THE FACTS OF

POVERTY

THE CASE IN SNUOL DISTRICT

KRATIE PROVINCE

By commune councilors
With technical support by the
National Institute of Statistics,
Ministry of Planning

Localization of Millennium Development Goals through Commune-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)

IDRC ✳ CRDI

CBMS

Community-Based Monitoring System International Network

Forward

It is my pleasure to introduce you to the "Facts of Poverty" of five communes in Snuol District, Kratie Province. The "Facts of Povert" in Snuol District derived from the implementation of a project for Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)" in Cambodaia carried out by councilors of five commune namely Snuol, Pir Thnou, Srechar, Khsem, and Svay Chras in Snuol district.

CBMS is part of the Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Network supported by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Canada through its Globalization, Growth and Poverty (GGP) Initiative, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). To date, the Network has facilitated the development and implementation of CBMSin about 15 countries covering Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Philippines and Vietnam in Asia; Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia in Africa; and Peru in Latin America.

CBMS in Cambodia firstly and successfully piloted in 2004 in two districts within two provinces, Ek Phnom and Snuol district in Battambang and Kratie province respectively. After piloting, CBMS was implemented in the second stage coving twelve communes, six communes in previous sites in pilot stage, and other six communes in Stung district, Kratie province.

CBMS is one of the tools developed to provide policymakers and program implementers with a good information base for tracking the impacts of macroeconomic reforms and various policy shocks. It is an organized way of collecting information at the local level for use of local government units, national government agencies, non-government organizations, civil society and development partner agencies for planning, program implementation and monitoring.

CBMS also attempts to build and strengthen the capacity of planners and program implementers at the national and local levels for an improved and more transparent system of resource allocation and governance. A major objective of CBMS is to assist in poverty reduction. In so doing, there are other corollary benefits achieved like building the capacities of local government units, increasing gender equity, and eliciting early warning signs of crisis.

Finally, I would also like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to CBMS Network coordinator in ASIA, Dr. Celia. M. Rey, and her colleagues for their valuable supports including technical assistance as well. Deep and high appreciation should also be given to IDRC Canada who continuously provided financial assistance since CBMS in Cambodia, Phase 1 till phase 3. Without their supports and assistances, such important report would not have appeared.

Phnom Penh   CBMS Project Team Leader
September 2011

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ABSTRACT

Commune-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) in Cambodia has been carried since 2004 in different three phases

Cambodia is committed to a long process of decentralization. The importance of local governance is well recognized by all of Cambodia's stakeholders, and many are working to contribute to enhancing the success of this reform. Naturally, commune councils need adequate systematic and reliable information in order to conduct their needs assessments, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) in Cambodia generally aims to provide practically generated data to commune councils for their planning, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. To meet the long-term objective of creating a sustainable system to locally monitor poverty reduction over time, the project emphasizes on institution and capacity building at the local level. A total of 11,776 households were surveyed as part of the Cambodia's CBMS conducted in 2010. These households represented five communes in the whole Snuol districts, Kratie province. As a census at the commune level, knowledgeable villagers were recruited and trained to undertake the household interviews based on a six-page questionnaire. Data were processed at two levels, first level is manual editing (checking and coding) under the management of the commune councils, and second level is computer processing at the provincial level (coding, data entry and cleaning) and under technical supervision of the project Supervisory Team. As a result, these five communes in this census undertaking were able to produce their own report of their community that they use for planning and monitoring purposes. In addition to determining the poverty rates at the village level, the exercise provided scientifically generated statistics regarding demography, education, housing, land, water, health, household expenditure, occupation and income, assets, livestock, and domestic violence. It is expected that the data will be periodically updated, perhaps every two or three years. The results have been widely shared with various stakeholders for possible consideration of adoption in other areas. As part of the successful advocacy for the CBMS, the Government of Cambodia, the NIS, as such, the only institution approved by law will use CBMS as model to create statistical activities until the commune level to help a new research program on developing statistics for local development planning on local governance and decentralization, a five-year commitment strongly supported by the Cambodian Government and major donors, which is an effort to discuss various approaches for identification of poor households under the umbrella of poverty rate reduction strategy.

1. Introduction

The Community-Based Poverty Monitoring System (CBPMS) was successfully pilot-tested in Cambodia in 2004 by the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) in close collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics and the Seila programme. It provided valuable results, which satisfactorily describes the different facets of poverty in 6 communes in two different provinces-Battambang and Kratie. Poverty rates based on household consumption and poverty lines comparable to the national one were estimated for both the village and commune level. The pilot project has successfully promoted links between the communes; provincial and national level planning processes through the use of CBMS data. The project has developed the capacity of local authorities to implement the CBMS in their localities. To meet the long-term objective of creating a sustainable system to locally monitor poverty reduction over time, the project will place emphasis on institution and capacity building at the local level and leadership by the National Institute of Statistics.

The CBMS provides a basis for the Ministry of Planning to draw on experience in combination with the qualitative method of identification of poor households by other NGOs in order to establish a national system of identifying poor households. The Ministry of Planning has established a "Working Group on Poor Household Identification" (WGPHI) of which CDRI and NIS are members. The working group has been studying a set of indicators that best predict the poverty status of the households with the objective to establish a simple, statistically sound tool that can be implemented to identify poor households nationwide to serve the targeting purpose. It is envisaged that the CBPMS will further contribute to this process.

NIS has taken over the management responsibility from CDRI after the Pilot stage was over to gradually expand the coverage with the same amount of funding. There are two parts of the current project or Phase II. The first part is to repeat the implementation of the CBPMS in the piloted six communes that consisted of some 12,000 households and located in two districts in two provinces. It is expected that the communes will have the capacity to repeat the exercise with minimal technical support from the provincial and district offices. This part is the consolidation of Phase I and to prove that the CBMS can be done efficiently when it is implemented by the built local capacity.

The second part of the project is to expand the coverage to cover one full district in one of the poorest provinces. The identified province is Kampong Thom, which was estimated to be one of the three poorest provinces by the national socio-economic survey in 2004. Poverty rate in this province was 53%. Stoung District was chosen for full coverage in the second part of this project. It has a total of approximately 20,000 households living in 13 communes.

The third phase of the project was implemented in 2010 covering the all five communes in Snuol district, Kratie province. The implementation of CBMS has done within the period of global financial crisis (GFC)--coming on the heels of a devastating global food crisis--is likely to have

severe consequences on enterprises, workers and families around the world. Jobs are likely to be lost in some sectors, while new jobs may be created in others. Given that the there is already a recession in major global markets, new jobs, if created, are likely to be in the informal economy where productivity, wages and conditions of work are poor. The ILO projects that as a result of the financial crisis, global unemployment could increase by 20 million by the end of 2009 and the number of the working poor living on less than two dollars a day could rise by more than 100 million. These projections could get much worse if the effects of the current economic contraction and looming recession are not quickly confronted. The impacts of the financial crisis have a wide spillover effect on Cambodia's economy, trickling down to many layers - global, macro, sector, labor market, and household.

Cambodia is committed to undergo a long process of decentralisation. As part of this, a local election in the Cambodian history was conducted in February 2002 to elect "commune councils" charged with local development planning and implementation. The importance of local governance is well recognized by all of Cambodia's stakeholders and many are working to contribute to enhancing the success of this reform process. The NIS has received a mandate from the recently passed Statistical Law to expand its statistical activities down to the commune level. The NIS is proposing a new research programme on developing statistics for local development planning on local governance and decentralisation, a five-year commitment strongly supported by the Cambodian Government and major donors.

A CBMS has nicely complemented such decentralisation efforts in a concrete way and contribute to successful functioning of the new decentralised state apparatus. As mentioned above, Cambodia lacks a community-based monitoring system, although there is a commune database, collected through administrative reports under the Seila/PLG Programme and now known as the National Committee for Sub-National Democracy Development (NCDD).

Naturally, commune councils need adequate information, generated in a systematic and reliable way in order to effectively conduct their needs assessments, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. The best way to achieve this is to establish a national system and have it operated in a consistent manner by the commune councils, with technical support from the district and provincial statistics offices and other agencies.

Due to unavailability of the district data which makes councilors hard to implement the development planning, CBMS takes a crucial part in pushing their plan ahead and ensures the successfulness of D&D reform. Moreover, it has a strong emphasis on capacity building in the previous phases. It is expected that the communes and districts will have the capacity to repeat the system with minimal technical support from the provincial and district offices. This part is the consolidation of previous phases and to prove that the CBMS can build local capacity efficiently when it is implemented.

The proposed CBPMS project is to be supported by the PEP-CBMS sub-network. The CDRI has successfully piloted this exercise in the past three years with an explicit aim to hand over the project to the National Institute of Statistics, a national institution that can nationalize the system. While CDRI is still engaged in the Project Advisory Team, the NIS assumes a leading and management role in institutionalizing the CBPMS. As will be explained below, the "Project Management Team" within the NIS and the "Project Advisory Team" comprising of members from key stakeholders has been formed to implement the project.

2. Objectives of the CBMS Phase III

The main objective of the study as follow:

- To build capacity of the communes and districts covered in the previous project in carrying out the CBMS independently.
- To document the use of CBMS data at the national and local levels for commune-based poverty monitoring and analysis.
- To provide practical, scientifically generated data to commune councils for their effective planning, monitoring and evaluation of development projects.
- To produce Commune Poverty Monitoring Reports based on the CBMS results.
- To build capacity of the selected commune councils in survey methods and data processing, analysis and use.
- To promote the link between commune and provincial/national level planning processes in utilizing CBMS data.
- To cement the link between PMATU, NIS and commune and district councils and to prepare for an eventual nation-wide CBMS.
- To promote a firm process of decentralisation this has the high commitment of Government and donors.

3. Authority for the Survey

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) has provided technical support to the local authorities downward to the commune level. Article 9 of the Statistics Law which promulgated in May 2005, the NIS has its statistical structure downward to communes. The NIS recognizes and supports to the CBMS as one a main tool for strengthening local statistical system. The NIS has organized the CBMS technical working group for establishing CBMS partnership, resource mobilization and technical provision to communes where CBMS adopted. The technical working group has its members from the Provincial Department of Planning and District Office of Planning.

The NIS is the principal agency of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) responsible for collection, compilation, analysis, publication, and dissemination of the statistical data and information relating to the Socio-Economic condition of the people in private and government

establishments and enterprises, including demographic statistics, national accounts, consumer price indices and other related services within the Kingdom of Cambodia. The NIS is also mandated to take charge of maintaining, updating and implementing of the statistical program for the Cambodian Government and other statistical data users. The responsibility of coordinating with other government statistical agencies and development partners is also a function of the institution

Selection of site A total number of 11,776 households in five communes of an entire district of Kratie provinces have been selected to interview for the CBMS sites. Those five communes are Snuol, Khsem, Sre Char (previous CBMS site), Pir Thnu and Svay Chras (new CBMS site). There are about 45 villages of all five communes were selected for the CBMS phase 3.

5. Training and Survey Operation

5.1. Training

Training on data collection was conducted on 03-05 March 2010 at Snuol district in 3 classes of primary school locations. There were about 127 trainees; 15 commune councillors of 5 communes, 45 village chiefs, and 67 enumerators received training of data collection methods, supervision, and guidance. The training took place 2 days and one extra day for pre-testing and reviewing feedback from the field pre-testing. It was found that school teachers, and young people, absorbed instructions quickly as compared to the non-teachers and aged people. Former enumerators in pilot CBPMS were also found to be able to understand quickly.

Due to distance and number of trainees constrain, the training classes were divided into 3 classes at two different primary schools, which two classes in Snuol commune and another one in Svay Chras commune which locates about 50 kilometres from the district town. Each class consisted of about 45 trainees that is considerable for the quality of training. Considering distance from the district town, the communes that locates close together were combined into one class. Srechar and Pir Thnu in one class; Snuol and Sre Char in one class; and Svay Chras is in one class because it is very far from the Snuol twon.

At the third day, the participants were requested to interview each other using the household questionnaire. The respondent acted as a head of household and was made to answer all the questions as read by the interviewer and then the interviewers became respondents. The exercised questionnaires were collected and corrected by lecturers (supervisory members). Feedbacks received after each exercise was discussed during the lecture time. The exercises were done in all training sessions of data collection. Participants were provided the floor to raise ideas and experiences found in the piloted project 2004 and 2006.

5.2. Fieldwork launch

After field training cessions and pre-testing were over, field work was immediately launched on 08-10 March 2010. Local enumerators in cooperation with village chiefs and commune councillors started to do mapping before household listing. Village chief drew his own village's draft map assisted by enumerator. The village chief also assisted the enumerators by giving geographical guidance and making household appointments.

Enumerators held draft mapsguidance, and they listed households and posted stickers on the place iof the house that is safe and easy to see. The village chief and enumerators discussed erestarting point and the direction they are to take until they reach the last household. Households listed were also drawn on the map and ID of household is placed in the map. The direction from the start point to the end point follows the second watch.

The household listing exercise is to provide ordinal number of households from one side of the village to another, which starts from the starting point in the village. A form for household listing was provided to enumerators. Household listing form provides information on building/house number; household number; name of household head; address; number of male and female and total of usual members; and occupation of household head. The ordinal number of household is the serial number of questionnaire for the household. It is used as an ID number of the household.

The household listing exercise served the purpose of verifying as well as updating the number of households in the village, based on the definition adopted for the CBMS system. Based on this exercise, the exact number of households is counted. Stickers written with province code, district code, commune code, village code, building/house number and household number posted on the door or the safe-see able place. Base on the sticker, enumerator could use to write down serial number of the household from posted sticker in the household questionnaire before interviewing or enumerators kept a copy of the household listing. which provides for the household ID number to be written on the questionnaire. The village chief and the commune councils can also use the household list for administration and governance purposes in their village and commune. Depending on the size of the village, the interviews took 2 to 4 days for a village for the purpose of household listing. The enumerators worked under close supervision of a commune council member, district and provincial partners who reported directly to the Supervisory Team.

6. Data Processing System

After manual data cleaning, data entry was done at the provincial level by CBMS team members at the province and provincial planning and statistics staff. Data entry took more than two months to be completed due to the shortage number f computers available in the Planning Department. Because of the lack of PCs, only few staff in planning office will be served to enter data. Before that, training of SPSS software program wasconducted within a few days for data entry, data cleaning (computer) and analyze at provincial level to CBMS team members at the

province and provincial planning and statistics staff. The CBMS supervision team members from the central are supervised data entry data cleaning. In case of errors were found, responsible enumerators were requested to re-interview those error data of households. Errors were mostly related to household income, expenditure, own assets, and GFP impacts.

The tools for data entry had been developed by CBMS team, SPSS and Excel spreadsheet were used for computerised processing developed and trained to the provincial planning statistics officers. SPSS and Excel was used in preparation of data entry software and SPSS also used for cleaning data to verify the accuracy of manual processing and data analysis of the results for the commune level and district level. The data files created through this system are in SPSS format and the variables in each data file can be identified using the data dictionary that is based on SPSS.

The input documents were the CBPMS questionnaires and the data entry system was designed to input data of each type of questionnaire separately. The household questionnaire (Form B) were created separately in two parts (i) individual data file called individual file (File A), and (ii) household data file (File B). The listing Form (Form A) and the household questionnaire (Form B) were used to create separate files for each village.

Data entry for computer processing was only done at the provincial level. This cannot be done at the district and commune level due to lack of manpower, computer and electricity. With the limited number of computers and staff at the provincial level and with the large number of respondents, we decided to send some the questionnaires to the NIS for assisting data entry.

