Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

STATISTICAL MASTER PLAN
FOR CAMBODIA
MID-TERM REVIEW

Prepared by
National Institute of Statistics

November 2012

FOREWORD

It is my great pleasure to introduce the Mid-term Review of the Statistical Master Plan (SMP) for Cambodia. The SMP sets out a long-term, prioritized plan for the development of Cambodia's National Statistical System (NSS). It also provides a comprehensive framework for the development of official statistics across the whole of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). The SMP covers the statistical activities and development aspirations of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning, as well as statistical units in various other line ministries and the National Bank of Cambodia.

The current SMP covers the period 2008 to 2015. In 2012 there was time for a mid-term review to assess if the SMP needed adjustments, in particular in relation to the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) of Cambodia and the increased demands and the actual financial gap. Another consideration was the ASEAN Framework that will have a larger impact on the NSS in the future.

On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Sida for the financial support and Statistics Sweden for their technical assistance to prepare this midterm review. I also would like to express my gratitude to the Statistics Advisory Council (SAC) and to the Statistics Coordination Committee (SCC) for their help and support in finalizing the midterm review.

The midterm review of the SMP was unanimously approved by the SAC for Cambodia on May 30, 2012. On behalf of the SAC and users of Cambodia's official statistics, I commend the midterm review of the SMP to you.

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning
Chairman, Statistics Advisory Council

Phnom Penh
November 2012

The Statistical Master Plan (SMP) of Cambodia covers the statistical activities and development projects of all ministries and institutions with the National Statistical System (NSS) of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). The SMP has a high ambition in order to cover the known users' need of statistics in the Cambodian society. It is a well structured plan and contains statistical infrastructure programme, statistical work programme, proposed budget and financing plan and implementation plan for the whole NSS. It also contains information on donors' commitment and lists some key indicators. The current SMP was prescribed in 2007 and covers the years from 2008 to 2015.

The overall objective of this mid-term review of the SMP, carried out in 2012, has been to assess the SMP and the activities under the SMP along with an assessment of its implementation arrangements and how these activities are contributing to the implementation of the SMP. The work has involved producers, users and donors as well as the Technical Working Group (TWG PPR – Sub-Group for NIS) and Statistics Coordination Committee (SCC).

One important conclusion in the midterm review is that there still is a great financing gap. Only a minor part of the prioritised statistical activities are financed at the moment. About 17.5 percent are financed by the current government budget and about the same by donor organisations. Without additional government or other funding about two third of the prioritised activities for official statistics could never be undertaken. In this review process the suggestion that the RGC shall increase the government budget for prioritised statistical activities and production of official statistics so the NSS is totally financed at latest in 2015.

We thank the members of the SCC and the staff at the line ministries and institutions of Royal Government of Cambodia for assisting NIS in the work to finalize this midterm review. We also extend our thanks to the work carried out by NIS staff. Furthermore, we wish to place on record our deep appreciation of Statistics Sweden for management assistance and technical support.

Contact person for this report is Mr Lay Chhan at NIS.

San Sy Than
Director General
National Institute of Statistics
Chairman, Statistics Coordination Committee

Phnom Penh
November 2012

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AusAid	Australian agency for international development
BoP	Balance of Payments
CAMinfo	Cambodia Socio-Economic Indicator database
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CDRI	Cambodia Development Research Institute
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey
CMDG	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
COM	Office of Council of Ministers
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSES	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
DUSC	Data User Service Center
EC	European Commission
EMIS	Education Management Information System
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRS	Government Rectangular Strategy
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MCFA	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIME	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
MIS	Management Information System
MLVT	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
MLMUC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MNASRI	Ministry of National Assembly – Senate Relations and Inspection
MOEYS	Ministry of Education Youth and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOI	Ministry of Information
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOEYS	Ministry of Education, Youths and Sports
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MOSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MOT	Ministry of Tourism
MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MPT	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transportation
MRC	Ministry of Religion and Cults
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MTR	Mid-term review

MWRM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
NBC	National Bank of Cambodia
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NSS	National Statistical System
NWG PM	National Working Group on Poverty Measurement
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for the 21st century
PMG	Priority Mission Group
POC	Priority Operating Costs
PPI	Producer Price Index
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
SAC	Statistics Advisory Council
SCA	State Secretariat of Civil Aviation
SCC	Statistics Coordination Committee
SNEC	Supreme National Economic Council
SPF	State Secretariat of Public Functions
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMP	Statistical Master Plan
TWG PPR	Technical Working Group on Planning and Poverty Reduction
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Statistical Master Plan 2008-2015 (SMP), launched in 2007 and reviewed in 2012, sets out a long-term plan for Cambodia's national statistical system (NSS). It covers the whole of the NSS, including the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), designated statistical units in line ministries, and the National Bank of Cambodia. The SMP is an important breakthrough when it comes to the description of needed information and to point out on which surveys and censuses the information should be based. The SMP also points out the limitations to fulfill the statistics planned due to user needs, as there is a huge financing gap in government funding. It often reflects higher ambitions than what the limited resources, both personal and financial, can handle. The SMP builds on earlier work done and includes some calculated cost for the NSS.

The SMP is a basic plan for the NSS. It is rather well known and used as a planning document in the Ministry of Planning and among some of the line ministries and donors' organisations. The plan and its connected framework have to be continuously communicated within the system and the stakeholders.

The SMP is an overarching document and is used together with the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), which is the policy document for the line ministries to follow and plan what statistics to produce. In regard to changed demands for statistics, both nationally and internationally, in particular in relation to the NSDP and the consideration that the ASEAN Framework will have a larger impact on the NSS in the near future, the reviewed SMP now embraces those indicators as a part of the plan. The SMP is also recommended to be an integrated part of the NSDP, the Ministry of Planning Strategic Plan (MPSP) and the Annual report of the NSS in order to be a part of a system for planning and follow up.

The mid-term review (MTR) undertaken in 2012 is a part of the ongoing Sida supported institutional capacity building project at NIS. The overall objective was to review and assess the SMP and the activities under the SMP along with an assessment of its implementation arrangements and how these activities are contributing to the implementation of the SMP. The work has involved producers, users and donors as well as the TWG PPR – Sub-Group for NIS and Statistics Coordination Committee (SCC). The final draft was presented for the Statistics Advisory Council (SAC) the 30th of May 2012.

Already when the SMP was launched the recommendation was that the national capacity for official statistics production must be strengthened, and especially NIS' role must be strengthened by sustainable financing. This is still true. A solid government funding for the designated official statistics will ensure a sustainable NSS. As long as the majority of financing of the NSS is made by donors, some censuses, e.g. Agriculture census and surveys will be undertaken ad hoc. The system of official statistics is as essential as all other national infrastructural systems. Official statistics of high quality is for a nation equally important as accounts for a company. The current funding gap is huge and if there shall be a system for official statistics of Cambodia there must be immediate changes in the system of financing. Today's funding gap is about 2/3 of the calculated budget for statistics produced in 2011. For the statistics produced during the period 2009-2011 the government funding has risen from 1/5 to 1/3 for the NIS. The rest has been financed by donors. When it comes to funding for the total of what is needed for the NSS the share financed by the government is less. A great step forward is the government decision to financially support a significant part of the Agricultural census 2013.

The legislative framework – the Statistics Law and the Sub-decrees – gives good base for making the NSS work well. However, there are some parts of the legislative framework that can be improved.

The framework must fully support the working processes and be totally clear about responsibilities. Therefore, the Sub-decrees are recommended to be revised in order to strengthen the framework even more. The revision shall look at clarity and comprehension when harmonising the Law and the Sub-decrees in respect of responsibilities, terms and definitions, the level of details and if there are important parts missing. After some years the Statistics Law also could be amended.

The MTR shows that great achievements have been made, but also that some of the major weaknesses that were addressed from the very beginning still exist. The infrastructure and institutional arrangements made are in some ways adequate, but in others not. One example is the lack of funding and budgetary independence and autonomy for the NIS and official statistics. The systems for communication with the stakeholders, users and producers of statistics, for planning and follow up and for coordination and consultation arrangements, must still be strengthened for the NSS to be an effective integrated decentralised system. It is of great importance to implement a system for cost calculations for the statistics production within the decentralised system in order to have a good base for prioritisation and an efficient use of resources.

The strategic issues of increasing the quality in statistics by introducing a code of conduct in statistics production is ongoing, so is training and introduction of both classification standards and standardized working procedures. This work must continue and be widened to embrace standardized indicators and processes and database management systems as well as increased use of ICT. During the last years there have been a lot of efforts in strengthening the statistics production by training and on technical assistance and in management. There are still huge gaps between the level of skills and techniques used, needed for a sustainable statistics production and for NIS to fulfill its role as a competence center in statistics production. The capacity in other line ministries to produce official statistics is still much lower than in the NIS. A few line ministries have had technical assistance and enough resources to produce statistics. In some line ministries more than one unit are dealing with statistics production without proper coordination within the ministry or with NIS. In order to fill the gaps there must be adequate and sustainable funding and one issue to be discussed is if a more centralized system for official statistics production can be more harmonized and efficient. The issue about centralization can for example embrace how to organize the NSS and how to coordinate national and provincial bodies or offices and the reasonability for carrying out surveys.

Key components of statistical capacity building are training and the level of salary for the civil servants. To increase the efficiency in the NSS, the salary problem, even if it is a really difficult issue for the government to solve, must be solved and civil servants employed at NIS and other statistics units must be offered salaries/allowances so they can focus on their government work and not take additional outside work in order to manage. The training inputs have to be coordinated to meet the overall objective of a sustainable capacity building of the NSS.

There has been great progress in the dissemination of statistics by publishing results on the website and in reports. The NIS' website now presents most of the results from different surveys and the users can access online databases, e.g. the population census and CAMInfo. There are, however, improvements still to be made also in this field. By experience, increased dissemination and awareness of statistics, increases the use and usefulness of data and indicators. In order to prioritize and to be able to produce the most needed and used statistics there must be increased knowledge of the usefulness of data and variables.

The fact is that there have not been broad agreements on the priority ranking of the proposed statistics activities in the current SMP. In the line ministries priority of statistics production is largely based on the planning of each line ministry in response to the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), Government Rectangular Strategy (GRS) and/or the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG). Although almost all required statistics by NSDP and SMP are produced. The effort to collect,

and report on the MDG indicators has been successful due to the integration of the MDG monitoring framework into national policy evaluation, especially through NSDP monitoring.

There are significant benefits of the large surveys and the censuses undertaken. Since 2007 the 2008 Population Census and the 2011 Economic Census have been conducted, mainly with donor funding. The Agricultural Census is outlined 2013. The RGC is increasingly funding the censuses. Yet more funding from the RGC is required to make a sustainable statistical system. The highest priority for the NSS is to maintain existing economic and socio-demographic statistics, and to improve their quality and timeliness. Some additional activities are included as high priority in order to improve quality and fill some gaps in the priority outputs. Priority statistics include: compilation of the annual and quarterly National Accounts; the expanded Consumer Price Index; producer and agricultural commodity price indices; indices of agricultural and industrial production and of retail sales; and labour force statistics and a labour costs index. Also included are: agricultural production statistics and crops, livestock and fisheries statistics; education, health, labour market and tourism statistics; and poverty and demographic measures and access to basic facilities. Over the period covered by the SMP, external assistance could increasingly focus on further developments, improvements and new activities not covered by the current priority list but of great value for the quality in statistics and registers and for the opportunity to meet future needs.

The use of statistics is increasing due to changing users needs, increased quality in and knowledge of statistics through use and well functioning systems for dissemination. In the further work it is of great importance to continue to increase the knowledge of the SMP among users, producers and stakeholders and public. It can be done by implementing a strategy for communication of official statistics production and dissemination. It is also of great importance to set up systems for regular communication between the RGC, NIS and line ministries as users and producers and other users. One system can be consisting of meetings and workshops with users to determine statistical needs and suggestions about how it shall be prioritized and financed, and another involving the Cambodian government for discussions about prioritizing and financing of the identified needs of official statistics. One way of strengthening the funding is to improve and coordinate the different stakeholders funding by for example a programme based approach or basket funding.

