

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA




NATION - RELIGION - KING

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The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and, with reference to Voluntary National Reviews guidelines prior to the 2023 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), has the honour to submit **Cambodia's Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2023 "Accelerating the Recovery from the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) and the Full Implementation of the 2030 Agenda"**, as enclosed herewith.

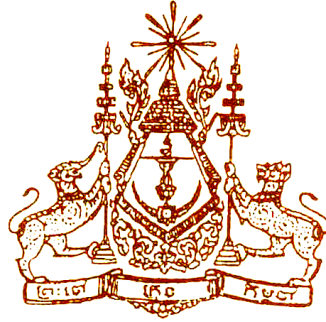
The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs the assurances of its highest consideration. 

New York, 9 June 2023



United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
New York

cc: High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development



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CAMBODIA'S
VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR) 2023

**ACCELERATING THE RECOVERY FROM
THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) AND
THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA**



JUNE, 2023

**CAMBODIA'S VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW
(VNR) 2023**

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(JUNE, 2023)

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
APM	anti-personnel mines
ASEAN	The Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATM	automated teller machine
BAU	business as usual
BEEP	Basic Education Equivalency Program
BFI	banks and financial institutions
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
BUR	biennial update report
CCC	Cooperation Committee of Cambodia
CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDRI	Cambodia Resource Development Institutes
CGCC	Credit Guarantee Corporation of Cambodia
CMMA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
CNMC	Cambodia National Mekong Committee
CRDB	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CSDG	Cambodian Sustainable Development Goal
CSES	Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey
CSO	civil society organization
CSX	Cambodia Securities Exchange
CVD	cardiovascular disease
DCF	Development Cooperation Forum
DCPR	Development Cooperation and Partnerships Report
DCPS	Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
DPs	Development Partners
ECE	Early Childhood Education
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ERW	explosive remnants of war
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance

FDI	foreign direct investment
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
GDP	gross domestic product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GHG	greenhouse gases
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GNI	Gross National Income
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
GPI	Gender Parity Index
ha	hectare
HAI	Human assets index
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
ICT	information and communications technology
ID Poor	Identification of Poor Household
IDP	Industrial Development Policy
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
INGO	international non-government organization
ISM	International Support Measures
JMI	Joint Monitoring Indicators
KHR	Riels
kWh	kilowatt hour
KYA	Khmer Youth Association
LA	line agencies
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LCR	liquidity coverage ratio
LDC	least developed country
LM	line ministries
LNOB	leave no one behind
LSF	Labour Force Survey
LTS4CN	Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
Mbps	megabits per second
MCFA	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
MEF	Macroeconomic Framework

MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MISTI	Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation
MLVT	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MOP	Ministry of Planning
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MW	megawatt
NACD	National Authority for Combating Drugs
NBC	National Bank of Cambodia
NCD	non-communicable disease
NCD	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit
NEEP	National Energy Efficiency Policy
NGO	non-government organization
NGOF	non-government organization forum
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSPPF	National Social Protection Policy Framework
NSPV	National Comprehensive and Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS
NSSF	National Social Security Fund for Health Care
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PA	protected area
PDP	Power Master Development Plan
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PFM	Public Financial Management
PM	particulate matter
PoU	Prevalence of Undernourishment
PPP	public–private partnerships
PV	photovoltaics
REM	Risk Education Messages

RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS IV	Rectangular Strategy Phase IV
RWSSH	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMEs	small and medium enterprises
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STEM	science, technology, engineering, and math
SWAP	Sustainable Solid Waste Management and Policies
tCO ₂ e	tonnes (t) of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) equivalent €
TDGDP	Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VMC	Volunteers for My Community
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
YRDP	Youth Resource Development Program

1. Opening statement

Under the motto “Nation-Religion-King”, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has the objective to build and protect the nation and social achievements while ensuring the country’s independence, integrity, sovereignty peace, democracy, and progress. Three-decade-lasting peace has permitted Cambodia to experience improvements in human development, increasing income levels, and poverty reduction. Political stability has enabled Cambodia to carry out its reform measures in all sectors to build institutional capacity, improve socio-economic resilience, and create favourable conditions to promote economic growth.

To direct the course of socio-economic development in Cambodia, the RGC has already adopted four phases of the Rectangular Strategy and six five-year development plans and is in the process of updating both strategic frameworks in order to guide policy directions along with the evolving and challenging development contexts. In each Rectangular Strategy phase, the RGC always attaches its development paradigm to people-centered approach identifying “People” as one of the four priorities, with “people” being the top priority since the third phase, by focusing on human resource development, job creation and poverty reduction. Through the creation of jobs, millions of people, especially in the garment and footwear sector, agriculture and tourism, the poverty rate dropped from 53.2% in 2004 to 17.8% in 2020. In addition, from 1993 to 2022, the economy has grown at an annual average rate of 7%, contributing to change the status of Cambodia from a least developed country to a lower-middle income country in 2015.

With these magnificent achievements, Cambodia Vision 2050 sets the ambitious goal of reaching upper-middle-income status by 2030 and high-income status by 2050. The strategy is largely based on governance reform through the development of human resources, the diversification of the economy, development of the private sector and employment, and inclusive and sustainable development. In addition, the RGC is strengthening the capacity of public institutions for improved public service delivery.

Cambodia embraced the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda and aligned its national policies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the development of policy frameworks as described in the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV and its implementation through the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019 – 2023 and the Medium-term Revenue Mobilization Strategy 2019 – 2023. Each ministry/institution’s Budget Strategic Plan links budget with the policy priorities outlined in the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV and the NSDP.

The RGC remains as committed as always to attaining the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. The presentation of this second Voluntary National Review Report (VNR) is part of this commitment, where the scope of participation was expanded by encouraging inputs from various stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and development partners. Cambodia is reporting its progress in the 17 SDGs plus the 18th National Goal of Mine Action. Out of 193 indicators/sub-indicators tracked in this second VNR, 140 are on track (72.5 %), 39 are off track (20.2 %), while data collection efforts are being made on the remaining 14 indicators (7.3 %). This represents important progress relative to the 2019 VNR report when 148 global and locally defined indicators were tracked of which 72 were on track (48.8 %), 12 were off track (8.1 %) and there was no data on 64 (43.2 %) indicators.

This progress has been achieved in a challenging global environment due to the COVID-19 pandemic and global uncertainties exacerbated by the escalation of armed conflicts, arms race, the rise of mini security alliances, technology and trade wars, the imposition of economic

sanctions, and the mounting threats to multilateralism. The Kingdom of Cambodia has been able to advance rapidly, and to effectively manage the spread of COVID-19 through the introduction of correct and timely interventions. However, the battle against this global health crisis is not over yet and with new forms and variants and other infectious diseases emerging, a strong global health system is required.

In addition, climate change represents an existential threat for humankind. We need to change the process of addressing climate change issues immediately. Despite the world being warned 50 years ago about the need to change production and consumption patterns to avoid disaster, ever since, the world has experienced losses of biodiversity, more land degradation, and a growing scarcity of fresh water. Our collective action must focus on global mitigation efforts to promote climate-resilient development.

The threat of the trade and economic decoupling arising from the U.S.-China rivalry will certainly dampen the prospects for global growth. Therefore, the fundamental transformative solution of the social, economic, and political process is to strengthen the rules based multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its heart, that can promote an open international trade, reduce trade barriers, and ensure the resilience of regional and global value chains.

Meanwhiles, we need to pay greater attention on inclusive digital policies and conducive regulatory frameworks that lead to greater investment in digital infrastructure, as it is so essential in bridging the growing digital divides and generating new sources of growth. Enhancing green economic development is also an indispensable part of nurturing sustainable socio-economic development, through the expansion of cooperation in building green infrastructure, promoting energy transition, and leveraging green technology.

The RGC made great efforts in a pro-active manner to prevent the spread of COVID-19 virus through the introduction of health measures, social and economic interventions and administrative measures. The RGC has set COVID-19 vaccination as a Key Strategic Measure. As a result, Cambodia has become one of the countries with the highest coverage rate of vaccinated population globally, particularly, achieving strong “Herd Immunity” and enabling the country to fully reopen in late 2021 as well as resuming all socio-economic activities in the new normal. International cooperation for the provision of vaccines to Cambodia through both bilateral and multilateral frameworks is greatly appreciated.

