



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

A large decorative emblem in the background, featuring a sunburst at the top, a central vase-like structure, and a laurel wreath at the bottom.

**COMPREHENSIVE MID-TERM REVIEW
(MTR)
OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE
LDCS:
2001-2010**

Cambodia: National Review

**PREPARED BY THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
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I. Introduction

This report provides a brief mid-term review (MTR) of the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the LDCs (2001-2010) in Cambodia.

Since the 1990s, Cambodia has made significant progress in its transition towards prosperity and development. In the process, Cambodia has re-established peace and security after almost three decades of war and civil conflict; moved to a multi-party political system with vigorous efforts to develop and strengthen the country's democratic institutions; and transformed the isolated, state-controlled and subsistence-oriented economy to a market-driven and open economy.

The overriding aim of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is to build a Cambodian society that is socially cohesive, educationally advanced, culturally vibrant, and free from hunger, disease, inequality, vulnerability and exclusion. These national goals are also shared global goals as reflected in the MDGs.

II. Progress in Achieving the MDGs

For monitoring progress, Cambodia localized the global MDGs in 2003 and these are called Cambodia MDGs (CMDGs) which reflect Cambodian realities.¹ The CMDGs consist of 9 goals, 25 overall targets, and 106 specific targets. In 2005, the Royal Government undertook an assessment of the progress towards achieving the CMDGs.²

The results show a mixed picture with limited achievements and critical deficits in many areas relating to food security, poverty reduction, education, and sustainable social and economic development (Table 1). Current trends suggest that Cambodia is unlikely to achieve the CMDGs unless its national efforts are strengthened and reinforced through global support. Bold initiatives are needed from the development partners to complement its pro-CMDG national strategies with required financial, technical and other support.

III. Challenges in Realizing Commitments under Brussels Programme of Action: Cambodia's Response

Commitment 1: Fostering a People-Centered Policy Framework

The National Strategic Development Plan, 2006-2010

In 2005, the Royal Government has formulated the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2006-2010.³ This combines the earlier five-year Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) and three-year National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) processes. The NSDP also integrates the CMDGs as its overarching goals.

¹ *Cambodia Millennium Development Goals Report 2003*, Ministry of Planning, Kingdom of Cambodia, November, 2003.

² *Achieving the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals: 2005 Update*, Ministry of Planning, Royal Government of Cambodia, October, 2005.

³ See, *National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010*, Royal Government of Cambodia, December, 2005.

Table 1: Summary of Major Achievements and Critical Shortfalls in CMDG Targets, 2005

Achievements	Shortfalls
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant improvements in poverty rates in urban and more accessible rural areas • Expansion of primary education to more children. • Significant reduction in mortality rates for both infants and under-5 year olds. • Improved immunization against major childhood diseases • Improved breastfeeding rates • Reduction of gender disparity in most areas especially in primary education, adult literacy, and wage employment in agriculture and industry. • Noteworthy reduction of communicable diseases, especially HIV/AIDS. • Improved urban access to safe water and rural access to improved sanitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rural poverty rates. • Failure to increase net enrolments at higher levels and achieve high survival rates at all levels of education. • Limited progress in achieving the goals of universal nine-year basic education particularly those beyond primary education. • Gender disparity in secondary and tertiary education. • Persistent high levels of domestic violence • Access to quality health services especially in case of women and maternal health. • Environmental degradation, especially forest depletion and water resources. • Persistence of high civilian casualties from landmines and UXOs.

Source: *Achieving the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals: 2005 Update*, Ministry of Planning, Royal Government of Cambodia, October 2005.

NSDP rooted in the Rectangular Strategy

The NSDP has been rooted in the Rectangular Strategy for growth, employment, equity and efficiency adopted in 2004 as the policy platform of the current Royal Government (2003-2008). The comprehensive agenda of the Rectangular Strategy identifies good governance as the core with four reform areas: (i) fighting corruption; (ii) legal and judicial reform; (iii) public administration reform; and (iv) armed forces reform and demobilization. For implementing the strategy, four elements have been taken as crucial in ensuring the right environment. These are: peace, political stability and social order; integration of Cambodia into the region and the world; partnership in development; and favorable macroeconomic and financial environment.