In order to get more current estimates on the financial resources needed for official statistics in Cambodia a model was prepared for this mid-term review. The model is based on available data on reported costs from NIS, line ministries and other designated units, which are appointed by the Sub-decree on Designated Official Statistics and some other government bodies that produce statistics. The model uses reported data on costs and number of employees in statistics production to calculate data on salaries. When data is missing, data from the current SMP is used. The calculated cost 2011 for the NSS is about 8.5 million USD. Funding for international consultants is included in the estimates for 2011 and that part will decrease about 50 per cent when the donors' funding is out phased.

Some of the findings in the MTR will be used in the preparation of the next SMP 2016 and beyond. It is recommended that the planning starts during 2013, or at latest early 2014.

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PART I: CURRENT STATUS AND ASSESSMENT

1. Background and Process

1.1 Development plans in government

The Rectangular Strategy (RS) for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency was launched in 2004 and guides the implementation of the economic policy agenda of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). Good governance is the core in the RS and quality statistical information will allow the monitoring of activities managed by the government, which will be critical for improving the governance standard in Cambodia. Other parts of the RS are promoting economic growth through agriculture development, rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure, private sector development, and capacity building and human resource development. The Rectangular Strategy, Phase II has since been launched as a response to the global financial crisis and global economic recession to prepare Cambodia to face these challenges.

The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) was prepared as a planning document for the RGC to implement the vision set out in the RS. After the Rectangular strategy, phase II was launched, an update of the NSDP was prepared. The NSDP update 2009-2013 focus on synchronising the time period between the NSDP update and the fourth legislature of the RGC to ensure the implementation of the actions, programmes and projects outlined in the RS Phase II. The NSDP update 2009-2013 takes into account the potential impact of the global economic downturn of the Cambodian economy.

The indicators in the NSDP are the key determinant of information in order to describe the current situation and the way forward to develop the Cambodian society according to the millennium goals. Currently there is a new set of indicators for monitoring the progress following the process of the mid-term review NSDP update 2009-2013 and the implementation of the Rectangular strategy, phase II of RGC.

Coordinated statistics and indicators of high quality are of great importance for the politicians when it comes to leading the way to sustainable growth and well-being for the Cambodian society. The SMP is an important breakthrough when it comes to the description of needed information and to point out on which surveys and censuses it should be based. The SMP also points out the limitations to fulfill the statistics planned due to user needs as there is a huge financing gap in government funding.

The main actors in the NSS are NIS and the line ministries, institutions and the National Bank of Cambodia. They are all appointed by the Sub-decree on Designated Official Statistics as designated producers of official statistics. Some of the ministries make a five-year plan for their business and operations. However, the plan often reflects higher ambitions than what the limited resources, both personal and financial, can handle. There is limited coordination between the different line ministries' long and short term plans. This has to be improved in order to produce statistics in a more resource efficient way.

The Ministry of Planning is responsible for the NSDP and NIS for the statistics in the yearly follow up. A follow up report is planned to be published in July 2012. This report will be one of the instruments for further planning of resources for the official statistics production.

1.2   Statistical developments

The effort to collect, estimate, and report on the MDG indicators has been successful due to the integration of the MDG monitoring framework into national policy evaluation, especially through National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) monitoring. At the national level more than two-thirds of the MDG indicators (or close approximations of these indicators) has at least two data points between 1990 and 2011. At the international level the availability is somewhat lower. After the 2004 Cambodian Inter-censal Population Survey (CIPS) was released, NIS conducted the 2008 Population Census that has been extensively used in the monitoring of the MDG. Also the Cambodia Demographic Health Survey in 2000, 2005 and 2010 gives a good opportunity for policy makers to monitor the progress according to the MDG. The Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) was conducted in 2004 and since 2007, is conducted annually. The NSDP is using the CSES for the annual monitoring and the CSES data will be used as a basis for the calculations of the poverty line. Consequently, more up-to-date measures of NSDP indicators are now available to data users.

A Statistics Advisory Council (SAC) and a Statistics Coordination Committee (SCC) were established in 2007 and are of great importance for the support of the development of the National Statistical System and assistance in the technical coordination of the official statistics of the Royal Government. The SAC has had three meetings and the SCC 11 meetings since the establishment.

1.3   Relationship with donors

The NIS was undertaking a series of reviews to address institutional and organisational issues for the SMP launched 2007. Some plans and indicators have been reviewed and updated since the SMP was prepared. The most important reviews and plans include:

- *List of monitoring and evaluation indicators for NSDP Update 2009-2013*
- *Ministry of Planning Strategic Plan*
- *Donor meeting on mobilizes resources for conducting Agriculture Census*

1.4   Lessons learned

There have been improvements for a greater coordination of the content and timing of survey activities. There are, however, need for further development in cooperation and coordination of planning, financing, about methodological issues, standardized questions, common approaches to analysis and the use of NIS field work capacity. The Statistics Law regulates coordination between NIS, NBC and line ministries, which supplies the system a solid basis for the coordination of the system as a whole.

There are significant benefits of the large surveys and the censuses undertaken. In order to maintain up-to-date quality in statistics and indicators needed for the development of a sustainable growth of the Cambodian society, there must be both a short and a long term planning in how to maintain already reached results and a core budget secured. Since 2007 the 2008 Population Census and a 2011 Economic Census have been conducted, mainly with donor funding. The RGC is increasingly funding the censuses. Yet more funding from the RGC is required to make a sustainable statistical system.

The skills in statistics and the capacity at NIS have improved since 2007. Further improvements have yet to be made, both to carry out surveys and censuses at NIS and when NIS is training other parts in the NSS to improve the staff skills in statistics. A core budget for this work is also a requirement.

1.5   How this mid-term review SMP was prepared

The current SMP covers the period 2008-2015 and it was time for a mid-term review of the SMP to assess if the SMP needs adjustments, in particular in relation to the updated NSDP. Another consideration is the ASEAN Framework that will have a larger impact on the National Statistical System (NSS) in the near future.

The SMP is a long term plan and has high ambitions in order to cover the known users' needs of statistics in the Cambodian society. It is a well structured plan and contains statistical infrastructure program, statistical work program, proposed budget and financing plan and implementation plan for the whole NSS. It also contains information on donors' commitment and list of indicators. There is, however, a great financing gap; about 75 per cent of the total budget required. Most of the statistics budget is today financed by different donor organizations. In the current SMP it is suggested that the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) will increase its share by ten per cent annually until the NSS is totally financed. This suggestion is based on the situation in 2007. As known, most of – or all – the donor funding will end in 2015. Therefore the increased government funding must be at least about 20-25 per cent annually until 2015.

The Paris 21 delegation, on behalf of NIS, conducted a mission in June 2011 in order to meet with government authorities and the main donors of the Cambodian statistical system to encourage their active participation in a mid-term review of the SMP. After meetings and discussions with the NIS, government authorities and donors, PARIS 21 made recommendations to launch a mid-term review of the SMP. In a Sida mission report 'Assistance in the coordination of the National Statistical System in Cambodia' from 2009, there is also a recommendation to follow the SMP's adaption to reality for a future overhaul and revision.

This mid-term review is now undertaken as a part of the ongoing Sida supported institutional capacity building project at NIS. The overall objective is to review and assess the SMP and the activities under the SMP along with an assessment of its implementation arrangements and how these activities are contributing to the implementation of the SMP. The work involves producers, users and donors as well as SAC and SCC.

2. Current Status of the National Statistical System

2.1   Components of the national statistical system

The NSS in Cambodia is highly decentralised and the system is defined in the Statistics Law and related Sub-decrees. The Statistics Law was enacted in 2005 and related Sub-decree on the organisation and functioning of the NSS was fully in effect in 2007. In 2010 the Sub-decree on Designated Official Statistics was approved. The legislative framework – the Statistics Law and the Sub-decrees – gives overall good basis for making the NSS work well and to support the working process.

The Statistics Law and related Sub-Decrees set out a clear area of responsibilities and relationships between NIS and the designated statistical units. The Statistics Law regulates the Statistics Advisory Council (SAC) to provide advice in facilitating the development of the NSS and the Statistics Coordination Committee (SCC) to assist NIS in technical coordination of the official statistics.

According to the Sub-decree of Designated Official Statistics the NIS and 22 Line Ministries, 2 Councils, 2 State Secretariats and the National Bank of Cambodia shall be responsible for collecting, processing, compiling, analyzing, publishing and disseminating official statistics to the public according to the data requirements of users. All censuses and surveys shall be conducted by NIS and sectoral

surveys shall be conducted by the designated statistical units itself or in cooperation with NIS. In the Sub-decree of Designated Official Statistics the areas of official statistics are listed.

The Statistics Law and the Sub-decrees generate a framework and will encourage the integration of activities into a national statistical system. It is theoretically a well structured and useful tool as it clearly defines the responsibility for collection, compilation of the official statistics within the NSS, but in practice, the NIS and the line ministries have difficulties to fully comply as the responsibilities for the different parts within the system are hard to fulfil without sustainable government funding. Also some of the designated official statistics could be more of sectoral statistics used internally in the ministry and should therefore not be regarded as official.

A solid government funding for the designated official statistics will ensure a sustainable national statistical system. As long as the majority of financing of the NSS is made by donors, censuses and surveys will be undertaken ad hoc.

In 2011 there were a total of 996 people engaged in official statistics production. The NIS has about 314 staff members at MoP central level and 315 staff at provincial and district offices. There is about 367 staff involved in statistical activities in line ministries and the NBC.

2.2   Relations between the components of the national statistical system

Through the process of NSDP mid-term review, a series of consultation meetings with line ministries, jointly organized by General Directorate of Planning and National Institute of Statistics on reviewing and revising indicators for monitoring the progress of NSDP/CMDG have been carried out. There have also been a number of meetings on the CMDG update.

- NWG PM conducted five meetings to discuss the new methodology for poverty.

- TWG-PPR Sub-group for NIS contacted twice meetings to discuss the SMP MTR.

- A series of SCC meetings was organized and several topics were discussed during the meetings, such as coordination and cooperation, capacity building for NSS and metadata collection for statistical system.

- A donor meeting to discuss on resource mobilization for agriculture census and other surveys, such as labor force survey was conducted in 2011.

Organizing workshops for discussing statistical needs, capacity building and resources acquired is usually an efficient way to build a system to meet the users' needs of statistics in a society. Apart from the NSDP development and the TWG of Planning and Poverty Reduction (TWG-PPR) other stakeholders have not been participating to the extent proposed in the SMP.

During the review of the SMP there have been meetings with major donors and many line ministries. These meetings and discussions have again proved the need for a system of regular meetings or workshops in order to strengthen the NSS. It is also of great importance to set up systems for regular communication between the RGC, NIS and line ministries as users and producers and also other users. One system should be consisting of meetings and workshops with users to determine statistical needs and suggestions about how it should be prioritized and financed, and another involving the RGC for discussions about the identified needs of official statistics and how it should be financed and prioritized.

3. Assessment of Strengths and Weaknesses of Current System

3.1 Infrastructure of the national statistical system

This mid-term review of the SMP shows that some of the major weaknesses that were addressed from the very beginning still exist. The infrastructure and institutional arrangements provided by the Statistics Law are in some ways adequate, but in others not. Examples are the lack of full autonomy, funding and budgetary independence of the NIS and official statistics. The systems for communication (see chapter 2.2) and for planning and follow up and coordination and consultation arrangements, must still be strengthened for the NSS to be effectively integrated with its decentralised system.

