and electricity among the provinces, as well as at the district and commune level.

Table 3-1: Distribution of Households by Availability of Amenities (2008)

Code	Province	Total Household	Improved Water Source * (%)	with Toilet Facility ** (%)	Electricity *** (%)	Improved Cooking Energy **** (%)
Phnom Penh Zone						
12	Phnom Penh	250,597	85.0%	90.3%	94.8%	58.0%
Plain Zone						
03	Kampong Cham	368,114	38.5%	24.9%	17.9%	2.4%
08	Kandal	255,029	39.0%	45.1%	37.1%	6.5%
14	Prey Veng	226,312	85.8%	15.6%	7.6%	1.4%
20	Svay Rieng	114,758	93.1%	20.4%	12.1%	3.2%
21	Takeo	183,742	36.2%	22.9%	11.8%	2.2%
Tonle Sap Zone						
01	Banteay Meanchey	144,658	28.1%	34.6%	30.5%	5.0%
02	Battambang	209,702	32.0%	42.8%	25.1%	3.3%
06	Kampong Thom	133,878	22.9%	26.5%	12.0%	1.2%
17	Siem Reap	179,754	52.5%	26.5%	23.4%	7.7%
04	Kampong Chhnang	100,801	43.1%	17.8%	12.1%	1.3%
15	Pursat	83,412	23.4%	16.6%	16.4%	1.4%
Coastal Zone						
07	Kampot	129,646	24.1%	25.6%	12.9%	1.9%
18	Preah Sihanouk	44,656	49.0%	48.6%	58.3%	12.3%
23	Kep	7,193	20.9%	24.0%	19.5%	2.7%
09	Koh Kong	24,166	34.6%	34.5%	48.3%	13.0%
Plateau/Mountain Zone						
05	Kampong Speu	149,270	39.1%	17.2%	11.1%	1.8%
10	Kratie	65,323	37.7%	24.0%	14.3%	1.4%
11	Mondul Kiri	12,270	43.0%	16.2%	25.5%	5.4%
13	Preah Vihear	33,115	46.0%	10.1%	12.0%	0.8%
16	Ratanak Kiri	27,485	35.1%	18.0%	21.7%	3.4%
19	Stung Treng	20,922	30.9%	31.6%	22.1%	1.7%
22	Otdar Meanchey	38,398	41.7%	20.4%	17.6%	2.1%
24	Pailin	14,436	25.5%	37.8%	42.7%	10.8%

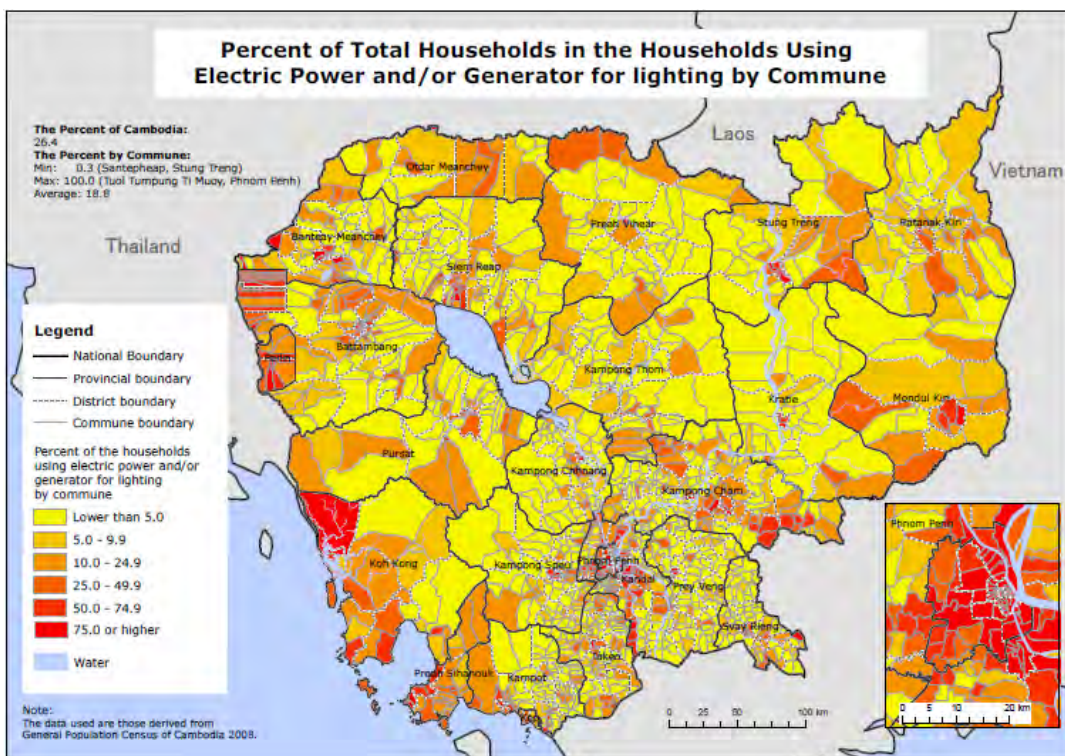
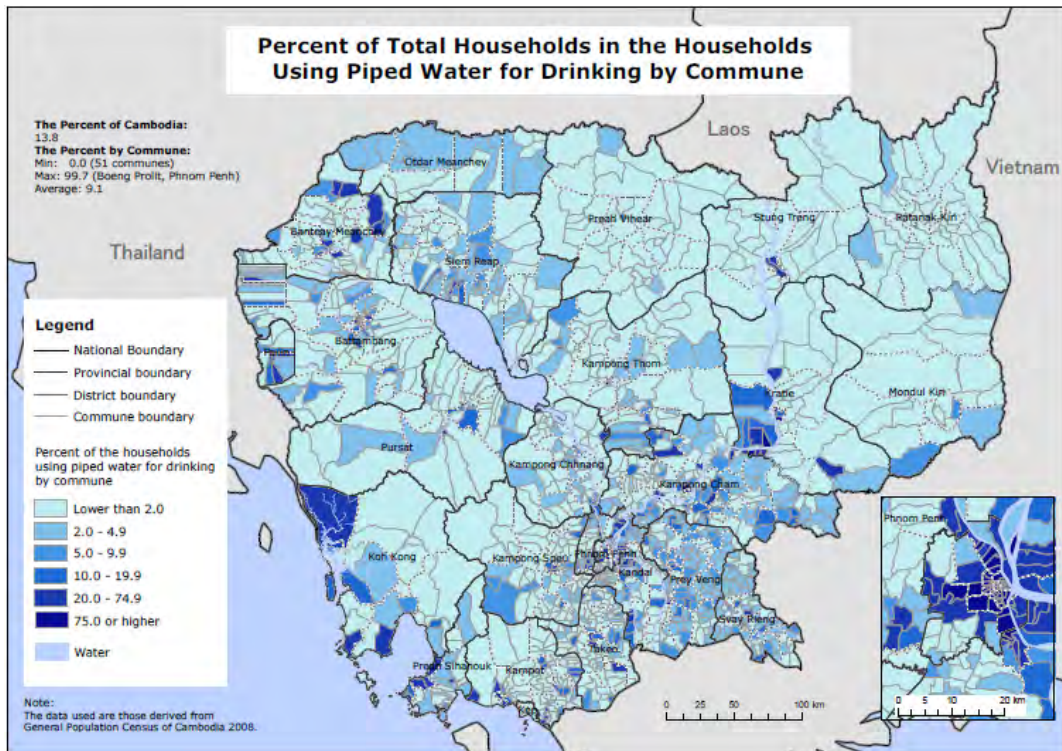
(Source) National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, "Population Census of Cambodia 2008" (2009)

(Note) * Improved Water Source': Piped Water, Tube Pipe Well, Protected Dug Well and Rain

** With Toilet Facility: Connected to Sewerage, Septic Tank, Pit Latrine

*** Electricity: City Power, Generator, City Power and Generator.

**** Improved Cooking Energy: LPG, Electricity



(Source) Ministry of Planning National Institute of Statistics, “General Population Census of Cambodia 2008” (2009)

Figure 3-2: Household Amenities by Commune

3.1.2 Industrial Structure and Employment Opportunities

Between 1994 and 2004, Cambodia experienced high rates of economic growth. The driving

force of this growth was the industrial sector, in particular the garment sub-sector. The contribution of the garment sector to GDP growth increased considerably from 2.0% to 45.6%. The service sector also expanded its contribution to GDP growth from 2.6% to 40.7% although its share of GDP remained almost constant. On the other hand, the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP fell from 49.3% to -8.7% because of the decreases in its GDP share and growth.

Table 3-2: Source of Growth by Main Economic Activity, 1994-2004

Sector	Share of GDP (%)		Annual Change (%)		Contribution to GDP Growth (%)*	
	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004
Agriculture	45.9	30.9	9.9	-2.0	49.3	-8.7
Industry	13.6	28.9	14.2	16.1	20.0	56.3
Manufacturing	8.0	21.8	9.0	17.4	7.9	45.3
Garments	0.9	16.3	25.1	24.9	2.0	45.6
Agri-business	5.2	3.3	8.2	-3.4	4.7	-1.6
Services	35.4	34.4	0.6	9.2	2.6	40.7
Hotels & Restaurants	2.6	4.7	19.5	23.6	5.0	12.5
GDP	100.0	100.0	9.2	7.7	100.0	100.0

(Source) World Bank, "Cambodia Halving Poverty by 2015? Poverty Assessment 2006" (2006), p.57, Table 4.1

(Note) The contribution to GDP growth is calculated as the annual percentage change time the share of GDP in the previous period. GDP growth is set equal to 100 each year.

In terms of employment, the agricultural sector is still absorbs more than 70% of the labor force in the country. In rural areas, approximately 85% of workforce is engaged in subsistence farming. Since the agricultural sector as a whole now contribute less to the economy, the rural poor who have no alternative livelihood other than agriculture, face difficulty in moving out the poverty.

On the other hand, the urban labor force has more employment opportunities in the industrial or service sectors. More than 80% of the urban labor force is engaged in these sectors, resulting in a lower poverty incidence in urban areas than rural areas.

This suggests that employment opportunities are is closely linked with the level of poverty. For example, among the provinces Phnom Penh has the highest share of the workforce in industry and the service sectors, and the lowest poverty incidence. Provinces in the Tonle Sap and Plateau/Mountain Zones which have the highest incidences of poverty have around 80% of their workforces engaged in the agricultural sector.

Further, employment opportunities in industry and the service sectors are not evenly distributed, causing inequality among the households. The Government has therefore been trying to facilitate the transition of the population out of agriculture and into higher value-added manufacturing and service sector activities over the long-term.

According to the Census 2008, the urbanization promoted compared with the last Census 1998: from 19.1% in 1998 to 23.28% in 2008. It is because of not only the natural growth of urban population but also migration from rural to urban areas. As a result, the legally declared urban areas¹⁸ in the country expanded. Such internal migration may affect the labor market in the urban areas and urban poverty.

¹⁸ The urban areas of Cambodia are defined by the demographic characteristics of a commune.

Table 3-3: Share of Employment by Sector (2008)

(%)

Code	Province	Poverty Incidence (2004)	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
-	Cambodia	4.60	72.2	8.6	19.2	
-	Urban	24.73*	14.0	25.3	60.7	
-	Rural	39.18	84.9	4.9	10.2	
Phnom Penh Zone						
12	Phnom Penh	4.60	5.3	32.6	62.1	
Plain Zone						
03	Kampong Cham	37.04	83.7	3.8	12.5	
08	Kandal	22.24	61.6	19.2	19.2	
14	Prey Veng	37.20	88.7	2.4	8.9	
20	Svay Rieng	35.93	85.7	3.8	10.5	
21	Takeo	27.71	87.6	3.8	8.7	
Tonle Sap Zone						
01	Banteay Meanchey	37.15	70.1	7.1	22.8	
02	Battambang	33.69	76.6	5.0	18.4	
06	Kampong Thom	52.40	86.3	2.5	11.2	
17	Siem Reap	51.84	72.9	6.3	20.8	
04	Kampong Chhnang	39.57	82.4	4.8	12.9	
15	Pursat		83.8	2.5	13.6	
Coastal Zone						
07	Kampot	29.96	86.1	2.7	11.2	
18	Preah Sihanouk	23.18	47.1	14.9	38.0	
23	Kep		78.9	4.5	16.6	
09	Koh Kong		63.6	6.9	29.5	
Plateau/Mountain Zone						
05	Kampong Speu	57.22	81.5	9.0	9.5	
10	Kratie		82.2	3.7	14.1	
11	Mondul Kiri		77.9	4.5	17.6	
13	Preah Vihear		85.6	1.9	12.5	
16	Ratanak Kiri		46.11	85.0	2.6	12.4
19	Stung Treng		79.8	3.5	16.7	
22	Otdar Meanchey		81.3	3.0	15.7	
24	Pailin		70.3	4.8	24.9	

(Source) Ministry of Planning National Institute of Statistics, "General Population Census of Cambodia 2008", (2010)

(Note 1) Primary sector: *agriculture, forestry and fishing.*

Secondary sector: *mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioner supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, and construction.*

Tertiary sector: *wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities, information and communication, financial and insurance activities, real estate activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities, administrative and support service activities, public administration and defense, compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities, arts, entertainment and recreation, other service activities/*

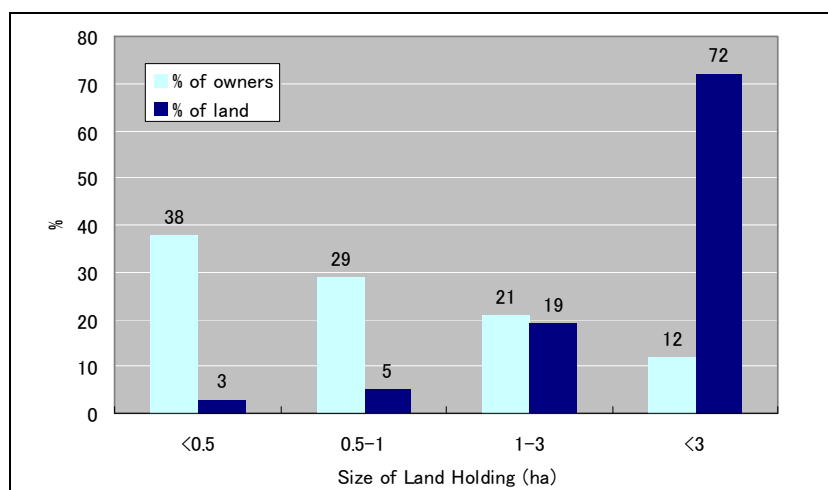
(Note 2) * The poverty incidence of "Urban" does include only other urban except Phnom Penh.

3.1.3 Land Distribution and Use

Cambodia is still primarily an agrarian economy: 71% of the labor force is engaged in agriculture. In addition, more than 90% of the poor inhabit in rural areas. However, 40% of rural households lived off less than 0.5ha which only meet about half of per capita milled rice requirement of 165kg/year. Population pressure and hereditary practices induce further fragmentation of land. At the same time, distress land sales have been resulting a polarization in the pattern of land ownership between urban landowners making further speculative investments and rural household with smaller plots. It implies that the rural household cannot have enough size of farm land even for their subsistence rather for cash income.

The Government has taken policy initiatives to improve equity and efficiency of agricultural land. One is social land concessions (SLC) which redistributed to unused land originally allocated as large commercial concessions to poor landless households. Another is systematic land titling to improve tenure security, reducing vulnerability. Despite these measures, landlessness increased from 12.6% in CSES 1997 to 19.6% in CSES 2004. It may be because that some rural households prefer to sell too small land plot which is no more subsistent in order to obtain cash income for investment in non-agriculture activities. Or the others may have no option other than selling their lands in order to cope with shock such as illness or other emergency.

As a survey by Oxfam GB shows (Figure 3-3), land-holding size less than 0.5 ha was shared by 38% of land owners, while 72% of land was owned by only 12% of land owners. This shows the severity of inequality in land distribution in the country.



(Source) World Bank, “Sharing Growth: Equity and Development in Cambodia (Equity Report 2007)” (2007), p.55

Figure 3-3: Land Distribution in Cambodia (2007)

Rural households have less non-farm employment opportunities due to limited human capital and skills. As a result, land is the most critical asset for the rural poor.

On the other hand, as mentioned in Chapter 1, land distribution is not necessarily the best solution for all landless poor households because non-farm employment or livelihood opportunities may contribute more to move out of poverty than subsistence farming on limited land.

3.1.4 Ethnicity

Ethnically, Cambodia is relatively homogenous compared to neighboring countries such as Laos. The majority Khmer ethnic group accounts for more than 95% of the total population. The remaining 4% is a mix of groups with different economic and social characteristics in terms of their relationship to the Khmer majority and mainstream development. Due to their small number, the CSES sampled only a few non-Khmer households in their survey, and therefore it may not be a statistically robust source of poverty rates drawn from CSES data. There are, however, other sources which show that other ethnic groups are also affected by poverty.

The poorest ethnic groups in the country are the *highlanders* or highland tribal groups (Khmer Loeu, Chunchiet). They mainly live in forested upland areas, concentrated in the north-eastern provinces of Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Kratie and Stung Treng which border the mountainous areas of Vietnam. They are composed of very small groups of between a few hundred and 19,000 members. Collectively, they number around 104,000 persons which account for less than 0.1% of the national population.

These highlanders are marginalized and impoverished because of extreme remoteness and low population density. They are also very vulnerable because their livelihoods, based mainly on shifting cultivation, depend heavily on forests. In addition, language barriers hinder their access to social services, including education and health services.

3.2 Geopolitical Factors

3.2.1 Landmine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)

As mentioned in Chapter 2, landmines and ERW cause not only human casualties but also have negative socio-economic impacts closely related to poverty.

According to L1S 2002, landmine and ERW seriously affect the livelihoods of the people inhabiting landmine/ERW contaminated areas. The following table shows the results of local interviews on villagers' views on the impact brought by landmines/ERW. One of the most critical problems for the people is limited access to agricultural land and production due to the presence of landmine/ERWs. At the same time, people are in grave danger because limitations to farming land lead them to forage for food in the contaminated areas. Furthermore, the lack of alternative income sources has driven many people, including children, to scavenge for landmines and ERWs to sell as scrap metal.

Table 3-4: Socio-economic Impact of Landmines/ERW on Village (2002)

Socio-economic Impact	Total	Very Severe	Severe	Less Severe
Not enough housing land	1,006 (61.3%)	362 (22.0%)	399 (24.3%)	245 (14.9%)
Not enough agriculture land	1,046 (85.7%)	767 (46.7%)	444 (27.0%)	194 (11.8%)
High rate of human casualties	1,283 (78.2%)	243 (14.8%)	258 (15.7%)	782 (47.6%)
Loss of livestock	929 (56.6%)	55 (3.3%)	172 (14.8%)	701 (42.7%)
Water access difficulties	790 (48.1%)	47 (2.8%)	112 (6.8%)	631 (38.4%)
Gathering activities	1,201 (73.2%)	96 (5.8%)	215 (13.3%)	890 (54.2%)

(Source) Kingdom of Cambodia and Cambodian Mine Action Centre, "Five-Year Strategic Plan 2010-2014", p.4, Table 2.