7. Explanatory Text

7.1. CBMS Core Indicators

The CBMS core indicators are carefully produced based on the results of the CBMS which is adopted and recognized as a nice and effective tool of collecting, generating, analyzing data at community level. It provides a set of poverty indicators reflecting the real situation of selected local communities where CBMS has been adopted.

CBMS core indicators are a set of selected indicators that capture the multiple dimensions of poverty. They define the basic criteria in corresponding to the minimum of basic needs for life, covering core dimensions of poverty as: 1) demography and health, 2) housing, 3) water and sanitation, 4) education, 5) employment, 6) poverty, 7) social disorder, and 8) disaster.

The CBMS core indicators are provided with the ideal of localizing Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG) for policy and decision maker, and supporting to development planning formulator at the community level. Together, these indicators provide information not only on how poor a community is, but also who in the community is poor, and where the poor are.

CBMS core indicators are basically generated using the CBMS model. The CBMS is an organized and structured way of collecting ongoing or recurring information at the local level to be used by local government agencies, non government organization

(NGOs), civil society, and including local private sector for their planning, budgeting, and implementing local development plans and programs.

Main Activities of CBMS of Cambodia

1- Partner establishing and tool design
2- Developing CBMS tools
3- Testing designed tools
4- Main census/ main data collection and field editing
5- Data consolidation, processing, and database building
6- Data analysis and poverty map construction
7- Data validation and commune council consultation
8- Results of findings
9- Results dissemination

Table A: The CBMS Core Indicators of Cambodia

Basic Need		Core indicator	Method of Computation	Simple scoring
Demography and health	1	1- Proportion of children age 0- 5 who died	Total number of children aged 0-5 years who died divided by total children aged 0-5 years old plus the total number of child deaths aged 0-5 years old	Code 1= Household has a member 0- 5 years old who died; code 0= otherwise
	2	2- Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy-related causes	Total number of women who died due to pregnancy related causes divided by (total number of children less than one year old plus total number of women who died due to pregnancy-related causes	Code 1= If the household has female member who died due to pregnancy-related causes; code 0= otherwise
	3	3- Proportion of person who got sick of Malaria decease	Total number of persons who got sickness of Malaria decease divided by total number of persons who got sickness	Code 1= Household has a member who got malaria sickness; code 0= otherwise
Housing	4	1- Proportion of households living under makeshift/ salvage house/ dwelling	Total number of households living under makeshift housing divided by total number of households	Code 1= Household living under makeshift housing; code 0= otherwise
	5	2- Proportion of household using own dwelling	Total number of households occupying own dwelling divided by total number of households	Code 1= Household living with own dwelling; code 0= otherwise
Water and sanitation	6	1- Proportion of households without access to safe water supply	The sum of households without access to safe water supply divided by total households	Code 1= Household has no access to safe water supply; code 0= otherwise
	7	2- Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities	The sum of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities divided by total households	Code 1= Household has no access to sanitary toilet facilities; code 0= otherwise
Education	8	1- Illiteracy rate	Total number of illiterate person aged 7 years and over divided by total number of persons aged 7 years and over	Code 1= Illiterate person; code 0= otherwise
	9	2- Proportion of children aged 6-11 who are not attending primary school	The sum of children aged 6-11 who are not attending primary school over the sum of children aged 6-11 years old	Code 1= Children aged 6-11 who are not attending elementary school; code 0= otherwise
	10	3- Proportion of children aged 12-14 who not attending lower secondary school	The sum of persons aged 12-14 who are not attending lower secondary school over the sum of persons aged 12-14 years old	Code 1= persons aged 12-14 who are not attending secondary school; code 0= otherwise
	11	3- Proportion of children aged 6-14 who are not attending school	The sum of children aged 6-14 who are not currently studying over the sum of children aged 6-14 years old	Code 1= Children aged 6-14 who are not currently studying; code 0= otherwise
	12	4- Ratio of girl to boy aged 6-24 years old who are attending school	Total number of girls aged 6-24 years old who are attending school over total number of boys aged 6-24 years old who are attending school	Code 1= 100%; 2= >100%; 3= <100%
Employment	13	1- Unemployment	Total number of person aged 10 years and over who are not working over total number of person aged 10 years old and over	Code 1= Unemployed; code 0= otherwise
	14	2- Proportion of children aged between 5-17 years old who are working	Total number of children aged 5-7 years old who are working over total number of children aged 5-17 years old	Code 1= Children aged 5-17 years old who are working; code 0= otherwise
Poverty	15	1- Proportion of household living under national poverty line	Total number of household with expenditure below national poverty line over total number of households	Code 1= If household has expenditure below national poverty line; code 0= otherwise
	16	2- Proportion of households living below national food poverty line	Total number of household with expenditure below national food poverty line over total number of households	Code 1= household has expenditure below national food poverty line; code 0= otherwise
Social disorder	17	1-Proportion of households with members who are victims of attack	The sum of households with member(s) who are victim of crime divided by total households	Code 1= Household has member experienced victim of crime; code 0= otherwise
	18	2- Proportion of households with members who experienced domestic violence	The sum of households with having domestic violence divided by total households	Code 1= Household has member experienced domestic violet; code 0= otherwise
Disaster	19	1- Proportion of household experienced from huge disaster	Total households experienced from huge disaster over total households	Code 1= Household has member experienced huge disaster; code 0= otherwise

Table B: **Basic Assumption of Computing Rural Poverty Line**

- Using national rural poverty line in 2004 as a base to generate PL for 2005 and 2006
- Using national rural poverty line in 2007 as a base to generate PL for 2007 to 2011
- Adjusted with average national inflation based on NIS price survey

Poverty line as 2004 based

2004		2005		2006	
PL	IR	PL Est.	IR	PL Est.	IR
1,753	3.9	1,855	5.8	1,942	4.71

Poverty line as 2007 based

2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
PL	IR	PL Est.	IR	PL Est.	IR	PL Est.	IR	PL Est.	IR*
2,367	5.9	2,833	19.7	2,813	-0.7	2,926	4	2,938	0.4

Note:

PL: Poverty Line Based

PL Est.: Poverty Line Estimate by Inflation

IR: Annual Inflation Rate

IR*: Inflation of first quarter in 2011

Table C: Color ranges for Poverty Maps

Basic Need		Core indicator	Color ranges			
			Green	Light green	Pink	Red
Demography and health	1	1- Proportion of children 0- 5 who died (%)	< 0.5	0.5-1.0	1.01-1.5	1.51 and more
	2	2- Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy-related causes (%)	< 0.5	0.5-1.0	1.01-1.5	1.51 and more
	3	3- Proportion of person who got sick of Malaria decease	< 10.0	10.0-19.9	20.0-29.9	30.0 and more
Housing	4	1- Proportion of households living under makeshift roof of dwelling 2- Proportion of households living under makeshift wall of dwelling	< 20.0	20.0-39.9	40.0-59.9	60.0 and more
	5	3- Proportion of household using own dwelling	80.01 and more	70.01-80.0	60.0-70.0	< 60.0
Water and sanitation	6	1- Proportion of households without access to safe water supply	< 20.0	20.0-39.9	40.0-59.9	60.0 and more
	7	2- Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities	< 30.0	30.0-49.9	50.0-59.9	60.0 and more
Education	8	1- Illiteracy rate	< 20.0	20.0-39.9	40.0-49.9	50.0 and more

	9	2- Proportion of children aged 6-11 who are not attending primary school	< 20.0	20.0-39.9	40.0-59.9	60.0 and more
	10	3- Proportion of children aged 12-14 who not attending lower secondary school	< 20.0	20.0-39.9	40.0-59.9	60.0 and more
	11	3- Proportion of children aged 6-14 who are not attending school	< 20.0	20.0-39.9	40.0-59.9	60.0 and more
	12	4- Ratio of girl to boy (6-14 Years Old) who are attending school	< 60.0	60.0-79.9	80.0-99.9	100.0 and more
Employment	13	1- Unemployed person aged 15 years old and over	< 2.0	2.0-5.9	6.0-9.9	10.0 and more
	14	2- Proportion of children aged between 5-17 years old who are working	< 40.0	40.0-49.9	50.0-59.9	60.0 and more
Poverty	15	1- Proportion of household living with expenditure below national poverty threshold	<10	10.0-19.9	20.0-29.9	30.0-100
	16	2- Proportion of households living with expenditure below national food poverty threshold	<10	10.0-19.9	20.0-29.9	30.0-100
Social disorder	17	1-Proportion of households with members who are victims of crime	< 1.0	1.0-4.9	5.0-9.9	10.0 and over
	18	2- Proportion of households with members who experienced domestic violence	< 5.0	5.0-9.9	10.0-14.9	15.0 and over
Disaster	19	1- Proportion of household experienced from huge disaster	<5.0	5.0-9.9	10.0-14.9	15.0-100

Province of Kratie
Provincial Cabinet
Governor's Message

It is my highest appreciation that my province is having a indispensible results on "The Facts and Poverty" derived from the project of Commune-Based Poverty Monitoring System (CBMS) which has been implemented in Snuol district, Kratie province. It is also my great pleasure and high appreciation to the CBMS team and involved commune councilors for producing this scientific compilation of statistical tables and poverty maps of five communes.

As we are aware, Cambodia now is fighting with poverty since the country recovered from the civil war more than two decades. Poverty is a major concern in all levels of society both locally and internationally. For local chief of commune councilors, planners, decision makers and other development practitioners, this document provides critical information and data on the different aspects, situations, and conditions of poverty reflecting to the real situation of the communities.

Indeed this publication compels all local chief executives and planners not only to take a critical look at the poverty situation in our respective backyards but also, and more importantly, to map out appropriate, concrete, and timely interventions to alleviate the poverty for a better future of not only our generation but also the next generation in the communities.

As a proof, after the adoption of CBMS in this district since 2004 as a pilot testing, it was observed that this area has been gradually developed and the living condition of people has been remarkably improved. Infrastructure like community road, water irrigation system, electricity channel, etc has been improved comparing to before adoption of CBMS. In this sense, CBMS has become an indispensable instrument in providing the benchmark for development and in determining the socio-economic conditions in all levels of government from the Kratie Province, Snuol district to the communes. Likewise, the CBMS also serves as a gauge in analyzing the responsiveness of interventions to target communities toward the improvement of the welfare conditions of our people. This compilation is treated as an important compilation of CBMS data, moves us toward a more concrete, pro-active and concerted course of action to improve and upgrade the lives of our poverty-stricken countrymen and empower them to finally achieve every man's dream and desire for a better quality of life.

Finally, on behalf of Governor of Kratie province, I would like to express my sincere regards and deepest thank to PEP-CBMS Network, especially IDRC Canada, for providing financial assistance to CBMS Cambodia. I also never forget to give my high appreciation to the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Planning (MoP), especially Cambodia CBMS Team for their hard work to produce such indispensible document. In the vision of expanding CBMS in the whole areas of Kraties province, I will do all my best efforts to mobilize any possible resources.

Province of Kratie
District of Snuol
On behalf of Heads of Five Communes of Khsem, Pir Thnu, Snuol, Srechar, and Svay Chras
Commune Head's Message

It is our great pleasure that we could release "The Facts of Poverty in 2010" which is a comprehensive report mirroring the real situation in our community. This comprehensive study was conducted by our commune councillors of Snuol, Pir Thnou, Srecha, Kshem, and Svay Chras commune in technical cooperation with the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Planning (MoP). A similar report on "Commune Poverty Profile" had been also released in 2006 and 2004, initiated by Cambodia Development Research Institute (CDRI), NIS and SEILA Programme.

Based on experiences from the past in 2004 and 2006, this report has been much improved than before in order to satisfy users in general, and for commune councillors of the said communes in particular for using toward community development. Indicators calculated in this report are basic ones reflecting the real situation on socio-economic at the community level.

Collective indicators such as demography, education, occupation, disability, health, household dwelling, source of drinking water, sanitation, natural disaster and losses, agriculture land ownership, income and expenditure, poverty, domestic violence, and social disorder etc presented in this findings are popularly used as the tool to measure not only at national level but also at community development context. Such basic indicators are very important for policy maker, planner, especially commune councillors for formulating strategic community development plan toward reduction of the people's poverty.

We are councillors of all communes in entire Snuol district express pour high and sincere appreciation to those who contributed to CBMS such as responds, enumerators, supervisors, coders and editors, who paid their value busy time to provide accurate answers and work very hard until this great achievement appeared.

Deep thanks are also given to NIS, Technical Working Group of NIS: Mr. Try Sotearith, Team Leader; Mr. Kim Net, Researcher; and Mr. Nuon Nisay Kosal, Assistance Researcher; and CBMS Advisory Team.

Finally, thanks are due to every one of them who contributed to the great success of the "Facts of Poverty" of our community.

Head of Commune

Table D: CBMS Core indicators by commune, Snuol District, Kratie province: 2010

	Core indicator	Khsem	Pir Thnu	Snuol	Sre Char	Svay Chras	District
				Commune			
	Total household	1,627	1,603	3,164	3,593	1,789	11,776
	Total population	8,287	7,756	14,992	16,804	9,408	57,247
	Number of children 0-4 years olds	1,076	978	1,684	2,024	1,092	6,854
	Number of children 0-5 years olds	1,303	1,196	2,017	2,504	1,350	8,370
1	Children death age 0-5 years old						
	Magnitude	18	5	5	0	11	39
	Proportion	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5
2	Women death due to pregnancy-related causes						
	Magnitude	1	0	1	0	1	3
	Proportion	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2
3	Malaria disease						
	Magnitude	1,666	437	1,715	2,370	1,520	7,708
	Proportion	20.1	5.6	11.4	14.1	16.2	13.5
4	Household living under makeshift house structure						
	Makeshift roof						
	Magnitude	528	453	497	1,220	881	3,579
	Proportion	32.5	28.3	15.7	34.0	49.2	30.4
	Makeshift wall						
	Magnitude	571	507	810	1,307	1,141	4,336
	Proportion	35.1	31.6	25.6	36.4	63.8	36.8
5	Household using own dwelling						
	Magnitude	1,494	1,357	2,364	3,263	1,574	10,052
	Proportion	91.8	84.7	74.7	90.8	88.0	85.4
6	Households without access to safe water supply						
	Magnitude	827	1,131	1,590	2,939	951	7,438
	Proportion	50.8	70.6	50.3	81.8	53.2	63.2
7	Household Without access to sanitary toilet facilities						
	Magnitude	1,540	1,485	1,644	3,249	1,662	9,580
	Proportion	94.7	92.6	52.0	90.4	92.9	81.4
8	Illiteracy aged 7 years old and over						
	Magnitude	3,275	3,551	3,517	6,561	3,799	20,703
	Proportion	48.5	56.0	27.9	47.5	48.7	43.8
9	Children aged 6-11 years old who are not attending primary school						
	Magnitude	1,409	1,216	2,118	2,572	1,471	8,786
	Proportion	40.0	33.7	27.1	37.6	35.5	34.6
10	Children aged 12-14 years old who are not attending lower secondary school						
	Magnitude	630	572	1,077	1,279	724	4,282
	Proportion	40.6	29.5	26.9	29.8	23.5	29.6
11	Children aged 6-14 years old who are not attending school						
	Magnitude	2,039	1,788	3,195	3,851	2,195	13,068
	Proportion	40.2	32.4	27.0	35.0	31.5	32.9
12	Ratio girl to boy (6-24 years old) who are attending school	86.7	90.5	89.1	92.7	101.3	92.0
13	Unemployed persons aged 10 years old and more						
	Total persons	6,069	5,767	11,589	12,609	7,094	43,128
	Unemployed persons	513	319	1,520	1,607	1,164	5,123
	Unemployed rate	8.5	5.5	13.1	12.7	16.4	11.9
14	Number of children aged 5-17 years old who are working						
	Total children	2,854	2,525	4,660	5,523	3,170	18,732
	Working children	1,505	1,662	2,002	2,536	1,271	8,976
	Rate	52.7	65.8	43.0	45.9	40.1	47.9

