

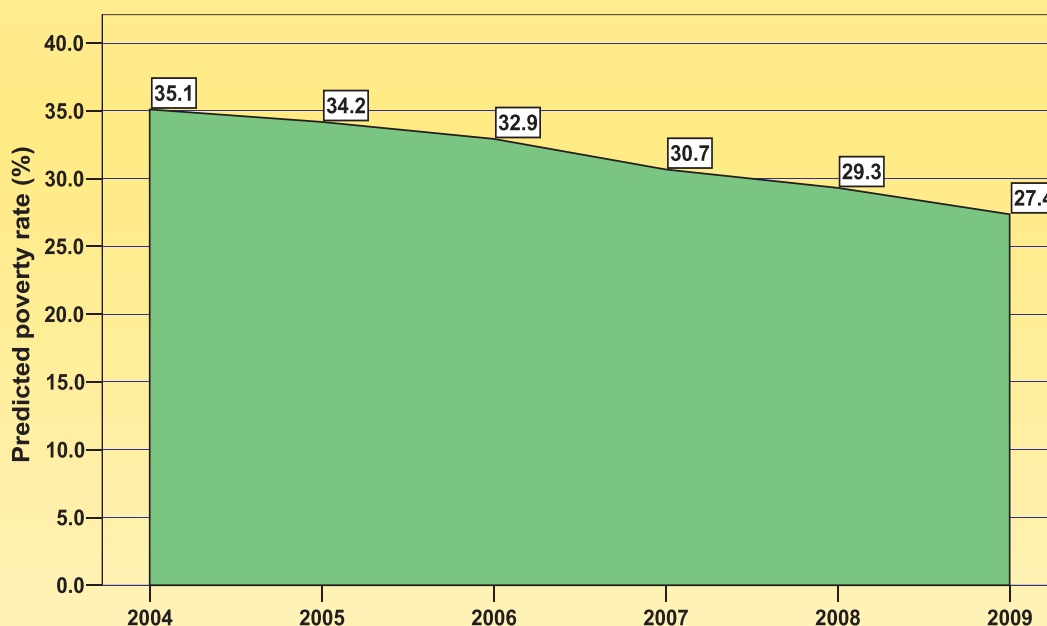


Kingdom of Cambodia
Ministry of Planning

Poverty and Select CMDGs Maps and Charts 2003-2008

Preliminary Results Of The CDB-Based Research and Analysis Project

Declining Poverty in Cambodia, 2004-2009



Source: Commune Database, Ministry of Planning

September 2009
Phnom Penh

Supported by:





**Kingdom of Cambodia
Ministry of Planning**

Poverty and Select CMDGs Maps and Charts 2004-2008

Preliminary Results of The CDB-Based Research and Analysis Project

**HE Dr. Hou Tang Eng
Project Director
Secretary of State and Director General
Ministry of Planning**

**Ny Boret
Statistician
NCDD PST M&E Unit**

**Rezaul Karim
Manager
UNDP Programme Advisor (M&E), NCDD PST**

**September, 2009
Phnom Penh**

An unofficial research report of the Ministry of Planning with support from the United Nations Development Programme, Cambodia. The publication contains findings of the Commune Database analysis and is intended for issue awareness, for policy advocacy and for references only. As such, the findings are provisional and are without formal editing. Views expressed are not necessarily those of the Ministry of Planning and of the UNDP.

The information contained in this document may be reproduced, used and shared without prior permission but with acknowledgement of this publication as the source: Poverty and Select CMDGs Maps and Charts 2004-2008, Preliminary Results of The CDB-Based Research and Analysis Project, Ministry of Planning and NCDD M&E Unit.

Foreword

The main development goal of the Royal Government of Cambodia, under the leadership of **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, is poverty reduction. Also, pro-poor investment and services through D&D reform are Royal government priorities. Information to implement these priorities and information related to livelihoods of the local people are indispensable. In order to fulfill their functions and responsibilities including implementation of decentralization policies and programs, the commune and sangkat councils need to have in their hands ready information that is updated and is reflective of true aspects of their communes and sangkats.

The Commune/Sangkat Database (CDB) has been established in response to the needs of the communes and sangkats (by and for the communes and sangkats) in order for them to make meaningful decisions for their annual development and investment planning. The task of collecting information for the Commune/Sangkat Database (CDB) is implemented by the village chiefs, communes and sangkat clerks throughout the country, while the Ministry of Planning, especially the Working Group on D&D Planning and Sethkomar (headed by H.E. Hou Taing Eng), only provides technical support. These include questionnaire design, data collection procedures, computer transformation of raw data into situational profiles of communes and sangkats, and training of capital/provincial officials of Department of Planning who would then train the supporting officials of the commune /sangkat Councils. The recording of information from the Commune/ Sangkat Database is conducted in December every year. Since the data collection is done in all villages in the country, the process can be considered as a village census. The CDB is a collaborative effort with bottom up participatory process: since its use to support Seila Program in 2002 until the current national decentralization and deconcentration reform managed by the National Committee for Democratic Development at Sub National Levels (NCDD), the Working Group on D&D Planning and SethKomar of the Ministry of Planning has collaborated successfully with Development Partners and in particular, with UNDP PSDD and Capital/ Provincial Planning Departments in collecting, updating and maintaining the Commune/Sangkat database (CDB). The costs covering the CDB data collection, data capture, data interpretation, database maintenance and the dissemination of results back to the communes and sangkats is relatively low, when compared with other methods of data collection and surveys.

The Ministry of Planning is currently very active in information gathering activities such as population census, demographic surveys, socio-economic surveys, poor household identification survey, etc. While these activities serve different purposes, information collection for the Commune/ Sangkat Database (CDB) is specifically designed to assist the commune/Sangkat councils with annual development and investment plans.

The CDB since 2003 and to this date, has collected, updated and accumulated broad range of information nationwide – information that can be analyzed and be used to increase understanding about and to support other developmental priorities and activities. In this regard, UNDP, its PSDD and NCDD M&E Unit conducted independent analyses of the CDB. The results show that while there are a few discrepancies, the CDB data are reliable. Based on the CDB, NCDD M&E Unit developed a method to estimate poverty rate by the Commune/Sangkat and produced poverty maps and chart showing changes in poverty and progress with select other CMDGs in all 1621 communes/sangkats in the country. The maps and related charts are now compiled and presented via this handbook and are intended to support sub-national local development planning, targeting of activities as well as to localize sub-national monitoring of the CMDGs.

In this sense, this work is timely and is complimentary to any other related studies by other organizations. The Ministry of Planning sincerely hopes that this work will contribute to increased understanding about changing poverty and about progress with some of the key CMDG goals and targets as well as to assist with informed planning and targeted interventions at the national and sub-national levels.

Finally, the Ministry of Planning deeply thanks and appreciates the support it received from the Secretariat of NCDD, the NCDD M&E Unit and UNDP Cambodia in producing this book. 

Senior Minister and Minister of Planning



Chhay Than

Table Contents including maps and charts

	Foreword	iii	
	Table of Contents	iv	
	Abbreviations	vi	
	The Commune Database	1	
List of the CMDGs as researched and analyzed through the Commune Database			
#1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger – list of maps and of charts			
	Map 1	Distribution of household poverty rate (%) by the Commune in Cambodia, 2009	6
	Map 2	Distribution of household poverty rate (%) by the Commune in Cambodia, 2004	7
	Map 3	Distribution of household poverty rate (%) by the District in Cambodia, 2009	8
CMDG #1.1	Map 4	Distribution of household poverty rate (%) by the District in Cambodia, 2004	9
	Chart 1	Change in poverty rate by the Province, 2004-2009	10
	Chart 2	Declining poverty in Cambodia, 2004-2009	11
CMDG #1.2	Chart 3	Change in consumption share of poorest quintile by the Province, 2004-2009	12
#2: Achieve Universal Primary Education – list of maps and of charts			
	Map 5	Distribution of improved net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education by the Commune in Cambodia, 2008	14
	Map 6	Distribution of improved net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education by the Commune in Cambodia, 2006	15
CMDG #2.3	Map 7	Distribution of improved net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education by the District in Cambodia, 2008	16
	Map 8	Distribution of improved net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education by the District in Cambodia, 2006	17
	Chart 4	Change in net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education by the Province, 2006-2008	18
	Chart 5	Progress in net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education in Cambodia, 2006-2008	19
	Map 9	Distribution of proportion of 6-14 years out of school by the Commune in Cambodia 2008	20
	Map 10	Distribution of proportion of 6-14 years out of school by the Commune in Cambodia 2003	21
CMDG #2.4	Map 11	Distribution of proportion of 6-14 years out of school by the District in Cambodia 2008	22
	Map 12	Distribution of proportion of 6-14 years out of school by the District in Cambodia 2003	23
	Chart 6	Change in proportion of 6-14 years out of school by the Province, 2003-2008	24
	Chart 7	Declining proportion of 6-14 years out of school in Cambodia, 2003-2008	25
	Map 13	Distribution of literacy rate of 18-24 years old by the Commune in Cambodia 2008	26
	Map 14	Distribution of literacy rate of 18-24 years old by the Commune in Cambodia 2006	27
CMDG #2.8	Map 15	Distribution of literacy rate of 18-24 years old by the District in Cambodia 2008	28
	Map 16	Distribution of literacy rate of 18-24 years old by the District in Cambodia 2006	29
	Chart 8	Change in literacy rate among 18-24 years by the Province, 2006-2008	30
	Chart 9	Progress with literacy rate among 18-24 years in Cambodia, 2006-2008	31
	Map 17	Distribution of girls to boys (%) in primary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2008	32
	Map 18	Distribution of girls to boys (%) in primary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2006	33
	Map 19	Distribution of girls to boys (%) in primary education by the District in Cambodia 2008	34
CMDG #2.9	Map 20	Distribution of girls to boys (%) in primary education by the District in Cambodia 2006	35
	Chart 10	Change in the ratio of girls to boys in primary education by the Province, 2006-2008	36
	Chart 11	Increasing ratio of girls to boys in primary education in Cambodia, 2006-2008	37
	Map 21	Distribution of girls to boys (%) in lower secondary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2008	38
	Map 22	Distribution of girls to boys (%) in lower secondary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2006	39
CMDG #2.10	Map 23	Distribution of girls to boys (%) in lower secondary education by the District in Cambodia 2008	40
	Map 24	Distribution of girls to boys (%) in lower secondary education by the District in Cambodia 2006	41
	Chart 12	Change in the ratio of girls to boys in lower secondary education by the Province, 2006-2008	42
	Chart 13	Increasing ratio of girls to boys in lower secondary education in Cambodia, 2006-2008	43

Table Contents including maps and charts (contd.)

#3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women - list of maps and of charts			
	Map 25	Distribution of girls to boys (%) in upper secondary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2008	46
	Map26	Distribution of girls to boys (%) in upper secondary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2006	47
	Map 27	Distribution of girls to boys (%) in upper secondary education by the District in Cambodia 2008	48
CMDG #3.1	Map 28	Distribution of girls to boys (%) in upper secondary education by the District in Cambodia 2006	49
	Chart 14	Change in the ratio of girls to boys (%) in upper secondary education by the Province 2006-2008	50
	Chart 15	Increasing ratio of girls to boys (%) in upper secondary education in Cambodia, 2006-2008	51
	Map 29	Distribution of literate females to males 18-24 years old by the Commune in Cambodia 2008	52
	Map 30	Distribution of literate females to males 18-24 years old by the Commune in Cambodia 2006	53
CMDG #3.3	Map 31	Distribution of literate females to males 18-24 years old by the District in Cambodia 2008	54
	Map 32	Distribution of literate females to males 18-24 years old by the District in Cambodia 2006	55
	Chart 16	Change in the ratio of literate females to males 18-24 years old by the Province, 2006-2008	56
	Chart 17	Increasing ratio of literate females to males 18-24 years old in Cambodia 2006-2008	57
	Map 33	Distribution of literate females to males 25-44 years old by the Commune in Cambodia 2008	58
	Map 34	Distribution of literate females to males 25-44 years old by the Commune in Cambodia 2006	59
CMDG #3.4	Map 35	Distribution of literate females to males 25-44 years old by the District in Cambodia 2008	60
	Map 36	Distribution of literate females to males 25-44 years old by the District in Cambodia 2006	61
	Chart 18	Change in the ratio of literate females to males 25-44 years old by the Province, 2006-2008	62
	Chart 19	Increasing ratio of literate females to males 25-44 years old in Cambodia 2006-2008	63
#4: Reduce Child Mortality - list of maps and of charts			
	Map 37	Distribution of under-five mortality rate (%) by the Commune in Cambodia 2008	66
	Map 38	Distribution of under-five mortality rate (%) by the Commune in Cambodia 2006	67
	Map 39	Distribution of under-five mortality rate (%) by the District in Cambodia 2008	68
CMDG #4.1	Map 40	Distribution of under-five mortality rate (%) by the District in Cambodia 2006	69
	Chart 20	Change in under-five mortality by the Province, 2006-2008	70
	Chart 21	Declining under-five mortality in Cambodia, 2006-2008	71
	Map 41	Distribution of Infant Mortality Rate (%) by the Commune in Cambodia 2008	72
	Map 42	Distribution of Infant Mortality Rate (%) by the Commune in Cambodia 2006	73
CMDG #4.2	Map 43	Distribution of Infant Mortality Rate (%) by the District in Cambodia 2008	74
	Map 44	Distribution of Infant Mortality Rate (%) by the District in Cambodia 2006	75
	Chart 22	Change in Infant Mortality Rate by the Province, 2006-2008	76
	Chart 23	Declining Infant Mortality in Cambodia, 2006-2008	77
#5: Improve Maternal Health – list of maps and of charts			
	Map 45	Distribution of Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births by the District in Cambodia 2008	80
CMDG #5.1	Map 46	Distribution of Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births by the District in Cambodia 2006	81
	Chart 24	Change in Maternal Mortality ratio by the Province, 2006-2008	82
	Chart 25	Declining Maternal Mortality in Cambodia, 2006-2008	83
#7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability – list of maps and of charts			
	Map 47	Distribution of proportion of family using purified system or pump mixed well by the Commune in Cambodia 2008	86
	Map 48	Distribution of proportion of family using purified system or pump mixed well by the Commune in Cambodia 2006	87
	Map 49	Distribution of proportion of family using purified system or pump mixed well by the District in Cambodia 2008	88
CMDG #7.10	Map 50	Distribution of proportion of family using purified system or pump mixed well by the District in Cambodia 2006	89
	Chart 26	Change in rural population with access to safe water by the Province, 2006-2008	90
	Chart 27	Increasing access to safe water for rural population in Cambodia, 2006-2008	91

Table Contents including maps and charts (contd.)

	Map 51	Distribution of number of families per latrine by the Commune in Cambodia 2008	92
	Map 52	Distribution of number of families per latrine by the Commune in Cambodia 2003	93
CMDG #7.12	Map 53	Distribution of number of families per latrine by the District in Cambodia 2008	94
	Map 54	Distribution of number of families per latrine by the District in Cambodia 2003	95
	Chart 28	Change in number of families per latrine by the Province, 2003-2008	96
	Chart 29	Increasing access of rural families to latrine in Cambodia, 2003-2008	97
	Map 55	Distribution of number of civilian casualties recorded per 100,000 people by land mine and unexploded weapon by the Commune in Cambodia 2008	100
	Map 56	Distribution of number of civilian casualties recorded per 100,000 people by land mine and unexploded weapon by the Commune in Cambodia 2006	101
CMDG #9.1	Map 57	Distribution of number of civilian casualties recorded per 100,000 people by land mine and unexploded weapon by the District in Cambodia 2008	102
	Map 58	Distribution of number of civilian casualties recorded per 100,000 people by land mine and unexploded weapon by the District in Cambodia 2006	103
	Chart 30	Changes in civilian casualties recorded per 100,000 people by the Province, 2006-2008	104
	Chart 31	Changes in civilian casualties recorded per 100,000 people in Cambodia, 2006-2008	105
		Notes on poverty estimation using the Commune Database	106

Abbreviations

CDB	Commune Database
CMDGs	Cambodian Millennium Development Goals
CSES	Cambodia Socio Economic Survey
D&D	Decentralization and Deconcentration
MoP	Ministry of Planning
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

The Commune Database (CDB)

Prepared by the Working Group on D&D and Seth Koma (SK), Ministry of Planning

What is the Commune Database (CDB)?

- CDB is an information system developed by the ministry of planning and development partners to support commune sangkat (CS) planning, CS fund allocation as well as sub-national administration management and development.
- CDB computer software is used for entry and record data from village and commune/sangkat, and for making automatic calculation and generating reports. CDB system records raw data in MS Access program while the processed data is sent to MS Word and Exel program.

Objectives of CDB

The main objectives of CDB are to:

- keep yearly record of official data related to economic, social, natural resources and environmental, public administration and security, social and gender information as collected by village Chiefs and Commune/Sangkats clerks .
- provide processed data from original data of village and Commune/Sangkat to Commune/Sangkat council, development partner and line departments.

Background of CDB

CDB has been developed based on the operational experience of Ministry of Planning within 24 capital and provincial, with technical support from UNDP/OPS/CARERE2 and PLG since 1998, and Seila Program during 2001-2006 and UNDP PSDD and NCDD to this date. CDB was developed based on the principles of: user friendliness, feasibility, time and cost effectiveness and data quality assurance.

CDB development steps:

CDB has evolved and been updated as follows:

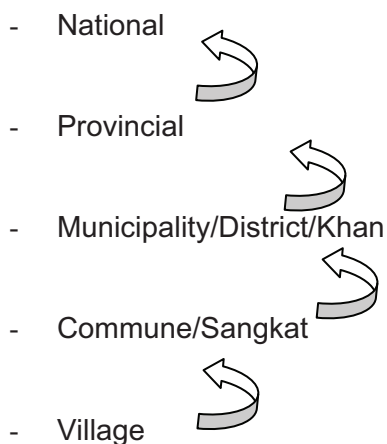
- Step 1: from 1998-2001, was the preparatory/development step with pilots in some target provinces.
- Step 2: during 2002-2005, (CDB5) was the full implementation step. CDB was developed as an information system and expanded to all villages and Commune/Sangkat in the whole country.
- Step 3: from 2006, (CDB6) many additional indicators related to local socio-economic situation have been added to the CDB.

CDB data collection process and cycle:

- Data in CDB is strongly dependant on the ability to collect data from village chiefs and commune/sangkat.
- Village and commune/sangkat data is collected by village chief and commune/sangkat clerk respectively. This statistic information/data is collected in the form of annual statistic report from data book records of villages and commune/sangkat.
- Village and commune/sangkat data must be re-recorded every year in December and sent to capital and provincial department of planning to enter the data into computer system from January to March in order to process and to produce documents on commune/sangkat situations (Commune/Sangkat Profile). These documents would then sent back to commune/sangkat between March and April every year.

The use of CDB

It is the right of commune/sangkat council and development partners to use CDB. However, they should also consider the instructions from capital and provincial levels.



- CDB supply information and generate output files and reports on: commune/sangkat situation, municipal, district and khan situation, capital and provincial situation.

- CDB can generate other special and customized reports as needed in developing sub-national plans.

- Documents generated from CDB can help make planning, decisions and identify problems by comparing the importance of the problems existing in one village with those in other villages and similarly with communes, districts and provinces.

Benefits of CDB

- CDB produces documents in the report form for all indicators in village book records. Commune/sangkat council can use documents on commune/sangkat situation (Commune/Sangkat Profile) to monitor and to evaluate the progress of commune/sangkat development and to prepare progress reports at the end of term of each commune/sangkat council.

- CDB (CDB6) can create graphs and tables with geographical coding which facilitate the presentation of this data in the form of map by the indicator at commune/sangkat, municipal, district/khan or capital/provincial levels.

- CDB6 is able to generate reports with comparison of some indicators used in each year and to analyze on their changes and trends.

- After several studies on data related to poverty in the country, ministry of planning has used CDB data to set proxy indicators for commune/sangkat poverty rating. Ministry of planning has used the proxy indicators to rate the poverty level in all commune/sangkat in the country to support governing council of commune/sangkat fund in the allocation of Commune Sangkat Development Fund annually.

- Poverty rating from CDB6 helps provide an appropriate basis for comparing poverty and related needs with potential resources.

- CDB6 program makes it easy for user to use information by setting village as the basis for all capital and provinces in Cambodia and to develop short reports, tables and graphs as well as summarize findings according to the needs of line departments, NGOs/IOs and other development agencies.

- Raw data table is in Excel format, which allows researchers/scholars to make deep analysis on indicators or use as the basis for setting the sample size for further analysis.

Conclusions on CDB

- CDB is a set of data collected by local agents, processed by Department of Planning of capital/provincial with ministry of planning guidance and sent back at once to local institutions to support the process of commune/sangkat development plan design and commune/sangkat investment program in all 1621 commune/sangkat.

- CDB supplies information from specific local sources (all villages in the country) with regular timeline.

- As data is collected from all villages in the country, the data collection procedure in CDB is identical to that of the regular census.

- If the competence of users, especially commune/sangkat and sub-national officers is enhanced, CDB will be more effective as planning and decision making tool.

-In order to increase the effectiveness of CDB in good governance and D&D reform, it is important to deliver training/coaching on CDB product to commune/sangkat and sub-national administration officers. It is a significant suggestion that all development partners should consider and support.

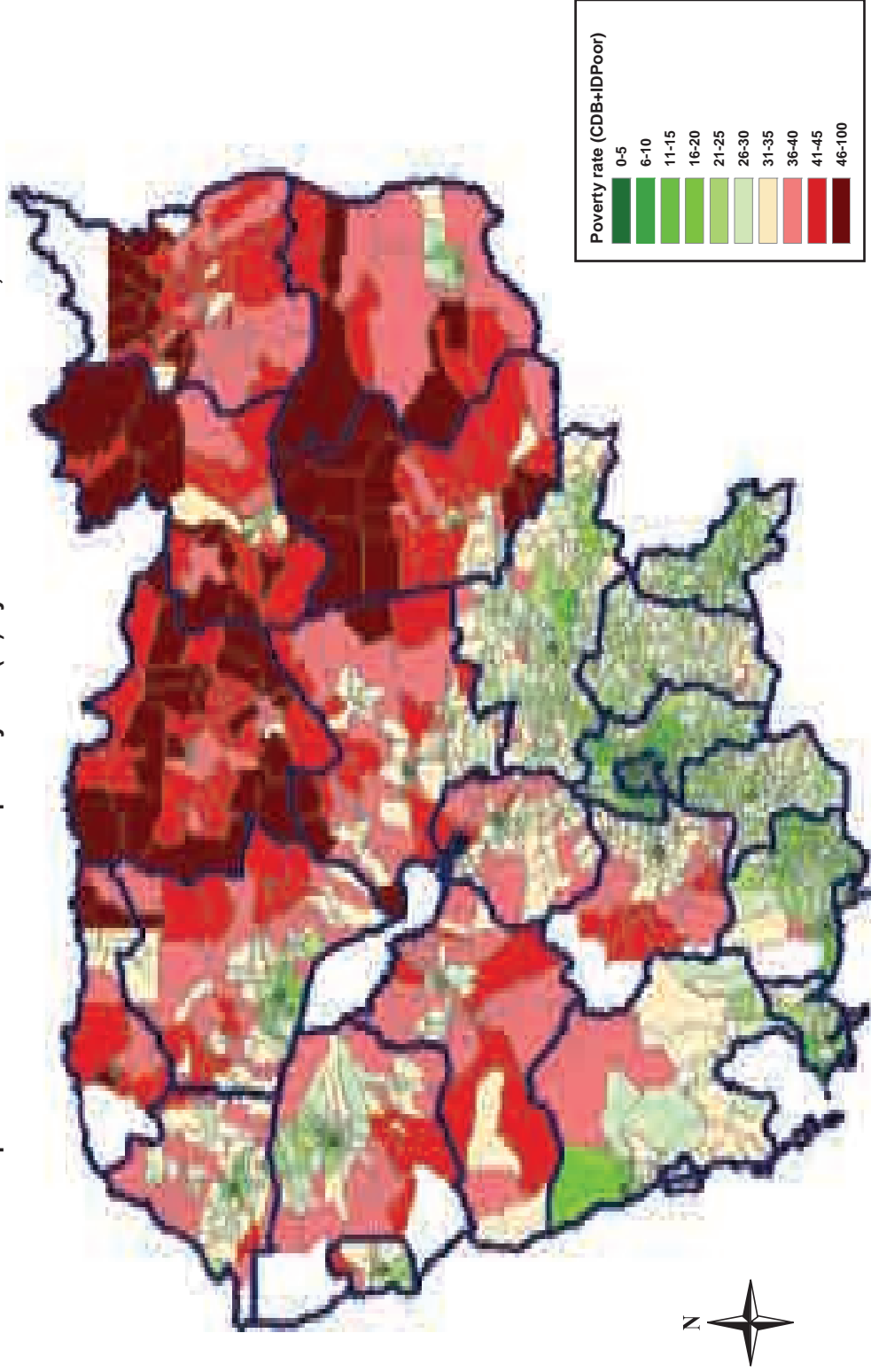


1

**ERADICATE
EXTREME POVERTY
AND HUNGER**

CMDG #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

Map 1: Distribution of household poverty rate (%) by the Commune in Cambodia, 2009

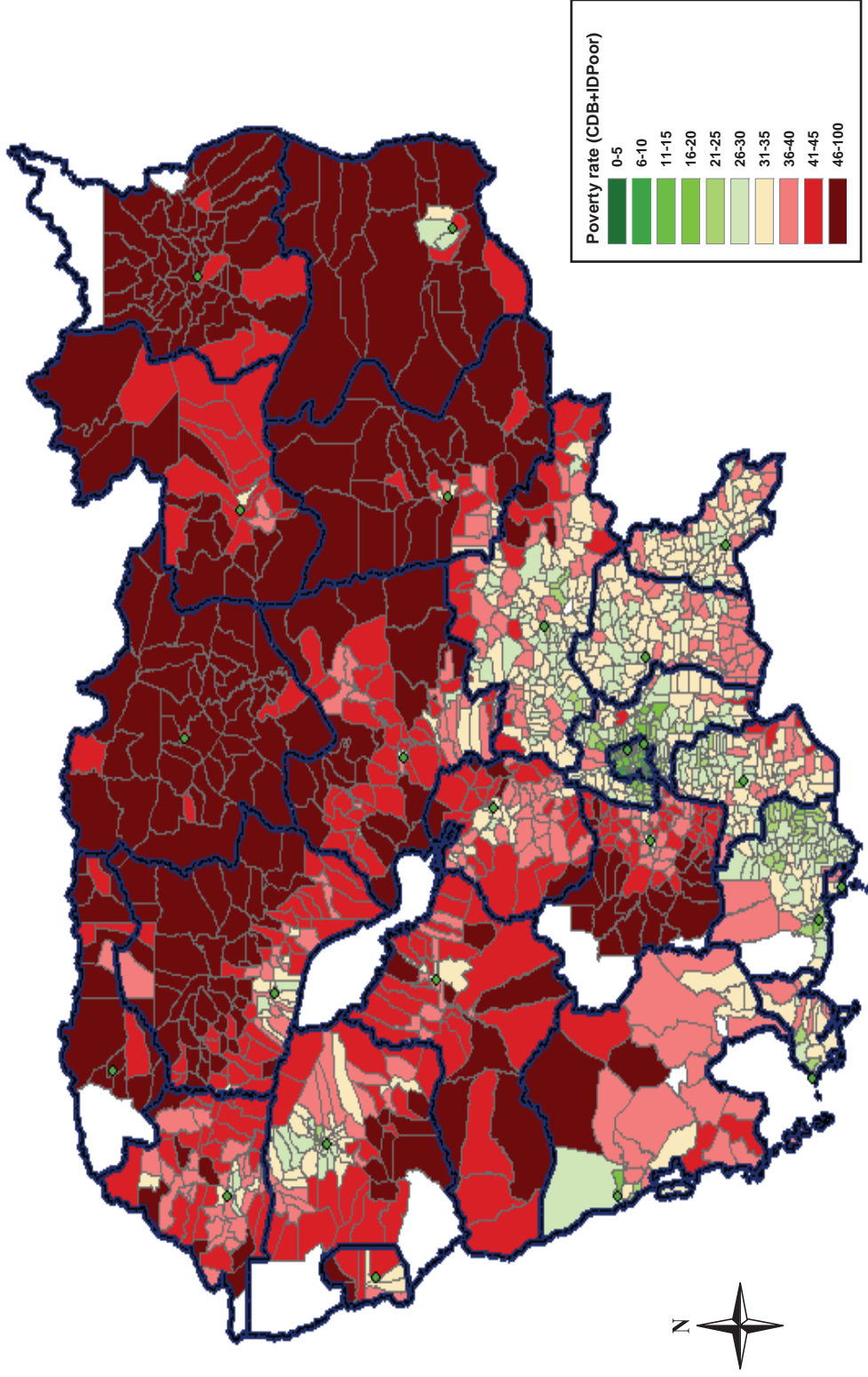


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #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

Map 2: Distribution of household poverty rate (%) by the Commune in Cambodia, 2004

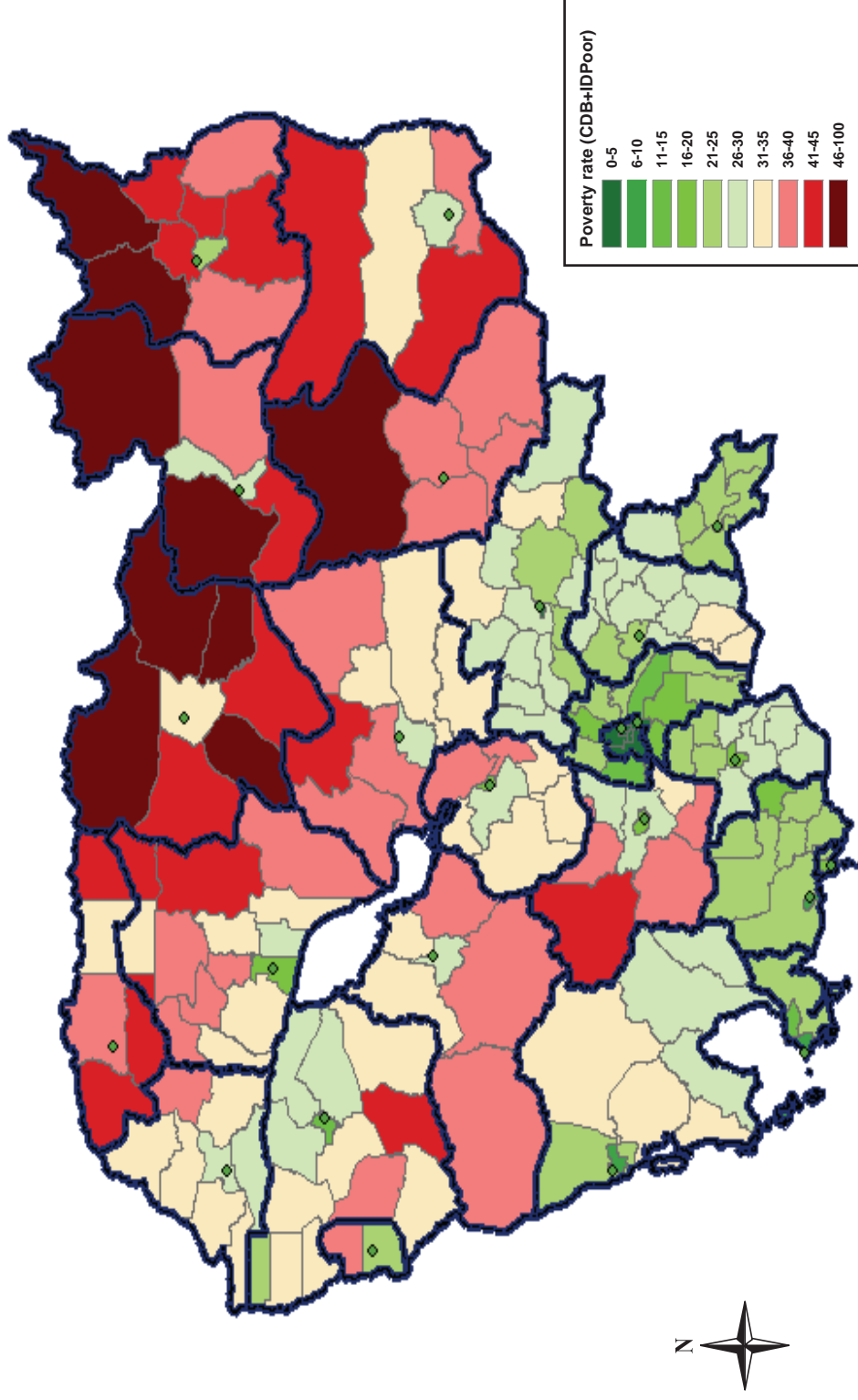


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #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

Map 3: Distribution of household poverty rate (%) by the District in Cambodia, 2009

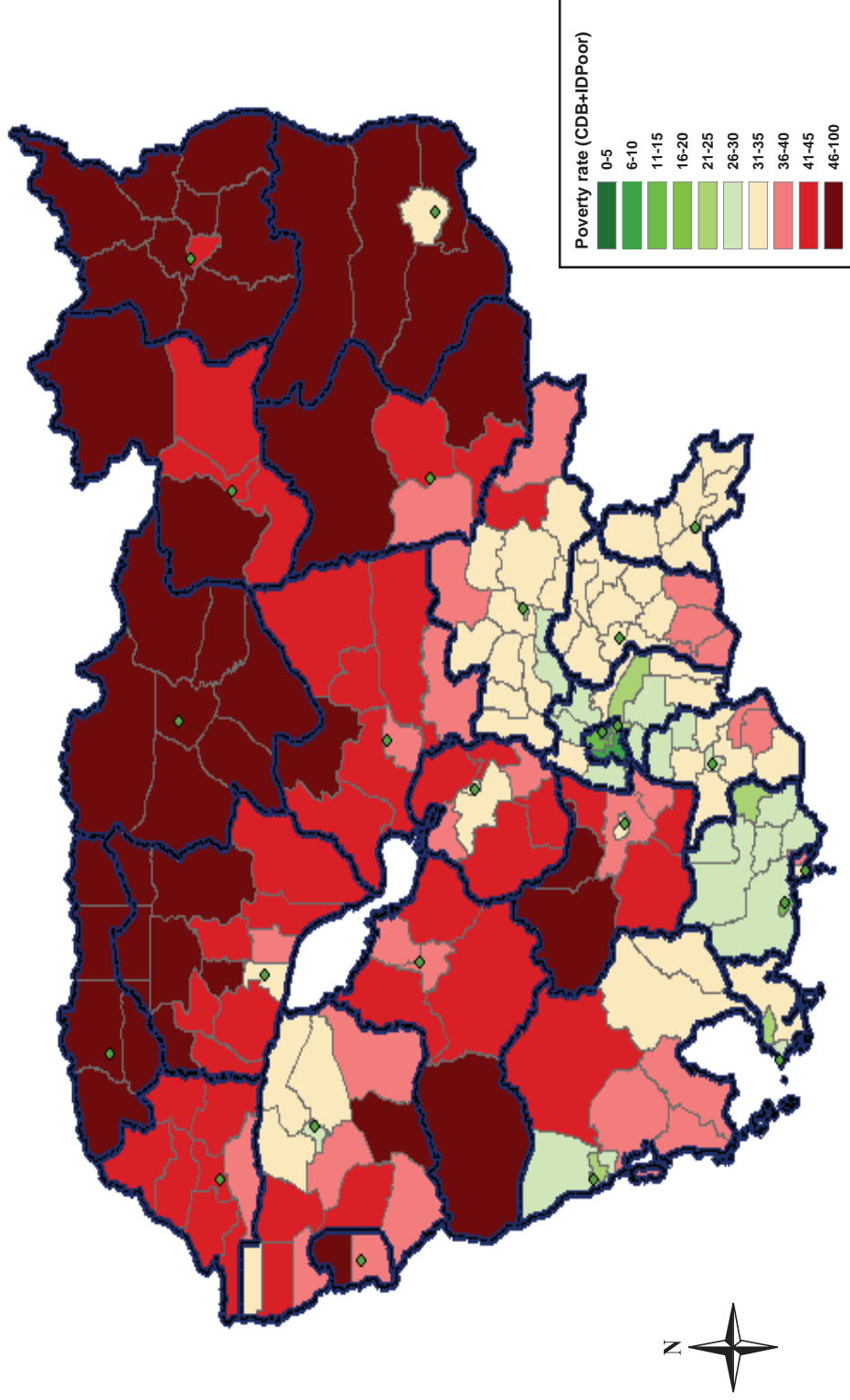


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #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

Map 4: Distribution of household poverty rate (%) by the District in Cambodia, 2004

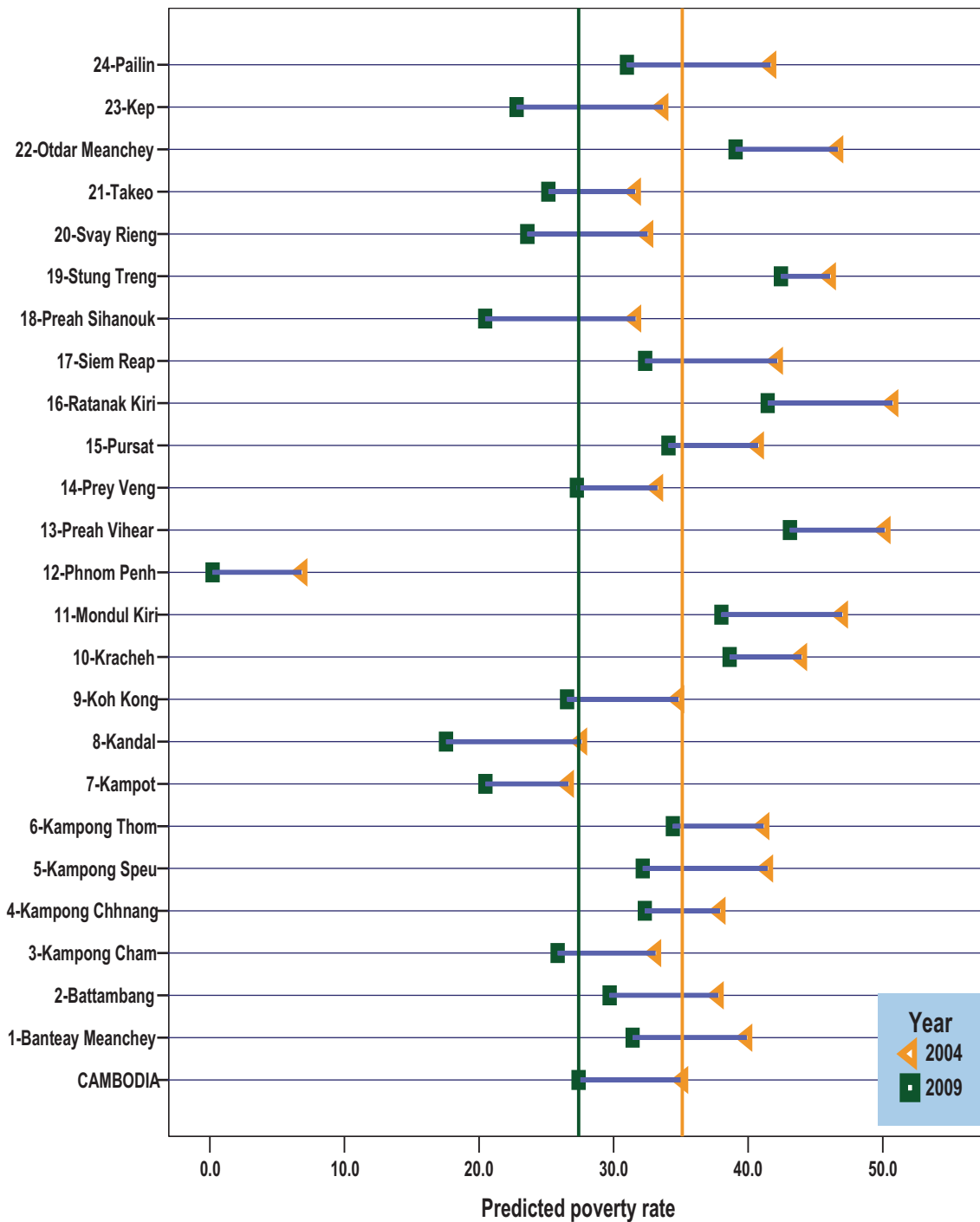


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #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

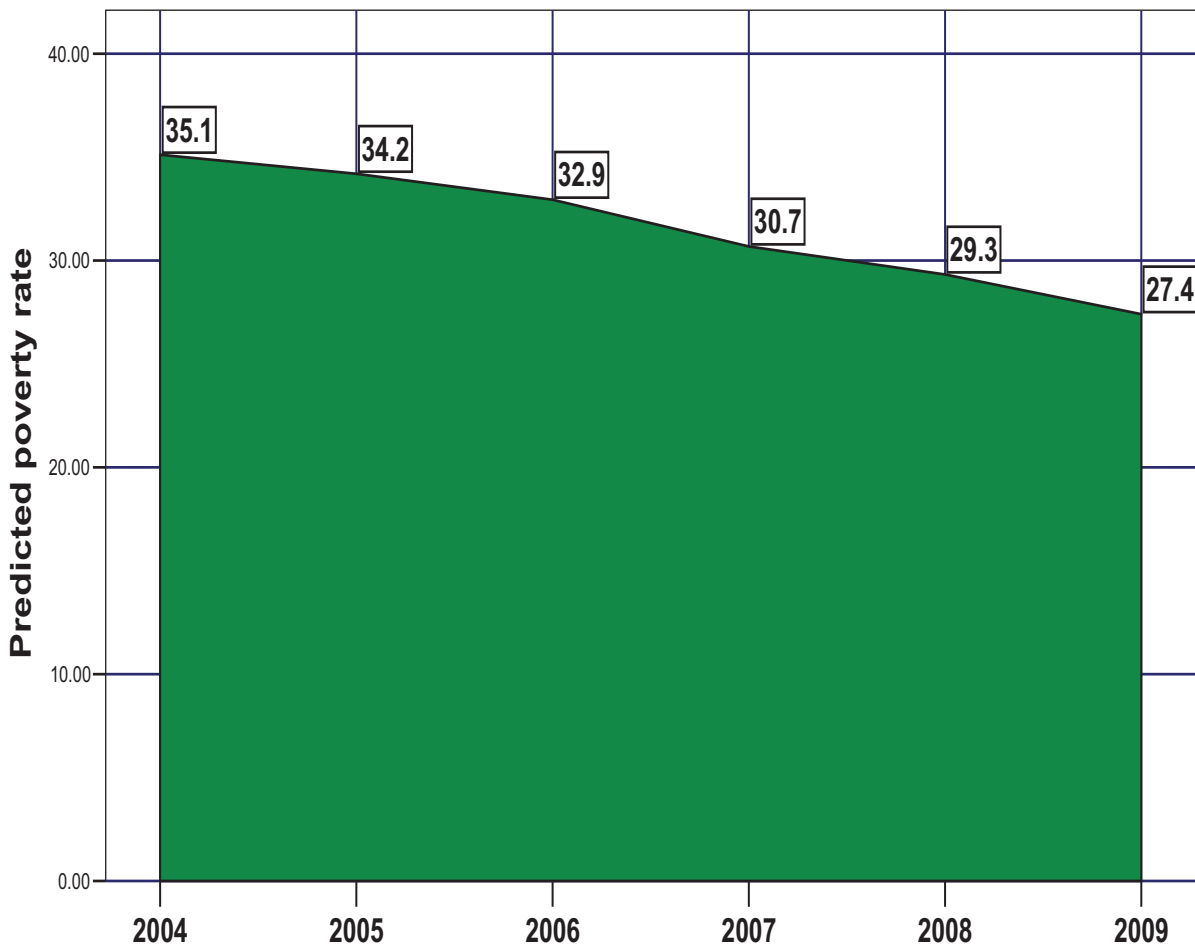
Chart 1: Change in poverty rate by the Province (2004-2009)



Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #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

