

ANNEX 2: Millennium Development Goals for Cambodia

1. Specific Goals and Targets

As a result of the Millennium Summit in New York City, the Royal Government of Cambodia has translated the resolutions taken at the summit into its national context using 8 GOALS with 10 specific TARGETS and 16 INDICATORS. These goals can be summarized as follows:

Goal 1: Reduce Extreme Poverty

- *Target 1:* Halve the number of people living in extreme poverty between 1990 to 2015
 - Indicator 1: Proportion of population below national rate is 19.5% or less by 2015

Goal 2: Increase Food Security

- *Target 2:* Halve the proportion of the population who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015.
 - Indicator 2: Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption reaches 20.5 per cent or less by 2015.
 - Indicator 3: Proportion of underweight children aged under 5 reaches 26.2 per cent or less by 2015.

Goal 3: Improve Health; Reduce Child Mortality and HIV/AIDS

- *Target 3:* Halt and begin to reverse by 2015 the spread of HIV/AIDS
 - Indicator 4: HIV prevalence rate among adults aged 15-49 years reaches an acceptable level by 2015 (quantitative target to be determined).
- *Target 4:* Reduce child mortality by two-thirds by 2015
 - Indicator 5: Under 5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births reaches an acceptable level by 2015 (quantitative target to be determined)

Goal 4: Improve Reproductive Health

- *Target 5:* Reduce maternal mortality rate by three-fourths by 2015
 - Indicator 6: Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births reaches 250 by 2015.
- *Target 6:* Achieve universal access to safe and reliable contraceptive methods by 2015.
 - Indicator 7: Proportion of women of child bearing age with access to contraception reaches 100 per cent by 2015.

Goal 5: Access to Education

- *Target 7:* Achieve universal access to primary education by 2015.
 - Indicator 8: Net enrolment rate in primary education reaches 100 per cent by 2015.

Goal 6: Gender Equality

- *Target 8:* Empower women and minimize gender disparities in the policy and decision making process at all levels.
 - Indicator 9: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education reaches 1:1 by 2005.
 - Indicator 10: Ratio of girls to boys in lower secondary education reaches 1:1 by 2005.
 - Indicator 11: Ratio of girls to boys in upper secondary education reaches 1:1 by 2005.
 - Indicator 12: Women at management level in government reaches 30% of all such positions by 2015.

- Indicator 13: Women in Parliamentary positions and other legislative bodies reaches 30 per cent of all such positions by 2015.
- Indicator 14: The percentage of women to men in political administration positions reaches 15 per cent by 2015.

Goal 7: Improving the Environment

- *Target 9*: Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 (so as to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015).
 - Indicator 15: Development and implementation of a national strategy for sustainable development encompassing a National Environment Action Plan by 2000; stabilization of environmental resource loss by 2005; and reversal of environmental loss by 2015.

Goal 8: Access to Basic Household Amenities

- *Target 10*: Halve the proportion of people unable to reach or afford safe drinking water by 2015.
 - Indicator 16: Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water reaches an acceptable level by 2015 (quantitative target to be determined).

2. Sample Geographical Analyses of Target Goals

Table 1: Sample Provincial Rankings by Primary NER, Survival Rate, and Literacy Rate among Youth

Rank by Primary NER	PNER	Rank by Primary Survival Rate	Survival Rate	Rank by Literacy Rate	Literacy Rate
1. Sihanoukville	90.7	1. Phnom Penh	72.2	1. Phnom Penh	94.6
2. Kampong Cham	89.7	2. Pailin	70.1	2. Pursat	89.6
3. Svay Rieng	89.4	3. Takeo	67.8	3. Kandal	89.3
4. Pursat	89.4	4. Kandal	62.0	4. Sihanoukville	87.8
5. Kampong Chhnang	89.3	5. Kampot	61.3	5. Svay Rieng	86.8
6. Siem Reap	89.3	6. Svay Rieng	53.2	6. Kampong Cham	86.1
7. Phnom Penh	89.0	7. Kampong Chhnang	52.4	7. Takeo	85.8
8. Kep	88.8	8. Kampong Cham	47.7	8. Kampot	85.2
9. Kampong Speu	88.1	9. Banteay MCY	47.6	9. Battambang	84.6
10. Takeo	87.9	10. Kampong Speu	46.3	10. Banteay MCY	82.2
11. Battambang	87.9	11. Kampong Thom	45.9	11. Kampong Chhnang	79.4
12. Prey Veng	87.8	12. Sihanoukville	44.7	12. Kampong Thom	74.6
13. Kampot	87.5	13. Kep	44.3	13. Prey Veng	74.5
14. Kandal	86.2	14. Battambang	43.8	14. Kep	73.5
15. Banteay MCY	86.2	15. Siem Reap	43.2	15. Kampong Speu	72.6
16. Oddar MCY	85.3	16. Pursat	42.4	16. Pailin	70.6
17. Kratie	83.2	17. Prey Veng	41.6	17. Siem Reap	70.2
18. Kampong Thom	82.9	18. Kratie	40.2	18. Kratie	67.9
19. Steung Treng	80.9	19. Koh Kong	30.4	19. Ratanakiri	55.6
20. Preah Vihear	79.5	20. Steung Treng	27.2	20. Koh Kong	54.4
21. Pailin	71.6	21. Oddar MCY	24.3	21. Preah Vihear	49.4