Table D: CBMS Core indicators by commune, Snuol District, Kratie province: 2010 (continued)

Core indicator	Commune					District
	Khsem	Pir Thnu	Snuol	Sre Char	Svay Chras	
15 Household living below national poverty line						
Magnitude	449	339	421	880	524	2,613
Proportion	27.6	21.1	13.3	24.5	29.3	22.2
16 Household living below national food poverty line						
Magnitude	480	324	349	745	459	2357
Proportion	29.5	20.2	11.0	20.7	25.7	20.0
17 Households with members who are victims of crime						
Magnitude	3	3	10	12	0	28
Proportion	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
18 Households with members who experienced domestic violence						
Magnitude	75	81	40	110	98	404
Proportion	4.6	5.1	1.3	3.1	5.5	3.4
19 Proportion of household experienced from huge disaster						
Magnitude	1,367	1,492	2,856	2,856	1,472	10,043
Proportion	84.0	93.1	90.3	79.5	82.3	18.6

Map 1: Proportion of children 0- 5 years old who died by village in Snuol district, Kratie provine
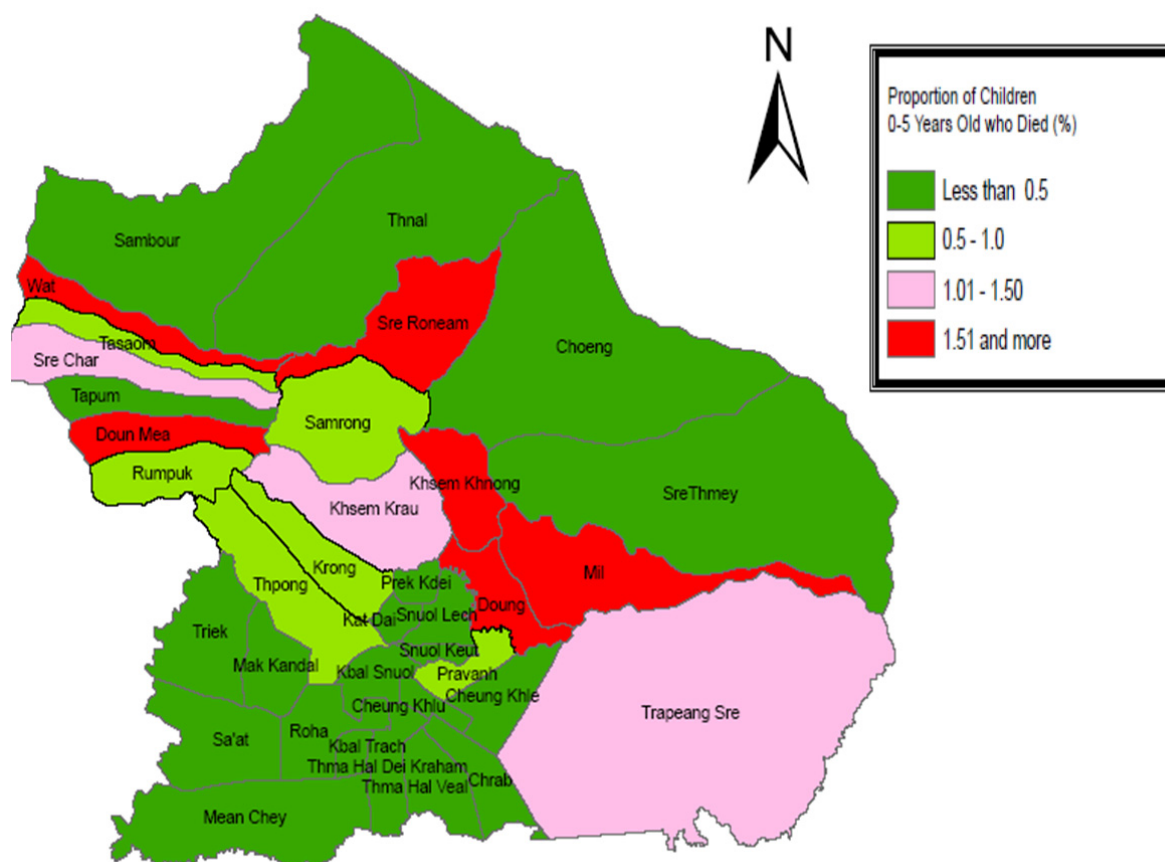
Table 1: Proportion of children 0- 5 who died

Commune/ village	Magnitude	Proportion (%)	Commune/ village	Magnitude	Proportion (%)
1- Khsem	18	1.4	4- Sre Char	0	0.0
Mil	4	2.7	Roha	0	0.0
Choeng	0	0.0	Kbal Trach	0	0.0
Doung	3	4.8	Mak Kandal	0	0.0
Khsem Khnong	2	3.1	Mean Chey	0	0.0
Khsem Krau	3	1.1	Triek	0	0.0
Samrong	1	0.6	Sa'at	0	0.0
Sre Roneam	5	1.8	5- Svay Chras	11	0.8
SreThmey	0	0.0	Thnal	0	0.0
2- Pir Thnu	5	0.4	Wat	3	3.1
Cheung Khle	1	0.4	Sambour	1	0.4
Cheung Khlu	0	0.0	Tasaom	2	0.9
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	0	0.0	Sre Char	1	1.1
Pravanh	1	0.8	Tapum	0	0.0
Thma Hal Veal	0	0.0	Doun Mea	2	1.9
Trapeang Sre	3	1.1	Rumpuk	2	0.9
Chrab	0	0.0	District	39	0.5
3- Snuol	5	0.2			
Kat Dai	0	0.0			
Kbal Snuol	1	0.1			
Krong	2	0.7			
Prek Kdei	1	0.5			
Snuol Keut	0	0.0			
Thpong	1	0.6			
Snuol Lech	0	0.0			

Map 2: Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy-related causes
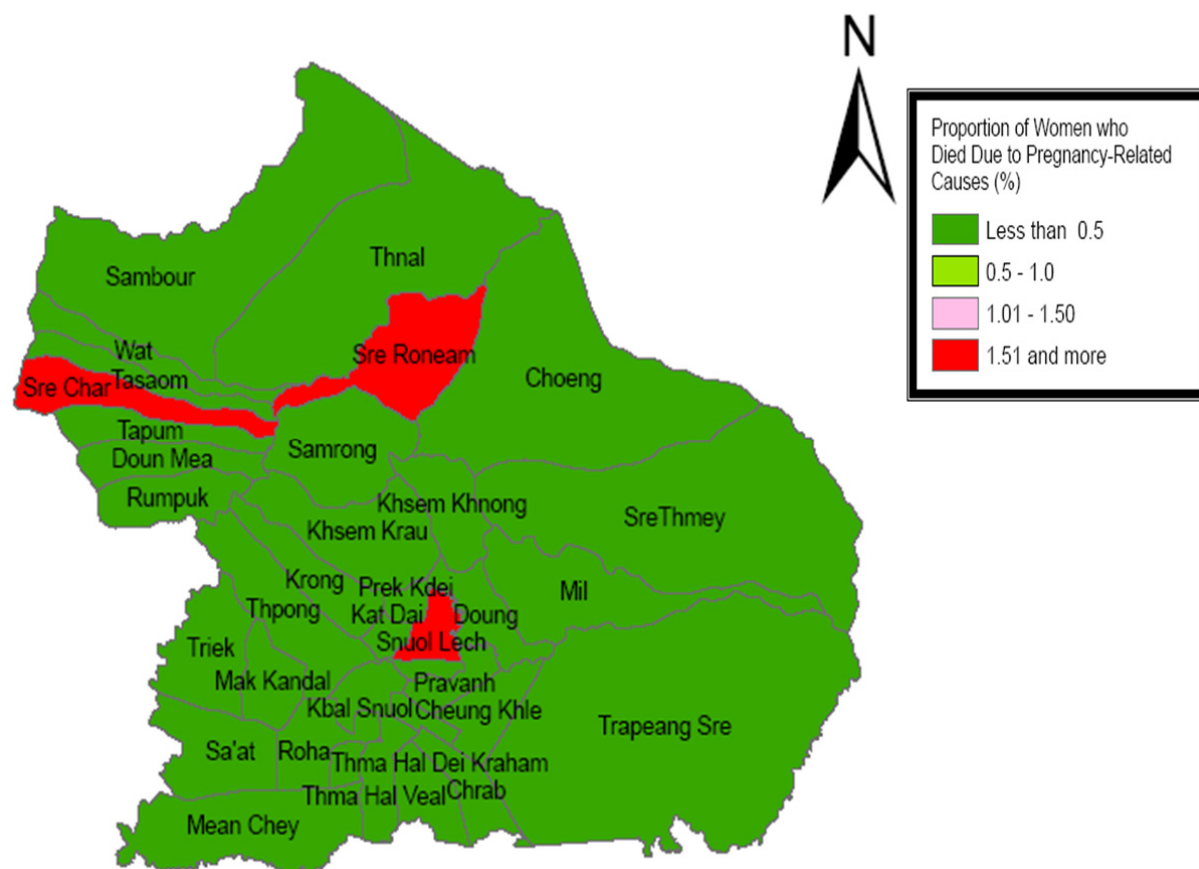
Table 2: Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy-related causes

Commune/village	Magnitude	Proportion (%)	Commune/village	Magnitude	Proportion (%)
Khsem	1	0.4	Sre Char	0	0.0
Mil	0	0.0	Roha	0	0.0
Choeng	0	0.0	Kbal Trach	0	0.0
Doung	0	0.0	Mak Kandal	0	0.0
Khsem Khnong	0	0.0	Mean Chey	0	0.0
Khsem Krau	0	0.0	Triek	0	0.0
Samrong	0	0.0	Sa'at	0	0.0
Sre Roneam	1	2.3	Svay Chras	1	0.5
SreThmey	0	0.0	Thnal	0	0.0
Pir Thnu	0	0.0	Wat	0	0.0
Cheung Khle	0	0.0	Sambour	0	0.0
Cheung Khlu	0	0.0	Tasaom	0	0.0
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	0	0.0	Sre Char	1	7.1
Pravanh	0	0.0	Tapum	0	0.0
Thma Hal Veal	0	0.0	Doun Mea	0	0.0
Trapeang Sre	0	0.0	Rumpuk	0	0.0
Chrab	0	0.0	District	3	0.2
Snuol	1	0.3			
Kat Dai	0	0.0			
Kbal Snuol	0	0.0			
Krong	0	0.0			
Prek Kdei	0	0.0			
Snuol Keut	0	0.0			
Thpong	0	0.0			
Snuol Lech	1	2.7			

Map 3: Proportion of person who got sick of Malaria decease
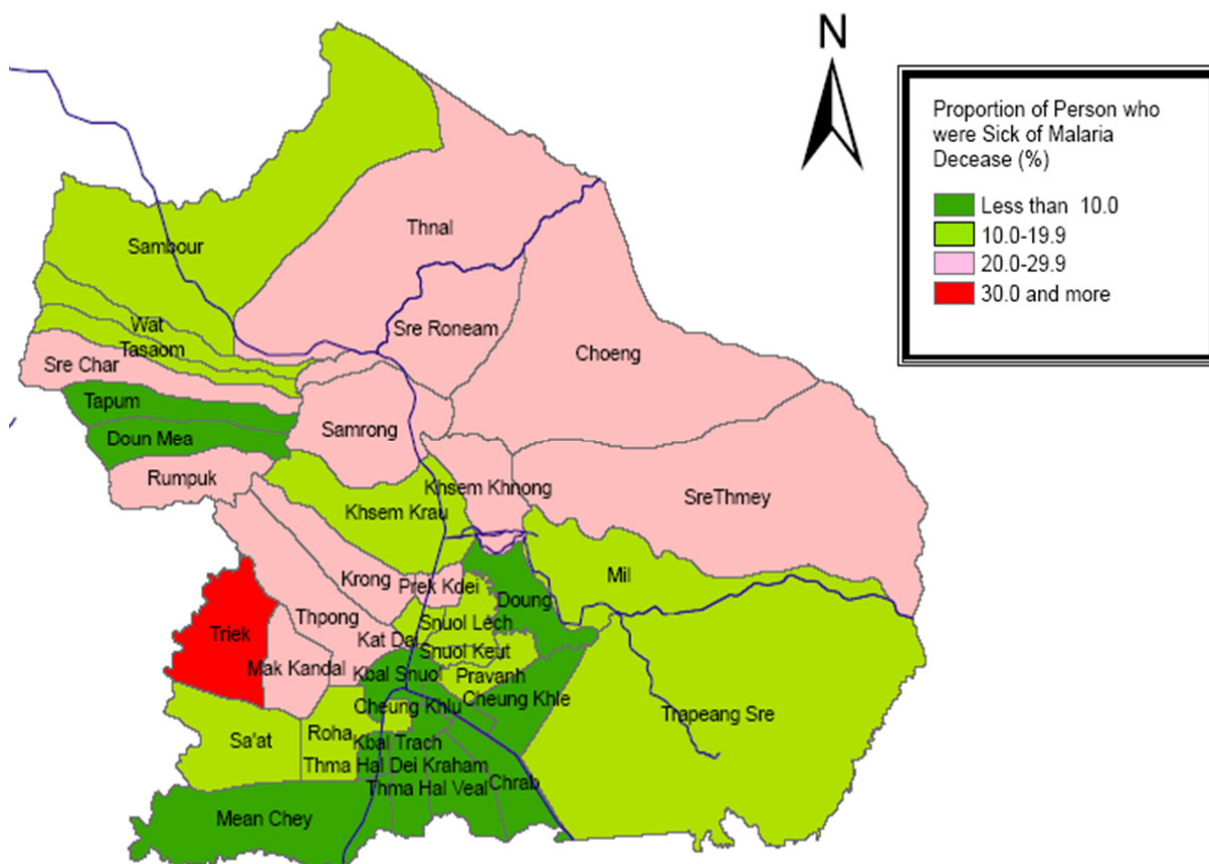
Table 3: Proportion of person who got sick of Malaria decease

Commune/ village	Magnitude	Proportion (%)	Commune/ village	Magnitude	Proportion (%)
Khsem	1,666	20.1	Sre Char	2,370	14.1
Mil	111	12.4	Roha	390	15.1
Choeng	141	27.4	Kbal Trach	100	6.2
Doung	22	5.0	Mak Kandal	568	25.7
Khsem Khnong	123	22.3	Mean Chey	360	6.9
Khsem Krau	246	14.7	Triek	607	31.6
Samrong	242	24.2	Sa'at	345	10.5
Sre Roneam	428	26.4	Svay Chras	1,520	16.2
SreThmey	353	22.2	Thnal	324	20.9
Pir Thnu	437	5.6	Wat	95	13.7
Cheung Khle	57	4.0	Sambour	290	16.7
Cheung Khlu	79	5.7	Tasaom	174	11.4
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	1	0.2	Sre Char	152	26.0
Pravanh	99	10.3	Tapum	78	8.7
Thma Hal Veal	0	0.0	Doun Mea	64	8.0
Trapeang Sre	194	11.4	Rumpuk	343	21.2
Chrab	7	0.7	District	7,708	13.5
Snuol	1,715	11.4			
Kat Dai	167	12.8			
Kbal Snuol	133	1.9			
Krong	489	23.8			
Prek Kdei	305	23.4			
Snuol Keut	114	13.3			
Thpong	326	23.7			
Snuol Lech	181	18.7			