On social sector, the RGC has worked with development partners such as the UN agencies to launch and scale up a number of important programs such as 1). Cash for Work Program aimed at improving community infrastructure and providing additional employment opportunities and 2). Cash Transfer Program for the poor and vulnerable households to help alleviate hardship and maintain the livelihood of the poor. Since June 2020, when COVID-19 hit, the RGC has spent over 1 billion USD from its national budget to support these important social protection programs.

On economic sector, the RGC has made unremitting efforts to address chronic structural problems, competitiveness and promote economic diversification. In fact, the RGC has addressed major challenges faced by businesses through the implementation of the New Investment Law, Cambodia Digital Economy and Society Policy Framework 2021-2035, Strategic Framework and Programs for Economic Recovery in the Context of Living with COVID-19 in a New Normal 2021-2023, Law on Public-Private Partnership and adoption of

free trade agreements such as Cambodia-China FTA and Cambodia-Republic of Korea FTA and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

Cambodia is committed to leave no one behind (LNOB) and will continue its efforts to reach marginalized and vulnerable groups, such as those poorer and living in remote areas, to ensure all benefit from the progress made towards achieving the SDGs.

In conclusion, despite many challenges impacting Cambodia's political, social, and economic progress, the Kingdom of Cambodia remains as committed as always to attaining the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals.

2. Highlights

Cambodia presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2019, describing the country's development progress, supported by the important accumulation of human, social, physical, and financial capital over the previous thirty years. The 2019 VNR detailed Cambodia's enthusiastic commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2016–2030 Agenda and the adaptation of the goals to the national context, including adding the goal of landmine clearance. The 2019 VNR reported 18 Cambodian SDGs (CSDGs), 88 nationally relevant targets and 148 globally and locally defined indicators. The 2019 VNR reported the efforts to adapt, adopt, and deliver the CSDGs through the establishment of institutions and mechanisms, the creation of the CSDGs Framework, the incorporation of the CSDGs within national planning, building tangible links between CSDGs and public budgets, as well as advocacy and citizen engagement strategies.

The 2023 VNR, based on the same 18 CSDGs, now extends to 95 targets and 193 indicators/sub-indicators. CSDGs have been integrated within national policymaking through the Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency, or Rectangular Strategy Phase IV, the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019–2023, the National Social Protection Policy Framework, the Economic Recovery Programmes, the Cambodia Digital Government Policy, the Integrated National Financing Framework, and they have been included in agency and ministry budget strategic plans. National strategic development planning has considered the integrated, indivisible, and interlinked nature of the CSDGs, which has helped to address trade-offs and accelerate implementation.

This strong commitment to the CSDGs has allowed Cambodia to advance having now 72.9 percent of all indicators that are ahead or on track, up from 48.8 percent in the previous VNR. In addition, there has been an important effort to generate more information to track the CSDGs' progress, now with information of 193 indicators/sub-indicators, while in the previous VNR there was information of 148 indicators.

Progress in CSDGs has enhanced the well-being of the Cambodian people with important advances in poverty reduction (CSDG 1: 8 out of 9 indicators on track); quality education (CSDG 4: 11 out of 16 indicators on track); gender equality (CSDG 5: 11 out of 16 indicators on track); affordable and clean energy (CSDG 7: 4 out of 4 indicators on track); decent work and economic growth (CSDG 8: 17 out of 25 indicators on track); reduced inequalities (CSDG 10: 13 out of 13 indicators on track); sustainable cities and communities (CSDG 11: 3 out of 3 indicators on track); responsible consumption and production (CSDG 12: 2 out of 2 indicators on track); climate action (CSDG 13: 4 out of 5 indicators on track); life below water (CSDG 14: 8 out of 8 indicators on track); life on land (CSDG 15: 3 out of 5 indicators on track); partnership for the goals (CSDG 17: 10 out of 12 indicators on track); and Cambodia's own goal of ending the negative impact of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) (CSDG 18: 5 out of 6 indicators on track).

The COVID-19 pandemic, the invasion of Ukraine, and global warming have represented challenges to fully achieving the CSDGs due to their adverse effects on health, mobility, production, income generation, trade, tourism, and overall price levels – especially on food and durable goods. Here we list all the indicators that are below target, for which further efforts are needed. Regarding zero hunger (CSDG 2), food insecurity and the prevalence of low weight-for-height or wasting in children should be reduced. With respect to good health and well-being (CSDG 3) there is a need to further prevent teenage pregnancy, reduce maternal mortality, increase outpatient consultations for children, and improve mental healthcare. In terms of quality

of education (CSDG 4), there is a need to increase the share of Grade 1 students with access to an early childhood education experience, to increase the enrollment ratio in all educational levels (including technical-vocational education and training courses on business subjects), and to increase schools' capacities to accommodate students with disabilities. With respect to gender equality (CSDG 5), further efforts are needed to reduce violence on women and guarantee that women make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive healthcare. Greater participation of women holding management positions in the public sector and as members of Commune/Sangkat councils could guarantee policies to promote gender parity and improve women's financial access and economic opportunities. With respect to clean water and sanitation (CSGD 6), more efforts are needed to increase access to safety and clean water supply services, and to increase sanitation and facilities for washing hands with soap in rural areas. Regarding decent work and economic growth (CSDG 8) and industry, innovation, and infrastructure (CSDG 9), Cambodia would benefit from strategies to recover tourism, which was greatly affected by COVID-19, as air passengers went from 11.5 million in 2019 to 2.3 million in 2022. There is also a need to recover and expand trade with greater promotion of Cambodian products and taking advantage of trade agreements. This would allow recovery of the pre-pandemic freight volumes through ports, air, and railway. It is also important to increase trademark registrations. Regarding life on land (CSDG 15), Cambodia should increase the percentage of sustainable forest protection and management, as well as the number of policies, strategies, and regulations on ecosystem services established and implemented. Peace, justice, and strong institutions (CSDG 16) would benefit from wider law dissemination allocating more people for their diffusion. In addition, it is imperative to eliminate physical punishment and psychological aggression to children by caregivers. Regarding Cambodia's own goal of ending the negative impact of mines and ERW and promoting victim assistance (CSDG 18), it is important to increase rehabilitation services for people with disabilities.

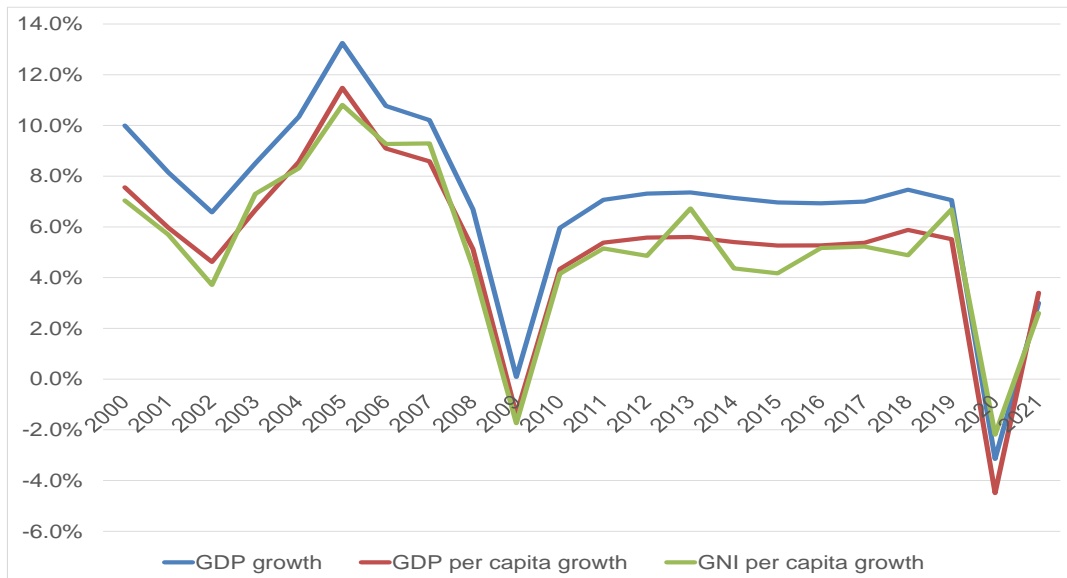
Cambodia is committed to 'leave no one behind' (LNOB) and will continue its efforts to reach marginalized and vulnerable groups, such as those who are poorer and living in remote areas, to ensure all people benefit from the progress made towards achieving the CSDGs. Between 2014 and 2022, there has been important progress, especially for those furthest behind in access to basic sanitation (which, for those furthest behind, increased from 12% in 2014 to 52% in 2022), basic drinking water (from 46% in 2014 to 70% in 2022), electricity (from 17% in 2014 to 75% in 2022), skilled birth attendance (from 69% in 2014 to 95% in 2022), family planning (from 42% in 2014 to 52% in 2022), and a reduction of low height-for-age or stunting in children (from 40% in 2014 to 30% in 2022). Further efforts are needed to reduce wasting in children (which remained unchanged between 2014 and 2022 at 14%) and further improve completion rates of secondary (from 2% in 2014 to 7% in 2022) and tertiary education (from 1% in 2014 to 2% in 2022), as well as providing more access to clean fuels (from 0% in 2014 to 6% in 2022) and financial services such as bank accounts (from 1% in 2014 to 4% in 2022).

