

## PREFACE

The Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) is the national machinery for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. MoWA acts as a catalyst and advocates, facilitates and coordinates to encourage public institutions, civil society and the private sectors to integrate gender equality into their sectoral policies, plans and programs. MoWA has formulated National Policy on Gender Equality and Neary Rattanak V, Five Years Strategic Plan (2019-2023) for promoting gender equality and women's economic empowerment in Cambodia.

Project on Gender Mainstreaming for Women's Economic Empowerment (PGM-WEE) started implementing in March 2017 supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project aims to establish an effective operating system for implementing women's economic empowerment activities of all partner line ministries with the coordination and facilitation of MoWA through strengthen gender mainstreaming mechanism.

Gender Statistics is one of the main activities of the project. The development of Gender Statistics Booklet for Women's Economic Empowerment in Kampong Chhnang Province is an essential part of PGM-WEE activities facilitated by the Women's Economic Empowerment Working Group (WEE-WG) members and MoWA officers together with technical support by JICA project team.

The data and all information in this booklet highlight socio-economic situation as well as women's economic empowerment in Kampong Chhnang province. So I believed that this booklet would be widely utilized among provincial officers and other stakeholders to review and monitor gender-responsive policy, plan and programs in their sector respectively.

  
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### Acknowledgement

Under the technical and financial support from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the Gender Statistics Booklet on "Women's Economic Empowerment in Kampong Chhnang Province" is developed. The booklet will be used by the provincial administration, development partners, and relevant stakeholders to integrate in the gender perspectives into policy, plans and programs to ensure enough access, active and equal participation of women in economic empowerment in Cambodian economy.

The Provincial Administration of Kampong Chhnang would like to express my sincere thanks to **H.E Dr. Ing Kantha Phavi, Minister of Women's Affairs**, who provides constant supports and opportunity to the counterpart officials to work together with other members of the Women's Economic Empowerment Working Group (WEE-WG) of Kampong Chhnang province to compile and develop this gender statistics booklet, through the support of the Project on Gender Mainstreaming for Women's Economic Empowerment (PGM-WEE).

The Provincial Administration of Kampong Chhnang hopes that this booklet will be useful for the government officials in Kampong Chhnang province, officials in relevant provincial departments for the implementation of their project, including the pilot project of PGM-WEE/JICA. In addition, this booklet will be used for the gender responsive monitoring on policy, programs and plans to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the public service provisions, including the women's economic empowerment.

  
Provincial Governor  
  
ឈុន ច័ន្ទឿន





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## **Background**

The Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) have had a long-term history of collaboration since the early 1990s. Two technical cooperation projects were implemented for ten years since 2003 to strengthen gender mainstreaming mechanisms at national and sub-national levels.

The Project on Gender Mainstreaming for Women's Economic Empowerment (PGM-WEE) has been implemented since March 2017. The project aims to promote effective implementation of WEE activities by the partner line ministries/departments with the coordination by MoWA through the strengthening of the gender mainstreaming mechanism.

Producing and compiling gender statistics at the sub-national level is one of the activities of PGM-WEE.

Partner provincial departments, which are members of WEE-WG, collected important data and information related to women and men's socio-economic status in Kampong Chhnang province. These data and information were collected from existing sources such as the Commune Database in 2018 (Update), information from relevant provincial departments and district offices. Then, the members of WEE-WG reviewed and analyzed those data, and advised some corrections and updates. After that, the Gender Statistics Booklet was printed and officially disseminated in the province and other concerned institutions.

This Gender Statistics Booklet will be an essential reference for the activities. It will be used by officials in the province and other stakeholders for their policy and program formulation as well as project implementation.





# 1. General Situation in Kampong Chhnang Province

## 1.1 Geographical location

Kampong Chhnang Province is located in the central part of the country among the 25 provinces of the Kingdom of Cambodia and shared the borders with Kampong Cham province to the east, Kampong Speu, and Kandal provinces to the south, Pursat province to the west, and Kampong Thom province to the north. The total area of Kampong Chhnang province extends on 552,100 hectares. There are 8 districts/cities, 70 communes/Sangkat, and 569 villages.

Kampong Chhnang Province is next to Tonle Sap Lake, and it has seasonal changes according to the rainy season from April to early November. It makes the Tonle Sap water source flow in and out according to the season. There are 4 main rivers: (1) Kraing Pon Ley river is 67km. Its source is from Phnom Veng mountain of Kampong Speu province, (2) Chrey Bak river is 53km, originated from Phnom Khlay Rong Khla of the valley of Krorvanh mountain, (3) Sab Angkam river and (4) Boribour river is 66.50km, originated from Krorvanh mountain. A natural drainage system divides into canals and streams. Many small canals are divided by rice cultivation area, other mixed crops, and agro-industrial crops, as well as the potential for irrigation of the cultivated area throughout the province, especially rich in all kinds of freshwater fish.

The province's topography is divided into 3 areas: **(1) Plain area;** It is a floodplain in the rainy season. A type of alluvial soil along the Tonle Sap is rich in nutrients, which is very favorable and potential for vegetable cultivation, dry rice plantation, and fisheries. This area located on the border of Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham provinces. **(2) Lowland area;** It has the highest population density. Most people have higher access to public services than other areas. Economic potential is rain-fed rice cultivation. There are proper irrigation and active administrative, economic, and social activities. This area is located in the middle between the railway and National Road 5. **(3) Mountainous area;** It is located west of the upper railway, adjacent to Kampong Speu and Pursat provinces. It has potential for rice cultivation, non-timber forest products, and wildlife. Two districts, Kampong Leng and Chulkiri, are located in the lowlands, including 14 communes in the northeast of the province. Most of the province's communes are located along National Road 5, which has easy access to public services, market activities, and socio-economic activities.

Infrastructure: The national road number 5 is about 93,9km (Kampong Speu border to Krokro district, Pursat Province). The waterway is 110 km (Phnom Penh to Kampong Chhnang 100 km). The railway is 73km. There is an airport, which has the potential for air traffic arrangements. Also, we have provincial roads and crossroads from rural areas to provincial towns, which ensure the movement of goods and economic activities of the people in the province. At the same time, the province still has a lot of natural tourism potentials, such as natural resorts, culture, history, ancient temples, and many other areas that can provide the potential for us to transform into tourist attractions such as Phnom Reap Bath Resort, Phnom Neang Kangri, Phnom Kraing Dey Meas, Toul Ampil, and Wat Traleng Keng.

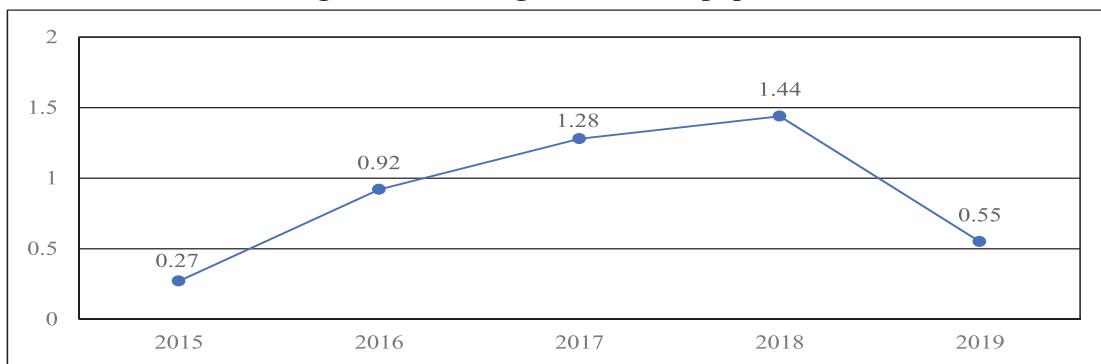
## 1.2 Number of populations

According to CDB, Kampong Chhnang province has 134,648 households, the total population is 561,899, among them 290,794 (51.8%) are women. The average household size is 4.17 people per household. There are 294,922 people aged 18-60 years old, equal to 52.5%, and 55,560 people over the age of 61 accounted for 9.9%.



Figure 1 shows that the annual population growth rate increased from 2015 to 2018 (0.27% to 1.44%), but this growth rate slowed in 2019 (0.55%).

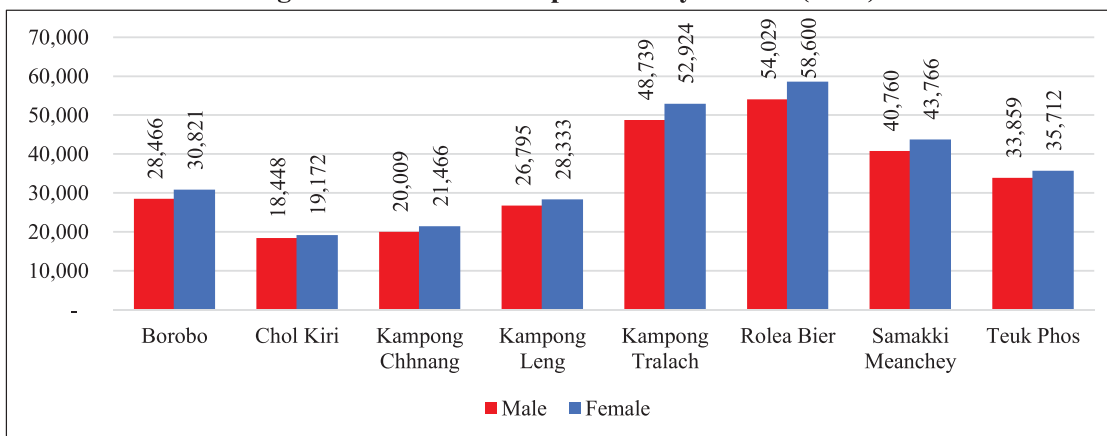
**Figure 1: Annual growth rate of population**



Source: Commune Database

Figure 2 shows that the number of females is higher than that of males in all municipality/districts. Among the municipality/districts, Kampong Tralach (48,739 males, 52,924 females) and Rolea Bier (54,029 males and 58,600 females) districts have the highest population.

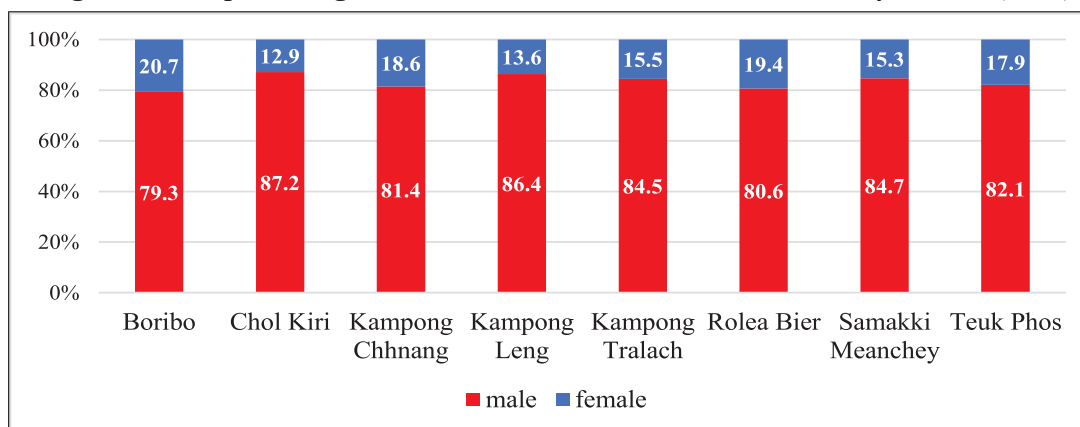
**Figure 2: Number of Population by district (2019)**



Source: Commune Database

Figure 3 shows that around 10 to 20 percent of households are headed by women, which is highest in Boribo (20.7%) and Rolea Bier (19.4%) districts. Chol Kiri district has the lowest percentage of female heads of households (12.9%).