Demining and clearance of UXO is therefore a key issue for eliminating the risk of casualty as well as poverty in contaminated areas. The Government of Cambodia is committed to addressing the issue and established the Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA) in 2000. Mine action is a part of the NSDP and CMDGs.

Demining operators, including CMAC, conduct technical surveys, clearances, and risk education for the people. The total area cleared between 1992 and 2008 totaled 476.50 km². More than 800,000 anti-personnel mines (APMs) and more than 19,000 anti-tank mines (ATMs) were cleared over this period. Also 1.7 million UXO have been demolished since 1992.

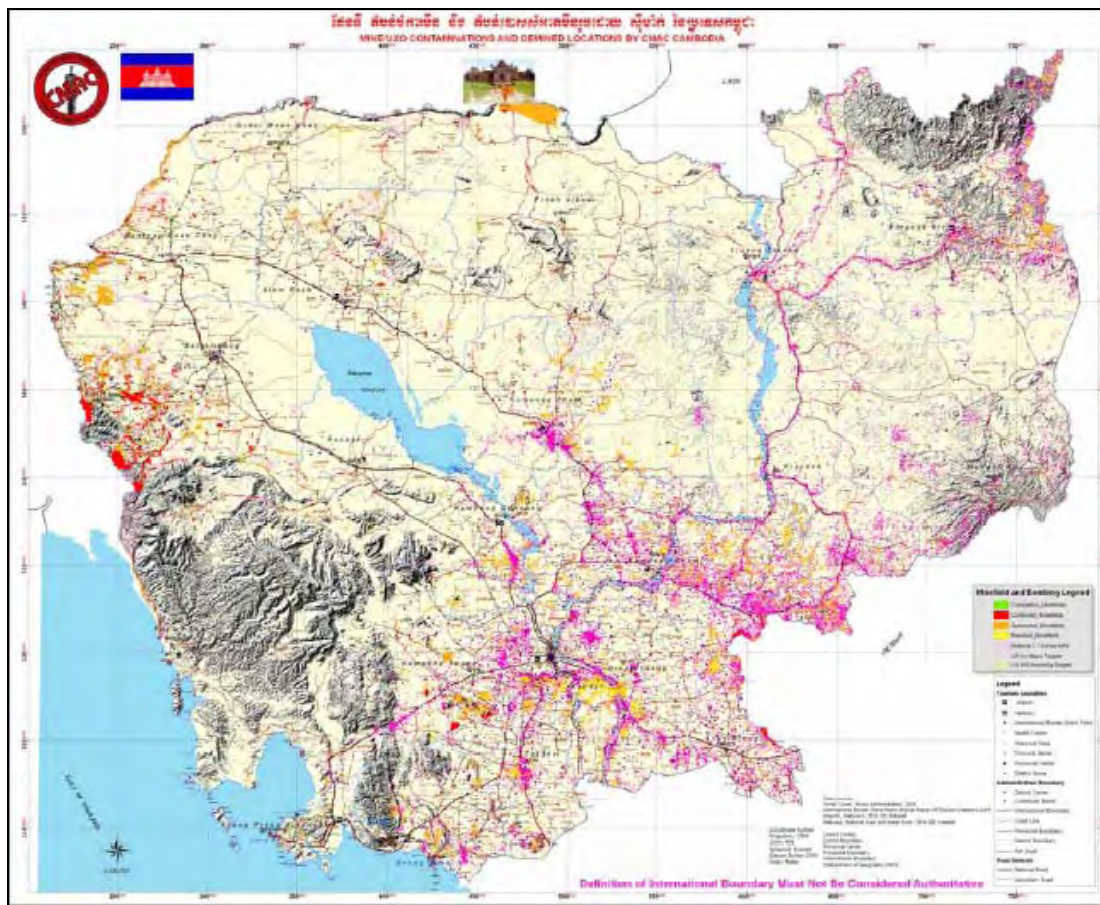
Table 3-5: Achievements in Demining Activities in Cambodia (1992-2008)

Outputs	CMAC	RCAF	MAG	HALO	Total
Area in km ²	227.37	170.64	26.43	52.06	476.50
No. of APM	404,523	161,636	47,405	200,634	814,198
No. of ATM	7,657	8,337	585	2,530	19,109
No. of UXO	1,370,028	100,168	140,317	130,318	1,740,831

(Source) Kingdom of Cambodia and Cambodian Mine Action Centre, “Five-Year Strategic Plan 2010-2014”, p.17

Table 4.

(Note) RCAF: Royal Cambodia Armer Force, MAG: Mine Advisory Group, HALO: HALO Trust



(Source) Cambodian Mine Action Center, “Annual Report 2008” (2008), p.1, Figure 1

Figure 3-4: Landmine/ERW Contamination Map of Cambodia (2008)

Demining and UXO clearance activities are benefiting poor people both by increasing their access to land for resettlement and production, and by preventing them from becoming victims of landmines and UXO. According to a recent CMAC report¹⁹, they cleared approximately 4,500 minefields and transferred this land to beneficiaries through local authorities. More than 117,900 families and 138,800 students have received safe land for their livelihood activities and schools as a direct result of demining activities. In addition, it is estimated that over half a million families indirectly benefit from demining activities.

Since 90% of areas suspected of contamination still remain in the country, demining and clearance of UXO are still critical issues in poverty reduction in Cambodia.

3.2.2 Natural Disasters

The poor in Cambodia are vulnerable to natural shocks as a large share of the population depends on rain-fed agriculture and inhabit the borders of waterways prone to seasonal flooding. The 2000 floods, described as the worst floods recorded in Cambodia, caused damage to agricultural production, including rice production, as well as to rural infrastructure and housing. The affected land accounts for around 444,000 ha of agricultural land, in over half of all provinces.

In addition, other natural disasters, including drought, crop failure, and fire also have impacts on the livelihoods of the rural poor.

Since the poor population has limited capabilities to mitigate and cope with damage from natural disasters, they are more vulnerable to falling deeper into poverty.

3.3 Factors related to Globalization

3.3.1 Labor Migration, Trafficking and Remittance

International migration from Cambodia has been limited compared to internal migration. In addition, according to the Census 2008, the number of people emigrating decreased from around 210,000 migrants in 1998 to 94,800 migrants to 2008. The main trigger for rural people to migrate is to search better livelihoods since they have limited access to land and income opportunities in their villages.

Table 3-6: Migrants by Previous Residence (1998 and 2008)

Previous Residence	Migrants	
	1998	2008
Number of Migrants	3,597,769	3,552,173
Within the province of enumeration	58.84%	51.34%
In another province	35.31%	45.99%
Outside Cambodia	5.85%	2.67%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

(Source) Ministry of Planning National Institute of Statistics, "General Population Census 2008", Table 6.2

¹⁹ Cambodia Mine Action Centre, "Ten Years: Achievement and Perspective: 2000-2009-2014", p.7

The most important destination for Cambodian migrants is Thailand, although that the majority of this labor migration is undocumented. According to a report by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM)²⁰, 90% of Cambodian migrants to Thailand are irregular. As of October 2005, the number of officially registered migrants from Cambodia to Thailand was 182,007, which accounted for 13% of total registered migrants to Thailand. While the number of undocumented Cambodian migrants is unknown, it is estimated that it may be as high as that of documented migrants.

Since Cambodia shares a long and porous border with Thailand, there have always been local trans-border networks between the Cambodian Northern Provinces and Thai neighboring provinces. Both for registered and undocumented Cambodian migrants in Thailand, the major employment sectors are fisheries, construction and agriculture.

Two other important destination countries are Malaysia, in particular for the Muslim Cambodian minority Cham, and the Republic of Korea. Migrants to Malaysia are mostly females employed as domestic workers, while migration to Korea is organized through a “trainee system” which provides Cambodian migrants new skills which can be used in Cambodia after their return to the country.

Undocumented migrant workers include trafficked people. According to a report issued by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)²¹, Cambodia is a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor, although the Government of Cambodia enacted a law which included anti-trafficking provisions in February 2008.

On the other hand, international labor migration brings in overseas remittances. The World Bank’s Migration and Remittance Factbook 2007 shows that there were approximately 298 million USD of inward remittances to Cambodia per year, which accounted for 4.1% of GDP. Since the formal statistics reflect only registered remittances, it is estimated that the volume of unregistered remittances is as much as 50% of total remittances.

Remittances are primarily used for living expenses, including food and health costs, with a negligible quantity used for productive investments. Remittances by migrant workers can be viewed as having a positive effect on the local economy.

3.3.2 Trade Liberalization

Since 1993, the economy has grown due to market-oriented policies such as liberalization, which attracted private investment, in particular foreign direct investments (FDIs). However, such investments focused primarily on the sub-sectors of garments, tourism and construction.

The impact of trade liberalization on employment has been also very concentrated and limited. According to a UNDP report (2004)²², export sectors, including tourism, employed only about 6-7% of the work force and would be required to maintain a high rate of growth to make a significant impact on rural underemployment. Furthermore, despite having one of the highest growth rates in the economy, the garment industry accounted for only 3% of total employment.

Therefore, economic growth is limited to a very narrow number of areas where growth sectors

²⁰ International Organization for Migration, “Review of Labor Migration Dynamics in Cambodia”, (2006)

²¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, “Trafficking in Persons Report 2009-Cambodia”

²² United Nations Development Programme, “The Macro Economics of Poverty Reduction in Cambodia” (2004)

are located. In other words, trade liberalization has had an impact on poverty reduction in some urban areas but a limited impact on poverty reduction in rural areas.

On the other hand, export oriented industries have the potential to have a large impact on direct and indirect employment within the sector as well as in related services. However, those export-oriented sectors are vulnerable to external shocks.

3.3.3 Foreign Investment and the Economic Crisis in Asia

The global financial crisis did not spare transition economies like Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar. The Cambodian economy, which is largely driven by export markets and foreign direct investment in the garment industry, tourism and the construction sectors, experienced a sharp decline in economic growth from 10.2% in 2007 to 7 percent in 2008. The World Bank (2008) observes that shocks have increased uncertainty over the economic outlook in the near future. Real GDP is projected to slide further to 4.9 % in 2009. The government has to address substantial challenges to the following growth drivers: (a) rice, (b) garments, (c) construction, and (d) tourism. A surge in food prices has contributed to inflationary pressure but the subsequent fall in fuel and food prices will slow down the rise in consumer price inflation.

The impact of the crisis can be seen through the increasing number of factories closing down and lay-offs, as well as a noticeable decrease in income and overseas remittances. While a report on the garment industry by the Economic Institute of Cambodia (EIC) showed that 50 million US dollars of workers' salaries in the industry supported rural economic activities in 2008, official figures released by the Ministry of Commerce indicate that growth in garment exports to the United States and the European Union (EU) decreased by 2 % in 2008 as compared to 2007. Some garment factories have closed down. Increasing unemployment with the concomitant loss of income is a source of concern as it could increase the number of non-performing loans and loan delinquencies and could also result in increased savings withdrawals. It could also dampen deposit mobilization.

Chapter 4 Social Protection Mechanisms

4.1 Formal Social Protection Systems

4.1.1 Social Insurance Programs

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSVY), the Ministry of Labor (MOL), and the Ministry of Health (MOH) are the main providers of formal social insurance schemes in Cambodia. Civil servants and veterans, company employees, and the self-employed (including farmers) are the target recipients for pension, health insurance, work injury insurance, invalidity insurance, maternity insurance and other forms of social insurance, while the delivery manner and benefits of each scheme however vary from each other.

(1) Civil Servants and Veterans

Pension, invalidity insurance, maternity insurance, death insurance, work injury and dependency insurance are paid to civil servants²³, out of which pension and invalidity insurance are directly covered by the MOSVY as part of their recurrent budget and the rest paid through the ministries and government institutions to which they belong. At the end of 2009, 32,372 people received pensions, while the number of veterans reached 88,661. Civil servants have never been required to pay a monthly premium to receive their pension.

Due to the low and slow disbursement, the Government approved the establishment of the National Social Security Fund for Civil Servants (NSSFC) in early 2008, which now has the direct mandate to receive the budget allocation from the Ministry of Economy and Finance for all of the above social protection items. 6% of their monthly basic wage is deducted, on top of which 18% is paid by their employer, i.e., the Government. NSSFC is located inside the MOSVY and still going through a transition period from the previous social security system.

(2) Company Employees

The Social Security Law was passed in 2002²⁴ which stipulates guiding principles with respect to mandatory social security provisions for old-age, invalidity, and survivors' pensions and employment injury benefits in accordance with the Labor Law (amended in 1997). A sub-decree²⁵ concerning the establishment of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for company employees was passed in 2007. The NSSF, a legal entity with autonomy in administration and finance, started to receive the registration of both enterprises and employees at the beginning of 2008 and began collecting enterprise contributions at the end of the same year. As of May 2010, 435,000 employees at 1,390 enterprises were covered by the NSSF²⁶. Benefits are *medical treatment benefit, transportation, temporary disability benefit, nursing care benefit, permanent disability benefit, funeral expense, survivors benefit and rehabilitation benefit*.

All enterprises/establishments hiring eight employees or more must register. The contribution for the work injury scheme is set at 0.8%²⁷ of the employee's monthly wage. The health care

²³ The number of government employees was found approximately 155,000 in the General Population Census 2008.

²⁴ Law on Social Security Schemes for Persons Defined by the Provisions of the Labour Law (September 2002)

²⁵ Sub-Decree No.16 GRD (2007)

²⁶ Nation-wide Establishment Listing of Cambodia 2009 identified 375,095 establishments existed as of 9 February 2009.

²⁷ Prakas No. 108 KB/ KRB dated June 16, 2008 on the Determination of the contribution rate and procedure of contribution payment for occupation risk. Under Prakas No.133 KB/KRB dated on 29 June 2009 on the Occupational Risk Contribution by the Garment and Shoe Enterprises and Establishments for the Year 2009-2010, the contribution rate of occupational risk of 0.8 percent was reduced to 0.5 percent for the Garment and Shoes enterprises/establishments for two years (2009 and 2010). The other 0.3 percent is paid by the Government of Cambodia.

scheme will be start in 2011, and the pension scheme in 2013.

(3) Self-Employed including Farmers

Presently the MOH is implementing social health protection programs for people in the informal sector, such as farmers who often have low and medium levels of income. However, no comprehensive health insurance has been introduced in Cambodia, and the Government is trying to secure the budget for a comprehensive model based on a more sustainable and lower cost system through community involvement.

4.1.2 Health Insurance Programs

One area which is not covered by the formal sector is health and medical insurance in Cambodia. As there is no comprehensive health insurance system, patients have to pay for medical services, which is a big burden especially for poor people. Moreover, extremely poor people live in very remote areas and often cannot afford to pay for transportation to the hospital.

Existing health insurance schemes are:

(1) Health Equity Funds

The Health Equity Funds (HEF) are a new mechanism started in the Health Sector Support Project 2004-2008 to reimburse health facilities for treating patients who are classified as too poor to pay. It was initiated by the MOH around 2000, supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Belgian Development Agency (BTC), WB, Asian Development Bank (ADB), UK Department for International Development (DFID) and Australian Government Overseas Aid Program (AusAID), to bear the medical cost at the hospital, transportation costs, and costs of meals for accompanying people. The HEF has improved access to health services for 31% of poor people under the poverty line who are too poor to pay for services²⁸. However, HEFs have only reached half of the poor in 50 districts where pilot projects are implemented and there remains no clear road map for scaling up the programs, although universal coverage and access is planned for the future.

(2) Community-Based Health Insurance

The Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI) are also operated by local NGOs, international NGOs and MFIs covering approximately 80,000 members in 2008 and 123,000 members in 2009. However, coverage is less than 1% of the target population, who are the poor who can afford to pay minimal premium contributions in exchange for a pre-defined health care benefit package.

Cambodians must pay high costs to access and use essential health care services. The annual health care expenditure is about 40 US dollars per capita, of which around two thirds is out of pocket spending of individuals²⁹.

4.1.3 Policy Papers

The remaining government social protection interventions are implemented by relevant ministries in each sector. For example, the MoEYS offers a Scholarship program, the MoH has a nutrition program, and the MEF administers an emergency food distribution program. They have issued master plans, strategies, and action plans to address these social protection

²⁸ Dr. SOK Kanha, Vice Director of Planning Department, Ministry of Health (Interviewed on 19 June, 2010).

²⁹ Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (2010). "National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable." ,P.26,

issues. Among them, the National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable is the newest and primary strategy which oversees various arrangements for social protection provision planned and coordinated by the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD). The CARD was established at the end of 1998, and has implemented the Government's prioritized sector for improving living standard of the rural poor³⁰. The CARD is mandated by the Government to plan, disseminate and implement the above social protection strategy, and a road map to 2015 has been adopted which promotes investment in social protection both as a contribution to long-term poverty reduction goals and as a short-term emergency / shock response mechanism to address crises.

4.2 Quasi-formal Social Security System

Transition countries like Cambodia have underdeveloped formal rural financial markets with the majority of their population still lacking access to formal financial services and dependent on informal credit markets such as moneylenders. The informal credit market, such as money lender, still plays an important role in these areas.

4.2.1 Regulation and Commercialization of Microfinance Institution

The National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) is playing a leading role in the integration of microfinance into the financial mainstream by regulating MFIs and supporting the development of new products. One of its priorities is to support the link between MFIs and commercial banks to get funding for expansion activities. Legal documents such as the Law on Banking and Financial Institutions (1999) spell out the functions, duties and powers of financial institutions as well as the regulatory framework for MFIs. In its Financial Sector Development Strategy 2006-2015, the Government states that it is necessary to have a comprehensive review of banking laws and regulations to further improve the depositor protection system for microfinance and rural finance across the country.

Under the above law, MFIs are required to either register with the NBC or obtain a license³¹. As of the end of 2008, there were 18 licensed MFIs³² and 26 registered MFIs (or "rural credit operators")³³. The NBC also allows MFIs, when they meet certain conditions to be licensed as Microfinance Deposit-taking Institutions (MDIs), to mobilize deposits from the public³⁴.

³⁰ There is a Secretary General (1 person), Deputy Secretary Generals (13 persons), and 7 departments underneath. (Planning and International Cooperation, Food security and Nutrition Statistics, Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Resources etc).

³¹ See the Appendix 2 for further details.