3. Introduction

3.1 Context

The COVID-19 crisis and the slowdown in the global economy greatly affected Cambodia's growth performance in 2020 and growth prospects in the medium term. It posed the greatest threat to development in the country's 30 years of modern history. GDP growth, projected between 5.8% to 7% pre-COVID-19, was downwardly adjusted to -3.1% in 2020 (Figure 1). The pandemic caused a collapse of global trade, with significant negative direct and indirect impacts on Cambodia. In the United States and Europe, demand has evaporated for Cambodia's key exported products such as textiles, footwear, travel goods and rice, which comprise about 52% of total merchandise exports. Imports of intermediate goods (raw materials for textiles, footwear, and travel goods) have experienced supply chain disruptions. Job losses have resulted, affecting more than 150,000 textile, footwear, and travel goods factory workers; over 90,000 migrant workers who returned from Thailand; more than 17,000 tourism-sector workers; and an unknown but significant number of informal sector entertainment workers.

Figure 1. GDP and GNI growth performance 2000–2021



Source: World Development Indicators and MEF's Macroeconomic Framework for 2023 National Budget.

Cambodia has gradually started to recover from COVID-19 and the economic headwinds caused by the global geopolitical issues and rising inflation in 2021. Sustained and rapid development prior to COVID-19 advanced Cambodia to a lower-middle-income country in 2015 and allowed it to meet the criteria to graduate from least developed country (LDC) status for the first time in 2021. Cambodia's first assessment by the UN in 2021 reported that the GNI per capita is UA\$1,377 which surpasses the UA\$1,222 threshold; the HAI is at 74.3, which is higher than the requirement of 66; while the Economic and Environmental Vulnerability Index is at 30.6, lower than the requirement of at least 32. The next assessment of the Kingdom's LDC status will be in 2024, and if the requirements are met, it will take effect in 2027. Cambodia is currently preparing to implement the plan to leave the LDC to achieve the UN assessment in 2024 and extend the transition period as necessary.

It is worth noting that despite such impressive progress, Cambodia's economic structure remains vulnerable to exogenous shocks. Economic openness which has helped trade and the economy

to prosper, has also caused economic volatility and vulnerability, as evidenced by the 2008–2009 global financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. As illustrated in Figure 1, the economy did not grow during the global financial crisis in 2009 and contracted by 3.1% during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, one of the highest contractions in the Asia-Pacific region. Beyond economic contraction, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a loss of jobs and income for thousands of workers (notably those in the textile, footwear, and travel and tourism sectors), women-owned enterprises, as well as vulnerable communities and those living below the national poverty line. Women were most affected due to their prevalence in these sectors and cultural norms making them responsible for domestic care and household chores, requiring them to care for sick family members and home-school during the pandemic. This pushed many women out of the labour force. As a result of the pandemic, poverty is estimated to have risen to 17.8% in 2020.

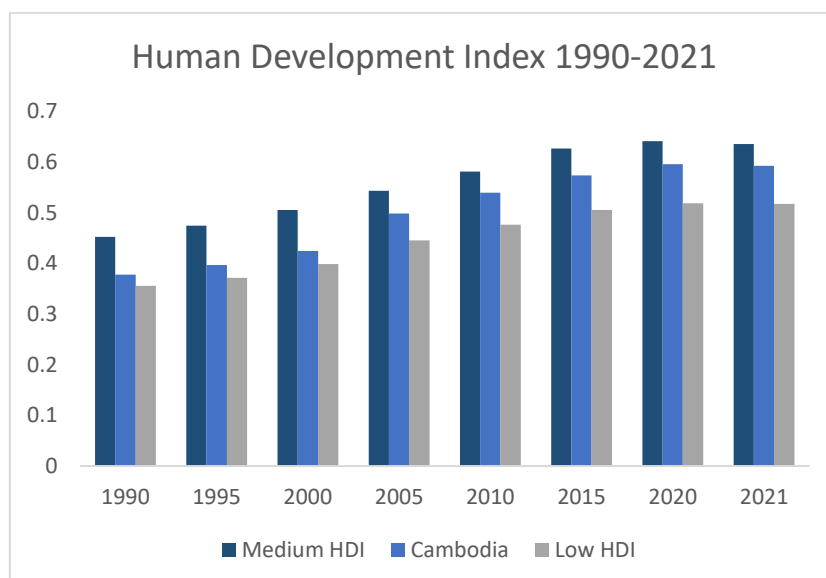
While rapid economic growth in recent decades elevated the income growth and living standards of most people, the benefits of the growth were distributed unevenly across population groups. The bottom percentiles of the population obtained meagre benefits from the trickle-down economic growth, as evidenced by the shares of their income and consumption, revealing inequality. This is illustrated by the poor performance of the agriculture sector, which is the main source of livelihood for 70% of the population. With formal institutions rebuilt in the aftermath of civil war and conflict, political power has been concentrated and the patronage system mainstreamed across governance. With economic openness, domestic political patronage networks have benefited markedly from the inflows of foreign capital and goods. This has been reinforced by access to natural resources, the extraction of which has generated substantial economic benefits, possibly at the expense of society, particularly the poor and vulnerable groups affected by the erosion of natural resources and land conflicts.

3.2 Overview of Human and Social Development

Progress on social indicators, notably in health and education, has also been strong, especially in the last two decades. Cambodian society is currently undergoing major transformations driven by a rapid demographic transition and progressive urbanization and industrialization. Alongside ongoing strong economic growth, trends in national social indicators have been positive. Figure 2 depicts the path of Cambodia's Human Development Index,¹ underlining the dramatic rate of change. Cambodia has accelerated away from the Low HDI category, of which it is also member, and it is now converging on the Medium HDI category.

Human and social development, which had already been challenged by various factors pre-COVID-19, was also badly hit by the pandemic. Education and skills development – like other social and economic sectors – were not prepared for, or resilient to, shocks such as the pandemic. School closures disrupted learning in the estimated 13,681 schools nationwide, affecting nearly 3.3 million students (50.4% of which were female). Despite distance and online learning support provided, learning declined, and dropouts rose, with children from remote areas, children from socioeconomically marginalised households, and children with disabilities most impacted. Even prior to the pandemic, low learning quality, and high dropout and low retention rates, especially at higher education levels, were persistent challenges. The completion rate in lower secondary education is 48.1% and the survival rate at upper secondary was reduced to 24.7%. These statistics indicate that a high percentage of Cambodia's human capital is currently outside of the formal education sector and there is a need for alternative pathways to access education and skills development.

¹ HDI is a combined metric of GNI per capita, life expectancy and educational attainment (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>)

Figure 2: Human Development Index 1990 onwards

Source: UNDP HDI data (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>).

Access to affordable and quality healthcare remains far from universal, especially in relation to the near-poor and vulnerable groups living on the margins of poverty, as well as populations who are stigmatized or marginalized (e.g., such as those living with and/or affected by HIV). Public health expenditure dropped from 6.4% of the total national budget (2020) to an estimated 4.8% (2021) (excluding allocations to fight COVID-19). Over three out of five, specially first and second, visits for healthcare are in the private sector, despite lower cost and more social health insurance coverage of public services. Patients' out-of-pocket expenditure is exceptionally high at 60% of total health expenditure. The proportion of households experiencing high health expenditure (over 10% of total consumption) improved in 2009–2014 but has since reversed, rising from 13% in 2014 to 18% in 2019, with rural households most affected (over 20% versus ~13% for urban households). The loss of income and livelihoods due to the pandemic has amplified risk and vulnerability in healthcare protection. The pandemic overstretched the health system, leading to low utilization of sexual reproductive and maternal services. Outpatient visits declined by over 25% (2019–2021), indicating a need to expand social health insurance coverage.