The legislative framework covers vast parts of making the NSS work well and gives good basis for the statistical and coordination work. However, there are some parts of the legislative framework that can be improved. There are differences in definitions in the Statistics Law and the Sub-decrees and some matters could be more concise in order to make the regulation and the documents easy to read and to understand. Some parts of the regulations are too detailed; with the risk of requiring revisions more often than if these parts were less detailed. Amending laws and regulations are often a slow process. As statistics is a part of the infrastructure of the society, statistics production must have up-to-date support for what kind of statistics shall be produced, by and for whom. The legislative framework must support the working processes and be clear about responsibilities.

The Sub-decrees are recommended to be revised in order to strengthen the framework even more. The revision shall look at clarity and understandably, at harmonisation of the three parts due to responsibilities, terms and definitions, to the level of details and if there are important things missing for example quality and simplicity for respondents. In some years it can also be wise to amend the Statistics Law.

During the last years there have been a lot of efforts in strengthening the statistics production by training and on technical assistance and in management support. There are still huge gaps between the level of skills and techniques used, for a sustainable statistics production and for NIS to fulfill its role as a competence center in statistics production.

3.2 Statistical outputs and data quality

After the SMP was released the support to NIS has continued through donors as JICA, Sida, UNFPA and UNICEF. More trained staff and more statistics disseminated are the results of the past years donor assistance.

National Accounts (NA) has received training through short term consultants and more administrative data is used as basis for the calculations. The CSES data is planned to be used, both for the annual and the quarterly national accounts. The dissemination of quarterly national accounts will start in 2012.

A census of agriculture has not been conducted due to lack of funding. Ultimately, NIS has managed to find enough donor and government support to conduct a census of agriculture in 2013. JICA has supported NIS in carrying out an establishment census in 2011 and plan to carry out a large establishment survey in 2014. These censuses and surveys will improve the information about the economic situation in Cambodia a great deal.

A monthly CPI for Phnom Penh is presented by NIS on a regular basis. In 2011 the preparations of a new base year for CPI was made. As of 2012, NIS plans to present a revised CPI that covers five provinces.

In several areas the data collection by different line ministries has been improved and NIS can access more data than before. The export and import data is now regularly sent to NIS to be used in the NA. The financial sector and tourism data has also been improved. In other areas the progress is slow, e.g. communications and transportation data.

The SMP comment that the social field is better served for statistics is still valid. Several censuses and surveys are conducted on a regular basis, i.e. Population Census, CDHS and CSES. In the education sector MEYS has a large database with administrative data (EMIS), but for private sector and non-formal education the situation is similar to 2007.

Regarding poverty analysis in 2011 the World Bank has continued with training on poverty analysis and has also trained NIS staff how to calculate poverty estimates. The RGC set up the NWG PM with Secretary of State for Planning as chair and DG, NIS as one of the vice-chairs. The group is currently discussing a methodology that can be used to monitor the progress of the MDG in poverty assisted by advisor of General Directorate of Planning. The CSES data is planned to be used as it has been conducted with the same methodology from 2004 and onwards. Every five years there is a large sample survey that gives Cambodia an excellent opportunity to conduct in depth poverty analysis. Final proposals of the methodology and the official poverty line will be presented in 2012.

The dissemination of statistics has been improved as the NIS website now presents most of the results from different surveys and the users can access online databases e.g. Population census and CAMInfo. A new edition of the statistical yearbook was published in June 2012. Two editions of a gender booklet "Women and Men in Cambodia" have also been released.

The UNSD project on dissemination of national development indicators especially for the core indicators of NSDP are now successfully implemented using CAMInfo and SDMX as tools to send these indicators and metadata to the UN and other users. The project may be expanded to cover also 73 additional indicators of NSDP monitoring.

3.3   Skill levels and training

The improvement in the quality of the NIS staff has continued since the SMP was written. The number of staff with at least a master's degree was 34 in 2011. The increase is mainly due to younger staff at NIS having a higher degree from a Cambodian university and not through overseas training e.g. Philippines, as was the case in 2006.

The training unit is no longer running due to lack of resources. Instead the different donor projects conduct separate in-house training or use local companies to build up the capacity. The long-term donor projects at NIS between 2007 and 2012 are run by JICA, UNFPA, UNICEF and Sida. All donors have conducted training to improve the capacity and to make sure NIS is able to carry out the tasks in the different censuses and surveys. There is, however, need of coordinating the training to make the capacity building sustainable and to use the resources more efficiently.

In 2010/2011 NIS carried out a competence inventory among the producers of official statistics (NIS not included). Of the respondents only one third of the staff seems to have enough skills to carry out the tasks in a statistical unit and the number of staff with higher statistical skills is not enough for producing statistics. There is also a huge competence gap in ICT and English. The capacity in line ministries to produce official statistics is much lower than in the NIS. A few line ministries have had

technical assistance and enough resources to produce statistics, but most need much more training and more government funding for its activities.

3.4 Constraints

Major constraints for the work on NIS and for several of the designated statistical units are the relatively low level of budget, the low salaries/allowances for employees, low level of skills and the need for improved coordination. The infrastructure and institutional arrangements made are in some ways adequate, in others not. Examples are the minor government funding, better dialogue with stakeholders about prioritization and coordination, and the importance to introduce a system for cost calculations for the statistics production within a decentralized system.

To fulfill the goal for the NSS due to the Statistics Law and the Sub-decrees, the SMP and other plans; there must be proper funding, efficient methods and techniques as well as skilled and motivated people for the production of official statistics. A well functioning system for the production of high quality statistics produced by skilled people in the NSS and especially at NIS must be sustainably financed by government funds. Therefore, the system of official statistics cannot rely on ad hoc donor funding in the long run and must be properly and sustainably funded by the RGC. The goal to have total government funding by 2015 must be reached.

To increase the efficiency in the NSS, the salary/allowances problem must be solved. Civil servants employed at NIS and other statistics unit must be offered salaries/allowances so they can focus on their government work and do not take additional outside work in order to survive. The PMG was terminated in 2010 and there is no new scheme implemented other than the POC supported only by donors. The POC is planned to be terminated by 1st of July 2012 and a new long term scheme should urgently be launched. A public administrative reform has been proposed, but not yet implemented.

If the SMP and the national statistical system shall be sustainable the two constraints already mentioned in the current SMP and stressed also here, must be solved by the RGC.

3.5 Assessment of interviews with users, producers and donors

3.5.1 Interviews with users and producers

One part of the mid-term review was to undertake consultation meetings with all designated statistical units that are part of the NSS. Consultation meetings have been undertaken with 17 line ministries. Experiences of statistics producers and users have been mapped, with particular focus on the ministry and/or statistical unit's current capacity and experiences in producing relevant, timely and reliable statistical data for policy making and planning purpose as being set in the SMP.

The key findings from the consultation meetings are that SMP serves as strategic blueprint for official statistical activities and related capacity development for the period 2008 and 2015. It covers the statistical activities and development projects of all ministries and institutions within the NSS. Although the SMP is widely distributed through dissemination workshop, conference and through NIS' website, the consultations meeting with 17 line ministries showed that six out of 17 line ministries are aware of the SMP. Fundamental reasons given by the officials participated in the consultation meetings was largely due to fact that they are new to the position or the changing in leadership of their statistical production unit.

The statistical data are tied to the list of variables and indicators of the NSDP, CMDG and ASEAN. The production of statistical data is relevant in light of new circumstances of current social and economic development in Cambodia. Decision of the production of official statistical data or indicators is prin-

cipally made based on a strategic development plan (SDP) or framework of the each line ministry. The SDP is reportedly aligned with the GRS, the NSDP and the CMDG. Therefore, the official statistical data and indicators produced by the each line ministry are reported useful for measuring the progress and achievement of its own SDP, NSDP and CMDG (See Annex 2 List of monitoring indicators). Those official statistical data generated by the administrative system of data collection and reporting were sent to the Director General (DG) of Planning in the Ministry of Planning upon requests every year.

The capacity of statistic units of the line ministries greatly varies. Although most of required statistics by NSDP are produced timely, only eight out of 17 line ministries consulted show advanced or good administrative data recording and reporting system. However, most of those eight line ministries that have strong statistics units still have repeatedly faced critical challenges in improving internal collaboration and coordination of the data produced by each technical department under the same ministry. Such challenges are clearly mentioned at least by five ministries. Collaboration and coordination is even problematic for other ministries that are classified as making progress and poor capacity of statistics producers and users for timely sharing the updated data.

The mapping shows that there is huge gap between financial support and need for statistics production with reliable quality. All officials voiced concerns that low attention has been made to the importance of statistics by the senior management via other priorities of development actions. To improve the quality of data produced by the existing administrative data recording and reporting system, there is need for financial resources not only for data collection, recording and reporting but also financial support for monitoring, supervision and training activities that is not currently well planned or if any it is quite limited for such activities.

Improving internal and cross-ministry collaboration and coordination for both producers and users are needed for production of and improving the quality of official statistics in the time of need through further building the existing administrative system of data recording and reporting.

Capacity building and transfers from technical advisors to local staff is critical. However, some line ministries such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Council for Development of Cambodia, Ministry of Education Youth and Sport, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance show success in capacity transfer from the technical advisors to local staff for improving capacity of statistical production. Other ministries consulted have not yet enough skilled people, or otherwise, skills are not effectively transferred to the local staff. This is because technical advisers with their short-term consultancy tasks had to complete their assignment within time frame, they come and go leaving unusable design of database management systems or technical assistance is not available after the training.

Current official data produced by the existing administration system is reportedly fairly good. However, limited understanding of the lower administrative staff of the importance of updated statistics is often affecting the quality of produced data. This was posted as grave concerns by all ministries consulted.

New statistics and indicators required by the updated Strategic Development Plan of the Ministry has to be updated and aligned with the SMP and determine who should be responsible for producing such statistics.

The users mentioned effective coordination and collaboration needs to be improved for timely sharing updated data for both policy making and producing digestible tactical leaflets, fact sheet and other mass communication materials. Complaint was made of the confusion of the same data pro-

duced by different line ministries with no standardized indicators, for example the definition of child labour. Like the statistical producers, the users claimed a need for statistical capacity building and training in data collection, cleaning, analyzing and interpreting data.

Suggestions for the way forward to improve the quality of statistics and the NSS, is among other things, alignment between Statistics Law, SMP and NSDP, CMDG and Strategic Development of the line ministries should be reflected in the reviewed SMP.

Increasing role of NIS in providing statistics capacity building, monitoring and supervision will help to improve the quality of the statistical production of each line ministry. The issues of standardized indicators and emerging needs for official statistics were suggested to be addressed or subject for discussion in SCC and/or SAC meeting. A strategy to sustain funding for capacity building, database management system and statistical work is needed to address. Finally it is important to improve coordination and collaboration between statistics producers and users under stronger technical supports and supervision from the NIS.

3.5.2 Interviews with donors

Another part of the review was to meet donor organizations that support the NSS as donors and/or with technical assistance. Some findings from those meetings and from the TWG Subgroup for NIS meetings are that the SMP is seen as the umbrella for the NSS and is used in different ways by the interviewed donors; some uses it as a fundamental document, others are not so familiar with the content of the plan. The capacity building and to reach sustainable ways of financing for the NSS is essential parts for donors. For the moment the SMP is seen as a theoretical plan for the statistical system, and as it is not followed in practice (due to circumstances as financing and human resources) users can not be sure which surveys and censuses that will be conducted – at all or when during the coming period – or when figures are published and are planned to be published.

NIS has to be strengthened in order to provide the technical excellence to NSS. There is a need for the NIS to support the line ministries in their work with statistics production, especially on method-ology and technical support. The great importance of the government to be seen as a reliable part and that the donor organizations have great trust in it. It is about transparency and well functioning systems for planning and follow up both long term and short term.