Chart 2: Change in poverty rate, Cambodia 2004-2009

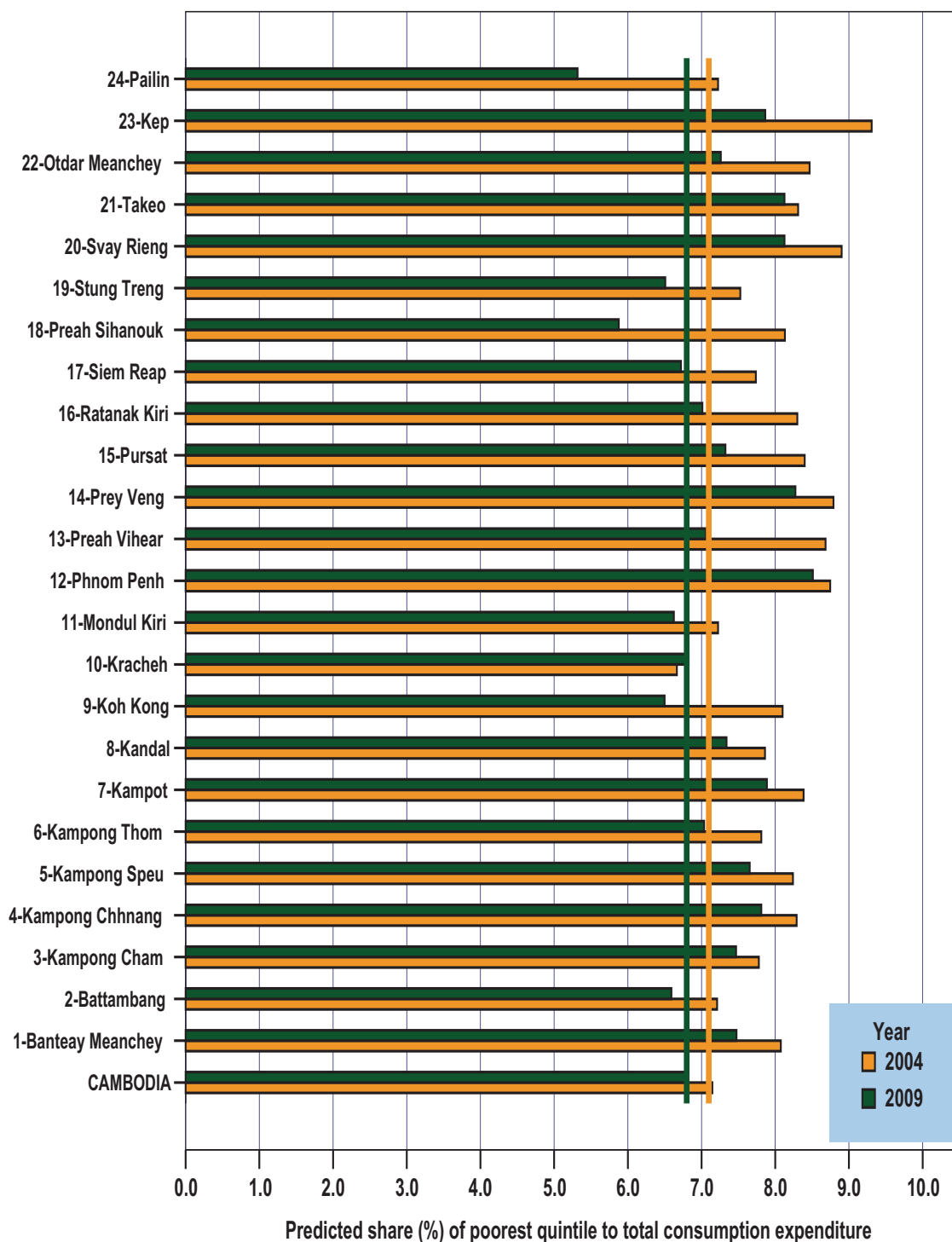


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG#1.2:

Increasing the share of poorest quintile in national consumption from 7.4% in 1993 to 11% in 2015

**Chart 3:
Change in consumption expenditure, poorest quintile by the Province, 2004-2009**



Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

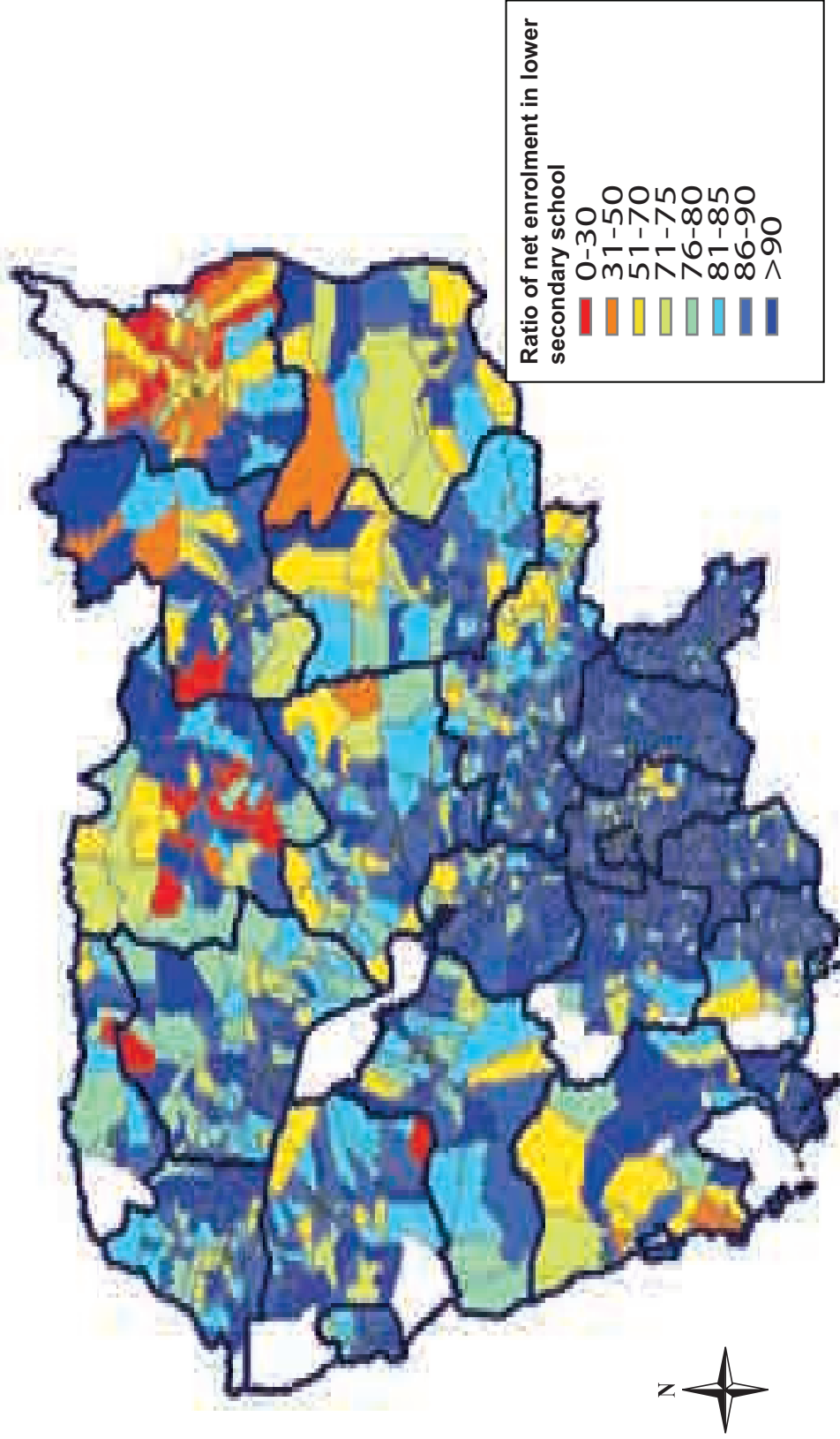


2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY EDUCATION

CMDG # 2.3: Improving net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education from 19% in 2001 to 100% by 2015

Map 5: Distribution of improved net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2008

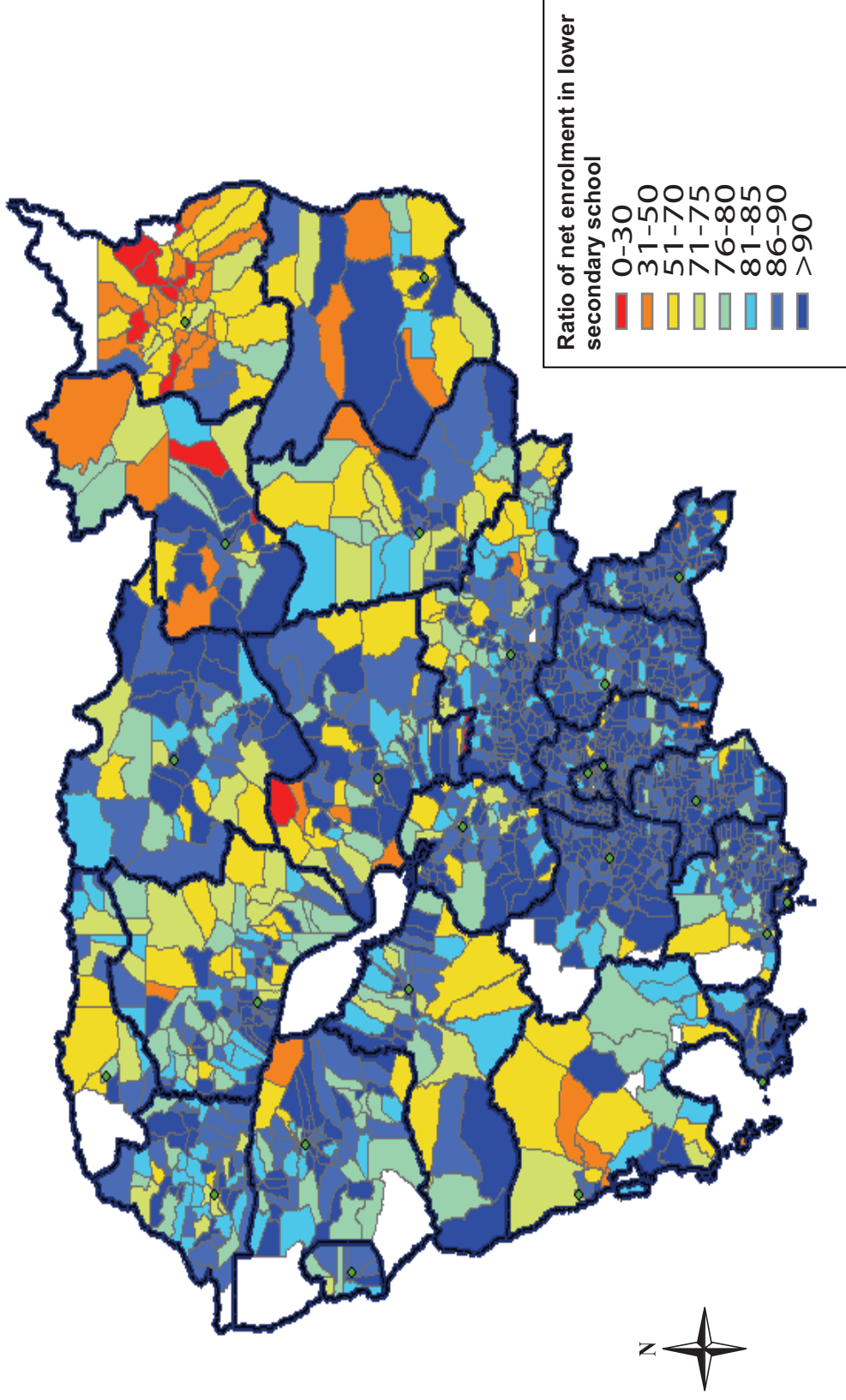


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 2.3: Improving net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education from 19% in 2001 to 100% by 2015

Map 6: Distribution of improved net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2006

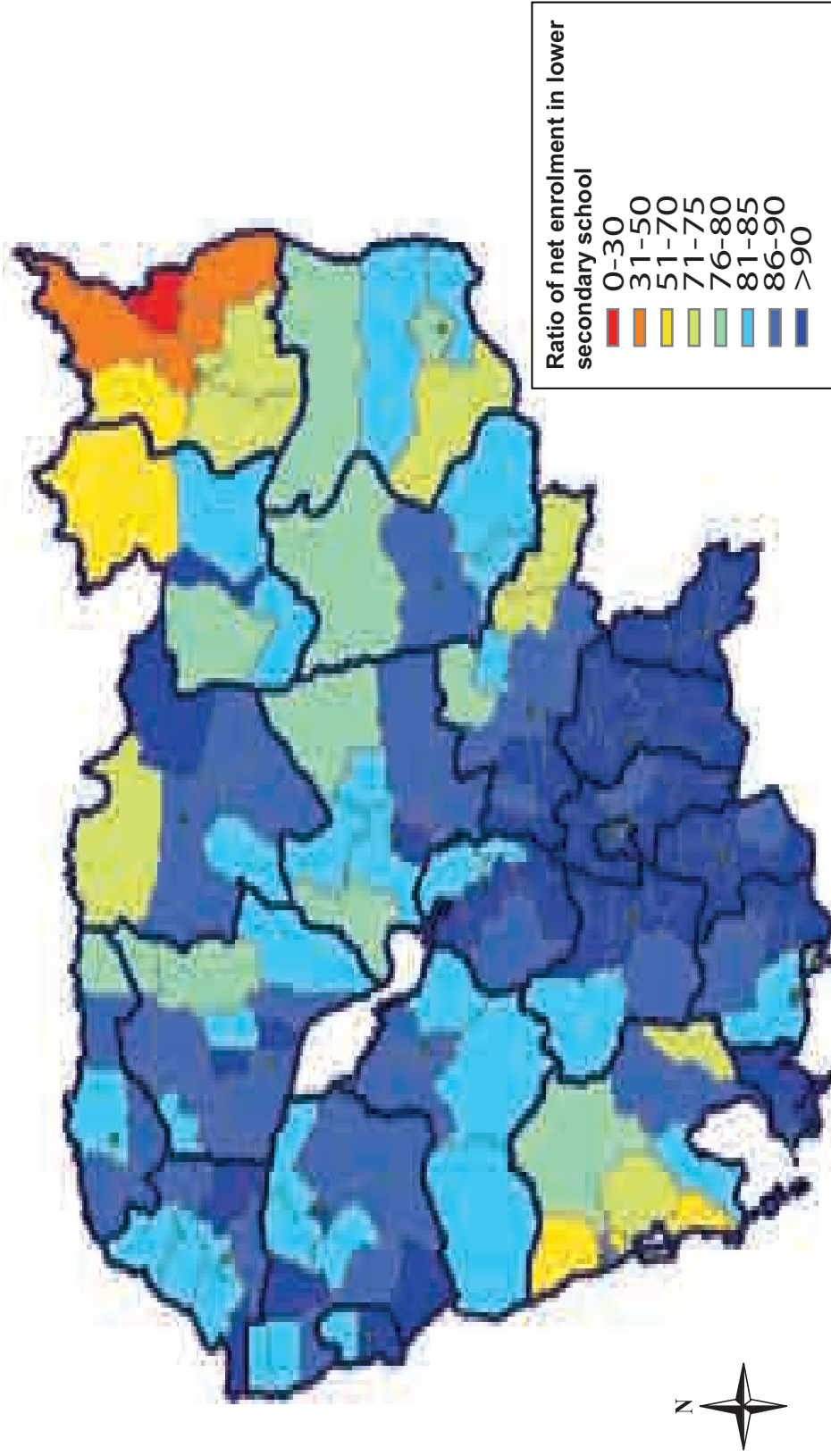


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 2.3: Improving net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education from 19% in 2001 to 100% by 2015

Map 7: Distribution of improved net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education by the District in Cambodia 2008

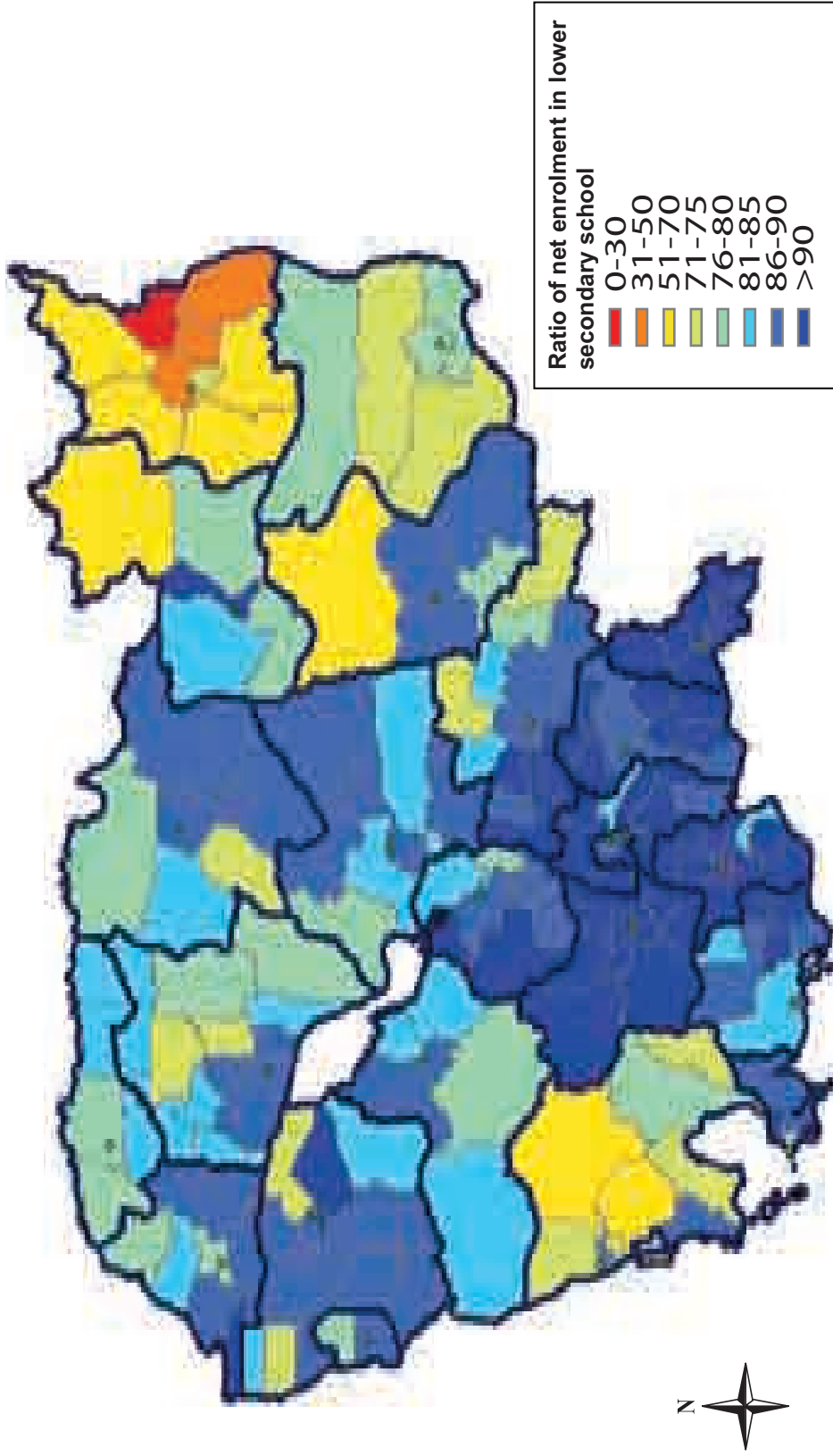


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 2.3: Improving net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education from 19% in 2001 to 100% by 2015

Map 8: Distribution of improved net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education by the District in Cambodia 2006



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning

Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

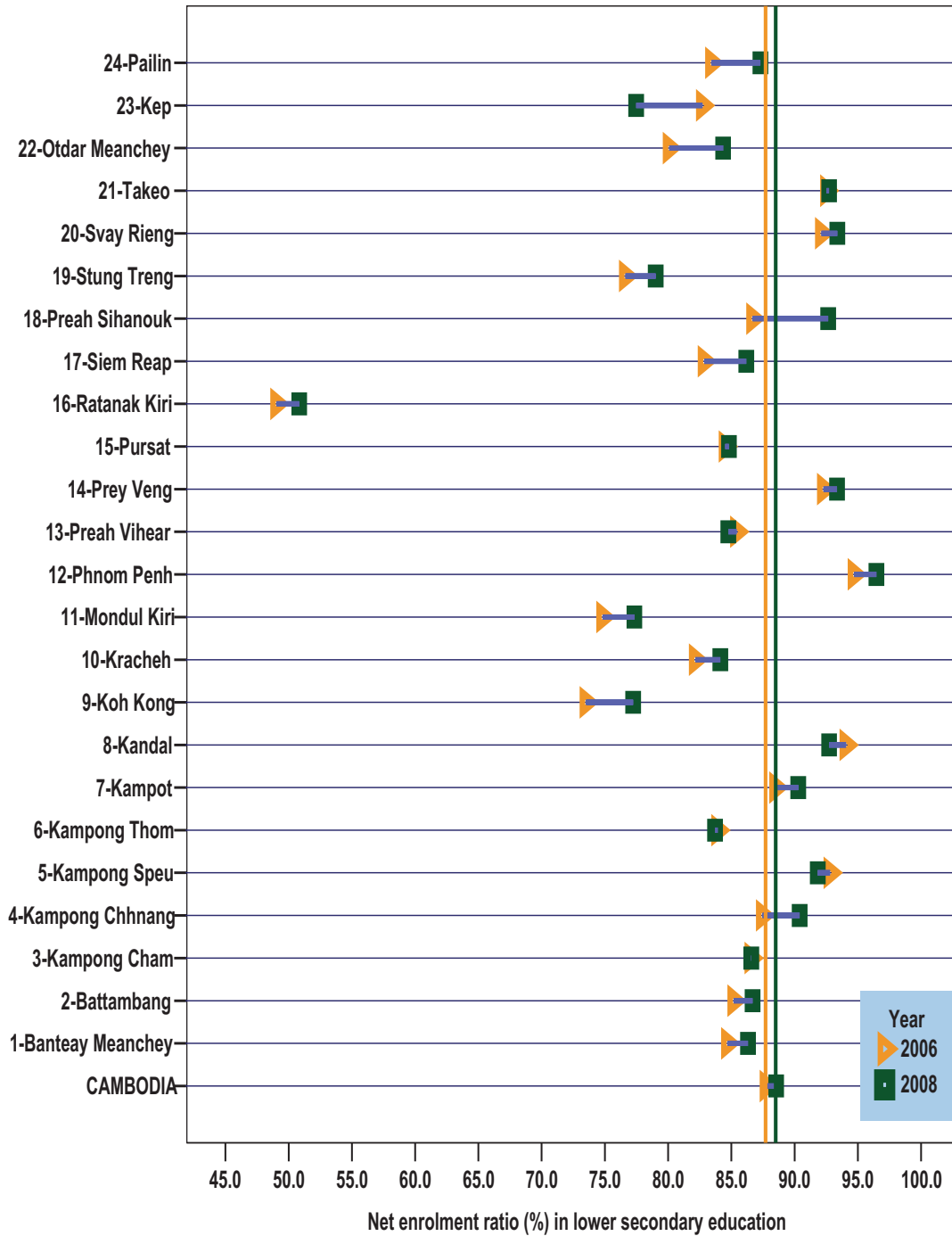
Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 2.3:

Improving net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education from 19% in 2001 to 100% by 2015

Chart 4:

Change in net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education by the Province, 2006-2008



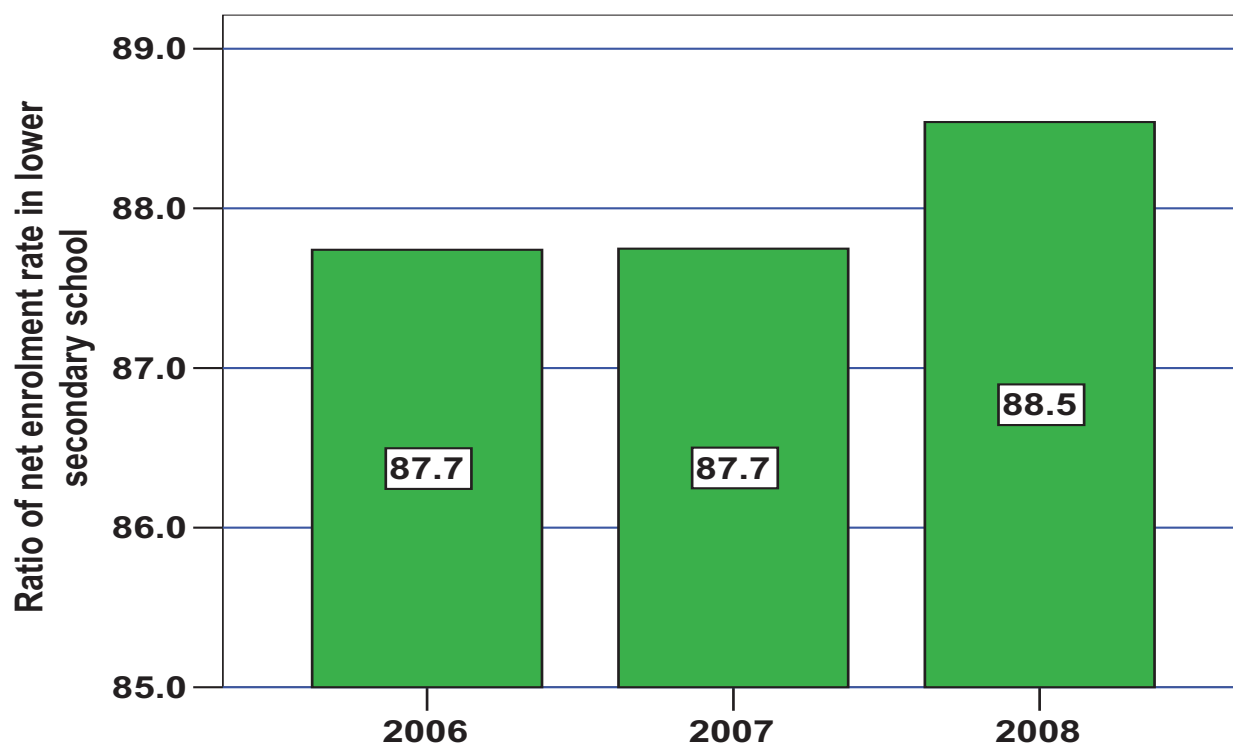
Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG # 2.3:

Improving net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education from 19% in 2001 to 100% by 2015

Chart 5:

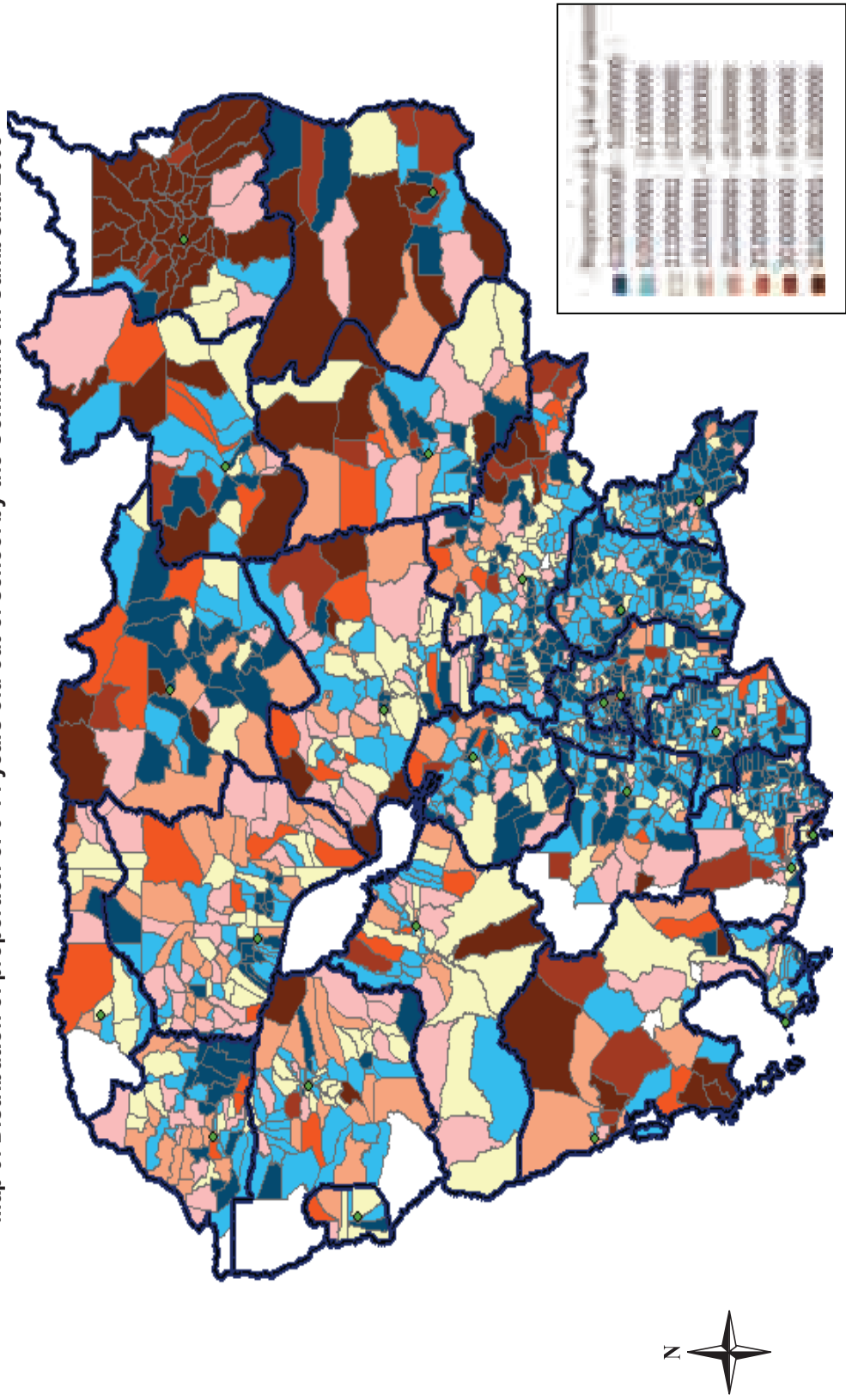
Progress in net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education in Cambodia, 2006-2008



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG # 2.4 Reducing the proportion of 6-14 years old out of school from 35% in 1999 to 0% in 2015

Map 9: Distribution of proportion of 6-14 years old out of school by the Commune in Cambodia 2008

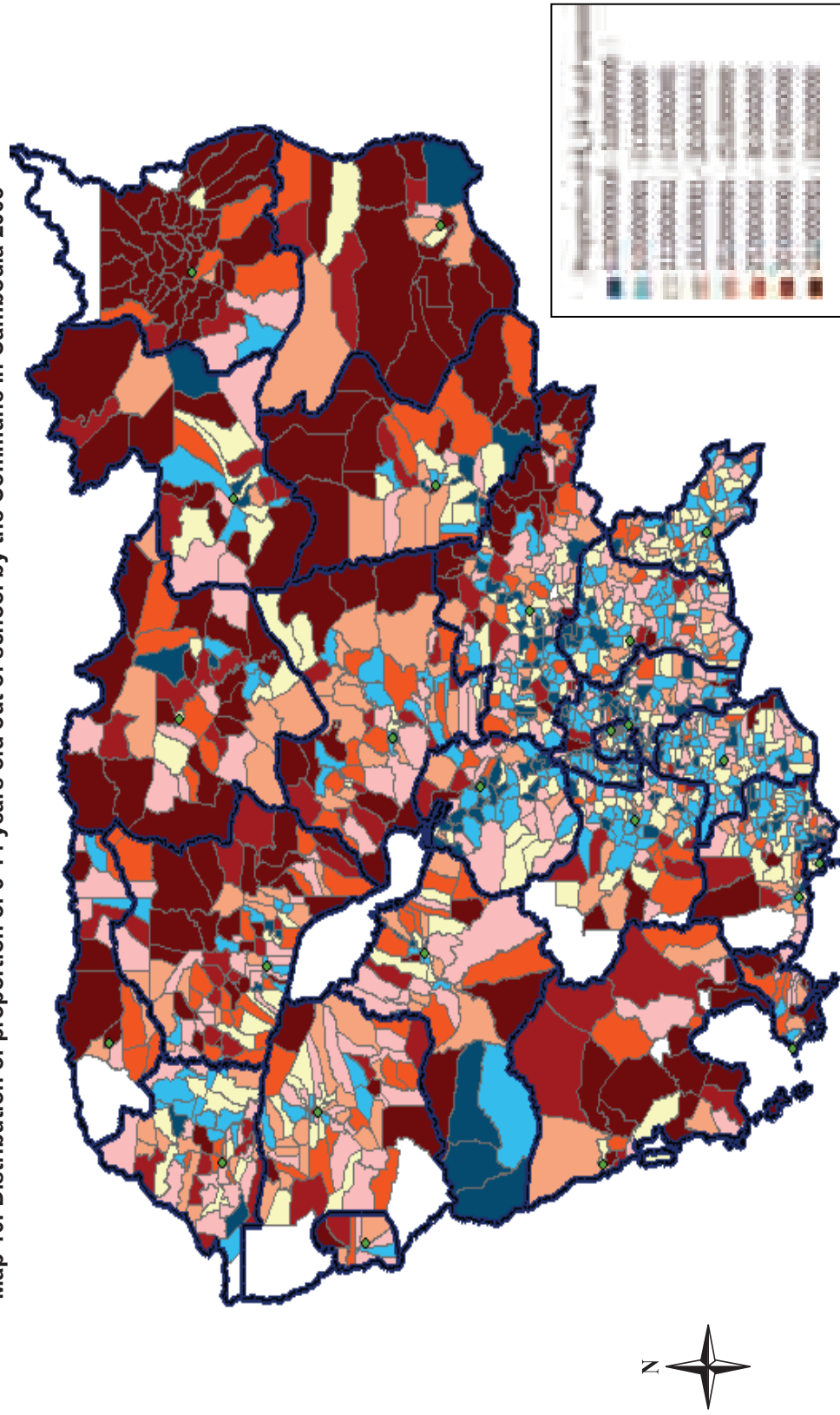


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 2.4 Reducing the proportion of 6-14 years old out of school from 35% in 1999 to 0% in 2015

Map 10: Distribution of proportion of 6-14 years old out of school by the Commune in Cambodia 2003

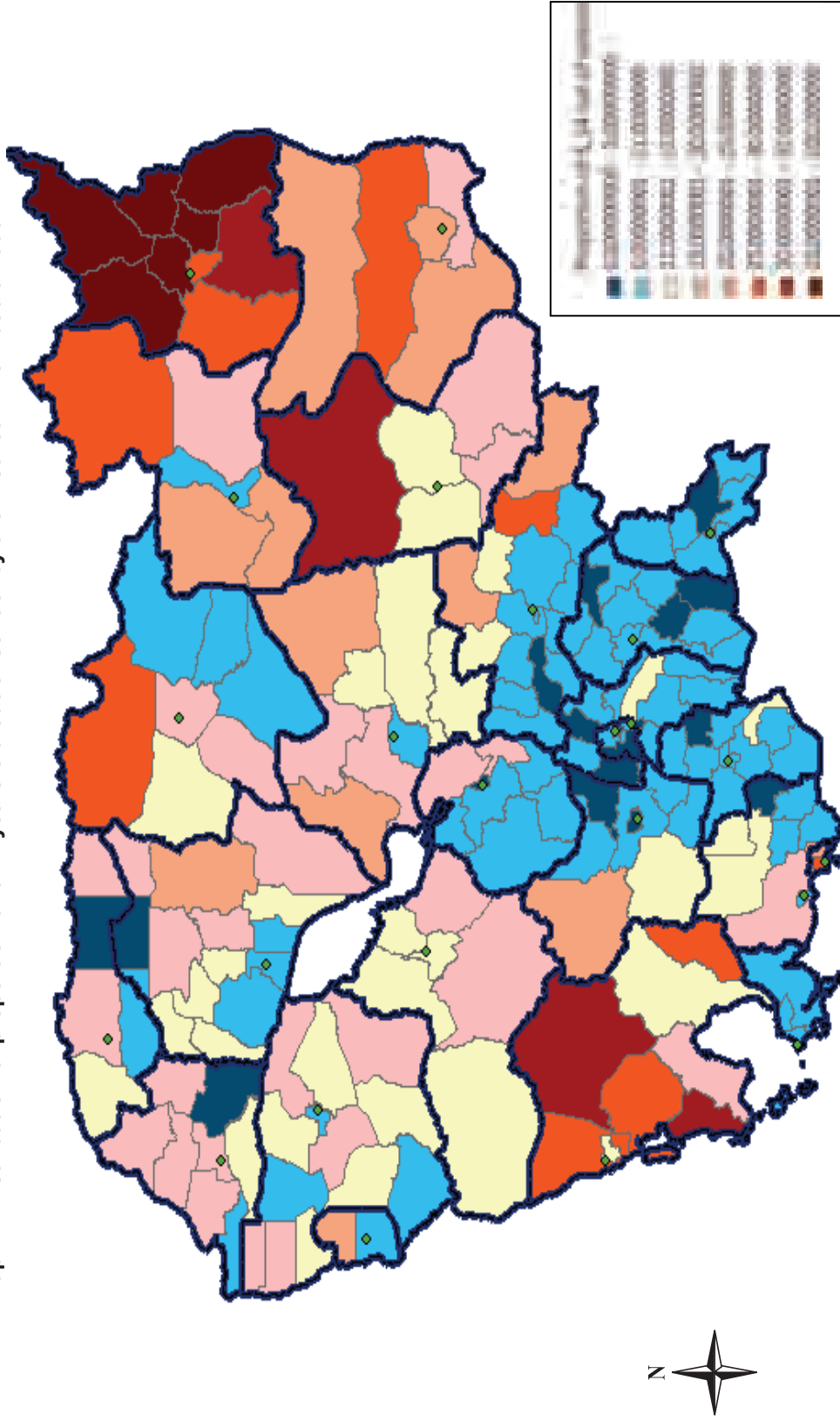


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 2.4 Reducing the proportion of 6-14 years old out of school from 35% in 1999 to 0% in 2015

Map 11: Distribution of proportion of 6-14 years old out of school by the District in Cambodia 2008

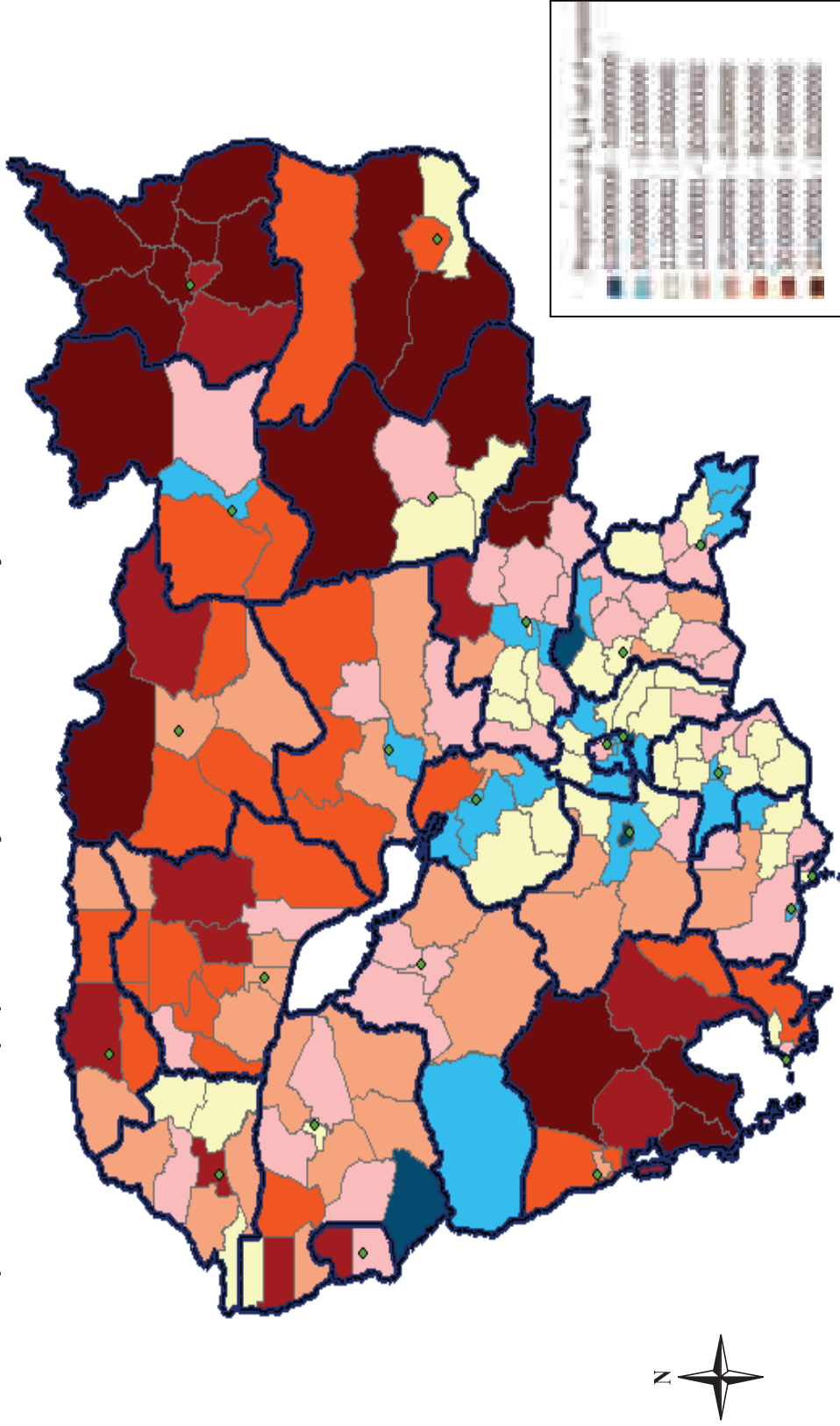


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 2.4 Reducing the proportion of 6-14 years old out of school from 35% in 1999 to 0% in 2015

Map 12: Distribution of proportion of 6-14 years old out of school by the District in Cambodia 2003



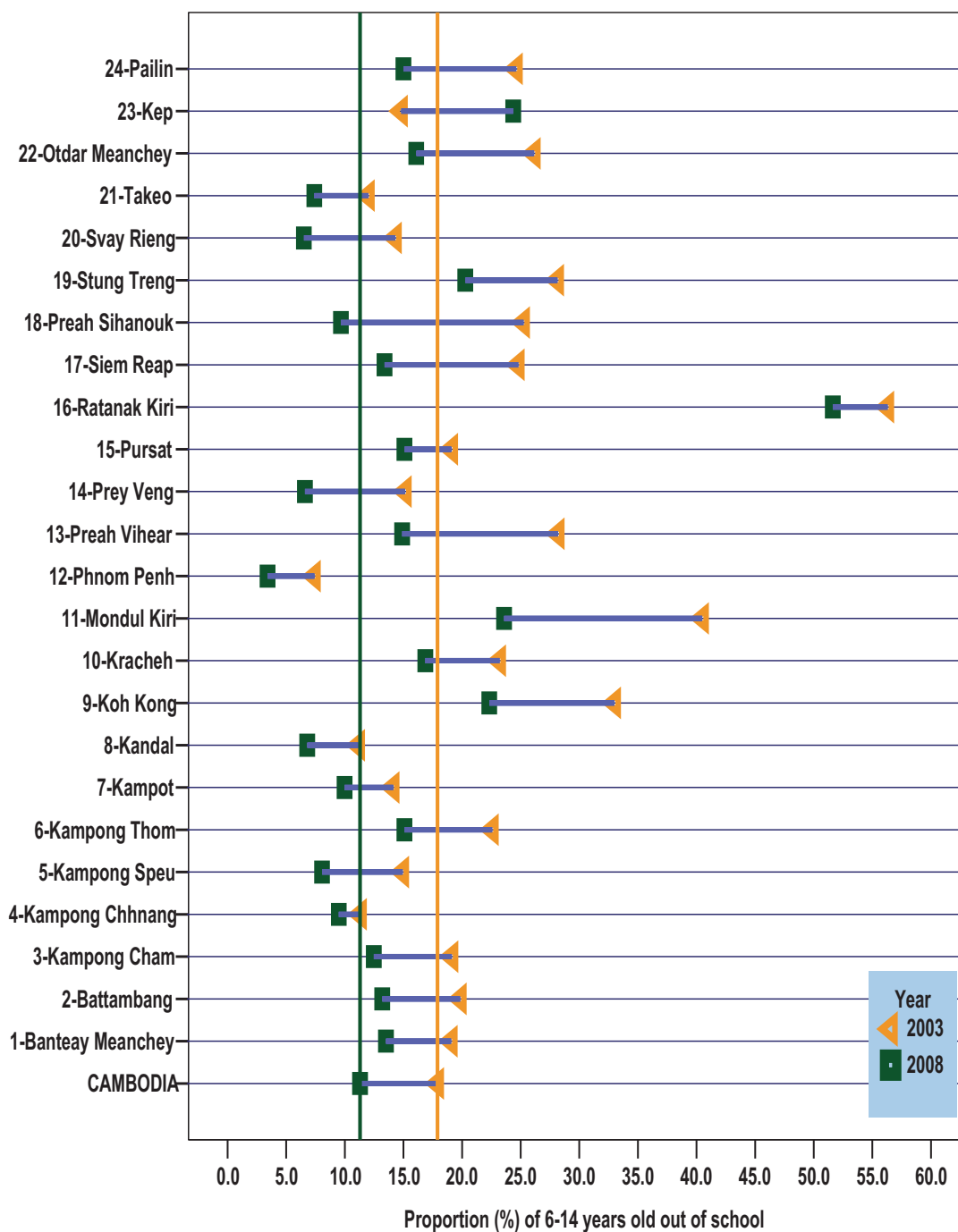
Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 2.4