The framework also covers four strategic 'growth rectangles' that include (i) enhancement of agricultural sector through improving productivity and diversifying agricultural sector, land reform and mines clearance, fisheries reform and forestry reform; (ii) further rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure through construction of transport infrastructure, management of water resources and irrigation, development of energy sector and electricity network, and development of information and communication technology; (iii) private sector development and employment generation by strengthening private sector and attracting investments, creating jobs and ensuring improved work conditions, promoting SMEs, and ensuring social safety nets; and (iv) capacity building and human resource development by enhancing quality of education, improving health service, fostering gender equity and implementing population policy. The NSDP thus provides a holistic framework covering both sectoral and cross-cutting concerns that are required to be addressed to achieve Cambodia's social and economic goals including the CMDGs.

NSDP aligned with CMDGs

The NSDP explicitly takes into account the progress made so far in achieving the CMDGs and sets its goals and targets for 2010 which are consistent with the targets set under the CMDGs in 2015.

People-centered perspective of NSDP

Prepared through a highly participatory and inclusive process, a people-centered perspective has been ensured in NSDP through making poverty reduction and achieving the CMDGs as its primary goal and incorporating several priority actions, such as allocating more than 60% of public sector outlays to the rural areas and to direct pro-poor programmes; specific targeting in development focus to disadvantaged areas where current poverty levels are high; providing earmarked resources to priority cross-cutting programmes such as gender mainstreaming.

Implementing the NSDP

At present, the RGC is streamlining its implementation mechanisms for effective programming of NSDP. The priority goals, broad strategies and allocations under the NSDP will be further broken down into sub-goals and specific actions under the sectoral plans which each ministry/agency will prepare following the thrust and priorities of NSDP. The existing rolling three-year Public Investment Programme (PIP) mechanism will be used to identify, plan, phase and cost specific activities every year. The PIPs will form an integral part of the NSDP. The RGC will ensure that the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the annual budgets are synchronized with the NSDP. For successfully implementing the NSDP, Cambodia needs a public sector investment of US\$ 3,500 million during 2006-2010 for which increased donor assistance and more effective harmonization among the donors will be urgently required.

Regular monitoring and evaluation of NSDP

To ensure that NSDP implementation proceeds along the intended path at the required pace to achieve its goals and targets, regular monitoring and evaluation of progress has been taken as an integral component of NSDP. The progress of NSDP implementation will be monitored and evaluated on an annual basis using a set of 'core indicators' identified for the purpose. The annual progress report, containing findings and proposed corrective actions, will be extensively shared with all stakeholders for consensus-building and implementing appropriate follow-up actions.

Commitment 2: Good Governance at National and International Levels

Democracy where people periodically voice their choice of leaders through elections to political and legislative institutions has already taken strong roots in Cambodia. An independent National Election Commission conducts the democratic elections based on full adult franchise with the latest one held in 2003.

Ensuring good governance

The Royal Government has put in place highly participatory system for grassroots level involvement in governance. With the commune councils in place through commune level elections in 2002 and decentralization starting with the Seila programme based on bottom-up, integrated, participatory, decentralized rural development, the Royal Government has approved its Strategic Framework for Decentralization and Deconcentration (D & D) in June 2005. The framework provides clear guidelines and procedures to increasingly devolve responsibilities and resources for development to provincial, district and commune levels.

Attacking corruption

The RGC has adopted and pursues a multi-pronged attack on corruption. The Royal Government's aim is to reduce all opportunities for corruption through putting in place unambiguous laws and procedures, clear transparency, accountability and predictability together with stringent punishment for those detected of corrupt behavior. An Anti-

Corruption Law, conforming to international best practices, is in the process of finalization. A clear Plan of Action has been adopted for legal and judicial reform.

Administration reform

A National Programme for Administration Reform has been taken up around four strategic objectives: improving delivery of public services; enhancing pay salaries and performance; developing capacity of people and institutions; and promoting use of information and communication technology. Innovative tools like Priority Mission Groups (PMGs) have been designed to accelerate special tasks.