**Figure 3: The percentage of female and male headed households by district (2019)**



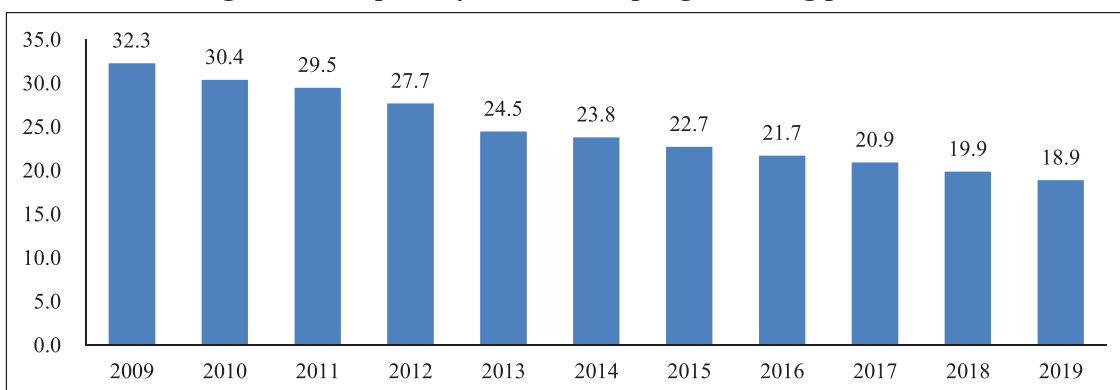
Source: Commune Database

### 1.3 Poverty Situation

#### 1.3.1 Poverty rate in the province

The poverty rate in Kampong Chhnang province has significantly decreased from 32.3% in 2009 to 18.9% in 2019.

**Figure 4: The poverty rate in Kampong Chhnang province**



Source: Commune Database

#### 1.3.2 Identification of Poor Families in the province

The identification of poor households survey in Kampong Chhnang province was carried out four times: the first time in 2010, there were 36.7% of poor families in total (18.4% of poor families in level 1 and 18.3% families in level 2). The second time in 2013, there were 28.9% of poor families (13.7% of level 1 poor families and 15.2% of level 2 poor families). For the third time in 2016, there were 24.8% of poor families (11.0% of level 1 poor families and 13.8% of level 2 poor families). And for the fourth time in 2019, there were 19.9% of poor families (8.2% of level 1 poor families and 11.7% of level 2 poor families). Comparing the results of the first and fourth surveys, the percentage of ID Poor decreased to almost half, which is a significant improvement.

According to table 1, the highest poverty rate is in Kampong Leng district, followed by Chol Kiri and Teuk Phos districts. In particular, Boribo district has the lowest poverty rate.

**Table 1: Poor households' identification (2019)**

ISO Code	Municipality/District	Number of households in the village for poor family identification	Number of poor households					
			Poor 1		Poor 2		Number of households poor 1 and poor 2	
			Number of households	%	Number of households	%	Number of households	%
401	Boribo	14,468	1,055	7.3%	1,388	9.6%	2,443	16.9%
402	Chol Kiri	7,911	644	8.1%	1,074	13.6%	1,718	21.7%
403	Kampong Chhnang	8,832	781	8.8%	1,059	12.0%	1,840	20.8%
404	Kampong Leng	12,521	1,332	10.6%	1,443	11.5%	2,775	22.2%
405	Kampong Tralach	22,964	1,717	7.9%	2,215	9.7%	3,932	17.1%
406	Rolea Bier	27,180	2,226	8.2%	3,230	11.9%	5,456	20.1%
407	Samakki Meanchey	20,230	1,351	6.7%	2,485	12.3%	3,836	19.0%
408	Teuk Phos	16,705	1,351	8.1%	2,204	13.2%	3,555	21.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130,811</b>	<b>10,457</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>15,098</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>25,555</b>	<b>19.9%</b>

Source: Provincial Department of Planning

### 1.4 Rural Development

The percentage of households using water through the water purification system has increased steadily from 72.5% to 77.5% (from 2014 to 2019) and the percentage of households consuming

clean water is increasing year by year from 75.0% to 82.4% (from 2014 to 2019) and the use of toilets has also improved. For example, households with access to latrines increased from 40.6% to 67.8% (from 2014 to 2019) and households using technical toilets increased from 33.2% to 61.6% (from 2014 to 2019).

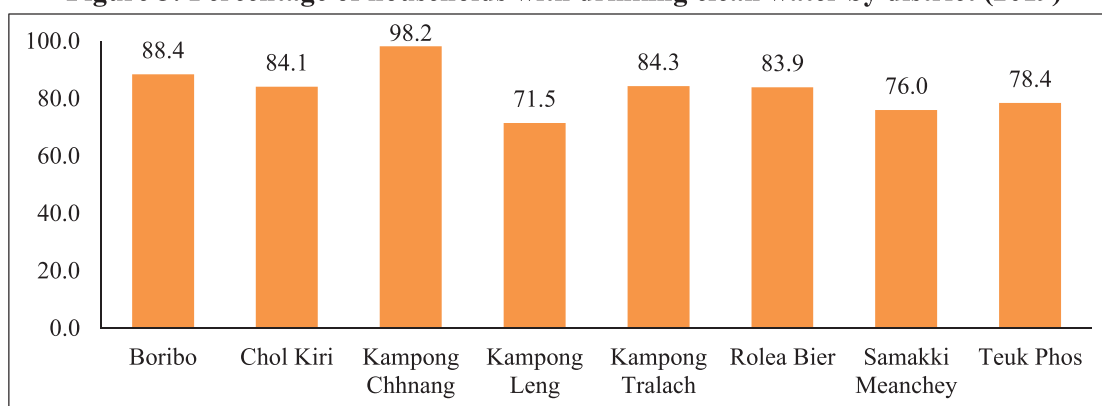
**Table 2: Indicators and targets of rural development**

Item	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Water-consuming households go through a water purification system	%	72.5	73.7	74.0	74.8	75.9	77.5
Families drink clean water	%	75.0	76.4	77.7	77.8	79.7	82.4
Families have access to toilets (latrines)	%	40.6	45.1	47.4	52.4	57.3	67.8
Families use technical toilets	%	33.2	36.9	40.4	46.4	50.4	61.6

Source: Provincial Department of Rural Development

According to figure 5, Kampong Chhnang has the highest household drinking clean water (98.2%). On the other hand, in the Kampong Leng district, the percentage of households using clean water is the lowest (71.5%).

**Figure 5: Percentage of households with drinking clean water by district (2019)**



Source: Provincial Department of Rural Development

The province has developed and expanded the electricity distribution network to the people throughout the province, a significant increase from 35.6% to 76.9% (from 2014-2019). Also, the number of houses with TV has increased from 65.5% to 86.7% (from 2014-2019).

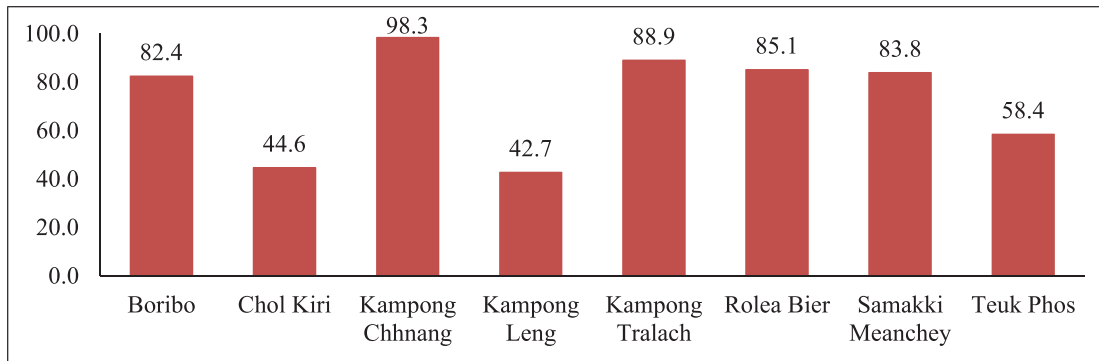
**Table 3: House condition and lighting consumption**

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%
House lighting by electricity	35.6	45.8	51.2	59.4	67.7	76.9
Battery powered house	47.7	38.7	32.3	25.5	17.2	11.7
Solar Powered House	1.5	3.2	5.3	8.1	8.5	6.9
House lit by biogas plant	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
The house has a TV.	65.5	69.2	69.2	73.7	79.7	86.7

Source: Commune Database

Figure 6 shows the percentage of households using electricity by municipality/district in 2019. Kampong Chhnang has the highest percentage (98.3%), and Kampong Leng district has the lowest (42.7%).

**Figure 6: Percentage of households with access to electricity (2019)**



Source: Commune Database

## 2. Economic Sector

The province has given priority to implementing policies to increase employment opportunities, promote education and empower women economically. Currently, there has been significant progress in reducing the gender gap in access to education, especially at the primary and secondary levels, and improving women's participation in higher education. **Women's economic empowerment:** The province has continued to provide women with the opportunity and support to increase family income through the Women's Development Center in O'Sandan, which is responsible for vocational training and women's business development services. Vocational training is divided into 3 programs, the first program is tailoring, the second is a beauty salon and the third is weaving, which trains about 125 women in 2020. The Women's Development Center related to economic development activities in the community has two activities to be implemented: first, to strengthen the capacity of the Bamboo Handicraft Association with a total of 76 members (64 women) and second, to strengthen and monitor the saving group in a community of 10 groups with a total of 276 members, including 242 women (source: Progress Plan at the Center and Community of Kampong Chhnang Women's Development Center). A large number of women are involved in the production of agricultural, industrial, and household income. As more attention is paid to women's economic contributions, it could bring an increase in household incomes, reduce workloads based on gender needs, raise women's productivity and increase household production to reduce poverty. The rise of garment industries is absorbing the labor force of young women, especially those who work away from home.

### 2.1 General Situation of Industry

#### 2.1.1 Industry and Handicraft

Table 4 shows that large industry has increased from 13 in 2014 to 22 factories, enterprises in 2019. In 2019, there were 44,240 workers (38,594 are women), most of them working in garment factories.