Reducing the proportion of 6-14 years old out of school from 35% in 1999 to 0% in 2015

**Chart 6:
Change in proportion of 4-14 years out of school by the province, 2003-2008**



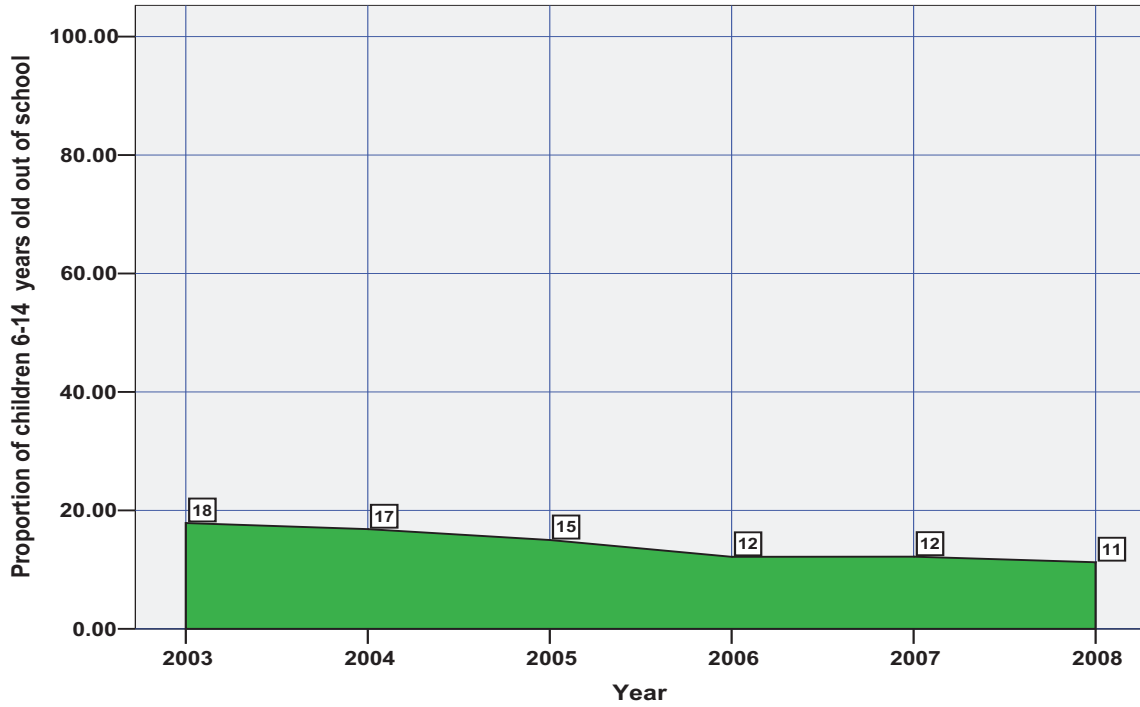
Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG # 2.4

Reducing the proportion of 6-14 years old out of school from 35% in 1999 to 0% in 2015

Chart 7:

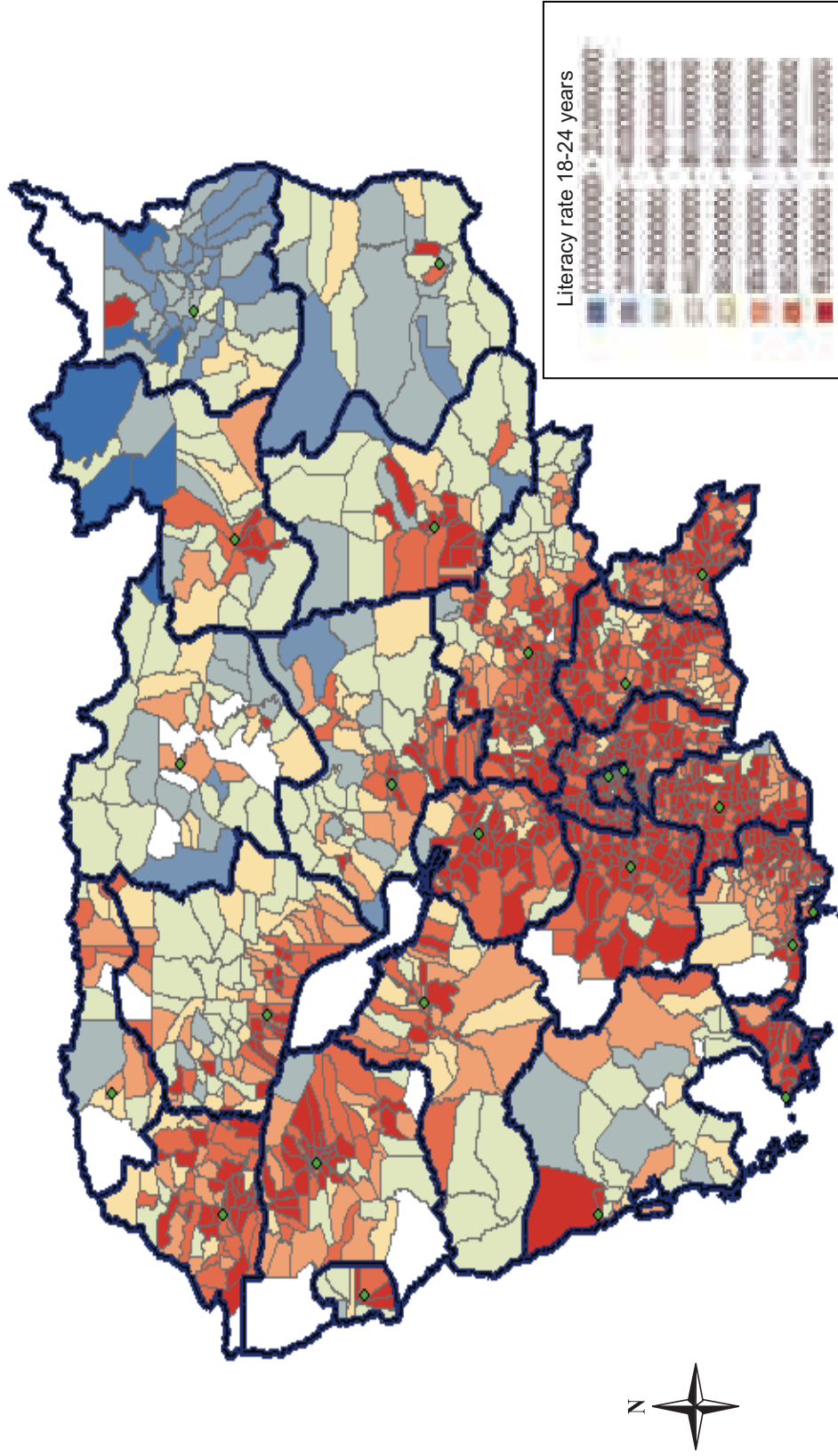
Declining proportion of children 6-14 years old out of school in Cambodia, 2003-2008



Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

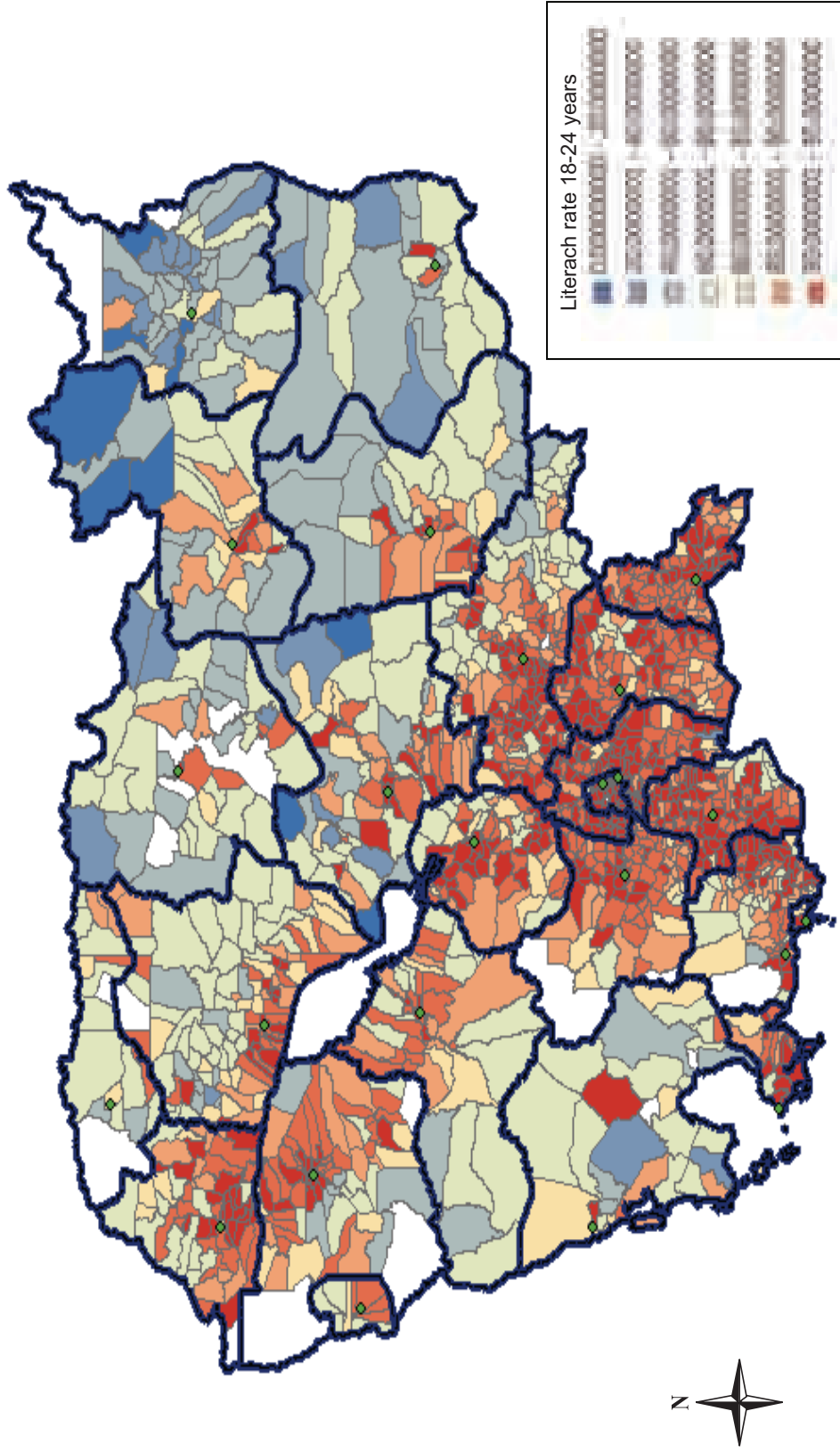
CMDG # 2.8 Increasing the literacy rate of 15-24 years old from 82% in 1999 to 100% in 2015

Map 13: Distribution of literacy rate of 18-24 years old by the Commune in Cambodia 2008



CMDG # 2.8 Increasing the literacy rate of 15-24 years old from 82% in 1999 to 100% in 2015

Map 14: Distribution of literacy rate of 18-24 years old by the Commune in Cambodia 2006

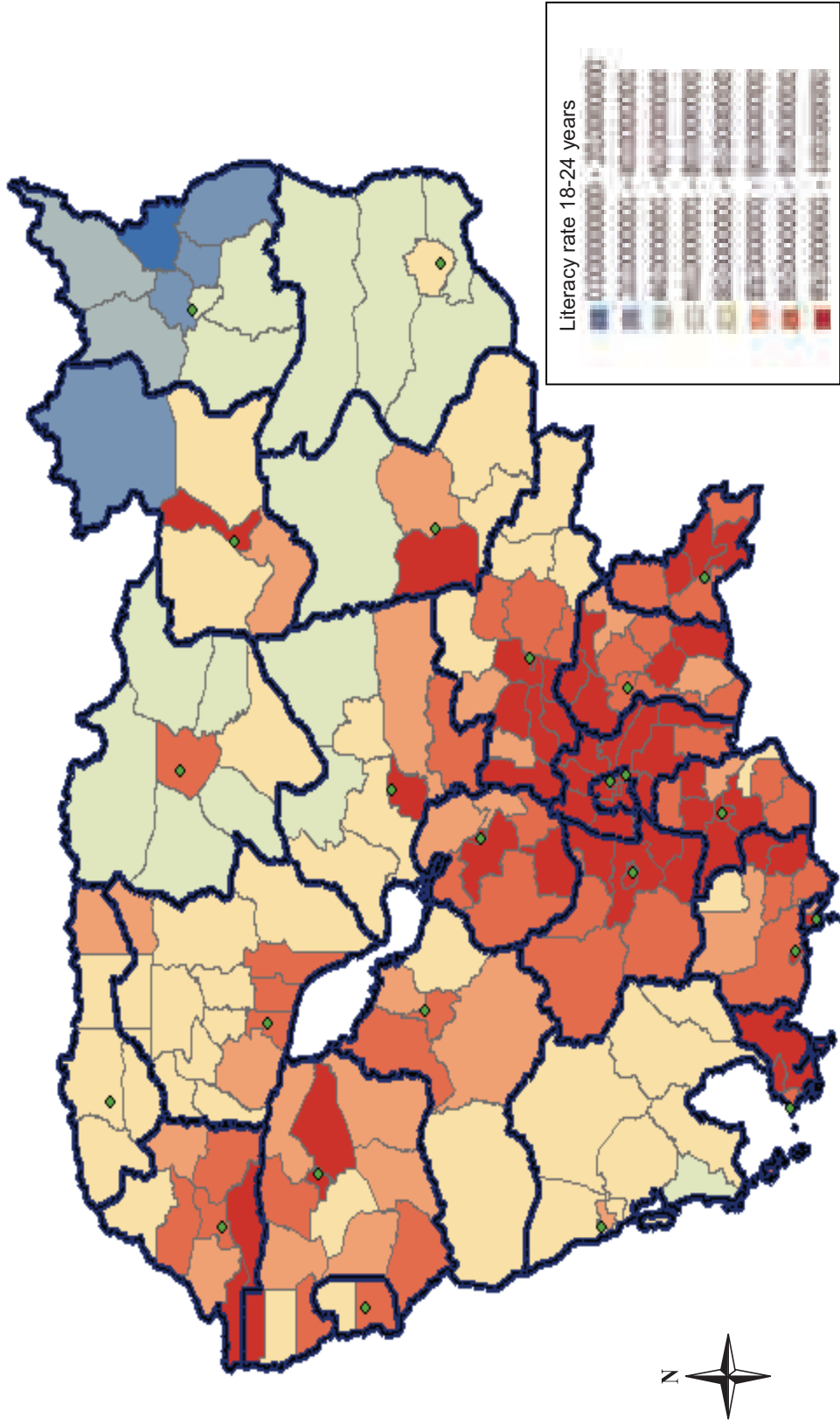


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 2.8 Increasing the literacy rate of 15-24 years old from 82% in 1999 to 100% in 2015

Map 15: Distribution of literacy rate of 18-24 years old by the District in Cambodia 2008.

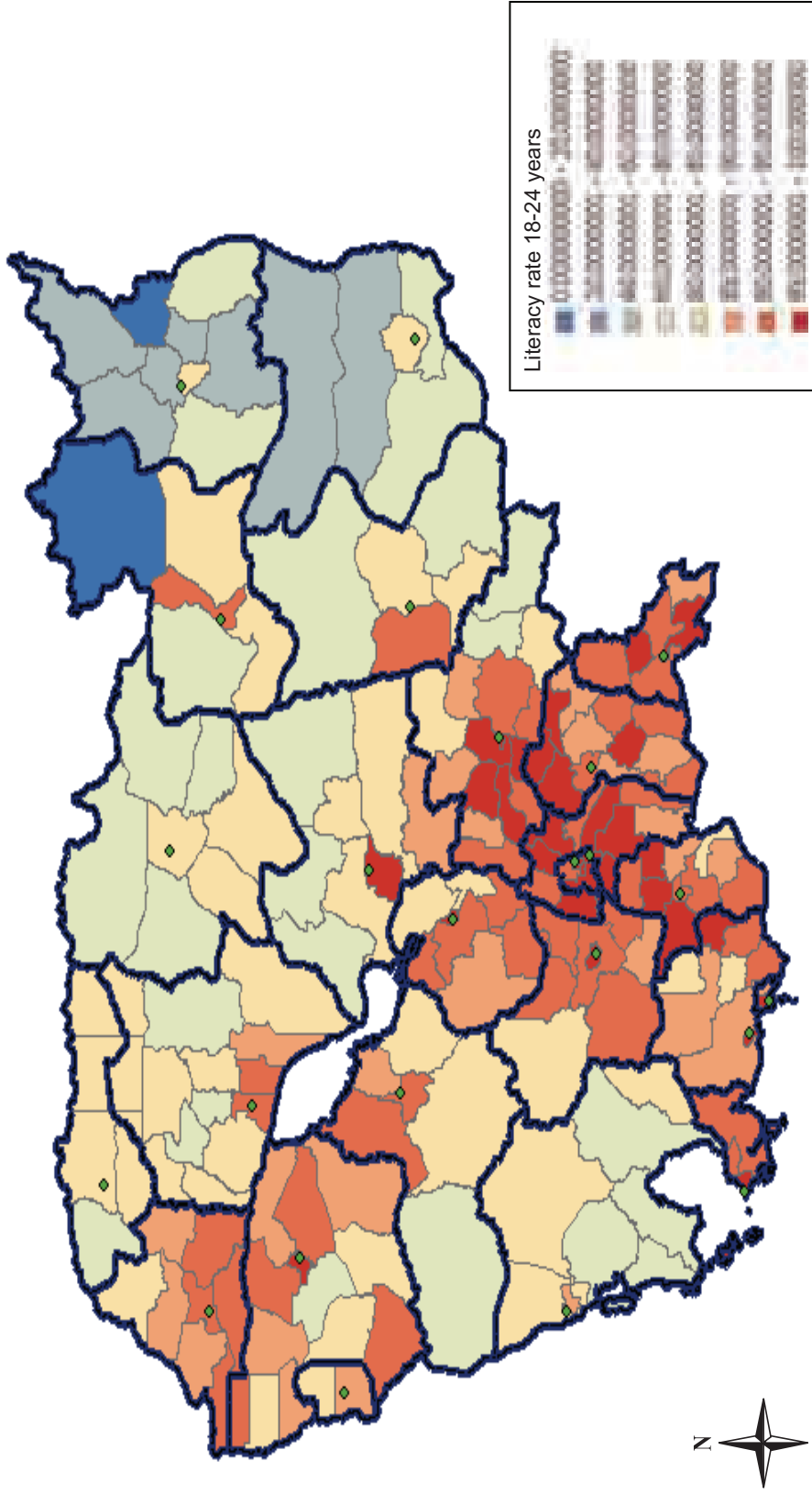


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 2.8 Increasing the literacy rate of 15-24 years old from 82% in 1999 to 100% in 2015

Map 16: Distribution of literacy rate of 18-24 years old by the District in Cambodia 2006

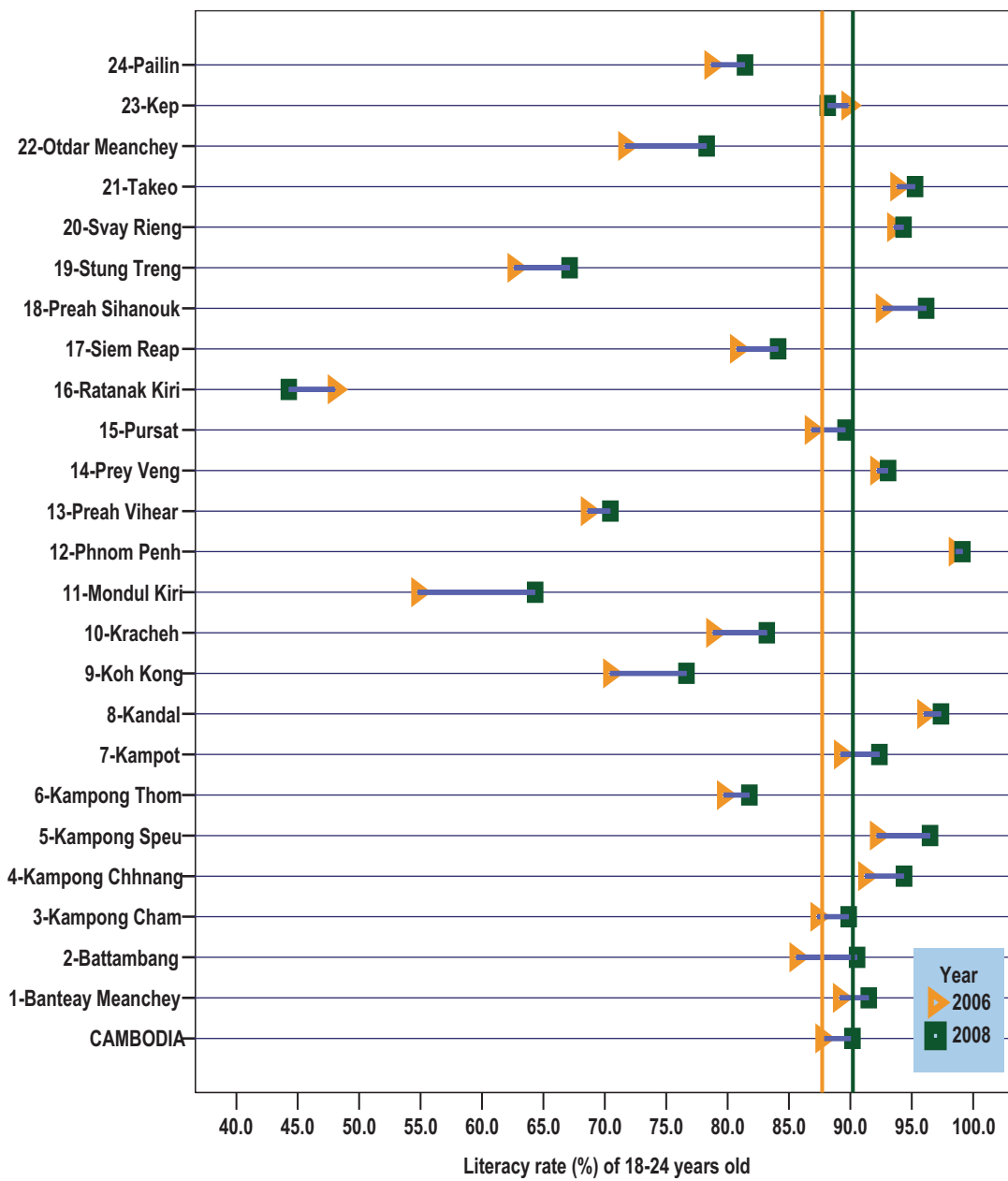


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 2.8
Increasing the literacy rate of 15-24 years old from 82% in 1999 to 100% in 2015

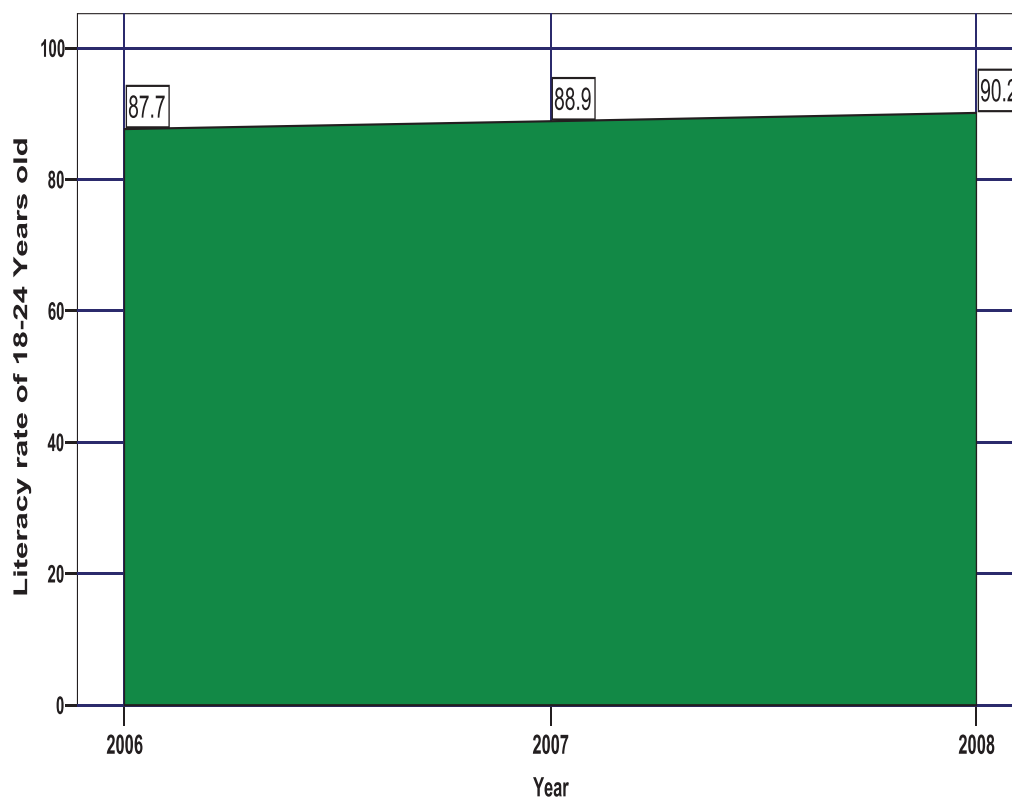
Chart 8:
Change in literacy rate among 18-24 years by the province, 2006-2008



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG # 2.8
Increasing the literacy rate of 15-24 years old from 82% in 1999 to 100% in 2015

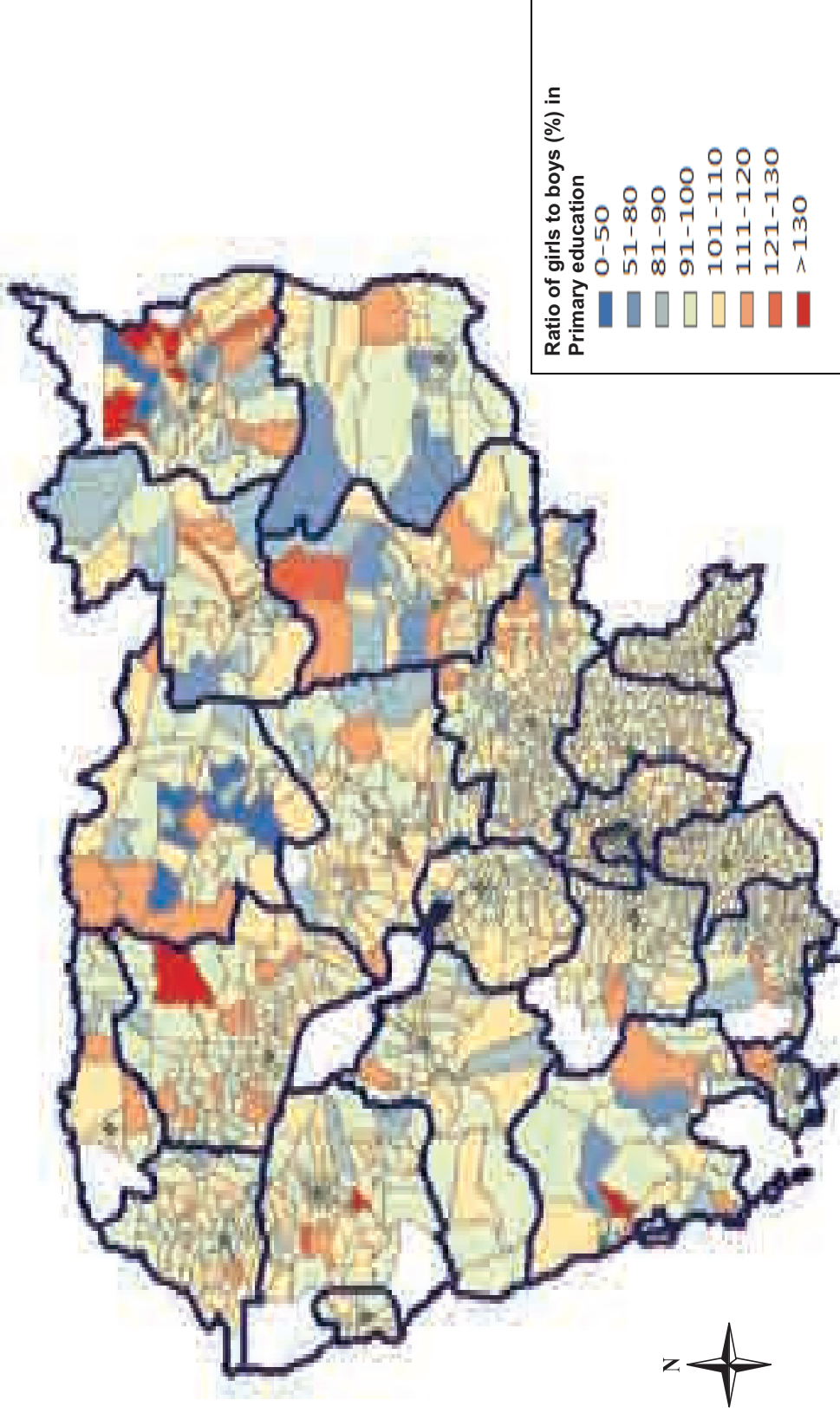
Chart 9:
Progress with the literacy rate among 18-24 years in Cambodia, 2006-2008



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG # 2.9: Improving the ratio of girls to boys in primary education from 87% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

Map 17: Distribution of girls to boys (%) in primary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2008

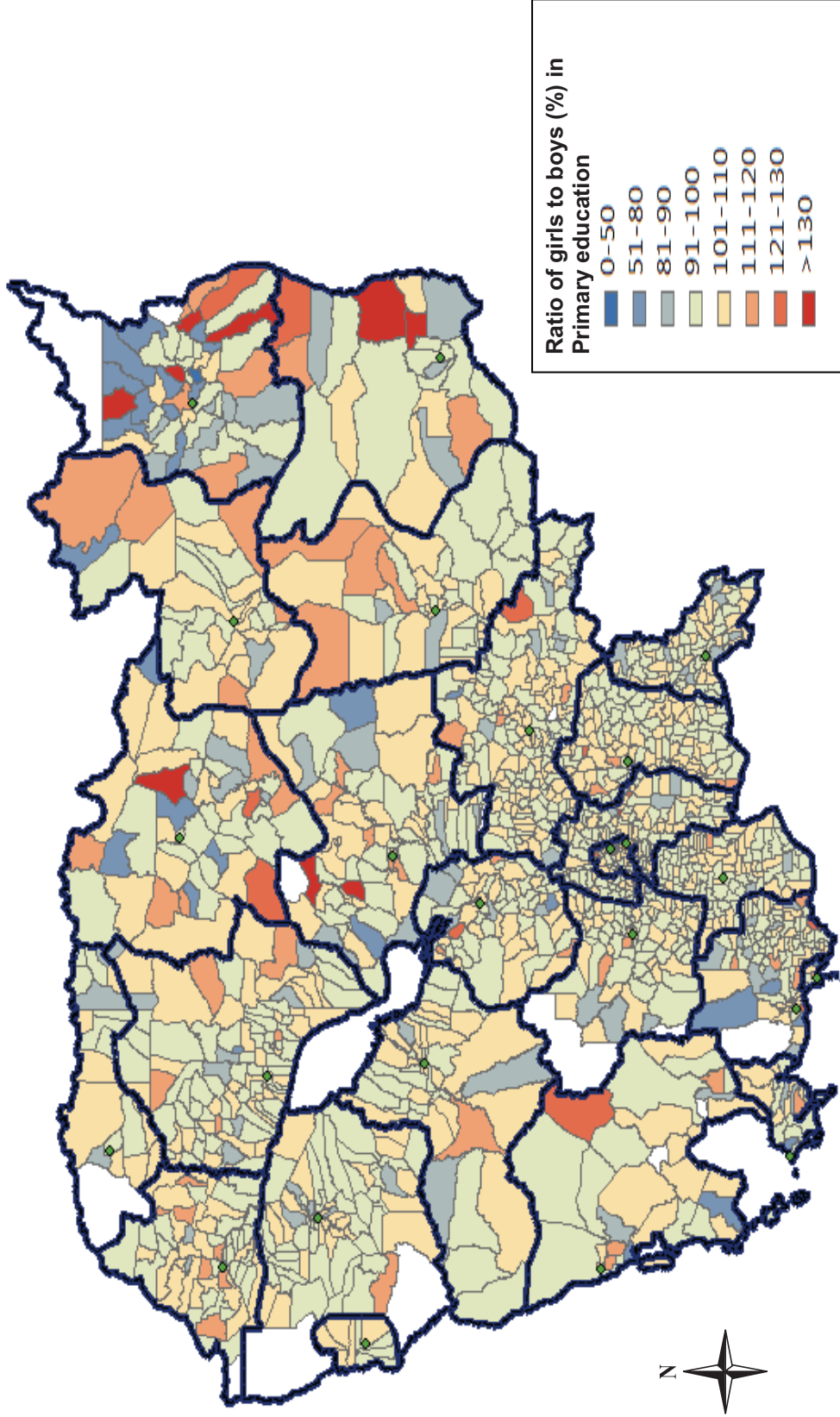


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #2.9: Improving the ratio of girls to boys in primary education from 87% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

Map 18: Distribution of girls to boys (%) in primary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2006

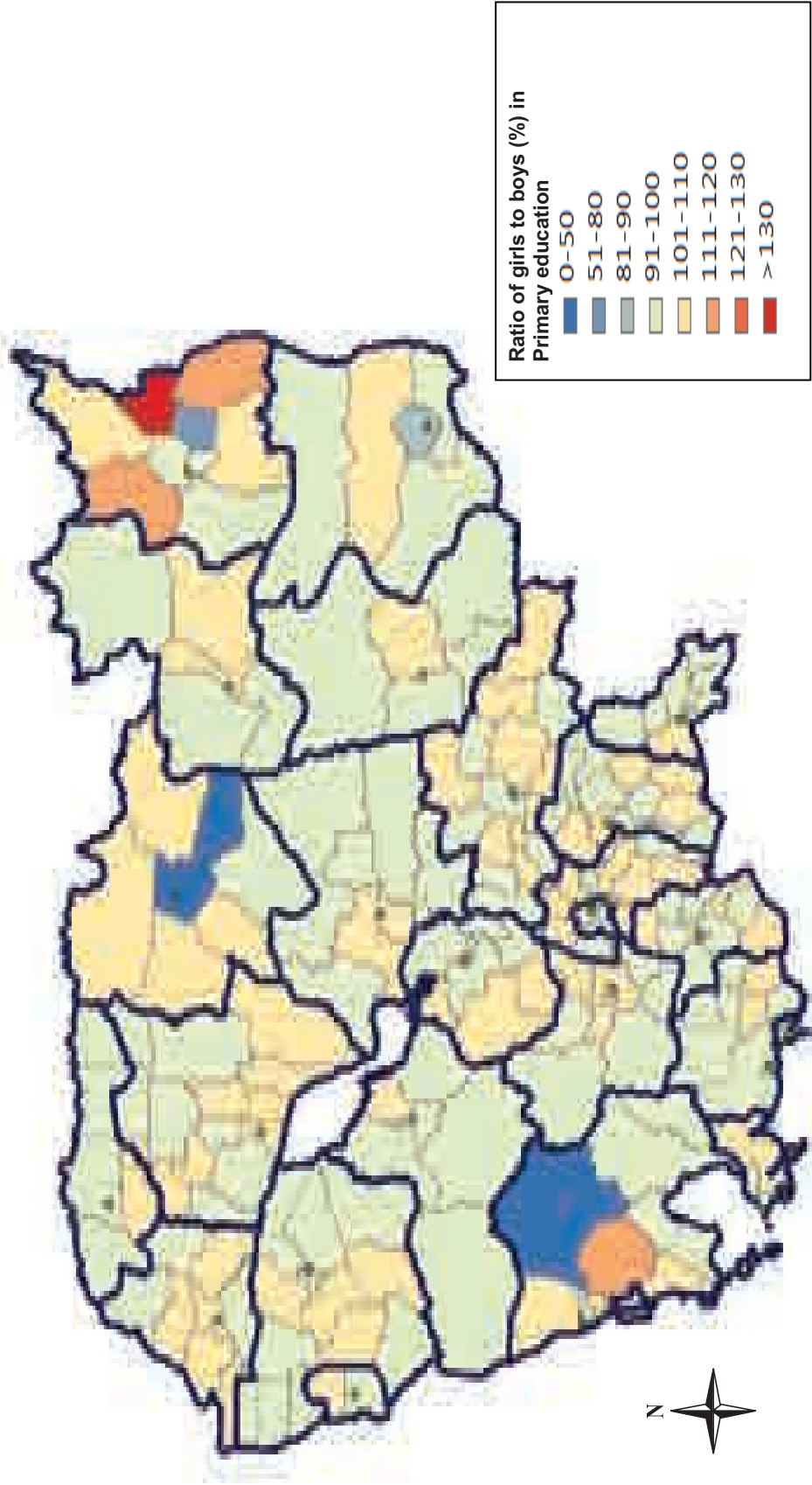


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #2.9: Improving the ratio of girls to boys in primary education from 87% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

Map 19: Distribution of girls to boys (%) in primary education by the District in Cambodia 2008

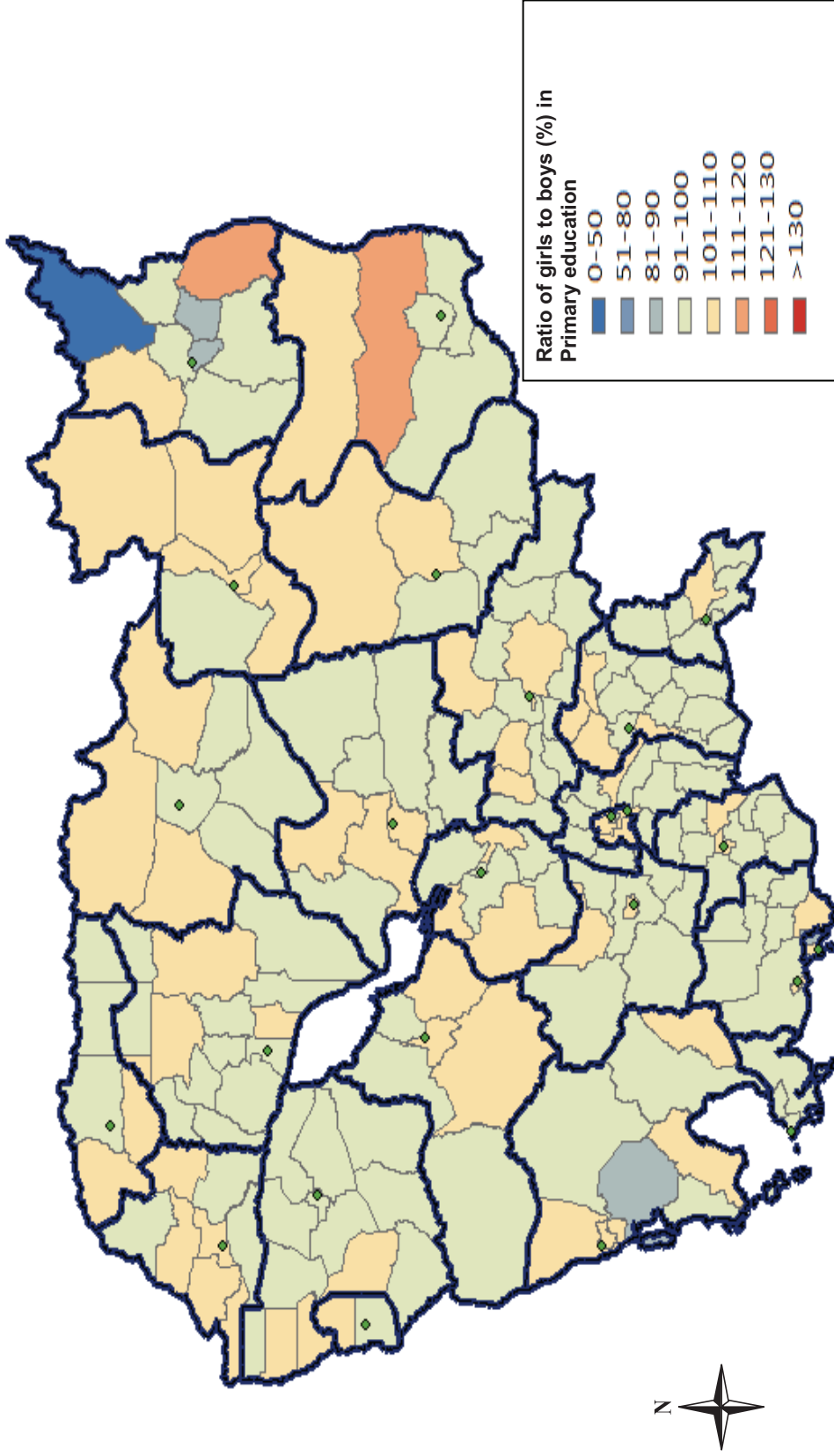


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #2.9: Improving the ratio of girls to boys in primary education from 87% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

Map 20: Distribution of girls to boys (%) in primary education by the District in Cambodia 2006



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

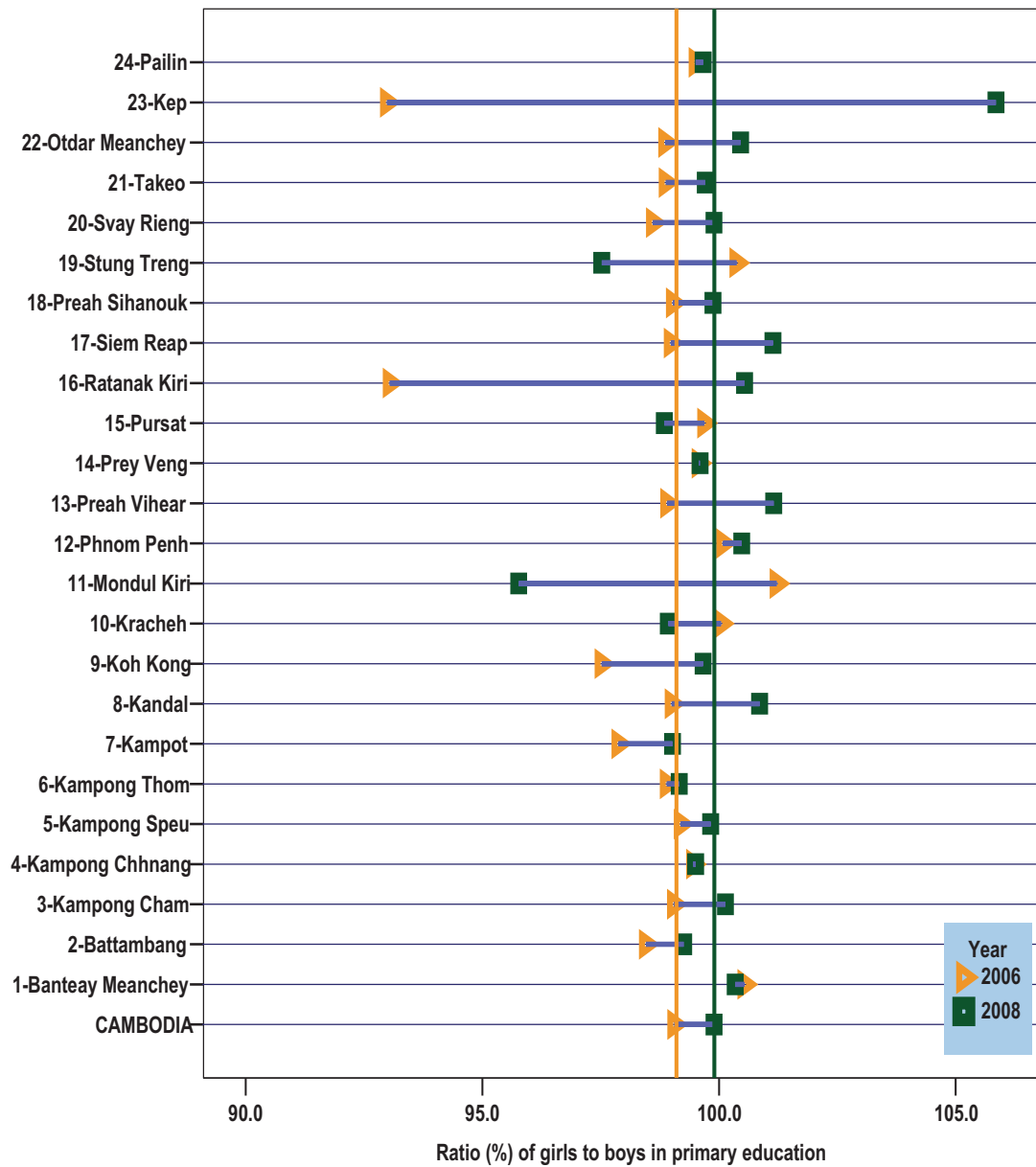
Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #2.9:

Improving the ratio of girls to boys in primary education from 87% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

Chart 10:

Change in the ratio of girls to boys in primary education at Provincial level 2006-2008



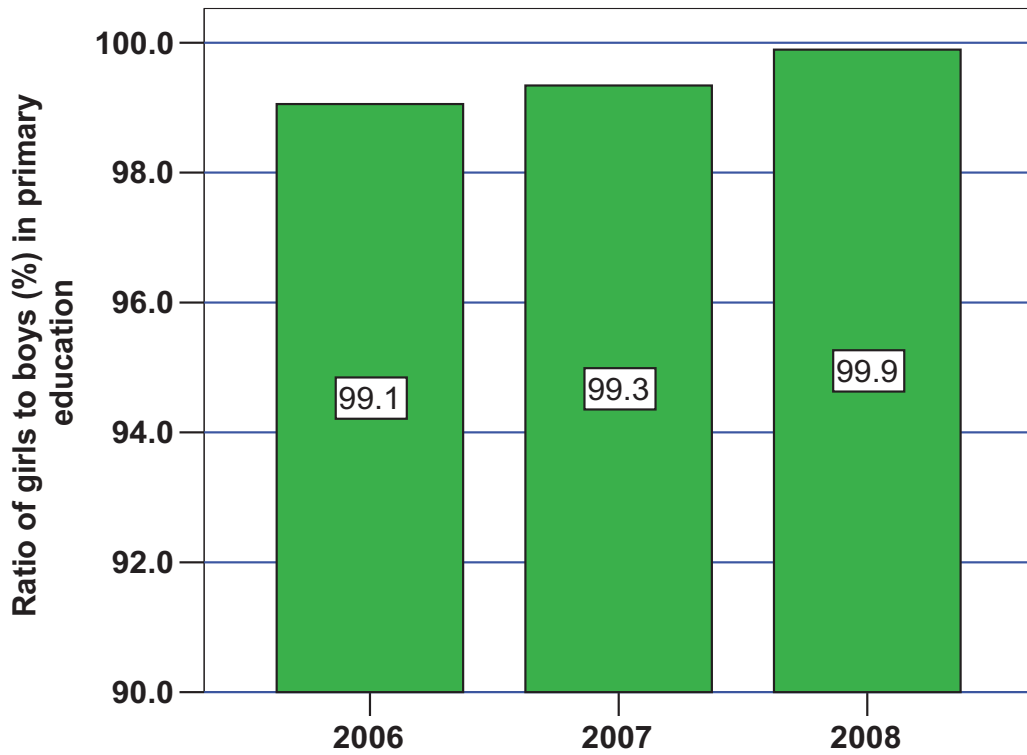
Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #2.9:

Improving the ratio of girls to boys in primary education from 87% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

Chart 11:

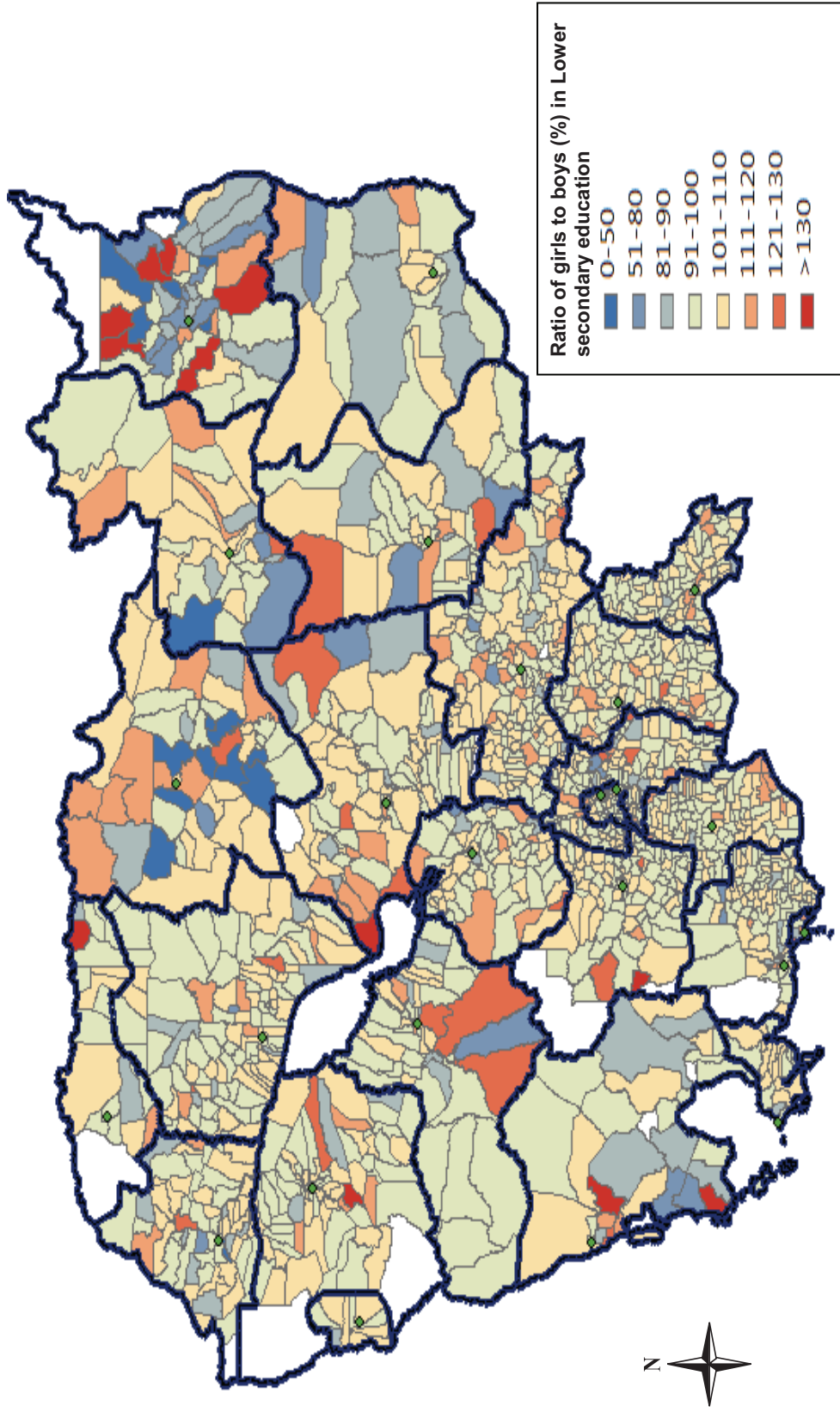
Increasing ratio of girls to boys in primary education at National level 2006-2008



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #2.10: Improving the ratio of girls to boys in lower-secondary education from 63% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

Map 21: Distribution of girls to boys (%) in lower secondary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2008

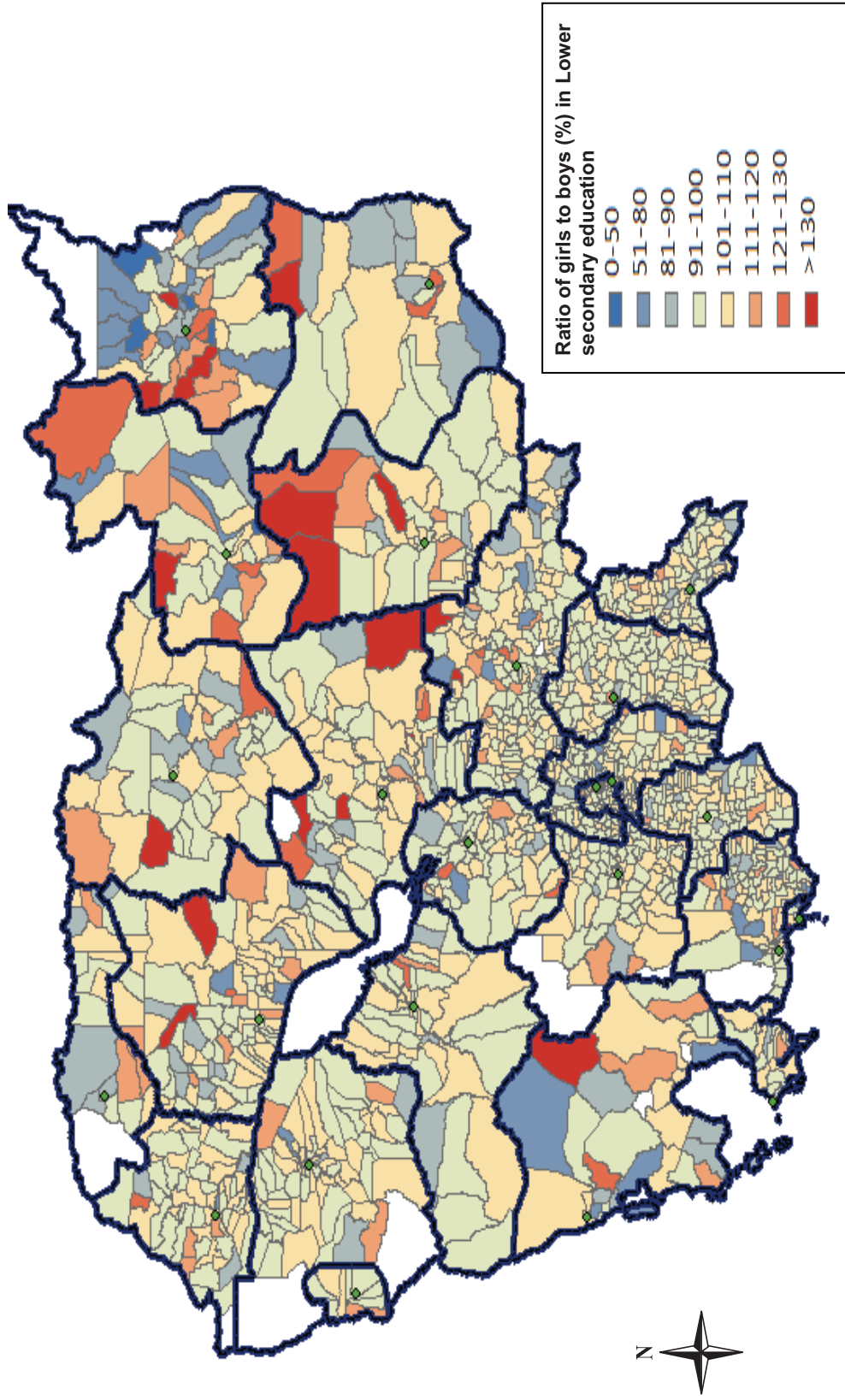


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #2.10: Improving the ratio of girls to boys in lower-secondary education from 63% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

Map 22: Distribution of girls to boys (%) in lower secondary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2006

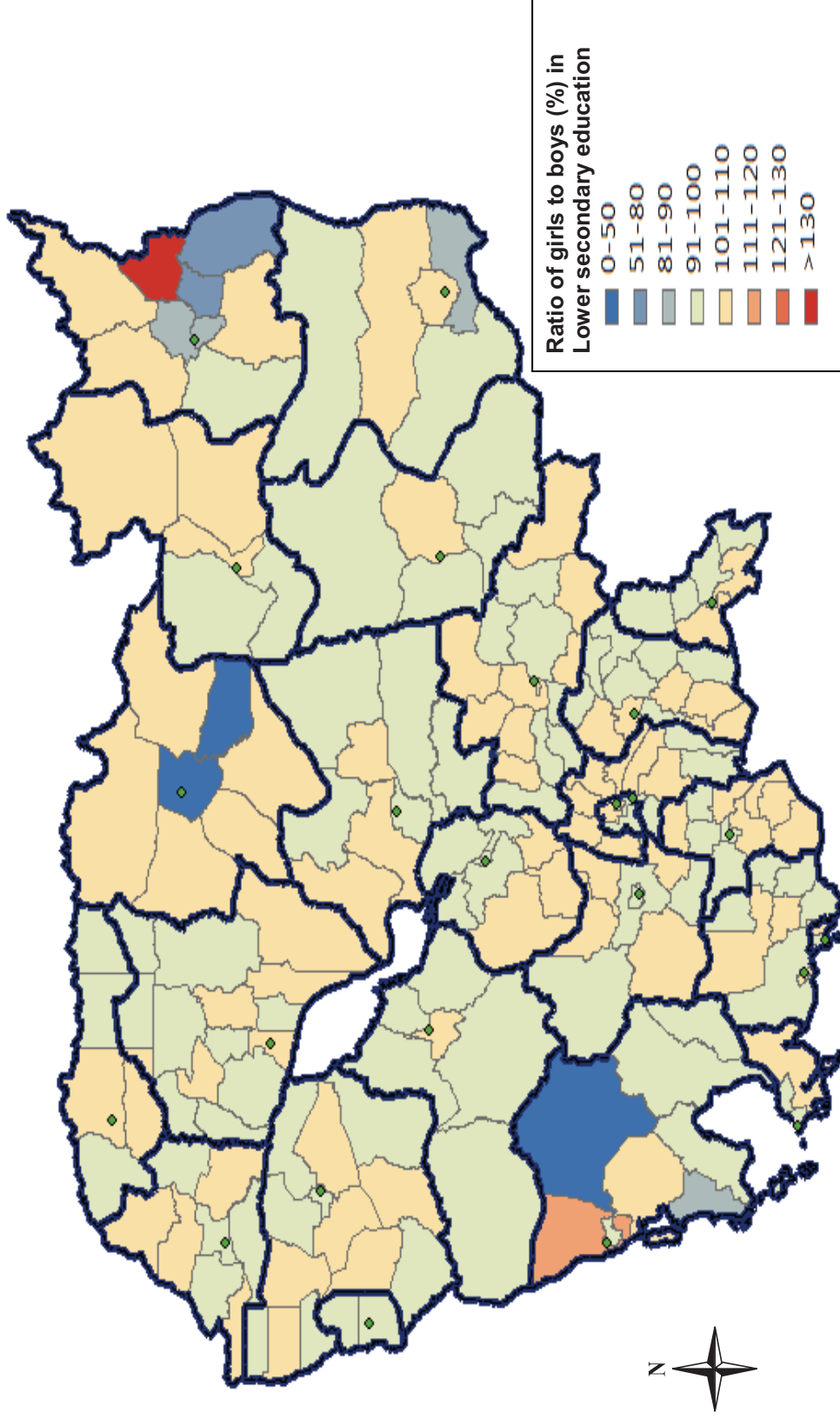


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #2.10: Improving the ratio of girls to boys in lower-secondary education from 63% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

Map 23: Distribution of girls to boys (%) in lower secondary education by the District in Cambodia 2008

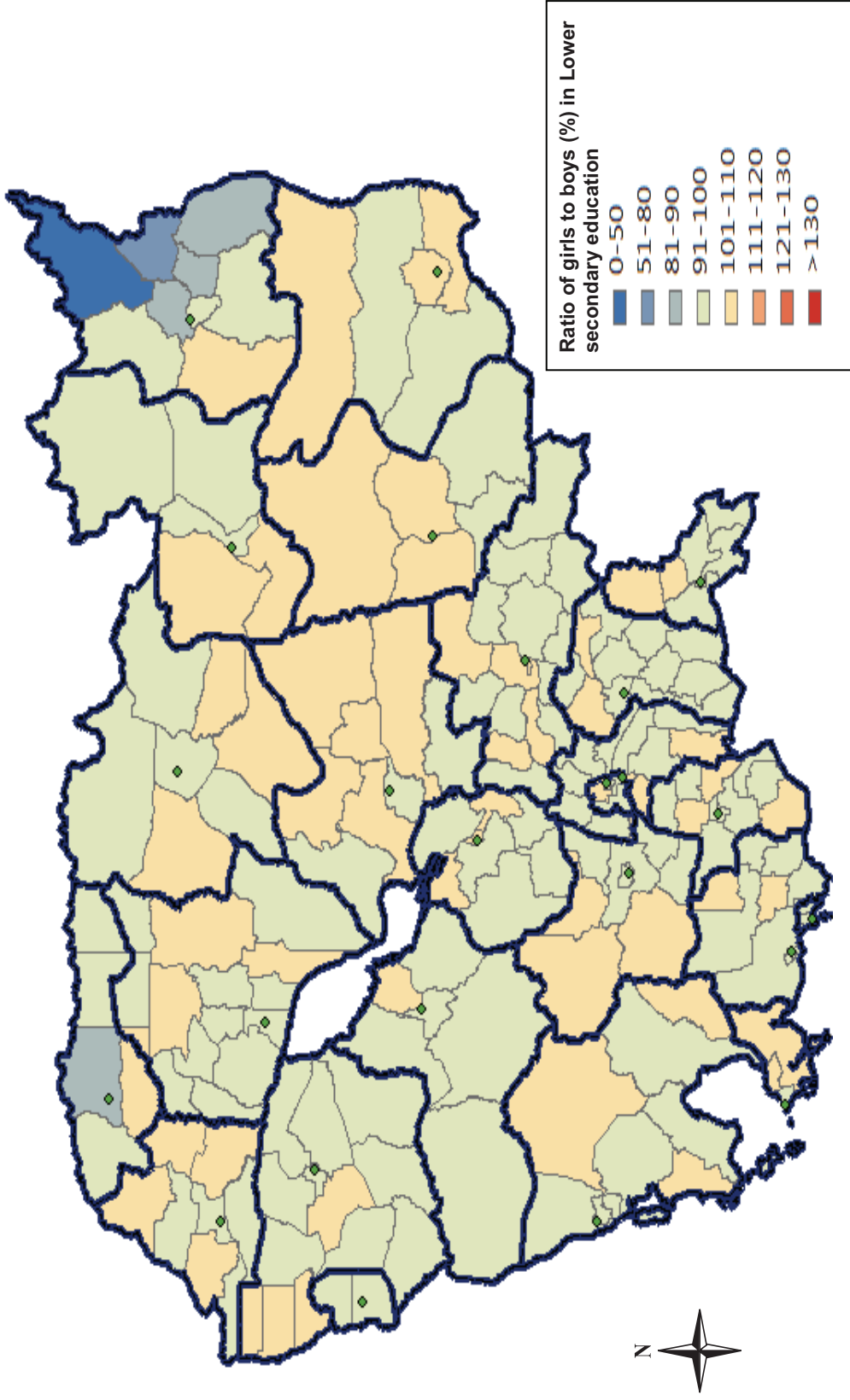


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #2.10: Improving the ratio of girls to boys in lower-secondary education from 63% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

Map 24: Distribution of girls to boys (%) in lower secondary education by the District in Cambodia 2006



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

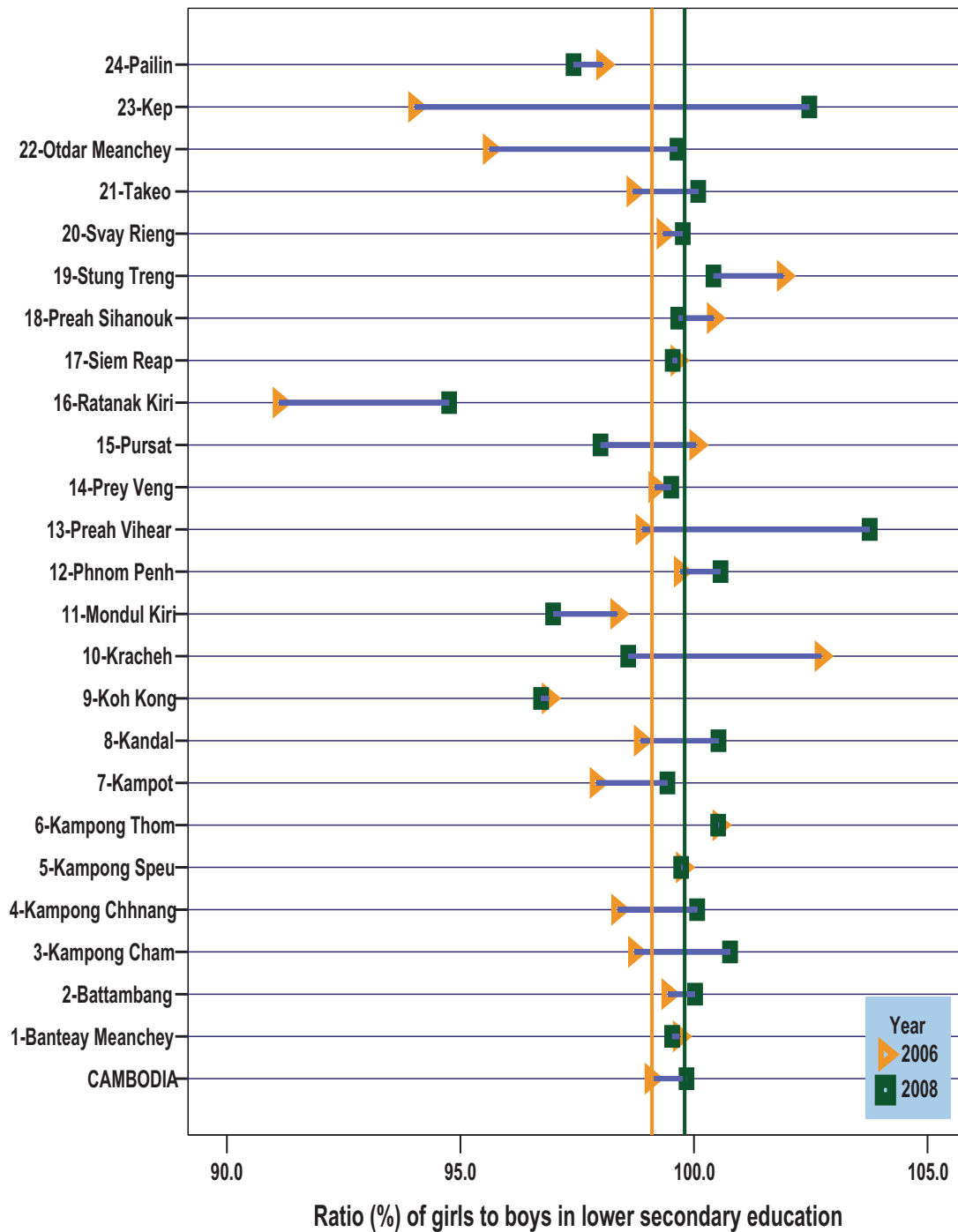
Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #2.10:

Improving the ratio of girls to boys in lower-secondary education from 63% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

Chart 12:

Change in the ratio of girls to boys in lower secondary education by the Province, 2006-2008



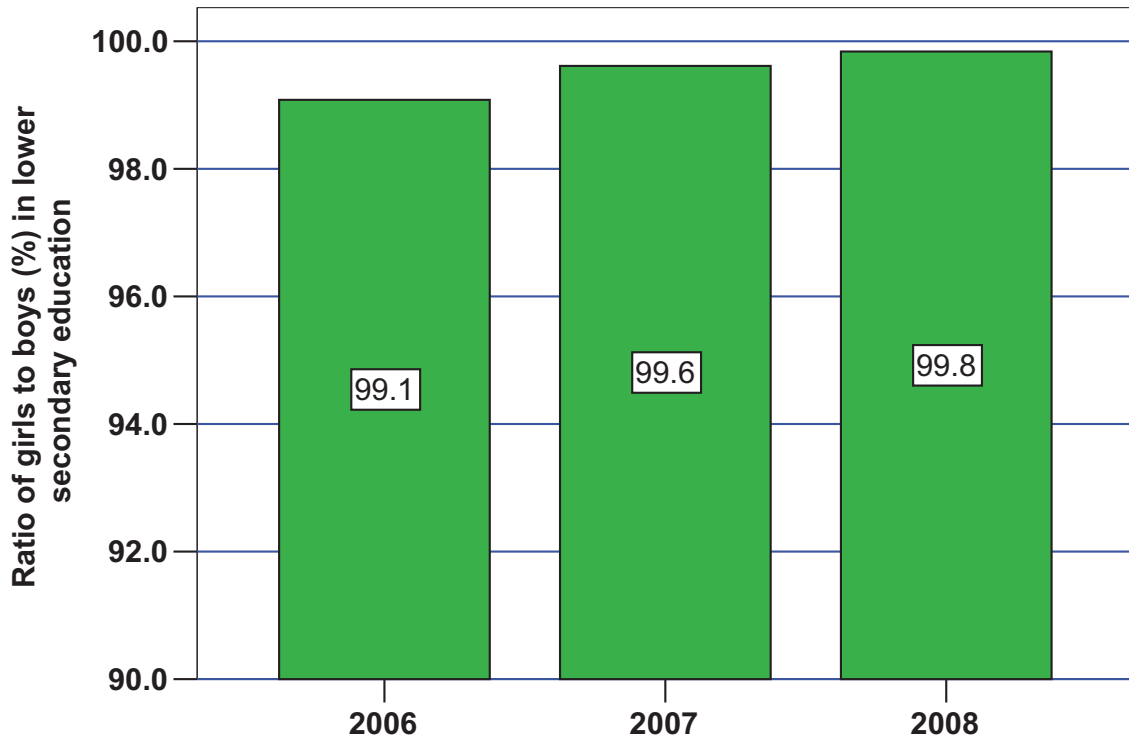
Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #2.10:

Improving the ratio of girls to boys in lower-secondary education from 63% in 2001 to 100% in 2010

Chart 13:

Increasing ratio of girls to boys in lower secondary education in Cambodia, 2006-2008



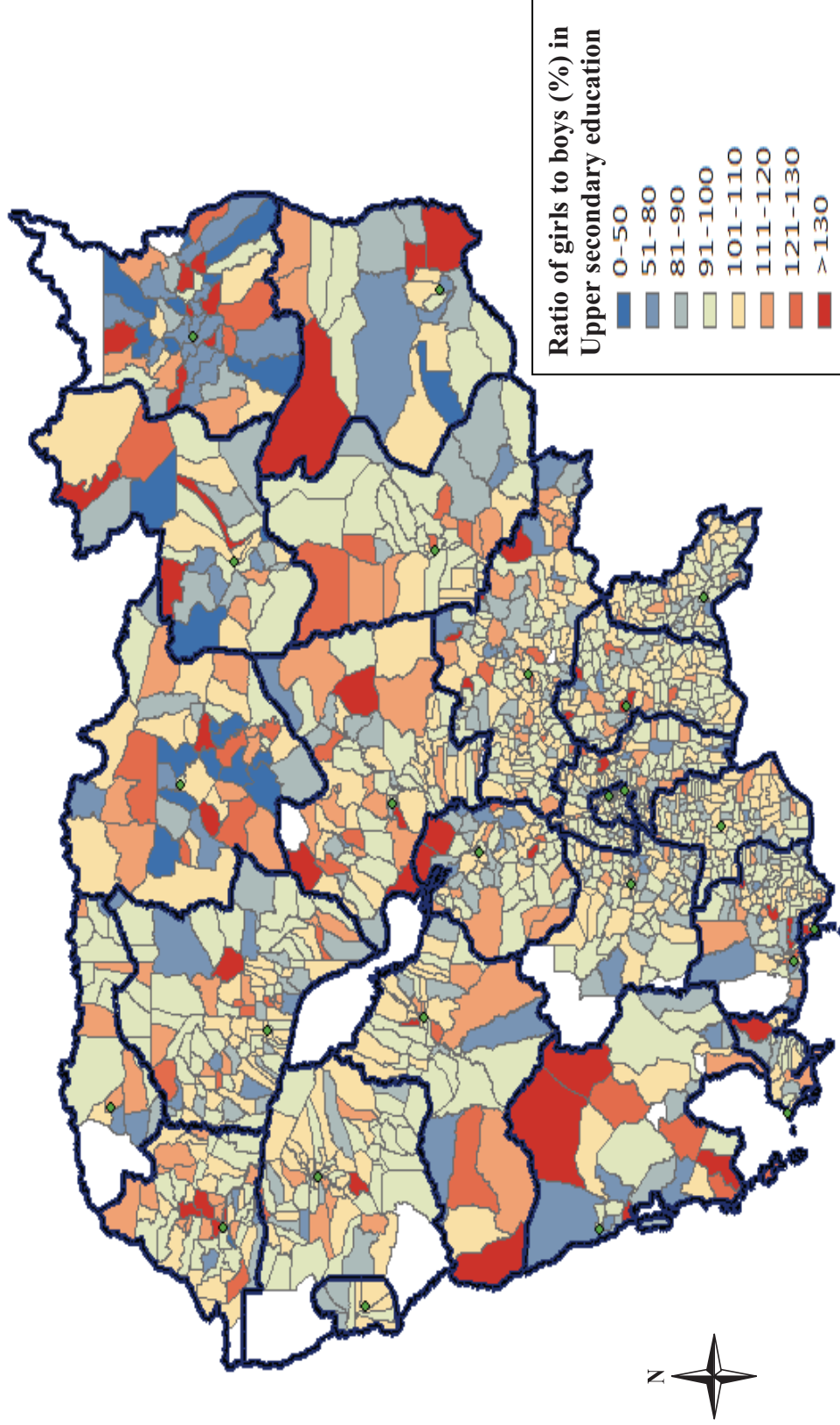
Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009



PROMOTE GENDER
EQUALITY AND
EMPOWER WOMEN

CMDG #3.1: Improving the ratio of girls to boys in upper secondary education from 48% in 2001 to 100% in 2015

Map 25: Distribution of girls to boys (%) in upper secondary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2008

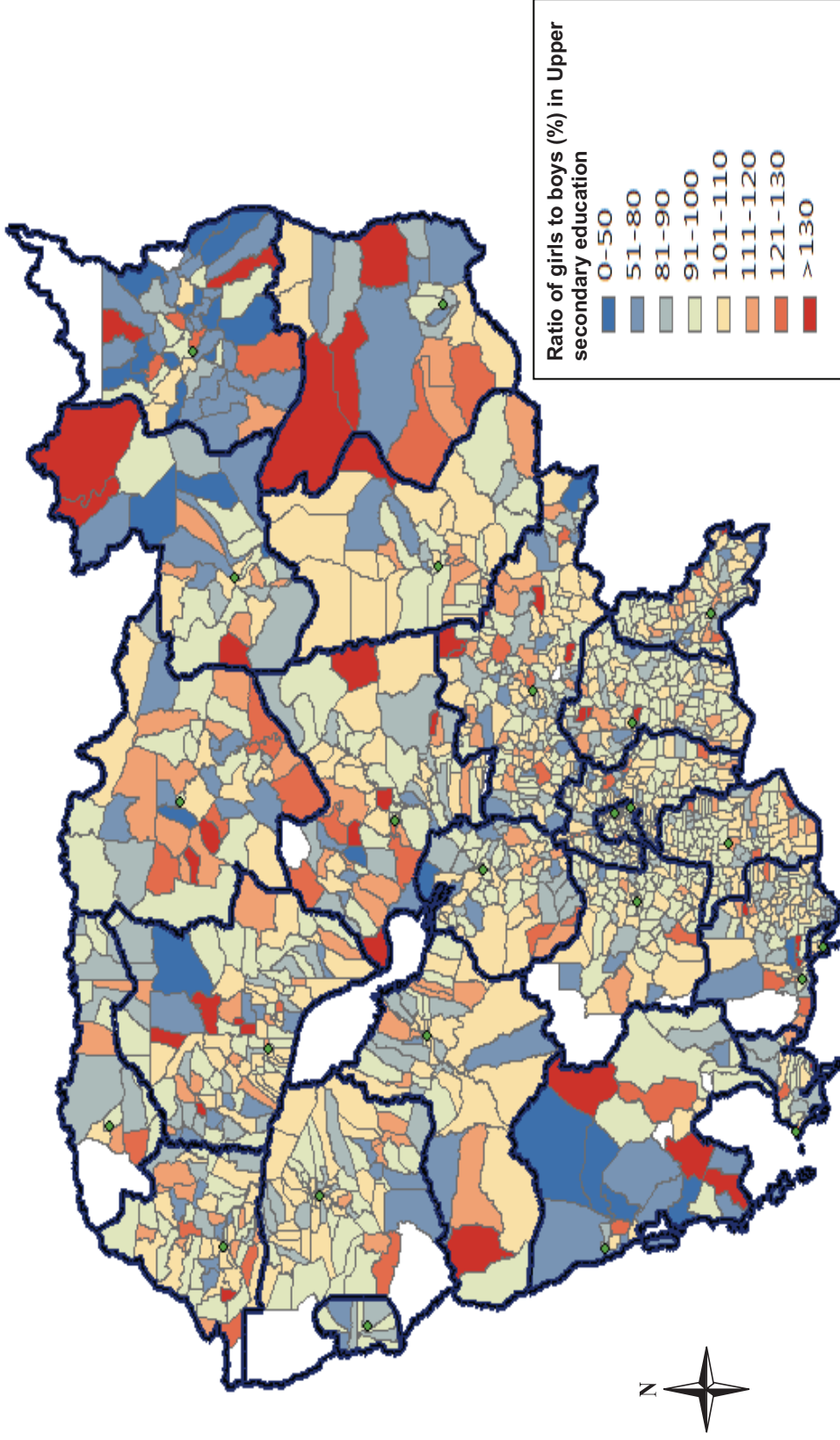


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #3.1: Improving the ratio of girls to boys in upper secondary education from 48% in 2001 to 100% in 2015

Map 26: Distribution of girls to boys (%) in upper secondary education by the Commune in Cambodia 2006

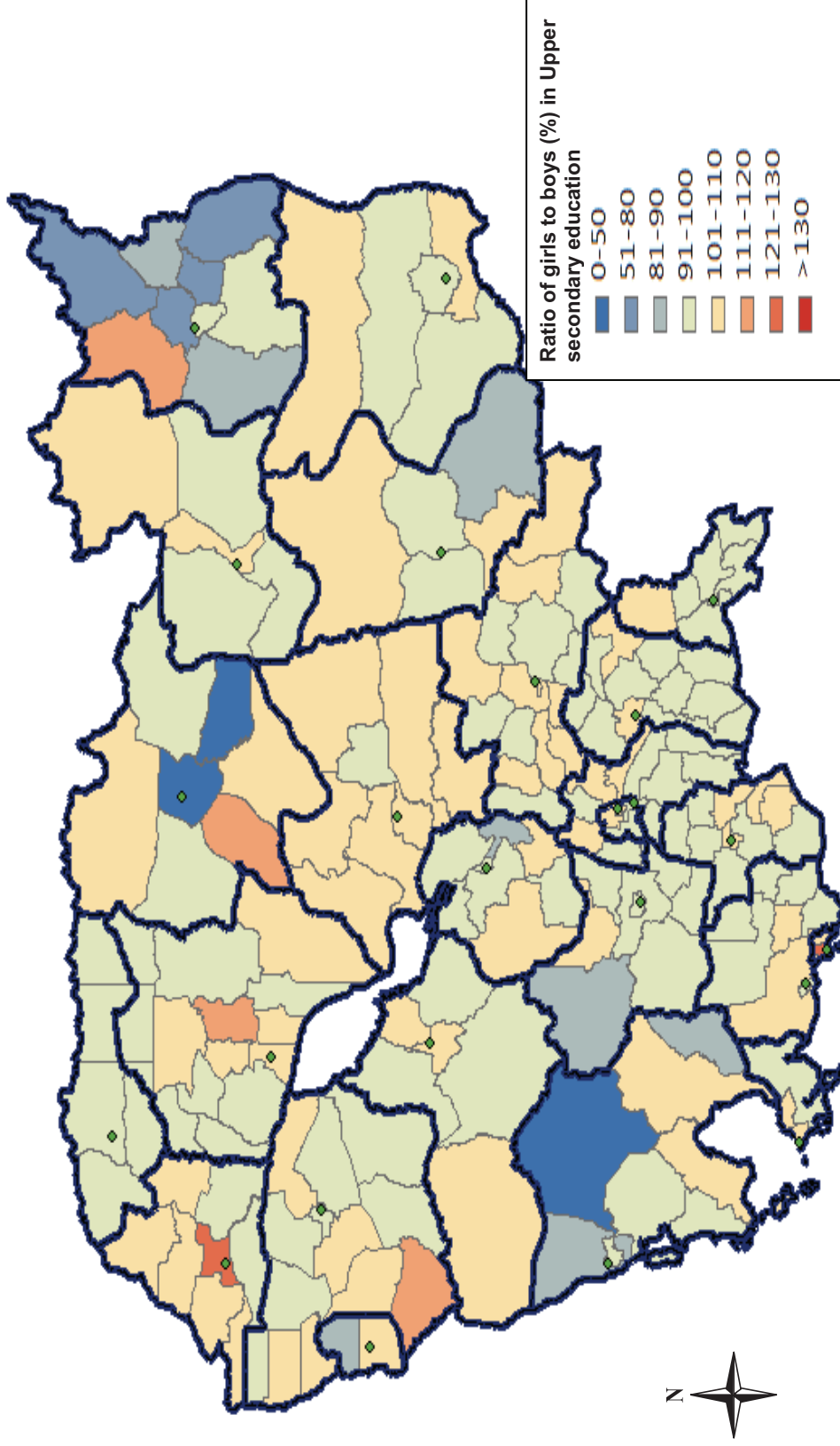


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #3.1: Improving the ratio of girls to boys in upper secondary education from 48% in 2001 to 100% in 2015

Map 27: Distribution of girls to boys (%) in upper secondary education by the District in Cambodia 2008

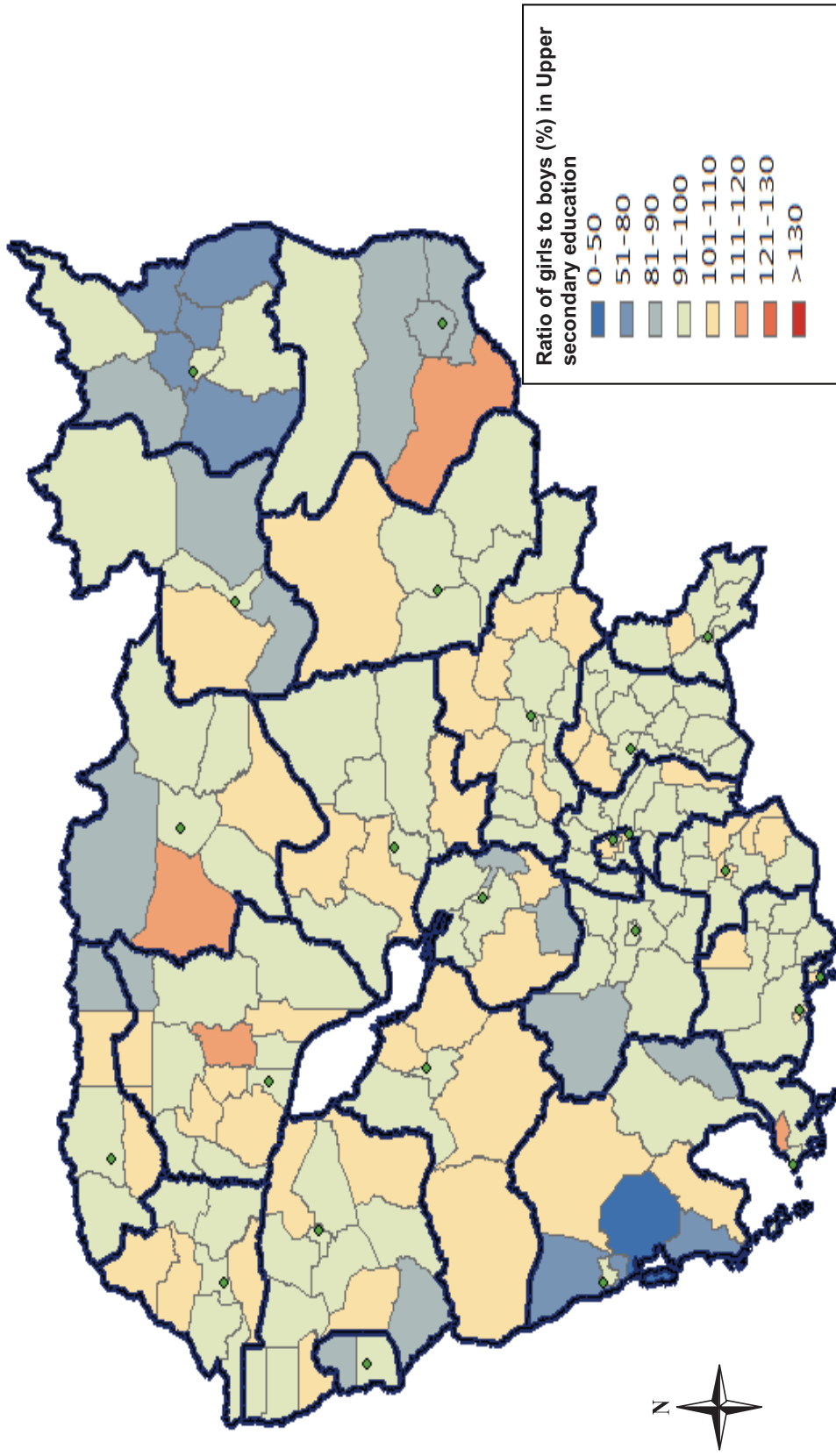


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #3.1: Improving the ratio of girls to boys in upper secondary education from 48% in 2001 to 100% in 2015

Map 28: Distribution of girls to boys (%) in upper secondary education by the District in Cambodia 2006

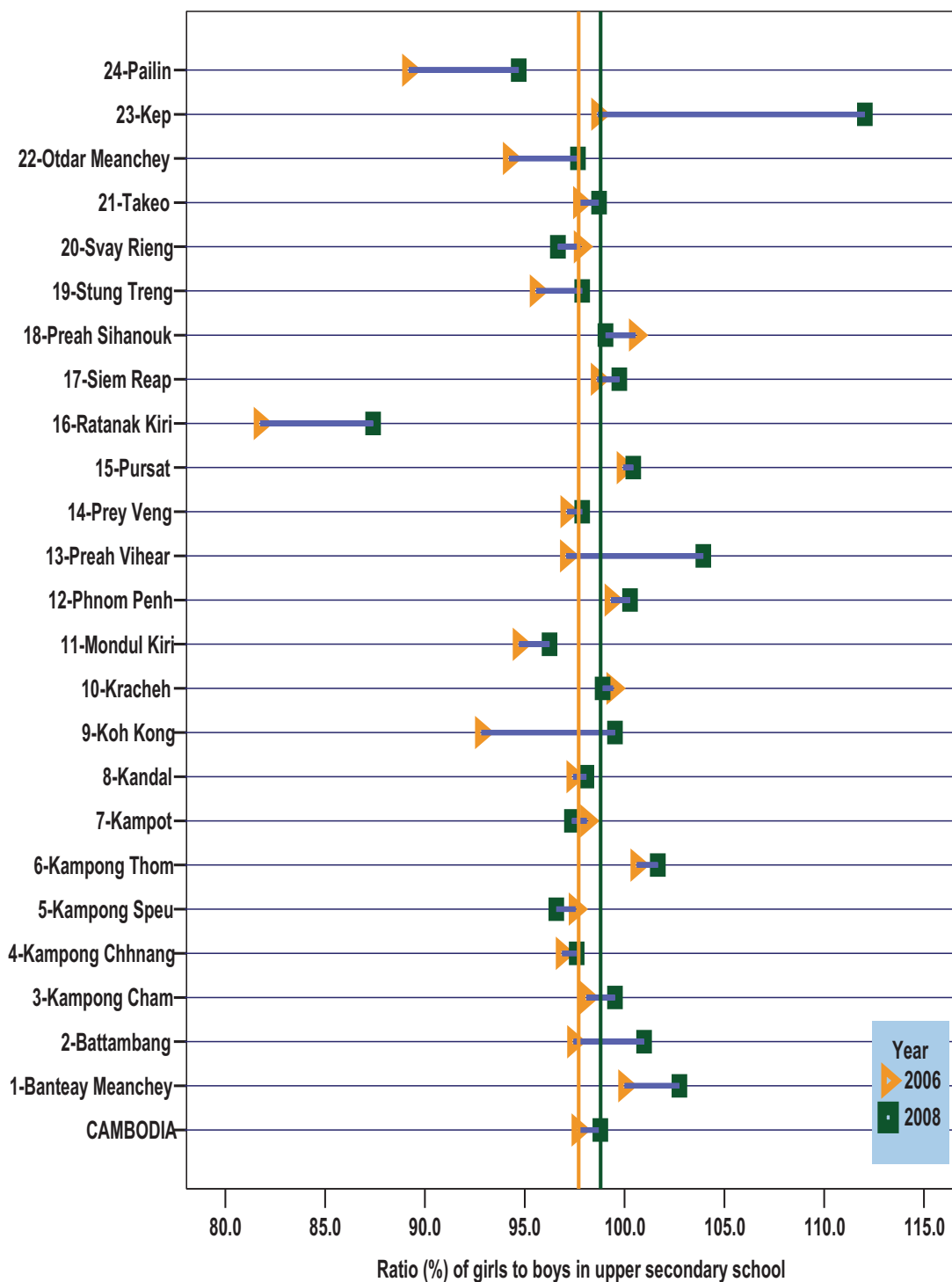


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

**CMDG #3.1:
Improving the ratio of girls to boys
in upper secondary education from 48% in 2001 to 100% in 2015**

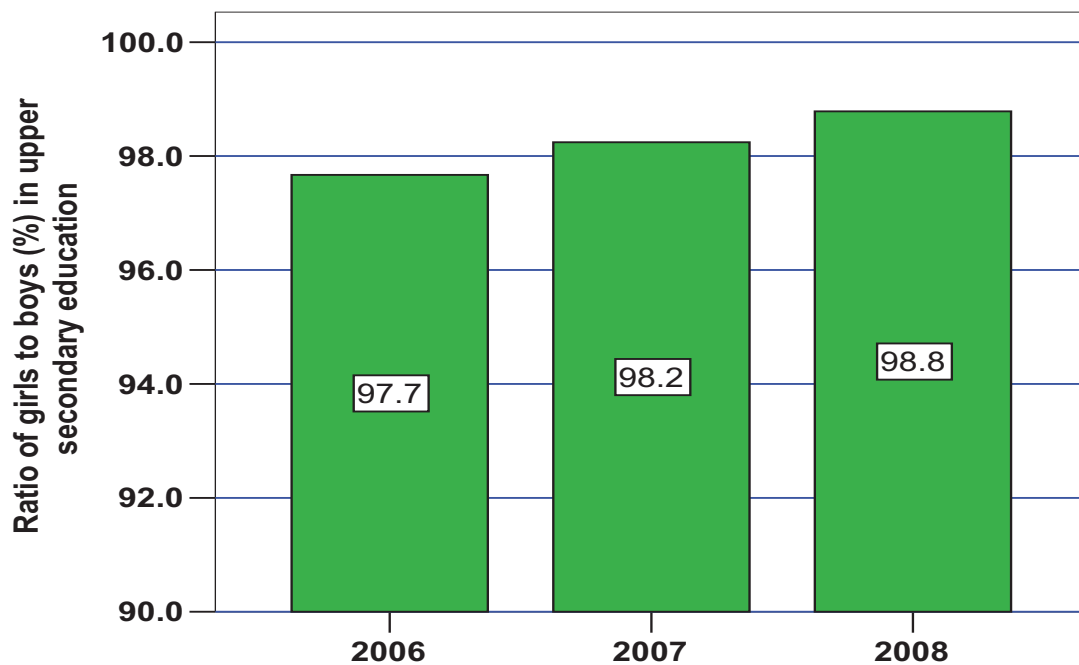
**Chart 14:
Change in ratio of girls to boys in upper secondary education by the province, 2006-2008**



