Cambodia and MPI

H.E. SAMHENG Boros
Secretary of State, Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
Head of the Cambodian Delegation to the 8th MPPN Conference
# Cambodia’s Socio-Economic Profiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic (2019)</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Population</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.55 Million</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.98 Million (51.3%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.57 Million (48.7%)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Growth Rate</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.4%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median Age</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Life Expectancy</strong></td>
<td><strong>76.8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labour Force</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.7 Million</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>98.6% Employed</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.4% Unemployed</strong></td>
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## Poverty Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>≈14.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## GDP per capita

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP per capita</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$1,683 (est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>$1,771 (pre.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **World Bank 2018**: Fastest growing country in East Asia with an average growth rate of 8% between 1998 and 2018.
- **Asian Development Bank 2016**: Cambodia as Asia’s New Tiger Economy
IDPoor Identification Procedures

1. Villagers elect Village Representative Group Members (VRG)
2. VRG are trained in poverty identification
3. VRG's interviews determine households' poverty status
4. Discussion and validation of lists of poor households, including community input
5. Data entered into IDPoor database

IDPoor in a nutshell
- Assets
- Health / Disability
- Education
- Income
- Debt
- Agricultural inputs
- Clean water
- Education
- Health care
- Cash transfers

Equity Card holders access services
Dissemination of Equity Cards

VRG’s interviews determine households’ poverty status
Cash transfer program for the poor as part of COVID-19 responses

First time in history, about 700,000 households (2.7 million people) received cash transfer in Cambodia

- With On Demand-IDPoor, the program was rapidly scaled up to cover those recently falling into poverty due to Covid-19
- Eligibility and payouts by four weighted factors – level of poverty, location, size of household and a vulnerability criteria
- The Government has spent nearly $400 million since June 2020
- Studies found to be an effective coping mechanism
Multidimensional Poverty Cambodia

CSDG framework committed to measure multidimensional poverty

Child multidimensional poverty measured as of 2018 (national definition)

Monetary poverty measured routinely (national official measure)

National multidimensional poverty in the pipeline (national definition)
Existing Poverty Measures

Unit of analysis
- Child (Individual)
- National (Household)

Methodology
- Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA)
- Monetary-based Poverty

Data
- CDHS (Available every 5 years)
- CSES (Available every 2 years)

Dimensions
1. Nutrition
2. Health
3. Early childhood development
4. Education
5. Water
6. Sanitation
7. Housing
8. Information
1. Food and non-food consumption
Cambodia in the Global MPI

Figure 1: Headcount Ratios by Poverty Measures

Figure 2: Censored Headcount Ratios

Notes: Source for global MPI: DHS, year 2014, own calculations. Monetary poverty measures are the most recent estimates from World Bank (Azevedo, 2011). The national poverty measure refers to 2012.
A National MPI Underway...

**Government Counterparts**
- Ministry of Planning (Lead)
- Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
- Ministry of Economy and Finance (General Department of Policy)
- National Social Protection Council

**Development Partners**
- UNDP (Lead)
- UNICEF
- World Bank
- GIZ