Map 4-1: Proportion of households living under makeshift roof of dwelling
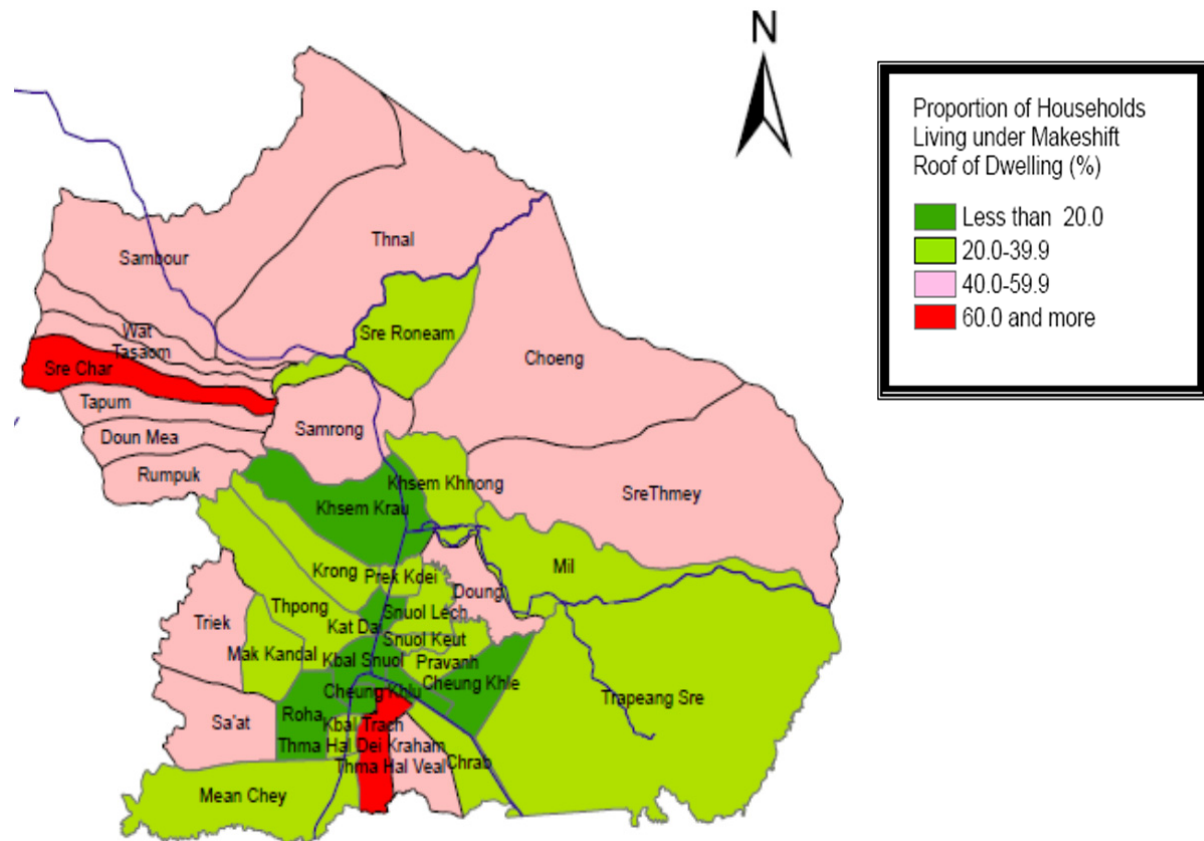
Table 4-1: Proportion of households living under makeshift roof of dwelling

Commune/ village	Magnitude	Proportion	Commune/ village	Magnitude	Proportion
Khsem	528	32.5	Sre Char	1,220	34.0
Mil	41	20.8	Roha	94	16.9
Choeng	46	48.9	Kbal Trach	73	21.9
Doung	35	40.2	Mak Kandal	119	25.4
Khsem Khnong	21	20.6	Mean Chey	373	33.3
Khsem Krau	58	17.6	Triek	213	52.9
Samrong	80	41.7	Sa'at	348	48.9
Sre Roneam	119	36.7	Svay Chras	881	49.2
SreThmey	128	42.5	Thnal	122	41.2
Pir Thnu	453	28.3	Wat	67	53.2
Cheung Khle	51	17.9	Sambour	168	50.5
Cheung Khlu	22	8.0	Tasaom	121	42.2
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	78	63.4	Sre Char	79	73.8
Pravanh	56	27.9	Tapum	88	54.7
Thma Hal Veal	68	50.7	Doun Mea	85	55.9
Trapeang Sre	131	34.5	Rumpuk	151	46.2
Chrab	47	22.9	District	3,579	30.4
Snuol	497	15.7			
Kat Dai	43	15.6			
Kbal Snuol	93	5.9			
Krong	137	33.6			
Prek Kdei	72	28.9			
Snuol Keut	38	21.3			
Thpong	61	21.3			
Snuol Lech	53	29.6			

Map 4-2: Proportion of households living under makeshift wall of dwelling
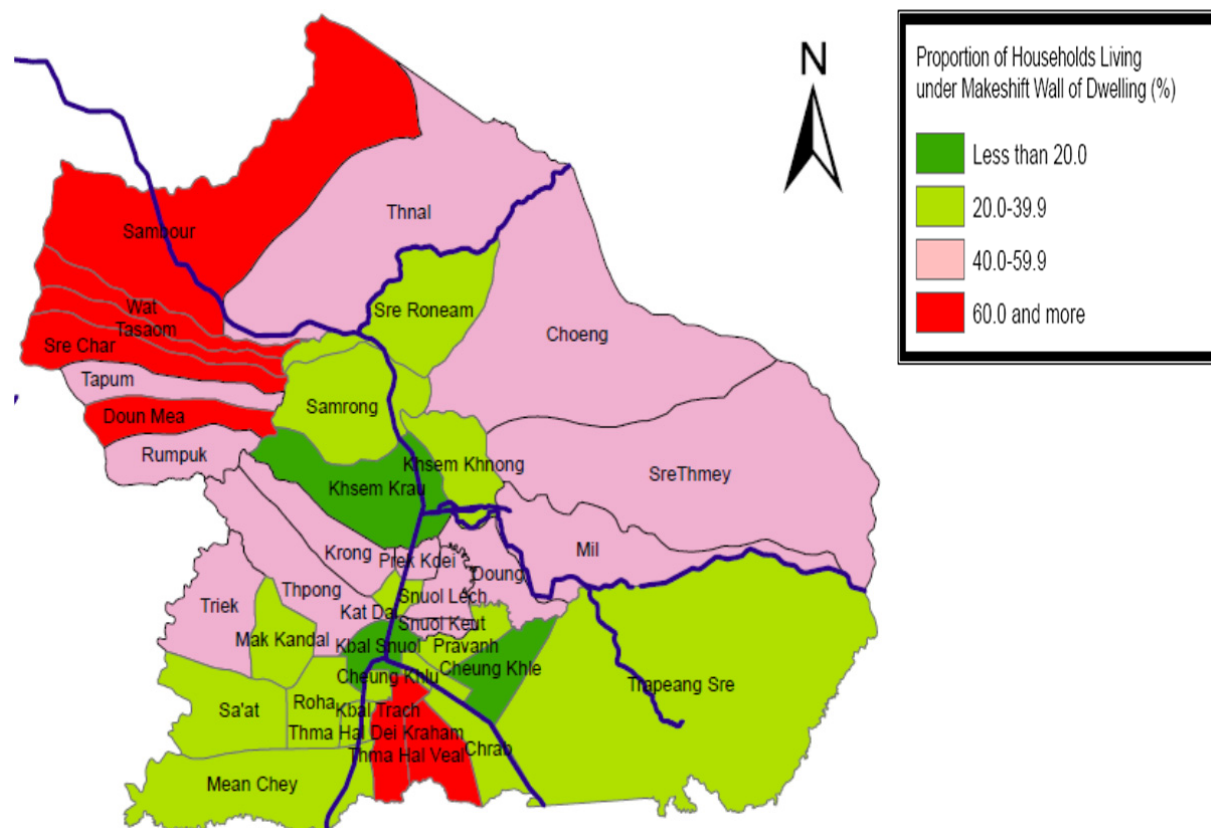
Table 4-2: Proportion of households living under makeshift wall of dwelling

Commune/village		Magnitude	Proportion	Commune/village	Magnitude	Proportion
Khsem		571	35.1	Sre Char	1,307	36.4
	Mil	96	48.7	Roha	140	25.2
	Choeng	46	48.9	Kbal Trach	99	29.6
	Doung	37	42.5	Mak Kandal	183	39.0
	Khsem Khnong	24	23.5	Mean Chey	367	32.8
	Khsem Krau	52	15.8	Triek	240	59.6
	Samrong	69	35.9	Sa'at	278	39.1
	Sre Roneam	114	35.2	Svay Chras	1,141	63.8
	SreThmey	133	44.2	Thnal	177	59.8
Pir Thnu		507	31.6	Wat	100	79.4
	Cheung Khle	40	14.0	Sambour	233	70.0
	Cheung Khlu	64	23.3	Tasaom	176	61.3
	Thma Hal Dei Kraham	82	66.7	Sre Char	79	73.8
	Pravanh	72	35.8	Tapum	90	55.9
	Thma Hal Veal	85	63.4	Doun Mea	95	62.5
	Trapeang Sre	112	29.5	Rumpuk	191	58.4
	Chrab	52	25.4	District	4,336	36.8
Snuol		810	25.6			
	Kat Dai	64	23.3			
	Kbal Snuol	127	8.0			
	Krong	223	54.7			
	Prek Kdei	110	44.2			
	Snuol Keut	74	41.6			
	Thpong	115	40.1			
	Snuol Lech	97	54.2			

Map 5: Proportion of household using own dwelling
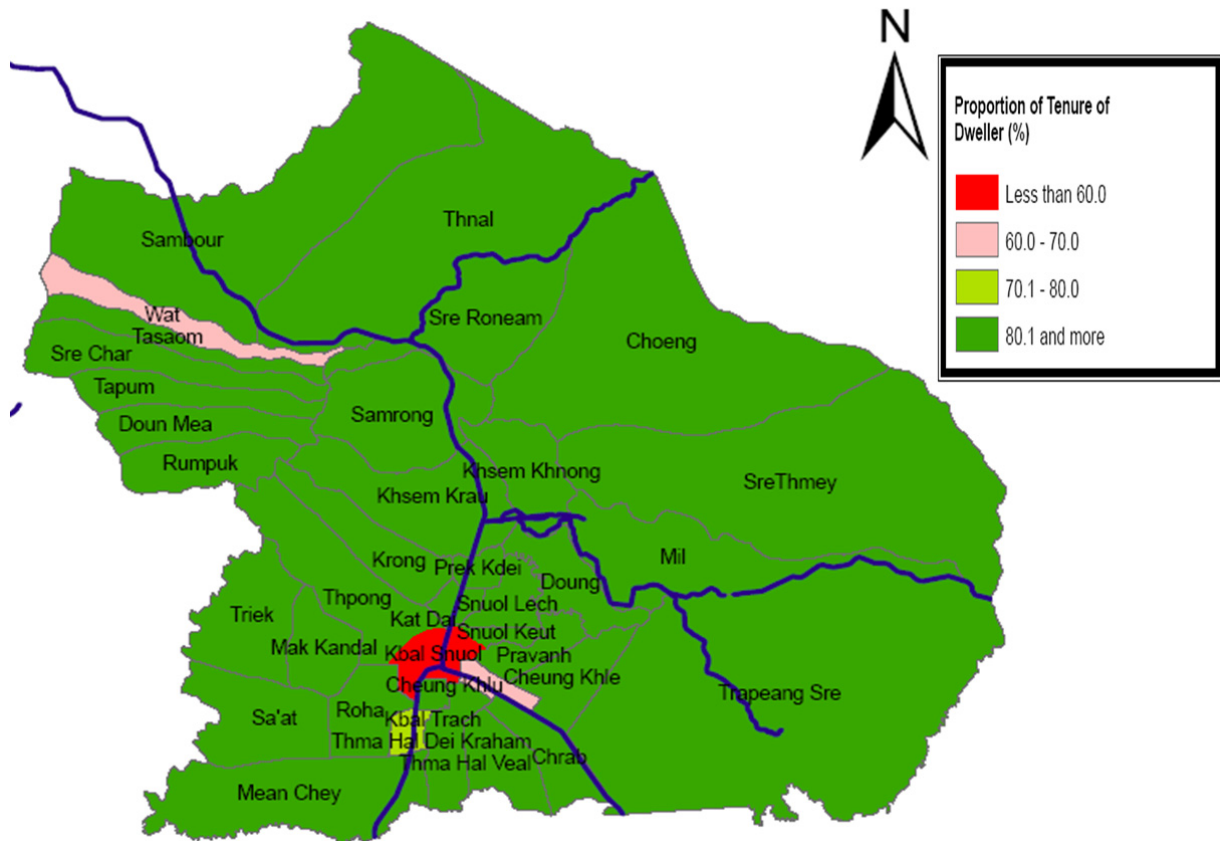
Table 5: Proportion of household using own dwelling

Commune/village	Magnitude	Proportion		Commune/village	Magnitude	Proportion
Khsem	1,494	91.8		Sre Char	3,263	90.8
Mil	159	80.7		Roha	482	86.7
Choeng	93	98.9		Kbal Trach	260	77.8
Doung	78	89.7		Mak Kandal	441	94.0
Khsem Khnong	92	90.2		Mean Chey	1,057	94.4
Khsem Krau	307	93.0		Triek	365	90.6
Samrong	185	96.4		Sa'at	658	92.5
Sre Roneam	296	91.4		Svay Chras	1,574	88.0
SreThmey	284	94.4		Thnal	270	91.2
Pir Thnu	1,357	84.7		Wat	82	65.1
Cheung Khle	263	92.3		Sambour	299	89.8
Cheung Khlu	176	64.0		Tasaom	254	88.5
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	102	82.9		Sre Char	100	93.5
Pravanh	181	90.0		Tapum	155	96.3
Thma Hal Veal	127	94.8		Doun Mea	141	92.8
Trapeang Sre	318	83.7		Rumpuk	273	83.5
Chrab	190	92.7		District	10,052	85.4
Snuol	2,364	74.7				
Kat Dai	243	88.4				
Kbal Snuol	947	59.6				
Krong	361	88.5				
Prek Kdei	218	87.6				
Snuol Keut	165	92.7				
Thpong	267	93.0				
Snuol Lech	163	91.1				