22. Koh Kong	69.7	22. Preah Vihear	22.2	22. Odar MCY	31.3
23. Mondulkiri	58.7	23. Ratanakiri	16.2	23. Mondulkiri	29.5
24. Ratanakiri	52.0	24. Mondulkiri	8.8	24. Steung Treng	22.6

Source: Ministry of Planning, 2002

Table 2: Status of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in Cambodia

Indicators	Baseline	Current Data	Likely Achievable (according to ESSP)	Global MDG Target
Female PNER	1997: 81.3%	2001: 84%	2005: 95%	100%
Female NER at Lower Secondary	1997: 58.8%	2001: 19%	2005: 49%	100%
Female NER at Upper Secondary	1997: 53.9%	2001: 5%	2005: 19%	100%
Literacy Rate among Females aged 15-24	1993: 84%	1998: 67%	2005: 90%	--
Proportion of Women in Wage employment in the Nonagricultural Sector	1998: 33.6%	2001: 33%	To be determined	--
Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Parliament	1993: 6%	2001: 10%	2015: 24%	30%

Sources: MoP, MoEYS, General Secretariat of National Assembly

Table 3: Proportion of Girls to Boys in Education Sectors by Selected Provinces

Province	Primary (%)	Lower Secondary (%)	Upper Secondary (%)
Kampong Thom	91.2	65.8	48.6
Kratie	89.3	73.5	56.1
Battambang	88.2	76.9	61.8
Phnom Penh	88.01	72.9	66.9
Steung Treng	85.7	52.2	42.3
Kampong Speu	85.0	41.0	28.1
Prey Veng	82.6	44.4	28.8
Oddar Meanchey	81.4	39.9	18.3
Mondolkuri	75.4	52.3	26.9
Ratanakiri	59.7	51.8	30.5
National	86.0	58.6	46.7

Source: EMIS, Dept of Planning, Moeys, 2000-01

Table 4: Child Mortality (Cambodian Context)

Indicator	Rates		Sectoral Plans	Likely Achievable for Cambodia	Global MDG Target
	1999	2000			
1. Under 5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	200	125	118: NPRS 111: MoH by 2007	56	67
2. Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	125	95	65: SEDP II 90: NPRS 84: MoH by 2007	64	42
3. Immunisation against Measles	37%	55%	80%: MoH by 2007	To be determined	To be determined

Sources: Nat'l Health Statistics Reports, 1994-98, Cambodia Demographic Health Survey, 2000, SEDP II, NPRS

Table 5: Comparison of Under Five and Infant Mortality Rates by Selected Province, 2000

Province	Under Five Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
Phnom Penh	50	38
Kampong Speu	89	68
Kandal	108	89
Mondolkiri	229	170
Pursat	173	139
Prey Veng	151	111
National Level	125	95

Source: Cambodia Demography and Health Survey, 2000

Table 6: Status of HIV/AIDS in Cambodia and Extrapolation

Indicator	Baseline Data (%)	Current Data (%)	2005 (%)	2010 (%)	2015 (%)
Adult HIV Prevalence	3.3 (1997)	2.6 (2002)	2.18	1.48	0.78
ANC (15-49 yrs old)	3.2 (1997)	2.8 (2002)	2.56	2.16	1.76
DFSW	42.6 (1998)	28.8 (2002)	18.45	1.2	0
IDFSW	19.2 (1998)	14.8 (2002)	11.5	6	4.9
TB Patients	5.2 (1997)	8.4 (2002)	TBD	TBD	TBD
Urban Police	6.0 (1998)	3.9 (2002)	TBD	TBD	TBD
Blood Donors	3.6 (1997)	2.3 (2001)	TBD	TBD	TBD

Source: MoH, multiple years