**Table 4: Large factories/enterprises of the province**

Item	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers
Garment factories	6	15,443	8	15,827	9	19,672	9	20,959	13	24,213	12	18,309
Shoe factories	3	10,155	3	11,593	3	13,441	3	13,198	2	12,091	3	15,838
Breweries	2	228	2	204	2	220	2	220	2	199	2	199
Bag factories	1	82	1	1,437	1	4,697	1	4,687	2	8,102	2	9,584
Rice mills	0	0	2	187	2	187	2	178	2	207	2	215
Pharmaceutical enterprise	1	95	1	90	1	95	1	95	1	95	1	95

Item	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26,003</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29,338</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38,312</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>39,337</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44,907</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44,240</b>

Source: Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training

Also, the province has small and medium sized enterprises such as handicrafts factories, ice factories, provincial water supply authority and Anco Company, garment industry, pure water industry, rice mill, brick making, leather craft, and others.

**Table 5: List of enterprise/industries in the province**

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Small, medium of rice mill or large	1,771	2,071	1,904	2,013	1,888	1,430
Brick making	31	34	35	30	26	26
Weaving handicrafts	9	5	4	5	7	7
Bamboo, rattan handicrafts	426	240	244	265	220	220
Handicrafts made of copper, stone, leather	7	5	7	7	13	13
Aluminum industry	51	27	26	37	41	41
Plastic industry	0	1	4	4	4	5
Pure Water industry	17	31	33	42	53	56

Source: Provincial Department of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation

### 2.1.2 Mining

Regarding the mining industry, 13 stone mining factories are operated in the province. They have 7 locations in Pong Ro and Srer Thmey communes of Rolea Bier district and 1 location in Prey Kei commune of Chol Kiri district, 3 locations of Teuk Phos district and 2 locations in Kampong Leng district of Kampong Chhnang province.

### 2.1.3 Retailing

The province has 17 markets, of which there are 2 main markets in the province, 5 central markets (medium size) in the district and 10 small markets in the communes. Also, there are 2,315 business stalls/stores, of which 1,627 are business stalls, 410 are service-related, 49 are handicraft stalls, 106 are oil and gas stalls. Market activities are taking place: commodity exchanges such as clothing, private construction companies, exports of agricultural and agro-industrial products, freshwater fish products, livestock and poultry for sale in domestic and foreign markets.

## 2.2 Population and Occupation

According to table 6, the population aged 18-60 has the main occupations in the three sectors (agriculture, industry, handicrafts and services). The agricultural sector declined from 76.1% in 2015 to 68.6% in 2019.

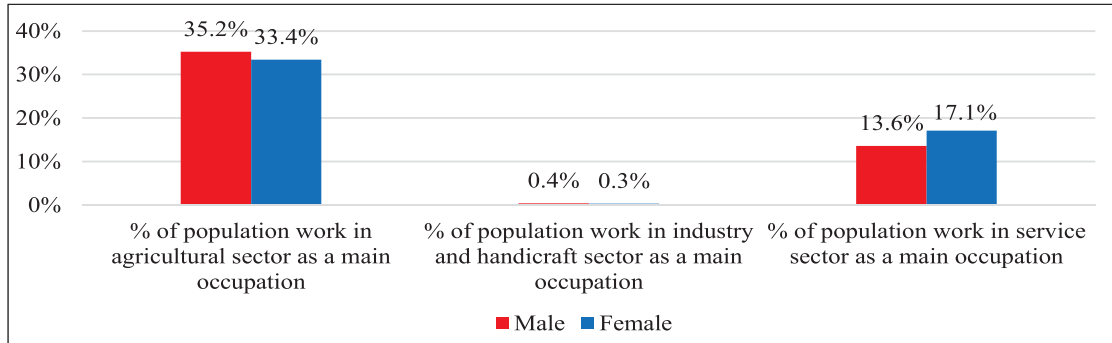
**Table 6: The main occupation status of population**

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total population are engaged in agricultural sector as main occupation	199,228	193,631	197,913	193,917	189,153
% of population are engaged in agricultural sector	76.1	73.7	72.2	70.5	68.6
% of female are engaged in agricultural sector	37.8	36.7	36.1	34.6	33.4
Total population are engaged in industry and handicraft sector as main occupation	1,594	1,622	1,718	1,734	1,821
% of population are engaged in industry and handicraft sector as main occupation	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
% of female are engaged in industry and handicraft sector	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total population are engaged in services as main occupation	61,144	67,515	74,498	79,461	84,722
% of population are engaged in service sector	23.3	25.7	27.2	28.9	30.7
% of female are engaged in service sector	12.4	14.3	15.2	16.1	17.1

Source: Commune Database

According to figure 7, the agriculture sector is still the most popular occupation (35.2% for men and 33.4% for women) in 2019.

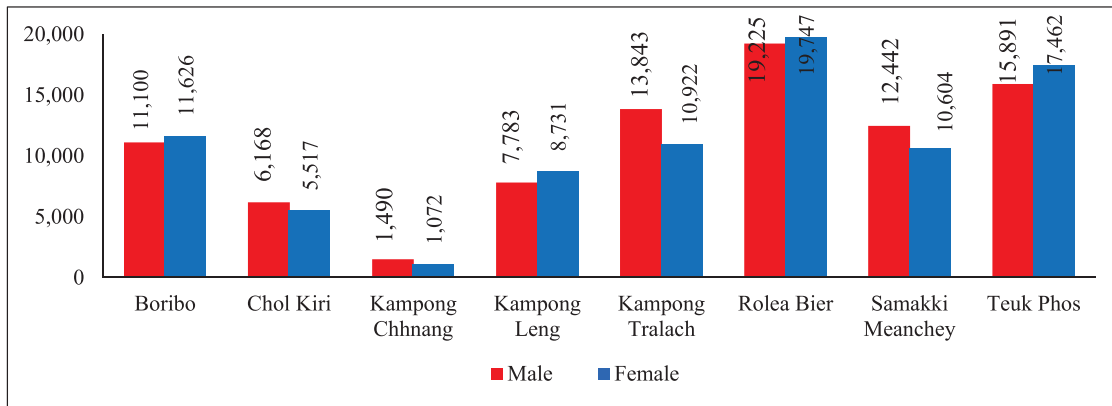
**Figure 7: Percentage of Population aged 18-60 years old by main occupation (2019)**



Source: Commune Database

Figure 8 shows that the population aged 18 and above working in agriculture (main occupation) is Rolea Bier district with the highest population (19,225 males and 19,747 females). Also, women who are more involved in agriculture than men are in Rolea Bier, Teuk Phos, Kampong Leng and Boribo district.

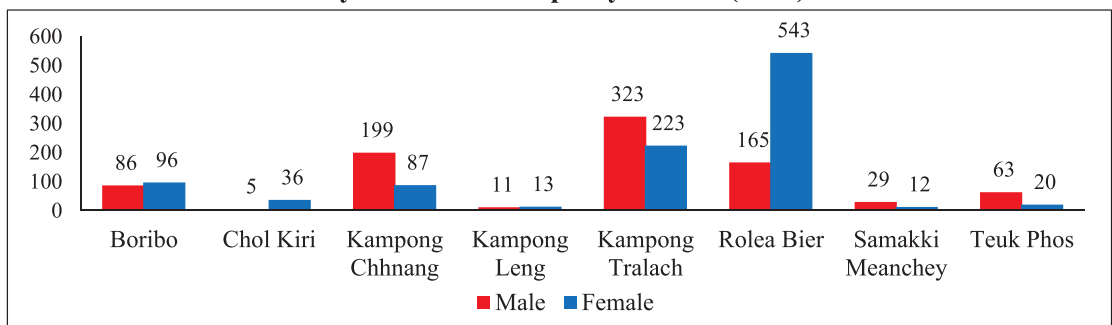
**Figure 8: Population aged 18 and above are engaged in agricultural sector by sex and municipality/district (2019)**



Source: Commune Database

Figure 9 shows that the number of males and females working in industry and handicrafts is mostly in Rolea Bier, Kampong Tralach and Kampong Chhnang. In particular, in Rolea Bier district, which has the largest number of women working in industry and handicrafts.

**Figure 9: Population aged 18 and above are engaged in industry and handicraft sector by sex and municipality/district (2019)**

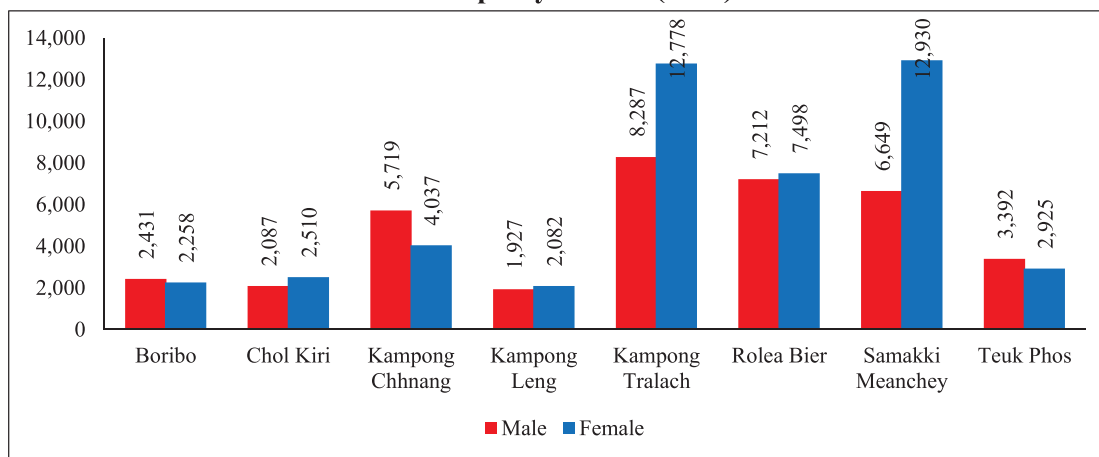


Source: Commune Database



According to figure 10, the people who work in the service sector are in all districts. Among those districts, Kampong Tralach and Samakki Meanchey districts have the highest number of women working in this sector due to both districts are located along National Road 5 and have more places for commercial businesses.

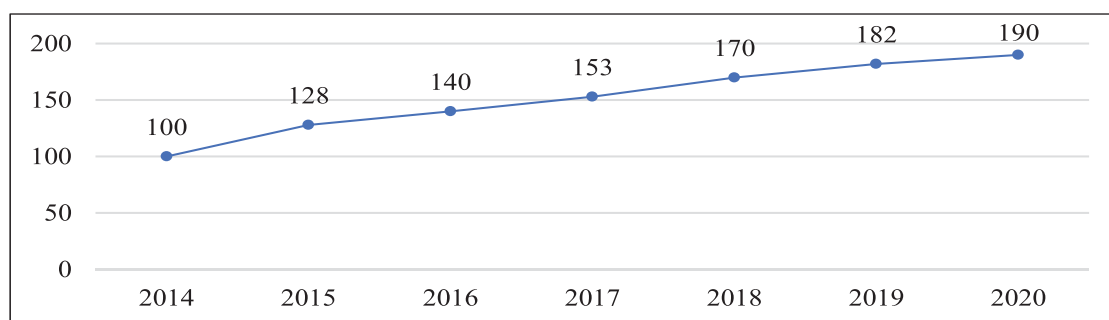
**Figure 10: Population aged 18 and above are engaged in service by sex and municipality/district (2019)**



Source: Commune Database

The minimum wage for workers has been increasing from 100 USD in 2004 to 190 USD in 2020.