Map 6: Proportion of households without access to safe water supply
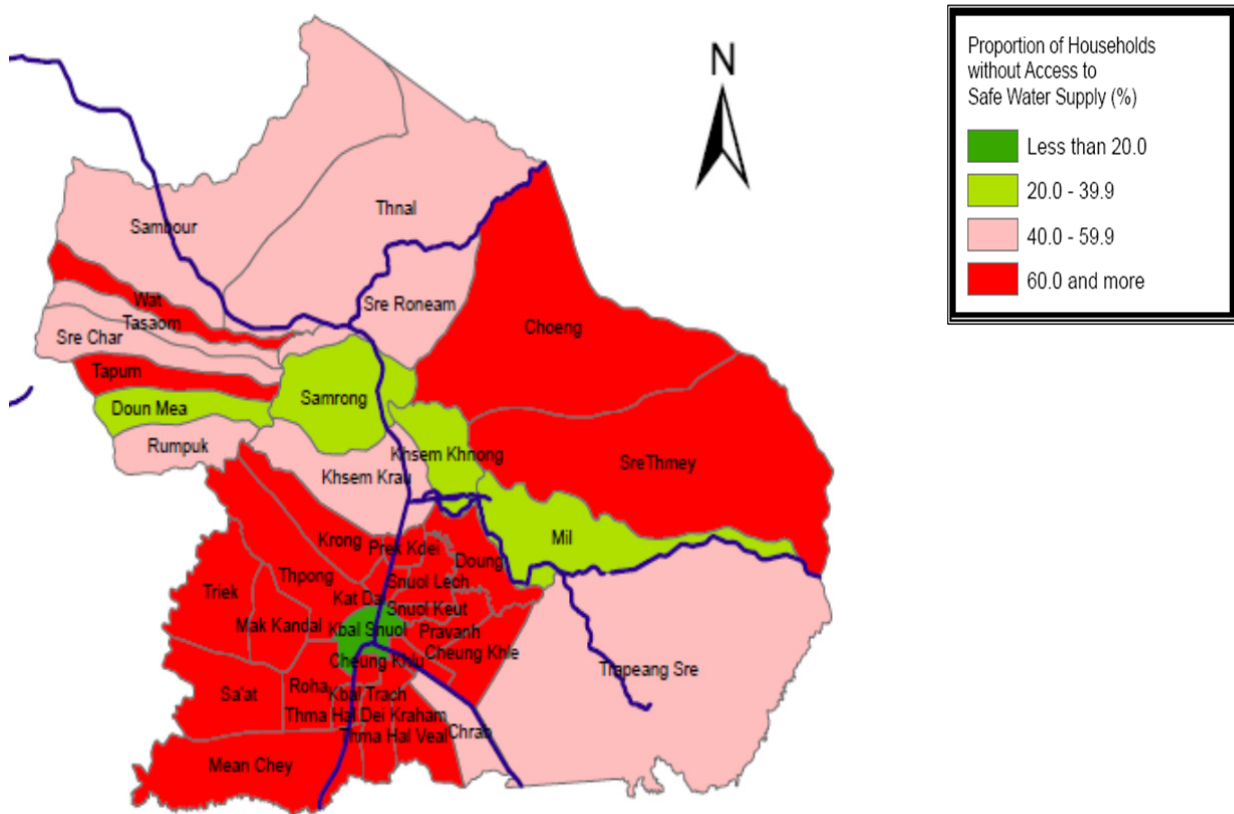
Table 6: Proportion of households without access to safe water supply

Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion	Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion
Khsem	741	45.5	Sre Char	2,970	82.7
Mil	42	21.3	Roha	443	79.7
Choeng	21	22.3	Kbal Trach	276	82.6
Doung	76	87.4	Mak Kandal	469	100.0
Khsem Khnong	23	22.5	Mean Chey	789	70.4
Khsem Krau	166	50.3	Triek	318	78.9
Samrong	130	67.7	Sa'at	675	94.9
Sre Roneam	143	44.1	Svay Chras	1,021	57.1
SreThmey	140	46.5	Thnal	198	66.9
Pir Thnu	1,177	73.4	Wat	82	65.1
Cheung Khle	261	91.6	Sambour	185	55.6
Cheung Khlu	175	63.6	Tasaom	168	58.5
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	123	100.0	Sre Char	57	53.3
Pravanh	170	84.6	Tapum	123	76.4
Thma Hal Veal	128	95.5	Doun Mea	58	38.2
Trapeang Sre	199	52.4	Rumpuk	150	45.9
Chrab	121	59.0	District	7,557	64.2
Snuol	1,648	52.1			
Kat Dai	270	98.2			
Kbal Snuol	270	17.0			
Krong	334	81.9			
Prek Kdei	155	62.2			
Snuol Keut	175	98.3			
Thpong	283	98.6			
Snuol Lech	161	89.9			

Map 7: Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities
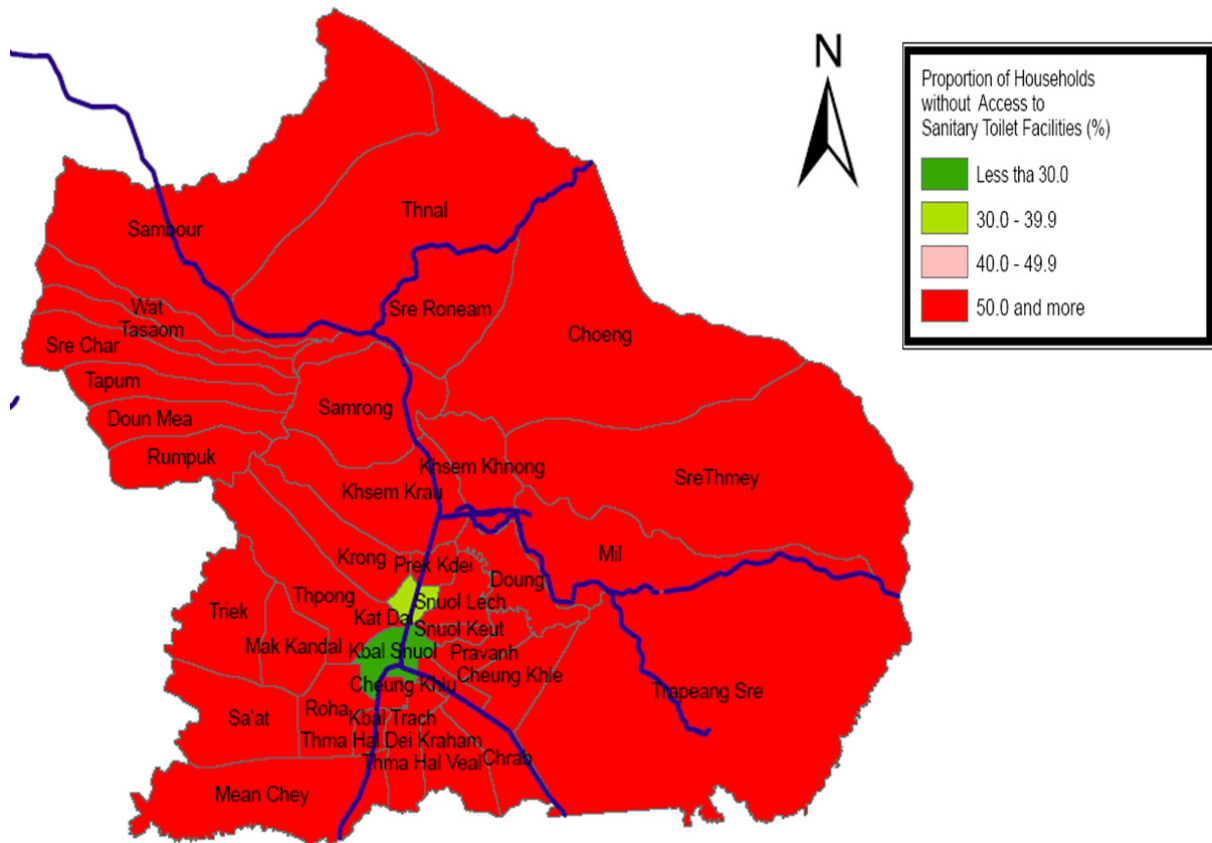
Table 7: Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities

Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion	Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion
Khsem	1,540	94.7	Sre Char	3,249	90.4
Mil	184	93.4	Roha	400	71.9
Choeng	91	96.8	Kbal Trach	298	89.2
Doung	86	98.9	Mak Kandal	427	91.0
Khsem Khnong	101	99.0	Mean Chey	1,085	96.9
Khsem Krau	302	91.5	Triek	390	96.8
Samrong	185	96.4	Sa'at	649	91.3
Sre Roneam	300	92.6	Svay Chras	1,662	92.9
SreThmey	291	96.7	Thnal	264	89.2
Pir Thnu	1,485	92.6	Wat	104	82.5
Cheung Khle	271	95.1	Sambour	309	92.8
Cheung Khlu	223	81.1	Tasaom	262	91.3
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	121	98.4	Sre Char	106	99.1
Pravanh	189	94.0	Tapum	151	93.8
Thma Hal Veal	134	100.0	Doun Mea	151	99.3
Trapeang Sre	356	93.7	Rumpuk	315	96.3
Chrab	191	93.2	District	9,580	81.4
Snuol	1,644	52.0			
Kat Dai	106	38.5			
Kbal Snuol	357	22.5			
Krong	401	98.3			
Prek Kdei	241	96.8			
Snuol Keut	150	84.3			
Thpong	219	76.3			
Snuol Lech	170	95.0			

Map 8: Illiteracy rate aged 7 years old and more
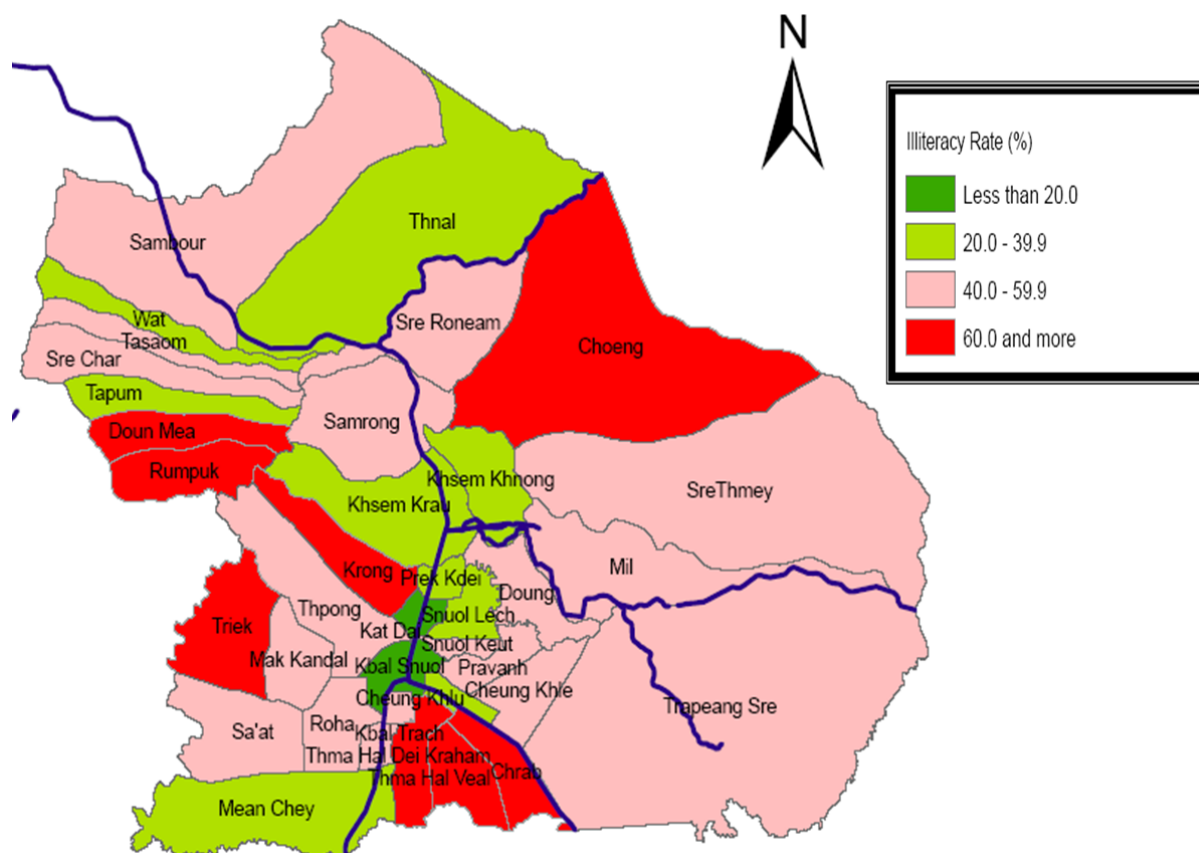
Table 8: Illiteracy rate aged 7 years old and more

Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Rate
Khsem	3,275	48.5
Mil	368	50.2
Choeng	317	79.3
Doung	199	54.4
Khsem Khnong	169	35.7
Khsem Krau	527	38.7
Samrong	421	52.1
Sre Roneam	591	45.1
SreThmey	683	52.6
Pir Thnu	3,551	56.0
Cheung Khle	642	55.0
Cheung Khlu	425	37.7
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	364	76.8
Pravanh	384	47.6
Thma Hal Veal	409	75.6
Trapeang Sre	769	55.8
Chrab	558	65.5
Snuol	3,517	27.9
Kat Dai	183	16.4
Kbal Snuol	889	14.8
Krong	1,036	60.4
Prek Kdei	284	26.1
Snuol Keut	309	43.9
Thpong	502	42.8
Snuol Lech	314	39.1

Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Rate
Sre Char	6,561	47.5
Roha	971	45.8
Kbal Trach	586	43.9
Mak Kandal	841	47.4
Mean Chey	1,663	37.9
Triek	991	63.9
Sa'at	1,509	56.8
Svay Chras	3,799	48.7
Thnal	425	33.8
Wat	140	24.1
Sambour	758	54.1
Tasaom	586	45.7
Sre Char	227	47.2
Tapum	296	38.9
Doun Mea	411	61.1
Rumpuk	956	70.3
District	20,703	43.8

Map 9: Proportion of children aged 6-11 who are not attending primary school
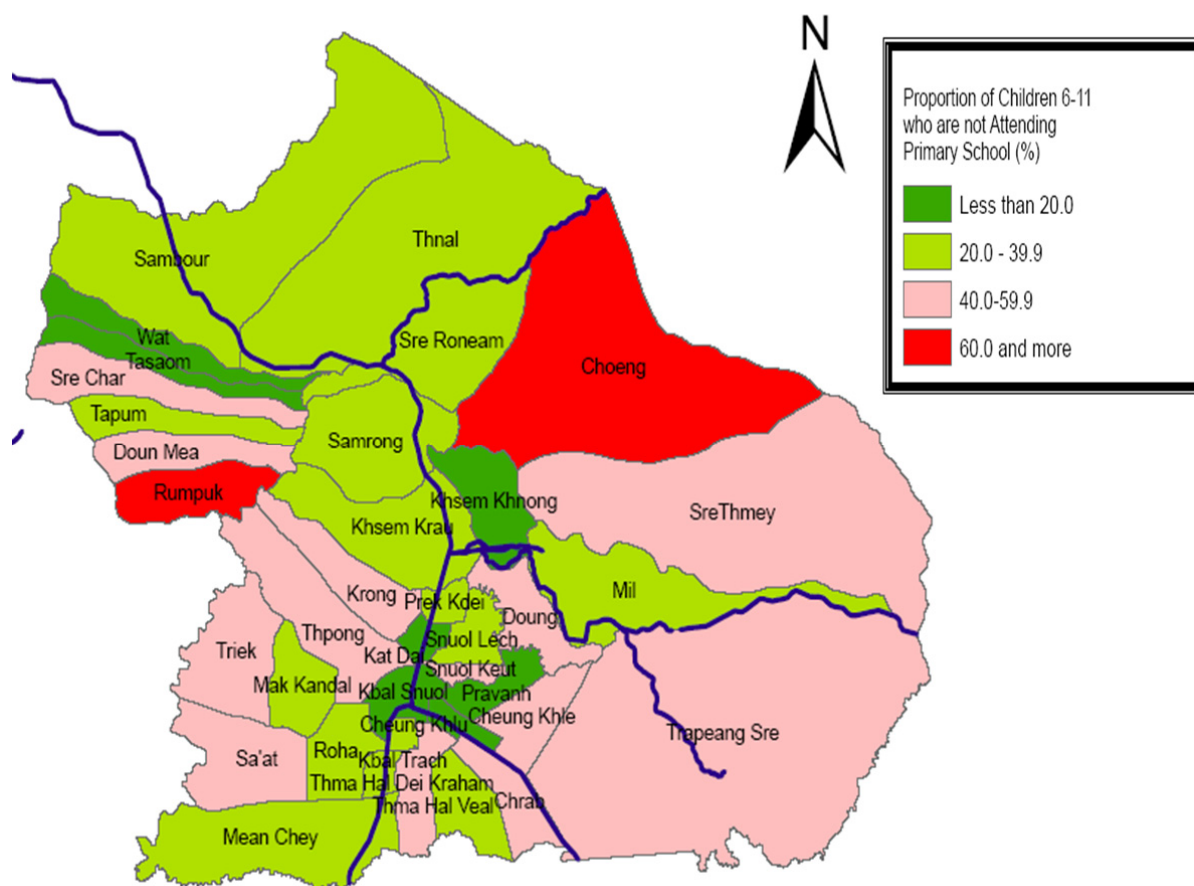
Table 9: Proportion of children aged 6-11 who are not attending primary school

Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion	Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion
Khsem	1,409	40.0	Sre Char	2,572	37.6
Mil	140	30.7	Roha	393	23.7
Choeng	100	88.0	Kbal Trach	244	31.6
Doung	59	40.7	Mak Kandal	346	39.6
Khsem Khnong	104	16.3	Mean Chey	723	34.0
Khsem Krau	261	29.5	Triek	312	51.0
Samrong	183	35.0	Sa'at	554	46.2
Sre Roneam	271	29.5	Svay Chras	1,471	35.5
SreThmey	291	58.4	Thnal	230	25.7
Pir Thnu	1,216	33.7	Wat	85	10.6
Cheung Khle	225	42.2	Sambour	283	35.0
Cheung Khlu	203	11.8	Tasaom	217	18.4
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	105	41.0	Sre Char	80	46.3
Pravanh	161	16.1	Tapum	161	27.3
Thma Hal Veal	102	39.2	Doun Mea	139	48.2
Trapeang Sre	249	42.6	Rumpuk	276	60.5
Chrab	171	44.4	District	8,786	34.6
Snuol	2,118	27.1			
Kat Dai	163	12.9			
Kbal Snuol	948	10.7			
Krong	332	58.7			
Prek Kdei	186	24.7			
Snuol Keut	145	54.5			
Thpong	178	53.4			
Snuol Lech	166	22.3			

Map 10: Proportion of children aged 12-14 who not attending lower secondary school
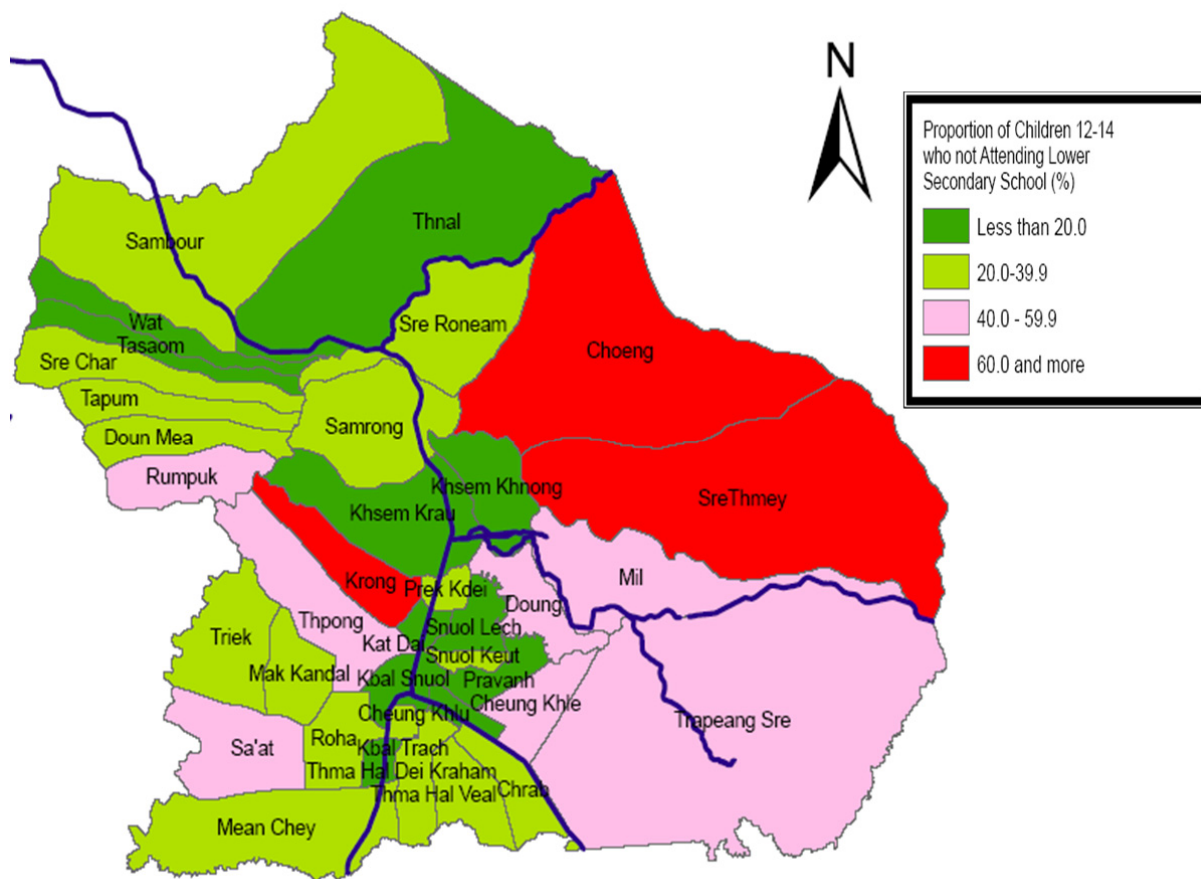
Table 10: Proportion of children aged 12-14 who not attending lower secondary school

Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion	Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion
Khsem	630	40.6	Sre Char	1,279	29.8
Mil	58	44.8	Roha	211	20.9
Choeng	39	97.4	Kbal Trach	126	19.0
Doung	37	51.4	Mak Kandal	174	37.9
Khsem Khnong	43	7.0	Mean Chey	385	22.3
Khsem Krau	121	19.8	Triek	164	38.4
Samrong	74	39.2	Sa'at	219	44.7
Sre Roneam	131	25.2	Svay Chras	724	23.5
SreThmey	127	66.1	Thnal	106	19.8
Pir Thnu	572	29.5	Wat	59	5.1
Cheung Khle	100	40.0	Sambour	134	20.1
Cheung Khlu	102	10.8	Tasaom	119	12.6
Thma Hal Dei Kra	46	32.6	Sre Char	62	21.0
Pravanh	64	12.5	Tapum	71	26.8
Thma Hal Veal	53	34.0	Doun Mea	59	32.2
Trapeang Sre	137	45.3	Rumpuk	114	46.5
Chrab	70	21.4	District	4,282	29.6
Snuol	1,077	26.9			
Kat Dai	84	19.0			
Kbal Snuol	466	12.2			
Krong	170	64.7			
Prek Kdei	118	28.0			
Snuol Keut	60	33.3			
Thpong	90	41.1			
Snuol Lech	89	19.1			

Map 11: Proportion of children aged 6-14 who are not attending school
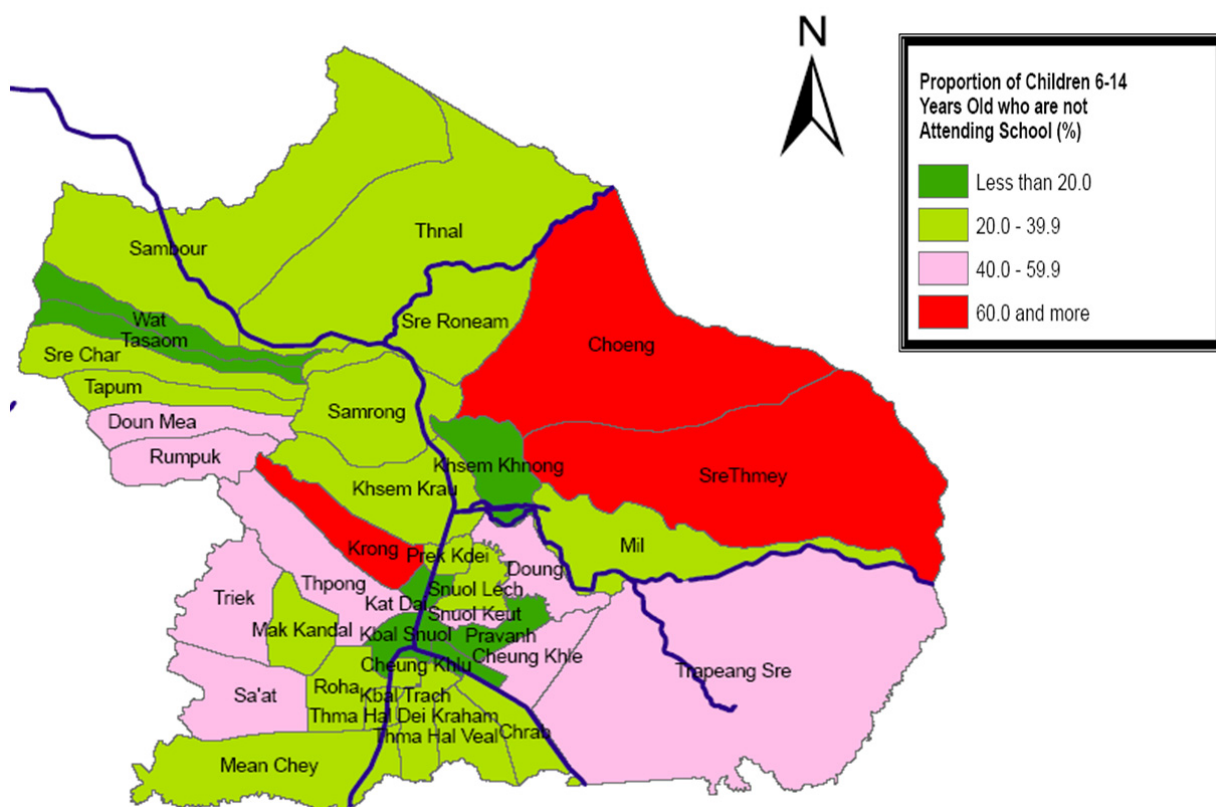
Table 11: Proportion of children aged 6-14 who are not attending school

Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion	Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion
Khsem	2,039	40.2	Sre Char	3,851	35.0
Mil	198	34.8	Roha	604	22.7
Choeng	139	90.6	Kbal Trach	370	27.3
Doung	96	44.8	Mak Kandal	520	39.0
Khsem Khnong	147	13.6	Mean Chey	1,108	30.0
Khsem Krau	382	26.4	Triek	476	46.6
Samrong	257	36.2	Sa'at	773	45.8
Sre Roneam	402	28.1	Svay Chras	2,195	31.5
SreThmey	418	60.8	Thnal	336	23.8
Pir Thnu	1,788	32.4	Wat	144	8.3
Cheung Khle	325	41.5	Sambour	417	30.2
Cheung Khlu	305	11.5	Tasaom	336	16.4
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	151	38.4	Sre Char	142	35.2
Pravanh	225	15.1	Tapum	232	27.2
Thma Hal Veal	155	37.4	Doun Mea	198	43.4
Trapeang Sre	386	43.5	Rumpuk	390	56.4
Chrab	241	37.8	District	13,068	32.9
Snuol	3,195	27.0			
Kat Dai	247	15.0			
Kbal Snuol	1,414	11.2			
Krong	502	60.8			
Prek Kdei	304	26.0			
Snuol Keut	205	48.3			
Thpong	268	49.3			
Snuol Lech	255	21.2			

Map 12: Ratio of girl to boy (6-14 Years Old) who are attending school
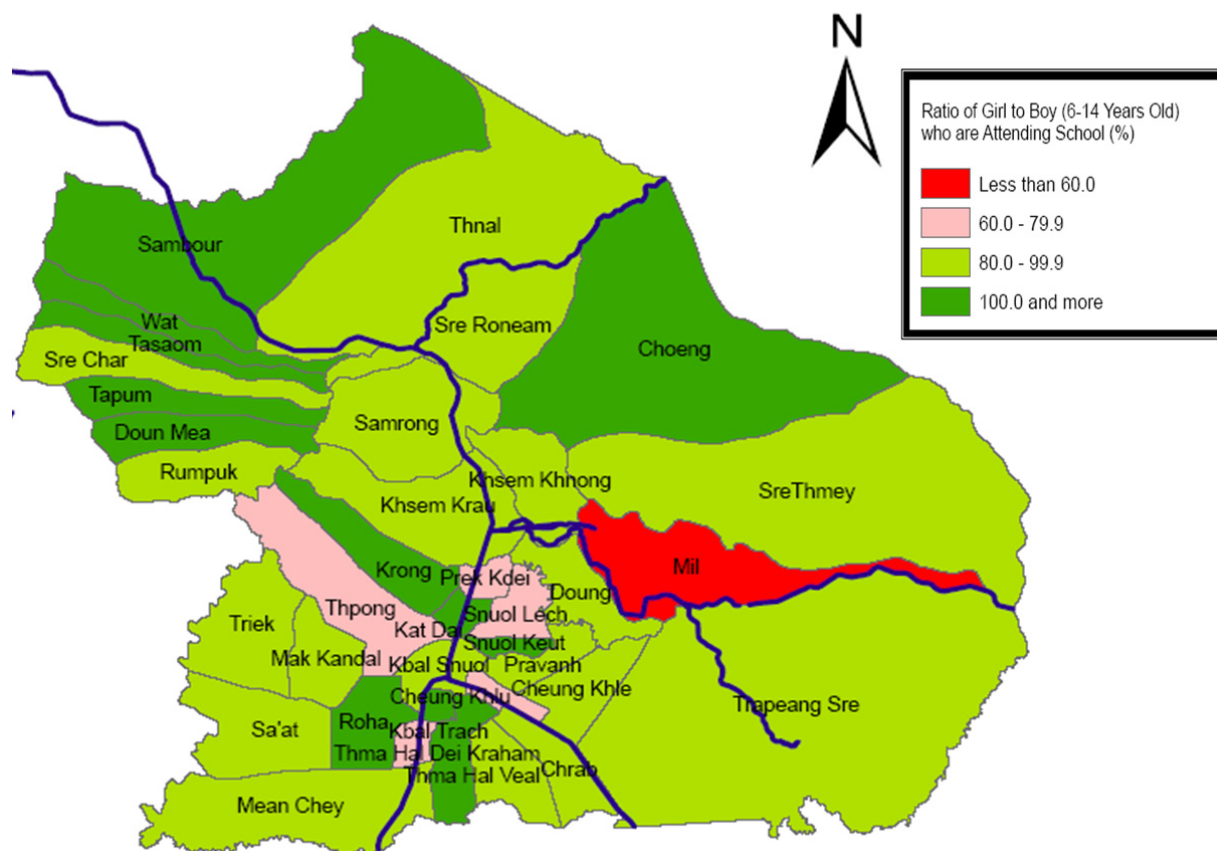
Table 12: Ratio of girl to boy (6-14 Years Old) who is attending school