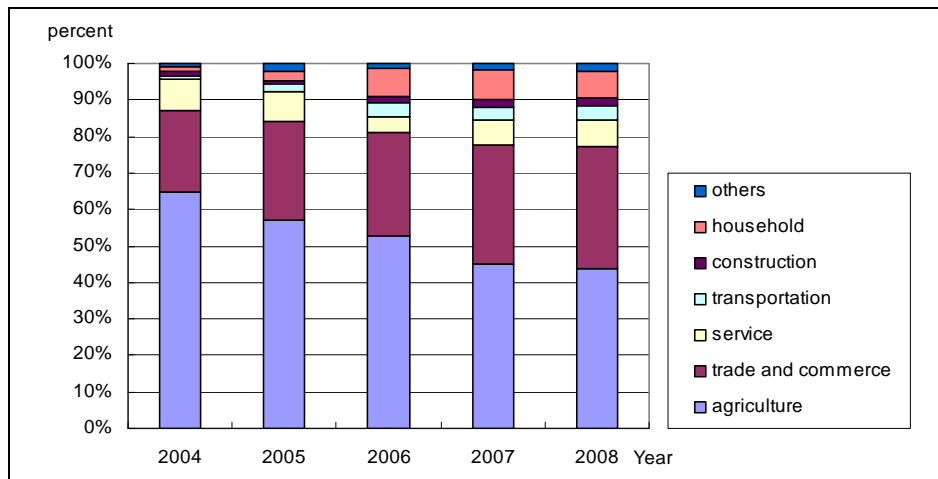
³² AMRET Microfinance Institution (former EMT), Angkor Mikroheranhvatho (Kampuchea) Co. Ltd (AMK), Cambodian Business Integrated in Rural Development Agency (CBIRD), CHC-Limited (former Credit Program of the Cambodian Health Committee), Cambodia Rural Economic Development Initiatives for Transformation (CREDIT), Entean Akpevath Pracheachun (EAP), Farmer Union Development Fund (FUDF), Farmer Finance Ltd. (FF), Green Central Microfinance (GCMF), Hattha Kaksekar Limited (HKL), Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng (IPR), Maxima Mikroheranhvatho Co.Ltd (MAXIMA), PRASAC MFI Ltd (PRASAC), SATHAPANA Limited (SATHAPANA), SEILANITHIH Limited (SEILANITHIH), Tong Fang Micro Finance Ltd. (TFMF), Thaneakea Phum Cambodia (TPC), VisionFund Cambodia (VisionFund). As of the end of 2009, another two were added: Chamroeun and SAMIC Microfinance (SAMIC).

³³ See the Appendix 2 for further details.

³⁴ Since December 2007. The minimum capital requirement for MFI is 250 million Riels (62,500 USD), while that of MDIs is 10 billion Riels (2.5 million USD). As of March 2009, two MFIs compliant with the requirements have been granted a license to collect deposits from the public.

4.2.2 Microfinance by Sector


With regard to how the loans distributed by the 18 MFIs are used, agriculture takes the biggest share of microfinance loans at 43.8 % in 2008, followed by trade and commerce at 33.3%.



(Source) Developed based on Banking Supervision Department, National Bank of Cambodia, Annual Report 2008

Figure 4-1: Transition of Microfinance Usage Purpose

The microfinance market volume in 2008 is 1,130.5 billion Riels, which is 8 times bigger than that of 2004 (126.2 billion Riels). Among them, the amount of loan outstanding for agriculture purpose has grown 5 times bigger in 2008 (495.3 billion Riels) since 2004 (81.8 billion Riels). The growth of loans for construction, transportation and household has largely exceeded the growth of total loans outstanding³⁵, which implies that microfinance now meets wider variety of clients’ needs in more flexible manner, in its bigger market, not only for basic income generation but for housing construction, transportation, emergency needs at home.



Box 1: A Fisherman’s Story

Having the financing to start some small businesses has helped Vanna and his wife, Sroeng, to build a better life for themselves and their four children.

Five years ago, this Kandal Province family lived in a tiny house, too small for all of them, and could not afford to feed their children on some days. In 2004, the couple borrowed \$75 to buy fishing gear. By 2008, their micro loan increased to \$500, and with savings, they were able to buy a boat and more nets, and to start raising pigs and chickens for sale.

Before taking out their first loan, Sroeng earned just \$.50 to \$.75 a day. “Now, thanks to the loans, I earn \$5 to \$7.50 a day,” says Sroeng. “We have a much better house, a bicycle, a motorbike, and our children go to school like other kids. We no longer feel ashamed for being poor.”

(Source) <http://www.cambodia-mfi-forum.info/> (Accessed in June 2010)

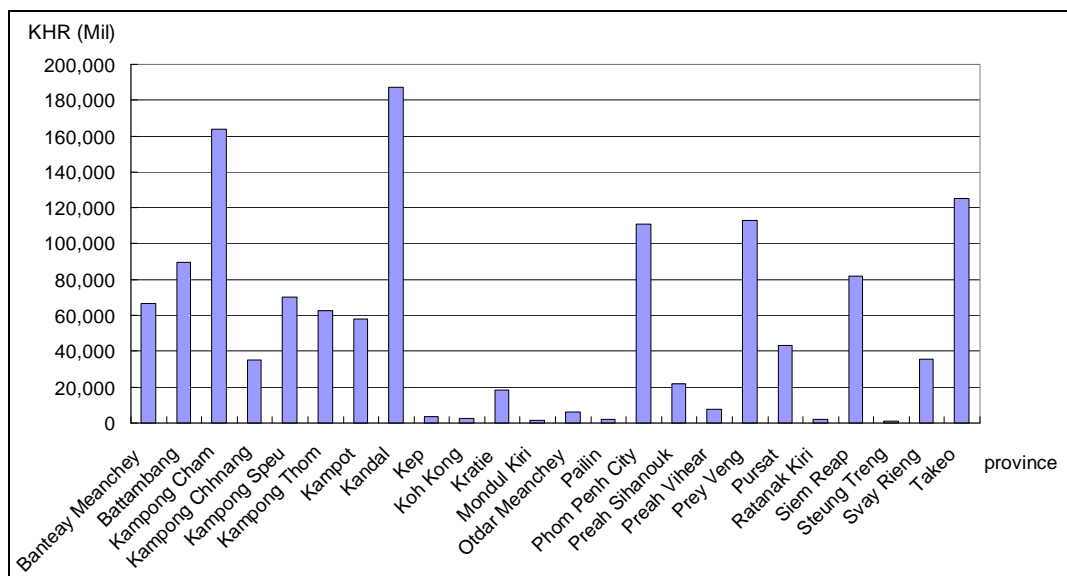
³⁵ See the Appendix 2 for further details.

A panel survey conducted by Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) in 2004/2005 partly explains the changes in loan use year by year. More than half of all loans (55%) borrowed by 635 panel households were used for productive purposes including investment in business, out of which agriculture occupies 45%. While 38% were used to cope with shocks and illness such as offsetting food shortages (23%) and paying for medical treatment (15%). The poorer and more downwardly mobile households took out loans to cope with shocks and offset food shortages. The deepening poverty and chronically poor households were least likely to use credit for productive purposes, instead using loans to buy food and medical treatment and to pay off other debts. The poorest households use credit as a shock absorber, like a form of insurance.

Microfinance market in Cambodia will keep expanding which is endorsed by the Government's regulating MFIs. It is expected that human resource development both in quantity and quality, as well as organizational capacity development be more enhanced for their better service delivery, which contributes to improve the livelihoods of the poor households.

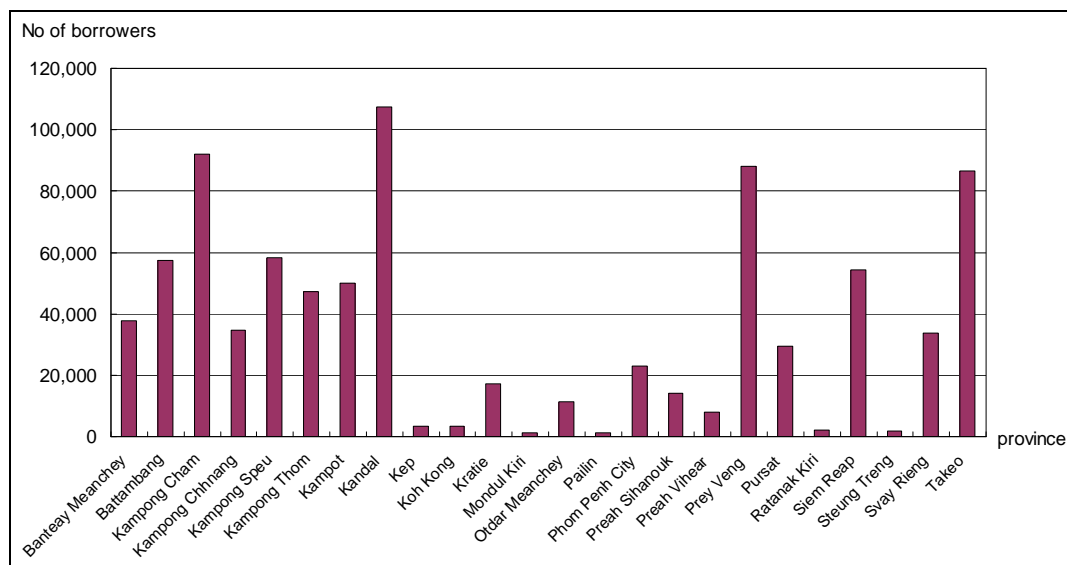
4.2.3 Microfinance by Province

A closer look at loans outstanding and deposit balance by province of 20 MFIs and one NGO shows clear regional disparities in terms of credit delivery and outreach. As of March 2010, Phnom Penh and surrounding provinces, i.e; Kandal, Kampong Cham, Phnom Penh, and Prey Veng have the highest volume of outstanding loans, while provinces bordering Laos and Vietnam (Otdar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri) and provinces along the coast (Pailin, Koh Kong and Kep) have the lowest. As can be seen from the location of MFI, people in the Plateau and Mountainous Region in particular have had limited access to credit. In Stung Treng, Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri, the number of microfinance clients stays the least, around 1,000 to 2,000 (See Figure 4-2, Figure 4-3, and Appendix 2).



(Source) <http://www.cma-network.org/information.htm> (Accessed in June 2010)

Figure 4-2: Provincial Distribution of MFI Outstanding Loan



(Source) <http://www.cma-network.org/information.htm> (Accessed in June 2010)

Figure 4-3: Provincial Distribution of Microfinance Borrowers

A glance at the poverty situation in these areas show that Preah Vihear, Stung Treng and Ratanak Kiri have over 40% of poverty rates, and Otdar Meanchey and Mondul Kiri have around 37% (See Table 2-1, Chapter 2)³⁶. Such regional gap in microfinance service distribution implies that (i) microfinance opportunity the Plateau and Mountainous Region is far less due to the worse geographical access; (ii) potential credit needs in these areas have not been met effectively; (iii) organizational and financial capacity of MFIs should be more stabilized and expanded in order to secure MFIs' financial viability in outreaching such disadvantaged areas.

In areas where MFIs do not have offices, they depend on community based organizations, local partner organizations or village credit groups to monitor activities and identify lending opportunities. Along with the burden of traveling in difficult geographical condition, particularly in the Plateau and Mountainous Region, they are obliged to keep an eye on the safety of money delivery throughout their trip from Phnom Penh to villages where there is no bank office or ATM available, or to keep money collected from depositors there. Nationwide improvement in banking sector will be one of the tractions for MFIs to further outreach in remote and difficult areas.

The average loans outstanding nationwide is 362 US dollars, and the proportion of female borrowers out of the total number of borrowers ratio among all borrowers ranges from 74.1% to 89.6% except in Mondul Kiri (43.2%) and Ratanak Kiri (28.4%).

4.2.4 Microfinance Activities by Formal Financial Sector

Unlike other commercial banks in Cambodia, the ACLEDA Bank Plc.'s mission is to help micro, small and medium entrepreneurs to manage their financial resources efficiently and to improve the quality of their lives (Box 2).

³⁶ See also the Appendix 2 for comparison between microfinance outstanding loan, borrowers and poverty rates by province.

BOX 2: From an NGO to a commercial bank: ACLEDA's Case

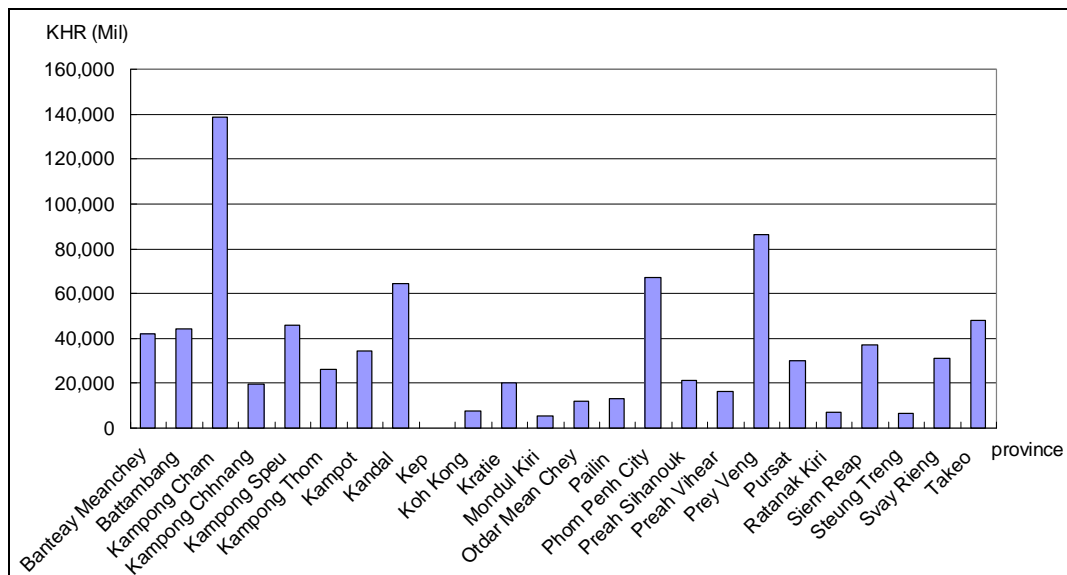
ACLEDA was originally established in January 1993 as a national NGO for micro and small enterprises development and credit.

After obtaining a license as a specialized bank in 2000, ACLEDA expanded its network to cover all provinces and towns. In 2003, it became a commercial bank called ACLEDA Bank Plc. after having tripled its capital to 13 million USD. This not only provided a secure regulatory framework but also enabled it to enlarge its range of funding options to support the expansion of its core micro-finance business.

As of the end of 2008, it has a loan portfolio of 590 million USD with more than 253,186 borrowing customers, 55.67% of whom are women. As of June 2009, ACLEDA Bank raised its issued and paid-up capital to 68.15 million USD. ACLEDA's Headquarters is located in Phnom Penh, and it employs 7,084 staff across a network of 233 branches and offices in Phnom Penh, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kep, Kandal, Koh Kong, Kratie, Mondulkiiri, Otdar Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Pursat, Rattanakiri, Siem Reap, Sihanouk, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, and Takeo provinces.

In July 2008, ACLEDA Bank established its first international subsidiary commercial bank in Lao PDR, headquartered in Vientiane and later opened two more branches in Savannakhet and Champasak.

As a commercial bank, ACLEDA provides both small scale loans (micro business and small business loans) and large scale loans (medium/enterprise loans, personal loans, public housing loans and others). By not targeting specific cluster of people or not limiting its financial package to small scale loans, ACLEDA has succeeded in providing the poor with more diverse finance opportunity through its stable and large-scale operation. Of its small scale loans alone, ACLEDA provided 824,398 million Riels for 224,229 borrowers in 24 provinces (all except Kep) as of March 2010 (Figure 4-4), accounting for 63% of the total loans outstanding and 26% of all borrowers of the 20 MFIs and one NGO. Out of 224,229 borrowers, 165,109 people applied for micro business loans and the average loan outstanding is 421 US dollars³⁷.



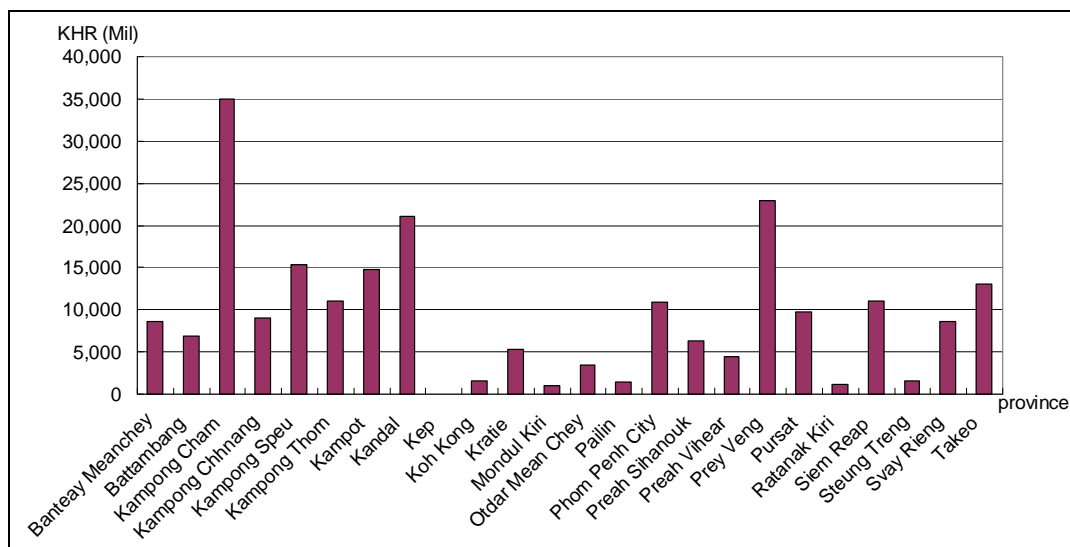
(Source) Developed from data on <http://www.cma-network.org/information.htm> (accessed June 2010) and brochure collected at ACLEDA Bank in May 2010

Figure 4-4: Provincial Distribution of ACLEDA Bank Loan Outstanding

³⁷ As per small business loan, 59,120 people borrow US\$ 2,154 per loan on average.

However, the number of ACLEDA clients in Mondul Kiri, Ratanak Kiri and Steung Treng where serious poverty rates are admitted also stays the least: around 1,000, which implies there are still challenges ahead in outreaching the poor in such remote and mountainous areas³⁸.

Although it requires a lot of further investment, nationwide improvement in banking sector is eagerly expected by more number of banks. That will lead MFIs' regional outreach and improve their depth in providing services for the poor.



(Source) Developed from data on <http://www.cma-network.org/information.htm> (accessed June 2010) and brochure collected at ACLEDA Bank in May 2010

Figure 4-5: Provincial Distribution of ACLEDA Bank Borrowers

4.2.5 Micro-insurance

MFIs in Cambodia, as in other countries, have come to recognize that their clients have insurance needs. Death, illness, and property loss can upset the financial circumstances of microfinance borrowers. Deposits have not yet become a custom for microfinance borrowers due to their daily living circumstance, although they know that savings can protect against future crises and absorb health shocks. In 2008, there were 12 community-based health insurance projects and programs operated by local, international NGOs and MFIs³⁹ in which the target population is the near-poor who can afford to pay minimal premium contributions in exchange for a pre-defined health care benefit package. These insurance schemes have mainly been supported by development partners such as GTZ, and have not yet been integrated or mainstreamed in the country because their effectiveness, product design and pricing have not fully been assessed yet. The coverage of these insurance schemes therefore still stays less than 1% of target population⁴⁰, approximately 80,000 members in 2008 with numbers growing to 123,000 members in 2009.