**Figure 11: Minimum wage for workers**



Source: Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training

### 2.3 Migration

According to table 7, the percentage of migration inside the country is about 10% and outside the country is about 6% from 2017 to 2019. In addition, the percentage of men who migrated inside the country and outside the country is higher than women.

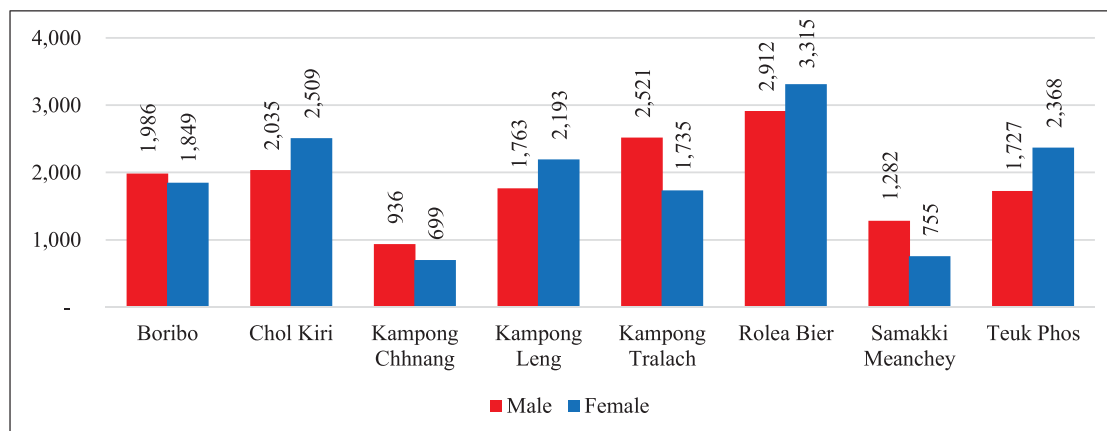
**Table 7: Migration rate**

Description	2017	2018	2019
Total number of males aged over 18 years old	161,785	164,606	165,356
Total number of females aged over 18 years old	181,820	183,852	185,126
% of males migrate inside the country	8.5	8.1	9.2
% of females migrate inside the country	7.7	7.5	8.3
% of male migrate outside the country	5.4	5.2	5.0
% of female migrate outside the country	2.5	2.5	2.5

Source: Commune Database

As the figure below shows, Rolea Bier district has the highest number of domestic migrants for both men and women, while Kampong Chhnang has the lowest number of domestic migrants. Besides, in Rolea Bier, Chul Kiri, Kampong Leng and Teuk Phos districts, women’s migration is higher than men.

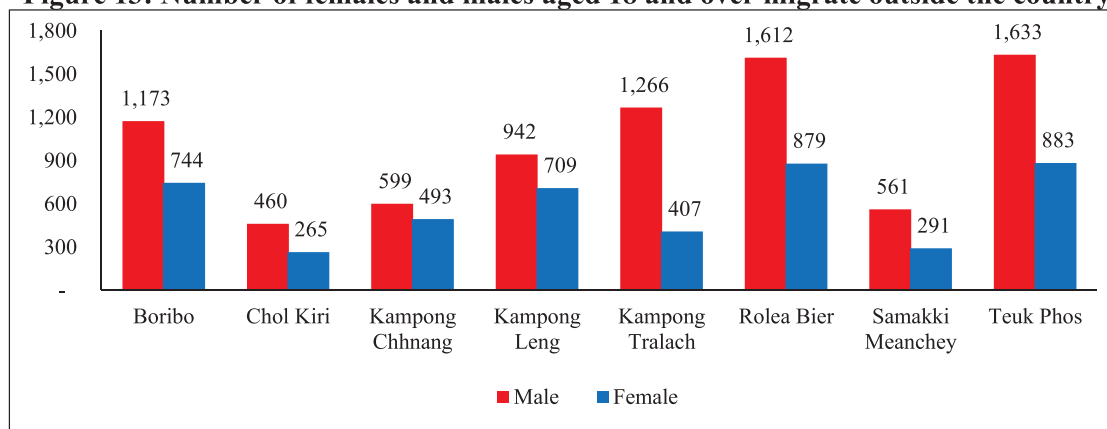
**Figure 12: Number of females and males aged 18 and over migrate inside the country in 2019**



Source: Commune Database

As the figure below shows, Rolea Bier and Teuk Phos districts have the highest number of overseas migrants, with more men migrated than women. On the other hand, among the districts, Teuk Phos, Rolea Bier, Kampong Leng and Boribo districts had a higher number of migrants

**Figure 13: Number of females and males aged 18 and over migrate outside the country**



Source: Commune Database

### 3. Education Sector

#### 3.1 Pre-Primary School

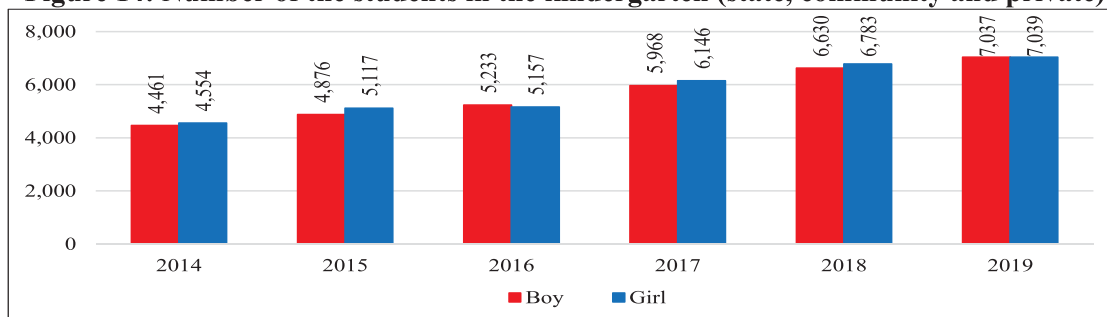
Table 8 shows the number of schools, teachers and students in the kindergarten (state kindergarten, community-based kindergarten, private kindergarten and back-to-door early childhood kindergarten) and the number of students is significantly increasing in both state and community-based kindergartens from 2014 to 2019.

**Table 8: Pre-Primary School**

Indicators	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>(1) State Kindergarten</b>							
School	Number	94	99	105	110	112	113
Teacher	Person	195	197	232	226	236	235
Female Teacher	Person	189	191	225	220	231	227
Total number of students	Person	5,435	5,767	6,160	6,536	6,914	7,171
Girl	Person	2,707	2,990	3,069	3,273	3,452	3,545
Boy	Person	2,728	2,777	3,091	3,263	3,462	3,626
<b>(2) Community-based Kindergartens</b>							
School	Number	106	136	134	159	178	204
Teacher	Person	107	136	134	163	189	217
Female Teacher	Person	106	128	126	154	178	204
Total number of students	Person	2,753	3,580	3,466	4,235	4,967	5,570
Girl	Person	1,470	1,817	1,710	2,190	2,590	2,866
Boy	Person	1,283	1,763	1,756	2,045	2,377	2,704
<b>(3) Private Kindergartens</b>							
School	School	6	4	5	9	11	10
Teacher	Person	37	30	36	78	99	78
Female Teacher	Person	34	26	33	68	86	72
Total number of students	Person	827	646	764	1,343	1,532	1,335
Girl	Person	377	310	378	683	741	628
Boy	Person	450	336	386	660	791	707
<b>(4) Back-to-door early childhood Kindergartens</b>							
Village	Village	219	232	209	219	203	159
Mother Group	Group	1,339	1,414	1,019	1,017	1,143	134
Mother of children	Person	8,091	7,262	8,871	5,787	6,643	4,310
Total number of children	Person	7,329	7,858	7,017	7,436	9,555	7,178
Girl	Person	3,713	4,014	3,560	3,709	4,803	3,608
Boy	Person	3,616	3,844	3,457	3,729	4,752	3,570
5-year-old children receive all kinds of educational services	%	71.3	69.3	63.6	68.6	79.6	35.8

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

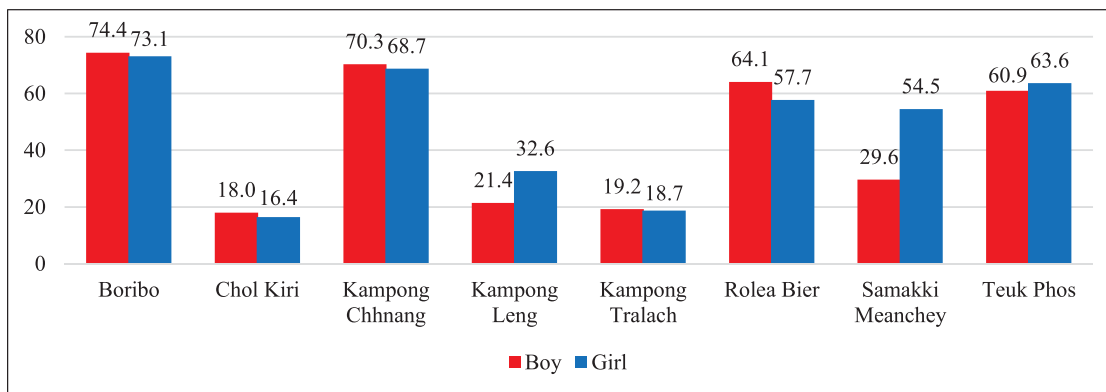
Figure 14 shows the total number of students in the kindergarten from 2014 to 2019. Both boys and girls going to kindergartens is gradually increasing, and there is not a difference between boys and girls.

**Figure 14: Number of the students in the kindergarten (state, community and private)**

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

Figure 15 shows that the percentage of children who attend kindergarten is quite different in each municipality/district. The percentage of both boys and girls is highest in Boribo followed by Kampong Chhnang, Rolea Bier and Teuk Phos. On the other hand, Chol Kiri and Kampong Tralach are the lowest. In Samakki Meanchey and Kampong Leng, the percentage of girls is largely higher than that of boys.

**Figure 15: Percentage of children aged 5 years old going to kindergartens (State, Community and Private) by sex and municipality/district (Academic year 2019-2020)**



Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

### 3.2 Primary School

Table 9 shows that the total number of students at primary school increased from 2014 to 2018 and decreased slightly in 2019. Also, the number of boy and girl students is similar.