Other reform areas

In addition to cross-cutting areas of judiciary and law, public finance, civil administration and anti-corruption, RGC's reforms in specific areas such as in land and forestry management and armed forces and demobilization are important elements of its good governance agenda. The land reforms are being implemented to develop land tenure and land market and ensure pro-poor land access. In case of forestry, the reforms are designed to spell out and implement a clear strategy to address management of concessions, annual coupes, community forests and protected areas in a sustainable manner. The Royal Government is also steadily pursuing de-mining operations which are not only humanitarian and security related issues but have significant social and economic implications especially on land distribution and security of poor farming households in remote areas.

Commitment 3: Building Human and Institutional Capacities

Building human capacity through education

With capacity building and human resource development as one of the key areas, education has received a high priority in the Royal Government's development agenda. An Education Strategic Plan (ESP) 2001-05 has been in operation to reform the sector, improve quality of education and expand coverage. A follow-up ESP for the period 2006-10 has been prepared that includes the goal of Education for All Plan, 2003-2015. The RGC's budget allocation to the education sector has doubled in recent years, increasing from 10% of the total budget in 1997 to around 20% in 2005. Moreover, 60% of the resources are earmarked for basic education with an emphasis on pro-poor expenditure.

Improving health status

For capacity building, improving health status of the people is another priority area of the Royal Government. Better nutritional status as well as reproductive health, maternal and child health, removing causes of disease and illness, taking preventive measures and providing medical care where needed are some of the elements emphasized under the government approach. The RGC is currently implementing the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSP) 2003-2007 which provides the framework of actions in respect of health service delivery, behavioral change, quality improvement, human resource development, health financing and institutional development. The government's budget expenditure on health increased by 264% between 1998 and 2004.

Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Significant progress has been made by Cambodia in the area of combating HIV/AIDS and incidence of malaria, dengue and other major diseases such as tuberculosis. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among adults aged 15-49 has sharply declined from 3% in 1997 to 1.9% in 2005. Similarly, HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women aged 15-24 visiting ANC centres has declined to 2.1% in 2005 from 2.5% in 1998.

Promoting gender equality and empowering women

For the Royal Government, gender concerns permeate all actions and are one of the major cross-cutting issues. Over the years, steady improvements have taken place in addressing gender problems but far more is needed with regard to gender mainstreaming and ensuring gender equality.

Implementing national population policy

The RGC is implementing the National Population Policy adopted in 2003 that aims to induce changes in population trends so as to bring the size, composition and distribution of population in line with the needs of sustainable development and poverty reduction. The priority issues are to support all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to information, education, services and means to do so.

Commitment 4: Building Productive Capacities to Make Globalization Work for LDCs

With Cambodia's accession to the WTO in September 2003, along with new opportunities, new challenges have emerged for its small and fragile economy.

Facing challenges of globalization

The best way Cambodia can face the challenges of globalization and benefit from the process is to promote a strong economy with expanding productive capacities. For this, Cambodia has put emphasis on developing several facilitating factors such as strengthening of domestic enterprises and infrastructure; development of human resources and technological capabilities, diversifying the external sector; and creating market access. For increasing domestic supply responses, stress has been put on developing small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and agro-based industries, improving access to the credit market, ensuring labour market flexibility, investing in skill development, disseminating market and technical information, and similar measures.

Expanding physical infrastructure

Under the NSDP 2006-2010, the Royal Government has worked out an integrated approach to expanding physical infrastructure with emphasis on critical components; creating an enabling environment for increased FDI flows including technology transfer and acquisition; developing enterprises especially SMEs in rural and urban areas; facilitating the availability of affordable energy; developing and diversifying agriculture and promoting agro-industries; expanding manufacturing and mining activities especially through domestic and foreign private investment; expanding sustainable tourism; and promoting rural development and food security for all Cambodians.