Most donors are satisfied with the outcome of their organization's participation due to the fact that the outcome has met the user need of the final users. There are gaps in information needed and on which surveys/censuses that gives information to the listed indicators. For some of the indicators there is no underlying information. The donor support is fragmented. There are many players on the field and almost everyone has their own thoughts about scope of work or which part of statistics system/organization has the need to be strengthened. There has not been the dialogue and coop-eration between the different donors as needed for an efficient work. It is now important that the TWG network takes the role as "steering the wheel".

The SMP does describe the user need well at the national level, but there are room for improve-ments with more focus on sub-national level and more on analyzes and on the long term ICT-support.

PART II: STATISTICAL MASTER PLAN

4. Outline of Statistical Master Plan

4.1 Outline of Statistical Master Plan

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

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

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

Seven objectives follow from this:

1   A coordinated and improved national statistical system for the Kingdom of Cambodia

2   A NIS statistical service that is timely, relevant, responsive, and respected for its integrity and quality

3   Informed and increased use of official statistics

4   An active participant in international statistical activities that are important to the Kingdom of Cambodia and Southeast Asian Region

5   An institution that encourages learning, innovation, and high performance in all its statistical activities and development

6   The trust and cooperation of NIS data providers

7   Strong recognition and support for the NIS amongst decision makers and the community

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

4.2 Operation of the SMP

The SMP is the strategic document setting out the vision and goals for the NSS. Yet it is more than that. It is a basic paper as it also outlines what kind of statistics should be produced in order to meet the user needs in the Cambodian society, both in the present and in the future. It is indicating where the statistical system should be aiming for, but is not explicitly clear in how it will get there. It is a framework where priorities, needs and resources can be considered in relation to the goals and vision. The lack of sufficient and long term funding by appropriations creates difficulties for the SMP to have the actual role as the management tool it could be.

It is important that the plan embraces the ASEAN framework and other overarching statistical plans and frameworks. The work with quality issues is a continuous work, where the code of conduct is an essential part. The aim for the official statistics of Cambodia is to be sustainably produced with Relevance, Integrity, Accessibility, Professionalism and Trust.

The infrastructure and institutional arrangements made are in some ways adequate, but in others not. The funding and the salaries/allowances as well as systems for communication with the stakeholders, users and producers of statistics, for planning and follow up and for coordination and consultation arrangements, must still be strengthened for the NSS to be an effectively integrated decentralised system. It is of great importance to implement a system for cost calculations for the statistics production within the decentralised system in order to have a good base for prioritisation and an efficient use of resources.

5. Statistical Infrastructure Programme

5.1   Legal framework

The legislative framework covers major parts to make the NSS work well and gives good base for the organisation of the statistical work. The Statistical Infrastructure Programme explicitly points out what shall be done and in what way and who shall do it. There is a clear, good and high ambition for the system. The review gives at hand that the Statistical Infrastructure Programme is far too optimistic considering the number of skilled staff at NIS and other agencies in the national statistical system, among other things due to lack of sustainable and sufficient financial resources. The lack of human and financial resources at NIS and line ministries does not allow NIS to create a Statistical Clearing House. Therefore this ambition should be regarded as a long term objective and should be more specific, e.g. relating to only business surveys as in the case of Australia.

There are differences in definitions in the Statistics Law and relating Sub-decrees. The legislative framework must support the working processes and be clear about responsibilities. The Statistics Law and the Sub-decrees are recommended to be revised in order to strengthen the framework even more. The revision shall look at clarity and comprehension when harmonising the Statistics Law and relating Sub-decrees in respect of responsibilities, terms and definitions, the level of details and if there are important things missing, e.g. quality and simplicity for respondents. After some years the Statistics Law also could be amended.

5.2   Human resources development

There has been significant progress in this area and yet, all points addressed in the current SMP are still applicable. According to the SMP the capacity within the NSS is starting from a low base. Although the capacity at NIS and some large line ministries is improved the capacity in the rest of the NSS is still very low. There is a great need for training courses in basic statistics. In 2012 a basic statistics training course was carried out for NIS staff. The same course will be offered to the line ministries to improve the statistical skills for some of the staff producing official statistics. The training is carried out by NIS staff in Khmer and gives NIS an opportunity to provide training to the line ministries as part of its coordination responsibilities. It is a first step for Cambodia to become independent from international consultants when statistical training is carried out. For more advanced statistical training NIS shall need technical assistance by international experts who, in cooperation with NIS staff, should carry out that training in the years to come. Eventually the NIS staff will also be able to take over the responsibility of more advanced statistical training.

JICA has trained NIS staff during the conduct of the 2008 population census and of the 2011 economic census. The training has both been short term courses and on-the-job training through international consultants. JICA also plans to train provincial staff in 2012 in using local area statistics.

Each year a couple of NIS staff members are being sent to SIAP training in Japan for the period of three to four months. Other short term overseas training is provided by several donors. About 100 NIS staff members have in the past years been on short term overseas training, participating in technical seminars, workshops and meetings.

UNFPA has also trained NIS staff throughout the working process of the population census, e.g. sampling, data processing and ICT, and continues the training for the preparations of the Inter-censal population survey in 2013 (CIPS). NIS and the statistical unit at MoH also received training during the CDHS 2010 and in 2012. UNICEF supports NIS with CAMInfo where some staff members of the NSS have been trained regularly in CAMInfo and in ICT to improve their computer skills.

Sida supports NIS to build up a sustainable capacity at NIS. In the second phase, training in statistics, ICT and management was carried out. One of the main objectives in the institutional capacity building project in the third phase is to increase NIS capacity to continuously produce household survey statistics with no technical assistance. The project is based on long term and short term technical assistance where short term courses in survey skills, e.g. statistical analysis and ICT, are carried out along with on-the-job training. Apart from technical assistance, Sida has given more than 50 NIS staff the opportunity to increase their English skills through English training. Both Directors and several Deputy Directors have regularly attended management training run by international consultants. The leadership and management skills are much higher today than in 2009.

Both organisational and management capacity are dependent on the staff capacity. It is essential the staff will receive both training trough courses and on-the-job training. Furthermore, to build up a sustainable capacity the staff must carry out tasks in their respective department they have been trained for. At present, staff moves between different donor projects to obtain a decent salary, often with other tasks not under their responsibility such as data coding and entry. Therefore, staff constantly working with regular surveys and statistical analysis in each department will ensure a more sustainable capacity building. The ideas in the current SMP on recruitment and promotion are still very true; a better matching in the recruitment process and promotion based on merit will ensure more qualified staff having a proper position for their skills.

Overall the technical assistance provided by different donors has contributed significantly to building up the capacity at the NIS in recent years. However, the capacity building must continue for some years to come. Furthermore, the training activities should be closer planned in cooperation with NIS and other donors. Through donor coordination in the planning and the conduct of training within the system the capacity building will be much more efficient.

5.3   Upgrading/developing statistical operations

In some areas there has been progress as planned and recommended at the Statistical Capacity Building Workshop and due to plans set out on the GDDS website, but there is still considerable work to be done. One reason for not having the upgrading in place is the limited governmental financial resources and the fragmented financing from donors. There are many players on the field and almost everyone has their own thoughts about scope of work or which part of the statistical system/organization has to be strengthened. There is a need for dialogue and cooperation between the different actors for the most efficient work. Among the things that have been undertaken is support in ICT, methodology (still remains developing a methodology for measurement of poverty) and Agriculture Census 2013.

6. Statistical Work Programme

6.1 Vision for the future

In chapter 4, the vision, mission and objectives for the period until 2015 is declared. A vision and mission are for the long term perspective. To maintain and build a stronger NSS for the future there are a lot of actions going on and other to be started up, some of them visionary and other more concrete. Some of them are integration of NSDP, ASEAN Framework and MDG, and the work in order to strengthen the quality in statistics by implementing the code of conduct. Until now most of the indicators in the NSDP are produced, which gives a good foundation for the continuing work and also to be prepared for the foreseen increased demands for official statistics in overarching framework like the ASEAN. For the future there must be an integrated work for the use of combined administrative registers and survey data and use of classification standards and standardized working procedures. For the use of current best methods in methodology and statistics production and dissemination by cooperating within the NSS and to strengthen the NIS and work together with and benchmark with other national statistical agencies.

The objectives for the future is increasing the quality in statistics by coordination, training, use of standardized indicators and processes and database management systems as well as increased use of ICT. A future question that can be raised is about the organization of the NSS, is it most efficient to have a decentralized or a centralized statistical system. Which bodies shall be embraced in NSS? How about national and provincial bodies or offices, and their coordination or the responsibility for carrying out surveys among other things?

The SMP is also recommended to be an integrated part of the NSDP, the Ministry of Planning Strategic Plan (MPSP) and the Annual report of the national statistical system in order to be a part of a system for planning and follow up. There is a need for an efficient system for planning and follow up, for increased knowledge in how operational issues are undertaken, how costs are calculated and how personal and other resources are used in the best way.

6.2 Maintaining key economic and socio-demographic statistics

Existing statistical outputs reflect the highest priorities of users in some cases and the availability of data in others. Most of the indicators in the NSDP are produced.

Key areas of statistical outputs are shown in Annex 2 together with an indication of the main components and the main source of data. The highest priority for the NSS is to maintain the regular output of statistics in these areas and to take high for the demands from for example the ASEAN Framework. Most surveys provide priority and less important data as well as administrative registers do. Until now there have been difficulties in priorities for NSS as a whole. Some surveys are combined with other surveys; e.g. household expenditure, demographic or health surveys in order to reduce costs and response burden.

The highest priority collections are the censuses as specified in the Statistics Law and to be conducted at least every ten years; Population census, Agricultural census and Establishment census. Intercensal surveys shall be conducted between the censuses to facilitate annual updates. Surveys with high priority to be conducted annually or quarterly are

- regular household expenditure survey
- regular employment/labour force survey
- consumer prices
- industrial production

- agricultural commodity and producer prices
- monetary and financial statistics
- international trade in services
- international investment survey

and to be conducted less frequently (between 2–5 years):

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

6.3 Censuses and surveys

As mentioned in the current SMP, censuses form the cornerstone of statistical work, as they provide accurate estimates for small areas and detailed cross-classification of. The Statistics Law regulates the censuses to be carried out every ten years. The population census was carried out in 1998 and in 2008. NIS will carry out an inter-censal population survey in 2013, with the assistance by UNFPA, to monitor the population growth and update the population projections. See table 1.

The agriculture census was proposed to take place in 2009, soon after the population census. However, due to lack of resources the agriculture census was postponed. NIS and the MAFF were able to gather enough resources in 2012 and now the census will be carried out in 2013, supported by the RGC, USAID, Ausaid, Sida and FAO.

The first time ever economic census (census of business establishments) was carried out in 2011 after a 2009 establishment listing and a large pilot survey in 2010. The data from the economic census could be used by the national accounts, as a frame of businesses and to set up a business register. The national accounts plans to use the information from the census. So far, no donors have been interested in setting up a business register. An establishment survey will be carried out in 2014 by NIS, supported by JICA.

Another major national survey carried out every five years is the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS). The latest survey was conducted in 2010 and is fairly comparable to 2000 and 2005. NIS and Ministry of Health cooperated during the conduct and were assisted by UNFPA and USAID.

A continuous household survey where data from various different subject areas is collected has been carried out since 2007. The Cambodia socio-economic survey (CSES) is supported by Sida and as recommended in the SMP the questionnaire was revised in 2007. The content is, however, more extensive than proposed by the SMP due to the demand for annual data to follow up the CMDG and NSDP. The diary data was deleted in the 2012 data collection and will only be collected every five years when a large sample survey is carried out. The survey has large samples every five years and the next occasion will be in 2014. The idea in the SMP of lighter surveys with rotating modules should, however, be considered in 2015 when the millennium development goals are revised and the NIS will take over full responsibility of the CSES. The data is thoroughly used in the NSDP and will also be the basis for the poverty calculations when a revised poverty line is presented in 2012.