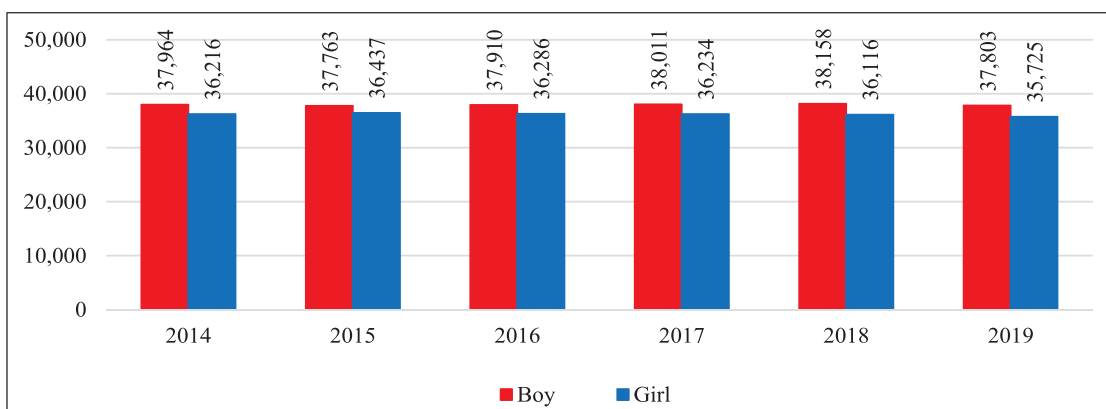
**Table 9: Primary School**

Indicator	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
School	School	273	273	273	275	278	279
Total number of students	Person	74,180	74,200	74,196	74,245	74,274	73,528
Boys	Person	37,964	37,763	37,910	38,011	38,158	37,803
Girls	Person	36,216	36,437	36,286	36,234	36,116	35,725

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

Figure 16 shows a decreasing number of both boy and girl students in 2019 compared to 2014. In addition, there are more boy students than girl students in all academic years.

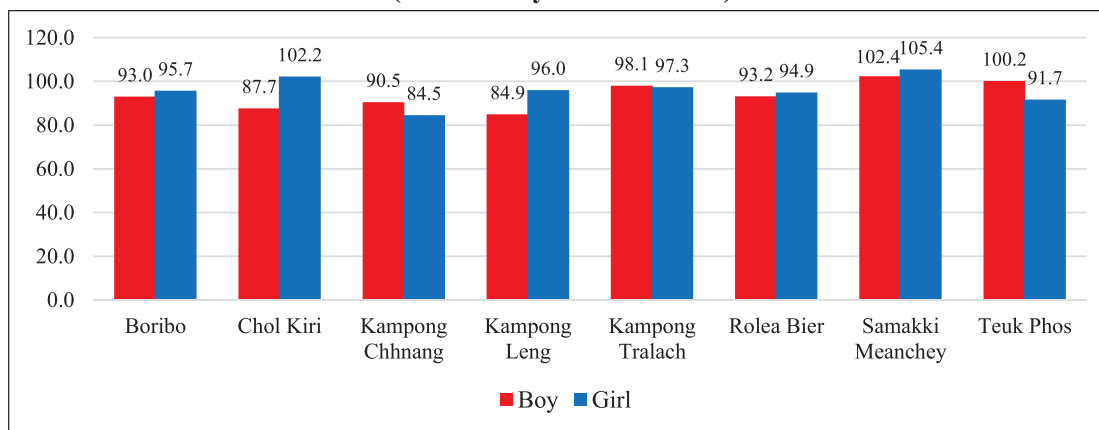
**Figure 16: Number of the students in primary school (government school)**



Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

According to figure 17, the gross enrollment rate of girls is higher than that of boys, except for Kampong Chhnang and Teuk Phos districts.

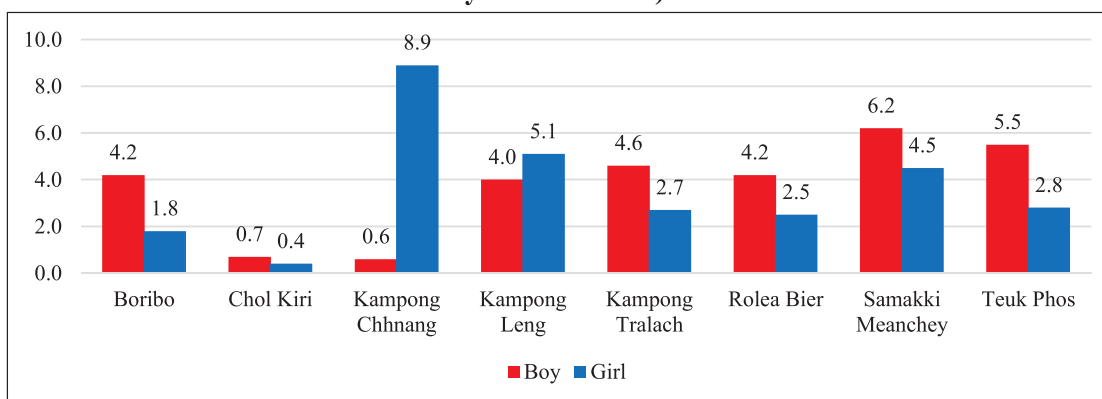
**Figure 17: Gross enrolment rate in primary education by sex and municipality/district (Academic year 2019-2020)**



Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

As shown in Figure 18, girls' dropout rate is quite higher than boys in Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Leng. In other districts, the dropout rate of boys is much higher than that of girls.

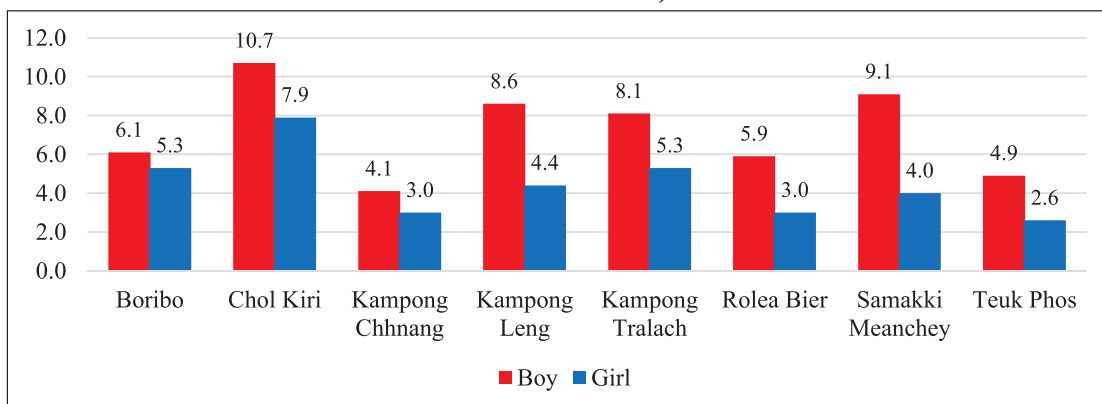
**Figure 18: Drop-out rate in primary school by sex and municipality/district (Academic year 2019-2020)**



Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

Figure 19 shows that in all municipality/districts, the repetition rate of boys is higher than that of girls. On the other hand, in Chulkiri district, there is the highest rate of girl students who repeat the class.

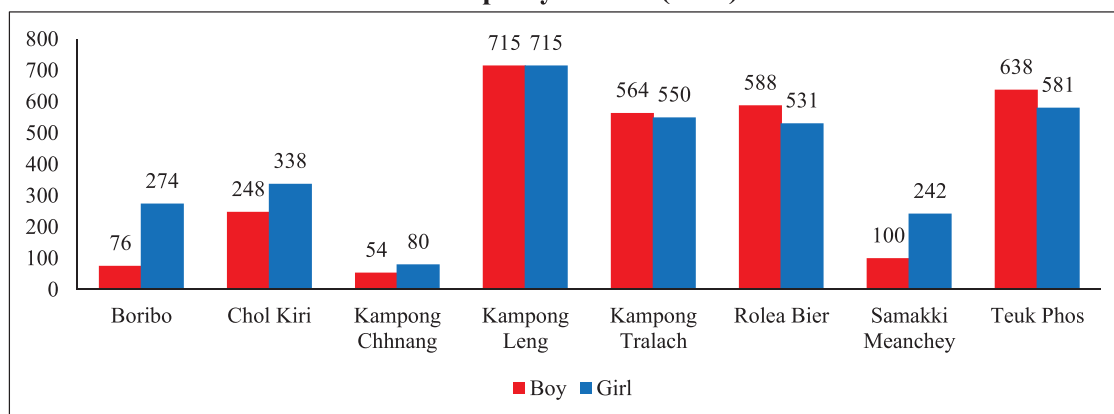
**Figure 19: Repetition rate of primary school by sex and municipality/district (Academic Year 2019-2020)**



Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

According to figure 20, Kampong Leng has the highest number of boys and girls not enrolled in all municipality/districts, while Kampong Chhnang has the lowest number of boys and girls not enrolled.

**Figure 20: Total number of boy and girl aged 6-11 who are not enrolled by municipality/district (2019)**



Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

### 3.3 Lower Secondary School

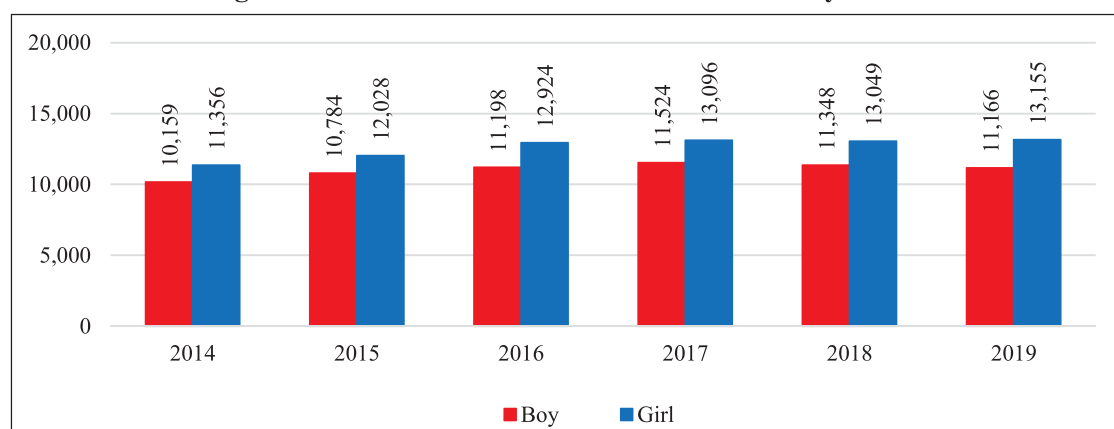
Table 10 and figure 21 show that the number of students at the lower secondary school increased from 2014 to 2017, but this number decreased slightly from 2018 to 2019. There are more girls than boys from 2014 to 2019.