³⁸ See Appendix 2 for further details.

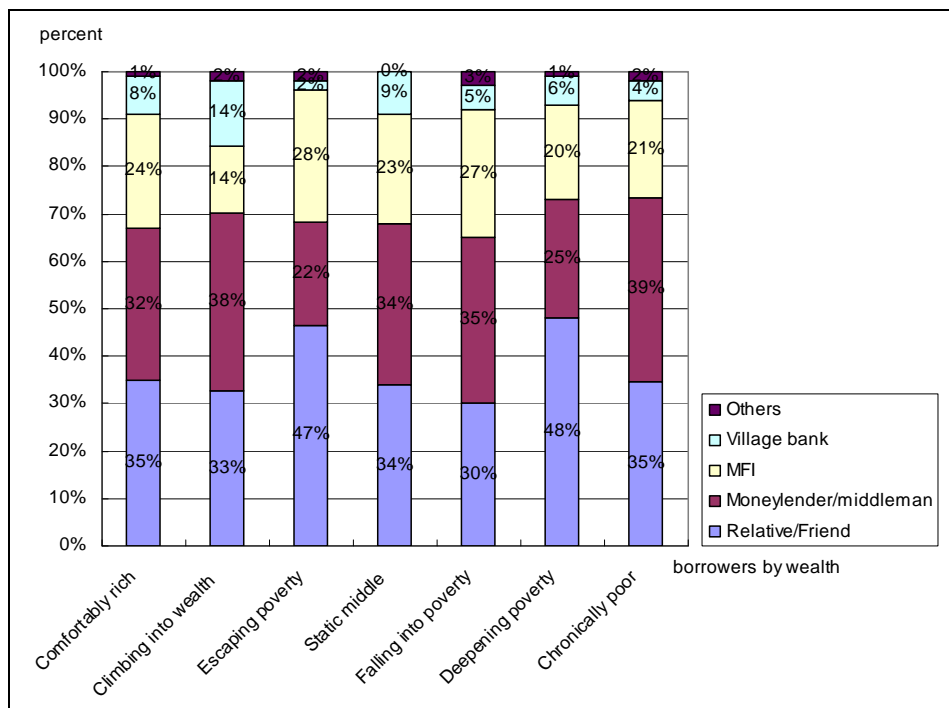
³⁹ Such as World Vision Cambodia, Measure for Accelerate Development for All (MEADA), GRET.

⁴⁰ Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (2010). National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable.

4.3 Informal Social Security System

By 2004/2005, most villages had been provided with at least one credit program run by either NGOs, MFIs or the ACLEDA Bank. Many of these programs have had limited success, however, due to inflexible terms and repayment schedules. Despite the increase in new sources of credit, the majority of households continue to borrow from friends, relatives and moneylenders whose terms are less strict than that of formal providers, even if their interest rates are higher.

CDRI's panel survey 2004/2005 found that 71% of 890 panel households were indebted, with an average of 2.3 loans from different sources including friends and relatives, moneylenders, MFIs and village banks. The chronically poor are more likely to access credit from a middleman or moneylender (see Figure 4-6). The poorest households and villages are most likely to repay credit in kind. In most villages, the credit offered by MFIs, including the ACLEDA Bank and NGOs, was viewed as too inflexible, even though households appreciated the lower interest rates. In the poorest villages, these institutions were said to be unhelpful because only better off households could meet the loan requirements, which include having collateral such as land and other assets.



(Source) Cambodia Development Research Institute, "The Moving Out of Poverty Study" (2007)

Figure 4-6: Source of Funds by Mobility Group

Chapter 5 Poverty Monitoring

5.1 Cambodia MDGs

The Government of Cambodia developed the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs) consisting of nine goals, 25 overall targets, and 106 specific targets. CMDGs have been integrated into the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP). The latest NSDP 2009-2013 reflects new priorities including social protection, climate change, the changing youth demographics, the new economic and fiscal constraints brought about by the economic downturn, and accelerated action within and across sectors to achieve the CMDGs.

Out of 106 specific targets, 23 are worldwide indicators (highlighted in Table 5-1), while the rest are specific to the context of Cambodia.

The achievements and shortfalls in progress towards the CMDGs are described below. Within 2010, the Government will again report to the United Nations General Assembly on CMDG attainment.

5.1.1 CMDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Since launching CMDGs, a significant progress has been made in poverty rates in urban and more accessible rural areas. However, the rapid inflation of food prices and the global economic crisis of recent years have negatively affected nutrition rates and the purchasing power of urban, peri-urban and rural households. The widening gap between rich and poor is increasing barriers to services by Cambodia's poorest and pushing the lowest income quintile of the population well below CMDG targets. Nutrition indicators are all much below targets and have been affected by high food prices in recent years.

Even with the most optimistic scenario, the 2015 target is unlikely to be achieved.

5.1.2 CMDG 2: Achieve universal nine year basic education

In terms of educational targets, 94% of primary school age children are in school according to the 2008 Census. The net admission rate (NAR) and net enrollment rate (NER) are almost reaching to the targets by 2015 although closing the gap to 100% is still a challenge. Meanwhile 80% of 6-14 year-old children attend school and disparities have been reduced. Little progress has been made in reducing repetition and dropout rates in basic education, which constitute the main challenge to achieve the CMDG targets. Although there saw an expansion of primary education to more children, the quality of basic education also remains a major concern. There is little disparity in primary NER, but greater variation in the NER for secondary education. The targets for the NER at lower secondary education and completion rates for all education level are not likely to be achieved by 2015.

5.1.3 CMDG 3: Promote gender equality and women's empowerment

The gender gap in NER has been bridged, and the primary education completion rate for girls is better than that of boys. However, there still remain gender disparities in upper secondary and tertiary education, and female literacy rates are still low, which reduce livelihood alternatives and lower representation in higher level occupations and top decision-making positions. Domestic violence is also still a large concern, which may hinder the achievement of the CMDG Target 3.

5.1.4 CMDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Infant mortality has already reached CMDG target for 2010, and under-five mortality is within reach. These successful outcomes come from the strong performance of the national immunization program, activities to promote breastfeeding, improved access to basic health services, an overall reduction of poverty levels and improved access to education and better roads. Although it is very likely that the country will achieve the target by 2015, there is a wide regional variation. Infant and under-five mortality are still almost double the national average in Kampong Speu, Preah Vihear, Steung Treng, Prey Veng, Mondol Kiri and Ratanak Kiri provinces.

5.1.5 CMDG 5: Improve maternal health

Although total fertility rate has already reached the CMDG target for 2015, maternal mortality rate has not changed since 2000. Delivery at home is still common in Cambodia, and almost all deaths soon after delivery could be prevented with better care during delivery. Birth spacing and Caesarean deliveries are far below the targets. There is still a very low rate of use of modern contraceptives, a high level of iron deficiency anemia among pregnant women, inaccessibility of Emergency Obstetrics and Newborn Care to many women and newborns, limited access to safe abortion and low education levels among pregnant women. The targets are unlikely to be achieved by 2015.

5.1.6 CMDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

There was a noteworthy reduction of communicable diseases, especially HIV/AIDS. The HIV prevalence rate in the adult population continuously fallen from 1.9 percent in 1997 to 1.2 percent and 0.7 percent in 2003 and 2008 respectively, which is better than the 2015 target rate of less than 0.9. This is due to a focused and coordinated response, particularly increasing condom use rates among sex workers. However, there are now concerns about the resurgence of the epidemic among most at-risk groups (drug users, men who have sex with men and entertainment workers) and an increase of new HIV infections through spousal and mother-to-child transmission.

5.1.7 CMDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Cambodia continues to have the lowest rural sanitation coverage in the region although there was improved urban access to safe water and rural access to improved sanitation. There has been little progress against forestry and fisheries indicators. Between 2002 and 2006, 373,510 hectares of forest cover was lost, representing a decrease to 59.09 % from 61.15 %. This is due to population growth and illegal logging as well as inadequate forest protection and management systems. Dependency on fuel wood has regressed and is not likely to achieve the target.

5.1.8 CMDG 8: Forge a global partnership for development

The Government is committed to further integrating Cambodia into the world economy by forming bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, as demonstrated by Cambodia's entrance to the World Trade Organization (WTO). International trade is considered an "engine of growth" which has the potential to contribute to sustainable poverty reduction and other CMDGs.

5.1.9 CMDG9: De-mining, UXO and Victim Assistance

Cambodia has made extraordinary progress in reducing casualties from landmines and ERW. The annual number of civilian casualties recorded has fallen from a record 4,320 in 1996 to 241 in 2009. Also by June 2009, about 50,000 hectares of land had been cleared by licensed humanitarian demining operators and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (about 44 % out of an assumed total target of 1,150,000). Progress is on track and it is very likely to achieve the target by 2015. However, landmines and ERW continue to seriously hinder efforts to combat poverty and improve the livelihoods of rural Cambodians. Contaminated land cannot be used for houses, schools, roads or agriculture, and communities are faced with the long-term burden of caring for survivors.

Table 5-1: Attainment of Millennium Development Goals in Cambodia

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Target 2015 (National)	Progress (National)
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger												
1.1	Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	78	79.8"	79.6"	79.3"	79.1"	79	78.4"	78.9"	..		
1.2	Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	68	..	..	..	..	74	..	75	..		
1.3	GDP per person employed (annual % growth)	5	2	4	6	7	10	8	6	3.8		
1.4	Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	..	..	6.9	..	..	7.1	..		
1.5	Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	39.5 45.2'	..	..	..	..	..	28.4	..	..	23	...
1.6	Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	..	..	..	..	..	11.3	..	..	..
1.7	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	40.2	..	..	..
1.8	Poverty gap at national poverty line (%)	..	..	..	..	6.7	..	..	..	..
1.9	Poverty headcount ratio below national poverty line (% of population)	40	..	..	..	35	34.7'	..	..	..	20	Improving, but below the target
1.10	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
1.11	Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	84	..	..	..	..	87	..	87	..		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education												
2.1	Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	71	..	..	..	79	..	..	83	..	100	
2.2	Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	82	..	..	..	88	..	..	90	..	100	
2.3	Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	55 65"	51' 63.5"	60"	58.5"	56.9"	55 53.1'	59.5"	54	..	100	Static, little change
2.4	Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	47	51	59	65	76	85	87	85	..	100	
2.5	Total enrollment, primary (% net)	87	87' 84.5"	86.7"	..	..	91.9'	89.9"	89.4"	..	100	Improving, but below the target
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women												
3.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8	7.4"	7.4"	12' 7.4"	9.8"	10 17.1' 9.8"	9.8"	9.8"	19.5"	30	Improving and on target
3.2	Ratio of female to male enrollments in tertiary education	33	38'	..	..	..	47 45.6'	..	..	56	85	Improving, but below the target
3.3	Ratio of female to male primary enrollment	87	87'	..	..	..	93 89.5'	..	..	93	100	Improving, but below the target
3.4	Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment	55	63'	..	..	..	79 77'	..	..	82	100	Improving, but below the target
3.5	Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	51.9 41.1"	43.3"	..	..	43.5"	51.9	52	..	..
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality												
4.1	Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	65 49'	59	52	65	80	79	78	79	..	90	Improving and on target
4.2	Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	80	..	..	..	..	73 66'	..	70	..	50	Improving and better than target
4.3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	107	..	..	..	..	95 82'	93	91	..	40	Improving and better than target
Goal 5: Improve maternal health												
5.1	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	51	48	46	45	43	42	41	39	..		
5.2	Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	31.8"	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	80	...
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	24	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
5.4	Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	280	..	..	..	..	540	..	..	..	140	...
5.5	Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	38 30.5'	..	..	..	..	69 47'	..	..	..	90'	Improving, but below the target
5.6	Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)	30	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Target 2015 (National)	Progress (National)
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases												
6.1	Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
6.2	Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
6.3	Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	31 84.4"	..	..	..
6.4	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	530	..	..	..	..	505	..	495	..		
6.5	Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	0	..		
6.6	Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	1	..		
6.7	Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	1.6	1.8	1	1	1	1 1.9'	1	0.8	..	2	Improving and better than target
6.8	Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	50	..	57	..	..	68 61'	..	..	61	>85	Improving, but below the target
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability												
7.1	CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)	0.17"	0.18"	0.19"	0.19"	0.19"	0	0.18"	..	..
7.2	CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.17"	0.2"	0.21"	0.23"	0.25"	0.26"	0.28"	..	..
7.3	Forest area (% of land area)	65	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	60	...
7.4	Improved sanitation facilities (% of rural population with access)	9"	..	..	..	..	16.4'	19	..	..	30	Improving and better than target
7.5	Improved sanitation facilities (% of urban population with access)	51"	..	..	..	..	55	62	..	..	74	Improving, but below the target
7.6	Improved water source (% of rural population with access)	33"	..	..	..	..	41.6'	61	..	..	50	Improving and better than target
7.7	Improved water source (% of urban population with access)	60"	..	..	..	..	75.8'	80	..	..	80	Improving and better than target
7.6	Marine protected areas, (% of surface area)	0.4"	0.4"	0.4"	0.4"	1.1 0.4"	0.4"	0.4"	0.4"	0.4"		
7.7	Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	..	..	..	..	23.5	..	23.5	..		...
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development												
8.1	Aid per capita (current USD)	31	..	..	..	..	39	..	46	..		
8.2	Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports, excluding workers' remittances)	1.4"	0.8"	0.8"	0.9"	0.8"	0.7"	0.6"	0.5"	..		
8.3	Internet users (per 100 people)	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	0.5	..		
8.4	Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	1	2	3	4	6	8	12	18	29		
8.5	Telephone lines (per 100 people)	0	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0		
Other												
9.1	Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	4	..	4	..	3	3.4	3	3.2		3	Improving and better than target
9.2	GNI per capita, Atlas method (current USD)	300	300	300	340	390	460	500	550	600		
9.3	GNI, Atlas method (current USD) (billions)	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.5	5.3	6.4	7.1	7.9	8.9		
9.4	Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	17.5	19	18	20	16	18.5	21	20.8	..		
9.5	Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	56	..	57	..	..	58	59	60	..		
9.6	Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	67	..	..	..	..	74	..	76	..		
9.7	Population, total (millions)	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.6		
9.8	Trade (% of GDP)	111.6	..	..	..	..	136.8	..	..	138.3		

(Source) World Bank, "Country Table,"

(http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/ddpreports/ViewSharedReport?&CF=&REPORT_ID=1336&REQUEST_TYPE=VIEWADVANCED, accessed June 2010), and "World Development Indicators Database," (http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do?Step=2&id=4&hActiveDimensionId=MDG_Series)

(Note) ' Data source: Ministry of Planning, Royal Government of Cambodia and the United Nations, "Achieving the Cambodia MDG 2005 Update" (2005)

" Data source: United Nations Statistics Division, "MDG Info 2009", (<http://www.devinfo.info/mdginfo2009/>, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>, as of June 2010)

5.2 Poverty Monitoring Framework

5.2.1 National Strategy Development Plan and Poverty Reduction

The Paris Declaration is an international agreement in which member countries and organizations committed themselves to continue efforts in harmonizing, aligning and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators. Cambodia was also a signatory, and *ownership, alignment, harmonization, results and mutual accountability* are jointly monitored by the Government and development partners. Under the name of *ownership*, Cambodia integrated poverty issue into the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), which is the common framework with development partners to meet the challenges ahead in sectoral planning as well as CDMG attainment by 2015.

There are 19 technical working groups comprised of relevant ministries and organizations. Poverty issues are looked after by the Ministry of Planning co-chairing the Planning and Poverty Reduction Technical Working Group and the Council for the Development of Cambodia that co-chairs the Partnership and Harmonization TWG, which drives the process and facilitates the other TWGs⁴¹.

Joint monitoring indicators (JMIs) address both the managing for development results and the mutual accountability principles of aid effectiveness. Poverty issues and CMDGs are quite relevant within this monitoring framework. An M&E model will be soon developed in accordance with the consensus obtained at the CDFC⁴².

5.2.2 Data Collection System

The Ministry of Planning (MOP) as well as line ministries and agencies which serve as focal points for each TWG are responsible for monitoring indicators to directly and indirectly assess poverty incidence in Cambodia. The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) under the MOP conducts the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) and Identification of the Poor Households (“IDPoor”). The Ministry of Health (MOH) conducts the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) every five years. Apart from such sample surveys, line ministries issue statistical data and commune level data every year.

Along with the MOP, development partners such as UN agencies, the World Bank and Sida are playing a key role in monitoring poverty indicators and CMDGs. ID Poor has received technical assistance from GTZ with financial support from Australia, Germany, EU, and other donors. The Commune Database (CDB) was financed by UNDP. JICA supports the NIS to conduct the census, for which UNFPA also provided assistance. The following boxes show major sample surveys and statistics often referred to when development partners elaborate their work plans and assistance policies.

5.2.3 Harmonization of Data Monitoring

In a country like Cambodia where statistical information is not always available or updated regularly, development partners tend to conduct primary data collection of their own, enter data into their own software and databases, and draw maps (mostly using GIS software) showing the distribution of specific services.

Coordination and leadership by the Cambodian focal point, the Ministry of Planning, however,

⁴¹ See Appendix 2 for further details.

⁴² ditto.

is not appropriately done. Without proper management, the software is not compatible with each other, they have to revert to printed documents or install new software.

CamInfo is a socio-economic database system which provides a common platform for government, development partners, NGOs and civil society to organize, present and monitor data on development indicators. CamInfo is the localized version of DevInfo software, the global database system which monitors progress towards the Millennium Development Goals⁴³. It has been supported by UNICEF and GTZ since 2003, and UNESCAP provided some additional support in 2007.

UNDP is now advocating other development partners and the Government to incorporate their data onto CamInfo. Not only CDB, but IDPoor and the Census 2008 will be uploaded into CamInfo during 2010.

Table 5-2: Database Structure of CamInfo

Framework		Contents
Indicators		related to CMDGs, NSDP, Education, Health, Cambodia Nutrition Investment Plan and others
Time Periods		1976 to 2020
Geographic Areas		national, provincial, district and commune level;
Subgroups	Sex	Male and Female,;
	Location	Urban, Rural, Remote Area
	others	Age Groups:
	Period	by months, quarter and years
Units		Number, Percent, kilometer, hours, Tone, etc, as appropriate for each indicator
Sources		<p>Surveys, censuses and administrative data from the NIS, MOP, Government Line-Ministries, UN, NGOs, etc:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final results of the CDHS 2005 • The WFP Food Security Atlas of Cambodia version.2.e0 • The 2006 CDB • Level Arsenic of contamination (Tested well) 2000-2008 • Core NSDP indicators • Cambodia Mine UXO Victim Information System (CMVIS) and Cambodia Road Traffic Accident and Victim Information (RTAVIS) indicators • Latest data on the CMDGs, Cambodia Nutrition Investment Plan (CNIP) and other sectoral plans • Time-series data for Education Management Information System (EMIS), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and Health Management Information System (HMIS) at provincial and district level • Inbuilt gallery of tables, graphs and maps covering the CMDGs, NSDP and Cambodia Nutrition Investment Plan.
Metadata		for additional information on indicators such as definition, method of computation, limitations, notes, etc.