The pandemic – coupled with rising pressures on the environmental ecosystem due to economic development, natural resource exploitation, rapid climate change, and other environmental challenges – has compromised progress in food security and nutrition. Food availability has not been a critical issue at the macro level and agricultural production, a backbone of national food security, vastly expanded during the pandemic with increasing production of crops, poultry, animal raising, fisheries, and other agricultural activities; however, the rapidly changing climate and other environmental challenges have adversely affected agriculture and food systems, jeopardising food security and nutrition. Cambodia is ranked as one of the countries which is most vulnerable to climate change as it is prone to climate hazards including floods and droughts. Much of the population relies on climate-dependent agriculture for livelihoods, lives in areas geographically susceptible to floods, and depends on a single crop production (rice).

Malnutrition, already high in pre-pandemic times, has been aggravated due to the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic. Whereas child stunting (low height-for-age) or chronic malnutrition significantly improved from a prevalence rate of 34% in 2014 to 22% in 2021, child wasting (low weight-for-height) or acute malnutrition remained unchanged at around 10%. Only 10% of

children under five suffering from wasting in Cambodia currently have access to treatment. It is worth noting that malnutrition varies across provinces. Overall, 22% of the population cannot afford a healthy diet. With 17.8% of the population living in poverty, rising energy and food prices are likely to exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition. Meanwhile, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are one of the main causes of death in Cambodia. NCDs accounted for more than half of deaths, and it is estimated that NCDs cost Cambodia about US\$1.5 billion in healthcare and productivity loss, equivalent to 6.6% of GDP in 2018.

Mine action is also high on the country's leadership agenda; an additional SDG, CSDG 18, related to the clearance of landmines and ERW was added to the localized version of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. Cambodia still faces multiple consequences resulting from landmine contamination which is the result of a protracted sequence of internal and regional conflicts that affected the country from the mid-1960s until the end of 1998. The north-western region bordering Thailand has some of the densest global concentrations of anti-personnel mines (APM) while other areas of the country, mainly in the east, have been impacted primarily by the presence of explosive remnants of war (ERW), including cluster munitions. Mines and ERW have killed and injured over 65,000 people in Cambodia since 1979. Although, the number of annual casualties has been brought down from 4,320 in 1996 to 44 in 2021, Cambodia has some of the highest numbers of casualties in the world. Mines and ERW continue to kill, injure, and traumatize people and communities. They severely impede humanitarian responses, peacebuilding and stabilization efforts, as well as social and economic recovery, and sustainable development.

At this critical juncture, stronger investments in social sectors and human development are vital to ensure the success of Cambodia's economy in the longer term. Moreover, an increase in investment in gender equality and women's rights is needed to bridge the gender wage gap and remove barriers to enter and/or be a part of the formal labour force. With a population of 15.6 million, the median age is 27 years and people under 35 years comprise 64.2% of the population. The young population offers an opportunity for a socioeconomic transformation with an abundant labour force, entrepreneurship, and economic innovation if given access to education and skills development to equip them with 21st century skills. At the same time, new entrants to the labour force require better employment, social services, and governance. This is also an opportunity to expand and strengthen the tax base and revenue to cope with projected rising demands for social protection during times when the labour force is shrinking. While there is a window of opportunity, Cambodia is shifting to a more intermediate age structure given a steady increase in people over 30 years and a steady increase expected of those over 60 years, reflecting a reduction in adult mortality.

To ensure sustainable, inclusive development, investment in human capital development (quality education, healthcare, food system, nutrition, social protection) is vital. Addressing these supply-side challenges also helps strengthen socioeconomic resilience and tackle inequalities within urban areas and between urban and rural areas. In tandem with larger investments in the social sector (e.g., expansion of social protection coverage for the poor and vulnerable), economic openness needs to be better managed to support sustainable growth in which the benefits are shared across population groups.

3.3 Cambodia's Second VNR 2023

The Voluntary National Review (VNR) is a part of the follow-up and review mechanisms of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As of 13 September 2022, 48 countries including Cambodia have expressed interest in presenting their VNRs to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in July 2023. Convening under the auspices of the UN

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the 2023 HLPF will address the theme, ‘Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19)’ and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels.

This is the second VNR for Cambodia, prepared with target submission to the HLPF in June 2023. While all countries are encouraged to review all the goals of national priorities, the 2023 HLPF focuses on reviewing the following set of goals:

1. CSDG 6 (clean water and sanitation)
2. CSDG 7 (affordable and clean energy)
3. CSDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure)
4. CSDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
5. CSDG 17 (partnerships for the goals)

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) reported on these priority goals in detail, while also providing an overview of progress made against all the goals in the national CSDG Framework that consists of an additional 18th goal on mine action (18 goals, 95 revised targets and 195 revised indicators/sub-indicators).²

The purpose of this second VNR is to report on progress towards establishing the instruments and institutions to deliver sustainable and inclusive development in Cambodia from 2019–2023 and the RGC’s plans for accelerated actions moving forward. Equally, it offers an opportunity to share experiences with peer countries, to enable assessment of Cambodia’s CSDG Framework, and to strengthen mechanisms to engage a wider group of stakeholders in delivering the 2030 Agenda. For this VNR 2023, the MOP with technical support from UN agencies took the lead in this country-driven process of the review of and reporting on Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs).

There are many benefits to conducting a voluntary national review. First, it increases transparency and accountability by allowing countries to be transparent about the progress they have made towards achieving their sustainable development goals, and it allows for tracking of progress over time. Second, it helps countries assess their strengths and weaknesses in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and identify areas where they could improve. Third, it provides an opportunity for countries to share their experiences and learn from each other's successes and failures in implementing the sustainable development goals. Fourth, it involves a participatory and inclusive approach that engages civil society and stakeholders in the implementation of the sustainable development goals. Finally, it can help generate political will and mobilize resources to implement the sustainable development goals, by highlighting the importance of sustainable development and the need for action.

² *Cambodian SDG targets and indicators/sub-indicators were revised by line ministries and line agencies led by the Ministry of Planning.*

4. Methodology, Process, and Inputs for the Review

The Voluntary National Review (VNR) of Cambodia aims to assess the country's progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to identify gaps in various sectors. This review is based on a mixed research approach which consists of (1) stock taking of the current position and desk reviews; (2) official data collected from line ministries and agencies; and (3) technical and validation workshops with key stakeholders from the government, the private sector, academia, civil society organizations (CSOs), and UN agencies.

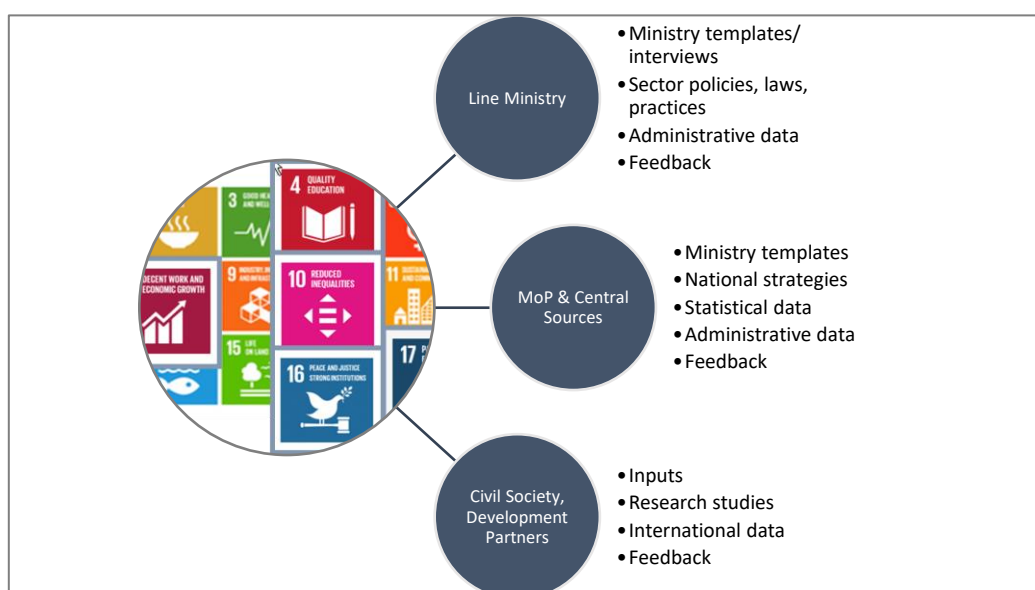
4.1 Desk Review, Data Collection, and Technical and Validation Workshops

Desk review. The key documents reviewed included the Rectangular Strategy IV, the CSDGs Framework 2016–2030, and the NSDP 2019–2023, as well as other sectoral strategic plans. These were thoroughly examined to get a better understanding of progress and challenges of CSDG goals and indicators.