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

**CMDG #3.1:
Improving the ratio of girls to boys
in upper secondary education from 48% in 2001 to 100% in 2015**

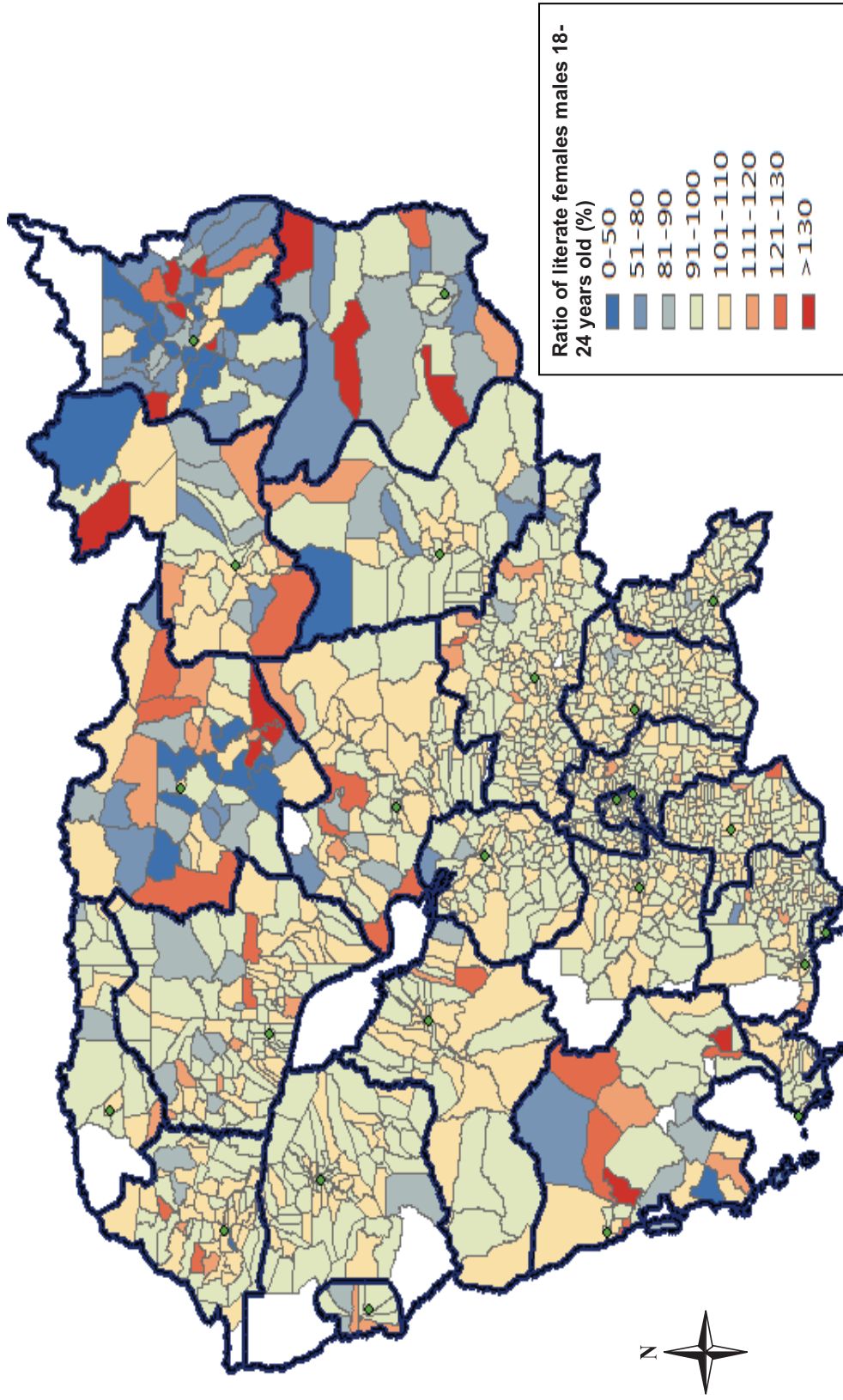
**Chart 15:
Increasing ratio of girls to boys in upper secondary education in Cambodia, 2006-2008**



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #3.3: Improving the ratio of literate females to males 15-24 years old from 87% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

Map 29: Distribution of literate females to males 18-24 years old by the Commune in Cambodia 2008

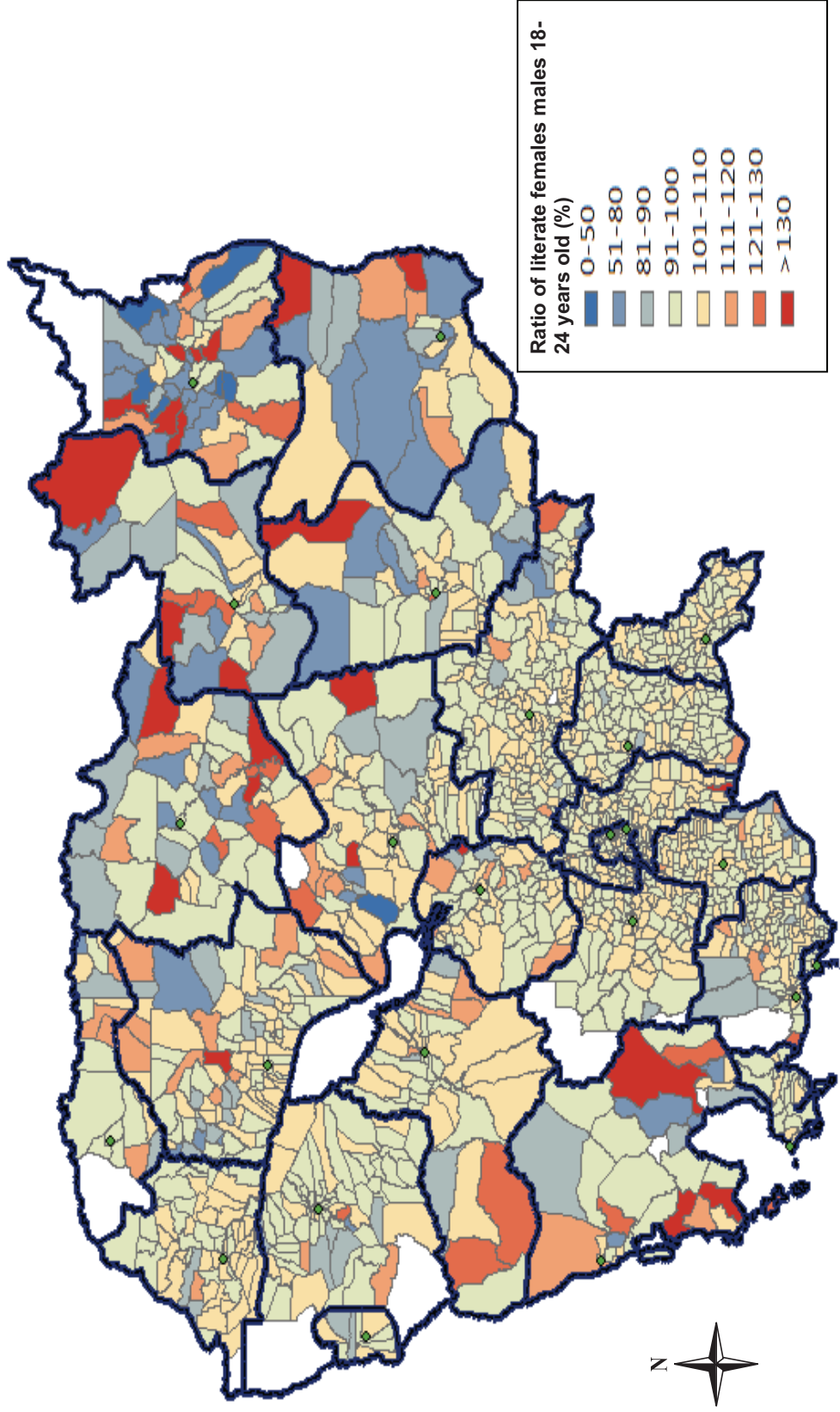


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #3.3: Improving the ratio of literate females to males 15-24 years old from 87% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

Map 30: Distribution of literate females to males 18-24 years old by the Commune in Cambodia 2006



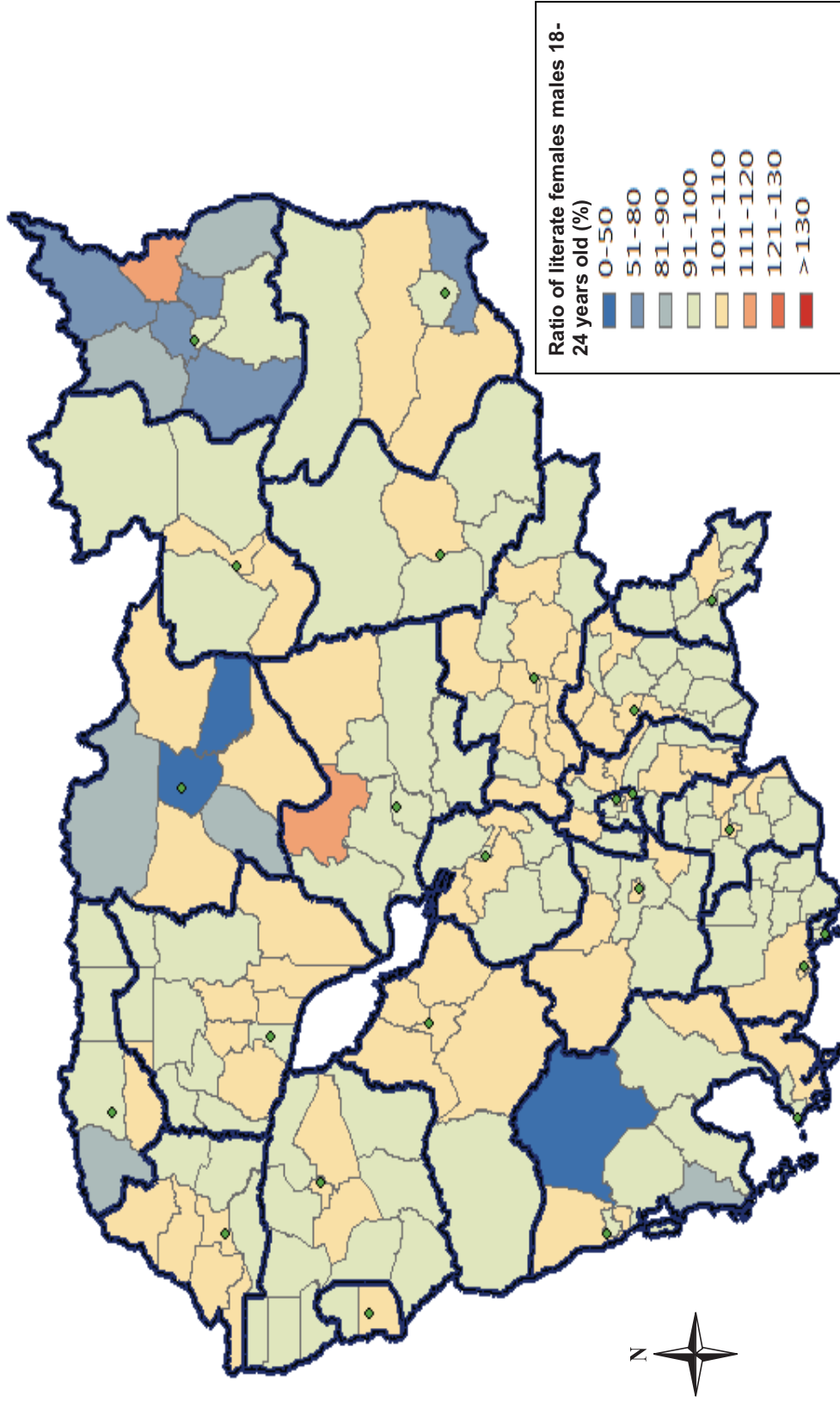
Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning

Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #3.3: Improving the ratio of literate females to males 15-24 years old from 87% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

Map 31: Distribution of literate females to males 18-24 years old by the District in Cambodia 2008

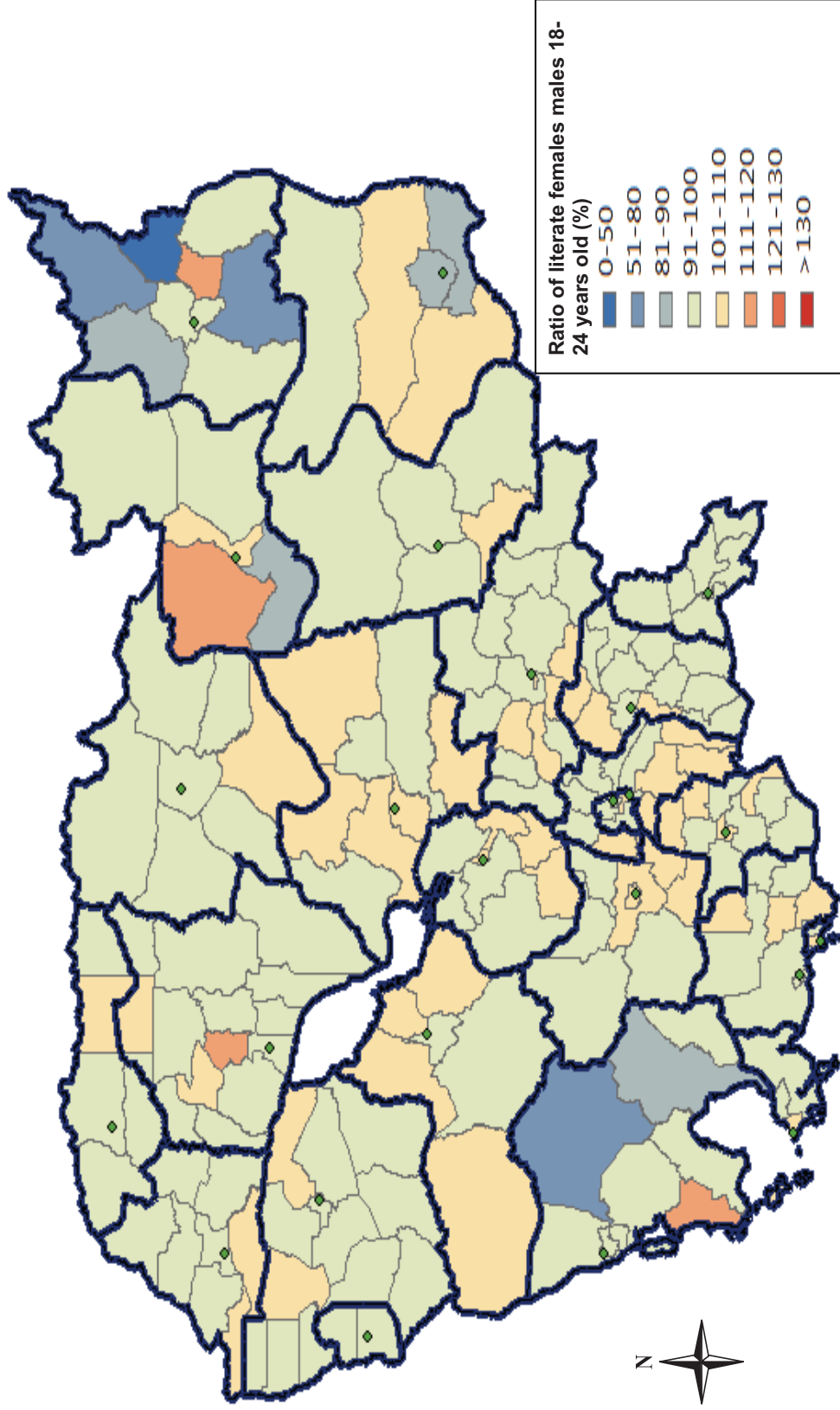


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #3.3: Improving the ratio of literate females to males 15-24 years old from 87% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

Map 32: Distribution of literate females to males 18-24 years old by the District in Cambodia 2006



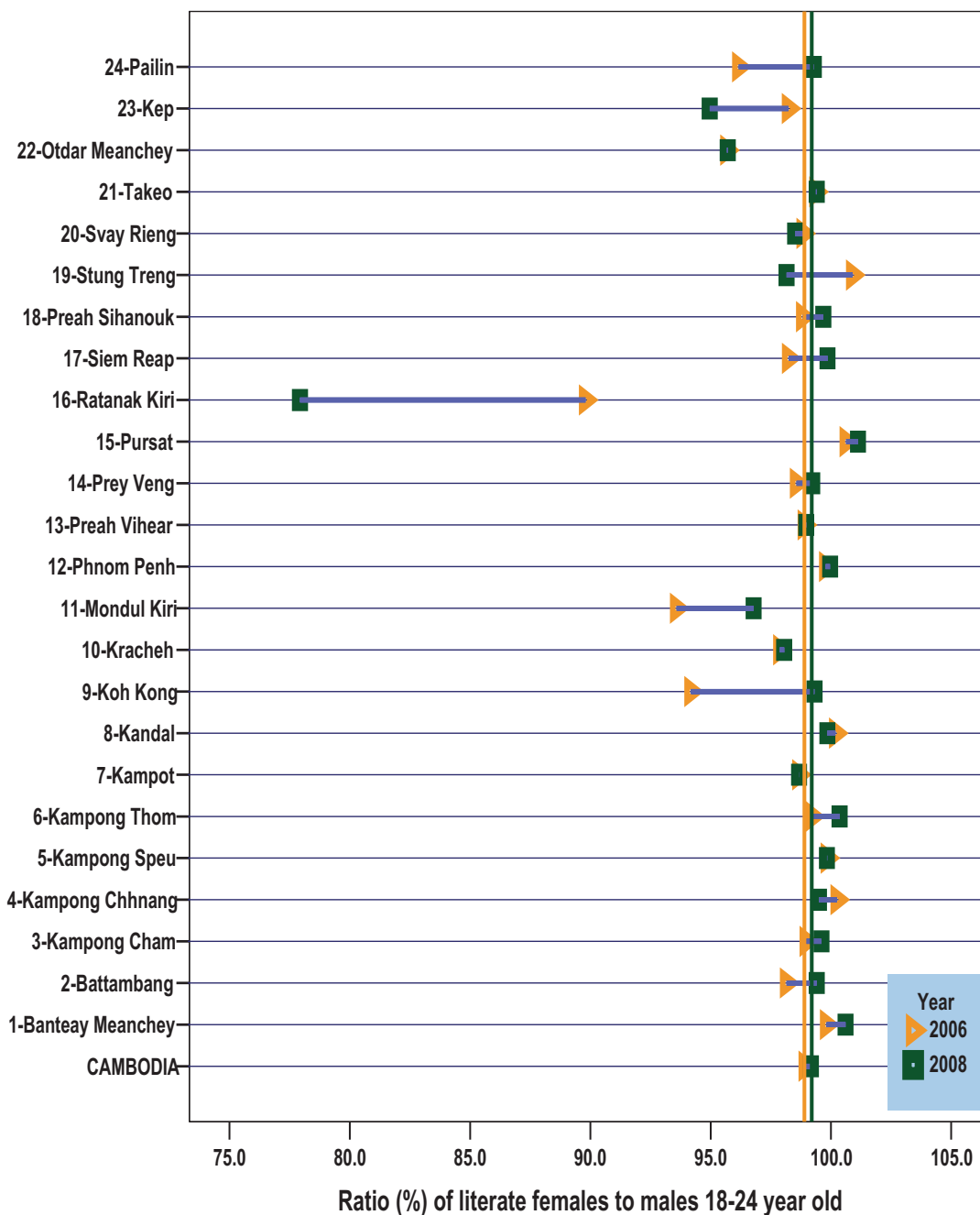
Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 3.3

Improving the ratio of literate females to males 15-24 years old from 87% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

**Chart 16:
Change in the ratio of literate females to males 18-24 years old by the Province, 2006-2008**

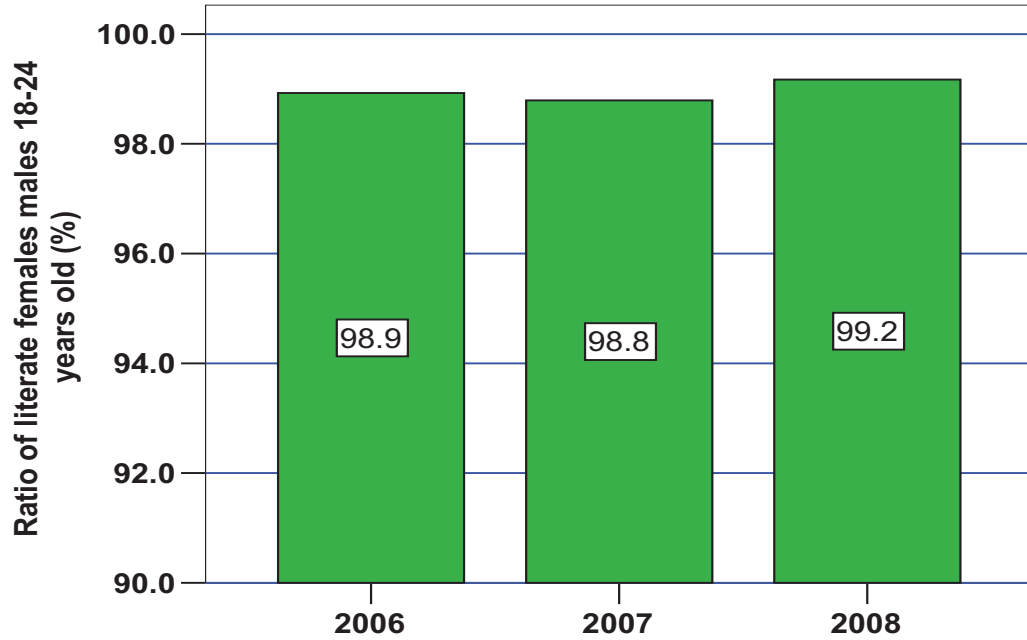


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG # 3.3

Improving the ratio of literate females to males 15-24 years old from 87% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

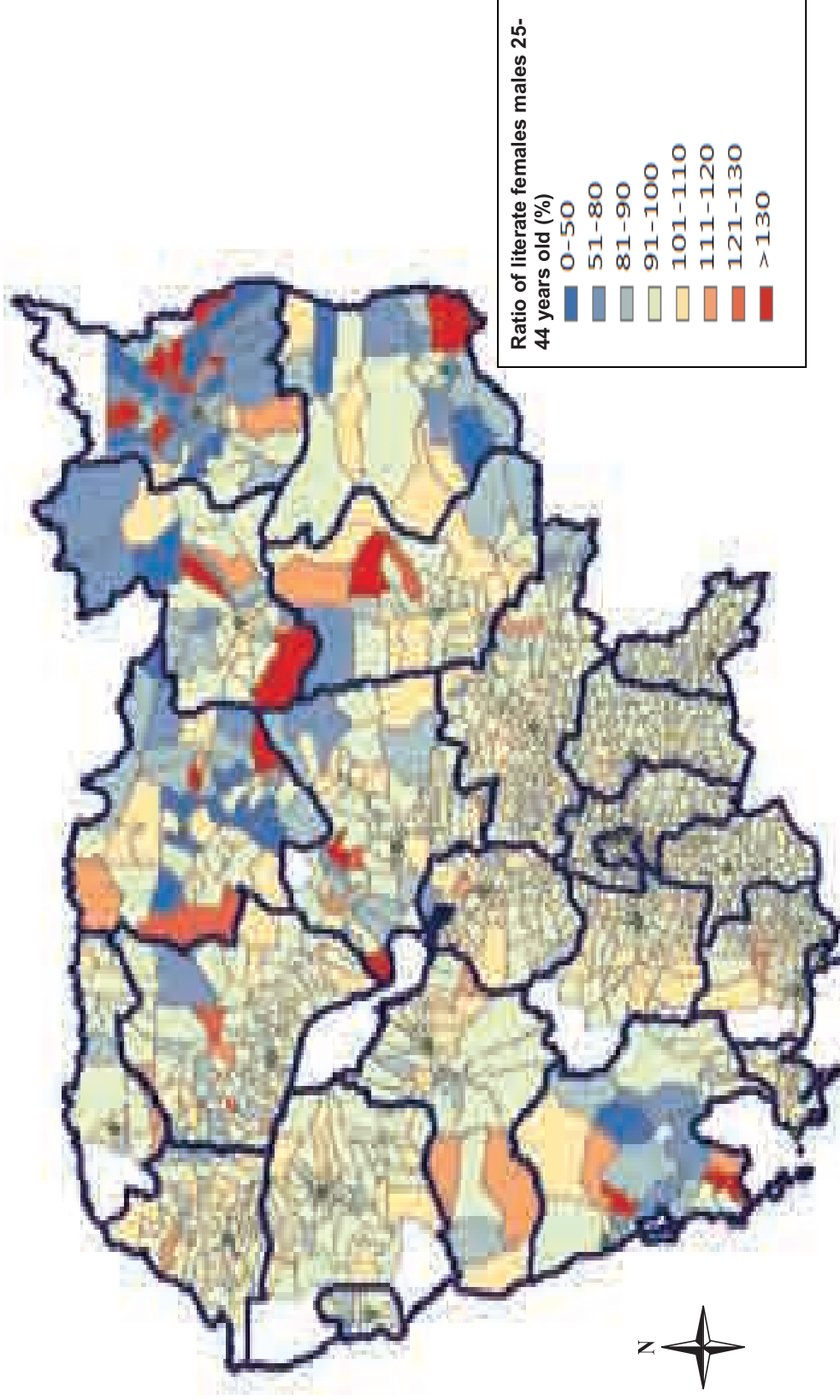
**Chart 17:
Increasing ratio of literate females to males 18-24 years old in Cambodia, 2006-2008**



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #3.4: Improving the ratio of literate females to males 25-44 years old from 78% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

Map 33: Distribution of literate females to males 25-44 years old by the Commune in Cambodia 2008

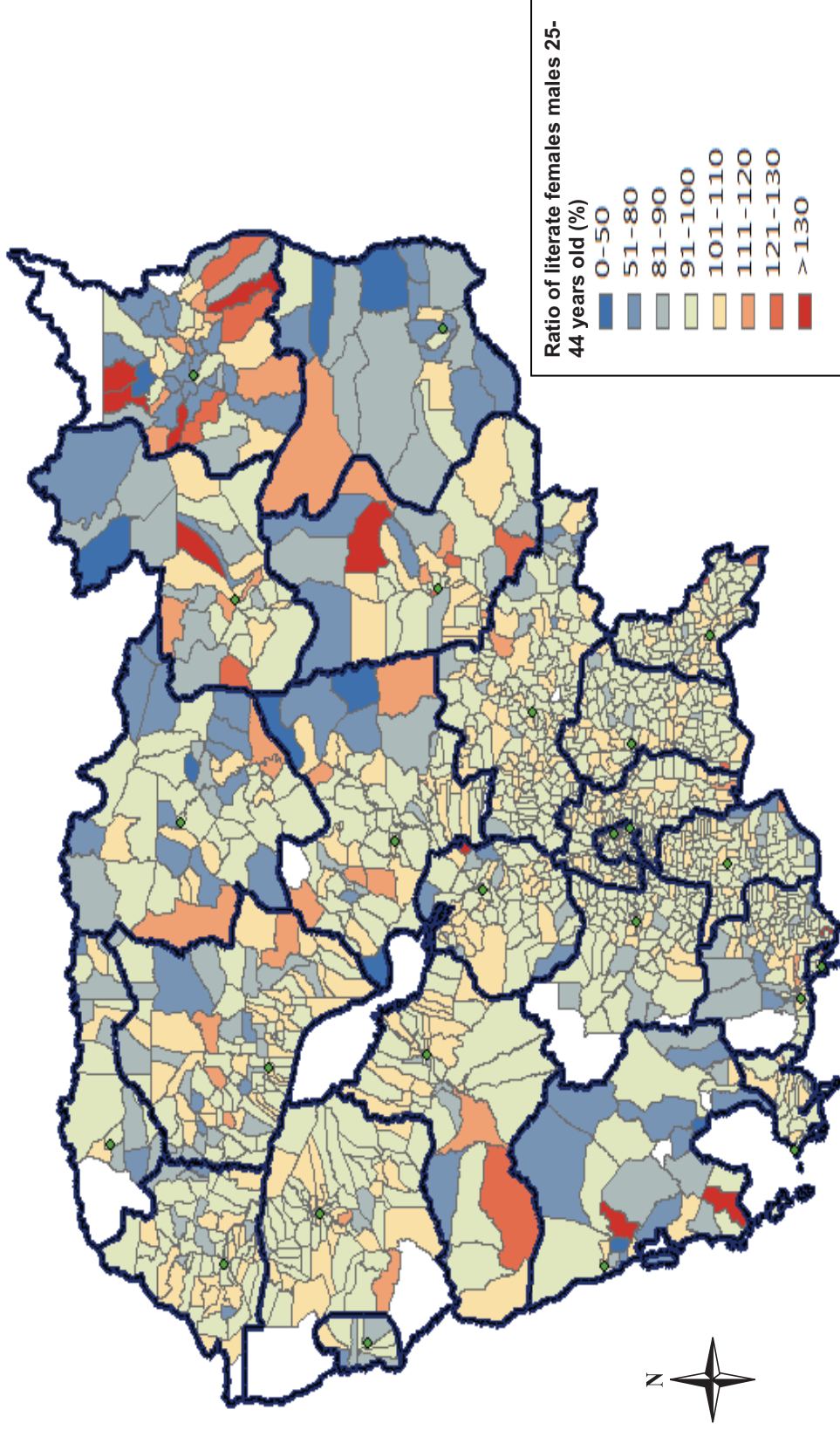


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #3.4: Improving the ratio of literate females to males 25-44 years old from 78% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

Map 34: Distribution of literate females to males 25-44 years old by the Commune in Cambodia 2006

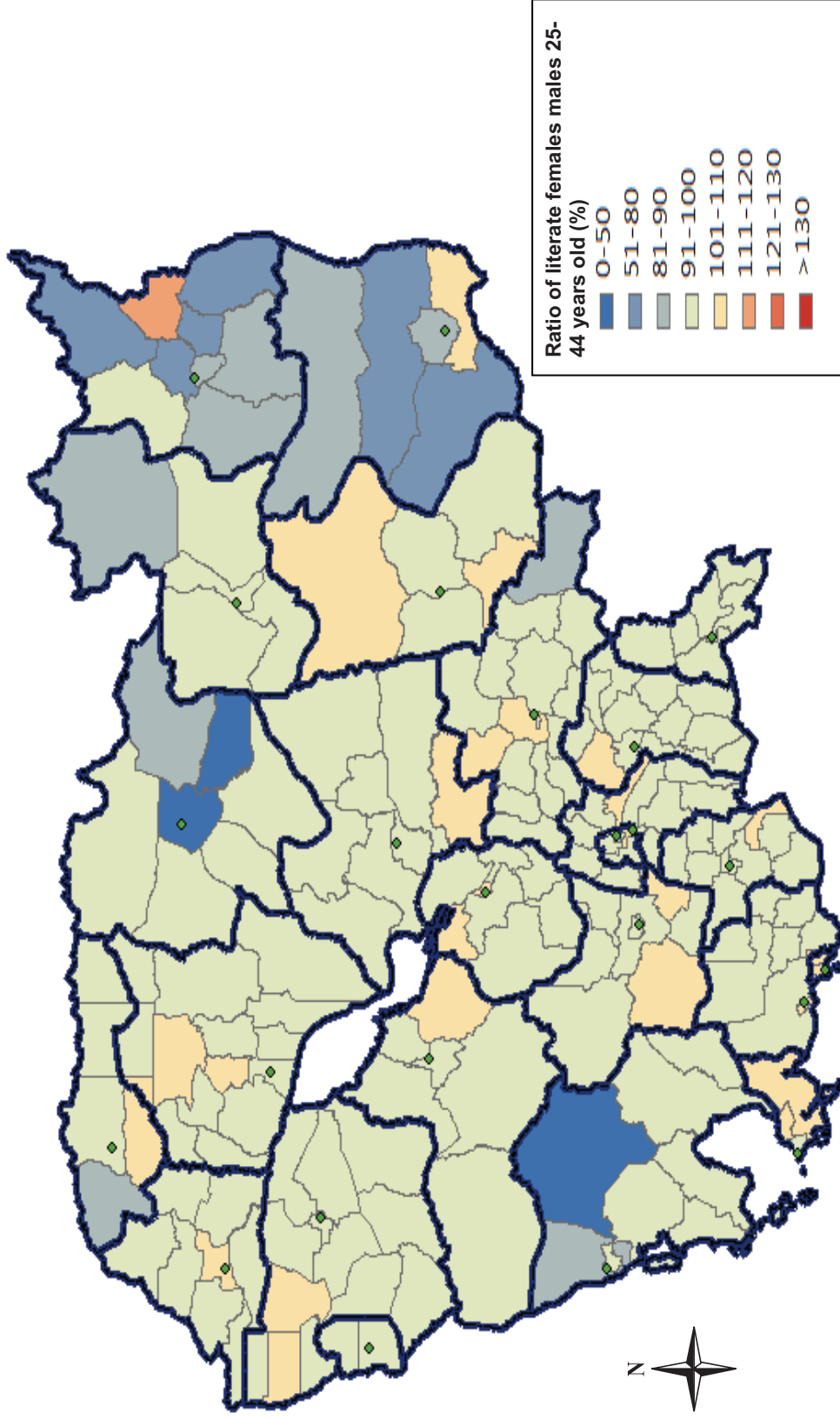


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

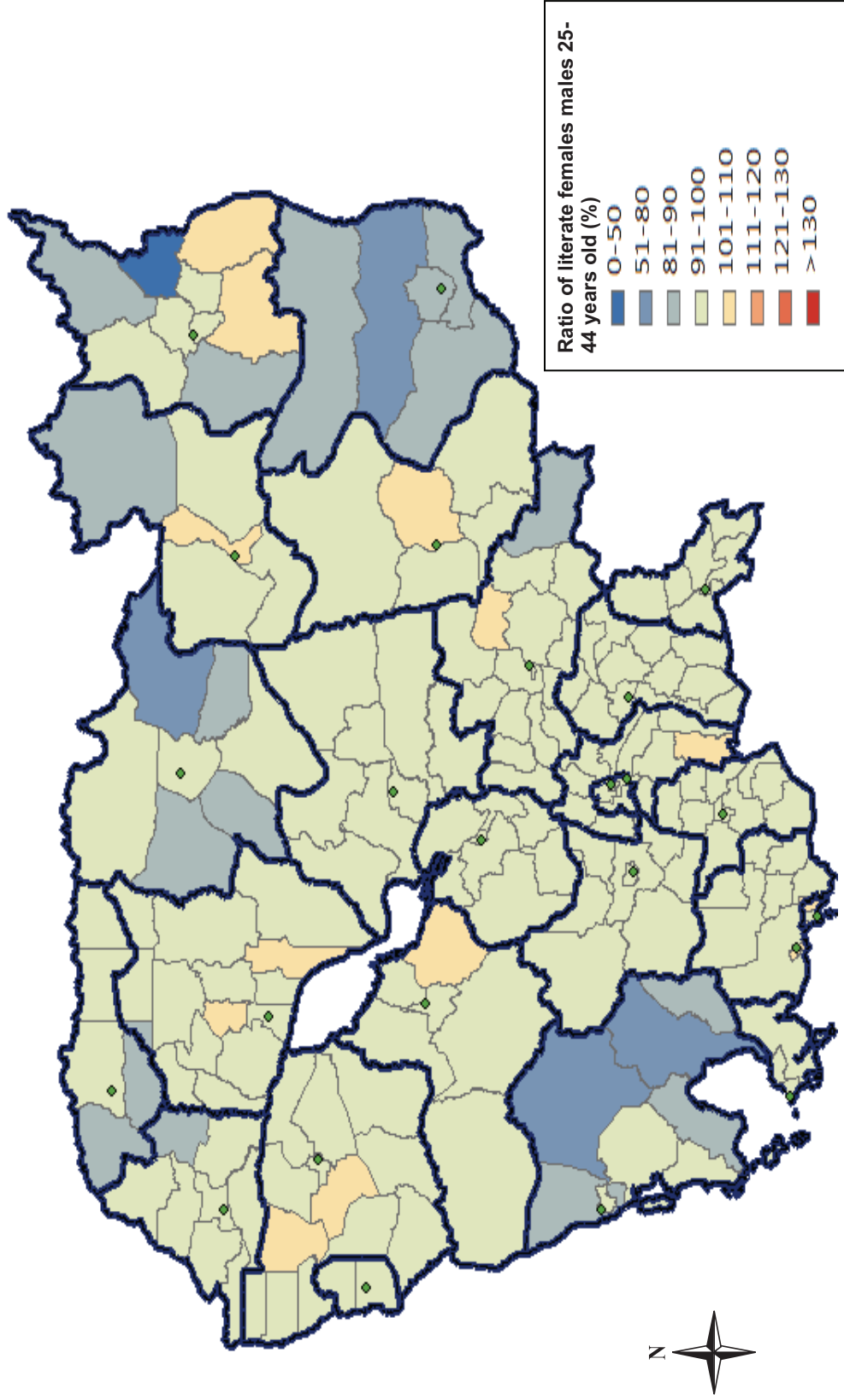
CMDG #3.4: Improving the ratio of literate females to males 25-44 years old from 78% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

Map 35: Distribution of literate females to males 25-44 years old by the District in Cambodia 2008.