With CamInfo, the presentation of indicator data in tables, graphs and maps is made possible. The system provides easy access to indicators organized by sectors, goals, themes and other monitoring frameworks. All features of the software are available in both the Khmer and English language. Since the initial launch in March 2004, CamInfo 3.2 (June 2009) is the

⁴³ The system is also introduced in Lao PDR as “LaoInfo.”

latest version. The biggest benefit is that the online user interface is the same as the CamInfo updates CD-ROM, which allows users to access data using the internet from any location without installing the CD into their computers.

However, internet environment in Cambodia still requires more improvement as of 2010, and lack of sufficient electricity supply makes the situation worse. Practice through reading manuals at hand requires patience. Collection of printed data and data exchange among stakeholders by using devices such as USB is therefore routinely done in reality and more conventional in reaching the most updated and latest data.

For those on-line, they may require more information to choose the right data among all installed on CamInfo because they have no prior knowledge on specifics of each data and on reputation of each data's reliability.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Poverty and Inequality Indicator

(1) Poverty Indicator

Term	Explanation
Poverty Line	<p>■ Relative poverty lines These are defined in relation to the overall distribution of income or consumption in a country. The relative poverty indicates the people who are relatively poor compared to the majority of the population. The relative poverty lines, for example, could be set at 50% of the country's mean income or consumption. Then, the people, who have income or consumption below the relative poverty line, can be classified as "the relative poor".</p> <p>■ Absolute poverty lines These are anchored in some absolute standard of what households should be absolute to count on in order to meet their basic needs. For monetary measures, the absolute poverty lines are often based on estimates of the cost of basic food needs, that is the cost of a nutritional basket considered minimal for the health of a typical family, to which a provision is added for nonfood needs. The minimal requirement of calorie intake is adjusted by age, gender, weight and temperature.</p>
P0: Poverty Headcount Index/ Poverty Incidence	<p>Proportion of the population living below the poverty line. The most widely used measure to show the size of poverty. It is simple to construct and easy to understand but it does not take and the living standard of the poor population and the intensity of poverty into account.</p> $HCI = \frac{q}{N}$ <p>q: Number of Poor N: Total Population</p>
P1: Poverty Gap Index/ Poverty Depth	<p>The average income or consumption shortfall compared to the poverty line across the whole population. It is obtained by adding up all the shortfalls of the poor (assuming that the non-poor have a shortfall of zero) and dividing by the total population. In the case that the poverty line is constant, the increase in the shortfall of the poor leads the higher poverty gap index. The index can be considered as the minimum cost of eliminating poverty because it shows how much would have to be transferred to the poor to bring their income or expenditure to the poverty line.</p> $PGI = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^q \left(\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right)$ <p>N: Total Population z: Poverty Line y: Individual Income or Consumption</p>
P2: Squared Poverty Gap Index/ Poverty Severity)	<p>A weighted sum of poverty gaps (as a proportion of the poverty line), where the weights are the proportionate poverty gaps themselves. The index shows poverty severity which is inequality among the poor because a higher weight is placed on those households further away from the poverty line. In the case that the poverty line is constant, more unequal income or consumption distribution among the poor leads the higher poverty severity.</p> $SPI = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^q \left(\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right)^2$ <p>N: Total Population z: Poverty Line y: Individual Income or Consumption</p>

(2) Inequality Indicator

Term	Explanation
Gini coefficient and Lorenz Curve	<p>Gini Coefficient shows the disparity of income or consumption distribution from the completely equal distribution in a economy. It is based on the Lorenz curve, a cumulative frequency curve the compares the distribution a specific variable (for example, income) with the uniform distribution that represents equality. Gini Coefficient varies between 0, which reflects complete equality, and 1, which indicates complete inequality (one person or one household has all the income or consumption; all others have none)</p>
Theil index	<p>The index is obtained by the proportion of the individual income to the mean income per person and the proportion of the individual income to the total income. The index varies between 0, which represents an equal distribution among the total population, and 1, which represents complete unequally distribution among the total population.</p> $Z(1) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{\bar{y}} \log \frac{y_i}{\bar{y}}$ <p>n: Total Population yi: Individual Income \bar{y} : The Mean Income per capita</p> <p>The Theil Index has the advantage of being additive across different subgroups or regions in the country, then enables to understand attribution of each subgroup to the total inequality in the country.</p> <p>I (Total Inequality) = Iw (Inequality within subgroup) + Ib (Inequality among the subgroups)</p>

(Reference) World Bank, "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) Sourcebook", (2004)
 World Bank, "Handbook on Poverty + Inequality", (2009)

Appendix 2: Reference Data and Information

Table A2- 1: Government Expenditure by Sector in Detail (2003-2007)

Expenditure Item (billion Riels)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Expenditures	1,758.1	1,745.7	1,967.5	2,373.5	3,457.3
I. General Administration	336.4	302.2	355.7	425.8	1,056.9
01. Royal Palace	23.1	22.4	36.2	39.4	41.1
02. National Assembly	34.2	42.1	40.0	49.9	68.2
03. Senate	17.9	17.9	18.6	20.8	25.6
04. Counstitutional Council	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5
05.1 Council of Minister	84.6	81.9	94.0	109.9	162.2
05. 2 Civil Service Secretariate	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.0
05.4 CDC	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.6
07.2 Interior-Administration	29.0	17.2	20.4	38.0	42.5
08. Relations Assembly and Inspections	2.3	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.3
09. Foreign Affairs and Int'l Cooperation	54.1	49.7	57.1	59.7	65.6
10. Economy and Finance	36.9	36.0	40.4	60.8	536.9
14. Planning	5.2	5.1	6.3	7.8	9.5
26. Justice	11.1	10.5	11.7	13.2	15.6
30. National Election Committee	26.8	6.2	6.0	6.2	40.0
31. National Audit Authority	3.7	3.3	3.7	5.0	5.4
32. Affaire and Vocational Training	-	-	8.9	20.2	28.0
II. Defense and Security	411.0	422.8	451.2	520.2	658.3
06. National Defense	269.5	271.7	289.4	328.1	372.6
07.1 Interior - Security	141.5	151.1	161.8	192.0	285.7
III. Social Administrative	615.9	672.3	720.9	903.1	1,033.8
11. Information	12.1	12.8	13.2	17.2	18.5
12. Public Health	173.0	192.1	224.5	268.4	343.3
16. Education, Youth and Sport	300.5	325.9	350.8	445.6	491.4
18. Culture and Fine-Arts	13.8	12.5	14.3	15.5	17.8
19. Environment	7.7	7.4	8.2	9.5	11.2
21. Social Affairs, Labor & Vocat'l Training	33.4	32.6	95.4	108.0	129.1
23. Public Worship and Religion	3.7	3.5	4.1	5.5	7.6
24. Woman Affairs and Veteran	71.7	85.6	10.3	13.1	14.9
IV. Economy Administrative	170.5	151.3	178.1	239.7	267.1
05.3 Civil Aviation Secretariate	6.5	6.0	7.2	8.2	9.8
13. Industry, Mines and Energy	7.0	6.2	7.4	31.0	38.3
15. Commerce	16.2	12.2	14.6	17.1	20.4
17. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	39.0	38.6	47.1	56.1	57.7
20. Rural Development	16.9	16.6	22.1	29.7	34.8
22. Posts and Telecommunications	34.7	24.9	30.9	31.6	30.5
25. Public Works and Transport	14.0	12.5	13.0	17.3	19.8
27. Tourism	15.5	12.9	14.3	17.2	20.3
28. Land Management, Urbanization and Construction	6.8	7.0	7.9	12.7	15.3
29. Water Resources and Meteorology	13.8	14.3	13.7	18.8	20.4
V. Other expenditure	224.3	197.11	261.62	284.8	441

(Source) Ministry of Planning, National Institute of Statistics, "Statistical Yearbook 2008", Table 19.8

Table A2- 2: Registration and Licensing of Microfinance Institutions

Financial products	Registration	License
Credit	loan portfolio outstanding 100 million Riels (25,000 USD) or more	loan portfolio outstanding 1 billions Riels (250,000 USD) or 10,000 borrowers or more
Savings	Voluntary savings mobilized 1 million Riels (250 USD) or more, or 100 depositors or more.	Voluntary savings mobilized 100 million Riels (25,000 USD) or more, or 1,000 depositors or more.

(Source) The Law on Banking and Financial Institutions (the National Assembly approved on October 19, 1999), and the PRAKAS No B700-06 on the Licensing of Microfinancing Institutions (January 11, 2000)

Table A2- 3: Development of Microfinance Sector 2004 - 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	VARIANCE 2007-08	
						2004-08	2007-08
Number of Registered MFIs ("rural credit organizations")	27	23	24	26	26	-4%	0%
Number of Licensed MFIs	10	16	16	17	18	80%	6%
Number of Borrowers (person)	322,056	366,107	471,026	624,089	825,652	156%	32%
Amount of Loans Outstanding (million Riels)	126,186	204,572	357,045	617,906	1,130,585	796%	83%
Number of Depositors (person)	122,984	137,624	113,277	147,966	108,788	-12%	-26%
Amount of Deposit Outstanding (million Riels)	5,298	8,703	10,412	21,210	22,281	321%	5%

(Source) Developed based on Banking Supervision Department, National Bank of Cambodia, Annual Report 2008, 2007 and 2004.

Table A2- 4: Microfinance Volume by Sector 2004 - 2008

(million Riels)

Business	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%	Variance 2004-08
Agriculture	81,835	64.9	117,167	57.3	188,508	52.8	279,125	45.2	495,279	43.8	505%
Trade and commerce	28,258	22.4	54,786	26.8	101,317	28.4	200,502	32.4	376,812	33.3	1,233%
Service	10,482	8.3	16,927	8.3	15,438	4.3	42,054	6.8	83,944	7.4	701%
Transportation	1,540	1.2	4,585	2.2	14,171	4.0	23,247	3.8	45,016	4.0	2,823%
Construction	1,099	0.9	1,378	0.7	6,148	1.7	11,372	1.8	20,395	1.8	1,756%
Household	1,730	1.4	5,549	2.7	26,725	7.5	51,592	8.3	87,281	7.7	4,945%
Others	1,241	1.0	4,180	2.0	4,737	1.3	10,016	1.6	21,858	1.9	1,661%
Total	126,185	100.0	204,572	100.0	357,044	100.0	617,907	100.0	1,130,585	100.0	796%

(Source) Developed based on Banking Supervision Department, National Bank of Cambodia, Annual Report 2008, 2007 and 2004.

Table A2- 5: Provincial Distribution of MFI Operations, Offices and Staff

Province	Poverty Rate*	Small Scale Loan outstanding	Borrowers (small scale loan)	MFIs in Operation**	MFI Office in Operation**	Number of Staff
1 Banteay Meanchey	29.7	66,667.98	37,738	10	38	306
2 Battambang	28.7	89,385.48	57,312	13	47	410
3 Kampong Cham	24.3	163,847.36	91,947	9	83	765
4 Kampong Chhnang	30.4	34,905.87	34,608	8	29	228
5 Kampong Speu	30.1	69,981.33	58,383	10	32	332
6 Kampong Thom	32.7	62,343.54	47,117	8	41	291
7 Kampot	19.1	57,925.65	50,012	9	27	321
8 Kandal	15.9	187,034.82	107,423	16	79	729
9 Kep	21.4	3,370.81	3,224	7	2	6
10 Koh Kong	25.1	2,788.23	3,455	5	5	13
11 Kratie	37.1	18,461.75	17,170	4	12	73
12 Mondul Kiri	37.1	1,664.64	1,375	2	6	15
13 Otdar Meanchey	36.5	6,341.91	11,375	4	8	27
14 Pailin	28.1	2,054.98	1,278	3	3	12
15 Phnom Penh City	0.1	110,991.96	23,127	20	57	1,286
16 Preah Sihanouk	19.6	22,010.33	14,172	6	10	75
17 Preah Vihear	41.5	7,740.54	8,131	4	16	47
18 Prey Veng	25.5	112,734.31	88,215	10	48	427
19 Pursat	32.0	43,223	29,417	8	31	237
20 Ratanak Kiri	41.2	1,924.57	2,132	3	3	15
21 Siem Reap	31.1	81,897.73	54,321	13	51	540
22 Steung Treng	41.1	1,115.38	1,750	3	2	13
23 Svay Rieng	21.5	35,728.98	33,767	6	20	145
24 Takeo	23.4	125,120.95	86,399	11	53	468
TOTAL	-	1,309,262.11	863,848	-	703	6,781

(Source) Developed from data in <http://www.cma-network.org/information.htm> (Accessed in June 2010)

(Note) * Poverty rates are calculated by the Commune Database (CDB) criteria. Figures are as of 2010.

** MFIs often conduct their operations in villages, communes, districts or provinces where they do not have an office. The number of MFIs in operation and number of MFI offices in operation are therefore not the same. Operation data as well as office data of FUDF, MAXIMA, Seilanithih, TFMF and YCP are based on their operational data as of March 2010. The remaining data are as of December 2009.

Table A2- 6: Provincial Distribution of Operation, Office and Staff Allocation of ACLEDA Bank

Province	Poverty Rate*	Loan Outstanding (Million Riels)			borrower			Number of Office in Operation**	Number of Staff
		Small	Large	Total	small	large	total		
Banteay Meanchey	29.7	42,279.28	68,898.26	111,177.53	8,552	1,070	9,622	11	256
Battambang	28.7	44,358.96	71,298.88	115,657.84	6,889	1,132	8,021	13	313
Kampong Cham	24.3	138,661.26	126,119.29	264,780.54	34,988	2,103	37,091	31	669
Kampong Chhnang	30.4	19,594.08	21,991.71	41,585.79	9,055	640	9,695	8	144
Kampong Speu	30.1	46,100.62	34,399.80	80,500.42	15,402	938	16,340	13	307
Kampong Thom	32.7	26,299.17	33,511.08	59,810.25	11,074	588	11,662	13	223
Kampot	19.1	34,544.17	38,599.37	73,143.55	14,739	848	15,587	9	230
Kandal	15.9	64,560.78	71,529.35	136,090.13	21,056	2,053	23,109	28	617
Kep	21.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	0
Koh Kong	25.1	7,464.69	22,166.70	29,631.39	1,620	208	1,828	3	56
Kratie	37.1	20,012.53	12,336.65	32,349.18	5,338	287	5,625	6	99
Mondul Kiri	37.1	5,530.68	7,915.54	13,446.22	987	204	1,191	3	46
Otdar Mean Chey	36.5	12,120.81	9,986.76	22,107.57	3,379	309	3,688	5	87
Pailin	28.1	12,883.44	9,839.82	22,723.26	1,404	201	1,605	1	80
Phnom Penh City	0.1	67,235.75	798,495.19	865,730.94	10,935	9,238	20,173	13	2,280
Preah Sihanouk	19.6	21,273.08	33,001.35	54,274.44	6,240	554	6,794	3	144
Preah Vihear	41.5	16,125.50	8,733.82	24,859.31	4,413	213	4,626	6	93
Prey Veng	25.5	86,196.43	24,866.51	111,062.94	22,960	625	23,585	13	324
Pursat	32.0	29,787.37	19,390.91	49,178.28	9,811	490	10,301	9	153
Ratanak Kiri	41.2	7,368.29	13,754.50	21,122.79	1,116	311	1,427	2	61
Siem Reap	31.1	36,913.17	118,661.91	155,575.08	11,034	2,031	13,065	15	363
Steung Treng	41.1	6,290.80	11,235.57	17,526.38	1,587	211	1,798	1	48
Svay Rieng	21.5	30,962.21	30,546.40	61,508.61	8,600	870	9,470	7	168
Takeo	23.4	47,834.55	39,435.81	87,270.37	13,050	928	13,978	18	302
	-	824,397.63	1,626,715.17	2,451,112.81	224,229	26,052	250,281	232	7,063

(Source) Developed based on the data obtained on <http://www.cma-network.org/information.htm> (Accessed in June 2010)

(Note) * Poverty rates are calculated by the Commune Database (CDB) criteria. Figures are as of 2010.

** MFIs often conduct their operations in villages, communes, districts or provinces where they do not have an office. The number of MFIs in operation and number of MFI offices in operation are therefore not the same. Operation data as well as office data of FUDF, MAXIMA, Seilanithih, TFMF and YCP are based on their operational data as of March 2010. The remaining data are as of December 2009.