Commune/ Village	Ratio girl to boy	Commune/ Village	Ratio girl to boy
Khsem	86.7	Sre Char	92.7
Mil	56.4	Roha	101.8
Choeng	100.0	Kbal Trach	73.9
Doung	84.8	Mak Kandal	86.4
Khsem Khnong	80.0	Mean Chey	95.2
Khsem Krau	88.8	Triek	93.4
Samrong	87.1	Sa'at	97.1
Sre Roneam	98.9	Svay Chras	101.3
SreThmey	94.7	Thnal	93.6
Pir Thnu	90.5	Wat	110.7
Cheung Khle	95.8	Sambour	104.4
Cheung Khlu	78.4	Tasaom	103.9
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	114.6	Sre Char	92.9
Pravanh	97.6	Tapum	112.1
Thma Hal Veal	91.8	Doun Mea	101.5
Trapeang Sre	95.7	Rumpuk	93.8
Chrab	80.8	District	92.0
Snuol	89.1		
Kat Dai	101.9		
Kbal Snuol	87.5		
Krong	119.6		
Prek Kdei	76.4		
Snuol Keut	118.8		
Thpong	73.5		
Snuol Lech	76.2		

Map 13: Unemployed person aged 15 years old and over
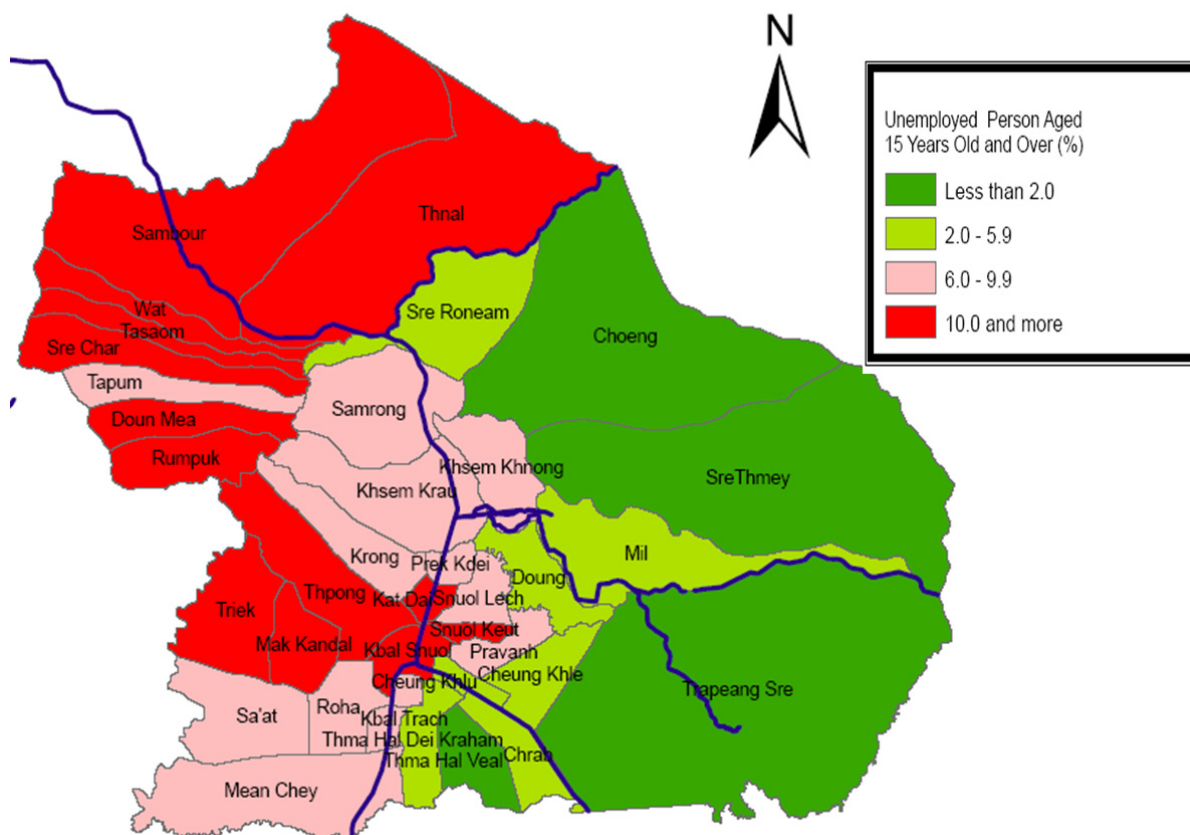
Table 13: Unemployed person aged 15 years old and over

Commune/ Village	Total persons	Unemployed persons	Rate	Commune/ Village	Total persons	Unemployed persons	Rate
Khsem	4,945	282	5.7	Sre Char	10,449	1,057	10.1
Mil	553	22	4.0	Roha	1,592	100	6.3
Choeng	284	3	1.1	Kbal Trach	1,003	91	9.1
Doung	281	14	5.0	Mak Kandal	1,319	156	11.8
Khsem Khnong	343	29	8.5	Mean Chey	3,402	293	8.6
Khsem Krau	1,027	102	9.9	Triek	1,145	221	19.3
Samrong	587	40	6.8	Sa'at	1,988	196	9.9
Sre Roneam	941	49	5.2	Svay Chras	5,863	812	13.8
SreThmey	929	23	2.5	Thnal	969	110	11.4
Pir Thnu	4,772	173	3.6	Wat	455	60	13.2
Cheung Khle	875	28	3.2	Sambour	1,035	179	17.3
Cheung Khlu	863	47	5.4	Tasaom	982	106	10.8
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	343	14	4.1	Sre Char	354	63	17.8
Pravanh	606	40	6.6	Tapum	556	48	8.6
Thma Hal Veal	403	1	0.2	Doun Mea	501	51	10.2
Trapeang Sre	1,048	16	1.5	Rumpuk	1,011	195	19.3
Chrab	634	27	4.3	District	35,809	3,357	9.4
Snuol	9,780	1,033	10.6				
Kat Dai	895	108	12.1				
Kbal Snuol	4,768	504	10.6				
Krong	1,273	111	8.7				
Prek Kdei	811	54	6.7				
Snuol Keut	524	101	19.3				
Thpong	934	120	12.8				
Snuol Lech	575	35	6.1				

Map 14: Proportion of children aged between 5-17 years old who are working
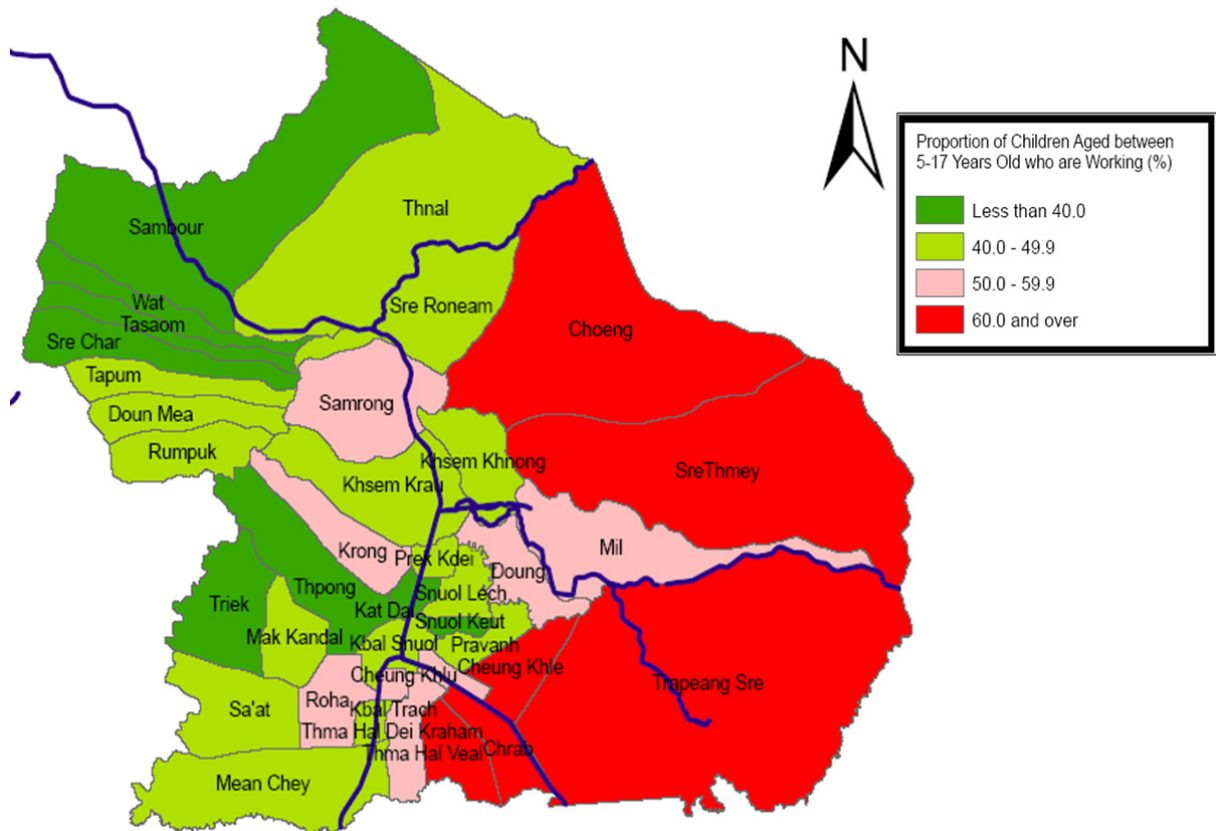
Table 14: Proportion of children aged between 5-17 years old who are working

Commune/ Village	Total children	Working children	Rate
Khsem	2,854	1,505	52.7
Mil	302	172	57.0
Choeng	183	142	77.6
Doung	139	81	58.3
Khsem Khnong	202	83	41.1
Khsem Krau	561	233	41.5
Samrong	345	173	50.1
Sre Roneam	543	251	46.2
SreThmey	579	370	63.9
Pir Thnu	2,525	1,662	65.8
Cheung Khle	463	296	63.9
Cheung Khlu	439	258	58.8
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	203	119	58.6
Pravanh	316	144	45.6
Thma Hal Veal	231	205	88.7
Trapeang Sre	544	403	74.1
Chrab	329	237	72.0
Snuol	4,660	2,002	43.0
Kat Dai	383	129	33.7
Kbal Snuol	2,060	824	40.0
Krong	708	419	59.2
Prek Kdei	455	206	45.3
Snuol Keut	291	99	34.0
Thpong	410	162	39.5
Snuol Lech	353	163	46.2

Commune/ Village	Total children	Working children	Rate
Sre Char	5,523	2,536	45.9
Roha	865	439	50.8
Kbal Trach	522	225	43.1
Mak Kandal	746	346	46.4
Mean Chey	1,667	751	45.1
Triek	643	254	39.5
Sa'at	1,080	521	48.2
Svay Chras	3,170	1,271	40.1
Thnal	489	206	42.1
Wat	218	73	33.5
Sambour	583	212	36.4
Tasaom	496	182	36.7
Sre Char	213	81	38.0
Tapum	317	129	40.7
Doun Mea	282	137	48.6
Rumpuk	572	251	43.9
District	18,732	8,976	47.9

Map 15: Proportion of households living below national total poverty line
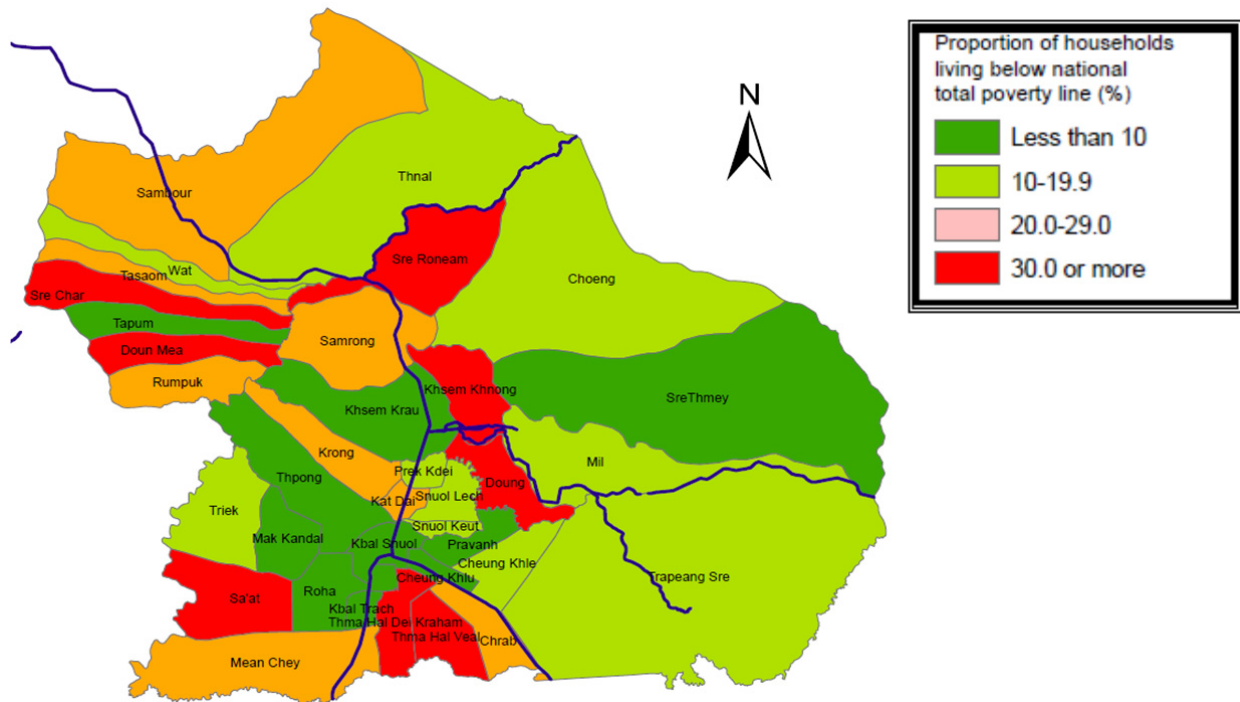
Table 15: Proportion of households living below national total poverty line

Commune/ Village	Poor		Non poor		Total house-hold
	Number of household	%	Number of household	%	
Khsem	449	27.6	1,178	72.4	1,627
Mil	46	23.4	151	76.6	197
Choeng	17	18.1	77	81.9	94
Doung	46	52.9	41	47.1	87
Khsem Khnong	54	52.9	48	47.1	102
Khsem Krau	41	12.4	289	87.6	330
Samrong	69	35.9	123	64.1	192
Sre Roneam	144	44.4	180	55.6	324
SreThmey	32	10.6	269	89.4	301
Pir Thnu	339	21.1	1,264	78.9	1,603
Cheung Khle	67	23.5	218	76.5	285
Cheung Khlu	19	6.9	256	93.1	275
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	54	43.9	69	56.1	123
Pravanh	6	3.0	195	97.0	201
Thma Hal Veal	58	43.3	76	56.7	134
Trapeang Sre	77	20.3	303	79.7	380
Chrab	58	28.3	147	71.7	205
Snuol	421	13.3	2,743	86.7	3,164
Kat Dai	79	28.7	196	71.3	275
Kbal Snuol	62	3.9	1526	96.1	1,588
Krong	122	29.9	286	70.1	408
Prek Kdei	46	18.5	203	81.5	249
Snuol Keut	45	25.3	133	74.7	178
Thpong	34	11.8	253	88.2	287
Snuol Lech	33	18.4	146	81.6	179