**Table 10: Lower Secondary School**

Indicator	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
School	School	75	75	76	76	76	77
Total number of students	Person	21,515	22,812	24,122	24,620	24,397	24,321
Girls	Person	11,356	12,028	12,924	13,096	13,049	13,155
Boys	Person	10,159	10,784	11,198	11,524	11,348	11,166

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

**Figure 21: Number of students in lower secondary school**

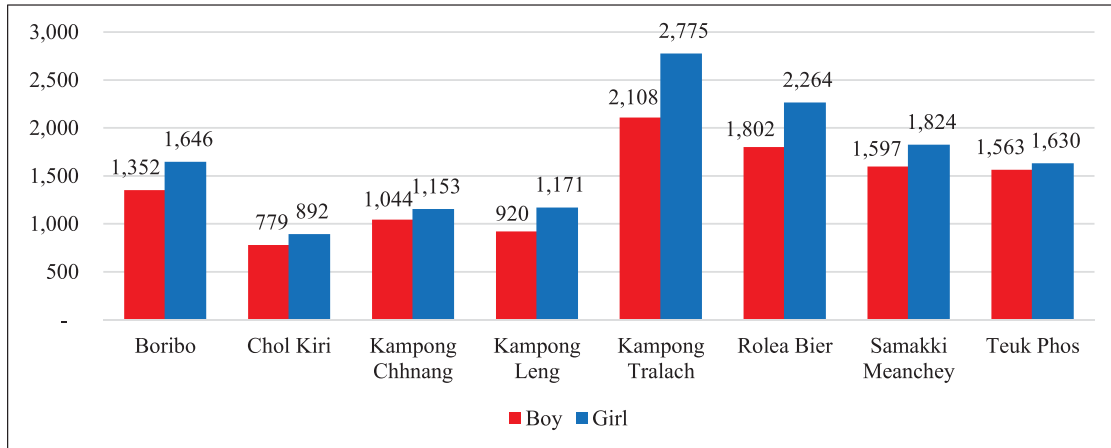


Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

Figure 22 shows that the number of girls' students is higher than boys in all municipality/districts. Among all municipality/districts, Kampong Tralach district has the largest number of girl students.



**Figure 22: The number of students in lower secondary school by sex and municipality/district (Academic year 2019-2020)**



Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

### 3.4 Upper Secondary School

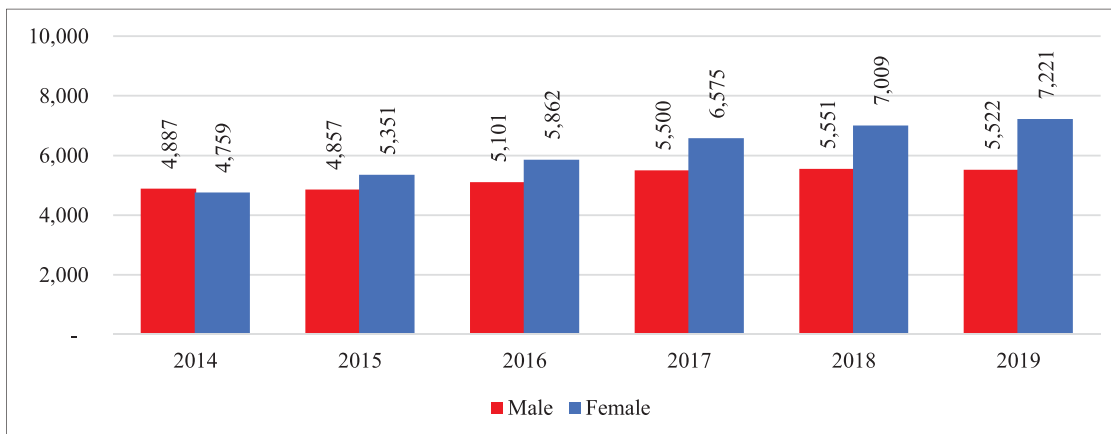
According to table 11 and figure 23, the number of students at the upper secondary school has been increasing, with more female students than boy students from 2015 to 2019. In 2014, the number of girl students was smaller than the number of male students.

**Table 11: Upper Secondary School**

Indicator	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
School	School	15	15	16	16	16	16
Total number of students	Person	9,646	10,208	10,963	12,075	12,560	12,743
Females	Person	4,759	5,351	5,862	6,575	7,009	7,221
Males	Person	4,887	4,857	5,101	5,500	5,551	5,522

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

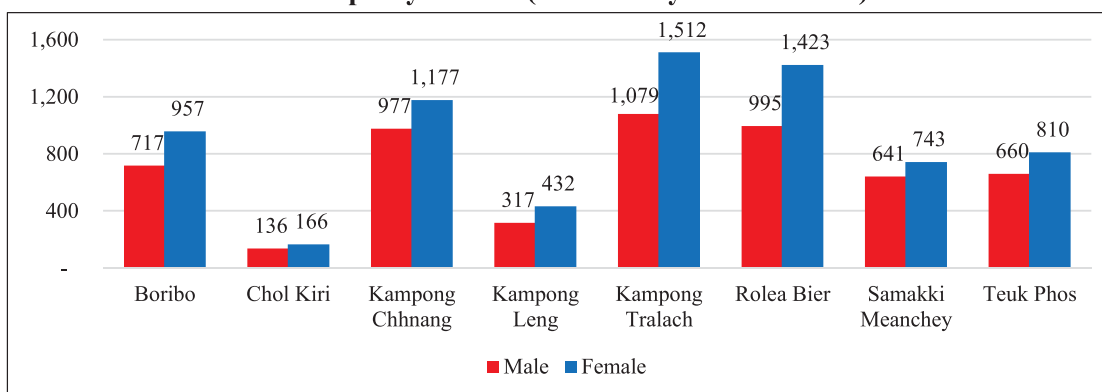
**Figure 23: Number of students in upper secondary school**



Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

Figure 24 shows that the number of female students in upper secondary school is higher than males in all municipality/districts. In particular, Kampong Tralach district has the largest number of female students.

**Figure 24: Number of students in upper secondary school by sex and municipality/district (Academic year 2019-2020)**

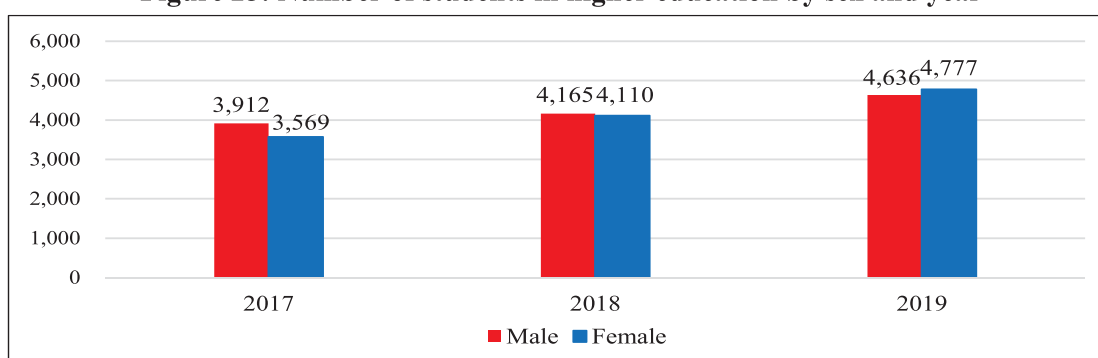


Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

### 3.5 Higher Education

The number of students enrolled in higher education has been increasing from 2017 to 2019. The data shows that female students are slightly larger than male students from 2017 to 2018, but in 2019 there are more female than male students.

**Figure 25: Number of students in higher education by sex and year**



Source: Commune Database

Table 12 shows that the number of illiterate people has increased from 2014 to 2019, except in 2017. The number of illiterate females is continuously higher than that of males due to poverty, health conditions, migration etc.

**Table 12: Number of illiterates**

Indicator	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	Person	2,682	6,079	16,710	11,558	16,722	29,186
Female illiterate	Person	1,440	3,690	9,982	6,781	9,316	15,494
Male illiterate	Person	1,242	2,389	6,728	4,777	7,406	13,692
Total (literate students)	Person	1,256	4,364	1,493	1,178	993	970
Girl	Person	796	2,970	1,056	812	673	619
Boy	Person	460	1,394	437	366	320	351

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport, Non-formal education committee

### 3.6 Complementary Education

There are complementary education classes for lower and upper secondary students.

Table 13 shows that the number of students in lower secondary school has been increasing, especially boy students from 2014 to 2019, except 2018. For upper secondary school, the number of girl students is significantly higher, but compared to the number of boys, girls are still smaller than boy students.

**Table 13: Complementary Education**

Indicator	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>(1) Lower secondary school</b>							
Total number of class	School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total number of students	Person	17	17	15	36	33	44
Girl student	Person	4	4	1	3	2	9
Boy student	Person	13	13	14	33	31	35
<b>(2) Upper secondary school</b>							
Total number of class	School	4	2	5	7	9	13
Total number of students	Person	174	92	110	170	224	326
Girl student	Person	83	36	29	44	79	103
Boy student	Person	91	56	81	126	145	223

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

### 3.7 Literacy Program

Table 14 shows that there are literacy classes for women and men in all municipality/districts in Kampong Chhnang province. However, in Kampong Chhnang, there are no women participating in the literacy program in 2019.

**Table 14: Number of classes and students in literacy program (2019)**

No.	Municipality/District	Class	Number									
			Attendees		Graduates		Passed the test		Literature Proficiency		Mathematical Proficiency	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Boribo	3	25	50	25	50	25	50	15	35	10	15
2	Chol Kiri	11	53	169	53	167	53	167	41	105	27	86
3	Kampong Chhnang	2	50	0	50	0	47	0	24	0	26	0
4	Kampong Leng	9	72	152	72	152	80	127	55	92	47	68
5	Kampong Tralach	5	30	100	32	81	30	68	21	37	18	49
6	Rolea Bier	5	47	43	47	43	47	40	27	29	21	11
7	Samakki Meanchey	6	37	99	36	91	30	79	23	44	23	64
8	Teuk Phos	5	31	110	29	106	29	106	24	88	19	80
<b>Total</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>373</b>

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

Table 15 shows that 48 male teachers and 13 female teachers were recognized as official literacy teachers. However, all 13 female teachers do not have a bachelor's degree yet. Some municipality/districts, such as Kampong Chhnang, Rolea Bier and Samakki Meanchey districts, there are no female teachers in the literacy program.

**Table 15: Number and level of education of literacy teachers (2019)**

No	Municipality/District	Number of teachers		Official Teacher		Level of education						Trained	
						Lower Secondary School		Upper Secondary School		Bachelor's degree			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Borobo	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
2	Chol Kiri	12	3	12	3	8	2	1	1	0	0	9	3
3	Kampong Chhnang	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kampong Leng	10	2	10	2	7	1	1	1	0	0	8	2
5	Kampong Tralach	6	2	6	2	0	1	0	5	0	0	4	2
6	Rolea Bier	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

No	Municipality/District	Number of teachers		Official Teacher		Level of education						Trained	
						Lower Secondary School		Upper Secondary School		Bachelor's degree			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
7	Samakki Meanchey	6	0	6	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
8	Teuk Phos	6	5	6	5	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

### 3.8 Income Generation Program

According to table 16, women and men participated in a significant number of income generation programs in each skill. And, female participation in income generation programs was higher than that of males, especially in the “Tailoring” and “Wedding Embellishment” courses. In particular, in “Hairdressing” and “Small engine repair”, there are no women yet. The percentage of women and men who have completed training in income generation programs is about 90% in 2019.