Table A2- 7: Cambodia Millennium Development Goals

CMDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Overall target 1: Halve, between 1993 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than the national poverty line	
Target 1.1:	Decreasing the proportion of people whose income is less than the national poverty line from 39% in 1993 to 19.5% in 2015
Target 1.2:	Increasing the share of poorest quintile in national consumption from 7.4% in 1993 to 11% in 2015
Target 1.3:	Decreasing the proportion of working children aged between 5-17 years old from 16.5% in 1999 to 8% in 2015
Overall target 2: Halve, between 1993 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	
Target 1.4:	Decreasing the prevalence of underweight (weight for age <2 SD) children under-five years of age from 45.2% in 2000 to 22% in 2015
Target 1.5:	Decreasing the proportion of population below the food poverty line from 20% in 1993 to 10% in 2015
Target 1.6:	Decreasing the prevalence of stunted (height for age <2 SD) children under five years of age from 44.6% in 2000 to 22% in 2015
Target 1.7:	Decreasing the prevalence of wasted (weight for height <2 SD) children under five years of age from 15% in 2000 to 9% in 2015
Target 1.8:	Increasing the proportion of households using iodised salt from 14% in 2000 to 90% in 2015

CMDG 2: Achieve universal nine year basic education	
Overall target 3: Ensure all children complete primary schooling by 2010 and nine-year basic schooling by 2015	
Target 2.1:	Improving net admission rate from 81% in 2001 to 100% in 2010
Target 2.2:	Improving net enrolment ratio in primary education from 87% in 2001 to 100% in 2010
Target 2.3:	Improving net enrolment ratio in lower-secondary education from 19% in 2001 to 100% in 2015
Target 2.4:	Reducing the proportion of 6-14 years old out of school from 35% in 1999 to 0% 2015
Target 2.5:	Increasing the survival rate from grade 1 to 5 from 58% in 2001 to 100% in 2010
Target 2.6:	Increasing the survival rate from grade 1 to 6 (last grade of primary cycle) from 51% in 2001 to 100% in 2010
Target 2.7:	Increasing the survival rate from grade 1 to 9 (last grade of basic cycle) from 33% in 2001 to 100% in 2015
Target 2.8:	Increasing the literacy rate of 15-24 years old from 82% in 1999 to 100% in 2015
Overall target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in nine-year basic education by 2010	
Target 2.9:	Improving the ratio of girls to boys in primary education from 87% in 2001 to 100% in 2010
Target 2.10:	Improving the ratio of girls to boys in lower-secondary education from 63% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

CMDG 3: Promote gender equality and women's empowerment	
Overall target 5: Reduce significantly gender disparities in upper secondary education and tertiary education	
Target 3.1:	Improving the ratio of girls to boys in upper secondary education from 48% in 2001 to 100% in 2015
Target 3.2:	Improving the ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education from 38% in 2001 to 85% in 2015
Target 3.3:	Improving the ratio of literate females to males 15-24 years old from 87% in 1998 to 100% in 2010
Target 3.4:	Improving the ratio of literate females to males 25-44 years old from 78% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

Overall target 6: Eliminate gender disparities in wage employment in all economic sectors	
Target 3.5:	Increasing the female share in wage employment in agriculture (primary sector) from 35% in 1998 to 50% in 2005
Target 3.6:	Increasing female share in wage employment in industry (secondary sector) from 44% in 1998 to 50% in 2005
Target 3.7:	Increasing the female share in wage employment in services (tertiary sector) from 21% in 1998 to 50% in 2015
Overall target 7: Eliminate gender disparities in public institutions	
Target 3.8:	Increasing the proportion of seats held by women in the National Assembly from 12% in 2003 to 30% by 2015
Target 3.9:	Increasing the proportion of seats held by women in the Senate from 13% in 2003 to 30% by 2015
Target 3.10:	Increasing the proportion of female ministers from 8% in 2003 to 15% by 2015
Target 3.11:	Increasing the proportion of female secretaries of state from 6% in 2003 to 18% by 2015
Target 3.12:	Increasing the proportion of female under secretaries of state from 5% in 2003 to 20% by 2015
Target 3.13:	Increasing the proportion of female provincial governors from 0% in 2003 to 10% by 2015
Target 3.14:	Increasing the proportion of female deputy provincial governors from 1% in 2003 to 15% by 2015
Target 3.15:	Increasing the proportion of seats held by women in commune councils from 8% in 2003 to 25% by 2015
Overall target 8: Reduce significantly all forms of violence against women and children	
Target 3.16:	Increasing the proportion of cases of domestic violence counselled by qualified personal to 100 by 2015
Target 3.17:	Increasing the population percentage aware that violence against women is wrongful behaviour and a criminal act to 100 by 2015
Target 3.18:	Developing and implementing laws against all forms of violence against women and children according to international requirements and standards by 2005
Target 3.19:	Collecting annual statistics to monitor violence against women by 2005
Target 3.20:	Developing and Implementing a Prevention Plan by 2005

CMDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Overall target 9: Reduce the under-five mortality rate	
Target 4.1:	Reducing the under-five mortality rate from 124 in 1998 to 65 per 1,000 live births by 2015
Target 4.2:	Reducing infant mortality rate from 95 in 1998 to 50 per 1,000 live births by 2015
Target 4.3:	Increasing the proportion of children under 1 year immunized against measles from 41.4% in 2000 to 90% by 2015
Target 4.4:	Increasing the proportion of children aged 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A capsules from 28% in 2000 to 90% by 2015
Target 4.5:	Increasing the proportion of children under 1 year immunized against DPT3 from 43% in 2000 to 90% by 2015
Target 4.6:	Increasing the proportion of infants exclusively breastfed up to 6 months of age from 11.4% in 2000 to 49% in 2015
Target 4.7:	Increasing the proportion of mothers who start breast-feeding newborn child within 1 hour of birth from 11% in 2000 to 62% in 2015

CMDG 5: Improve maternal health

Overall target 10: Reduce the maternal mortality ratio	
Target 5.1:	Reducing the maternal mortality ratio from 437 in 1997 to 140 per 100,000 live births in 2015
Target 5.2:	Reducing the total fertility rate from 4 in 1998 to 3 in 2015
Target 5.3:	Increasing the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel from 32% in 2000 to 80% in 2015

Target 5.4:	Increasing the proportion of married women using modern birth spacing methods from 18.5% in 2000 to 60% by 2015
Target 5.5:	Increasing the percentage of pregnant women with 2 or more ANC consultations from skilled health personnel from 30.5% in 2000 to 90% in 2015
Target 5.6:	Reducing the proportion of pregnant women with Iron Deficiency Anaemia from 66% in 2000 to 33% in 2015
Target 5.7:	Decreasing the proportion of women aged 15-49 with BMI<18.5Kg/Sq. meter from 21% in 2000 to 8% in 2015
Target 5.8:	Decreasing the proportion of women aged 15-49 with Iron Deficiency Anaemia from 58% in 2000 to 19% in 2015
Target 5.9:	Increasing the proportion of pregnant women who delivered by Caesarean Section from 0.8% in 2000 to 4% in 2015

CMDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Overall target 11: Decreasing the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 6.1:	Reducing HIV prevalence rate among adults aged 15-49 from 2.6% in 2002 to 1.8% in 2015
Target 6.2:	Reducing the HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women aged 15-24 visiting ANC from 2.7% in 2002 to 1.5% in 2015
Target 6.3:	Increasing the condom use rate among commercial sex workers during last commercial sexual intercourse from 91% in 2002 to 98% in 2005
Target 6.4:	Increasing the percentage of young people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner from 82% in 2002 to 95% in 2015
Target 6.5:	Increasing the proportion of condom use reported by married women who identified themselves at risk from 1% in 2000 to 10% in 2015
Target 6.6:	Increasing the percentage of HIV infected pregnant women attending ANC receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of MTCT from 2.7% in 2002 to 50% in 2015
Target 6.7:	Increasing the percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy from 3% in 2002 to 75% in 2015

Overall target 12: Decreasing the spread of malaria, DF and TB

Target 6.8:	Decreasing the malaria case fatality rate reported by public health sector from 0.4% in 2000 to 0.1% in 2015
Target 6.9:	Increasing the proportion of population at high risk who slept under insecticide-treated bed nets during the previous night from 57% in 2002 to 98% in 2015
Target 6.10:	Decreasing the number of malaria cases treated in the public health sector per 1 000 population from 11.4 in 2000 to 4.0 in 2015
Target 6.11:	Increasing the proportion of public health facilities able to confirm malaria diagnosis according to national guidelines with 95% accuracy from 60% in 2002 to 95% in 2015
Target 6.12:	Decreasing the number of dengue cases treated in the public health sector per 1000 population from 1 in 2001 to 0.4 in 2015
Target 6.13:	Decreasing the dengue case fatality rate reported by public health facilities from 1.5% in 2003 to 0.3% in 2015
Target 6.14:	Decreasing the prevalence of smear-positive TB per 100 000 population from 428 in 1997 to 135 in 2015
Target 6.15:	Decreasing the TB deaths rate per 100 000 population from 90 in 1997 to 32 in 2015
Target 6.16:	Increasing the proportion of all estimated new smear-positive TB cases detected under DOTS from 57% in 2002 to more than 70% in 2010 and 2015
Target 6.17:	Maintaining the proportion of registered smear-positive TB cases successfully treated under DOTS above 85% through 2005

CMDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Overall target 13: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

- Target 7.1: Maintaining forest coverage at the 2000 level of 60 % of total land area through 2015
- Target 7.2: Maintaining the surface of 23 protected areas at the 1993 level of 3.3 million ha through 2015
- Target 7.3: Maintaining the surface of 6 new forest-protected area at the present level of 1.35 million ha through 2015
- Target 7.4: Increasing the number of rangers in protected areas from 600 in 2001 to 1,200 by 2015
- Target 7.5: Maintaining the number of rangers in forest protected areas at the level of 500 through 2015
- Target 7.6: Increasing the proportion of fishing lots released to local communities from 56% in 1998 to 60% in 2015
- Target 7.7: Increasing the number of community-based fisheries from 264 in 2000 to 589 in 2015
- Target 7.8: Increasing the surface of fish sanctuaries from 264500 ha in 2000 to 580800 ha in 2015
- Target 7.9: Reducing the fuel wood dependency from 92% of households in 1993 to 52% in 2015

Overall target 14: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

- Target 7.10: Increasing the proportion of rural population with access to safe water source from 24% in 1998 to 50% in 2015
- Target 7.11: Increasing the proportion of urban population with access to safe water source from 60% in 1998 to 80% in 2015

Overall target 15: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation

- Target 7.12: Increasing the proportion of rural population with access to improved sanitation from 8.6% in 1996 to 30% in 2015
- Target 7.13: Increasing the proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation from 49% in 1998 to 74% in 2015

Overall target 16: Increase the proportion of the population in both urban and rural areas with access to land security by 2015

- Target 7.14: Increase the percentage of land parcels having titles in both urban and rural areas from 15% in 2000 to 65% in 2015

CMDG 8: Forge a global partnership for development

Overall target 17: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

- Indicator 8.1: Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs.
- Indicator 8.2: Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

Overall target 18: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries

- Indicator 8.3: Proportion of ODA that is untied
- Indicator 8.4: Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states
- Indicator 8.5: Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land-locked countries
- Indicator 8.6: Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas
- Indicator 8.7: Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing

Overall target 19: Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states

- Indicator 8.8: Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries
- Indicator 8.9: Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Overall target 20: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

- Indicator 8.10: Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled
- Indicator 8.11: Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
- Indicator 8.12: Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief
- Indicator 8.13: Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points

Overall target 21: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Indicator 8.14: Unemployment rate of 15-24 year old

Overall target 22: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Indicator 8.15: Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

Overall target 23: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicator 8.16: Telephone lines per 1000 people

Indicator 8.17: Personal computers per 1000 people

CMDG9: De-mining, UXO and Victim Assistance

Overall target 24: Moving towards zero impact from landmines and UXOs by 2012

Target 9.1: Reduce the annual number of civilian casualties recorded to 0 by 2012

Target 9.2: Clear completely all high/medium/low suspected contaminated areas by 2012

Overall target 25: Eliminate the negative humanitarian and socio-economic impacts of landmines and UXOs by 2025

Target 9.3: Develop a comprehensive victim assistance framework by 2005 and fully implement it.

Target 9.4: Increase the numbers of landmine/UXO victims receiving an assistance package and integrated into the society (to be set).

Table A2- 8: Technical Working Group and Aid Effectiveness Priority Action

Technical Working Group (TWG) Ministry/agency	Aid effectiveness priority action
<i>Implementation and Management of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)</i>	
Planning and Poverty Reduction (PPR) TWG Ministry of Planning	1. Preparing National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) update 2009-2013 and the Annual Operation Plan (AOP) 2009 to implement the Ministry of Planning Strategic Plan (MPSP) 2. Development of partnership principles
Partnership and Harmonization (P&H) TWG The Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CRDB/CDC)	Facilitate all RGC agencies and TWGs in implementing priorities identified
<i>NSDP Social Sector Aid Effectiveness Priorities</i>	
Education TWG Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS)	1. Implementation of a joint annual review and development AOP 2. Coordination of capacity initiatives
Health TWG Ministry of Health	1. Implement AOP 2009 and 3YRP 2. Implement International Health Partnership (IHP) work plan
HIV/AIDS TWG the National Aids Authority (NAA) (all members)	Functional Task Analysis (FTA) of National HIV/AIDS Response Mechanism
Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) TWG Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD)	1. Mapping on existing Social Safety Nets 2. Disseminating FSN Strategic Framework
<i>NSDP Economic Sector Aid Effectiveness Priorities</i>	
Agriculture and Water (A&W) TWG Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) / Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM)	1. Finalizing, integrating and prioritizing the five programs under the Strategy for Agriculture and Water (SAW) 2. Develop a common framework and mechanism to implement SAW programs including PFM and administrative reforms
Land TWG Ministry of Land management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)	1. Improve Program-based Approach (PBA) in Land Administration, Management, and Distribution Program (LAMDP): Land Administration Sub Sector Program (LASSP), Land Management Sub-Sector Program (LMSSP), Land Distribution Sub-Sector Program (LDSSP) 2. Partnership principles 3. Preparation of comprehensive land policy 4. Prepare M&E for land sector
Forestry and Environment (F&E) TWG MAFF	1. Capacity for Planning, Implementing, and strengthening M&E system within FA 2. Develop and implement NFP
Fisheries TWG MAFF	1. Improve M&E system 2. Performance indicators in Fisheries Administration (FiA) Action Plan

Technical Working Group (TWG) Ministry/agency	Aid effectiveness priority action
Mine Action TWG The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)	Support the development of a Mine Action Strategic Plan (MASP)
Private Sector TWG	1. Progress in legal agenda to improve enabling environment 2. Adopt 3 year rolling plan for trade related reforms (trade SWAp)
<i>NSDP Infrastructure Sector Aid Effectiveness Priorities</i>	
Infrastructure TWG Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)	Continued mapping of support as a basis for enhanced information sharing and coordination
Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (RWSSH) TWG Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	Developing sector strategies and plans to lay the foundation for more solid PBA or Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp)
<i>NSDP Governance and Cross-sector Aid Effectiveness Priorities</i>	
Public Administration Reform (PAR) TWG Council for Administrative Reform and Office of the Council of Ministers (CAR/OCM)	RGC capacity development strategy
Legal and Judicial Reform (LJR) TWG Council for Legal and Judicial Reform (CLJR)	Secretariat strengthening (GSCLJR) for coordination and monitoring function
Decentralization and De-concentration (D&D) TWG Ministry of Interior	Finalize D&D National Program Approval expected 1st half 2010
Public Finance Management (PFM) TWG Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	PFM RP implementation
Gender TWG Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA)	1. Roundtables on MoWA 5 year Strategy 2. Developing PBA for gender mainstreaming

(Source) Royal Kingdom of Cambodia (2010). The Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2010

Table A2- 9: Summary of Implementation Progress of Joint Monitoring Indicators

Target	Action Needed	Summary Progress
<i>Implementation and Management of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)</i>		
1. Implement MPSP with coordinated EDP support	1. MOP prepares a 2009 operational plan to implement MPSP, Development Partners (DPs) provide mapping of existing support. 2. Complete institutional capacity assessment and need/gap identification.	1. AOP prepared. 2. Assessment finalized.
2. Aid effectiveness priorities implemented	For RGC & DPs to negotiate a limited number of practical and verifiable actions that are based on the H-A-R Action Plan and represent a consensus for joint action	Aid Effectiveness JMI endorsed by Government-Development Partners Coordination Committee (GDCC), April 2009.
<i>NSDP Social Sector Aid Effectiveness Priorities</i>		
3. Increase promotion rate of students in primary education	1. Reducing the percentage of incomplete schools. 2. Deploying newly trained teachers to under-staffed schools in remote areas. 3. Revising grade promotion regulation with DP support.	1. Reduced to 18% as targeted. 2. 95% deployed. 3. Revised and issued.
4. Increase % of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel to 50% in 2009	1. Recruitment and deployment of midwives for 79 health centers that do not have one 2. Provide salary incentives to midwives 3. Increase RGC & DP funds to Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child. Health (RMNCH) in 2009 (reflect in AOP)	1. Target met. 2. Under consideration. 3. AOP reflected steady increase.
5. Enhanced response to HIV/AIDS epidemic	Increase the percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who received anti-retroviral from 30% to 40% by 2009 to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission	32.3% in 2009.
6. Mitigate high food price impact/promote food security	Develop a plan and integrated monitoring system to mitigate the impact of high food prices on household food security.	On-going; partially met.
<i>NSDP Economic Sector Aid Effectiveness Priorities</i>		
7. Implementation the Strategy for A&W	1. Complete design of National Programs & implementation mechanisms (June 2009) 2. SAW provides strategic framework for all RGC and DP activities in A&W sector. 3. Improve coordination - update project database on TWGAW website twice each year	1. Approval expected soon. 2. To be implemented after approval. 3. Done.
8. Implement the legal framework established by the Land Law	1. Indigenous communal land - Sub-decree on registration adopted in 2009 2. Interim protective measures to safeguard communal land are evaluated 3. Land tenure - Housing Policy that includes the provision of secure land tenure 4. Land management - Spatial Planning Policy clarifies hierarchy of land use planning	1. Sub-decreed adopted. 2. Policy adopted. 3. Draft being put for comments. 4. Draft in consultation stage.
9. Implement legal framework & finalize National Forest Program	1. Implement laws & regulations (including public log of Concessions) 2. At least 1,000 km of forestland boundary and 2 protected areas demarcated 3. At least 100 Community Forestry Sites & 10 Community Protected Areas approved. 4. Finalize National Forest Program and start implementation by end 2009.	1. 72 ELCs on website. 2. Partially met. 3. Progress slow. 4. Submitted for RGC approval.
10. Improve livelihoods of rural communities in sub-national plans	1. 80% of FiA Annual Plan funded by through SWAp by end of 2009. 2. CamCode agreed, approved and operational by end of 2009.	1. Progress being made. 2. Drafting in final stage.