A stand-alone labour force survey (LFS) is not carried out due to lack of resources. Instead a module on economic activity is included in the CSES to be used by the national accounts. In 2012 a snapshot LFS is carried out with the support from International Labour Organisation (ILO). The LFS in 2012 will be used to monitor the progress since 2001 when the latest stand-alone LFS was carried out.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) data is collected for five provinces on a regular basis and since the SMP was presented a new methodology and a new base year have been used in the CPI. In April 2009 the NIS decided to present a Phnom Penh index instead of an all Cambodia or on five provinces. In 2012 the idea is to expand the CPI to once again include five provinces.

Table 1: Updated and Indicative Timetable for Censuses and Household Surveys, 2008-2015 according to the mid-term review SMP June 2012

	Key policy steps		Censuses	Surveys		
2006	NSDP 2006-2010 starts					2006
2007		Continuous monitoring of the indicators for NSDP		Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) annually (3,600 households 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011) Modules: - Income and expenditure (diary and recall data) - Employment - Housing - Education and literacy - Health - Agriculture - Victimization - Migration		2007
2008			Population Census			2008
2009	Prepare NSDP Update 2009-2013	Report on MDGs			CSES 2009 large sample (12,000 households)	2009
2010		Report on MDGs			CDHS 2010	2010
2011	Prepare NSDP Update 2009-2013 starts		Economic Census			2011
2012	Annual Progress Report on NSDP-CMDG Indicators			CSES annually (small sample 2012, 2013, 2015) Modules: - Income and expenditure (only recall data) - Employment - Housing - Education and - Health - Agriculture - Victimization		2012
2013	Prepare NSDP 2014-2018		Agriculture Census		CIPS 2013	2013
2014	NSDP 2014-2018 begins	Report on MDGs			CSES 2014 large sample (Diary and recall data)	2014
2015					CDHS 2015	2015
2016				Light CSES with rotating modules 2016 - beyond		2016

6.4 Maintenance of registers

JICA has assisted NIS in conducting an establishment listing in 2009, a business pilot survey and a census in 2011. The information collected in the listing and census could be used in the preparation of a business register. However, this is not in the scope of the JICA project and no other donor has shown an interest in setting up a business register. This is a large exercise and as mentioned in the current SMP the register must be kept up-to-date. Nevertheless, the Statistics Law requires NIS to establish a register and NIS should try to find resources from RGC and donors to start up this work.

6.5 Administrative sources

The collection of and use of administrative data is done in some of the line ministries. In some areas there are concerns about the quality of data collected as there are few standards and there are specific skills needed in use of administrative data. Improvements have been made and the further use of the combination of survey data and administrative data is a challenge for a more efficient use of

data. Improved quality also comes with use of the data and the systems by policymakers, statisticians and officials at all levels. Further quality improvements can be at hand when the code of conduct is in place and more standardised working procedures are in use. The concerns about timeliness of information from administrative sources can be reduced by a dialogue with providers and users. The use of administrative data that complements survey data to produce key statistics, and a cross-agency dissemination strategy for those statistics is important.

6.6   Developing an indicator system

The new list of 136 indicators for monitoring and evaluating NSDP, including CMDG (NSDP M&E) has been finalized and approved by the Council of Ministers Meeting recently. Of the total, 63 indicators are the core monitoring indicators and other 73 indicators are additional indicator to the core monitoring indicators for NSDP.

CAMInfo is the indicator database system, maintained by NIS with the support from UNICEF. It has been updated with data for 465 indicators (including NSDP M&E indicators) classified under 89 sectors and 32 development goals, covering multiple time periods and sources, and geographically disaggregated down to the commune level.

6.7   Analysis and reports

The capacity in analysis and report writing has been built up in recent years through different donor support. In particular the institutional capacity building project supported by Sida has had as an objective to improve NIS report writing skills. Both short term and long term advisors have worked alongside with subject matter staff to train them in statistical and subject matter analysis. Reports with the main findings have been produced and the use of the CSES data is increasing in the Cambodian society. English training trough a local training institute has also been offered to a considerable number of NIS staff.

6.8   Dissemination

At NIS there is a Data Users Service Center (DUSC), which provides and supports the dissemination of statistical data to data users and the public. Publications produced by NIS and some databases from various sources, such as CSES, CDHS, Population Census and Economic Census and some publications from line ministries are available on the service through this center.

NIS website provides a central role in documentation and dissemination of official statistics of Cambodia. Recently, the website interface and its content have been revised. Now publications, such as national accounts, CPI and other statistical reports (e.g. CSES, Population Census and other statistical subject matters) are available for downloading.

Through the website, users have access to CAMInfo, which is a web-based dissemination and visualization tool that enable users to generate maps, charts and tables from the underlying data. With an online platform, the CAMInfo database provides users, i.e. government, development partners, researchers etc access to the most current socio-economic data, where the data derives from various sources, such as censuses, surveys and government sectors. CAMInfo provides access to indicators organized by sectors, goals, themes and other monitoring frameworks.

NIS initiated a project in 2011, supported by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), called "Improving the Collation, Availability and Dissemination of National Development Indicators, including MDGs". The project objective was to improve the accessibility to and visibility of national development indicators between country and international levels, by establishing a single portal for devel-

opment indicators at the country level and bringing their indicators up to the international level. The project is based on the existing CAMInfo database system and the indicator framework for monitoring the progress of NSDP/CMDG. In the project, NSDP core indicators and their metadata were standardized and enhanced to comply with international standards.

7. Proposed Budget and Financing Plan

According to the Sub-decree on Designated Official Statistics (Article 10) the Minister of Planning shall submit a list of all existing administrative data collections, censuses and surveys, the cost and status of each data collection to the Council of Ministers before the end of July 2011 and thereafter annually submit a list of all new administrative data collections, censuses and surveys to the Council of Ministers. This has been done and the first Annual report for the national statistical system was published in August 2011.

In the Annual Report for the NSS 2010 the NIS made an overview of the statistics produced. For many producers of official statistics information about costs for statistics production and data collection were missing. In the Annual report for the NSS 2011 an improvement is made; yet there are still missing information about cost for statistics production from many producers.

One of the objectives in reviewing the SMP was to assess the costing of activities due to the SMP. During the review it has turned up that there are difficulties to assess the total cost for the statistics production undertaken by others partners in the NSS than the NIS. During the review, attempts were made to collect additional information about cost for those areas missing in the Annual Report 2010 and 2011. Only for some of the line ministries data is available on the cost for the statistics production.

The contents of the reported figures in the Annual reports are uncertain; some of them include salary, some not and for others it is just the salary for the people involved in statistics production reported. The uncertainty is among other things due to the fact that there is no specific information available on the different activities undertaken in statistics production or a standardized way of calculating and reporting costs on salary, data collection, and use of administrative data, analysis, and dissemination etc. Therefore, due to lack of information on direct and indirect costs for the different statistical surveys and for the use of administrative data it is not possible to present adequate figures for the activities as is done in the current SMP.

In order to get a better estimate on the financial resources needed for official statistics in Cambodia a model is used.

This model is based on available data on reported costs from NIS, line ministries and other designated units appointed by the Sub-Decree on Designated Official Statistics and some other government bodies that produce statistics. The model uses reported data on costs and number of employees in statistics production reported, and from that calculated data on salaries. The estimates are presented in Table 2 below.

Columns 1-2 contains information on the number of employees in statistics production and information on estimated or actual budget as reported to the Annual report 2011, column 3 presents the information collected from line ministries and other government bodies during the consultation meetings, and in column 4 is information from the actual SMP and in column 5 is calculated approximated costs for salary if civil servants in statistics production should have an average salary of 200 USD per month. The average salary is made due to the requisite of making it possible for people working in statistics production to live on their salary and focus on that work. Finally, in column 6 the

highest figure due to reported or calculated costs for salary is shown. Where data on personal and/or costs are missing figures from the current SMP is used.

The marked 'highest' cost in column 6 is one way to show the needed funding for statistics productions as there is no more precise way of doing it. It is important to bear in mind that the calculated cost may have doubled the salary cost. So when it comes to the yearly discussion about financing for a data collection, use of administrative data, personal resources etc, it is recommended to use adequate information about costs by the responsible part for the statistics production. The calculated figure in Table 2 does not include or cover infrastructure costs (e.g. buildings, utilities, computers, training), capital expenditure, or the cost of transport or vehicles required for these activities. Nor does it include the costs of senior management or other overheads. Funding for international consultants is included in the estimates for year 2011 and will decrease about 50 per cent when the donors' funding is phased out.

Table 2: Calculated cost for official statistics production at NIS and designated Statistics Units

Organisation	Number of employees in statistics production, annual report 2011	Reported estimated or actual budget 2011, USD, annual report 2011	Reported figures, Consultation meetings	Cost in actual SMP, 2011	Cost personal if 200 USB per month 2011	Maximum figures including salary for staff, calc 200 USD per month/ person
Designated statistics Units						
NIS	314	6 614 500	*6 614 500*	3 360 000	753 600	6 614 500
COM	6	27 373	no info	15 000	14 400	27 171
MOI	34	no info	15 000	100 000	81 600	81 600
MEF	27	5 400	100 000	100 000	64 800	100 000
MAFF	10	78 500	32 500	320 000	24 000	78 500
MRD	5	37 200	25 000	15 000	12 000	37 200
MOC	31	54 480	no info	80 000	74 400	74 400
MIME	11	17 052	80 000	80 000	26 400	80 000
MOEYS	12	64 701	170 000	170 000	28 800	170 000
MOSVY	3	12 663	35 000	15 000	7 200	35 000
MLMUC	24	no info	no info	80 000	57 600	*80 000*
MOE		no info	no info	100 000	0	*100 000*
MWRM	4	400	25 000	25 000	9 600	25 500
MOI	6	727	15 000	15 000	14 400	15 000
MOJ	2	no info	40 000	40 000	4 800	40 000
MNASRI	20	2 750	15 000	15 000	48 000	48 000
MPT	3	2 900	15 000	15 000	7 200	15 000
MoH	9	223 117	315 424	150 000	21 600	315 424
MPWT	5	no info	100 000	100 000	12 000	100 000
MCFA	4	no info	no info	15 000	9 600	*15 000*
MOT	20	84 900	100 000	100 000	48 000	100 000
MRC		no info	15 000	15 000	0	15 000
MOWA	5	3 460	53 000	50 000	12 000	53 000

Organisation	Number of employees in statistics production, annual report 2011	Reported estimated or actual budget 2011, USD, annual report 2011	Reported figures, Consultation meetings	Cost in actual SMP, 2011	Cost personal if 200 USB per month 2011	Maximum figures including salary for staff, calc 200 USD per month/ person
SCA	4	no info	15 000	15 000	9 600	15 000
SPS	5	15 874	15 000	15 000	12 000	15 874
NBC	22	no info	no info	190 000	52 800	*190 000*
CDC	2	2 400	30 000	30 000	4 800	30 000
Other units for statistics production						
National Training Board	*68*	*no info*	*no info*		*163 200*	
MFA		*14*	*no info*	*no info*	*15 000*	*33 600*
SNEC			*no info*	*30 000*	*50 000*	*no info*
Total	**681**	**7 287 597**	**8 005 424**	**5 440 000**	**1 634 400**	**8 621 169**

8. Implementation Plan

8.1   Mechanism for implementing and updating the plan

The SMP describes statistical activities in the NSS and is a basic document in preparation and planning in order to meet users needs of official statistics and for discussion on funding, with the RGC and, so far, the donors. The SMP has been reviewed and updated in order to assess achievements, to reflect changing circumstances and priorities.

This mid-term review is recommended by the PARIS21 and is part of the ongoing Sida supported institutional capacity building project at NIS. The overall objective has been to review and assess the SMP and the activities under the SMP along with an assessment of its implementation arrangements and how these activities are contributing to the implementation of the SMP. The work has involved producers, users and donors as well as Statistics Advisory Council (SAC) and Statistics Coordination Committee (SCC).