**Table 16: Number of participants and each occupation in the income generation program (2019)**

No.	Type of skill	Number of classes	Number of participants		Number of graduates	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Tailoring	19	12	304	12	301
2	Wedding Embellishment	7	2	97	2	97
3	Traditional Music	2	11	4	9	4
4	Computer	1	6	6	4	5
5	Pin Peat Music	14	99	24	98	20
6	Growing mushroom	2	13	12	13	12
7	Hairdressing	4	60	0	60	0
8	Small engine repair	10	133	0	128	0
9	Pig raising	1	7	8	6	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>445</b>

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

According to table 17, among all the municipality/ districts, there are seven districts with both male and female income generation teachers, and most of them are at lower secondary education. Moreover, throughout Kampong Chhnang province, only Boribo district has more female teachers than male teachers.

**Table 17: Number of teachers in community learning centers in income generation program (2019)**

No.	Municipality/District	Number of teachers		Official Teachers	Level of education		
		Male	Female		Lower Secondary School	Upper Secondary School	Bachelor's degree
1	Boribo	4	5	9	8	1	0
2	Chol Kiri	2	1	3	2	0	1
3	Kampong Leng	7	4	11	9	2	0
4	Kampong Tralach	3	3	6	5	1	0
5	Rolea Bier	6	6	12	12	0	0
6	Samakki Meanchey	7	4	11	10	1	0
7	Teuk Phos	6	2	8	7	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

Table 18 shows that among all the municipality/districts, seven districts have income generation programs for both male and female participants. Especially Rolea Bier district has the highest number of classes and total participants, and the number of women is also higher than other districts.

**Table 18: Number of classes and participants in the income generation program by districts**

No.	Municipality/ District	Class	Number									
			Attendees		Graduates		Passing exam results		Pass the writing test		Pass the exam practice	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Boribo	9	31	84	30	84	50	74	17	58	26	60
2	Chol Kiri	3	15	26	12	21	8	19	7	16	1	3
3	Kampong Leng	11	53	76	53	76	44	54	39	52	42	54
4	Kampong Tralach	6	40	41	40	41	37	39	38	37	39	37
5	Rolea Bier	12	65	107	65	103	50	74	41	67	19	48
6	Samakki Meanchey	11	76	78	71	77	70	75	60	55	63	52
7	Teuk Phos	8	63	43	61	43	55	43	43	39	52	41
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>295</b>

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

### 3.9 Others

#### (1) Children and Youth council

Table 19 shows that in Kampong Chhnang, the group of children's councils has increased to 279 groups and 16 youth councils from 2014 to 2019.

**Table 19: Youth Council**

Indicator	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Children's Council	Group	269	273	273	273	275	279
Youth's Council	Group	15	15	15	16	16	16

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

#### (2) Physical education and sports

Table 20 shows that in terms of physical education and sports (football, volleyball and basketball), female students have a lot of interest and participation, especially in 2019.

**Table 20: Physical Education and Sport**

Indicator	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Football	Group	197	198	198	196	248
Football (Female)	Group	98	99	99	98	124
Volleyball	Group	241	242	242	242	464
Volleyball (Female)	Group	120	121	121	121	232
Basketball	Group	40	41	41	41	56
Basketball (Female)	Group	20	20	20	20	28

Source: Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport

## 4. Health

According to table 21, in the health sector of Kampong Chhnang province, health centers, Clinic/Private hospitalc and pharmacies have increased from 2014 to 2018.

**Table 21: Indicator of health sector**

Description	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Referral hospital	Place	3	3	3	3	3
Health Centers	Place	39	41	41	42	42
Health Posts	Place	2	2	2	2	2
Number of beds	Bed	190	193	195	195	195
Bed utilization rate	%	105.5	121.0	125.2	116.4	151.1
Clinic/Private hospital	Place	0	0	2	3	3
Pharmacies	Place	0	0	41	47	50

Source: Commune Database

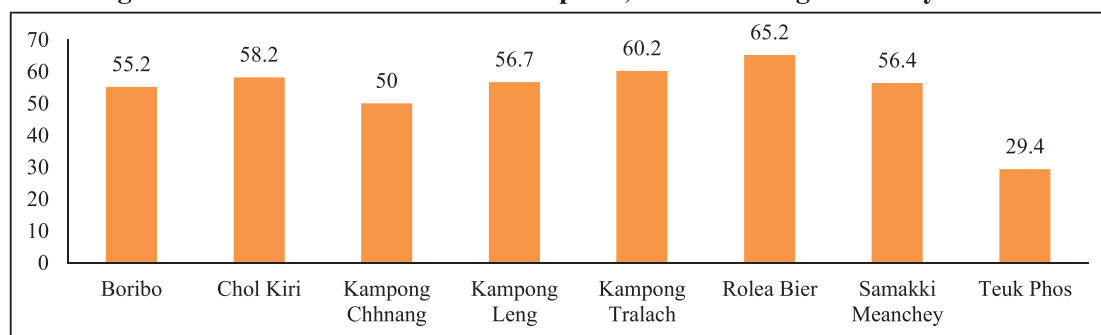
According to table 22, the number of women aged 15-45 who give birth by traditional birth attendance decreased significantly from 27 to 0 from 2017 to 2019. And, GFR slightly decreased in 2018 compared to 2017, but slightly increased in 2019.

**Table 22: Health status of women and children**

Description	2017	2018	2019
Number of women aged 15-45 years old	137,014	137,728	137,668
Ratio of infants who born per 1,000 women aged 15-45 years old (General fertility rate: GFR)	56.9	54.3	54.9
Number of Women giving birth by traditional birth attendance	27	5	0
% of women giving birth by skilled midwives	99.6	99.9	100.0
Number of skilled midwives	192	164	177
Ratio of skilled midwives per 1,000 people	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Commune Database

In terms of fertility rate by districts, all districts are generally around 60.0. However, it is only 29.4 in Teuk Phos district.

**Figure 26: Ratio of infants who born per 1,000 women aged 15-45 years old**

Source: Commune Database

Table 23 shows that the rate of HIV-positive households per 1,000 households slightly decreased in 2018 compared to 2017 and slightly increased in 2019. Also, the proportion of AIDS deaths per 100,000 population has dropped significantly from 3.3% to 1.1% from 2017 to 2019.

**Table 23: HIV status in the family**

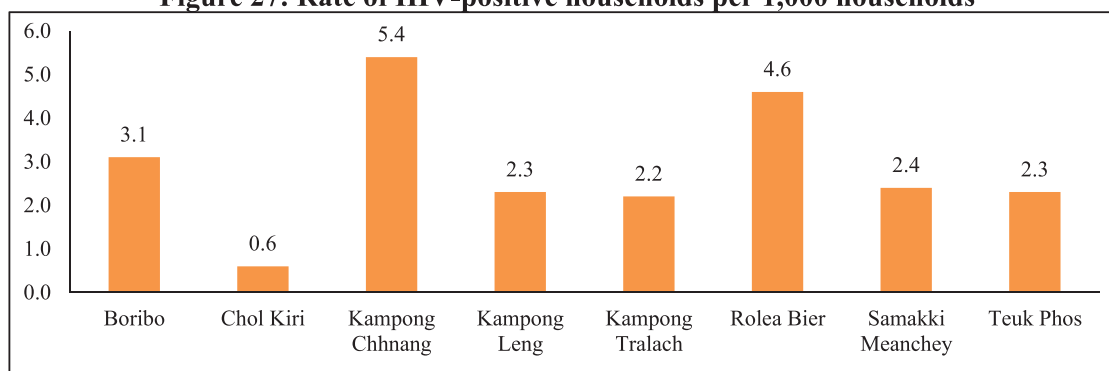
Description	2017	2018	2019
Number of households living with HIV	443	376	398
Rate of HIV-positive households per 1,000 households	3.4	2.8	3.0
Number of deaths due to HIV	18	15	6
Proportion of AIDS deaths per 100,000 population	3.3	2.7	1.1

Source: Commune Database



According to figure 27, Kampong Chhnang and Rolea Bier districts have a higher ratio than the total average.

**Figure 27: Rate of HIV-positive households per 1,000 households**



Source: Commune Database

## 5. Administration management and Women's participation

The provincial administration manages and leads the administration in accordance with the Law on the Administration of the Capital, Provinces, Municipality, Districts and Khans and the Law on the Administration of Communes and Sangkats, as well as cooperate with all development institutions and the private sector. The provincial administration actively participates in the Royal Government's deep and comprehensive state reform process including public administration reform, public financial management reform, decentralization and deconcentration reform, land reform, fisheries, forest management and natural resources management and the environment to ensure good governance and sustainable socio-economic development of the province.

### 5.1 Women's participation in the public sector

#### (1) Provincial level

Table 24 shows the number of provincial governors divided by year (2015 to 2020), though one female has been a deputy governor.

**Table 24: Provincial Board Governors**

No.	Positions	Unit		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		Male	Number						
1	Governor	Male	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Female	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Percentage of female	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Deputy Governor	Male	Number	5	5	5	4	4	3
		Female	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Percentage of female	%	16.7	16.7	16.7	20.0	20.0	25.0

Source: Provincial Department of Civil Service

Table 25 shows the number of civil servants in the province divided by year (2015 to 2020). Among the departments/units in the province, only one female is the director of the department, and there are 16 deputy directors/units by 2020. In addition, the number of females in the position of chief of office and vice-chief of office have increased from 2015 to 2020.

**Table 25: Number of Civil Servants**

No.	Positions	Unit		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		Male	Number						
1	Director of provincial department	Male	Number	22	22	22	23	23	22
		Female	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Percentage of female	%	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4
2		Male	Number	48	50	50	50	51	53

	Deputy Director of Provincial department	Female	Number	14	16	16	16	14	16
		Percentage of female	%	22.6	24.3	24.3	24,3	21.5	23.2
3	Chief of office	Male	Number	95	93	96	98	98	100
		Female	Number	21	20	23	23	25	31
		Percentage of female	%	18.1	17.7	19.3	19.0	20.3	23.7
4	Vice chief of office	Male	Number	106	110	119	116	104	126
		Female	Number	58	60	78	79	81	84
		Percentage of female	%	35.4	35.3	39.6	40.5	43.8	40.0
5	Officer	Male	Number	3,806	3,494	3,578	3,670	3,609	3,781
		Female	Number	2,144	2,560	2,607	2,749	2,759	2,482
		Percentage of female	%	36.0	42.3	42.2	42.8	43.3	39.6

Source: Provincial Department of Civil Service

According to table 26, the number of female members of the provincial council increased from 1 to 4 from the 1<sup>st</sup> legislature to the 3<sup>rd</sup> legislature, with women being the chair of the provincial council in the 2<sup>nd</sup> legislature. However, compared to the number of males, there is still a gap.

**Table 26: Provincial Councils in 2020**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Legislature		2 <sup>nd</sup> Legislature		3 <sup>rd</sup> Legislature	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number	1	14	2	13	4	23
Percentage (%)	6.7	93.3	13.3	86.7	14.8	85.2

Source: Provincial Department of Women's affairs

## (2) Municipality/District level

According to table 27, the number of females in the municipality/district board of governors has slightly increased from 8 to 10 (2015 to 2020). Also, there are still no females in the position of the municipality/district governors (2015 to 2020).