Target	Action Needed	Summary Progress
11. Casualty rate drops by 50 per year & 7-10% decrease of contaminated mine/ERW land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure implementation, monitoring & evaluation of existing mine action/ explosive remnants of war (ERW) policies 2. Development of a coherent 10 years National Strategy for Mine Action. 3. Implement Strategic Budget Plan 2009-11 to reduce fragmentation/overlap 4. Improve the quality and accuracy of data available on DP contributions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Progress being made. 2. On-going; in final stage. 3. On-going. 4. On-going.
12. Enabling environment for the development of the private sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Progress in the legal agenda to improve the private sector enabling environment 2. Adopt 3-year rolling plan of trade-related reforms (“Trade SWAP”), with a detailed inter-ministerial action plan, monitoring framework, and harmonized DP support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Progress being made. 2. Work in progress – sub-decree drafted for approval.
<i>NSDP Infrastructure Sector Aid Effectiveness Priorities</i>		
13. Sustainability and Safety of Road Network	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve Road Maintenance Mechanism 2. Overload Control Program. 3. Implementation of Initial Road Safety Awareness Program 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slow progress (procedure delay) 2. Progress being made. 3. Progress being made.
14. Access to /quality of water supply, esp. rural	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and adopt a rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) strategy and budget that is based on the official RWSS policy and aligned to NSDP 	To be completed May 2010.
<i>NSDP Governance and Cross-sector Aid Effectiveness Priorities</i>		
15. Improving the quality and delivery of public services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deployment of performance and accountability instruments through implementation of Special Operating Agencies, Priority Mission Groups, and Merit-based Pay Initiative (MBPI). 2. Approval of policies relating to HRM, HRD, Deployment and Capacity Development. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New pay-performance instrument currently under review 2. Drafts pending approval
16. Establish a legal & judicial system that protects individual rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete the drafting and approval of the four remaining fundamental Laws 2. Implement framework for legal & judicial reform - court registers in 4 model courts 3. Training of professionals to improve supply of judicial services & court functioning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On-going. 2. Progress being made. 3. On-going.
17. Combat corruption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After approval of the Penal Code, finalize and approve the draft Anti-Corruption Law 2. Prepare an implementation plan for the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Law. 3. Disseminate information on reported cases on corruption on semi-annual basis. 4. Develop a clear policy framework on Access to Information. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target met. Other measures being taken including education and dissemination.
18. Strategic Framework for D&D reforms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New provincial & district councils established as per Organic Laws (end 2009). 2. National program & modalities for D&D approved, & resourced completed (end 2009). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target met. 2. RGC approval anticipated soon.
19. PFM Stage 2 (improving accountability)	Continue implementing the PFM RP by implementing & monitoring stage 2 consolidated action plan; & achieve milestones and indicators under stage 2 monitoring framework.	PFM RP stage 2.
20. Adopt & implement laws against all forms of violence and exploitation of women and children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sub-decree on administrative decision on domestic violence revised/adopted and a working group established for training and implementation of the Sub-decree. 2. Develop framework for monitoring Law on Human Trafficking & Sexual Exploitation. 3. National Action Plan to combat violence against women revised and adopted. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target not yet met. 2. Progress being made. 3. Target met. 4. Work in progress to reach

(Source) Royal Kingdom of Cambodia (2010). The Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2010

Annex

(1) List of Major Policy Documents

File No.	Name of Document	Publisher	Year	Source
1	Mid-Term Review (MTR) 2008 on National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2006-2010	Office of the Council of the Ministers, Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC)	2008/11	http://www.mop.gov.kh/Home/NSDP/tabid/83/Default.aspx
2	Ministry of Planning Strategic Plan (MPSP) 2006-2010	Ministry of Planning (MOP)	2007/07	http://www.mop.gov.kh/Home/MPSP/tabid/200/Default.aspx
3	Public Investment Program (PIP) 2008-2010	Prepared by the Ministry of Planning (MOP), and approved by the Council of Minister	2007/05	http://www.mop.gov.kh/Home/PIP/tabid/155/Default.aspx
4	National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2006-2010 Annual Progress Report (APR) for 2006	Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC)	2007/05	http://www.mop.gov.kh/Home/NSDP/tabid/83/Default.aspx
5	Public Investment Program (PIP) 2007-2009	Prepared by the Ministry of Planning (MOP), and approved by the Council of Minister	2007/02	http://www.mop.gov.kh/Home/PIP/tabid/155/Default.aspx
6	National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2006-2010	Council of Ministers, Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC)	2005/12	http://www.mop.gov.kh/Home/NSDP/tabid/83/Default.aspx
7	National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (NPRS) Progress Report	Supreme National Economic Council, Ministry of Economy and Finance and Council for Social Development (CSD)	2004/10	http://imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2004/cr04333.pdf
8	National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) 2003-2005	Council for Social Development (CSD)	2002/12	http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/2002/khm/01/122002.pdf
9	National Population Policy 2003	Ministry of Planning (MOP)/ UNFPA	2003/08	http://www.mop.gov.kh/Home/TheNationalPopulationPolicy/tabid/202/Default.aspx
10	National Strategy for Reproductive and Sexual Health in Cambodia 2006-2010	Ministry of Health	2006/02	http://cambodia.unfpa.org/docs/SRSH_Final.pdf
11	Health Sector Strategic Plan 2003-2007, A Strategic Plan to make a difference <Summary>	Ministry of Health	2002/08	http://cambodia.unfpa.org/docs/HSSPsum.pdf
12	Master Plan for Social Health Protection (2nd Draft)	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation	2009/01/22	PDF file
13	Royal Government of Cambodia, the Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2010	Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia	2010/05	PDF File
14	National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable (1 st draft 30 Apr 2010)	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development	2010/04	PDF File
15	TOFE; Budget Implementation for 2009 *Summary is written IN KHMER	Ministry of Economy and Finance	2009/12	http://www.mef.gov.kh/share.php
16	CMAC Ten Years achievements and Perspective 2000-2009-2014	Cambodia Mine Action Centre (CMAC)	2009	http://cmac.gov.kh/images/file/reports/ten-years/ten-years.pdf
17	CMAC Five-Year Strategic Plan (2003-2007)	Cambodia Mine Action Centre (CMAC)	2002/09	http://www.cmac.gov.kh/images/file/workplan/2003-2007/iwp2003-2007.pdf

File No.	Name of Document	Publisher	Year	Source
18	CMAC Five-Year Strategic Plan (2010-2014)	CMAC	2009	http://www.cmac.gov.kh/images/file/workplan/2010-2014/5year_iwp2010-2014.pdf
19	Sub-decree concerning the Establishment of National Social Security Fund	National Social Security Fund (NSSF)/ Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training/ Ministry of Economy and Finance	-	Word document
20	<Publication> NSSF Report on the Annual Achievement of 2009 and the action plan for 2010, Phase one	National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	2010	Hard copy
21	<Publication> Guidelines for the establishment and management of older people's associations (OPAs)	Ministry fo Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation/ National Committee for Pupulation and Development	2009	Hard copy
22	<Publication> Work Platform of the Ministry of Social Affaiars Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation for 2008-2013	Kingdom of Cambodia Supported by UNICEF, Child Fund, USAID, Sunrise	2008	Hard copy
23	<Publication> Law on Social Security Schemes for Persons defined by the Provisions of the Labor Law	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation	2002	Hard copy
24	<Publication> Policy for the Elderly	National Committee for the International Day for the Elderly and Ageing People	2003	Hard copy

(2) List of Major Statistical Surveys

File No.	Name of Survey	Publisher	Year	Survey Cycle	Source
1	Identification of Poor Households Programme Survey (IDPoor)	Ministry of Planning (MOP) and Department of Local Administration (DOLA) of the Ministry of Interior with funding by the Federal Republic of Germany, EU, AusAID, ADB, IFAD, UNICEF, and RGC and with TA provided and coordinated by GTZ.	2009	Since 2007	http://www.mop.gov.kh/Projects/IDPoor/ta/bid/154/Default.aspx
2	<i>General Population Census of Cambodia 2008</i> , National Report on Final Census Results	National Institutes of Statistics (NIS)	2008	Regulated by law to conduct Population census once in ten years.	http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/statistics/surveys/census2008
3	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2007	National Institute of Statistics (NIS)	2007	1993/94, 1996, 1997, 1999 and 2004. Since 2007 NIS conducts CSES annually. Fieldwork for CSES 2007 started in October 2006 and finished in the end of December 2007. The monthly sample size was 300 households.	http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/statistics/surveys/cses/about-cses
4	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2004	National Institute of Statistics (NIS)	2004	1993/94, 1996, 1997, 1999 and 2004.	http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/statistics/surveys/cses/about-cses
5	Cambodia Statistical Yearbook 2006	National Institutes of Statistics (NIS)	2006	In yearly basis.	http://www.nis.gov.kh/nis/yearbooks/Yearbook06.htm
6	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS)	General Directorate of Planning, Ministry of Planning (MOP)	2005	CDHS is the second nationally representative survey conducted on population and health issues. The first one was conducted in 2000.	http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/statistics/surveys/cdhs2005/39
7	Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004 (CIPS) *General Report	National Institutes of Statistics (NIS)	2004	Covered the time period from 1998 to 2004, between the two population census.	http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/statistics/surveys/cips2004
8	<i>Child Domestic Worker Survey (CDWS) *summary and statistics</i>	National Institutes of Statistics (NIS)	2003	CDWS 2003 is the second survey done on child labor. Cambodia Child Labour Survey 2001 (CCLS) was the first household-based survey on child labour.	http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/statistics/surveys/cdws2003/cdws-2003-statistics
9	Family Planning Survey; Contraception among married women of reproductive age in Cambodia, Final Report	Ministry of Health, KfW Development Bank, Domrei Research and Consulting Cambodia	2005/04	Similar survey was conducted in 1995, 1998 and 2000. In 2000, it is conducted under the name of CDHS.	Obtained as a hard copy from Cambodia
10	Cambodia National Level 1 Survey [Table of Contents] [9.3.Reports of Socio-Economic Impacts]	GeoSpatial International Inc.(GSI)/ CIDA	2002	-	http://www.sac-na.org/pdf_text/cambodia/toc.html http://www.sac-na.org/pdf_text/cambodia/socio%20economic%20impacts.htm

File No.	Name of Survey	Publisher	Year	Survey Cycle	Source
11	表 5.2: 男女別 5 歳以上 労働力人口	総務省統計局	2008	These data are developed based on General Population Census of Cambodia 2008.	http://www.stat.go.jp/info/meetings/cambodia/pdf/tbl5-2.pdf
	表 5.12: 産業(3 区 分)、男女別 5 歳以上就 業者数の構成比				http://www.stat.go.jp/info/meetings/cambodia/pdf/tbl5-12.pdf
	表 5.17: 従業地(5 区 分)、年齢(6 区分)、男女 別 5 歳以上就業者数				http://www.stat.go.jp/info/meetings/cambodia/pdf/tbl5-17.pdf
12	The 2008 Cambodia Anthropometrics Survey (CAS)	UNICEF	2009	The similar survey has been conducted in 2005 under the name of CDHS 2005.	Obtained from UNDP, Cambodia.
13	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC)	UNWFP	2007	ad-hoc pilot exercise	http://www.ipcinfo.org/attachments/Fullreport_IPC_Cambodia_WFP_may2007.pdf
14	Education Statistics and Indicators 2008/2009	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (supported by UNICEF/Sida)	2009/03	yearly basis (since 2005/2006)	EXCEL file
15	Monthly Bulletin of Statistics	Ministry of Economy and Finance	2010/02	monthly basis	Word document
16	The Natural Resource Management and Livelihood programme -Study on how Phase 2 can focus more effectively on poverty reduction	Mary Hobley, Phil Townsley, Prok Vanny, Prom Nga, Young Sokphea, Emer Leahy	2010/03	Phase 2 (The implementation of Phase 1 was at the end of 2008)	Word document
17	Survey Report on Impact of High Food Prices in Cambodia	CDRI	2008	ad-hoc	http://www.cdri.org.kh/webdata/download/conpap/hfpsurvey.pdf
18	<Publication> General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, Analysis of the Census Results Report 1, Fertility and Mortality in Cambodia	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	2010	decennial basis (Since 1998)	Obtained from Cambodia
19	<Publication> General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, Analysis of the Census Results Report 2, Spatial Distribution and Growth of Population in Cambodia	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	2010	decennial basis (Since 1998)	Hard copy
20	<Publication> General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, Analysis of the Census Results Report 7, Literacy and Educational Attainment.	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	2010	decennial basis (Since 1999)	Hard copy
21	<Publication> General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, Analysis of the Census Results Report 10, Housing and Household Amenities.	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	2010	decennial basis (Since 2000)	Hard copy

File No.	Name of Survey	Publisher	Year	Survey Cycle	Source
22	<Publication> The National Identification of Poor Households Programme, a Key Tool to Support Equitable Development	Ministry of Planning	2008	updated every two years	Hard copy
23	<Publication> Gender Statistics and Indicators in Cambodia	Ministry of Women's Affairs	2007	yearly basis (since 2004)	Hard copy
24	<Publication/Leaflet> Key Gender Statistics in Cambodia	Department of Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Women's Affairs	2009	ad-hoc	Hard copy
25	<CD-ROM> Raw Data, Socio-Economic Survey 2007 (SPSS)	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	2008	1993/94, 1996, 1997, 1999 and 2004. Since 2007 NIS conducts CSES annually.	Hard copy
26	<CD-ROM> CAMInfo Version 3.2, Cambodia's Socio-Economic Indicator Database including 2006 Commune Database and WFP Food Security Atlas Ver 2.0e	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	2009	-	CD-ROM
27	<CD-ROM> Statistical Yearbook of Cambodia 2008	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	2009	yearly basis	CD-ROM
28	<CD-ROM> 2008 Census *Redatam+SP Population Database	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	2010	decennial basis	CD-ROM
29	<CD-ROM> 2008 Census *Map Layers and Database	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	2010/02	decennial basis	CD-ROM
30	<CD-ROM> 2008 Census *Table Retrieval System (TRS)	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	2009/10	decennial basis	CD-ROM
31	<CD-ROM> 2008 Census *Community Profile System (CPS)	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	2010/02	decennial basis	CD-ROM
32	<CD-ROM> Reports from Database of Poor Household	Ministry of Planning	2009	updated every two years	CD-ROM

(3) List of Major Microfinance Institutions

No.	Name of MFI	Address	Contact Number	Contact Person	Email Address	Homepage	Activity summary	Remarks
1	AMRET (former EMT)	#35BA, St. 169, Sangkat Veal Vong, Khan 7 Makara, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 362 913/ (855-23) 880 942 Fax: (855-23) 881 342	Phalarin Chea, General Manager	phalarin@emt.com.kh	http://www.amret.com.kh	Offers and provides loans and voluntary saving services.	One of only three licensed institutions as of 2004. Main funding sources are grants, loans, savings and shareholder capital
2	Angkor Mikroheranhvatho (Kampuchea) Co. Ltd (AMK)	#442, Street 193, Sangkat Tuol Svayprey I, Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Postal Address: PO Box 480	Tel: (855) 23 993 062/224 763 Fax: (855) 23 221 650	-	info@amkcambodiam.com	www.amkcambodiam.com	-	-
3	ACLEDA Bank	#61, Preah Monivong Blvd., Sangkat Srah Chork, Khan Daun Penh Phnom Penh	Tel: 855 23 210 812 Fax: 855 23 217 816	Channy In, General Manager	channy@acledabank.com.kh	channy@acledabank.com.kh	Already set up 68 branches in 15 of the country's 24 provinces. It offers and provides loans, voluntary savings, training and consulting fund transfer services.	Established as a public limited company and obtained a license as a commercial bank on December 1st, 2003 with the total registered capital of USD13 million.
4	Chamroeun	#25, Street 410 Boeung Trabek Phnom Penh Cambodia	Tel: 855 92202809	Grégoire Héaulme, Program Director	gregoire.heaulme@entreprenEURSDUMONDE.org	-	Offers and provides loans, insurance, training and consulting services.	Main funding source are grants.
5	Cambodian Business Integrate In Rural Development (CBIRD)	#337, Group 9, Russeykrok village, Russeykrok Commune, Mongkolborey District, Banteay Meanchey, Cambodia	Tel: (855-53) 953 044	Prom Mary, General Manager	cbird@camintel.com	www.cbird.com.kh	Offers and provides loans and voluntary saving services.	Main funding sources are loans, savings and shareholder capital
6	Cambodia Microfinance Association (CMA)	#69, Street Berk Thmey, Sangkat Tom Nop Tek, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia	TEL / FAX: (855) 23 219 406	Secretary general	gs@cma-network.org	http://www.cma-network.org/	-	-
7	CHC	#02, St. 303, Sangkat Boeung Kok II, Khan Tuol Kok Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 354 435 Fax: (855-23) 354 435	-	chcmfi@camshin.com.kh	-	-	-

No.	Name of MFI	Address	Contact Number	Contact Person	Email Address	Homepage	Activity summary	Remarks
8	Cambodia Rural Economic Development Initiatives for Transformation (CREDIT)	#18, St. 422, Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 217 942/219 228; Fax: (855-23) 217 942	Mach Chan General Manager	credit-fin@online.com.kh , mach_chan@credit.com.kh	http://www.credit.com.kh	Offers and provides loans and voluntary savings.	Main funding sources are grants, savings and shareholder capital.
9	Entean Akpevath Pracheachun (EAP)	#189Eo-191Eo, St. Kampuchea Krom (128), Sangkat Mettapheap, Khan 7 Makara, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 884 355, 884 364 Fax: (855-23) 884 377	-	Infi@eapcredit.com.kh	-	-	-
10	Farmer Union Development Fund (FUDF)	#753, Sangkat Boeung Trabek, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 364 005 Fax: (855-23) 364 454	-	arnusorn70@hotmail.com	-	-	-
11	Farmer Finance (FF)	#1071, National Road No.2, Sangkat Chak Angre Leu, Khan Mean Chey, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 720 210	-	-	-	-	-
12	Green Central Microfinance (GCMF)	#640 EF, 271 St, Village 06, Sangkat Phsar Doeum Thkov, Khan Chamcarmon, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 954 455 Fax: (855-23) 994 477	-	-	-	-	-
13	Hattha Kaksekar Limited (HKL)	#239, St. Trasadpeam(63), Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 951 404 Fax: (855-052) 951 404	Hout Ieng Tong General Manager	kaksekar@bigpond.com.kh	http://www.hkl.com.kh	Offers and provides loans and voluntary savings.	One of only three licensed institutions as of 2004. Main funding sources are loans, savings and shareholder capital.
14	Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng (IPR)	#108, St. Confederation de la Russei, Tuk Laak I, TuolKok, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 990 237 Fax: (855-23) 990 237	Hort Bun Song General Manager	cambodiarice@yahoo.com	www.iprmfi.com	Loan service	Main funding source is shareholder capital
15	Maxima Mikroheranhvatho Co.Ltd (MAXIMA)	#39,374St., Sangkat Toul Svay Prey 1, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 214 240 Fax: (855-23) 354 240	Uong Kimseng General Manager	maximacredit@yahoo.com	www.maxima.com.kh	Offers and provides loans and voluntary saving services.	Main funding source is shareholder capital
16	PRASAC MFI Ltd (PRASAC)	#25, St. 294-57, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 220 102/213 642 Fax: (855-23) 216 362	Senacheert Sim CEO	senacheert@prasac.com.kh	http://www.prasac.com.kh	Engaged primarily in providing sustainable access to financial services for rural communities and micro-enterprises.	Main funding source is grant and offers loans.
17	PISETH Akphiwat Sethakech	#423, Group 7, Rom Chek4 Village, Ratanak commune, Battambang district, Battambang Proving	Tel: (855-53) 730 250 Fax: (855-53) 730 250	-	vcd-mfi@camnet.com.kh	-	-	-

No.	Name of MFI	Address	Contact Number	Contact Person	Email Address	Homepage	Activity summary	Remarks
18	SAMIC Microfinance (SAMIC)	#276, Street 156 Phnom Penh Cambodia	Tel: 855 23 998 226 Fax: 855 23 998 226	King Kap Kalyan General Manager	kalyan@chemfi.com	www.chemfi.com	Products are Village Bank Loan, Group Solidarity Loan, Individual Loan and Emergency Loan, Microinsurance "Meada", Client Training and Compulsory Savings.	-
19	SATHAPANA Limited (SATHAPANA)	#831C, Preah Monivong Blvd, Sangkat Phsar Deumtkov, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 223 058 Fax: (855-23) 223 058	BUN MONY Chairman and General Manager	info@sathapana.com	http://www.sathapana.com	Offers and provides loans, voluntary savings, fund and transfer services.	Main funding sources are loans, savings and shareholder capital
20	SEILANITHIH Limited (SEILANITHIH)	#103, St.141, Sangkat Veal Vong, Khan 7 Makara, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 367 089 Fax: (855-23) 990 225	Setha Kuch General Manager	info@seilanithih.com.kh	http://www.seilanithih.com.kh	Offers and provides loans and voluntary savings	Main funding sources are grants, loans, savings and shareholder capital
21	Tong Fang Microfinance (TFMF)	#75Eo, Mao Tse Tung Blvd, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang III, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 362 885/ (855-23) 987 919 Fax: (855-23) 362 885	-	-	-	-	-
22	Thaneakea Phum Cambodia (TPC)	#20, 105/242 rd, Sangkat Boeung Prolit, Khan 7 Makara, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 220 641 Fax: (855-23) 220 642	Chuon Sophal CEO	chuon@online.com.kh	www.tpc.com.kh	Loan services	Main funding sources are loans and shareholder capital
23	VisionFund Cambodia (VisionFund)	20, Street 71 (near corner of Mao Tse Toung and Monivong Blvd) Phnom Penh, Cambodia | Central Post Office PO Box 479	Tel: (855-23) 216 052 Fax: (855-23) 216 220	Samphea Top Sok, Finance and Admin Manager	samphea_sartop@wvi.org	http://www.visionfund.com.kh	Offers and provides loans and voluntary savings	An Affiliate of World Vision.
24	YCP	#73, 118 St., Sangkat Tuk Laaki, Khan TuolKok, Phnom Penh	Tel: (855-23) 882 777	-	ycpmicrofinance@online.com.kh	-	-	-