8.2   Monitoring and evaluation

Evaluation of the plan should take place after five years. The timing of the evaluation is recommended to be synchronised with other strategic reviews (e.g. review of NSDP or of government spending plans).

In regard to changed demands for statistics, both nationally and internationally, in particular in relation to the NSDP and the consideration that the ASEAN Framework will have a larger impact on the NSS in the near future, the reviewed SMP now embraces those indicators as a part of the plan. The SMP is in the future recommended to be an integrated part of the NSDP, the MPSP and the Annual report for the NSS in order to be a part of a system for planning and follow up.

It is also recommended that the work with a new SMP starts during 2013 or at latest in the beginning of 2014. Some of the findings and the recommendations in this MTR shall preferably be used in the preparation of the next plan.

8.3   Risks

In the current SMP some risks were indentified. These risks are still at stake. When risks are identified and anticipated the plan has a greater chance of success. Three known risks associated with the SMP were outlined. Below these three and one more is listed; there may, of course, be other unidentified risks.

- *Lack of commitment to and ownership of the SMP*

- *Insufficient finance from RGC or donors*

- *Lack of skilled staff*

- *Lack of effective coordination within the NSS and/or stakeholders.*

8.4 Sustainability

Some of the most important things for building and maintaining a sustainable system for official statistics production are legislative framework, long and short term goals/plans, good and well implemented management tools and communication processes as well as systems and tools for statistics production (methodology, ICT), stable funding, skilled and devoted employees.

Two major problems at present are the unstable funding and the very low salaries currently for civil servants. The present salary system is not sustainable. In the absence of action by RGC to sharply increase the salaries/allowances of government employees, statistics staff will continue to depend on incentive payments from donors and on additional employment, which make the work in the NSS less efficient.

The NSS, and in particular the NIS, have made considerable progress over the last years in developing systems and outputs. The statistical capacity of the NIS and in the NSS as a whole needs to be further strengthened, as envisaged in the SMP and addressed in the review.

ANNEX I: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Basic Document on 2011 Establishment Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Planning

Cambodia Millennium Development Goal
http://www.mop.gov.kh/Home/CMDGs/tabid/156/Default.aspx

National Institute of Statistics (2007), Statistical Master Plan for Cambodia, NIS, Phnom Penh

National Institute of Statistics (2010),Competence Inventory of Staff in the National Statistical System in Cambodia 2010 – A summary report, NIS, Phnom Penh

Royal Government of Cambodia, (2010), National Strategic Development Plan: Update 2009-2013, Ministry of Planning, Phnom Penh

National Institute of Statistics, ASEAN Statistical Indicators (ASI), unofficial/unpublished document

EMIS (2011), Education Statistics and Indicators, EMIS, Phnom Penh

Department of Planning and Health Information (2008), Health Information System Strategic Planning 2008-2015, Department of Planning and Health Information, Ministry of Health, Phnom Penh

Ministry of Health, (2011), Notational Health Statistics Report, Department of Planning and Health Information, Phnom Penh

Key Gender Statistics in Cambodia January 2012, Leaflet prepared by the Department of Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Planning

Ministry of Rural Development, (2010) Annual Report 2010

Ministry of Tourism, (2010), Annual Report 2010

Ministry of Tourism, Strategic Development of Tourism 2012-2020

Ministry of Labour & Vocational Training (2010), Annual Report 2010

Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (2010), Annual Report 2010

The statistical indicators of the line ministries are taken from websites

Agricultural Statistics of Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
http://www.agriculturalmarketinformation.org.kh/en/agricultural-market-information/history

Statistics and indicators produced by the National Bank of Cambodia
http://www.nbc.org.kh/english/economic_research/exchange_rate.php

Statistics of Education, Ministry of Youth, Education and Sports
http://www.moeys.gov.kh/en/sport/168-emis-2010-2011.html

Statistics and Indicators produced by t Council for the Development of Cambodia
http://www.cdc-crdb.gov.kh/

Statistics and indicators produced by the Ministry of Health

(http://www.hiscambodia.org/public/abouthis_en.php?m=2;
http://www.hiscambodia.org/public/indicator_en.php?m=6)

Statistics and indicators produced by the Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction http://www.fig.net/cadastraltemplate/countrydata/kh.htm#21

Statistics and indicators produced by the Council of Ministers

http://www.opendevelopmentcambodia.net/tag/council-of-ministers/

Statistics and indicators produced by the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
http://www.culturalprofiles.net/cambodia/Units/9.html.

Statistics and indicators produced by the Ministry of Justice
http://www.moj.gov.kh/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=62&Itemid=88&lang=en; http://www.moj.gov.kh/images/stories/files/moj_gmap_english.pdf

Donor meetings

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

World Bank

Meetings with line ministries and organizations

Council for Development of Cambodia

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Ministry of Commerce

Ministry of Economy and Finance

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

Ministry of Environment

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy

Ministry of Interior

Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training

Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

Ministry of Post and Telecommunication

Ministry of Public Work and Transportation

Ministry of Rural Development

Ministry of Social Affair, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation

Ministry of Tourism

Ministry of Water Resources and Methodology

Ministry of Women Affairs

National Bank of Cambodia

State Secretariat of Civil Aviation

State Secretariat of Public Functions

ANNEX 2: LIST OF MONITORING INDICATORS FOR NSDP, MDGS AND ASEAN INDICATORS

Category and Indicator	Data Required	Achievement Yes = Achieved No = Not pro-duce	Data Source	Frequency of Indicators*
I. Eradicate – Poverty & Hunger				
1. Proportion of population below the national poverty line (national, rural and urban areas)	NSDP/CMDG/ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Every two years
2. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	NSDP/MDG	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Every two years
3. Proportion of population living below the food poverty line	NSDP/MDG/MDG	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Every two years
4. Poverty gap ratio	NSDP/MDG/ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Every two years
5. Poverty Severity Index (FGT P2)	ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Every two years
6. Total value of all household asset	ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Every two years
7. Income Distribution/Poverty Measures	ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Every two years
8. Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day	ASEAN/MDG	No	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Every two years
9. Children aged 0 – 59 months who are moderately or severely stunted (Height-for-age more than 2 standard deviations below normal)	MDG/NSDP	Yes	CDHS (NIS/MOH)	Every five years
10. Children aged 0 – 59 months who are moderately or severely wasted (Weight-for-height more than 2 standard deviations below normal)	MDG/NSDP	Yes	CDHS (NIS/MOH)	Every five years
11. Women aged 15-49 years with anemia	MDG/NSDP	Yes	CDHS (NIS/MOH)	Every five years
12. Children aged 6-59 months with anemia	MDG/NSDP	Yes	CDHS (NIS/MOH)	Every five years
13. Proportion of households using iodised salts	MDG	Yes	CDHS (NIS/MOH)	Every five years
14. Proportion of infants exclusively breastfed up to 6 months	MDG/NSDP	Yes	CDHS (NIS/MOH)	Every five years
15. Human Development Index	ASEAN	No	NIS/MOP	Every two years
16. Physical Quality Index (PQLI)	ASEAN	No	CDHS (NIS/MOH)	Every five years
17. Life expectancy at birth	ASEAN	Yes	NIS/MOP	Annual
18. Average household income	ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
19. Total household expenditures/consumption (per household)	ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
20. Measure of Remoteness: average remoteness index	ASEAN	No	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
21. Access to electricity in home	ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
22. Prevalence to diarrhea	ASEAN	Yes	HMIS (MOH)	Annual
23. Percentage of home with improved roof	ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
24. Average number of months/year when households have sufficient food for everyone in the household	ASEAN	No	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
25. Percentage of household expenditure/income devoted to food	ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
26. Level of education (years of school or similar) of head of household	ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
27. Percentage of heads of household that completed primary school	ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
28. Occupation category of head of households (%)	ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
29. Age dependency ratio	ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
II. Accelerate Governance Reforms				
30. Economic environment (savings/investment rate)	NSDP	Yes	NBC/CDC/MEF	Annual
31. Conflict situation				
31.1 General violence	NSDP	Yes	CDB (NCDD)	Annual
31.2 Conflict on land/property	NSDP	Yes	CDB (NCDD)	Annual
31.3 Serious crime	NSDP	Yes	CDB (NCDD)	Annual
32. Feel Safe				
32.1 Feel safe from crime (female-headed households to total female headed households)	NSDP	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual

Category and Indicator	Data Required	Achievement Yes = Achieved No = Not pro-duce	Data Source	Frequency of Indicators*
32.2 Feel safe from crime (male-headed households to total male headed households)	NSDP	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
32.3 Trust police for protection (female-headed households)	NSDP	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
32.4 Trust police for protection (male-headed households)	NSDP	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
33. Report crime to whom				
33.1 Percentage of persons reporting crime to police to total reported crime numbers (male)	NSDP	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
33.2 Percentage of persons reporting crime to police to total crime reported crime numbers (female)	NSDP	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
33.3 Percentage of persons reporting crime to village chief to total reported crime numbers (male)	NSDP	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
33.4 Percentage of persons reporting crime to village chief to total reported crime numbers (female)	NSDP	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
33.5 Percentage of persons reporting crime to other authority to total crime reported numbers (male)	NSDP	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
33.6 Percentage of persons reporting crime to other authority to total crime reported numbers (female)	NSDP	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
III. Macroeconomic indicators: Sustain high Macro-Economic Growth				
34. GDP growth rate at constant prices	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	NIS/MOP	Annual
35. Sector growth rate at constant prices (agriculture, industry, services)	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	NIS/MEF	Annual
36. CPI inflation	NSDP	Yes	NIS/MOP	Annual
37. Total Government budget revenues	NSDP	Yes	MEF	Annual
38. Total Government budget expenditures	NSDP	Yes	MEF	Annual
39. Total public expenditure (budget allocations)	NSDP	Yes	MEF	Annual
40. Total public expenditure (actual expenditures)	NSDP	Yes	MEF	Annual
41. Share (%) of total public expenditure to priority sectors (budget allocations) (agriculture, health, education)	NSDP	Yes	MEF	Annual
42. Share (%) of total public expenditure to priority sectors (actual expenditures) (agriculture, health, education)	NSDP	Yes	MEF	Annual
43. Investment-GDP ratio (%)	NSDP	Yes	CDC/NIS	Annual
44. GDP Production and Expenditure (Nominal & Real)	ASEAN	Yes	MEF/NIS	Annual
45. Implicit price indexes for GDE	NSDP	Yes	MEF/NIS	Annual
46. Implicit price indexes for components	ASEAN	Yes	MEF/NIS	Annual
IV. Accelerate Industrial Growth				
47. Annual Growth GVA in manufacturing sector (constant prices)	NSDP	Yes	NA (NIS/MOP)	Annual
48. Annual Growth GVA in construction (constant prices)	NSDP	Yes	NA (NIS/MOP)	Annual
49. Production of manufacturing industry (as defined in the AMEICC WGS0)	ASEAN	Yes	NIS/MOP/MOC	Annual
V. Price and Cost				
50. Consumer Price Index	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	NA (NIS/MOP)	Monthly/ Se-