Capacity development

In order to strengthen its capacities to manage the globalization process, the RGC has taken measures to reinforce institutional support structure for the private sector to enhance their roles in national trade and investment policy processes. Policies have been put in place to respond more effectively not only to the needs of the productive sectors through better integration of trade capacity building and private sector development activities but also to ensure that, in the process, national poverty reduction goals are promoted.

Commitment 5: Enhancing the Role of Trade in Development

Recognizing that trade is a powerful and important catalyst for Cambodia's socio-economic development, the RGC has accorded a high priority to development of trade in Cambodian

products and integration of trade policies into the country's national development policy toward poverty reduction.

Trade policy framework

Cambodia has put in place a trade policy framework in 2001 to promote growth and contribute to poverty reduction. This has resulted in dynamic export performance and integration of the country in numerous regional bodies and accession to WTO in 2003. The Royal Government is preparing a Sector Wide Approach Programme for the sector. Meanwhile, Cambodia's intermediate challenge is to ensure that favorable trade agreements already reached are taken advantage of by the trade sector to export Cambodian products so that exports become diversified and broaden away from dependency on garments industry alone.

Cross-cutting reforms

The RGC's on-going reforms in various areas such as in governance, legal and judicial sector and in public administration as well as in infrastructures will contribute to a better climate for trade and investment by the private sector.

Enhancing role of trade in Cambodia's development

Along with ensuring a sound macroeconomic policy framework and improving policy predictability, the RGC's priority is to develop human and institutional capacities, remove procedural and institutional bottlenecks to reduce transactions costs, take full advantage of market access opportunities, intensify horizontal and vertical diversification especially to boost productivity and move up the value chains, and promote competitiveness and sub-regional/regional cooperation to increase Cambodia's exports and facilitate the integration of domestic enterprises into the international economy. The key to enhancing the role of trade in Cambodia's development is, however, to provide greater market access to its products in the global market especially in markets in developed countries.

Overhauling legal framework and institutional structures

Cambodia has overhauled the legal framework, procedures and institutional structures in line with international standards including the implementation of harmonized customs nomenclature. A comprehensive customs code is being revised to conform to WTO standards. The government is also implementing a reform agenda covering 2004-2008 that includes a trade facilitation programme and a single window for customs. Policy and legal reforms are also being carried out to unleash the potential of the private sector, safeguard commercial activity, and promote foreign direct investment into Cambodia.

Commitment 6: Reducing Vulnerability and Protecting the Environment

Along with the legacy of conflict which still is a significant source of vulnerability of the post-conflict Cambodian society, a major constraint on Cambodia's development is the exposure of the people to the vulnerability of disasters and calamities.

Natural hazards

The major natural hazard to which Cambodia is exposed is flood. Other natural hazards include drought, occasional typhoon and epidemics. The main victims of natural hazards are the people, especially the poor, who live under fragile conditions and are extremely vulnerable to such disasters. The RGC has been strengthening its disaster preparedness and mitigation measures along with comprehensive policies of post-disaster reconstruction and recovery. Cambodia also plans to adopt a comprehensive agriculture and water resources strategy that will lead to improving and diversifying the agriculture sector and ensuring productive use of water resources for irrigation.

Common property resources

In Cambodia, the poor in general and the extreme poor in particular depend heavily on common property resources such as fishery and forestry resources as a vital income source, as a safety net in the face of adverse shocks, and as an important source of nutrient. Unsustainable exploitation of these resources are also, therefore, a major source of vulnerability of the poor with adverse implications on poverty reduction in the country.

For RGC, the goal in preservation, conservation and sustainable use of all natural resources, including its bio-diversity, is not only to conserve Cambodia's unique natural heritage but also to reduce vulnerability, enhance environmental sustainability and contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and improvement in the lives of rural communities.

Implementing national strategies for sustainable development

The Royal Government has adopted national strategies for sustainable development under which integrated responses are being implemented to environmental and economic constraints. The strategies highlight the importance of sensitization and advocacy activities for which greater reliance is paid on local communities, their traditional knowledge and practices, and on effective participation of the civil society.