(4) List of Major NGOs (international and national) and CSOs

No.	Name of NGO / CSO	Address	Contact Number	Contact Person	Email Address	Homepage	Activitiy summary	Remarks
1	Cambodia Women Culture Development	#56E0, St. 324, Boeung Salang, Toul Kork, Phnom Penh	Tel: 012 891 153	Ms. Heng Sovuthy, Executive director	sovuthy_cwcd@hotmail.com	-	Gender	Local NGO
2	Children of Cambodia	-	Tel: 855 23 883 826 Fax: 855 (0)12 407 314	Pihla Muhonen Director	-	http://www.chidlrenofcambodia.com/index.php	Working to help Cambodian orphans and victims of child prostitution. Established a shelter for the victims of child prostitution, started an Orphanage Development Project in a large government-run orphanage and conducts research about the current situation of children's human rights violations.	Local NGO
3	NYEMO	Numbers 14, street 310, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Tel: 855 (0)23 213 160/012 800 815 Fax: 855 (0)23 883 314	Dr. Ky Canary and Mrs. Doung Sovann	nyemo@everyday.com.kh	-	Facilitating the establishment of small scale reintegration programmes for vulnerable people through linking existing resources and building a sustainable social and economic safety net.	Local NGO
4	KHANA	#33, Street 71 Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh P.O. Box 2311	Tel: (855) 23 211 505 Fax: (855) 23 214 049		khana@khana.org.kh	-	Officially registered as a local NGO in 2000. Since then it has operated as a linking organization of the International HIV/AIDS Alliance.	Local NGO
5	Association of Protection Development for Cambodia Environment	#10E0, St. 212, Phsar Doeum Kor, Phnom Penh	Tel: 012 480 050	Mr. Yean Ly, Director	chayheang_ngan@yahoo.com	-	Environment Protection	Local NGO
6	Banteay Srei	#36 St 480, Phsar Doem Thkov, Chamcar Morn, Phnom Penh	Tel: 023 216 922 - 012 932 357; Fax: 023 216 922	Ms. Chhoeun Thavy, Director	banteaysrei@online.com.kh	-	Community Development based on Battambang and Siem Reap provinces	Local NGO
7	Cambodian HIV/AIDS Education and Care	#86 St 608, Boeung Kork II, Toul Kork, Phnom Penh	Tel: 023 884 473 - 012 945 077 Fax: 023 884 473	Ms. Kasem Kolnary, Director	chec@online.com.kh	-	HIV/AIDS sector	Local NGO
8	Cambodian Rural Economic Development Organization	#118 St 186, Toek Laark III, Toul Kork, Phnom Penh	Tel: 023 987 793 - 012 517 644	Mr. Hok Bunthoeun, Director	credo@forum.org.kh	-	Credit/Saving	Local NGO

No.	Name of NGO / CSO	Address	Contact Number	Contact Person	Email Address	Homepage	Activitiy summary	Remarks
9	Cambodian Sanitation and Recycling Organisation	#39 St.358, ToulSvay Prey I, Phnom Penh	Tel: 012 957 255 - 023 211 116	Mr. Heng Yon Kora, Program Director	csaro@online.com.kh	-	Sanitation and Recycling	Local NGO
11	Cambodian Women's Development Association	#19 St 242, Boeung Prolit, 7 Makara, Phnom Penh	Tel: 023 210 449 - 012 999 995; Fax: 023 210 487	Ms. Kean SereyPhal, Director	cwda@online.com.kh	-	Women's development	Local NGO
12	Centre d'Etude et de Developpement Agricole Cambodgien (CEDAC)	#39 St 528, Boeung Kak I, Toul Kork, Phnom Penh	Tel: 023 880 916 - 012 802 201; Fax: 023 885 146	Dr. Yang Saing Koma, Executive director	cedac@online.com.kh	www.cedac.org.kh	Youth development/ Food security project	Local NGO
13	Christ for Development Kampuchea	Battambang Province.	Tel: 012 946 392	Mr. Som Virak Dara, Executive director	virakdarasom2009@hotmail.com	-	-	Local NGO
15	Cooperation for Development of Cambodia (Co-Dec)	Phum Balang, Domrie Chonkla, Srok Stoeung Sen, Kompong Thom Province	Tel: 092 916 065	Mr. Srey Kim Choeun, Director	codeckt@yahoo.com	-	-	Local NGO
16	Farmer Livelihood Development Organization FLD	#3 St. 323, Sang Kat Boueng Kang Kang2, Phnom Penh	Tel: 012 946 425 - 023 998 442	Mr. Sok Somith, Director	adminfld@online.com.kh	-	-	Local NGO
17	Gender and Development for Cambodia GAD/C	#89 St 288, Olympic, Chamcar Morn, Phnom Penh	Tel: 023 215 137 - 012 627 857	Ms. Ros Sopheap, Executive director	sopheap_gad@online.com.kh	www.gad.org.kh	Promotes gender equity	Local NGO
18	Healthcare Centre for Children HCC	#132D St 135, Phsar Doem Thkov, Chamcar Morn, Phnom Penh	Tel: 023 212 133 - 012 252 779 Fax: 023 212 133	Ms. Ly Sotheary, Director	hcc.ed@online.com.kh	www.sccf-hcc.org	Health care for children	Local NGO
19	Human Resource and Rural Economic Development Organization (Hurredo)	#344, Wat Damnak village, Salarkamroek commune, Siem Reap district, Siem Reap Province.	Tel: 092 476 872 - 016 331 702	Mr. Ngin Bunnrith, Director	hurredo76@hotmail.com	-	Rural development	Local NGO
20	Center for Social Development	#19, St. 57, Beung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh	Tel: 023 364 735	Ms. Seng Theary, Executive director	theary@csdcambodia.org	http://csdcambodia.org/	Seeks to promote democratic values and improve the quality of life of the Cambodian people.	Local NGO

No.	Name of NGO / CSO	Address	Contact Number	Contact Person	Email Address	Homepage	Activity summary	Remarks
21	American Assistance for Cambodia/Japan Relief for Cambodia (AAFC)	4-1-7-605 Hiroo Shibuya-ku, Tokyo (150-0012), Japan	Tel: 81-3-3486-4337 Fax: 81-3-3486-6789	Bernie Krisher, Founder	bernie@media.mit.edu	http://www.cambodiaschools.com/	Independent nonprofit organization dedicated to improving opportunities for the youth and rural poor in Cambodia.	Local NGO
22	Sao Sary Foundation SSF	#181, Peanicha Kam village, Rokha Thom commune, Chbar Morn city, Kampong Speu province	Tel: (855) 12 471 106 Fax: (855) 25 98 7196		info@ssfCambodia.org	http://ssfCambodia.org/	Nonreligious, non-political, and independent humanitarian organization devoted to ending human trafficking and helping poor children and families gain economic independence in impoverished communities.	Local NGO
23	Urban Poor Women Development	#54AEo, St. 265, Group 6, Boeung Salang, Toul Kork, Phnom Penh	Tel: 012 646 955 - 023 214 720	Ms. Soum Samoun, Director	upwd@online.com.kh	-	Women's development	Local NGO
24	Socio-Economic Development Organisation of Cambodia SEDOC	#8, St. 468, Toul Tompung II, Phnom Penh	Tel: 023 802 122	Mr. Sil Vineth, President	sedoc@forum.org.kh	-	-	Local NGO
25	Organisation for Assistance of Children and Rural Women CWARO	#370 Road 2, Takdol village, Takdol commune, Takhmao district, Kankal Province	Tel: 012 821 178	Ms. Lim Davy, Executive Director	012821178@mobitel.com.kh	-	Children and Rural Women development	Local NGO
26	Mlup Baitong	#37B Street 113, Boeung Keng Kang II, Chamcar Morn, Phnom Penh	Tel: 012 782 536 - 023 214 409 Fax: 023 220 242	Mr. Va Moeurn, Executive director	vamoeurn@online.com.kh	www.mlup.org	-	Local NGO

(5) List of Major Socio-economic Research Institutions

No.	Name of Research Institutions	Address	Contact Number	Contact Person	Email Address	Website	Activity summary	Remarks
1	Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI)	56 Street 315, Tuol Kork, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Postal address: PO Box 622	Tel: (855-23) 883-603 (855-23) 881-701 (855-23) 881-384 (855-23) 881-916 (855-12) 867-278 Fax: (855-23) 880-734	Mr.Larry Strange, Executive Director and Dr.Hossein Jalilian, Research Director	cdri@wicam.org.kh	http://www.cdri.org.kh	CDRI produces independent, objective, high quality policy-relevant development research, aiming to maximise its accessibility to policy makers, influencers and stakeholders, and to have it affect policy in five interrelated areas that are key for Cambodia's sustainable development.	CDRI is an independent Cambodian development policy research institute.
2	Economic Institute of Cambodia (EIC)	Suite 234, Phnom Penh Center Corner Street 274 & 3, P.O. Box: 1008 Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Tel: (855-23) 987 941 Fax: (855-23) 224 626	Sok Hach, President	eic@eicambodia.org	http://www.eicambodia.org/	Major activities are developing Cambodia's socio-economic database and modelling, conducting policy-oriented research on issues of relevance in trade, investment, poverty reduction, private sector development, social justice, economic governance, and other areas; and disseminating information and research findings through publications, seminars, consulting, and the media.	EIC is an independent think-tank which provides essential information and a thorough insight into Cambodia's socio-economic development.
3	Cambodia Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)	Headquarter: National Road No 3, Prateah Lang Commune District; Phnom Penh Office: Dangkor No 252-254, Street 63, Beoung Keng I, Chamkarmon District, P.O. Box 01.	Tel: (855-23) 219 693, (855-23) 219 694 (855-23) 216 228 (855-11) 911 165 Fax: (855-23) 219 800	Dr. Ouk Makara, Director	ou.makara@cardi.org.kh	http://www.cardi.org.kh/	Conducts research in plant breeding, plant protection, soil and water, agricultural engineering, socio economic agronomy & farming systems. And carries out trainings and services on plant and seeds.	established in August 1999 by the Royal Government of Cambodia as a semi-autonomous institute.
4	Cambodia Research Group	VU University Amsterdam De Boelelaan 1081 1081 HV Amsterdam The Netherlands	Phone: +31-20-5986734 /40 Fax: +31-20-5986765	Prof. Dr. Heidi Dahles	h.dahles@fs.w.vu.nl	http://www.ambodiaresearch.org/	A Collaborative effort between Dutch, Cambodian and Thai academics with the aim of putting together a research program in close collaboration with international and Cambodian NGOs, Cambodian government, diaspora and business associations, and other stakeholders.	-

No.	Name of Research Institutions	Address	Contact Number	Contact Person	Email Address	Website	Activity summary	Remarks
5	National Institute of Public Health (NIPH)	National Institute of Public Health P.O. Box 1300 Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Tel: 855 23 880345, 366205 Fax: 855 23 880346	-	info@niph.org.kh	http://www.niph.org.kh/niph/	Current research activities are Community needs assessment, EPI coverage, External support for Cambodia, Health Care Demand Survey and Nationwide Baseline Data Survey. Training Researches include Introduction in Epidemiology and EPI-Info, Health Services Management Training course for provincial/district key staff, Development of laboratory technician guidebook for training, PH training for undergraduates and Applied Epidemiology long term training.	Research Institute and part of the Ministry of Health in Cambodia working closely with other Institutions and Centers as well as with the Provincial Directories. It provides policy makers with elements to base their health care reform on sound scientific evidence, to follow the process of implementation in analysing developed strategies and compare alternative approaches taking cost-efficiency into consideration.
6	Applied Social Research Institute of Cambodia (ASRIC)	c/o Theodore N. Cox, Esq. 401 Broadway, Suite 701 New York, NY 10013	Tel #: (212) 925-1208 Fax #: (818) 703-1949	-	ContactASRIC@gmail.com	-	ASRIC is devoted to advancing Cambodian cultural identity in the midst of injustices and to restoring, distributing, and implementing procedural justice for victims and survivors of the Khmer Rouge by using the legal system to improve human conditions and achieve justice.	Not-for-profit organization founded by Dr. Leakhena Nou, a medical sociologist on the faculty of California State University, Long Beach (CSULB).
7	Rubber Research Institute of Cambodia	09, Street 289 Beung Kak 1, Tuol Kork, P.O. Box 1337, Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA.	Tel: (855) 23 882831 Fax : (855) 23 882831	Director :Dr. Yin Song	RRICAM@Bigpond.com.kh	-	An on-going research program mainly concerned with upstream research. Some research is undertaken at the Station which is located in Kompong Cham Province, and on other rubber plantations, some trials are conducted on-farm, using smallholder collaborators.	Established in 1997.

(6) List of Other References

File No.	Name of Document	Publisher	Year
1	Poverty profile and trend in Cambodia: findings from the 2007 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)	WB, East Asia and Pacific Region, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Sector Unit	2009/06
2	Sharing Growth: Equity and development in Cambodia. Equity Report 2007	WB, East Asia and the Pacific Region. Report No. 39809-KH	2007/06
3	Cambodia Human Development Report 2007. "Expanding Choices for Rural People".	Ministry of Planning (MOP) and UNDP Cambodia	2007
4	<i>Moving out of Poverty Study (MOPS) Executive study</i>	Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI), WB	2007
	<Publication> Moving Out of Poverty? Trends in Community Well-Being and Household Mobility in Nine Cambodian Villages	Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI)	2007/09
5	We are Living with Worry All the Time, A Participatory Poverty Assessment of the Tonle Sap	CDRI, collaboration with NIS and ADB	2007
6	Children's work in Cambodia. A Challenge for Growth and Poverty Reduction	WB, East Asia and the Pacific Region. Report No. 38005	2006/12
7	Cambodia Halving Poverty by 2015. Poverty Assessment 2006	WB, East Asia and the Pacific Region. Report No. 35213-KH	2006/02
8	A Poverty Profile of Cambodia 2004	MOP, RGC	2006/02
9	MDG Progress 2005 Update	General Directorate of Planning, MOP, RGC	2005/10
10	Macroeconomics of Poverty Reduction in Cambodia	UNDP Representative Office	2004/10
11	Cambodia MDG Progress Report 2003	General Directorate of Planning, MOP, RGC	2003
12	<i>Poverty and Vulnerability Analysis Mapping in Cambodia. *Summary Report</i>	Ministry of Planning and UNWFP	2003/03
13	Facing the challenges of rural livelihoods. A perspective from nine villages in Cambodia.	Chan Sophal, Tep Saravy and Sarthi Acharya, CDRI Working paper 25	2002
14	Land, Rural Livelihoods and Food Security in Cambodia	CDRI working paper 24	2002/10
15	Indigenous People, Ethnic Minorities and Poverty Reduction in Cambodia	ADB	2002/06
16	Participatory poverty assessment in Cambodia	ADB	2001
17	Cambodia Human Development Report 2001. "Societal Aspects of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Cambodia" Progress Report.	MOP with the assistance of UNDP	2001
18	Food Insecurity Assessment in Cambodia 2003/04 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey(CSES)	The EC-FAO Food Security "Information for Action" Programme is funded by the European Union and implemented by FAO	2007/09
19	Trafficking in Persons Report 2009	UNHCR, Refworld	2009
20	カンボジア国 全国道路網調査 最終報告書 第1巻 和文要約	国際協力機構 (JICA)/日本工営株式会社/片平 エンジニアリンク インターナショナル	2006
21	Local Development Outlook: Cambodia Executive Summary	UNCDF	2010/04

File No.	Name of Document	Publisher	Year
22	Safety nets in Cambodia Concept note and inventory	Council of Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD)/World Food Programme(WFP)/ The World Bank	2009/06
23	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC)	UNWFP	2007
24	Cambodian Mine Action Centre E-MINE Electronic Mine Information Network (Cambodia) Landmine and Cluster Munition MONITOR	Information on the Website	accessed on 30/06/2010
25	CMAC Annual Report 2007	CMAC	2008
26	CMAC Annual Report 2008	CMAC	2009
27	Doing Business 2010 Cambodia Comparing Regulation in 183 economies	World Bank	2009
28	Cambodia Migration and Remittance Factbook	World Bank	-
29	Country Profile: Cambodia	IOM Cambodia	2008
30	Review of Labour Migration Dynamics in Cambodia	IOM	2006/09
31	Flash Report Jan-Mar 2009 IN KHMER	Ministry of Economy and Finance	2009
33	<Publication> Annual Report 2008 by Acleda Bank	Acleda Bank Plc.	2009
33	Labor Migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, Synthesis Report; Phase 1	Ana Revenga, Pierre Yves-Fallavier, Jennica Larrison, Carmen de Paz Nieves	2006/11
34	Proposal for Reviewing the baseline official poverty measurement methodology	Statistics Sweden and World Bank	2010
35	Poverty Estimates 2008: Preliminary Findings	World Bank	2010
36	The Impact and Benefits of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) on Women in Cambodia	Ministry of Women's Affairs,	2009
37	Current Status of Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDG)	UNDP Representative Office	2010
38	Joint UN Update: Current Status of CMDGs with a focus on Maternal Mortality	UNDP Representative Office	2010
39	<Publication> A Fair Share for Women, Cambodia Gender Assessment	Ministry of Women's Affairs	2008/04
41	<Publication> Poverty and Select CDMGs Map and Charts 2003-2008, Preliminary Results of the CDB-based Research and Analysis Project	Ministry of Planning	2009/09
42	<Publication> Annual Report for Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries 2009-2010	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Conference	2010/04
43	<Publication> Child Sex Tourism Fact Sheet	ECPAT	-
44	Overview on Transport Infrastructure Sectors in the Kingdom of Cambodia	Infrastructure and Regional Integration Technical Working Group (IRITWG)	2009/01

File No.	Name of Document	Publisher	Year
45	Directory of Cambodian Non-Government Organizations (CNGOs)	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia	2006-2007
46	Directory of International Non-Governmental Organizations in Cambodia	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia	2009-2010
47	JNNC2010	Directory of Japanese NGO Worker's Network in Cambodia (JNNC)	2010/01
48	Education Management Information System Output 2006-2007	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	2007
49	Combating Human Trafficking in Cambodia	The Asia Foundation	-