Secondary data and input collection. A template for collecting data and inputs from all stakeholders was developed to facilitate and standardize data formatting and collection processes. Official data and inputs from relevant line ministries and agencies were collected to analyze trends of each CSDG over 2019–2023. This process involved line ministries and agencies conducting a thorough analysis of national progress against the SDGs and identified gaps and challenges.

It is important to underline that the VNR process adopted an open and inclusive approach – it relied on a wide variety of quantitative and qualitative information provided from a number of stakeholder sources. Moreover, a series of consultations were undertaken within the RCG and within wider Cambodian policy circles. The key sources and information flows are depicted in the chart below.

Figure 3: VNR compilation and sources



Technical/validation workshops. The methodology of the VNR involved a participatory approach that engaged various stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, and development partners. The MOP, in partnership with the United Nations Country Team in Cambodia, organized three workshops to initiate the preparation process, to collect data and inputs, and validate the findings. A separate workshop was conducted with CSOs to collect their inputs for VNR 2023.

The first technical workshop was conducted with all stakeholders in December 2022 with four objectives. First, it presented the RGC's key plans and policies and their alignment to the CSDGs. Second, it explained the general guidelines and timeline for the preparation of the 2023 VNR. Third, it discussed various challenges and opportunities – data, policy coherence, and means of SDG implementation. Fourth, it incorporated stakeholders into the process (including development partners and the UN system). The outcome of the workshop was a shared understanding of main steps and methods required for the preparation of Cambodia's 2019 VNR, including identification of key themes. The workshop also facilitated further agreement between the RGC and partners on the next steps; namely the resources for data and analysis, and the partnerships and institutional processes needed for the successful preparation of the VNR. This also required that attention was given to meaningful stakeholder engagement on the VNR process and beyond. Efforts were made during plenaries, and via electronic media tools, to promote wide stakeholder engagement.

The second workshop was a separate consultative meeting with CSOs. It was also conducted to discuss challenges and necessary actions required to meet the timeframe, as well as the appropriate consultation and communications/coordination needed to take place, in particular with line ministries under the leadership of NIS/MOP. Inputs collected from CSOs were shared with the MOP and UN agencies to be reflected as a complimentary input for the VNR report.

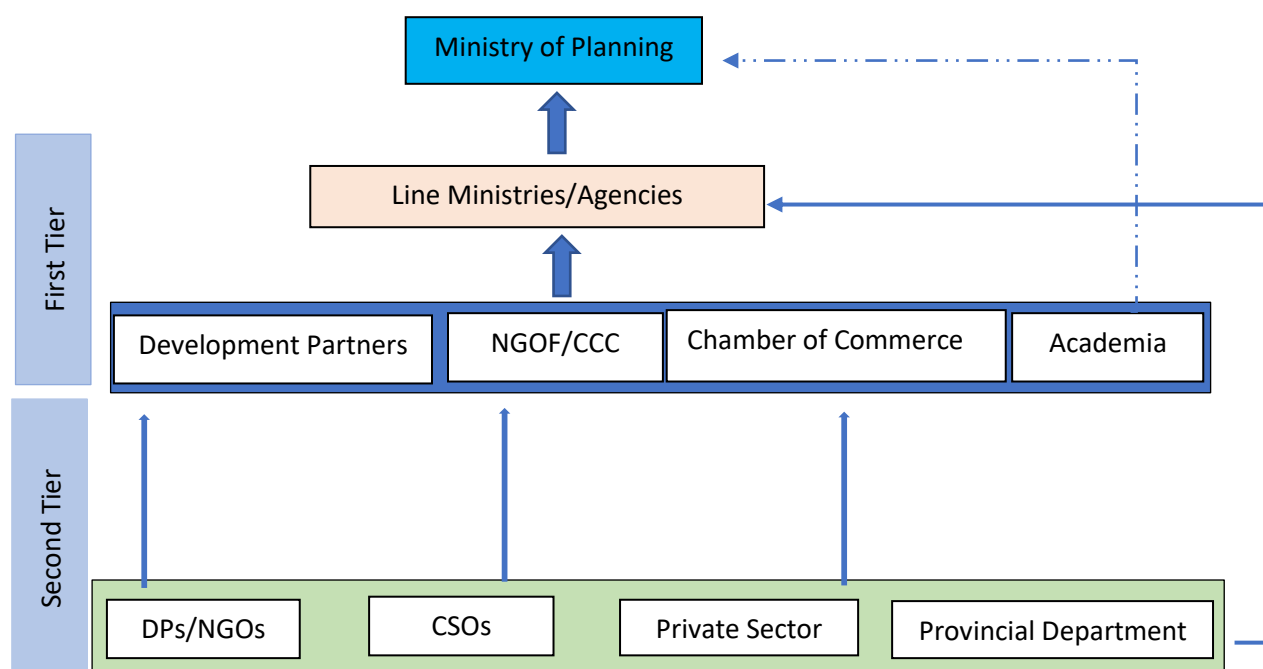
The third technical workshop was conducted in early May 2023. The main objective was to validate the first draft of VNR 2023, collect feedback and identify missing data/information gaps to be further provided by concerned stakeholders to finalize the VNR draft report.

The last workshop was a high-level policy workshop conducted in late May 2023. It aimed to disseminate the final draft of the VNR 2023 to policymakers from LAs/LMs, and stakeholders from CSOs, the private sector, and academia.

4.2 Stakeholder Engagement

The Cambodia VNR 2023 is an inclusive and participatory process, enabling a wide range of stakeholders to contribute to the analysis and review of national progress towards the SDGs. It also emphasizes the need for enhanced policy coherence and integration, a critical factor for achieving sustainable development.

The government: For the VNR 2023, the MOP with technical support from UN agencies took the lead in this country-driven process of the review of and reporting on CSDGs. The MOP gathered and consolidated inputs from, and joined efforts with, line ministries as well as CSOs working in sectors corresponding to the goals. Line ministries/agencies, on the other hand, led or coordinated their departments, offices, DPs and INGOs, and CSOs on their areas of work. The process was straight forward in a sense that line ministries forward the inputs collected to MOP for final prioritization and selection.

Figure 4: Stakeholder engagement in the VNR process

The CSOs and CSO representatives: The CSOs' involvement is crucial to the VNR producing process. Two CSOs, namely, the NGO Forum on Cambodia and Cooperation Committee of Cambodia, were closely engaged to collect inputs from CSOs they work with to compliment inputs collected by national and sub-national governments with regards to the issues which decelerate the progress of CSDG implementation. These two CSOs also helped coordinate meetings between a technical consultant and the CSOs that work on the specific sectors related to SDG6, SDG7, SDG9, SDG11, and SDG17, which are the priorities of this year's HLPF.

Academia: The Royal University of Phnom Penh and the National University of Management and Cambodia Resource Development Institutes (CDRI) were consulted via consultative workshops organized during the VNR process. Separate meetings were conducted with universities and research institutes. There was room for the academic and think-tanks at the sub-national level to be engaged and contribute to effective implementation of the CSDGs during the workshops conducted at the regional level.

Private sector: The private sector is also a key stakeholder in the delivery of the SDGs in terms of goods and service providers. The Cambodia Chamber of Commerce represents the private sector at the national level and the provincial chambers of commerce were engaged for the VNR 2023 process in Cambodia.

5. Policy and Enabling Environment

Under the motto “Nation-Religion-King” the RGC has the objective to build and protect the nation and social achievements while ensuring the country’s independence, integrity, sovereignty peace, democracy, and progress. Peace has permitted three decades of increasing income levels, improvements in human development, and poverty reduction. Political stability has enabled Cambodia to carry out its reform measures in all sectors to build institutional capacity, improve socio-economic infrastructure, create favourable conditions to promote investment, and contribute to regional and global economic integration.