Commitment 7: Mobilizing Financial Resources

In Cambodia, mobilization of financial resources is a major development issue. The rate of domestic savings is very low; and the country suffers from a poor and relatively unexplored resource base, low productivity, and an underdeveloped and inefficient financial institution system.

Financial sector policies

The Royal Government's aim is to create a favorable financial environment to achieve more diverse and pro-poor economic growth. Therefore, prudent financial management forms the center-piece of all relevant programmes of RGC. The RGC is implementing a Public Financial Management Reform Programme (PFM) and a rolling five-year Medium-Term Fiscal and Expenditure Framework (MTF/EF) is in place to project government income and expenditure.

The Financial Sector Blueprint (FSB) 2001-2010 forms the guiding tool for policies and programmes of this sector and envisages the development of a sound, market-based financial system by 2010. This will enhance resource mobilization for sustainable economic growth.

FDI inflows

Total FDI inflow to Cambodia was estimated at US\$ 142 million in 2000 which increased to only US\$ 169 million in 2005. For Cambodia, a major concern is, therefore, to find out ways and means by which FDI flows can be substantially increased to accelerate growth. A related concern, from the pro-poor growth perspective, is to direct such flows towards SMEs, agriculture, agro-processing and other sectors with a more direct linkage to the rural economy.

ODA flows

For historical reasons, Cambodia remains highly aid-dependent at its present level of development. Cambodia's urgent need is to rapidly move to a new and expanded era of partnership with the international community which, in the past, has provided extremely valuable financial and technical support in its fight against poverty.

IV. Need for Global Support

Cambodia's progress towards achieving the CMDGs and ensuring a decent standard of living for its population is constrained by a number of impediments of which the most critical one is the chronic shortage of resources to meet its priority needs. This resource gap needs to be resolved through increased ODA. If Cambodia is to achieve the CMDGs, a greater financial inflows through aid, reduced debt servicing and increased current account inflows, as outlined in MDG 8, are critical to bridge the resource gap.

For Cambodia, the Brussels Programme of Action is not only a shared global commitment but also forms an integral component of its development vision and provides the pillars of national progress towards peace and prosperity for all Cambodians. In order to realize these commitments and successfully implement the Programme of Action, the Royal Government seeks strongest support from the international community and the donor agencies.

While RGC is taking all measures to promote a more domestic resource driven development process in Cambodia, success in leveraging the domestic reforms and achieving the CMDGs will critically depend on greater global support and resource flows for implementing its pro-poor policies. Such support needs to be aligned with Cambodian national priorities, as reflected in the NSDP, and managed for results that can be ensured through developing mutual accountability between RGC and its development partners.

Cambodia strongly urges for ensuring a better access to international markets, especially in the developed countries. This should include enhanced market access for its overseas workers as well. In this respect, granting of quota-free and duty-free schemes for all Cambodian dutiable products will contribute to higher export earnings and make trade work for Cambodia's development and the CMDGs.

Cambodia is confident that it will be able to realize the commitments under the Programme of Action provided bold initiatives are taken by its development partners and the global community to complement its pro-poor and pro-CMDG national policies with required financial, technical and other support. This will help Cambodia to break the poverty cycle and ensure its achieving critical goals including developing human resources, providing food security, removing supply-side constraints, managing forests and bio-diversity and protecting the environment. A collective effort from the global community, which strengthens and reinforces its domestic efforts, is needed for Cambodia to realize its commitments under the Programme of Action and ensure the achievement of the CMDGs.

Annex 1: Brussels Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2001-2010**Goals and Indicators****CAMBODIA**

(n.a. means data not available)

Goal 1. Attain a GDP growth rate of at least 7 per cent per annum**Indicator:**

1. GDP growth (annual %) 6.3% in 2005

Goal 2. Increase the ratio of investment to GDP to 25 per cent per annum**Indicator:**

2. Gross capital formation (% of GDP) 23.6% in 2004

Goal 3. Make substantial progress toward halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015**Indicator:**

3. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day (national poverty line) 34.7% in 2004
4. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] 9.02% in 2004
5. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption 7.0% in 2004

Goal 4: Make substantial progress towards halving the proportion of people from hunger by 2015**Indicator:**

6. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (below food poverty line) 19.7% in 2004

Goal 5: Making accessible, through the primary health system, reproductive health to all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than the year 2015**Indicator:**

7. Births attended by skilled health personnel, per cent 32% in 2000.
8. Women reporting 4 or more antenatal visits, per cent (data available for 2 or more visits) 47% in public sector in 2005
9. Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49, any method 24 % in public sector in 2000.
10. Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49, condom n.a.
11. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate n.a.