Category and Indicator	Data Required	Achievement Yes = Achieved No = Not pro-duce	Data Source	Frequency of Indicators*
				mester/Annual
51. Producer price index	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	NA (NIS/MOP)	Annual
52. Industrial Production Index	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	NIS/MOP/MIME	Annual
53. Industry Input Indexes	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	NIS/MOP/MIME	Annual
54. Industry Output Indexes	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	NIS/MOP/MIME	Annual
55. Retail turnover index	NSDP	Yes	NA (NIS/MOP)	Annual
56. Fixed Capital Goods Indexes	ASEAN	No information	NA (NIS/MOP)	Annual
57. Specific Industrial Commodity price indexes sepa-rate from PPIs	ASEAN	No information	NA (NIS/MOP)	Annual
58. External merchandise trade price indexes	ASEAN	No information	NIS/MOP/MOC	Annual
59. Terms of Trade	ASEAN	No information	NIS/MOP/MOC	Annual
60. Labour costs index / Wage index	ASEAN	No information	NIS/MOP/MLVT	Annual
61. Exchange rates	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	NIS/NBC	Monthly/Annual
62. Agriculture wholesale Commodity Prices		Yes	NIS/MAFF	Annual
VI. Cambodia Economic Integration into the World				
63. Integrated National Accounts for the total economy	ASEAN	No information	NIS/MOC/MEF	Annual
64. FDI (% of GDP)	NSDP	Yes	NIS/MOC/MEF	Annual
65. FDI inflows	ASEAN	No information	NIS/MOC/MEF	Annual
66. FDI outflow	ASEAN	No information	NBC/MOC/MEF	Annual
67. FDI stock	ASEAN	No information	MAIS / (NBC)	Annual
68. Two-way trade in goods (% of GDP)	NSDP	Yes	NIS/MEF/NBC	Annual
69. Export of goods (% of GDP)	NSDP	Yes	NBC/MFE/MOC	Annual
70. Import of goods (% of GDP)	NSDP	Yes	NIS/MEF/NBC	Annual
71. Current account balance (% of GDP)	NSDP	Yes	NIS/MEF/NBC	Annual
72. External trade in goods	ASEAN	Yes	NIS/MEF/NBC	Annual
73. External trade in services	ASEAN	Yes	NIS/MEF/NBC	Annual
74. Trade balance	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	NIS/MOC/MEF	Annual
75. STI - Consumer Demand	ASEAN	No	NIS/MOC/MEF	Annual
76. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	ASEAN	No information	NIS/MOC/MEF	Annual
77. STI- Fixed Investment (can be sales or production or volume of key products – Agriculture, fisheries, for-estry)	ASEAN	No	NBC/MOC/MEF	Annual
78. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas	ASEAN	Yes	MAIS / (NBC)	Annual
79. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing	ASEAN	Yes	NIS/MEF/NBC	Annual
80. Detailed IMTS data by 8 digits AHTN 2007 following the agreed data transmission protocol (attached)	ASEAN	No	NBC/MFE/MOC	Annual
VII. Financial and Banking Sector				
81. Balance of payment	NSDP/ASEA	Yes	MEF/NBC	Annual
82. Gross foreign Reserves	NSDP	Yes	MEF/NBC	Annual
83. Current budget deficit/surplus	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	MEF/NBC	Annual
84. Overall budget deficit	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	MEF/NBC	Annual
85. Total deposits	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	MEF/NBC	Annual
86. External Debt	ASEAN	Yes	MEF/NBC	Annual
87. Total credit to private sector	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	NBC	Annual
88. Institutional Sector Accounts	ASEAN	No	NIS/MEF/NBC	Annual
89. Assets/liabilities of banks	ASEAN	No information	NBC	Annual
90. Broad money and credit aggregates	ASEAN	No information	NBC	Annual
91. Broad Money	ASEAN	No information	NBC	Annual

Category and Indicator	Data Required	Achievement Yes = Achieved No = Not pro-duce	Data Source	Frequency of Indicators*
92. Credit extended	ASEAN	Yes	NBC	Annual
93. Non-performing loan	ASEAN	No information	NBC	Annual
94. Interest rates statistics	ASEAN	Yes	NBC	Annual
95. Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives	ASEAN	No information	NBC/MEF	Annual
96. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	ASEAN	No information	NBC/MEF	Annual
VIII. Partnership in Development				
97. Use of Programme-based Approach (PBA)	NSDP	Yes	CRDB/CDC	Annual
98. Use of country system	NSDP	Yes	CRDB/CDC	Annual
99. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)	MDG/NSDP/ ASEAN	Yes	CDC/MEF	Annual
100. Proportion of total bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	MDG/NSDP/ ASEAN	Yes	CDC/MEF	Annual
101. ODA received as a proportion of the gross national incomes	ASEAN	Yes	CDC/MEF	Annual
102. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	ASEAN	No	CDC/MEF	Annual
IX. Labour force and employment				
103. Employment to population ratio	ASEAN/MDG	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
104. Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	ASEAN/MDG	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
105. Employment and unemployment/underemployment rate	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
106. Employment rate of 15-24 year olds	MDG	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
107. Share (%) of total employment by sectors and gender (agriculture, industry and service)	NSDP/ASEAN/MDG	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
108. Share (%) of women in wage employment in non-agriculture sector	MDG	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
109. Proportion of working children aged 5-17 years	MDG/NSDP	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
110. Wage rate (agricultural and garment workers) by gender	NSDP/MDG	No	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
111. Labour Supply	ASEAN	Yes	NIS/MOP/MLVT	Annual
112. Hours Worked	ASEAN	No	NIS/MOP/MLVT	Annual
113. Workers employed abroad	NSDP	Yes	MAIS (MLVT)	Annual
114. Wages of unskilled workers	NSDP	No	NIS/MOP/MLVT	Annual
115. Child labour aged 5-17 years	New indicator	No	NIS/MOP/MLVT	Annual
116. High skilled workers	ASEAN	No	NIS/MOP/MLVT	Annual
X. Creation of Social Safety Nets				
117. Beneficiaries of the national social security fund including (number of labour)	NSDP	No	MOSVY	Annual
118. Retirees and invalid people who are former civil servants	NSDP	Yes	MOSVY	Annual
119. Veterans receiving pensions	NSDP	Yes	MOSVY	Annual
XI. Land Reform and Mines Clearance				
120. Percentage of land parcels having titles in both urban and rural areas	MDG	Yes	MLMUC	Annual
121. Indigenous land communities titling	NSDP	Yes	MLMUC	Annual
122. Rate of Land Title Certificates issued to farmers	NSDP	Yes	MLMUC	Annual
123. Rate of land dispute resolution by Cadastral Commission	NSDP	Yes	MLMUC	Annual

Category and Indicator	Data Required	Achievement Yes = Achieved No = Not pro-duce	Data Source	Frequency of Indicators*
124. Commune-based land use plan	NSDP	Yes	MLMUC	Annual
125. District/khan-based master plan	NSDP	Yes	MLMUC	Annual
126. Municipality-based master plan and land use plan	NSDP	Yes	MLMUC	Annual
127. Social land concession for citizens	NSDP	Yes	MLMUC	Annual
XII. De-mining, Victim Assistance				
128. Annual victims caused by mines/ERW	NSDP/MDG9	Yes	CMAA	Annual
129. Total cumulated areas cleared of mines/ERW	NSDP/MDG9	Yes	CMAA	Annual
130. Percentage of land areas cleared of mines/ERW	NSDP/CMD9	Yes	CMAA	Annual
131. Number of communities, households and peoples (gender) benefit from released lands	MDG9	Yes	CMAA	Annual
XIII. Agriculture and food production				
132. Per capita production of rice	NSDP	Yes	MAFF/NIS	Annual
133. Surplus milled rice	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
134. Production of paddy (dry and wet season)	ASEAN	Yes	MAFF	Annual
135. Production of paddy, maize, soyabean, cassava, and sugarcane	ASEAN	Yes	MAFF	Annual
136. Cultivated areas for paddy	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
137. Cultivated areas for rubber	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
138. Dried rubber production	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
139. Livestock production and animal health	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
140. Share (%) of total planted area under paddy destroyed by flood	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
141. Share (%) of total planted area under paddy destroyed by drought	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
142. Irrigated areas for all crops	NSDP	Yes	MAFF/MWRM	Annual
143. Land under all crops	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
144. Proportion of fishing lots released to local communities	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
145. Fishery communities	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
146. Fish production / catch	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
147. Production of fish; live, fresh or chilled, frozen, dried, salted, and n.e.c	ASEAN	No	MAFF	Annual
148. Production of crustaceans; live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted, and n.e.c	ASEAN	No	MAFF	Annual
149. Production of molluscs; live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted, and n.e.c	ASEAN	No	MAFF	Annual
150. Wood utilized and exported		Yes	MAFF	Annual
151. Forest boundary demarcation	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
152. Forestry communities	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
153. Reforestation (cumulative total from 1985)	NSDP	Yes	MAFF	Annual
154. Hydrology and metrology		Yes	MWRM	Daily, Monthly and Annual
155. Number of agricultural machinery		Yes	MAFF	Annual
156. Use of fertilizer, variety of seeds, pesticides		Yes	MAFF	Annual
XIV. Environment, Natural Resources, Protection, Conservation and Climate Change				
157. Number of rangers in Protected Areas (PAs)	NSDP/MDG	No information	MOE	Annual
158. Demarcation and mapping for PAs	NSDP/MDG	No information	MOE	Annual
159. Zoning in PAs	NSDP/MDG	No information	MOE	Annual

Category and Indicator	Data Required	Achievement Yes = Achieved No = Not pro-duce	Data Source	Frequency of Indicators*
160. Ramsar sites	NSDP/MDG	No information	MOE	Annual
161. Community Protected Areas	NSDP	No information	MOE	Annual
162. Surface of protected areas	MDG		MOE/MAFF	Annual
163. Natural Resource assets - economic assets only	ASEAN	No	MOE/MAFF	Annual
164. Forest coverage as a % of total area	MDG/ASEAN	Yes	MAFF	Annual
165. Solid and liquid waste pollutions and air pollution statistics	SMP	No	MOE	Annual
166. Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	ASEAN	Yes	MOE/MAFF	Annual
167. Proportion of species threatened with extinction	ASEAN	No	MOE/MAFF	Annual
168. Proportion of fish stocks with safe biological limits	ASEAN	No	MOE/MAFF	Annual
169. CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)	ASEAN/MDG	No	MOE/NIS/MIME	Annual
170. Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	ASEAN/MDG	No	MOE	Annual
171. Proportion of total water resources' used	ASEAN/MDG	No	MWRM	Annual
XV. Education and literacy				
172. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	NSDP/MDG/ASEAN	Yes	EMIS, (MoEYS)	Annual
173. Net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education	MDG/NSDP	Yes	EMIS (MoEYS)	Annual
174. Proportion of 6-14 year olds out of school	MDG	Yes	EMIS (MoEYS)	Annual
175. Survival rate from grade 1 to 5	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	EMIS (MoEYS)	Annual
176. Survival rate from grade 1 to 9	MDG/NSDP	Yes	EMIS (MoEYS)	Annual
177. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	MDG	Yes	EMIS (MoEYS)	Annual
178. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	MDG	Yes	EMIS (MoEYS)	Annual
179. Ratio of girls to boys in lower secondary education	MDG	Yes	EMIS (MoEYS)	Annual
180. Ratio of girls to boys in upper secondary education	MDG	Yes	EMIS (MoEYS)	Annual
181. Ratio of literate females to males among 15-24 year olds	MDG	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
182. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non orphans aged 10-14 years	MDG/ASEAN	No	MoEYS/NIS	Annual
183. Net enrolment in upper secondary education and tertiary education	MDG	Yes	MoEYS	Annual
184. Pro-poor scholarships at higher education	New Indicators for social production	No	MoEYS	Annual
185. Vocational Training Centers & number of graduates		Yes	MoLVT/MoEYS	Annual
XVI. Health and Nutrition				
186. Under-five mortality rate	MDG/NSDP	Yes	CDHS(NIS/MOH)	Every five years
187. Infant mortality rate	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	CDHS(NIS/MOH)	Every five years
188. Proportion of children under 1 year immunized against measles	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	HMIS (MOH)	Annual
189. Proportion of children under 1 year immunized against DPT3	MDG/ASEAN	Yes	HMIS (MOH)	Annual
190. Maternal mortality ratio	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	CDHS(NIS/MOH)	Every five years
191. Proportion of births attended by trained/skilled health personnel	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	CDHS(NIS/MOH)	Every five years
192. Proportion of married women using modern birth spacing methods	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	CDHS NIS/MOH)	Every five years
193. HIV prevalence rate among adults aged 15-49	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	HSS/HMIS(MOH)	Every two years
194. HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women aged 15-24 visiting ANC	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	HSS/HMIS(MOH)	Every two years