Cambodia quickly embraced the 2030 Agenda and adapted it to the national needs through the CSDGs. The RGC has aligned its national policies with the SDGs through development policy frameworks. The Rectangular Strategy Phase IV ensures development sustainability and poverty reduction. It has four operational objectives that guide policy actions: (1) ensure sustainable economic growth of 7% per year; (2) create jobs with a focus on youth and improve working conditions; (3) reduce poverty levels below 10%; and (4) strengthen the capacity of public institutions for public service delivery.

The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019–2023, the country’s sixth five-year development plan that started within the 1996–2000 period, was formulated for the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV with the identification of the priorities, indicators, and timeframe for the implementation and with the identification of mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the Result Framework. It sets the responsibility of the line ministries and agencies to fulfil Cambodia Vision 2050 and achieve the Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals 2016–2030.

Cambodia Vision 2050 sets the ambitious goal of reaching upper-middle-income status by 2030 and high-income status by 2050. The strategy is largely based on governance reform through the development of human resources, the diversification of the economy, development of the private sector and employment, and inclusive and sustainable development.

The National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF) (2016–2025) strengthens income security and reduces economic and financial vulnerability to shocks. Cambodia’s Education 2030 Roadmap improves the quality of education as described in the Education Strategic Plan 2019–2023. The Teacher Policy Action Plan focuses on strengthening the quality of the teaching workforce, while the Policy and Strategy on Information and Communication Technology in Education (2018) equips students with information and communications technology (ICT) knowledge and skills. The National Policy on Lifelong Learning (2019) and the National Technical Vocational Education and Training Policy 2017–2025 maximise human resource development with access to learning opportunities to skill, upskill, and reskill youth and adults to increase their productivity.

The National Environment Strategy and Action Plan 2016–2023 ensures the efficient management of environmental and natural resources and seeks to reduce the country’s vulnerability to environmental shocks. The Tourism Development Master Plan Siem Reap 2021–2023 revives socio-economic development, promotes and protects national culture, and encourages effective environmental protection. The National Ageing Policy 2017–2030 supports Cambodia’s population as it ages. The Fifth National Strategic Plan for a Comprehensive and Multisectoral Response to HIV/AIDS (2019–2023) and the National Strategic Plan for HIV and STI Prevention and Care in Health Sector (2021–2025) targets the

elimination of new HIV infections and ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2025.

The Industrial Development Policy (2015–2025) seeks to transform the economy from low-skilled to skill-, technology-, and knowledge-based, with an industry sector representing 30% of GDP, and manufacturing 20%; while exports are diversified by increasing the non-textile exports to 15% of all exports, and agro-processing to 12%; and by increasing the registration of small enterprises to 80% and medium businesses to 90%. The New Investment Law, adopted in 2021, provides incentives and increases Cambodia's competitiveness for foreign investors by modernising local industries and protecting investors' rights. Meanwhile, investment initiatives related to environmental protection and green energy can benefit from either tax exemptions for three to nine years from the first earning or the deduction of capital expenditure via special depreciation.

The RGC responded to the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing wide-ranging social protection programmes to assist the population with wage subsidies for workers whose jobs were suspended and an expansion of the IDPoor cash transfer programme with emphasis on children and mothers. In December 2021, the RGC launched the Strategic Framework and Programs for Economic Recovery in the Context of Living with COVID-19 in a New Normal 2021–2023, which consists of a strategy and package of policy measures to revive and stimulate economic growth. This framework stands on three pillars: Recovery, Reform and Resilience. Recovery consists of supporting the return to normal, after COVID-19, of important sectors of the economy for revitalization of businesses and job creation. Reform seeks to introduce key structural reform measures to build a solid foundation for growth, diversification, and competitiveness. Resilience seeks to strengthen preparedness and responsiveness to ensure the sustainability and inclusiveness of socio-economic development and coping with diseases or crises that may occur in the future.

To guarantee that the programmes contribute to the CSDGs, the RGC has committed financial resources, and uses SDGs budget tagging. In addition, efforts are supported by the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and the SDGs Investor Map. Benchmarking of the progress towards the goals is tracked in agencies and ministries through the monitoring and evaluation of their strategic planning and through the voluntary national reviews.

Partnerships with the private sector, civil society, and development partners are important to advance the 2030 Agenda. The Cambodian Chamber of Commerce and the Government-Private Sector Forum are effective mechanisms for the private sector to continue being an engine of growth through addressing the sector's concerns and promoting entrepreneurship, productivity, and competitiveness. Civil society in Cambodia consists of more than 2,000 Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), over 60% of them are international, representing women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV, professional associations, trade unions, and organizations with interests in the environment, agriculture, rural development, community development, education, and health. The Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC) and the NGO Forum (NGOF) engage Cambodia's CSOs in parallel with RGC line ministries and agencies to allow advocacy, research, and capacity building activities related to the CSDGs.

Development partners have been important in the support of Cambodia's socio-economic development. China, Japan, Korea, France, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank made significant contributions total Official Development Assistance (ODA) resources in the past. Concessional loans have been important in supporting infrastructure development in transportation networks, electricity, and water supplies. Local and regional United Nations'

agencies have provided important capacity building, as well as analytical and technical assistance to support the advancement of the SDGs.

6. Review of Progress, Challenges, and Policy Direction of CSDGs

6.1 Review of 5 Prioritized CSDGs: Empowering People and Ensuring Inclusion and Equality

This section presents a more in-depth discussion of CSDGs 6, 7, 9, 11, and 17. The review of each goal includes the full CSDG baseline and progress data (noting that we do not include indicators where data is not available).

A two-way summary assessment of progress is presented at target level for both sets of goals, and defined as:

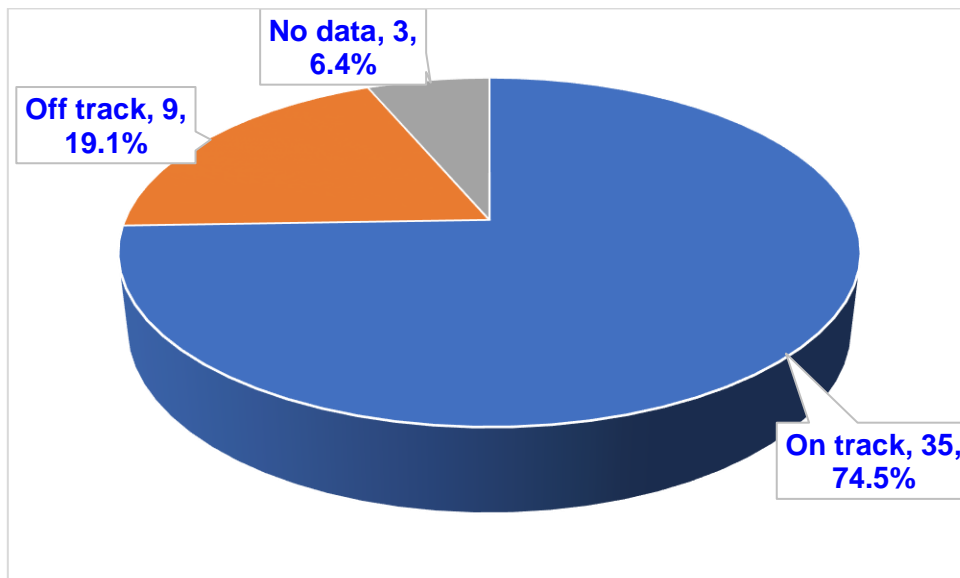
- On track: where target indicators are close to the specified milestone data
- Off track: where target indicators are generally 10% below the milestone data

Targets, where the available data are not sufficient to enable a judgment to be made on progress, were not classified.

At summary level, and although it was only half-way through 2023 at time of writing, the progress has been impressive on the five priority goals, with one-quarter of indicators and sub-indicators performing on or above track. Progress has been evaluated based on the relevant CSDG targets as follows (see Figure 5):

- 74.5% (35/47) of the indicators/sub-indicators were on track.
- 19.1% (9/47) were off track.
- 6.4% (3/47) lacked sufficient data to make a judgment.

Figure 5: Performance of prioritized goals





CSDG 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

Progress

The progress of CSDG 6 is significant with 75.0% (9/12) of target indicators achieved as planned, while 16.7% off track and 8.3% remained without data to assess. This can largely be attributed to the increase in access to improved water sources. According to the Ministry of Rural Development, the proportion of rural households having basic access to safe drinking water services and sanitation has increased from 74.7% and 76.8% in 2019 to 85.7% and 84.0%, respectively in 2022, well above the set targets (see Table 1).