CMDG #3.4: Improving the ratio of literate females to males 25-44 years old from 78% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

Map 36: Distribution of literate females to males 25-44 years old by the District in Cambodia 2006



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

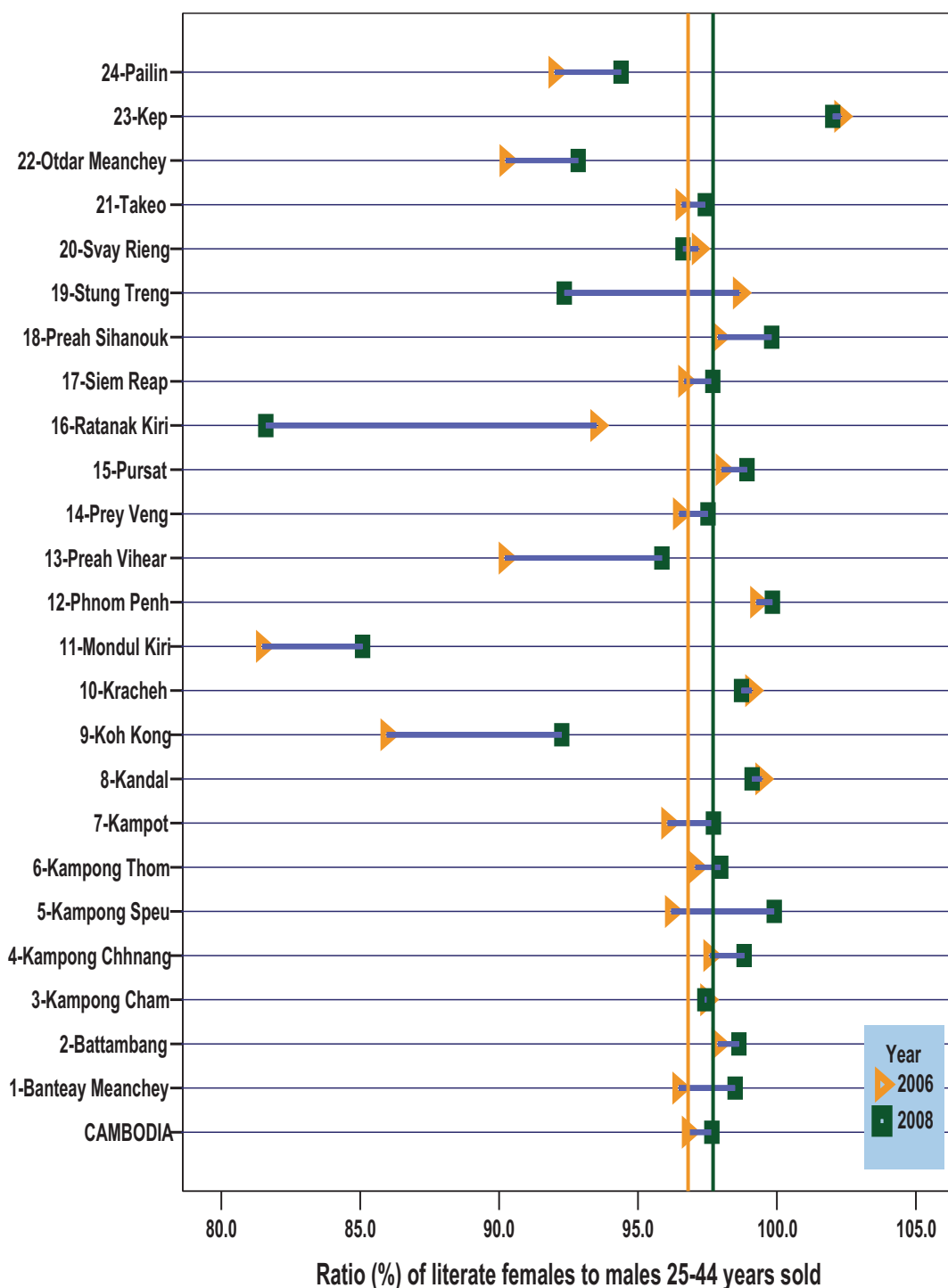
Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #3.4:

Improving the ratio of literate females to males 25-44 years old from 78% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

Chart 18:

Change in the ratio of literate females to males 25-44 years old by the Province, 2006-2008



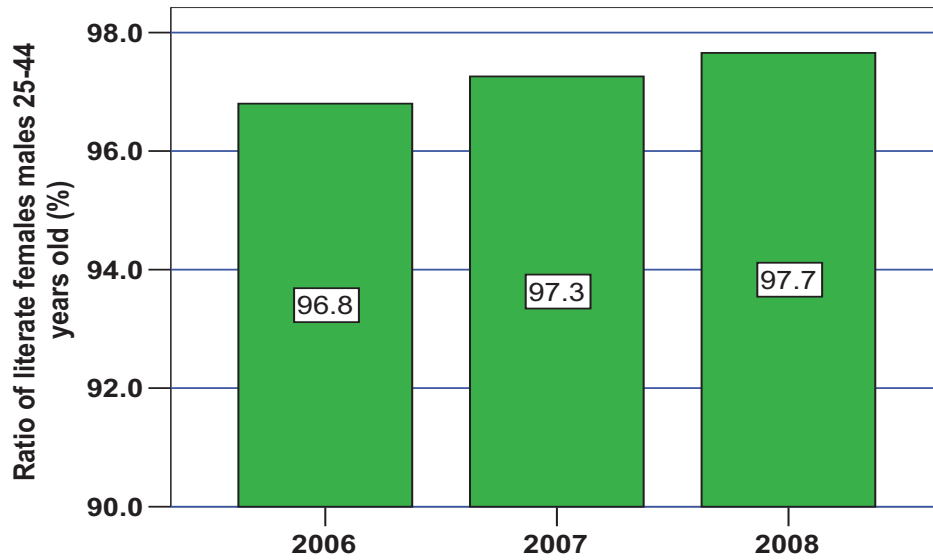
Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #3.4:

Improving the ratio of literate females to males 25-44 years old from 78% in 1998 to 100% in 2010

Chart 19:

Increasing ratio of literate females to males 25-44 years old in Cambodia, 2006-2008



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

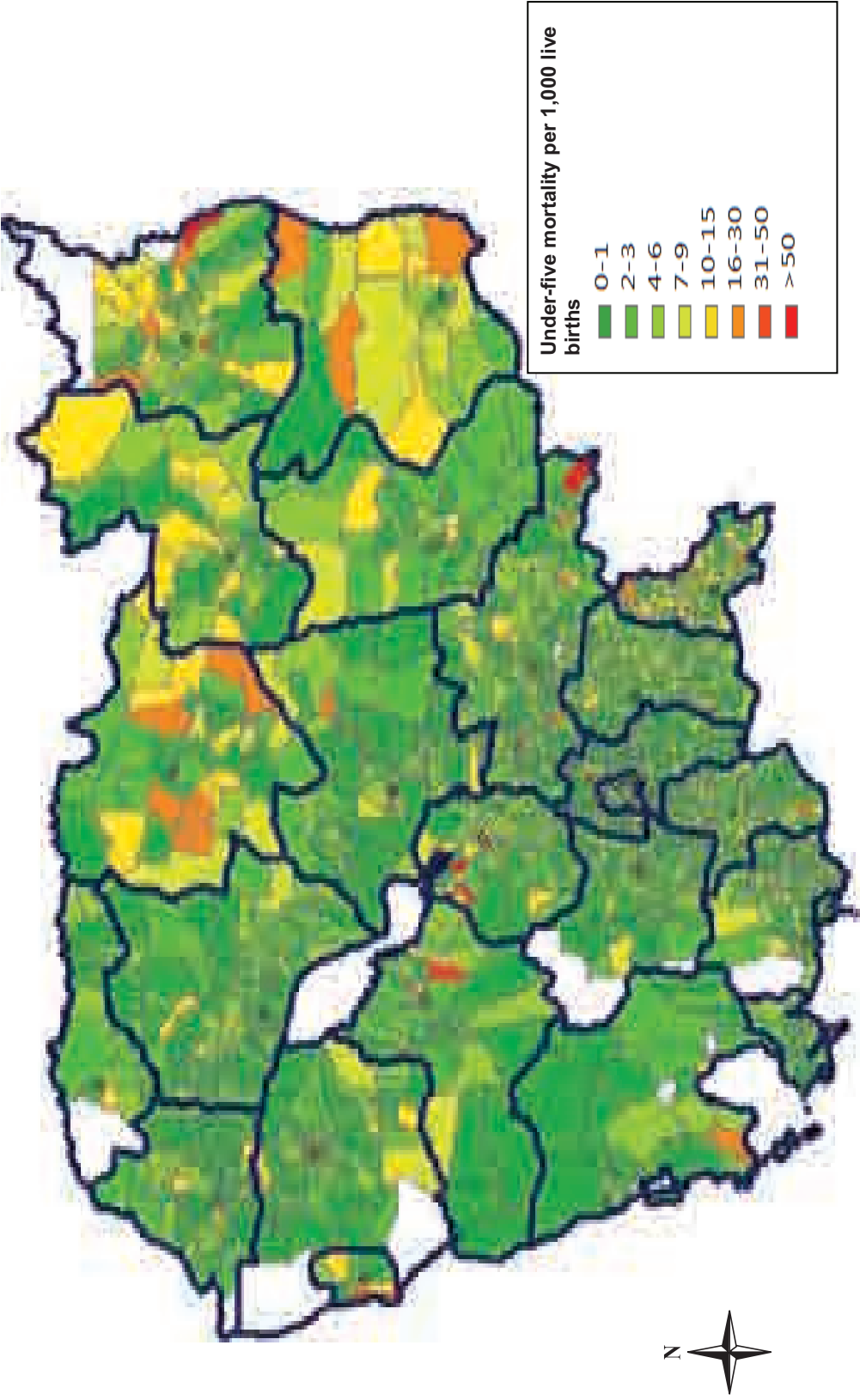


4

REDUCE
CHILD MORTALITY

CMDG #4.1: Reducing the under-five mortality rate from 124 in 1998 to 65 per 1,000 live births by 2015

Map 37: Distribution of under-five mortality per 1,000 live births by the Commune in Cambodia 2008

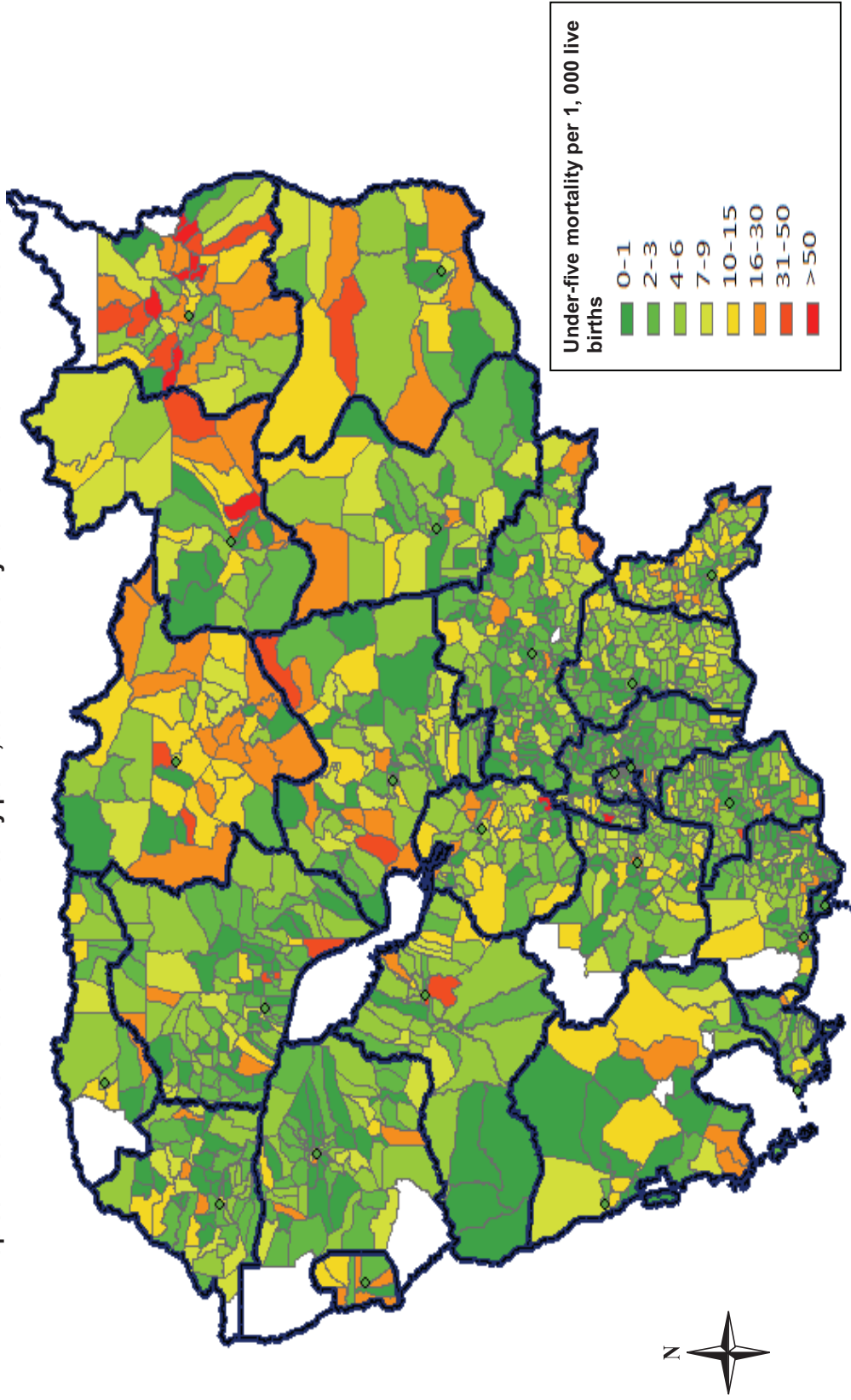


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #4.1: Reducing the under-five mortality rate from 124 in 1998 to 65 per 1,000 live births by 2015

Map 38: Distribution of under-five mortality per 1,000 live births by the Commune in Cambodia 2006

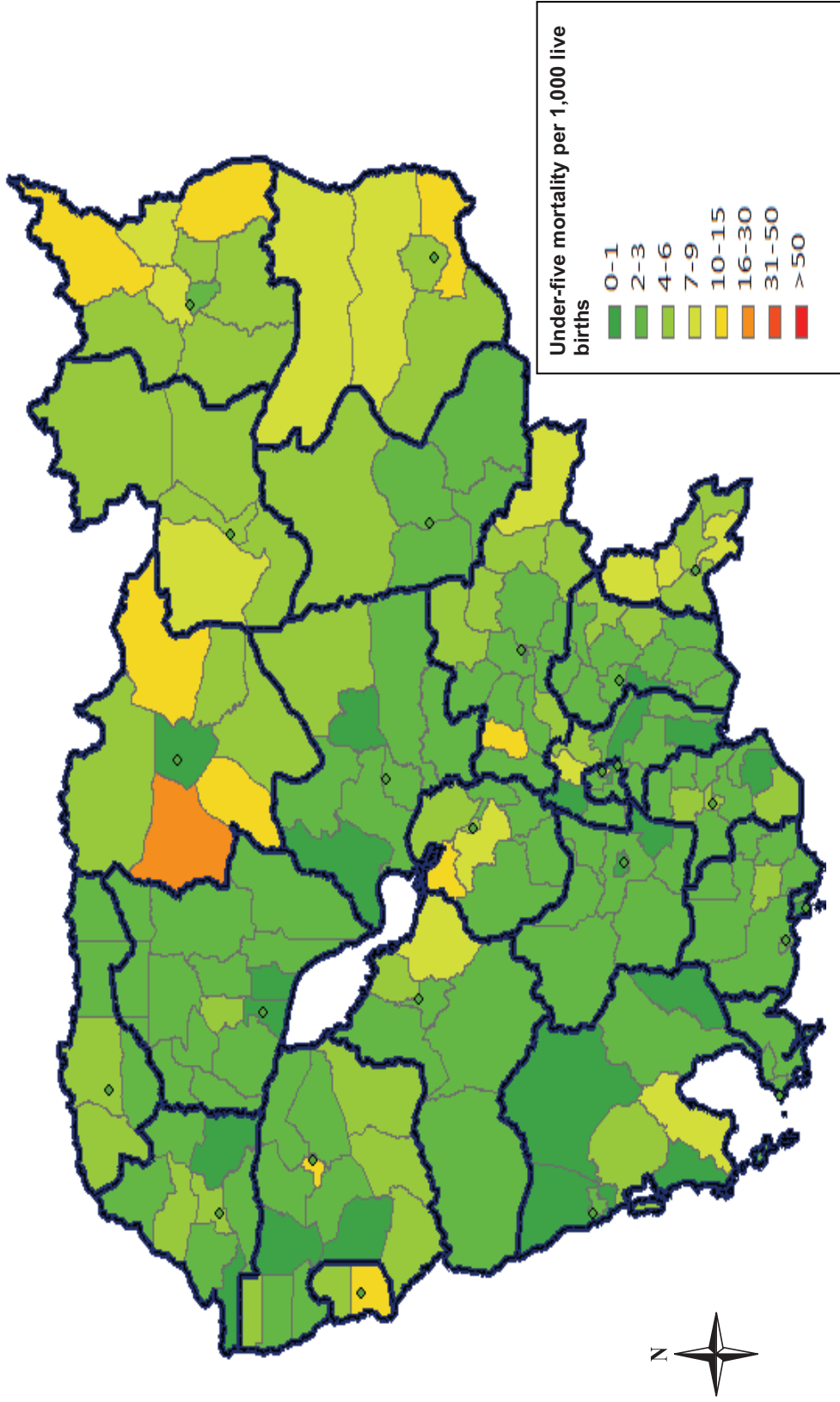


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #4.1: Reducing the under-five mortality rate from 124 in 1998 to 65 per 1,000 live births by 2015

Map 39: Distribution of under-five mortality per 1,000 live births by the District in Cambodia 2008

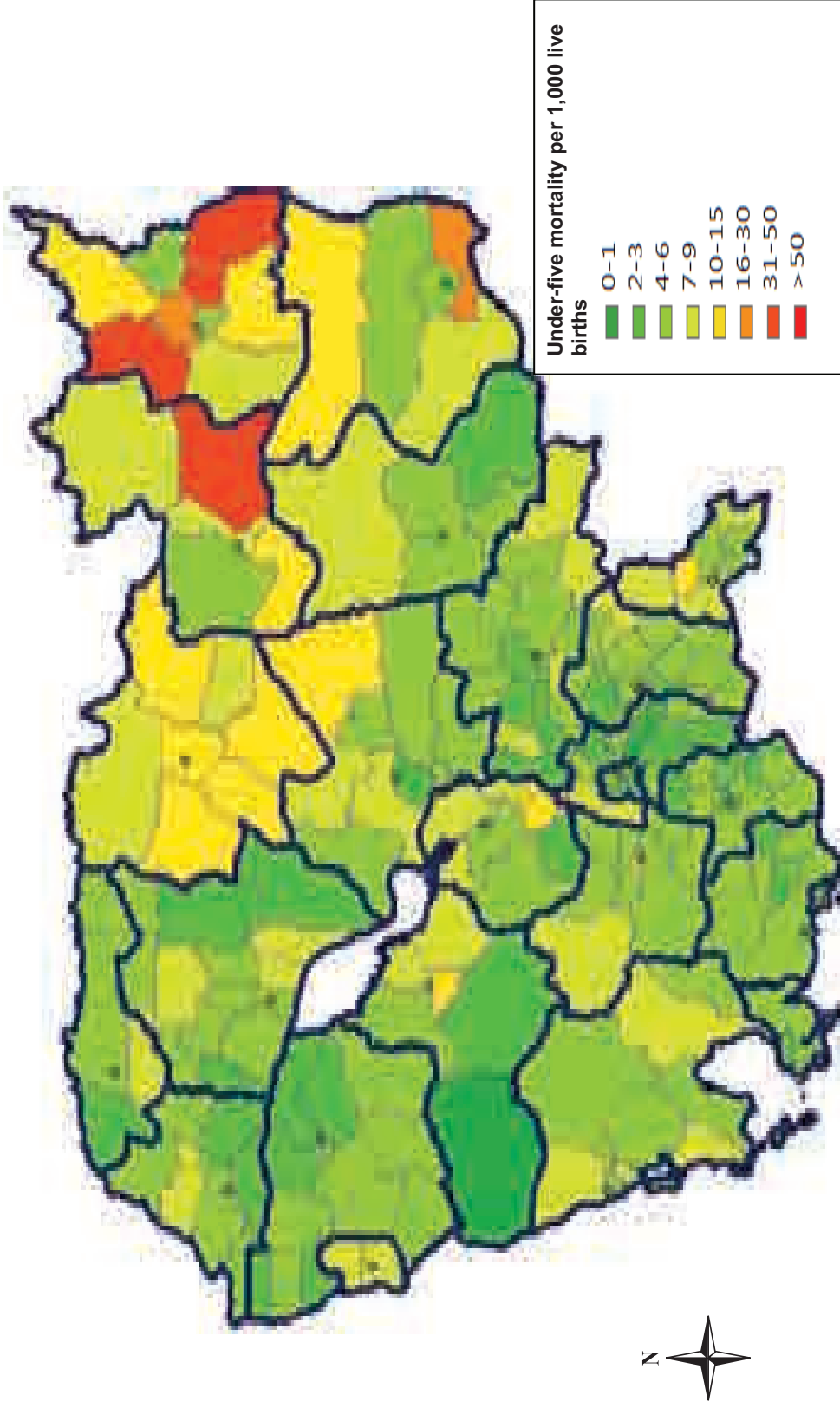


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #4.1: Reducing the under-five mortality rate from 124 in 1998 to 65 per 1,000 live births by 2015

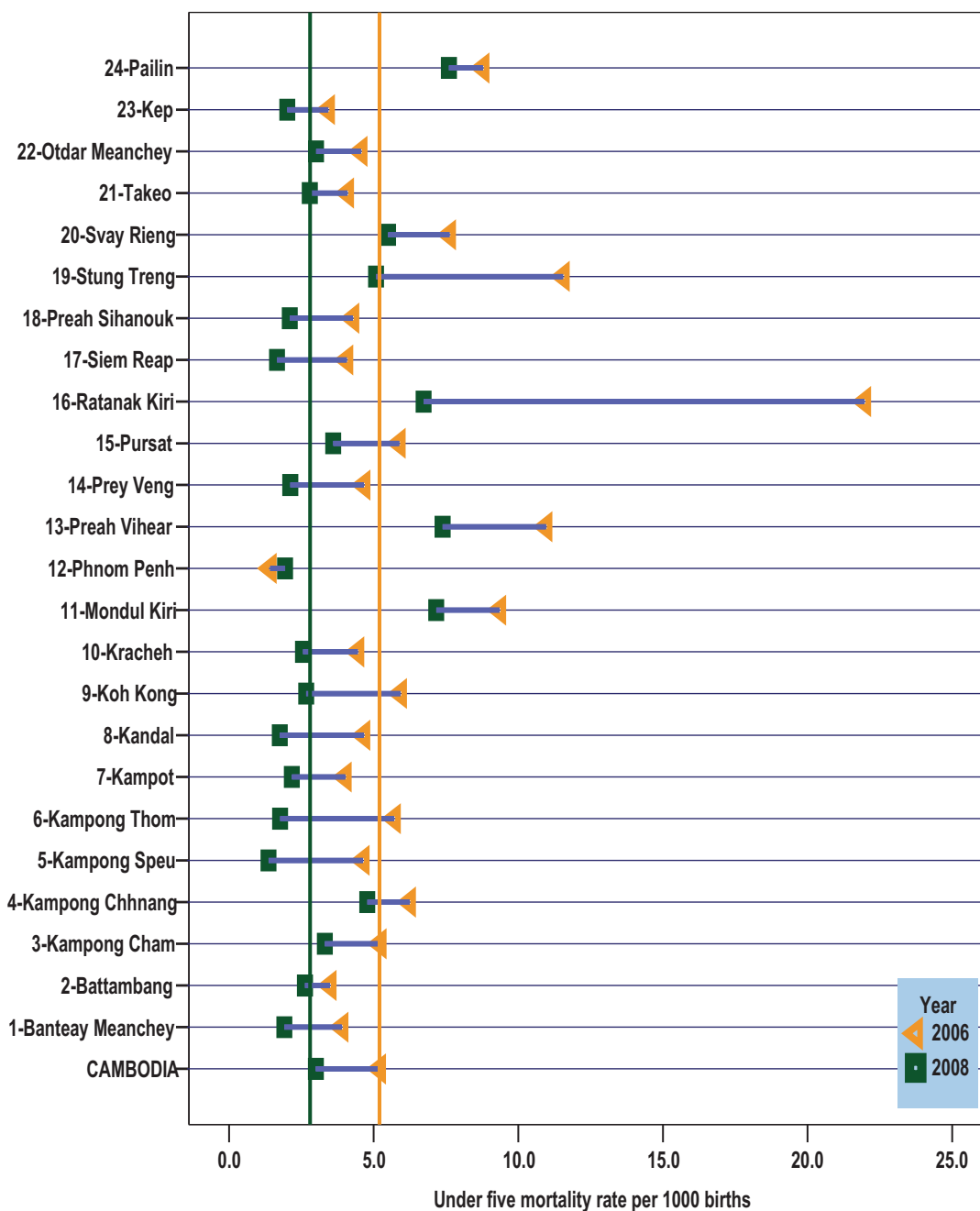
Map 40: Distribution of under-five mortality per 1,000 live births by the District in Cambodia 2006



CMDG #4.1:

Reducing the under-five mortality rate from 124 in 1998 to 65 per 1,000 live births by 2015

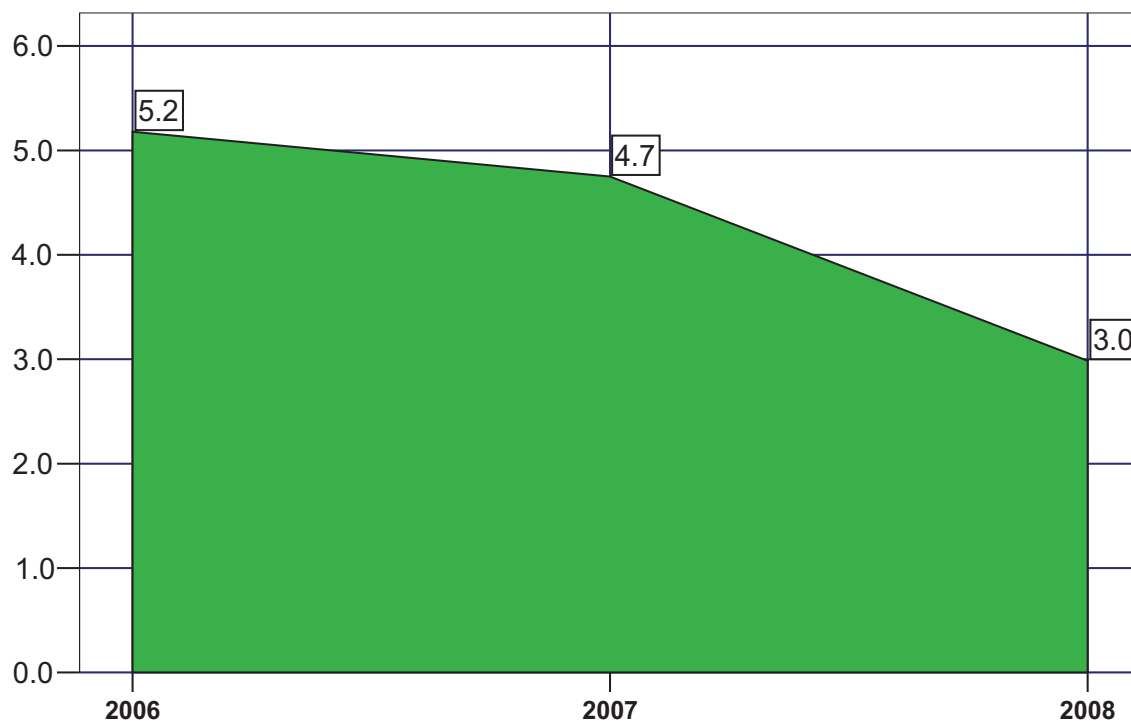
**Chart 20:
Change in under-five mortality at Provincial level 2006-2008**



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #4.1:
Reducing the under-five mortality rate from 124 in 1998 to 65 per 1,000 live births by 2015

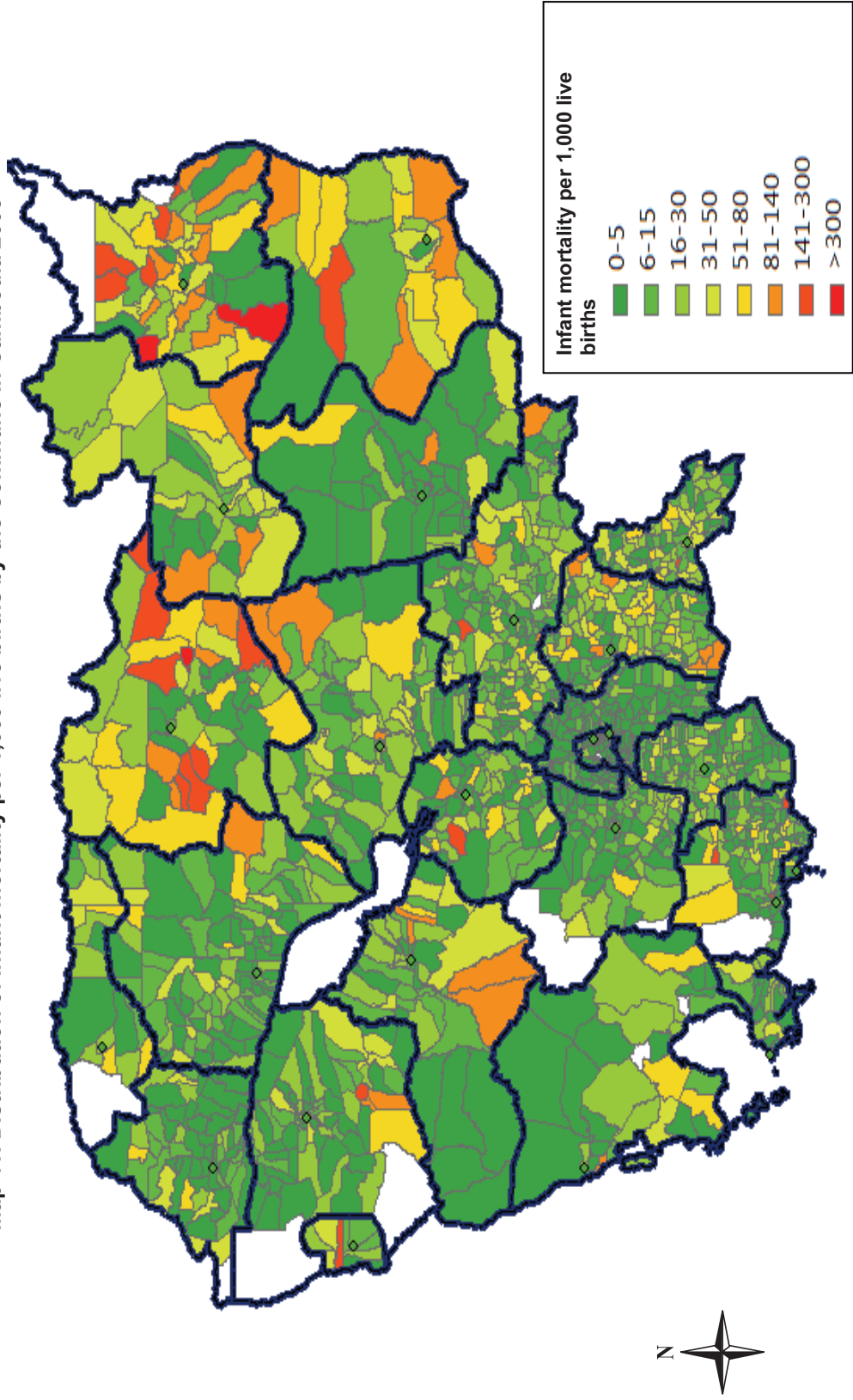
Chart 21:
Declining under-five mortality in Cambodia 2006-2008



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #4.2: Reducing infant mortality rate from 95 in 1998 to 50 per 1,000 live births by 2015

Map 41: Distribution of infant mortality per 1,000 live births by the Commune in Cambodia 2008

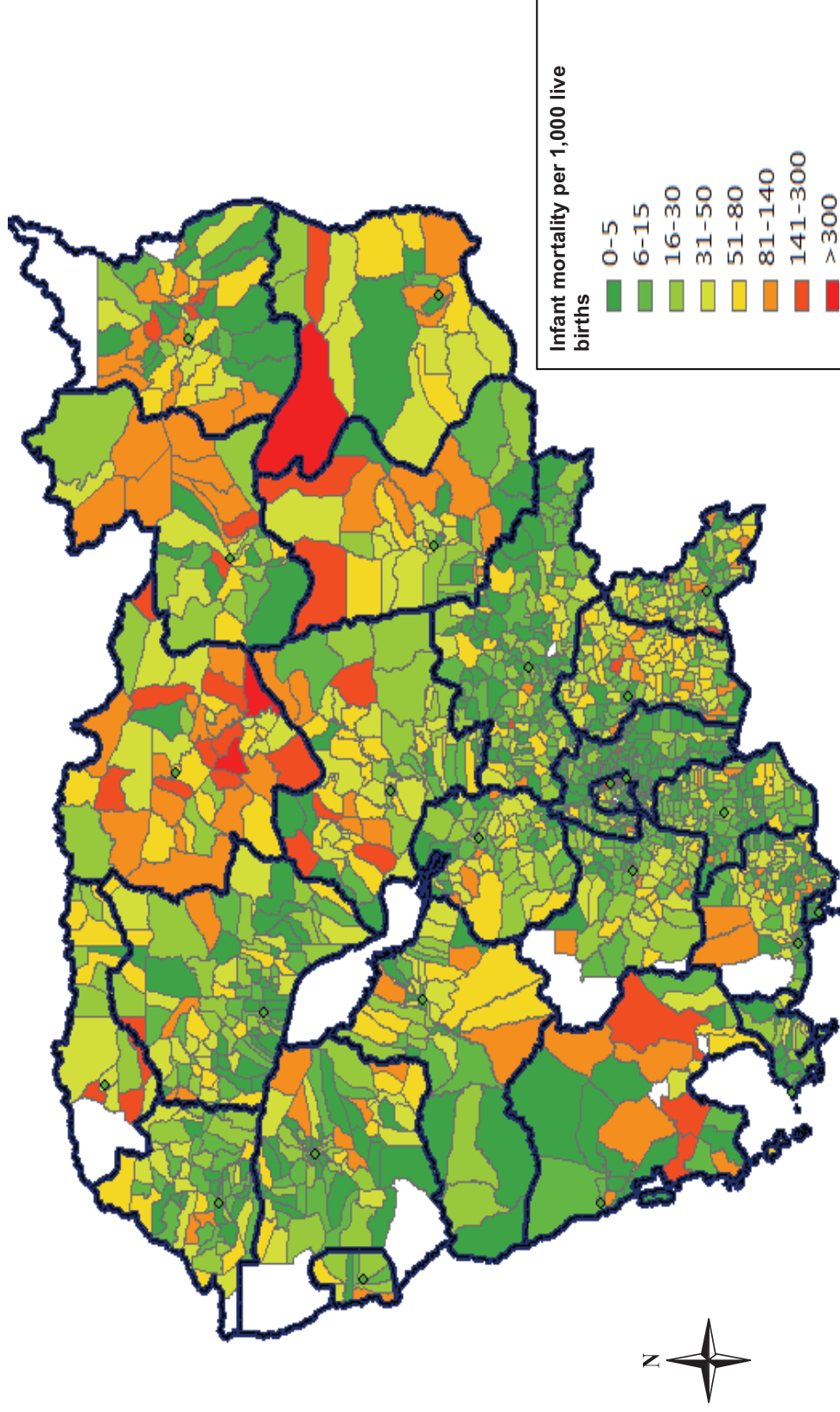


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #4.2 Reducing infant mortality rate from 95 in 1998 to 50 per 1,000 live births by 2015

Map 42: Distribution of infant mortality per 1,000 live births by the Commune in Cambodia 2006

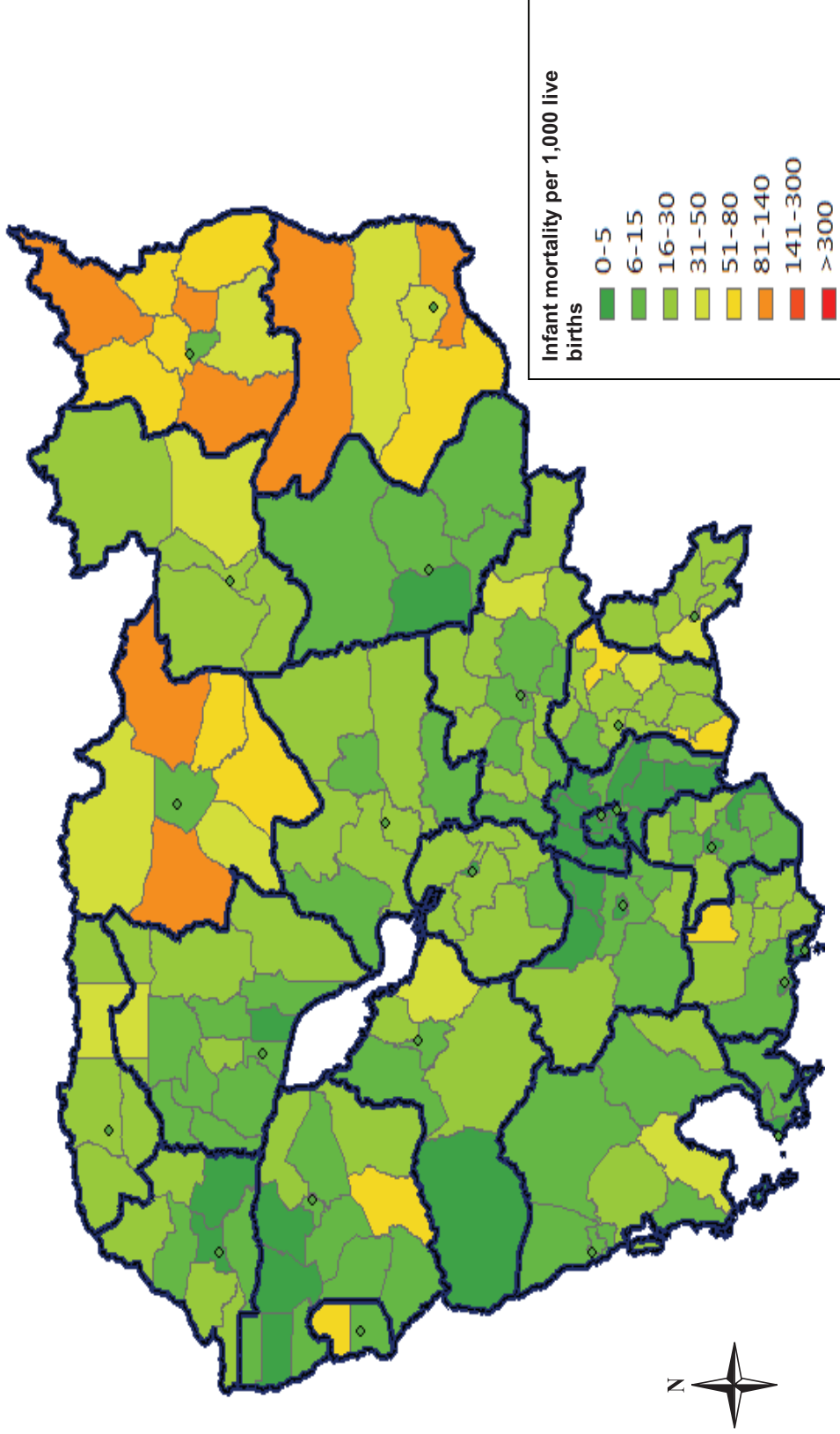


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #4.2: Reducing infant mortality rate from 95 in 1998 to 50 per 1,000 live births by 2015

Map 43: Distribution of infant mortality per 1,000 live births by the District in Cambodia 2008

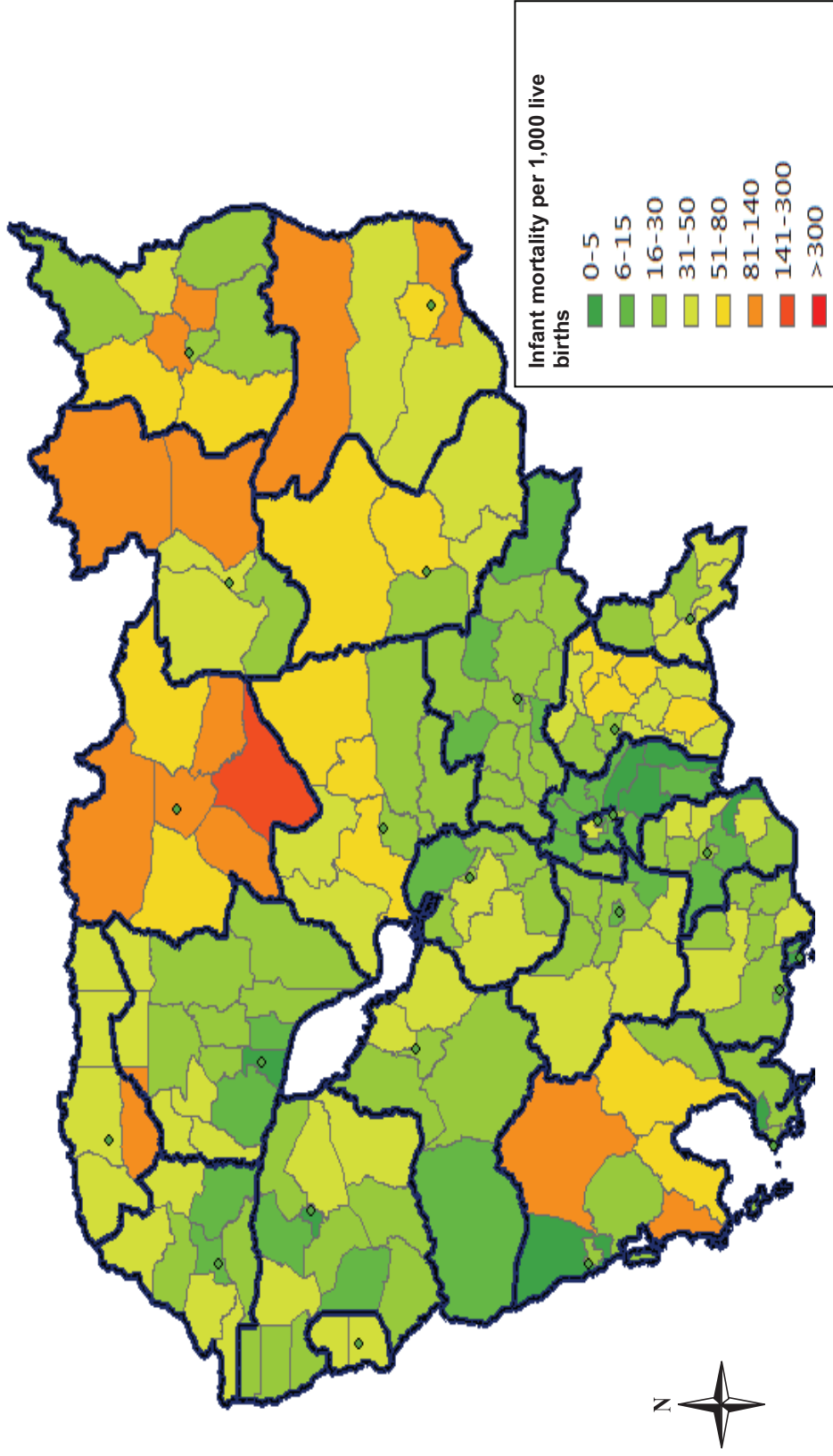


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #4.2: Reducing infant mortality rate from 95 in 1998 to 50 per 1,000 live births by 2015

Map 44: Distribution of infant mortality per 1,000 live births by the District in Cambodia 2006



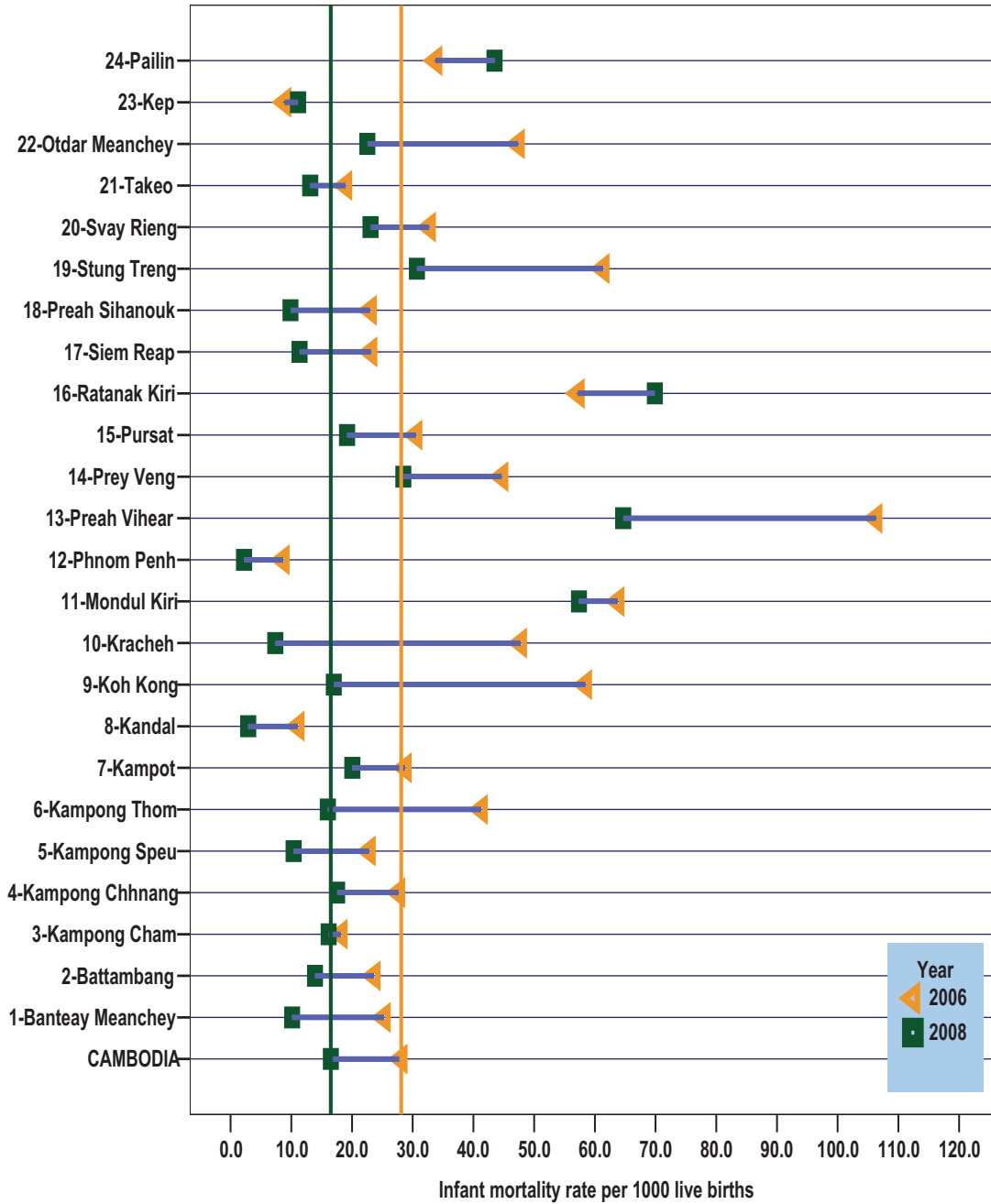
Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning

Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

**CMDG # 4.2:
Reducing infant mortality rate from 95 in 1998 to 50 per 1,000 live births by 2015**

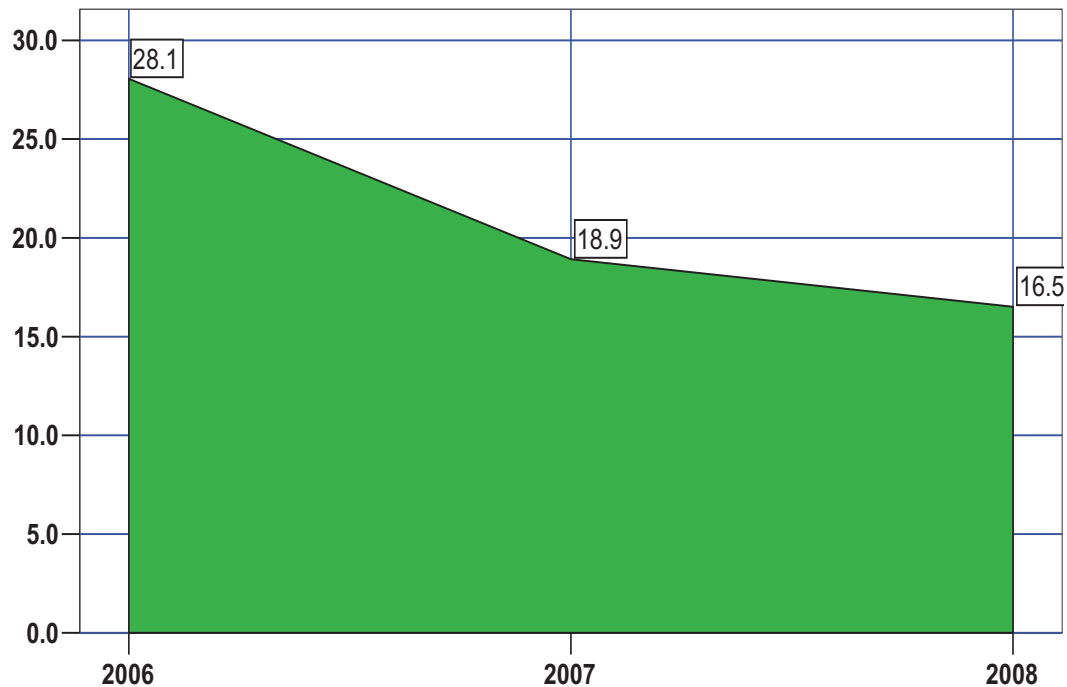
**Chart 22:
Change in infant mortality rate by the Province, 2006-2008**