Goal 6. Making available the widest achievable range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable family planning and contraceptive methods**Indicator:**

See 9, 10 and 11 see above

Goal 7. Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality**Indicator:**

12. Net enrolment ratio in primary education, both sexes 91.9% in 2005.
13. Net enrolment ratio in primary education, girls 90.7% in 2005
14. Net enrolment ratio in primary education, boys 93.0% in 2005
15. Primary completion rate, both sexes (survival rate from grade 1 to 6, last grade of primary cycle) 53.1% in 2005.
16. Primary completion rate, girls. n.a.
17. Primary completion rate, boys. n.a.

Goal 8. Achieving a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults**Indicator:**

18. Adult literacy rate, both sexes. 69.6% in 2004
19. Adult literacy rate, women. 60.1% in 2004
20. Adult literacy rate, men. 80.2% in 2004
21. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, both sexes. 80.5% in 2004
22. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women. 76.6% in 2004
23. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, men. 84.3% in 2004

Goal 9. Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality.

Indicator:

- 24. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education. **89.45% in 2005**
- 25. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education. **lower secondary: 77.12 % in 2005; upper secondary: 69.46 % in 2005**
- 26. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education. **45.6% in 2005**
- 27. Ratio of literate women to men of 15-24 year-olds. **90% in 2005**
- 28. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament **17.1% in 2005**
- 29. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector **industry: 53.5% in 2005; services: 27% in 2005.**

Goal 10. Reducing the infant mortality rate below 35 per 1,000 live births by 2015

Indicator:

- 30. Infant mortality rate. **66 per 1,000 live births in 2005**
- 31. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles. **80% in 2005**
- 32. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against tuberculosis. **n.a.**
- 33. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against DPT3. **83% in 2005.**

Goal 11. Reducing the under 5 mortality rate below 45 per 1,000 live births by 2015

Indicator:

- 34. Under-five mortality rate. See also 30, 31, 32, 33 and 7. **82 per 1,000 live births in 2005.**

Goal 12. Reducing the maternal mortality rate by three-quarters of the current rate by 2015

Indicator:

- 35. Maternal mortality ratio. **437 per 100,000 live births in 1997.**
See also 8

Goal 13. Reducing the number of undernourished people by half, by the year 2015

Indicator:

- See 6.

Goal 14. Reducing by half, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water

Indicator:

- 36. Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water sources, both urban and rural. **urban: 75.8% in 2005; rural: 41.6% in 2005**

Goal 15. Reducing HIV infection rates in persons 15-24 years of age by 2005 in all countries, and by 25 per cent in the most affected countries

Indicator:

- 37. HIV prevalence rate among adults, aged 15-49 years. **1.9% in 2005**
- 38. HIV prevalence among pregnant women, aged 15-24 years. **2.1% in 2005**
- 39. Condom use at last high risk sex, women (**among CSWs during last sexual intercourse**) **96.7% in 2005**
- 40. Condom use at last high risk sex, men **n.a.**
- 41. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, women **n.a.**
- 42. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, men **n.a.** See also 11.

Goal 16. Increasing the percentage of women receiving maternal and prenatal care by 60 per cent

Indicator:

- See 7 and 8.