Commune/ Village	Poor		Non poor		Total house-hold
	Number of house-hold	%	Number of house-hold	%	
Sre Char	880	24.5	2,713	75.5	3,593
Roha	53	9.5	503	90.5	556
Kbal Trach	36	10.8	298	89.2	334
Mak Kandal	48	10.2	421	89.8	469
Mean Chey	350	31.3	770	68.8	1,120
Triek	83	20.6	320	79.4	403
Sa'at	310	43.6	401	56.4	711
Svay Chras	524	29.3	1,265	70.7	1,789
Thnal	65	22.0	231	78.0	296
Wat	23	18.3	103	81.7	126
Sambour	107	32.1	226	67.9	333
Tasaom	81	28.2	206	71.8	287
Sre Char	52	48.6	55	51.4	107
Tapum	19	11.8	142	88.2	161
Doun Mea	74	48.7	78	51.3	152
Rumpuk	103	31.5	224	68.5	327
District	2,613	22.2	9,163	77.8	11,776

**Table 16:** Proportion of households living below national food poverty line

Map 16: Proportion of households living below national food poverty line

Commune/ Village	Poor		Non poor			Commune/ Village	Poor		Non poor		
	Number of household	%	Number of household	%	Total household		Number of house-hold	%	Number of house-hold	%	Total house-hold
Khsem	480	29.5	1,147	70.5	1,627	Sre Char	745	20.7	2,848	79.3	3,593
Mil	33	16.8	164	83.2	197	Roha	47	8.5	509	91.5	556
Choeng	32	34.0	62	66.0	94	Kbal Trach	30	9.0	304	91.0	334
Doung	39	44.8	48	55.2	87	Mak Kandal	20	4.3	449	95.7	469
Khsem Khnong	39	38.2	63	61.8	102	Mean Chey	293	26.2	827	73.8	1,120
Khsem Krau	60	18.2	270	81.8	330	Triek	71	17.6	332	82.4	403
Samrong	70	36.5	122	63.5	192	Sa'at	284	39.9	427	60.1	711
Sre Roneam	95	29.3	229	70.7	324	Svay Chras	459	25.7	1,330	74.3	1,789
SreThmey	112	37.2	189	62.8	301	Thnal	40	13.5	256	86.5	296
Pir Thnu	324	20.2	1,279	79.8	1,603	Wat	15	11.9	111	88.1	126
Cheung Khle	66	23.2	219	76.8	285	Sambour	102	30.6	231	69.4	333
Cheung Khlu	24	8.7	251	91.3	275	Tasaom	58	20.2	229	79.8	287
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	48	39.0	75	61.0	123	Sre Char	49	45.8	58	54.2	107
Pravanh	5	2.5	196	97.5	201	Tapum	17	10.6	144	89.4	161
Thma Hal Veal	57	42.5	77	57.5	134	Doun Mea	79	52.0	73	48.0	152
Trapeang Sre	68	17.9	312	82.1	380	Rumpuk	99	30.3	228	69.7	327
Chrab	56	27.3	149	72.7	205	District	2,357	20.0	9,419	80.0	11,776
Snuol	349	11.0	2,815	89.0	3,164						
Kat Dai	79	28.7	196	71.3	275						
Kbal Snuol	41	2.6	1547	97.4	1,588						
Krong	112	27.5	296	72.5	408						
Prek Kdei	38	15.3	211	84.7	249						
Snuol Keut	29	16.3	149	83.7	178						
Thpong	25	8.7	262	91.3	287						
Snuol Lech	25	14.0	154	86.0	179						

Map 17: Proportion of households with members who are victims of crime

Table 17: Proportion of households with members who are victims of crime

Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion	Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion
Khsem	3	0.2	Sre Char	12	0.3
Mil	0	0.0	Roha	0	0.0
Choeng	2	2.1	Kbal Trach	4	1.2
Doung	0	0.0	Mak Kandal	5	1.1
Khsem Khnong	0	0.0	Mean Chey	2	0.2
Khsem Krau	1	0.3	Triek	1	0.2
Samrong	0	0.0	Sa'at	0	0.0
Sre Roneam	0	0.0	Svay Chras	0	0.0
SreThmey	0	0.0	Thnal	0	0.0
Pir Thnu	3	0.2	Wat	0	0.0
Cheung Khle	0	0.0	Sambour	0	0.0
Cheung Khlu	0	0.0	Tasaom	0	0.0
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	0	0.0	Sre Char	0	0.0
Pravanh	0	0.0	Tapum	0	0.0
Thma Hal Veal	0	0.0	Doun Mea	0	0.0
Trapeang Sre	2	0.5	Rumpuk	0	0.0
Chrab	1	0.5	District	28	0.2
Snuol	10	0.3			
Kat Dai	3	1.1			
Kbal Snuol	3	0.2			
Krong	1	0.2			
Prek Kdei	1	0.4			
Snuol Keut	0	0.0			
Thpong	0	0.0			
Snuol Lech	2	1.1			

Map 18: Proportion of households with members who experienced domestic violence
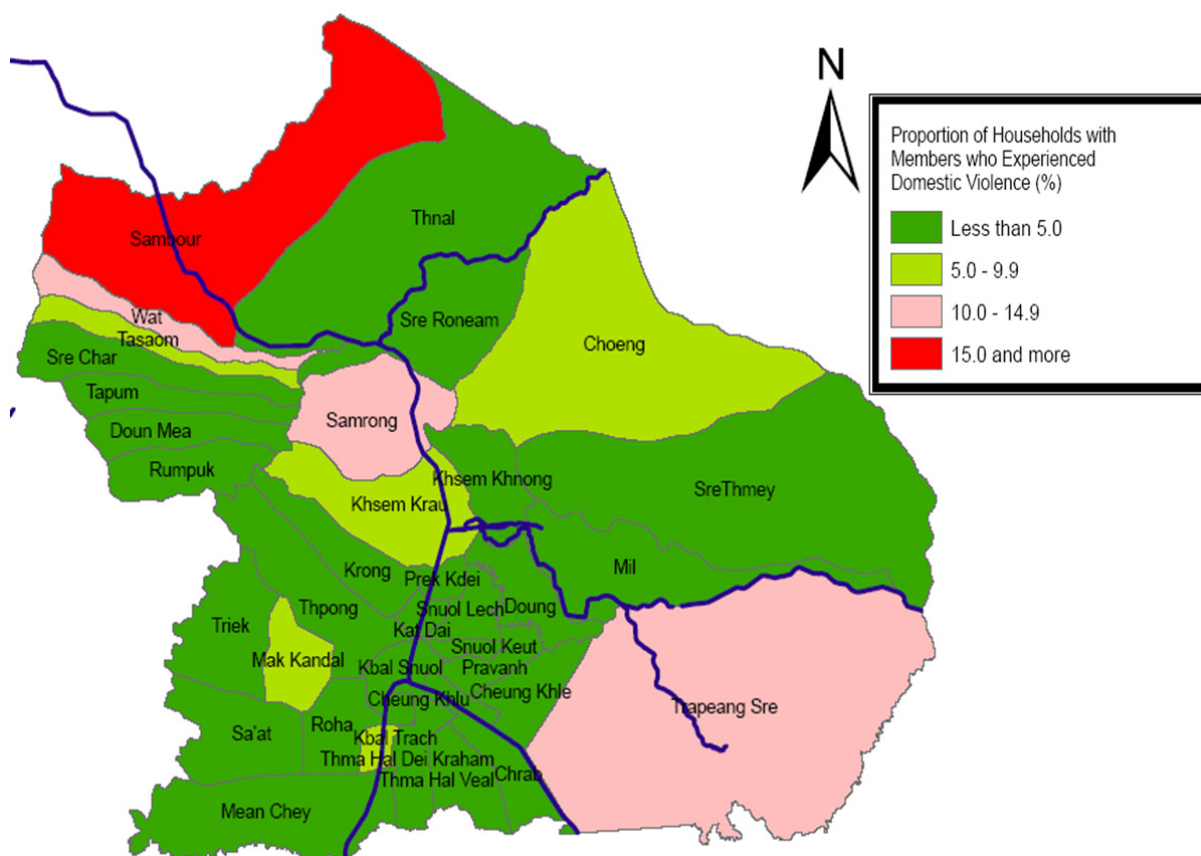
Table 18: Proportion of households with members who experienced domestic violence

Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion		Commune/ Village	Magnitude	Proportion
Khsem	**75**	**4.6**		**Sre Char**	**110**	**3.1**
Mil	0	0.0		Roha	5	0.9
Choeng	7	7.4		Kbal Trach	19	5.7
Doung	2	2.3		Mak	39	8.3
Khsem Khnong	3	2.9		Mean	15	1.3
Khsem Krau	25	7.6		Triek	9	2.2
Samrong	23	12.0		Sa'at	23	3.2
Sre Roneam	14	4.3		**Svay**	**98**	**5.5**
SreThmey	1	0.3		Thnal	4	1.4
Pir Thnu	**81**	**5.1**		Wat	17	13.5
Cheung Khle	12	4.2		Sambour	53	15.9
Cheung Khlu	3	1.1		Tasaom	17	5.9
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	0	0.0		Sre Char	1	0.9
Pravanh	6	3.0		Tapum	0	0.0
Thma Hal Veal	0	0.0		Doun Mea	2	1.3
Trapeang Sre	55	14.5		Rumpuk	4	1.2
Chrab	5	2.4		**District**	**404**	**3.4**
Snuol	**40**	**1.3**				
Kat Dai	3	1.1				
Kbal Snuol	16	1.0				
Krong	14	3.4				
Prek Kdei	3	1.2				
Snuol Keut	0	0.0				
Thpong	0	0.0				
Snuol Lech	4	2.2				

Map 19: Proportion of household experienced from huge disaster
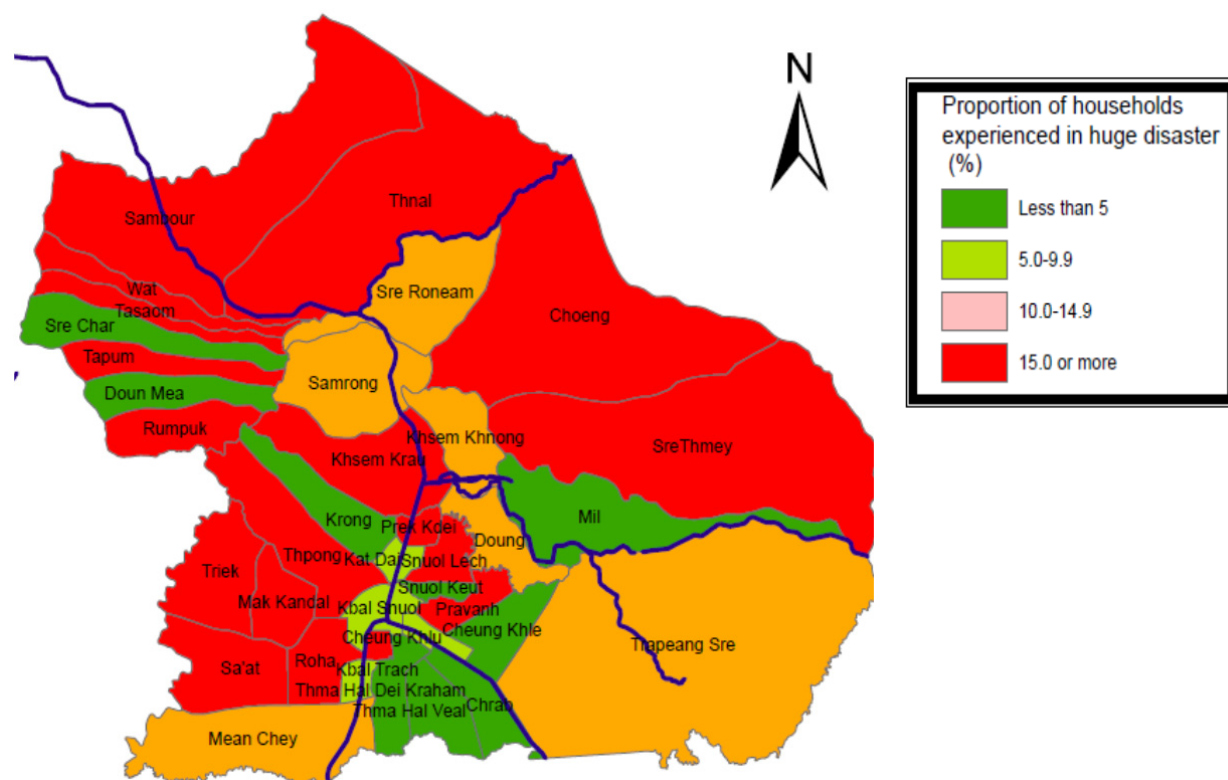
Table 19: Proportion of household experienced from huge disaster

Commune/ Village	Not experienced		Experienced			Commune/ Village	Not experienced		Experienced		
	Number of household	%	Number of household	%	Total household		Number of household	%	Number of household	%	Total household
Khsem	1,367	84.0	260	16.0	1,627	Sre Char	2,856	79.5	737	20.5	3,593
Mil	196	99.5	1	0.5	197	Roha	470	84.5	86	15.5	556
Choeng	51	54.3	43	45.7	94	Kbal Trach	311	93.1	23	6.9	334
Doung	74	85.1	13	14.9	87	Mak Kandal	324	69.1	145	30.9	469
Khsem Khnong	88	86.3	14	13.7	102	Mean Chey	995	88.8	125	11.2	1,120
Khsem Krau	268	81.2	62	18.8	330	Triek	317	78.7	86	21.3	403
Samrong	170	88.5	22	11.5	192	Sa'at	439	61.7	272	38.3	711
Sre Roneam	281	86.7	43	13.3	324	Svay Chras	1,472	82.3	317	17.7	1,789
SreThmey	239	79.4	62	20.6	301	Thnal	245	82.8	51	17.2	296
Pir Thnu	1,492	93.1	111	6.9	1,603	Wat	92	73.0	34	27.0	126
Cheung Khle	282	98.9	3	1.1	285	Sambour	277	83.2	56	16.8	333
Cheung Khlu	258	93.8	17	6.2	275	Tasaom	222	77.4	65	22.6	287
Thma Hal Dei Kraham	118	95.9	5	4.1	123	Sre Char	103	96.3	4	3.7	107
Pravanh	166	82.6	35	17.4	201	Tapum	120	74.5	41	25.5	161
Thma Hal Veal	134	100.0	0	0.0	134	Doun Mea	146	96.1	6	3.9	152
Trapeang Sre	336	88.4	44	11.6	380	Rumpuk	267	81.7	60	18.3	327
Chrab	198	96.6	7	3.4	205	District	10,043	18.6	1,733	81.4	11,776
Snuol	2,856	90.3	308	9.7	3,164						
Kat Dai	258	93.8	17	6.2	275						
Kbal Snuol	1493	94.0	95	6.0	1,588						
Krong	400	98.0	8	2.0	408						
Prek Kdei	166	66.7	83	33.3	249						
Snuol Keut	170	95.5	8	4.5	178						
Thpong	236	82.2	51	17.8	287						
Snuol Lech	133	74.3	46	25.7	179						