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #4.2:
Reducing infant mortality rate from 95 in 1998 to 50 per 1,000 live births by 2015

Chart 23:
Declining infant mortality in Cambodia 2006-2008



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

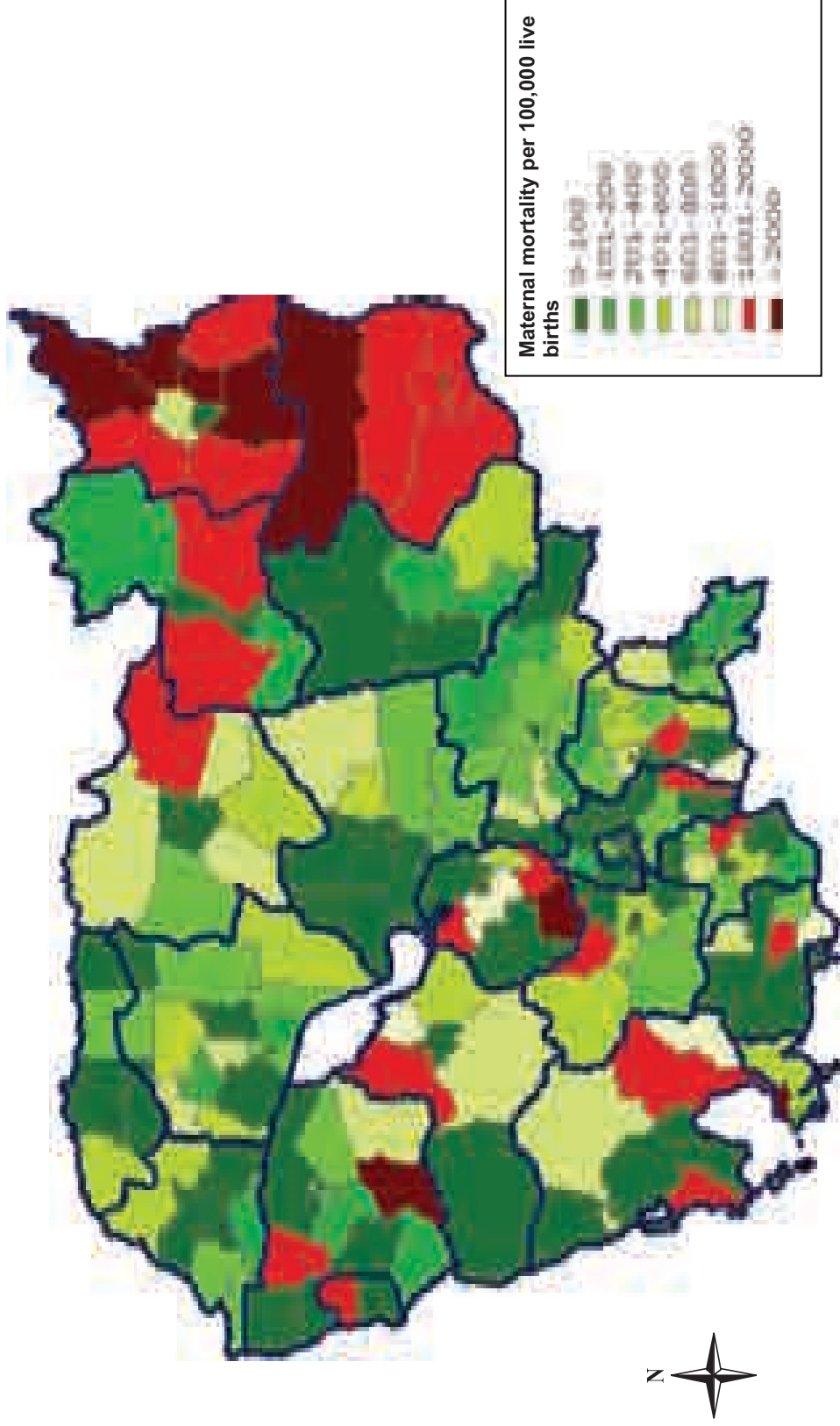


5

IMPROVE MATERNAL
HEALTH

CMDG #5.1: Reducing the maternal mortality ratio from 437 to 140 per 100,000 live births in 2015

Map 45: Distribution of Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births by the District in Cambodia 2008

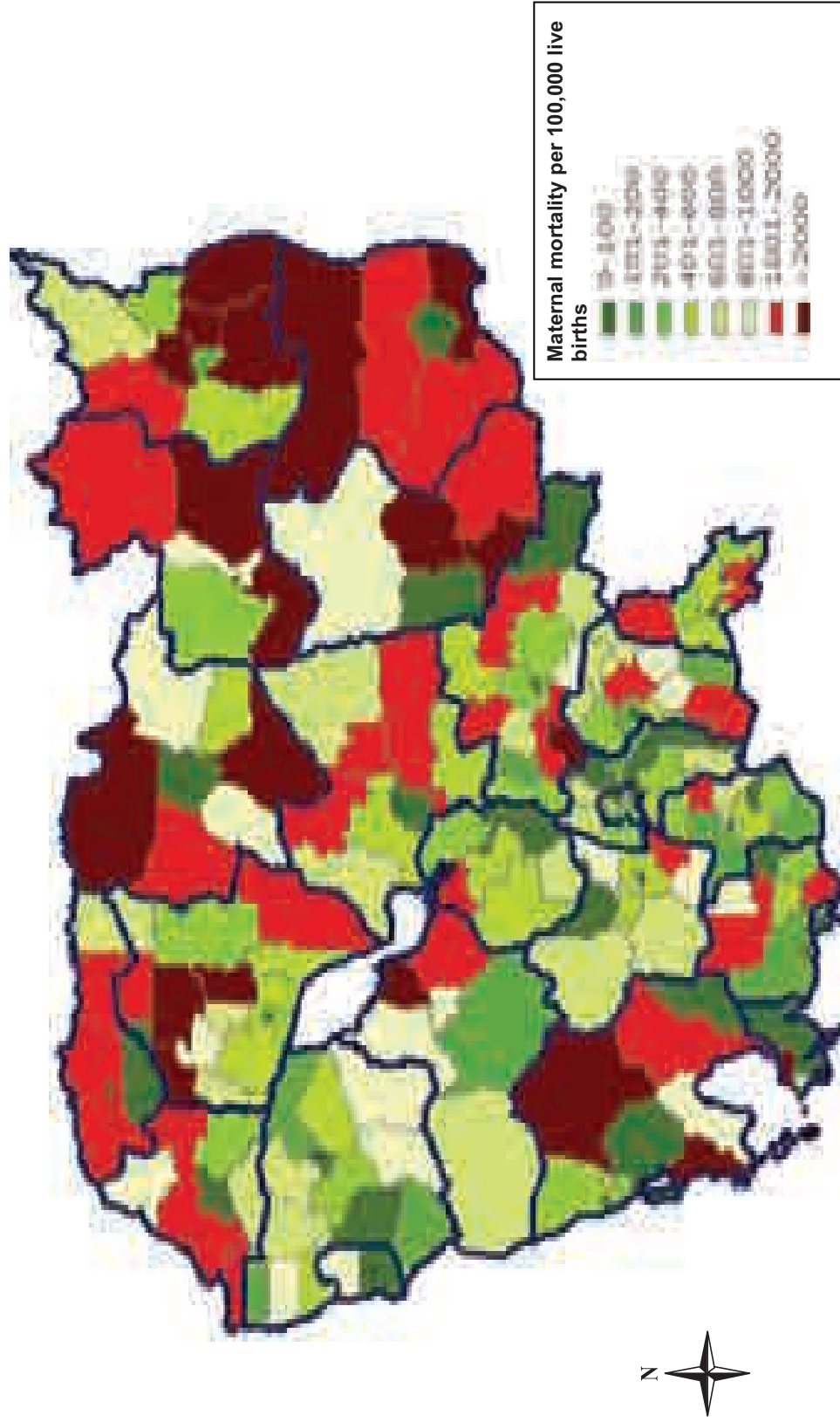


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #5.1: Reducing the maternal mortality ratio from 437 to 140 per 100,000 live births in 2015

Map 46: Distribution of Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births by the District in Cambodia 2006

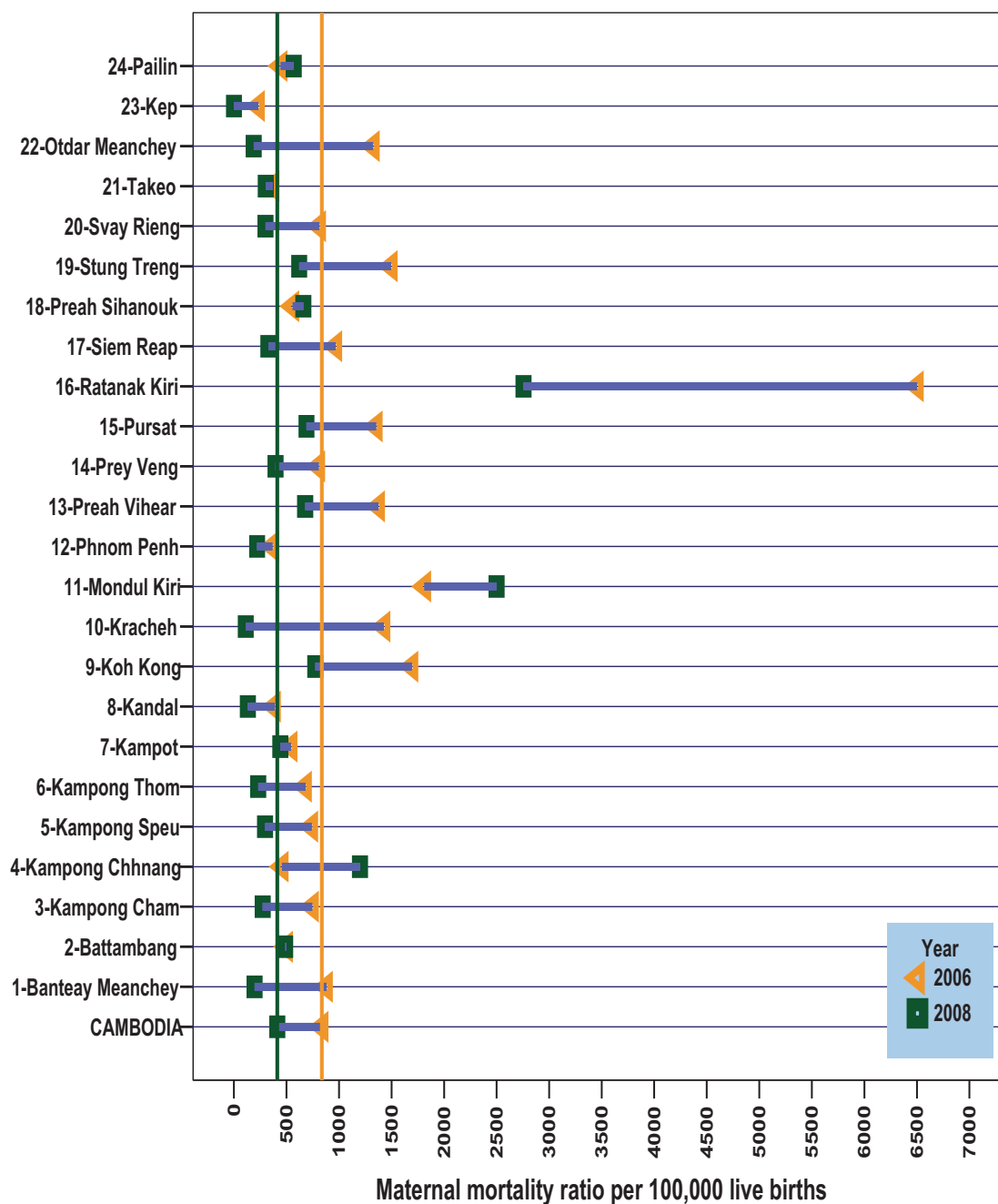


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

**CMDG #5.1:
Reducing the maternal mortality ratio from 437 to 140 per 100,000 live births**

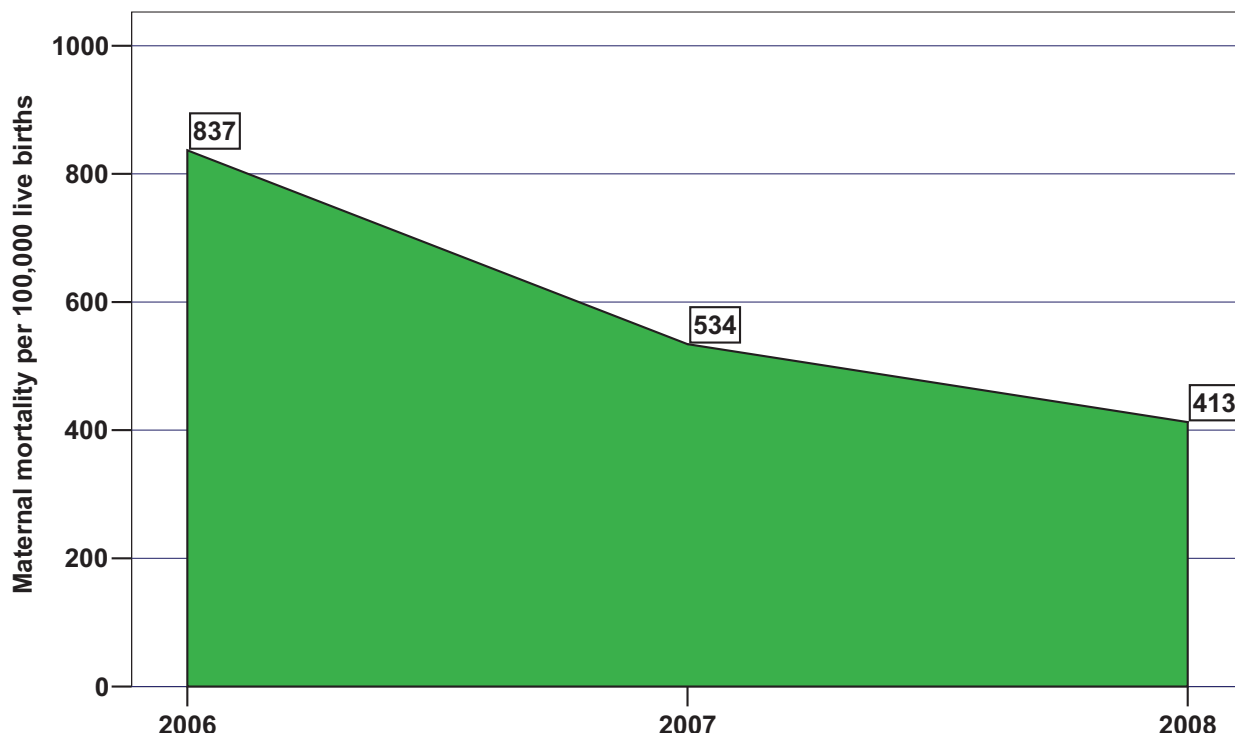
**Chart 24:
Change in Maternal Mortality rate by the province, 2006-2008**



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

**CMDG #5.1:
Reducing the maternal mortality ratio from 437 to 140 per 100,000 live births**

**Chart 25:
Declining Maternal Mortality in Cambodia, 2006-2008**



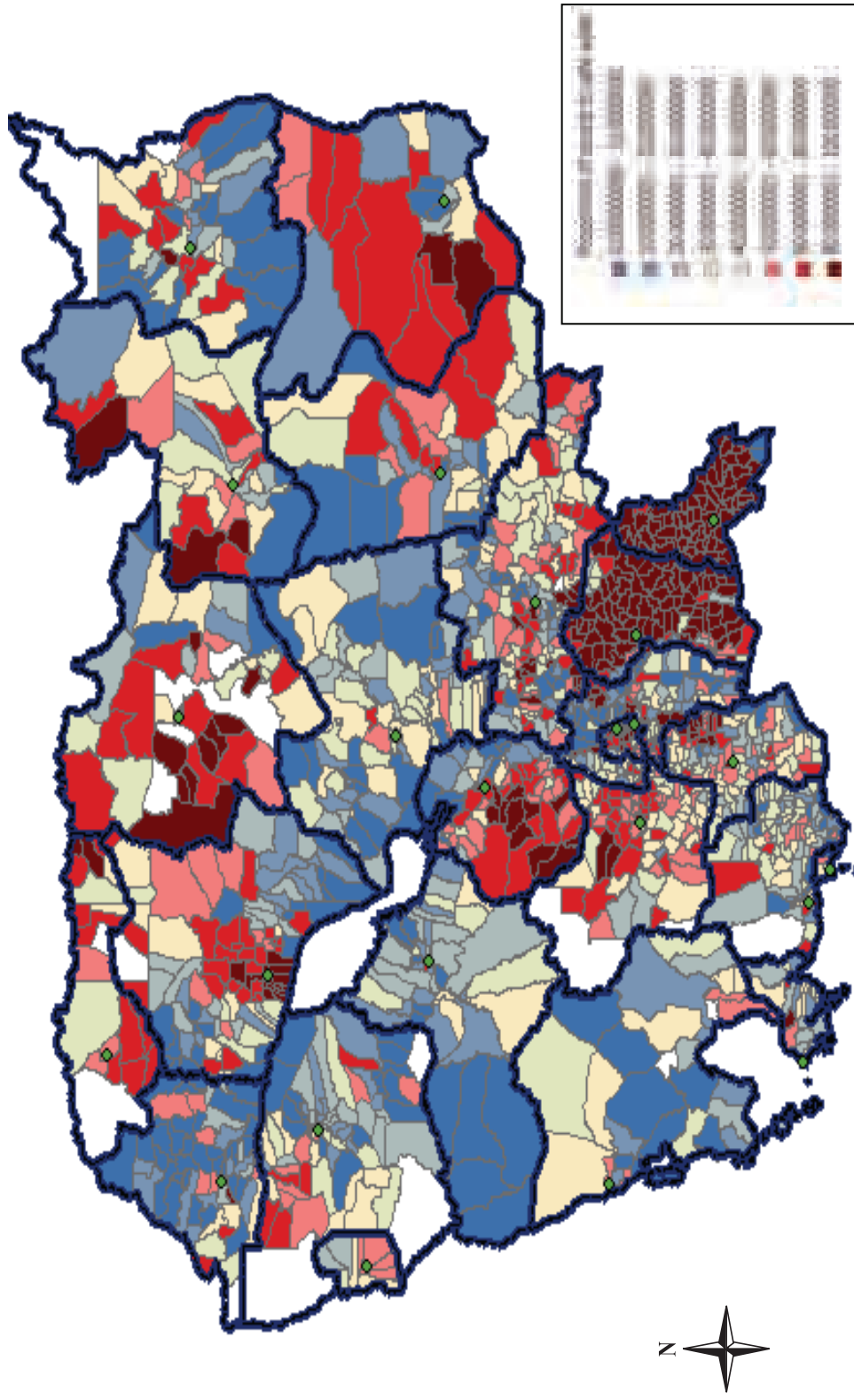
Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009



**ENSURE
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY**

CMDG #7.10: Increasing the proportion of rural population with access to safe water source from 24% in 1998 to 50% in 2015

Map 47: Distribution of proportion of family using purified system or pump mixed well by the Commune in Cambodia 2008

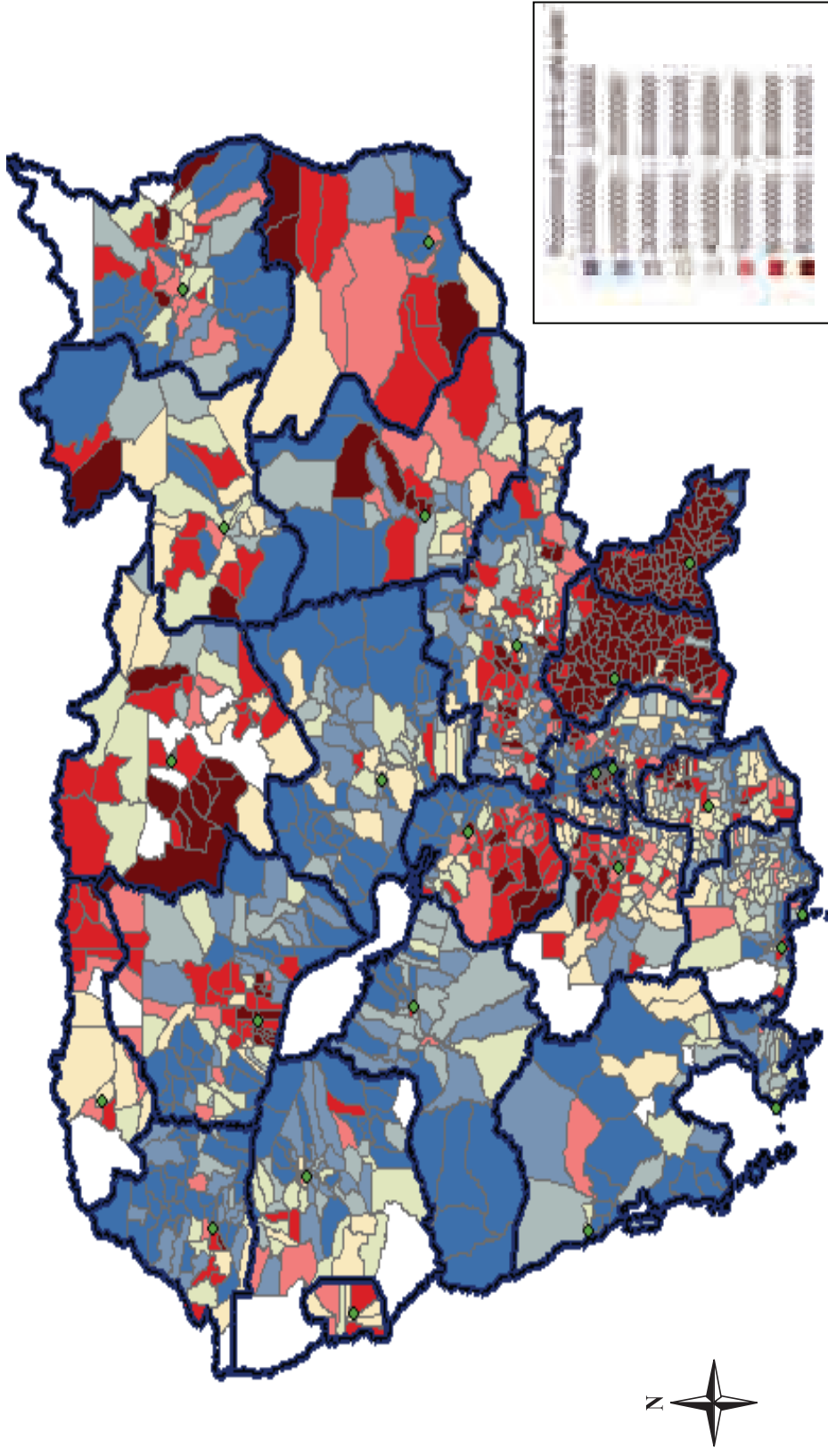


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #7.10: Increasing the proportion of rural population with access to safe water source from 24% in 1998 to 50% in 2015

Map 48: Distribution of proportion of family using purified system or pump mixed well by the Commune in Cambodia 2006

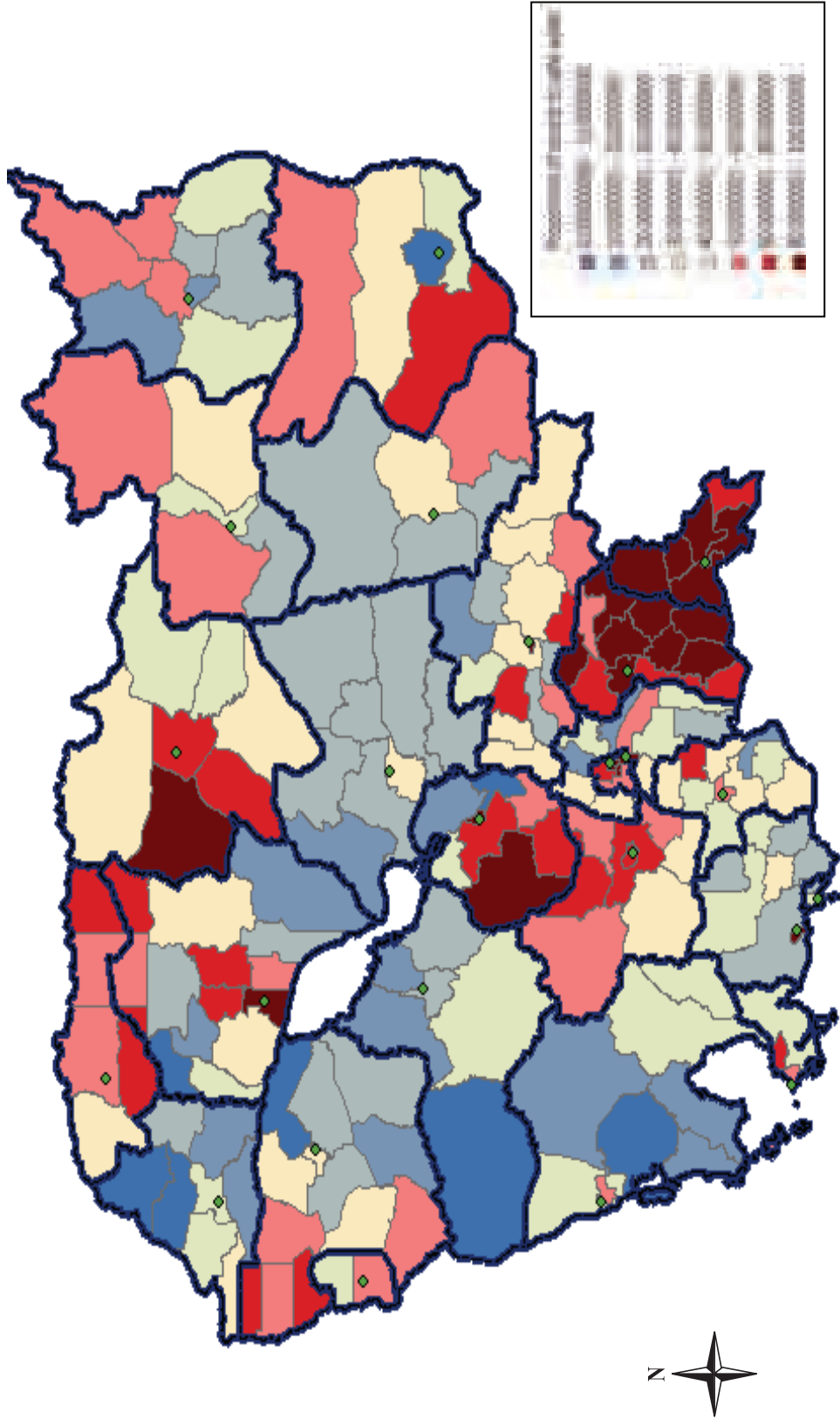


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #7.10: Increasing the proportion of rural population with access to safe water source from 24% in 1998 to 50% in 2015

Map 49: Distribution of proportion of family using purified system or pump mixed well by the District in Cambodia 2008

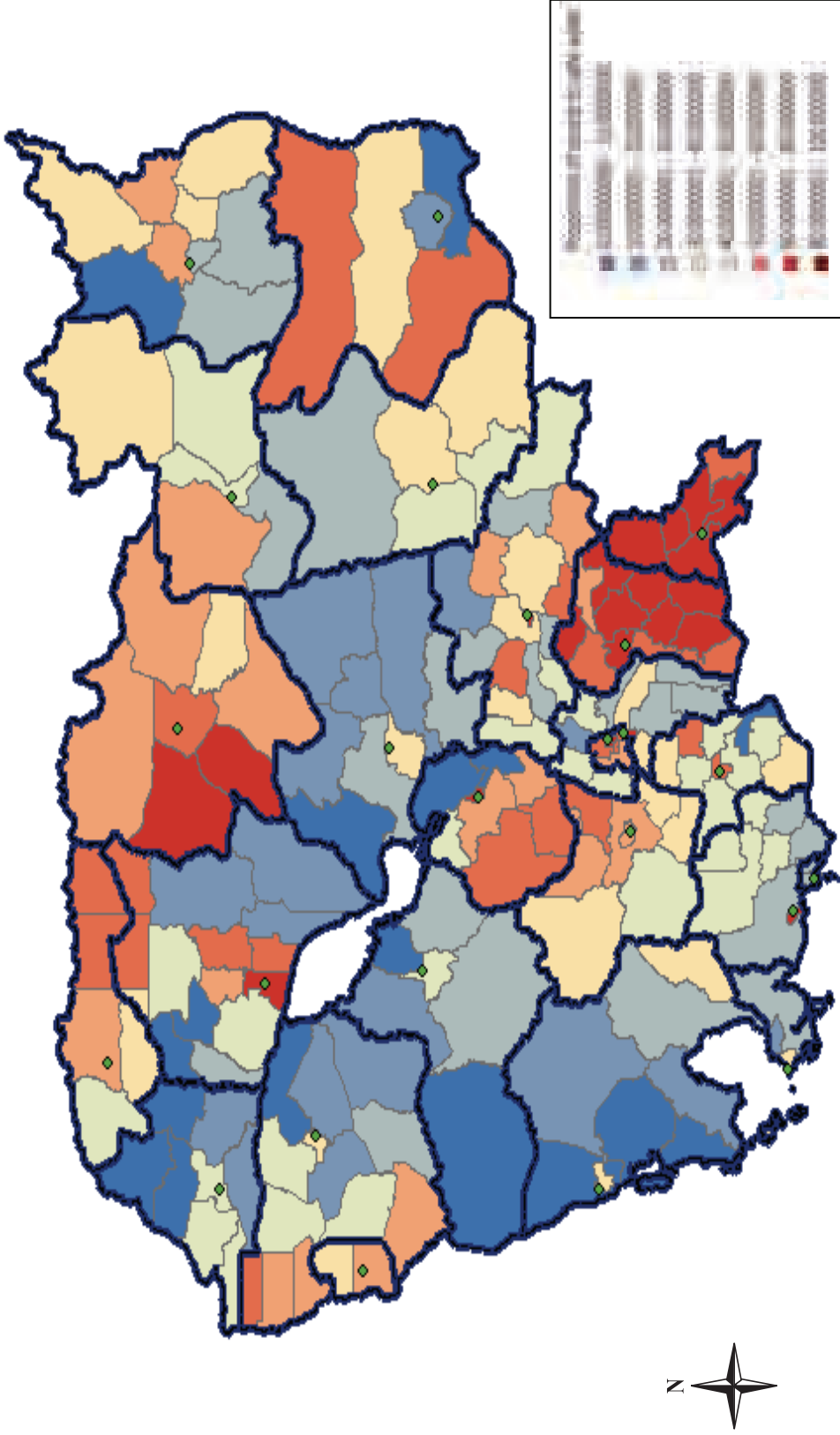


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #7.10: Increasing the proportion of rural population with access to safe water source from 24% in 1998 to 50% in 2015

Map 50: Distribution Proportion of family using purified system or pump mixed well by the District in Cambodia 2006

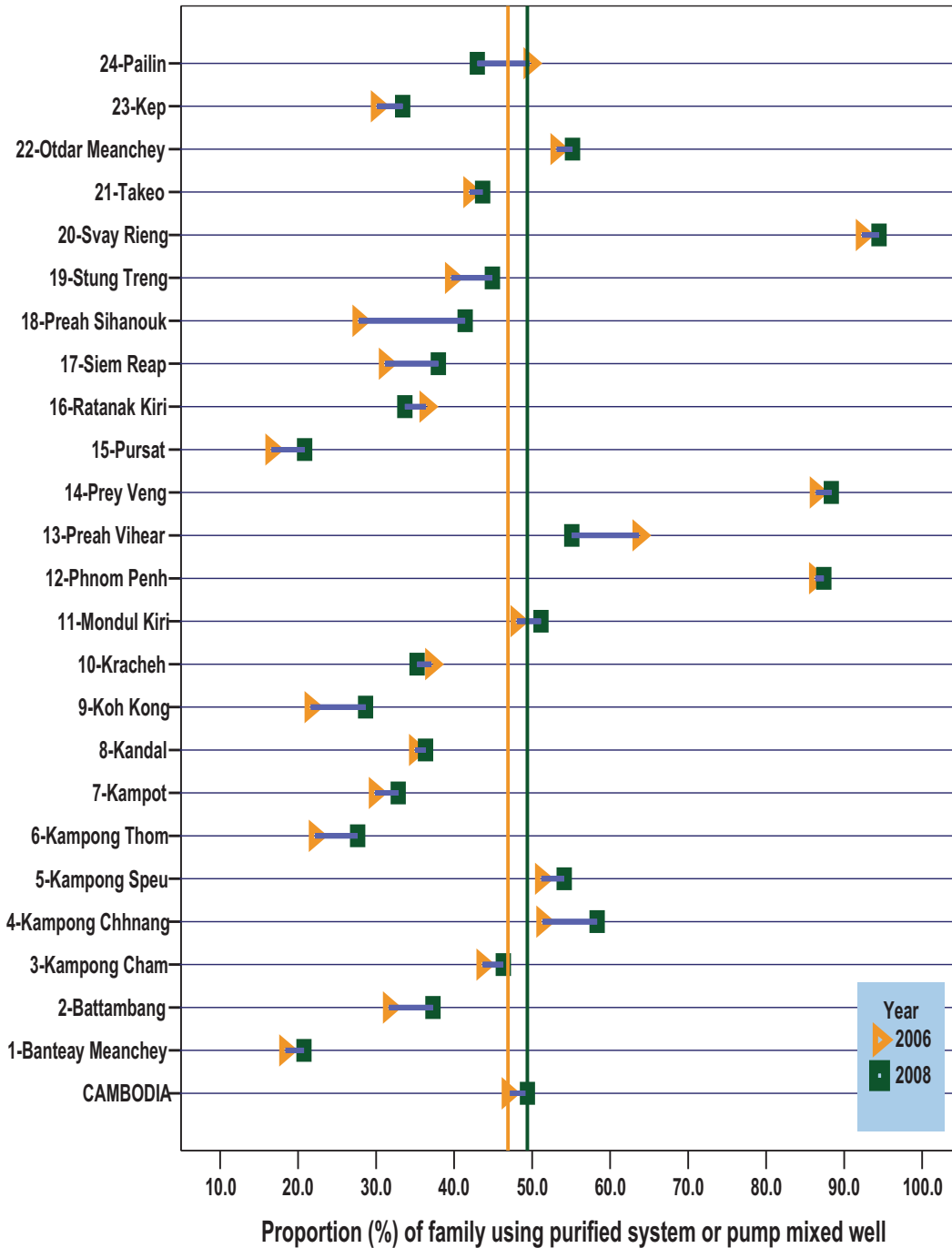


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

**CMDG # 7.10:
Increasing the proportion of rural population with access to safe water
source from 24% in 1998 to 50% in 2015**

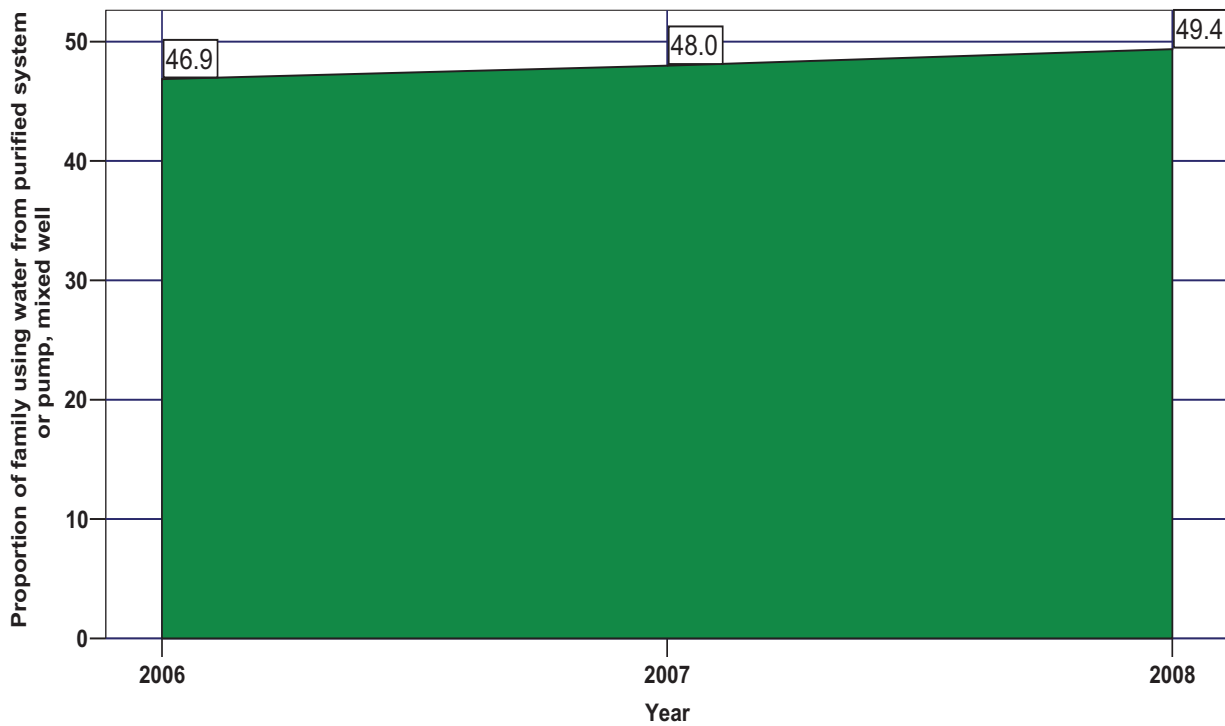
**Chart No. 26:
Change in rural population with access to safe water by the Province, 2006-2008**



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

**CMDG # 7.10:
Increasing the proportion of rural population with access to safe water
source from 24% in 1998 to 50% in 2015**

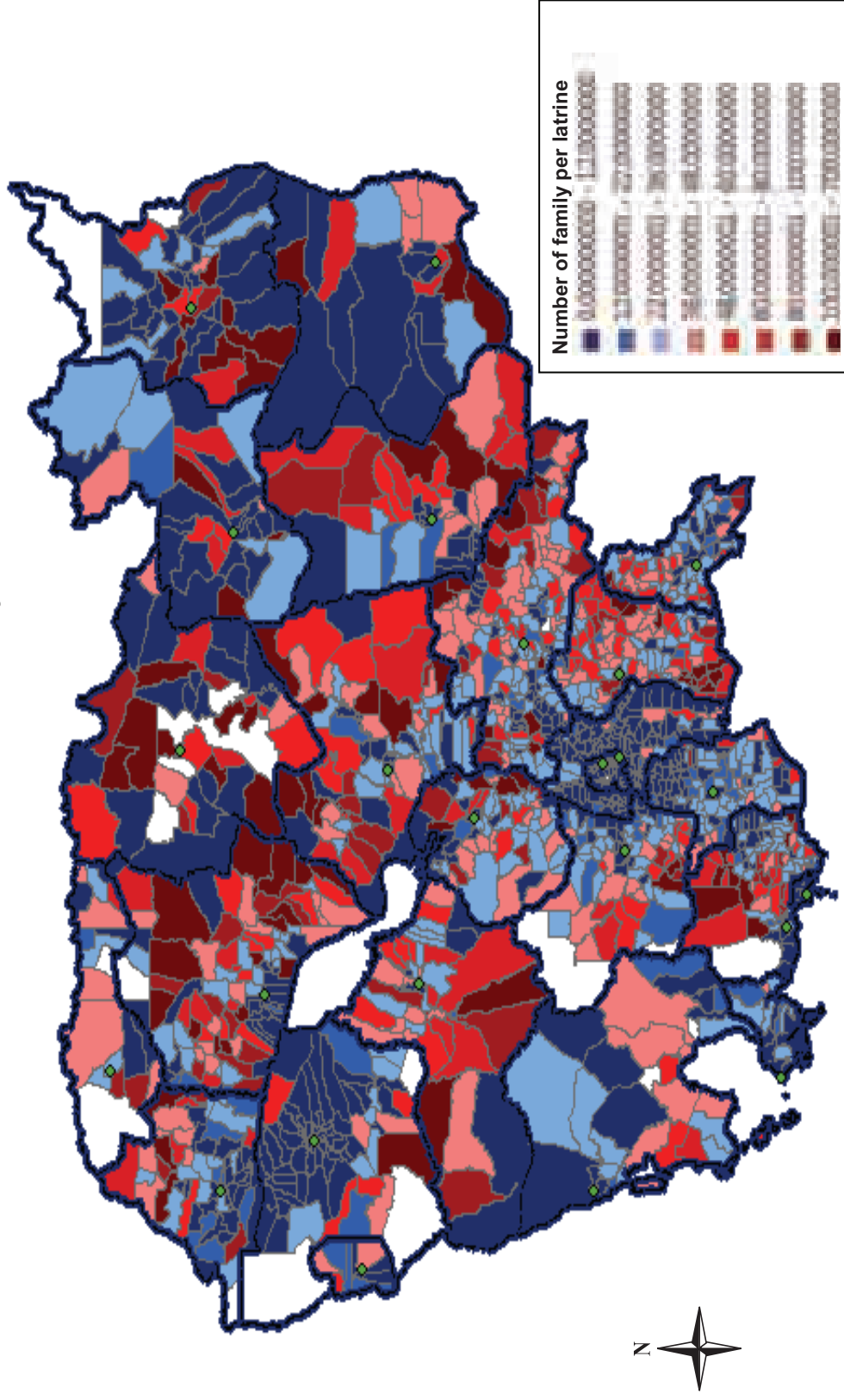
**Chart 27:
Increasing access to safe water for rural population in Cambodia, 2006-2008**



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 200

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

Map 51: Distribution of number of families per latrine by the Commune in Cambodia 2008

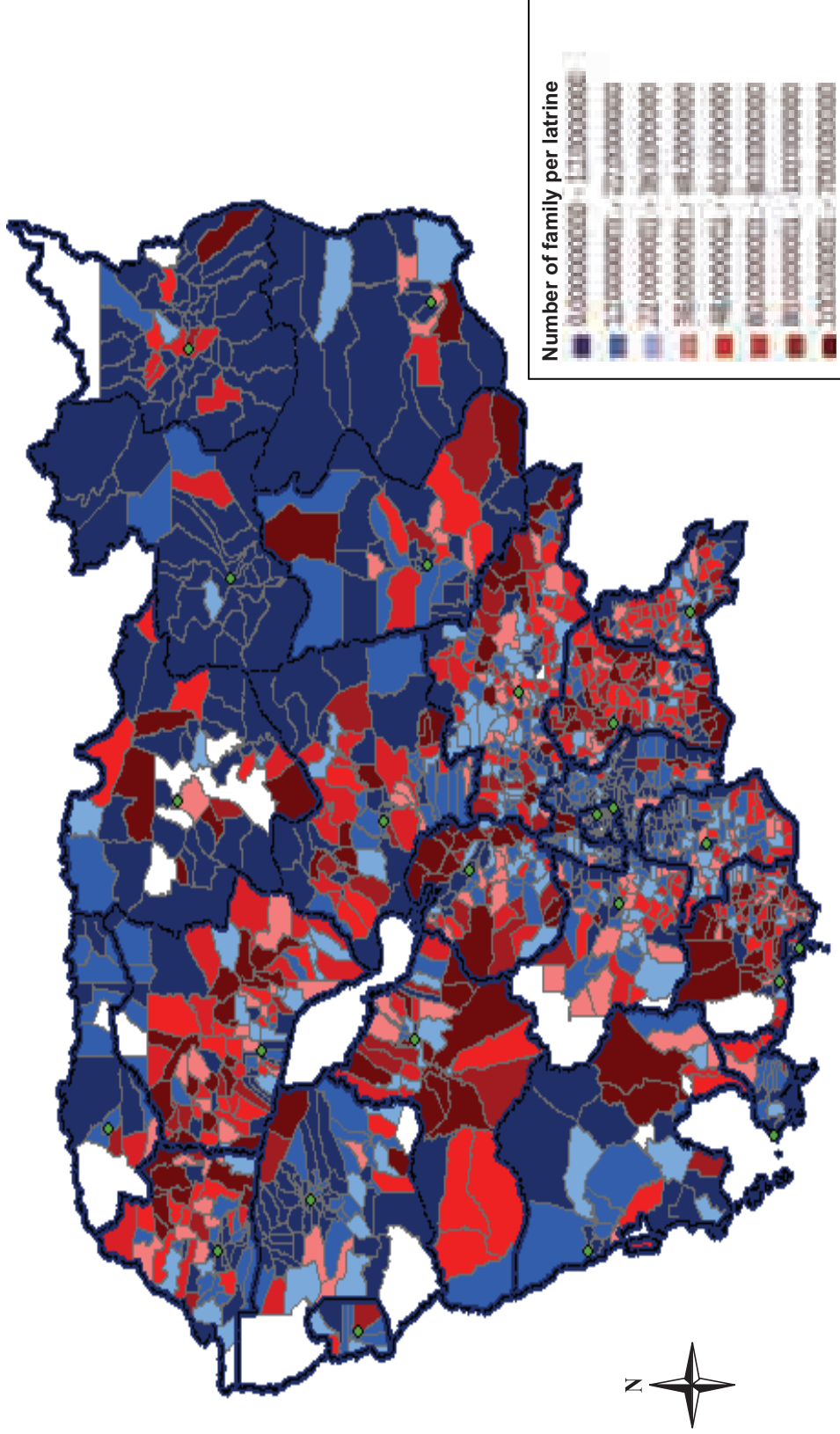


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

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

Map 52: Distribution of number of families per latrine by the Commune in Cambodia 2003

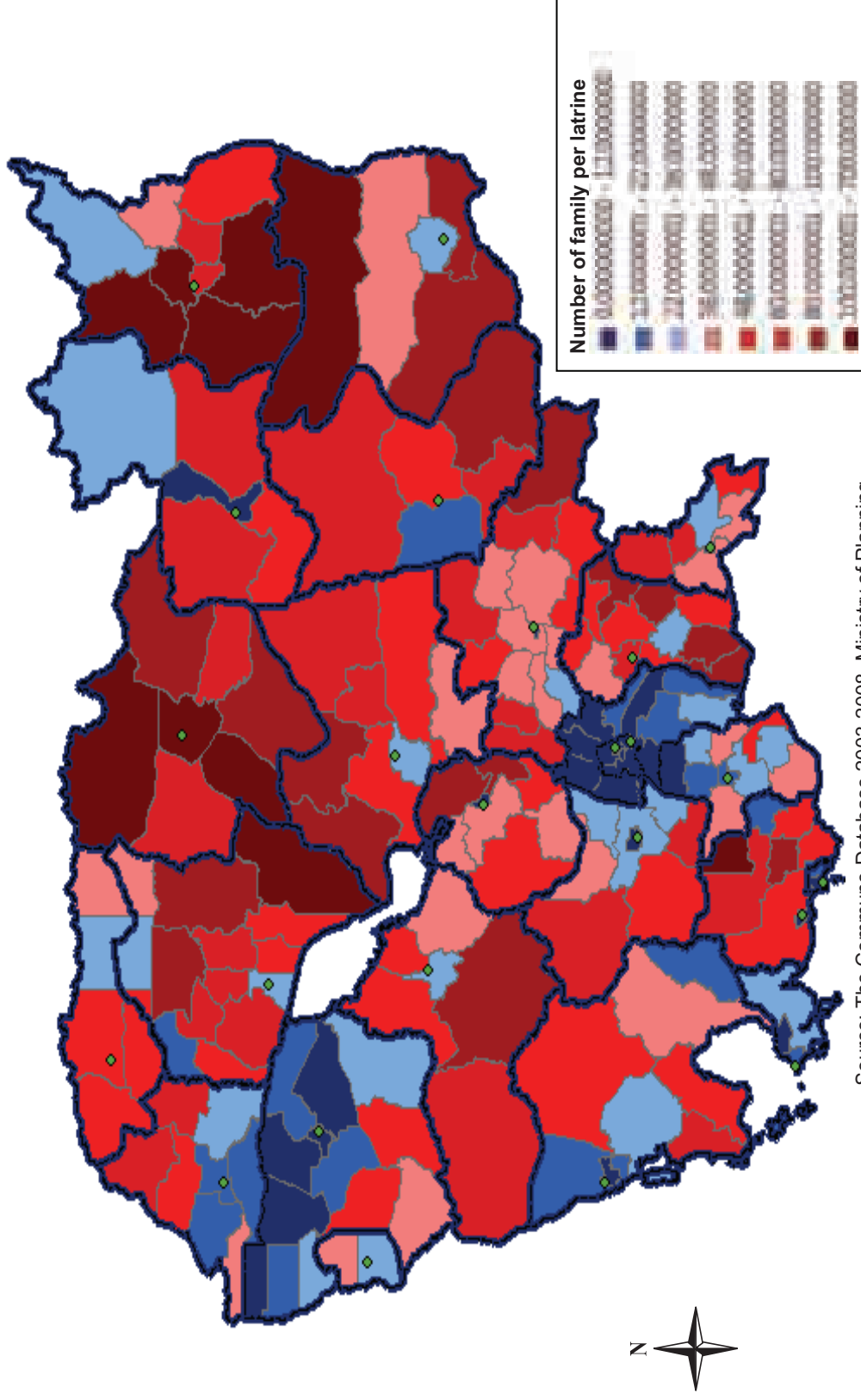


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map.