Goal 17. Halving malnutrition among pregnant women and among pre-school children in LDCs by 2015

Indicator:

- 43. Prevalence of underweight children, under five years of age. **45.2% in 2000**
- 44. Prevalence of under height children (stunting) under five years of age. **44.6% in 2000**
- 45. Prevalence of underweight for height children (wasting) under five years of age. **15% in 2000**

Goal 18. Substantially reducing infection rates from malaria, tuberculosis and other killer diseases in LDCs by the end of the decade; reducing tuberculosis (TB) deaths and prevalence of the disease by 50 per cent by 2010; and reducing the burden of disease associated with malaria by 50 per cent by 2010

Indicator:

- 46. Prevalence rate associated with malaria (number of malaria cases treated in public health sector per 1,000 population) 7.3 in 2005
- 47. Death rate associated with malaria (case fatality rate reported by public health sector) 0.36% in 2005
- 48. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention measures (proportion of population at high risk who slept under insecticide-treated bed nets during previous night) 20 % in 2005
- 49. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria treatment measures. n.a.
- 50. Prevalence rate associated with tuberculosis, per 100, 000 population (smear-positive TB) 428 in 1997
- 51. Death rate associated with tuberculosis, per 100, 000 population. 90 per 100,000 population in 1997
- 52. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy), per cent 61% in 2005
- 53. Proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy), per cent (proportion of registered smear-positive TB cases successfully treated under DOTS) 89% in 2002

Goal 19. Promoting child health and survival and reducing disparities between and within developed and developing countries as quickly as possible, with particular attention to eliminating the pattern of excess and preventable mortality among girl infants and children

Indicator:

- See 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36. See also 42, 43 and 44.
- 54. Children orphaned by AIDS n.a.
- 55. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural. urban: 55% in 2005; rural: 16.4% in 2005

Goal 20. Improving the health and nutritional status of infants and children

See 31, 32, 33, 36 and 53, 54, 55 56.

Goal 21. Promoting breast feeding as a child survival strategy

Indicator:

- 56. Percent of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed. 11.4% in 2000
- 57. Percent of children (6-9 months) breastfed with complementary food. n.a.
- 58. Percent of children (20-23 months) still breastfeeding. n.a.

Goal 22. Increasing road networks or connections in LDCs to the current level of other developing countries and urban road capacities, including sewerage and other related facilities, by 2010

Indicator:

- 59. Roads, total network (km). primary and secondary roads) 7, 888 km in 2005
- 60. Paved roads (% of total roads) 26.6% in 2005

Goal 23. Modernizing and expanding ports and airports and their ancillary facilities to enhance their capacities by 2010

Indicator:

- 61. Container port traffic (TEU: 20 foot equivalent units) n.a.
- 62. Aircraft departures (thousands) n.a.
- 63. Air transport, passengers carried (thousands) n.a.
- 64. Air freight millions ton-km n.a.

Goal 24. Modernizing and expanding railway connections and facilities, increasing their capacities to the level of those in other developing countries by the end of the decade

Indicator:

- 65. Total rail lines (km) 601 km in 2001
- 66. Electric rail lines (km) n.a.
- 67. Rail traffic density, passengers and freight per km passenger: 33 per km in 2001; freight: 110.7 per km in 2001

Goal 25. Increasing LDCs' communication networks, including telecommunication and postal services, and improving access of the poor to such services in urban and rural areas to reach the current levels in other developing countries

Indicator:

68. Permanent and mobile post offices n.a. See also 68, 69.

Goal 26. Increasing computer literacy among students in higher institutions and universities by 50 per cent and in junior and high schools by 25 per cent, by 2015

Goal 27. Increasing average telephone density to 5 main lines per 100 inhabitants and Internet connections to 10 users per 100 inhabitants by the year 2010

Indicators:

69. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population. 2.66 in 2002

70. Internet users per 100 population n.a.

Goal 28. Donor countries providing more than 0.20 per cent of their GNP as ODA to LDCs: continue to do so and increase their efforts

Indicator:

71. Net ODA total to the LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI (OECD)

Goal 29. Other donor countries which have met the 0.15 per cent target: undertake to reach 0.20 per cent expeditiously

Indicator: See 71.

Goal 30. All other donor countries which have committed themselves to the 0.15 per cent target: reaffirm their commitment and undertake either to achieve the target within the next five years or to make their best efforts to accelerate their endeavours to reach the target.

Indicator: See 71.

1. GDP growth (annual)