Category and Indicator	Data Required	Achievement Yes = Achieved No = Not produce	Data Source	Frequency of Indicators*
195. Malaria case fatality rate reported by public health sector	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	HMIS (MOH)	Annual
196. Number of malaria cases treated in the public health sector per 1,000 population.	MDG/ASEAN	Yes	HMIS(MOH)	Annual
197. TB death rate per 100,000 population	MDG/ASEAN	Yes	HMIS(MOH)	Annual
198. Prevalence of smear positive TB per 100,000 population	MDG	Yes	HMIS (MOH)	Annual
199. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	MDG/ASEAN	No information	HMIS (MOH)	Annual
200. Dengue case fatality rate reported by public health facilities	NSDP	Yes	HMIS (MOH)	Annual
201. Adolescent birth rate	MDG/ASEAN	Yes	CDHS(NIS/MOH)	Every five years
202. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)	MDG/ASEAN	Yes	HMIS (MOH)	Annual
203. Contraceptive prevalence rate	MDG/ASEAN	Yes	CDHS(NIS/MOH)	Every five years
204. Unmet need for family planning	MDG/ASEAN	Yes	CDHS(NIS/MOH)	Every five years
205. Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalaria drugs	MDG/ASEAN	No	HSS (MOH)	Annual
206. Condom use at high-risk sex	MDG/ASEAN	Yes	CDHS(NIS/MOH)	Every five years
207. Proportion of aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	MDG/ASEAN	Yes	CDHS(NIS/MOH)	Every five years
208. Proportion of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ART	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	HSS (NAA/MOH)	Annual
209. Incidence of death rates associated with malaria	MDGASEAN	Yes	HMIS (CMN/MOH)	Annual
210. Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets	MDG/ASEAN	No formation	HMIS (CMN/MOH)	Annual
211. Private Sector Health Care Providers/Facilities	New indicator	Not clear data for private health care	HMIS (MOH)	Annual
XVII. Rural Development: Housing, water supply and sanitation				
212. Rural roads rehabilitated (out of the total Rural Roads of 33,005 km)	NSDP	Yes	MRD	Annual
213. Proportion of rural population with access to safe water source	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
214. Proportion of urban population with access to safe water source	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
215. Proportion of rural population with access to improved sanitation	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
216. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
217. Extent of landlessness (% of rural households without land)	New indicator	No	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
218. Share (%) of total households benefiting from any development programme (from any NGOs/Government)	New Indicator	No	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
XVIII. Tourism and Conservation of Cultural Heritage				
219. Annual tourists	NSDP	Yes	MOT	Annual
220. International tourists	NSDP	Yes	MOT	Annual
221. Domestic tourists	NSDP	Yes	MOT	Annual
222. Accommodations (Hotels & Guest Houses)	NSDP	Yes	MOT	Annual
223. Day-visitors statistics		Yes	MOT	Monthly, Quarterly & Annual

	Category and Indicator	Data Required	Achievement Yes = Achieved No = Not pro-duce	Data Source	Frequency of Indicators*
224.	Tourism service providers beside Hotels & Guest Houses		No	MOT	Annual
225.	Income from Tourism		No	MEF	Annual
226.	Preservation of historical ruins and archaeological sites	NSDP	Yes	MCFA	Annual
XIX.	**Infrastructure, Communication and Transport**				
227.	Length of paved roads out of 11,914km (incl., single- and double-digit roads and provincial roads)	NSDP	Yes	MPWT	Annual
228.	Railways rehabilitated and constructed	NSDP	Yes	MPWT	Annual
229.	Number of telephone users (landline & mobile)	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	MPTC	Annual
230.	Number of internet users	NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	MPTC	Annual
231.	Access to public information of total population (TV/radio & Print medium	NSDP	Yes	MOInfo	Annual
232.	Vehicle and vessel registration statistics	NSDP	Yes	MPWT	Annual
233.	Flights (international and domestic}	NSDP	Yes	SSCA	Annual
234.	Passengers (international and domestic}	NSDP	Yes	SSCA	Annual
235.	Cargos (international and domestic}	NSDP	Yes	SSCA	Annual
236.	Over-flights	NSDP	Yes	SSCA	Annual
237.	Ports (internal and domestic)	NSDP	Yes	MPWT	Annual
238.	Airports (international and domestic)	NSDP	Yes	MPWT	Annual
XX.	**Development of the Energy Sector**				
239.	Electricity generated domestically	NSDP	Yes	MIME	Annual
240.	Electricity imported	NSDP	Yes	MIME	Annual
XXI.	**Strengthening Private Sector and Attracting Investment**				
241.	Company registration services	NSDP	Yes	MOC	Annual
242.	Company name registration services	NSDP	Yes	MOC	Annual
243.	Foreign company representative and branch name registration services	NSDP	Yes	MOC	Annual
244.	Sole proprietorship name registration	NSDP	Yes	MOC	Annual
XXII.	**Gender Equity, Political Empowerment of Women**				
245.	Proportion of seats held by women in legislative organs (Senate and National Parliament)	NSDP/MDG	Yes	NEC/MOWA	Every four years
246.	Proportion of women participating in National Assembly	NSDP/MDG	Yes	NEC/MOWA	Every four years
247.	Proportion of female members of RGC	NSDP/MDG	Yes	MOWA	Every four years
248.	Proportion of female members of Councils (capital, provincial and district)	NSDP/MDG	Yes	NEC/MOWA	Every four years
249.	Proportion of female members of Board of Governors (capital, provincial and district)	NSDP/MDG	Yes	NEC/MOWA	Every four years
250.	Proportion of seats held by women in Commune Councils	NSDP/MDG	Yes	NEC/MOWA	Every four years
251.	Proportion of female as civil servants (female in the civil services)	NSDP/MDG	Yes	MOWA	Annual
252.	Mainstream gender in all spheres				
	256.1 Number of ministries/institutions that have formulated a Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups	MDG/NSDP	Yes	MOWA	Annual
	256.2 Number of ministries/institutions that have implemented their Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan	MDG/NSDP	Yes	MOWA	Annual

32	Category and Indicator	Data Required	Achievement Yes = Achieved No = Not produce	Data Source	Frequency of Indicators*
253.	Female share (%) of wage employment (agriculture, industry and service)	MDG/NSDP	Yes	CSES (NIS/MOP)	Annual
254.	Level of awareness that violence against women is a crime	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	Yes	MOWA/MoJ	Annual
255.	Number of protection orders issued by courts, based on the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of the Victims	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	No	MOWA/MoJ	Annual
256.	Number of reported cases of violence against women	MDG	Yes	MOI/MOWA	Annual
257.	Number of victims of domestic violence who received counselling by qualified personnel.	MDG/NSDP/ASEAN	No	MOWA/MoJ	Annual

Annex 3: Information of NIS – Summary on 23 December 2011, estimated budgets

No.	Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	**Central Staff (NIS)**	**40**	**40**		**111**			**130**					**191**	**210**	**225**	**260**	**283**	**309**	**310**	**314**	**313**
	Total Central (MOP)																			718	718
	Other Line ministries statistical staff																			290	290
2	**Provincial Statistical Staff (1)**	**450**	**450**					**400**						**367**	**365**	**366**	**358**	**347**	**337**	**315**	**315**
	Provincial planning & statistical staff																			910	910
3	NIS Central staff with master degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	4	8	9	9	13	17	22	25	25	33	34
4	With overseas diploma (at NIS)	0	0	1	2	4	6	8	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
5	With overseas short traincourse (<6months)	0	0	0	1	3	5	7	11	12	18	23	30	36	58	72	83	91	94	97	100
6	**Participation of NIS staff in internat. Work-shop/meetings or study tours**	0	1	2	2	2	3	11	4	9	14	21	31	27	61	86	101	89	99	107	115
7	*Number of Computers in use*																				
	- In NIS (including laptops)	0	10	15	20	30	30	70	70	70	75	75	90	90	143	177	270	320	300	320	342
	- In Provinces	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	10	15	24	48	48	48	51	38	38	180	204
	- In District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	185	185	185	0	0	0	0
	- In Line Ministries (Given by NIS)												20	20	20	27	27	29	31	31	32
8	Government Budget (In 000US$)*	180	190	200	210	220	237	244	246	298	315	427	435	440	500	580	1295	817	1135	2100	2470
	Donors Budget*(In 000US$ incl. consultants)	150	450	300	829	981	779	3048	697	1377	605	489	821	1300	1746	2800	4557	5779	3883	3955	4550
	Total Budget(2) incl. consultants(In 000US$)	**330**	**640**	**500**	**1039**	**1201**	**1017**	**3293**	**942**	**1675**	**920**	**917**	**1256**	**1740**	**2246**	**3380**	**5852**	**6596**	**5018**	**6055**	**7020**
9	Statistical Yearbook (Pages)	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	184	279	0	467		548	560		368			
10	**Number of Surveys, Census**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**4**	**5**	**8**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**7**	**8**
	- Basic	0	1	1	1	5	2	2	4	6	4	1	4	2	3	5	6	6	4	4	4
	- Ad hoc	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	4

* In 2007, JICA and Gt of Japan: 1,521,000US$; UNFPA and Germany: 1,225,236US$; Sweden: 1,090,000US$; UNDP: 264,000US$; UNICEF: 170,000US$; WB: 149,000US$

* In 2007, Royal Government buys 30 cars for census in March 2008 :589,680US$

* In 2008 (Pop Census year): UNFPA and Germany: 2,301,000US$; JICA & Government of Japan: 1,855,000US$; Sweden: 1,561,000US$; WB: 34,000US$; UNICEF and GTZ: 49,000US$

* In 2009, RGC : 1,135,000US$ wages, salaries incl. PMG for NIS central and local offices staff:51.3%, Admin materials and small repairs of NIS central and local offices: 48.7%
   Sweden: 1,841,000US$; JICA and Gov.of Japan: 1,434,878US$; UNFPA: 432,789US$; UNICEF:33,355US$; ADB (RETA): 14,000US$

(1) In 2010, for example include 163 part time staff

* In 2010, RGC: 2,100,000US$ of which NIS 1,253,041US$ & provinces: 846,959US$.
   Sweden: 1,404,700US$; UNFPA: 1,151833US$; JICA and Gov.of Japan: 611,800US$; USAID:567,000US$; UNICEF:121,300US$; Others: 98,000US$

* in 2011, RGC 2,470,000US$ of which NIS 1,480 thous US$ and provinces 990 thous. Of the total wages &salaries 972 thousands, mat & small repairs 1,498 thousands

JICA and Government of Japan:1,843,174$ (not included consultants); Sweden: 1,755,918$; UNFPA: 571,796$; ILO: 239,570$; UNICEF: 40,000$; EU and others: 100,000$

(2) On the budget, in some cases, rough calculations based on project documents of donors assisting NIS and estimated by NIS and the estimates from MOP.

Number of surveys, NIS (Details)

No.	Survey item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Socio Economic Survey/Annual survey	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Establishments Survey/ Listing	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
3	Labor Force Survey and related surveys	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	Chhild Labor Survey/Assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
5	DHS/Health related survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
6	Inter-censal population survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Demographic Survey/Migraton suvey	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	Population Census	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9	Retail Trading Units survey	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Quarterly establishment Survey	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
11	Construction Permit Survey	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Chhild Labor domestic Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Producer Price Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
14	Informal Sector, Slaughterhouse and Farm Gate Prices survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Prices survey in Phnom Penh	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	Prices survey in Others Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Tobacco survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	GMS Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Accident and injuries survey															1	1	0	0	0	0
20	Anthropometric Survey															0	1	0	0	0	0
21	Disabiliies Assessment																		1	0	0
22	Economic Census																				1
23	Agriculture Census																				0
24	Survey related to poverty in Siem Reap (MOI)																				1