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

Map 53: Distribution of number of families per latrine by the District in Cambodia 2008

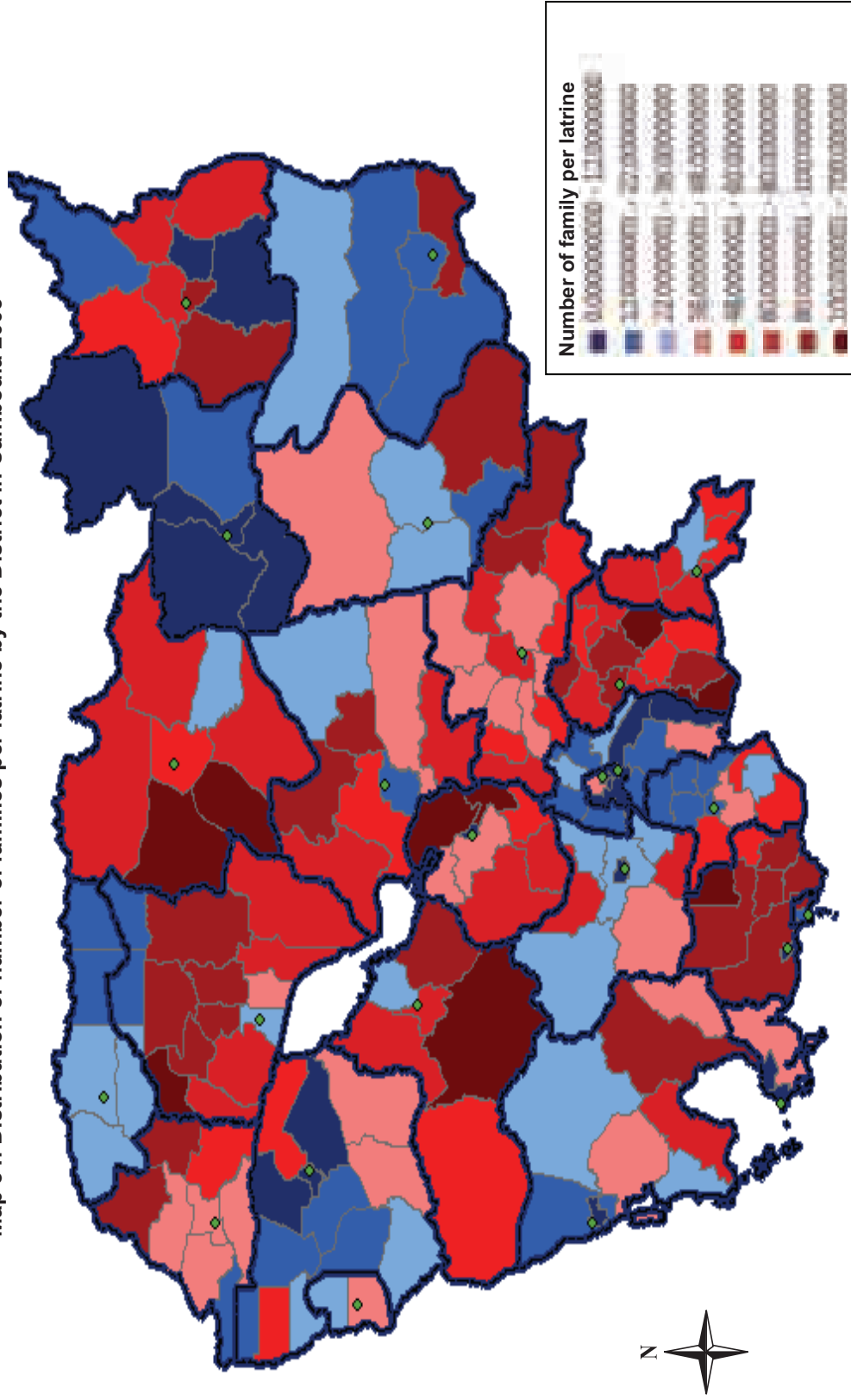


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map.

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

Map 54: Distribution of number of families per latrine by the District in Cambodia 2003



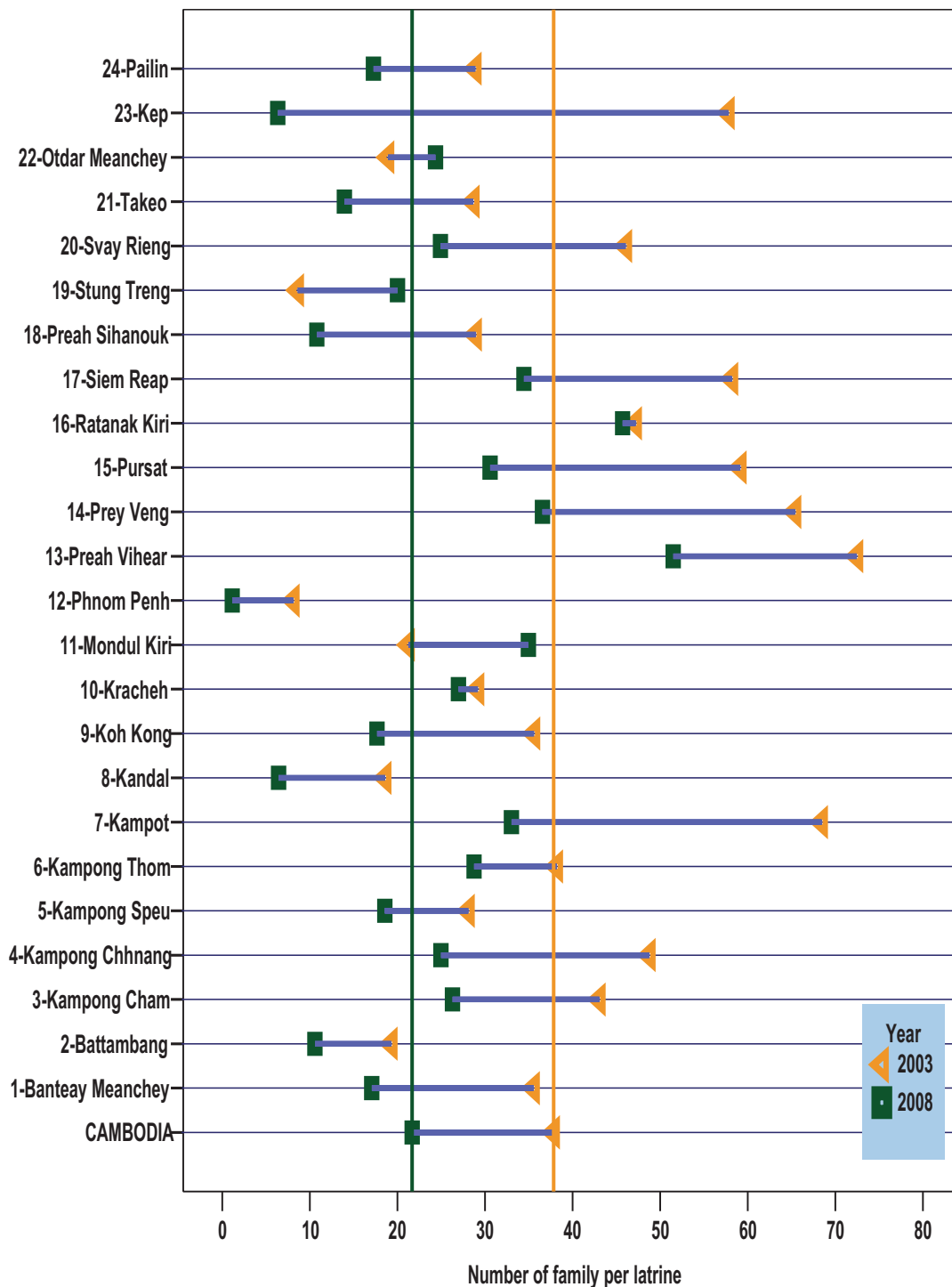
Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG #7.12: Increasing the proportion of rural population with access to improved sanitation from 8.6% in 1996 to 30% in 2015

CMDG #7.13: Increasing the proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation from 49% in 1998 to 74% in 2015

Chart 28:
Change in access to latrine by families by the Province, 2003-2008

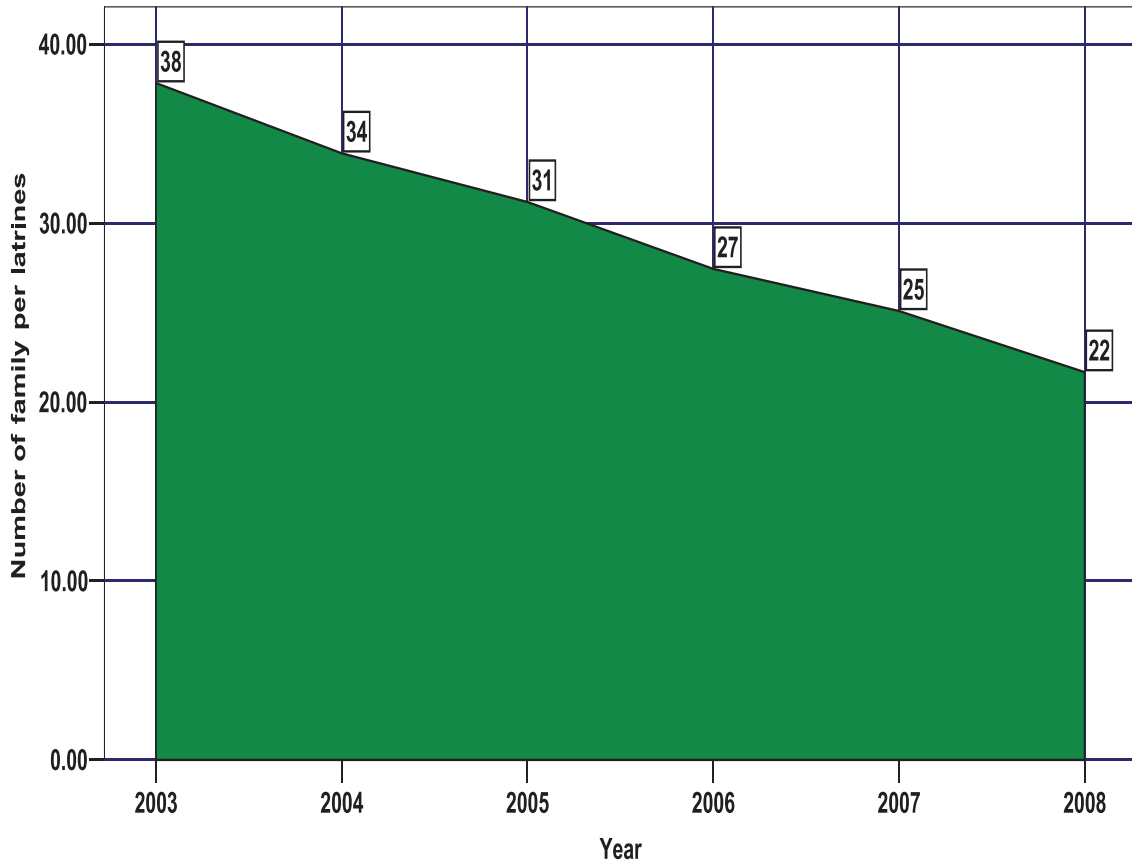


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #7.12: Increasing the proportion of rural population with access to improved sanitation from 8.6% in 1996 to 30% in 2015

CMDG #7.13: Increasing the proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation from 49% in 1998 to 74% in 2015

**Chart 29:
Increasing access to latrine by families in Cambodia, 2003-2008**

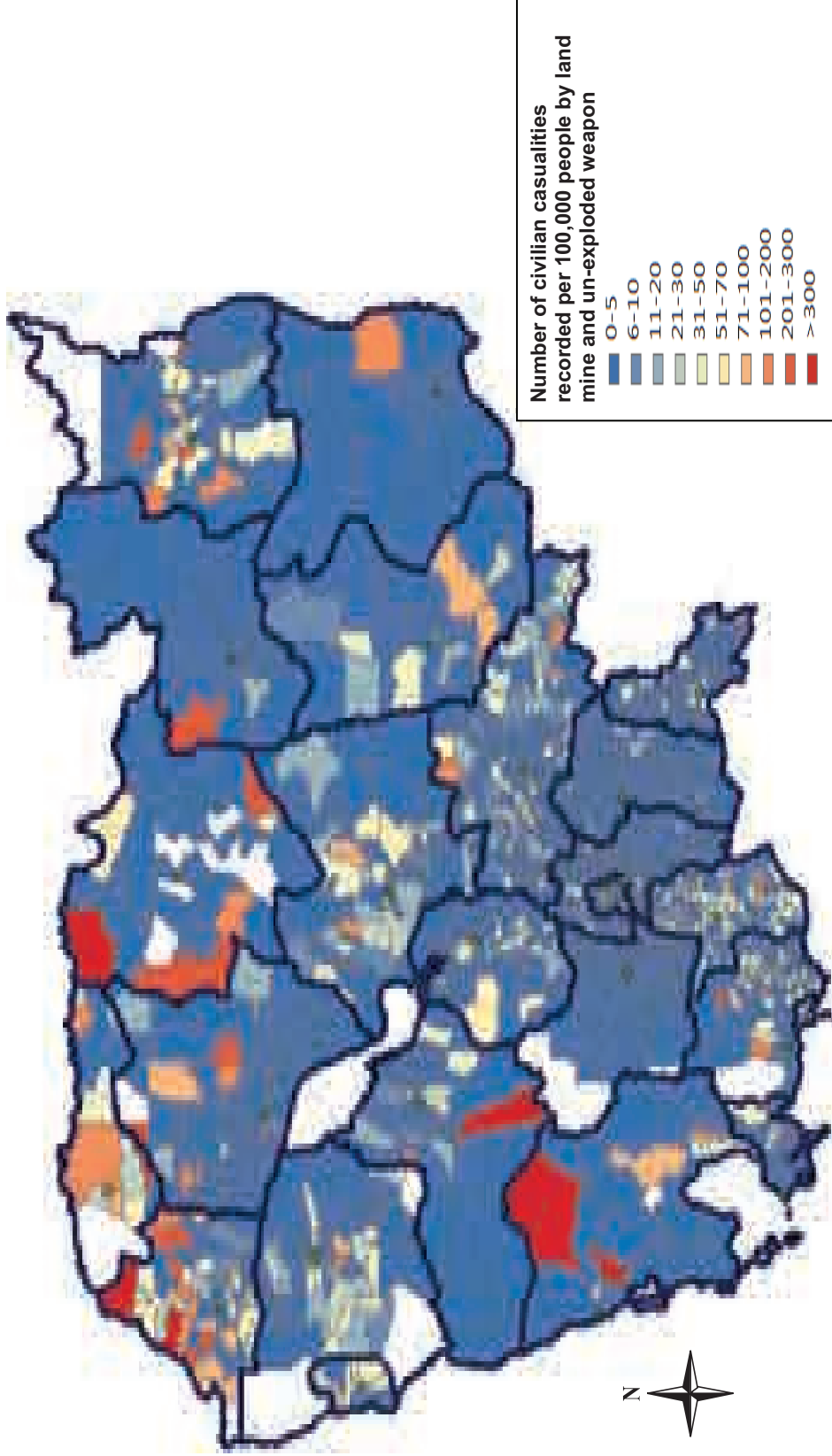


Source: The Commune Database 2003-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #9: De-mining, UXO and Victim Assistance

CMDG # 9.1: Annual number of civilian casualties recorded to 0 by 2012

Map 55: Distribution of number of civilian casualties recorded per 100,000 people by land mine and un-exploded weapon by the Commune in Cambodia 2008

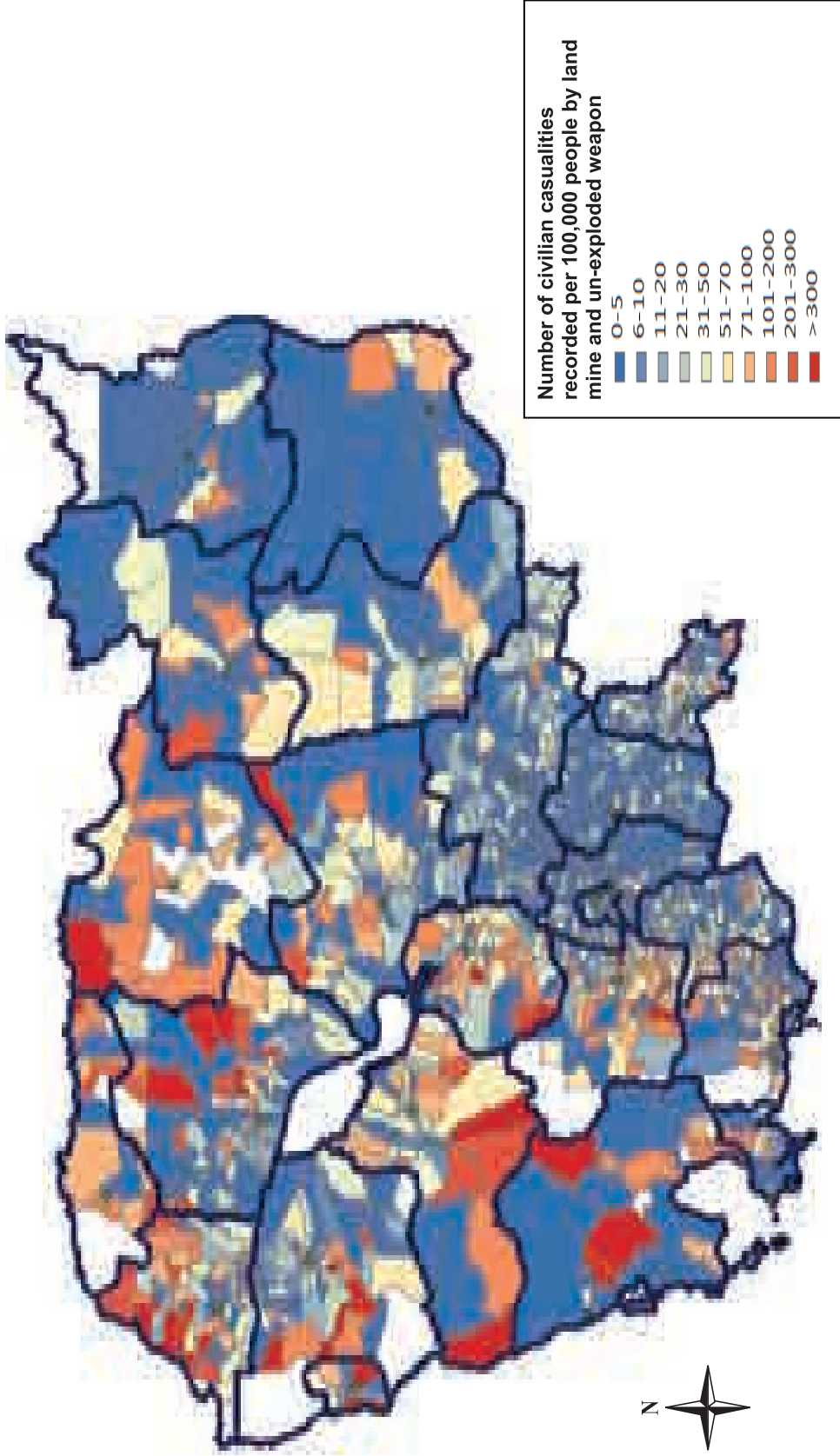


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 9.1: Annual number of civilian casualties recorded to 0 by 2012

Map 56: Distribution of number of civilian casualties recorded per 100,000 people by land mine and un-exploded weapon by the Commune in Cambodia 2006

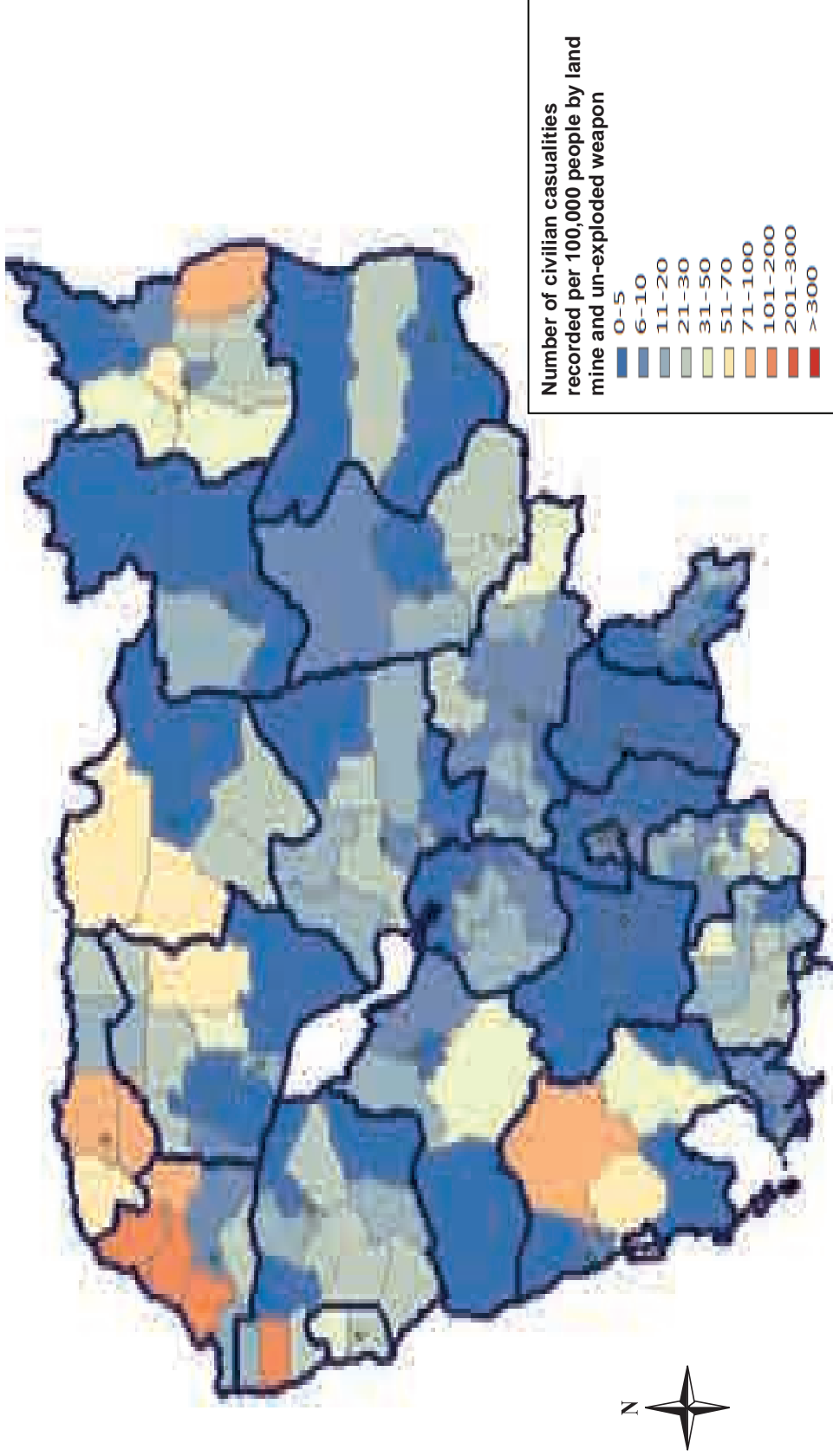


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

CMDG # 9.1 Annual number of civilian casualties recorded to 0 by 2012

Map 57: Distribution of number of civilian casualties recorded per 100,000 people by land mine and un-exploded weapon by the District in Cambodia 2008

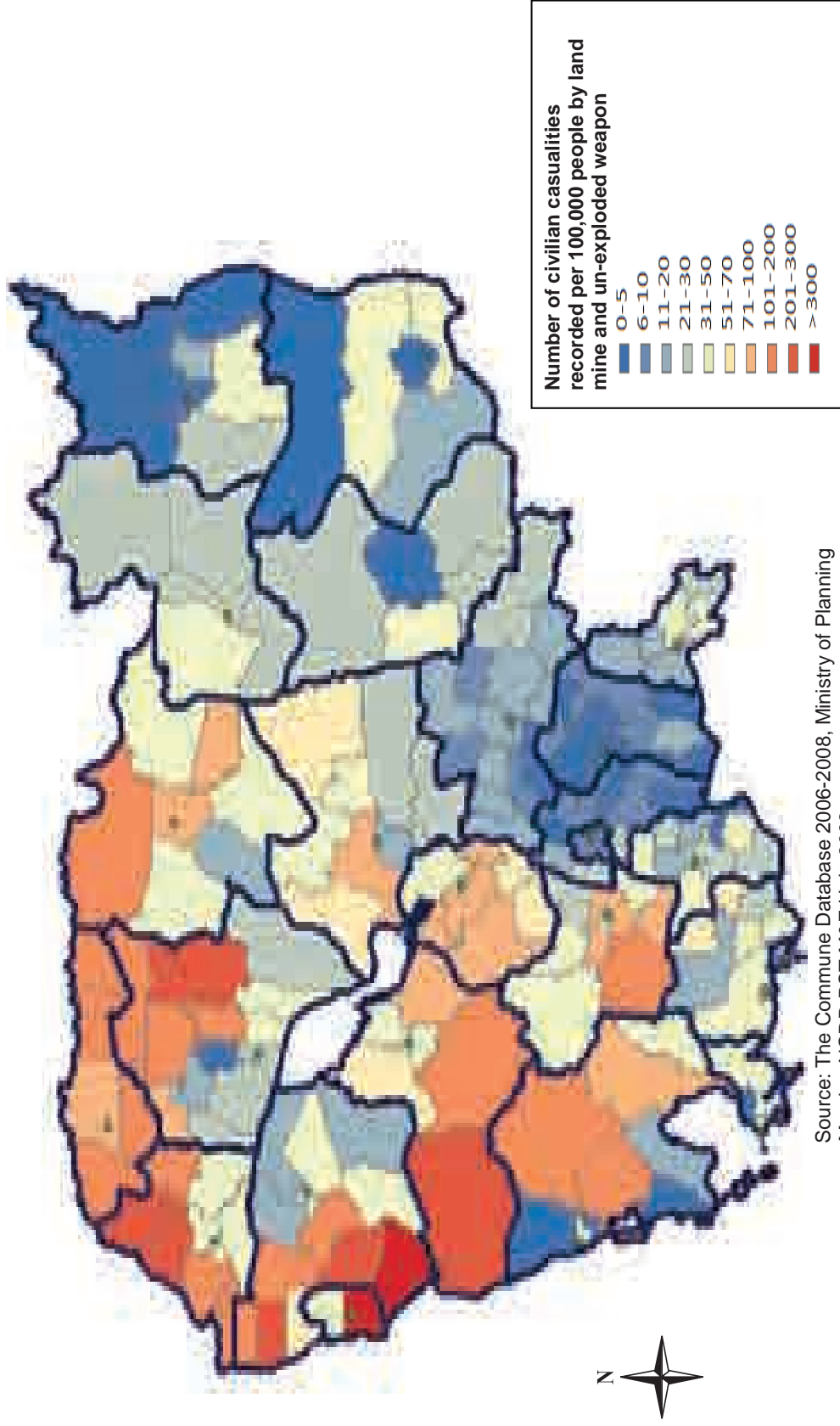


Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Map by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Note: This is not an official map

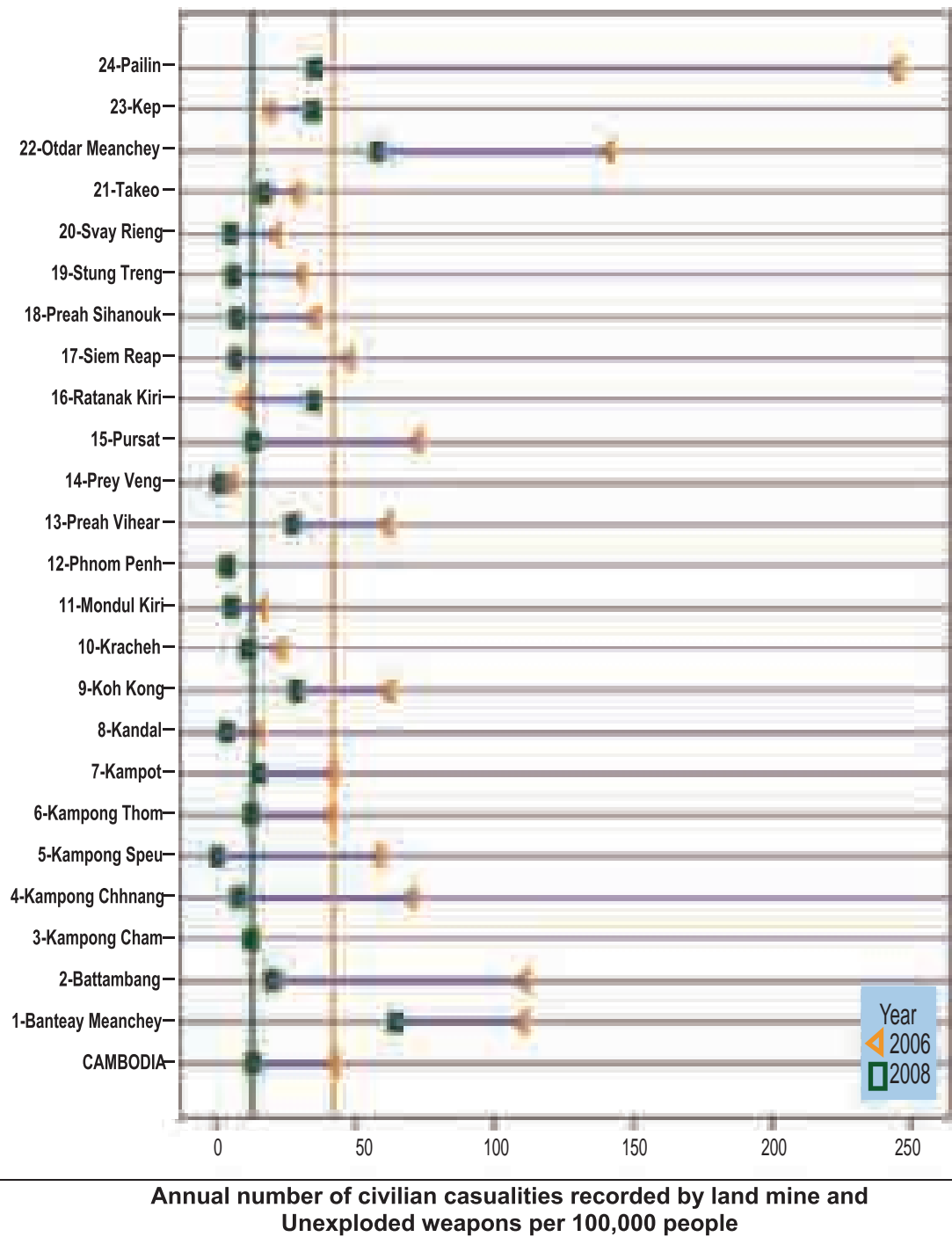
CMDG # 9.1 Annual numbers of civilian casualties recorded to 0 by 2012

Map 58: Distribution of number of civilian casualties recorded per 100,000 people by land mine and un-exploded weapon by the District in Cambodia 2006



CMDG # 9.1 Annual numbers of civilian casualties recorded to 0 by 2012

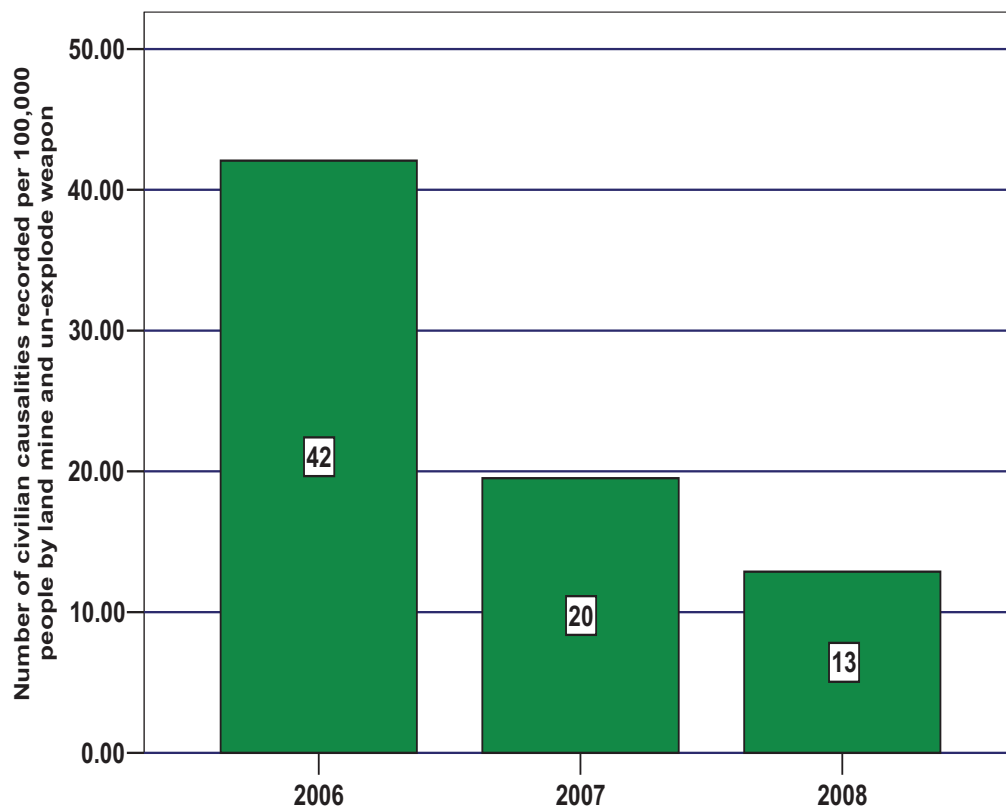
Chart 30:
Change in civilian casualties recorded per 100,000 people by the Province, 2006-2008



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
 Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

CMDG #9.1: Annual number of civilian casualties recorded to 0 by 2012

Chart 31:
Change in civilian casualties recorded per 100,000 people in Cambodia, 2006-2008



Source: The Commune Database 2006-2008, Ministry of Planning
Chart by: NCDD PST M&E Unit, 2009

Notes on Poverty estimation using the Commune Database

1) The CDB is an administrative database. It is based on annual enumeration of village and commune information. It is designed and used in Commune Planning and in CS Fund Allocation (poverty scoring) purposes. The CDB data has many other uses and potentials. One such potential of the CDB is as a tool to monitor and to analyze poverty and some select CMDG goals across geographic and administrative boundaries and over time.

2) Regarding *CMDG #1.1: Extreme poverty* – people below poverty line measurement and analysis in this document, indirect measure of poverty in terms of consumption and of income expenditure is used. For example, 2004 lowest percentile 35th was used where 35% of people were below the total poverty line who did not have the income to spend on minimum daily food plus non-food items as per CSES2003/04 definition. The lowest percentile 35th in 2004 is used as relative poverty line at national level for the income or consumption expenditure distribution.

a) The CDB does not have household level information. However, it does have information that are associated with consumption namely, household size, literacy levels, housing characteristics and access to basic services.

b) The CSES 2004 and the data from the Identification of Poor Household Programme Survey Round 1 and Round 2, MoP are consulted as the reference household level consumption and income data sources.

c) Regression coefficients are then derived from the IDPoor Household Survey Data R1 and R2.

d) A set of 13 CDB variables containing information which are predictor of consumption expenditure namely, household size, literacy levels, housing characteristics and access to basic services are identified and are then used with regression coefficient to generate poverty headcount rate (see below):

Poverty rate-Household (Level1+Level2) IDPoor (MoP)	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	T-Value (Ho: B=0)	Prob Level	Lower 95% C.L.	Upper 95% C.L.
Intercept	24.19	2.74	8.47	0.00	17.82	28.56
No latrine per family	10.45	1.66	6.30	0.00	7.19	13.70
TV per family	-5.17	1.06	-4.88	0.00	-7.25	-3.10
Mountain/plateau region: 1=Yes, 0=Otherwise	3.50	1.19	2.98	0.00	1.21	5.91
<i>Tonle Sap region: Reference</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plain region: 1=Yes, 0=Otherwise	-3.50	1.19	-2.98	0.00	-1.21	-5.91
Coastal region: 1=Yes, 0=Otherwise	-7.00	1.19	-6.00	0.00	-5.00	-9.00
Phnon Penh: 1=Yes, 0=Otherwise	-18.00	1.19	-12.00	0.00	-16.00	-20.00
Urban area (exclude Phnom penh): 1=Yes, 0=Otherwise	-5.00	0.50	-6.00	0.00	-4.02	-6.98
Motobike per family	-10.68	1.38	-7.75	0.00	-13.38	-7.98
Household size	1.53	0.25	6.16	0.00	1.04	2.01
Concret house per family	-6.37	7.50	-0.85	0.40	-21.09	8.35
Ratio of literate women18-64	-2.47	1.07	-2.31	0.02	-4.56	-0.38
Ratio of men18-64 to all	-17.45	4.97	-3.51	0.00	-27.19	-7.70
Thach house per family	13.00	1.14	8.30	0.00	12.00	14.00
Biycle per family	-0.79	0.51	-1.56	0.12	-1.78	0.21
Ratio of house with electricity	-3.08	1.55	-1.99	0.05	-6.11	-0.04
Ratio of family use TBA	26.57	4.01	6.63	0.00	18.71	34.42
Ratio of children 6-14 not go to school	2.20	1.13	1.96	0.05	0.00	4.41
Ratio water in home less than 150m	-1.54	0.26	-2.00	0.05	-6.12	-0.05

e) An indirect and relative poverty head count rates are estimated using a *robust multi-level mixed effect regression* analysis model. The model is adjusted for non-normality, heteroscedasticity, for outlier observation for both x and y and for intra cluster correlation (Commune as random effect). The indicators and their impact on the predicted poverty rate are: no latrine (+), TV(-), Mountain/plateau region(+), Plain region (-), Coastal region(- -), Phnom Penh region (- - -), Urban area (-), Motorbike (-), Bicycle (-), house with electricity (-), Family using TBA (+), Children 6-14 years not go to school (+) and house with water less than 150m (-).

f) This model of NCDD PST M&E Unit uses current year CDB to estimate poverty headcount rate for the following year. The model is based on and it uses detailed household level expenditure and poverty information publicly available from the Ministry of Planning's IDPoor Household Survey Round 1 and Round 2 (2007 and 2008) conducted in some districts in Kratie, Seam Reap, Otdar Meanchey, Kampong Cham and Prey Veng.

g) The rates are then aggregated and rolled up to the desired geographic level and are expressed into maps and charts in this document.

h) This set of above listed 13 CDB variables with (+) and negative (-) impact on the poverty rate can now be used to generate commune poverty rate/ score for each year.

3) Regarding analysis of CMDG#1.2: *Increasing the share of poorest quintile in national consumption from 7.4% in 1993 to 11% in 2015*, per capita consumption rates are estimated using regression analysis model with principal component analysis and factor analysis techniques. a consumption regression model was used to generate . The CDB and the CSES 2003/04 IDPoor Household survey data were used.

a) The indicators and their impact on the predicted per capita consumption expenditure rate are: no latrine (-), TV(+), Mountain/plateau region(-), Plain region (+), Coastal region(++), Phnom Penh region (+++), Urban area (+), Motorbike (+), Household size (-), Concrete house (+), Literate women 18-64 (+), Number of men 18-64 (+), Thatch house (-), Bicycle (+), house with electricity (+), Family using TBA (-), Children 6-14 years not go to school (-) and house with water less than 150m (+).

4) For rest of the CMDG goals, indicator information inside the CDB are aggregated by the GIS level up for a given year and an average is used.

5) Progress towards each goal by comparing actual annual progress is not attempted in this document.

6) The CDB-based findings in this document are not compared to corresponding findings generated by relevant other surveys and work in other domains.

For details on the methodology and for questions, please contact Mr. Ny Boret, NCDD PST M&E Unit, NCDD Secretariat, Mol, email: nyboret@ncdd.gov.kh

Ministry of Planning

No. 386, Monivong Blvd, Phnom Penh
Tel: 023 720 427
<http://www.mop.gov.kh>

**National Committee for Sub-National
Democratic Development (NCDD)**

Ministry of Interior, Norodom Blvd,
Phnom Penh
Tel: 023 362 175
<http://www.ncdd.gov.kh>

United Nations Development Programme

No. 53 Pasteur St, PO Box 877, Phnom Penh
Tel: 023 216 167
<http://www.un.org.kh/undp>