The improvement in household access to clean water services in urban areas, on the other hand, was made possible by the effort of the Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI) to support the poor by implementing a water subsidy policy and a subsidizing guideline. In 2017, MISTI initiated and implemented the Common Principles of Water Purification by modifying the water tariff from a single tariff to a tariff table divided by the level of consumption (households that consume less than 3 cubic meters per month pay a low water fee per cubic meter). In 2021, MISTI also introduced a subsidy guideline for poor and vulnerable households by subsidizing the cost of water for poor households having difficulty due to high connection costs.

According to UNESCAP Leaving No One Behind Platform which disaggregates SDG indicators by an intersection of demographic and socioeconomic circumstances at national and subnational levels, fewer household are left behind since the adoption of SDGs in 2015. For instance, access to clean water among furthest behind households (i.e., poorer households with lower education) increased from 46% in 2014 to 70% in 2021. The progress was much more pronounced in access to improved sanitation facilities where access rate among furthest behind households improved from 4% in 2014 to 52% in 2021. Consequently, the most vulnerable households are catching up to average households while the gap between rural and urban households disappearing (CDHS 2014/2021).

Another significant step towards progress on CSDG 6 included the increased proportion of wastewater from industries and from the capital city or municipalities, which was safely treated. This increased faster than the targets. Furthermore, the government has implemented policies and regulations to promote sustainable water management and conservation. For example, the government has established a National Water Resource and Management Policy, which promotes efficient and equitable water use, protects water resources, and ensures the sustainability of water systems.

Last but not least, another contribution to the progress of this goal is the transboundary cooperation for Mekong River basin areas, which has been further promoted by strengthening the implementation of MRC's existing strategic frameworks.

Challenges

There are still a number of challenges to be addressed for Cambodia to reach its targets for CSDG 6. Some of these challenges include (1) lack of the national level master plan for its long-term investment; (2) inability to generate revenue to cover own expenses and investment; (3) limited financial resources for rehabilitation and development of the water and sanitation sector, inadequate technical officers especially at the sub-national level to handle the tasks, (4) lack of equipment, materials, and means to implement priority works; (5) low public participation in

sorting, packaging, and discharging of garbage and solid waste from generated sources; and (6) limited citizens' knowledge on the advantages of using clean water.

In addition, Cambodia's vulnerability to climate change also poses a significant threat to the country's water resources as increased occurrences of droughts, floods, landslides, and other extreme weather events have disrupted rain patterns and affected water supply and sanitation facilities.

Table 1: Progress of CSDG 6

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
6.1.1 Proportion of Cambodian population in urban areas with access to safety and clean water supply services.	%	87.0	89.0	91.0	93.0					No data
6.1.2 Proportion of rural population using safely managed drinking water services.	%	23.0	26.0	28.0	30.0	18.1	18.6	19.0	19.4	off track
6.1.3 Proportion of rural households that have basic access to safely drinking water services.	%	60.0	65.0	79.0	84.0	74.7	79.8	82.7	85.7	on track
6.2.1 Proportion of rural population (rural households) using safely managed sanitation services.	%	42.7	43.5	44.3	45.2	28.4	30.1	31.9	33.6	off track
<i>6.2.1.1 Proportion of rural population (rural households) that have basic access to sanitation services.</i>	%	60.5	68.8	69.5	70.9	76.8	76.9	79.0	84.0	on track
<i>6.2.1.2 Proportion of rural households that have facilities for washing hand with soap.</i>	%	83.0	85.0	87.0	89.0	72.8	75.5	78.2	81.0	on track
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater (industrial wastewater) safely treated (based on national standard).	%	23.0	23.0	25.0	29.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	on track
6.3.2 Proportion of wastewater (from capital city, municipalities, and urban areas) safely treated based on national standard.	%	23.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	28.0	30.0	40.0	on track
6.4.1 By 2025, all Cambodian people living in urban areas have access to clean water sustainably with quality and affordable price.	%	90.0	93.0	95.0	97.0	59.4	73.5	82.2	90.7	on track
6.5.1 Level of water resources management for irrigation (rainy and dry seasons) and for daily use of population.	%	110.2	103.7	75.3	100.0	110.2	103.7	75.3	91.4	on track
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary river basin areas with operational arrangements for water cooperation.	%	60.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	on track
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan compared to GDP.	%	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	on track

The COVID-19 pandemic has further challenged Cambodia to achieve this goal in a number of ways. First, the pandemic has increased the demand for clean water as regular handwashing is one of the key measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Second, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, supply chains for water treatment equipment and chemicals have been disrupted, leading to a shortage of supplies for water treatment plants. Third, while the government has made efforts to provide sanitation facilities to citizens, many areas still lack proper sanitation facilities such as toilets, handwashing stations, and wastewater treatment – and with the COVID-19 pandemic, the need for improved sanitation practices has increased. Fourth, the economic downturn caused by the pandemic has led to financial challenges for the government to

implement projects aimed at achieving CSDG 6. This has impacted the progress towards improving access to clean water and sanitation.

Transboundary impacts caused by steady development in the riparian countries in the Mekong River Basin also need to be grappled with and jointly addressed.

Policies

Several policies have been launched to accelerate the implementation of this goal. One of the key policies is the national action plan Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene 2019–2023, which seeks to enable the rural population of Cambodia to have increased access to and use of equitable, sustainable and safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. The focus on equality will be strengthened through, among other things, specific actions targeted at poor households and people living in challenging environments.

There is a need to have a better coordination and collaboration between relevant ministries to invest in affordable technology and to establish an incentive mechanism to promote safe water use and design pro-poor clean water systems to help vulnerable groups, especially those living in vulnerable environmental areas. The government realizes the need to further allocate budget to promote clean water and sanitation; and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for poor and vulnerable households.

To ensure water and related resource sustainability in the Mekong basin, the CNMC Strategic Plan 2021–2025 covers six strategic directives which include (1) improving the effectiveness of coordination; (2) strengthening cooperation and partnerships; (3) strengthening institution and human resources; (4) conducting studies, research and project formulation and implementation; (5) awareness-raising and dissemination; and (6) monitoring and evaluation.

Case Study 1: Improving access to clean water and sanitation

One of the main challenges in Cambodia is the lack of infrastructure for clean water and sanitation. Large parts of the country, particularly rural areas, lack proper sanitation facilities, leading to the spread of water-borne diseases such as cholera and diarrhea.

Limited access to clean drinking water also exacerbates the situation, as contaminated water sources are often the only option for communities. Another major issue is the lack of education and awareness about the importance of clean water and sanitation. Many Cambodians do not understand the benefits of clean water and do not have the knowledge to maintain effective sanitation practices. This leads to improper disposal of waste and further contamination of water sources.

To address these challenges, the RGC, CSOs, and UN agencies initiated a number of programmes and policies aimed at providing clean water and sanitation to its citizens.

One of the most significant government initiatives has been the introduction of the National Action Plan for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (RWSSH) in 2011. This plan focuses on providing sustainable water and sanitation solutions for rural communities, with the aim of reducing water-borne diseases.

Several NGOs and international organizations have also been involved in improving clean water and sanitation in Cambodia. These groups work directly with communities to provide education and support for better sanitation practices and access to clean water sources. Some organizations also help to build infrastructure for sanitation facilities and water treatment plants.

Youth engagement in this sector is important and has been encouraged by some UN agencies. The Fresh Water, Green Community project, for instance, was a project designed to raise youth awareness about environmental and water waste, littering, lack of clean water sources, and deforestation leading to impediments to the development of clean communities. The project's main focus is to educate the indigenous community to have an understanding of proper waste disposal and greening for a clean community.

In recent years, these joint efforts have resulted in notable improvements in clean water and sanitation in Cambodia. According to UNICEF, over 82% of the population now has access to improved drinking water, while over 63% have access to improved sanitation facilities.



CSDG 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

Progress

The progress of CSDG 7 is steady, with all indicators on track. Cambodia's power system has experienced remarkable growth in demand over the past decade. Peak demand has risen at an average annual growth rate of 19% annually, increasing from 508 MW in 2012 to 2,026 MW by 2021.