**Table 27: Municipality/District Board of Governors**

No.	Positions	Unit		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Municipality/District Board Governor	Male	Number	32	30	30	30	24	29
		Female	Number	8	7	8	8	9	10
		Percentage of female	%	20.0	18.9	21.1	21.1	27.3	25.6

Source: Provincial Department of Civil Service

Table 28 shows that the number of female members of the municipality/district councils increased from 16 to 24 from the 1<sup>st</sup> legislature to the 3<sup>rd</sup> legislature. Also, there are still no females in the position of chair of the municipality/district councils (from the 1<sup>st</sup> legislature to the 3<sup>rd</sup> legislature).

**Table 28: Municipality/District Councils in 2020**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Legislature		2 <sup>nd</sup> Legislature		3 <sup>rd</sup> Legislature	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number	16	121	17	103	24	115
Percentage (%)	11.7	88.3	14.2	85.8	17.3	82.7

Source: Provincial Department of Women's affairs

## (3) Commune/Sangkat and Village level

Table 29 shows that the number of women members of commune/sangkat councils increased from the 1<sup>st</sup> legislature to the 3<sup>rd</sup> legislature, but decreased in the 4<sup>th</sup> legislature. Also, the

number of women who hold the position of commune/sangkat chief has increased from 2 to 12 from the 1<sup>st</sup> legislature to the 4<sup>th</sup> legislature, in which the first deputy has increased from one mandate to another, except for the 4<sup>th</sup> legislature has declined. Meanwhile, the second deputy also increased from one mandate to the next, except for the 3<sup>rd</sup> legislature, which decreased.

**Table 29: Commune/Sangkat Councils in 2020**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Legislature		2 <sup>nd</sup> Legislature		3 <sup>rd</sup> Legislature		4 <sup>th</sup> Legislature	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Commune/Sangkat Chief	2	67	3	66	8	62	12	58
Firs Deputy	9	60	12	57	61	9	10	60
Second Deputy	7	62	13	56	7	62	13	57
Commune/Sangkat Councils	48	164	45	212	48	212	59	156
Total	66	353	73	391	124	345	94	331

Source: Provincial Department of Women's affairs

Table 30 shows that the number of female commune/sangkat clerks has increased in the last five years, but compared to men, there is still a gap. The number of women village leaders (village chiefs and vice-village chiefs) has increased from year to year (2015 to 2020), but the number of female village members decreased between 2018 and 2019.

**Table 30: Personnel in Commune/Sangkat and Village**

No.	Positions	Unit		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Commune/Sangkat clerks	Male	Number	69	69	70	70	70	70
		Female	Number	7	7	8	8	9	11
		Percentage of female	%	10.2	10.2	11.4	11.4	12.9	15.7
2	Village chiefs	Male	Number	560	560	569	569	569	569
		Female	Number	20	20	20	20	22	22
		Percentage of female	%	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9
3	Deputy village chiefs	Male	Number	560	560	569	569	569	569
		Female	Number	73	73	79	85	91	90
		Percentage of female	%	13.0	13.0	13.9	16.7	16.0	15.8
4	Assistants	Male	Number	560	560	569	569	569	569
		Female	Number	343	343	319	300	230	302
		Percentage of female	%	61.3	61.3	56.1	52.7	56.2	53.1

Source: Provincial Department of Women's affairs

According to table 31, among the municipality/districts, two women are the director of administration in Boribo and Rolea Bier districts, and four women are the deputy director of administration (2 in Kampong Leng and 2 in Rolea Bier). On the other hand, in the position of chief of office and vice-chief of office, there are 19 women (7 chief of office and 12 vice-chief of office). In particular, the number of female officers was higher than men in 2020. The number of female clerks is highest in Boribo and Rolea Bier districts, but there are no female clerks in Chul Kiri and Teuk Phos districts.

**Table 31: Women's participation in Leadership Position in District Administration**

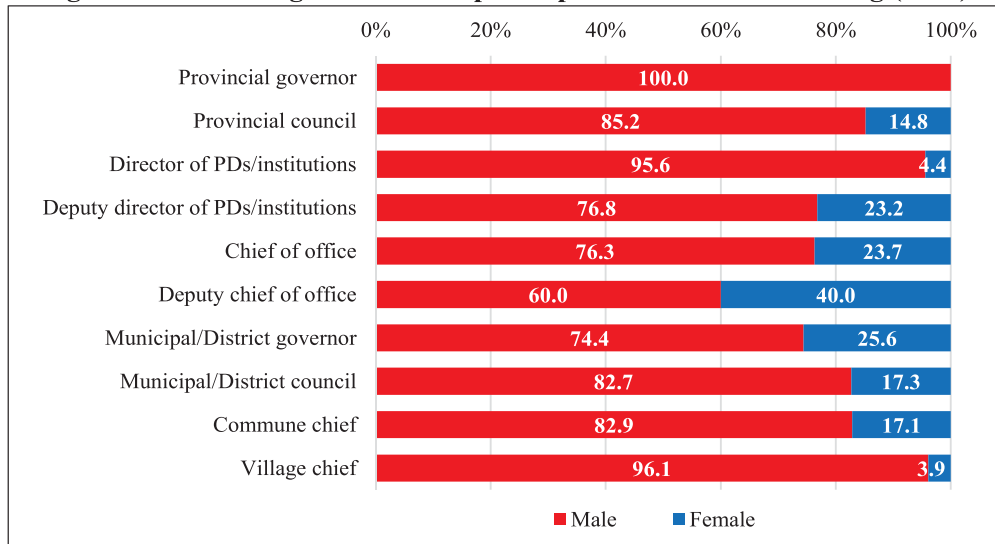
No	District	Director of Administration		Deputy Director of Administration		Chief of Office		Deputy Chief of Office		Officers		Clerks		Total	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	Borobo	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	4	0	4	7	13	10
2	Chol Kiri	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	3	1	3	0	5	2	2
3	Kampong Chhnhang	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	1	6	3	1	4	10	10
4	Kampong Leng	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	7	10	10

No	District	Director of Administration		Deputy Director of Administration		Chief of Office		Deputy Chief of Office		Officers		Clerks		Total	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
5	Kampong Tralach	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	5	11	1	9	6	6
6	Rolea Bier	1	0	2	0	2	1	3	1	6	1	3	10	17	16
7	Samakki Mean Chey	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	4	2	1	8	5	5
8	Teuk Phos	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	6	0	7	6	6
Total		2	6	4	5	7	11	12	20	32	30	12	57	69	65

Source: Provincial Department of Civil Service

According to figure 28, the percentage of women's participation in decision-making has the highest in the deputy chief of office, but for the director of PDs/institutes and village chiefs the lowest percentage in 2020.

**Figure 28: Percentage of women's participation in decision-making (2020)**



Source: Provincial Department of Women's Affaires

## 5.2 Security

**Legal protection for women and girls:** The provincial administration has made efforts to disseminate the law on the prevention of domestic violence and the protection of victims, the Law on the Suppression of trafficking and sexual exploitation, and in particular the implementation of the safe village and commune policy. In particular, there was no immorality, trafficking in women and children, and domestic violence, and it contributed to the promotion of social morality, the values of Cambodian women and families. Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) and Commune Committee for Women and Children (CWCC) to implement and strengthen law enforcement mechanisms to prevent domestic violence, to protect victims, to strengthen capacity building on gender perspective, to promote gender equality and the role of women's leadership, and to seek support for women victims by rape.

Table 32 shows that the number of women victims of domestic violence decreased significantly from 2017 to 2019, and the number of female victims of domestic violence per 100,000 women decreased as well. The number of women victims of rape has risen, but there were no women victims of sex trafficking in 2017 and 2019.

**Table 32: Women's Victims of other abuses**

Description	2017	2018	2019
Total of women victims and deaths due to domestic violence	428	363	329
Number of female's victims of domestic violence per 100,000 women	149.7	125.6	113.1
Number of female victims of rape	16	26	28
Number of female victims of sex trafficking	0	3	0

Source: Kampong Chhnang Police Commissioner

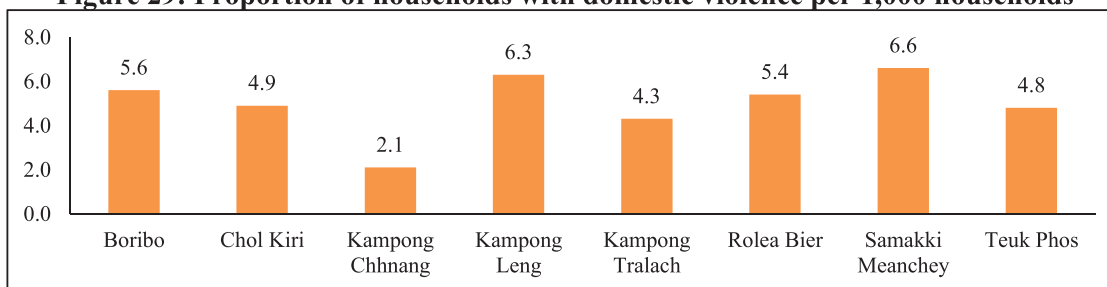
According to table 33, the proportion of domestic violent households per 1,000 households and the proportion domestic violence cases involving authorities per 1,000 households decreased significantly from 2017 to 2019.

**Table 33: Domestic violence**

Description	2017	2018	2019
Number of households with domestic violence	929	818	696
Proportion of domestic violent households per 1,000 households	7.1	6.1	5.2
Number of domestic violence cases handled by authorities	699	685	628
Proportion of domestic violence cases involving by authorities per 1,000 households	5.3	5.1	4.7

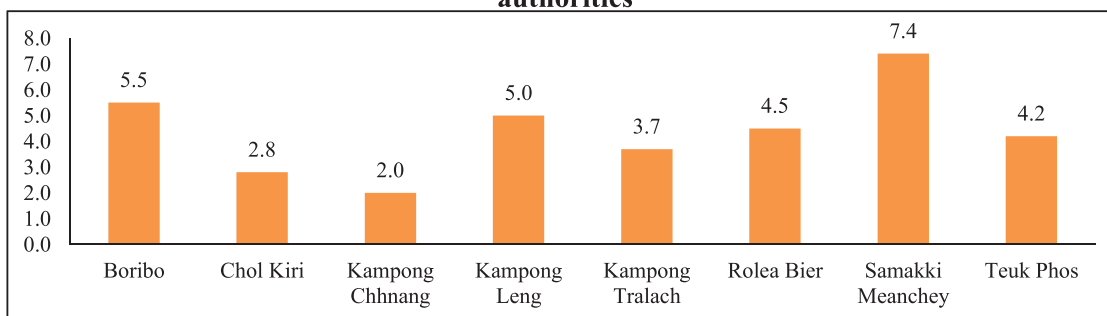
Source: Commune Database

According to figure 29, among all municipality/districts, Samaki Meanchey and Kampong Leng districts had the highest incidence of domestic violence. However, in Kampong Chhnang, the incidence of domestic violence was lower.

**Figure 29: Proportion of households with domestic violence per 1,000 households**

Source: Commune Database

According to table 30, the authorities handled many domestic violence cases, especially in Samakki Meanchey district, then Boribo and Kampong Leng districts.

**Figure 30: Proportion of domestic violence cases per 1,000 households handled by authorities**

Source: Commune Database