Investments are increasing in the power sector. By the end of 2022, high-voltage transmission lines of 3,953.65 kilometers and 63 sub-stations existed in 25 cities/provinces. Cambodia has an installed power capacity of 3,464.67 MW, of which 1,331.70 MW comes from hydropower, 28.57 MW from biomass, 436.80 MW from solar PV, 642.60 MW from fuel oil, 1,025 MW from coal, plus the importation of 1,030.75 MW from Vietnam, Thailand, and Lao PDR.

By the end of 2022, Cambodia issued 471 licenses for electricity distribution, investing, and developing electricity supply networks covering 14,151 villages, accounting for 99.88% of the total number of villages nationwide. Among these 14,151 licensed villages, 13,923, accounting for 98.27%, have been electrified. Of the 13,923 electrified villages, 13,810 villages are supplied by the national grid, 111 villages are provided by importation from neighboring countries, and small diesel generators supply two villages.

Another notable achievement for CSDG 7 is that 471 zones were granted with public and private distribution licenses for investing and developing electricity supply networks, covering 14,151 villages, accounting for 99.9% of the total number of villages nationwide. Among these licensed villages, 98.3% have been electrified. Of this, 99.2% were supplied by the national grid, the rest by importation from neighboring countries, and by small diesel generators.

Table 2: Progress of CSDG 7

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
7.1.1. Index of villages that have access to reliable and affordable electricity.	%	92.7	97.3	99.4	100.0	92.7	97.4	97.5	98.3	on track
7.1.2 Proportion of households that have access to reliable and affordable electricity services.	%	74.8	76.0	79.0	81.0	77.9	81.1	86.4	88.4	on track
7.2.1 Index of renewable energy consumption.	%	34.8	33.0	33.0	33.0	34.8	49.1	58.7	61.1	on track
7.3.1 Index of primary energy over GDP.	Toe/ thousand 2010 USD	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	on track

Challenges

Although all the four target indicators were on-track, there are 245 licensed villages that remain unconnected to the electricity grid. These villages are primarily located on islands, in flooded areas during the rainy season, in areas without road access, in remote areas with scattered populations, or they are located on the water as floating villages. In addition, significant investments are needed for power infrastructure development to connect those villages.

Although the global economy is recovering, uncertainty about the resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine crisis persists. Cambodia's economic growth is anticipated to gradually recover and is forecasted to grow by 6.9% in 2025. Energy demand is also expected

to expand, accordingly. The new challenge for Cambodia will be how the country can expand energy access to modern, affordable, and reliable forms. This needs to be done while lowering greenhouse gas emissions, and making the transition towards decarbonization as the country works to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Policies

Cambodia recently adopted the Power Master Development Plan (PDP) 2022–2040 which is a comprehensive and long-term plan for the development of Cambodia's power sector that lays out a detailed roadmap including demand forecasts, generation expansion, and a transmission and distribution plan. Cambodia's PDP 2022–2040 consists of the three following objectives. First, it aims to fulfil the future demand for power adequacy with the supply of electricity in a reliable and affordable way across all sectors. Second, it aims to strengthen energy security by reducing the dependency on energy imports and maximizing the development of domestic energy resources. Third, it indicates how to increase the share of clean energy, including renewable and variable renewable energy, and energy efficiency, without compromising the reliability and affordability of supply, to contribute to the achievement of Cambodia's national environmental goals and global commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Cambodia is also committed to maximizing and prioritizing the expansion of cleaner energy, particularly renewable energy, and energy efficiency. This approach is well aligned with the strategic framework developed by the RGC to support economic recovery post-COVID-19, which stems from three pillars: recovery, reform, and resilience. The government will not opt for any additional coal-fired power plants or any large hydropower plants on the mainstream of the Mekong River in the future. In addition, RGC is also investigating opportunities for switching to low-carbon energy sources and transition fuels, such as natural gas and hydrogen, which could serve the long-term goal of a net-zero power system.

The National Energy Efficiency Policy (NEEP) 2022–2030 is another long-term policy, which sets out the vision of an energy sector to transform energy consumption in Cambodia. It aims to do this by adopting energy efficiency, thereby contributing to a strong, vibrant, and competitive economy while fostering sustainable development, enabling economic growth and social inclusiveness, and ensuring the competitiveness of business and improving human health, while also persevering the valuable natural capital of the country. The NEEP targets to reduce total energy consumption (thermal and electrical) at least 19% by 2030 in relation to a 'business as usual' (BAU) scenario.

The RGC also developed Principles for Permitting the use Solar Rooftop Power in Cambodia. The principles aim to: first, issue permits based on the application to install rooftop solar power to any electricity consumer that shall not impact the electricity supply from the national power grid; second, allocate the capacity of solar power development as set within the Master Plan based on the quota scheme to electricity consumers who want to fulfill their environmental and climate change obligations; and third, manage the issuance of permit installation, and use of rooftop solar power following clear, transparent, equitable, accountable, and effective measures relating to both technical aspects and safety.

Case Study 2: Cambodia's transition to clean and renewable energy

In terms of increasing renewable energy deployment and new emerging technologies such as battery energy storage systems, Cambodia has been a regional leader. Today, domestic power generation is dominated by renewable energy, with hydropower contributing the largest share. But solar PV has also been developed at a pace unparalleled in the region, from practically none at the beginning of 2016, to 436.8 MW of grid-connected capacity at the end of 2022. This corresponds to about 14% of the total energy mix.

In 2019, with the transaction advisory support of the Asian Development Bank, Cambodia conducted its first reverse auction as part of phase I of the national solar park project for 60 MW. This resulted in the lowest tariff in ASEAN for grid-connected solar

power, at US\$3.87 per kWh. This record low tariff was again broken in 2021, with the tendering out of the second phase of the national solar park, at US\$2.57 per kWh, for a capacity of 40 MW.

In addition, to accelerate the transition of energy towards carbon neutrality in Cambodia, the Ministry of Mines and Energy is now working with development partners to further develop four main documents:

1. Sub-Decree on the Energy Efficiency Management of Electrical Appliances
2. The Roadmap on E-Mobility
3. The Development of Clean Energy Transition Roadmap Towards Carbon Neutrality Society
4. The Implementation of Energy Transition Program Phase 1: 2023–2023 and Phase 2: 2025–2028
5. Clean and Efficient Cooking Strategy and Plan 2023–2030



CSDG 9: Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

Progress

The progress of CSDG 9 is moderate with only nine out of 16 indicators achieving the planned targets/sub-targets, while the remaining are off track. First, significant ODA funds flowed to infrastructure, underscoring development partners' commitment to support infrastructure development and growth. The total official international support to infrastructure was 2.06% in 2022, remaining higher than targeted. Second, the Cambodian new investment law was adopted to promote industrialization and to sustain economic growth, particularly in sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism. Third, access to reliable and affordable communication technologies, such as mobile phones and internet services was improved in the last four years with a steady increase in internet subscribers as a percentage of the Cambodian population. For mobile internet services, there were 99.0% in 2019 and 102.3% in 2022, while fixed internet broadband subscribers were 1.38% in 2019 and 3.2% in 2022, respectively.

Table 3: Progress of CSDG 9

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
9.1.1 Annual freight volumes of ports.										
<i>Annual freight volumes of Sihanoukville autonomous ports.</i>	1000 tons	6,548	6,602	6,932	7,625	6,548	6,602	6,990	7,003	on track
<i>Annual freight volumes of Phnom Penh autonomous ports.</i>	1000 tons	3,118	4,002	4,056	4,450	3,789	3,781	3,651	4,044	on track
9.1.2 Numbers of air passengers (Domestic and international).	Persons	8,910,288	59,842,181	10,874,785	12,019,059	11,554,564	2,143,981	263,019	2,366,715	off track
<i>Numbers of air passengers (Domestic).</i>	Persons	452,047	461,992	472,156	483,543	1,293,982	246,632	7,989	103,221	off track
<i>Numbers of air passengers (international).</i>	Persons	8,458,241	9,380,189	10,402,630	11,536,516	10,260,582	1,897,349	255,030	2,263,494	off track
9.1.3 Freight weight (domestic and international).	Tons	73,943	84,803	98,601	114,651	77,645	55,270	70,822	55,024	off track
<i>Freight weight (domestic).</i>	Tons	99	86	74	64	33,549	22,399	27,280	26,818	on track
<i>Freight weight (international).</i>	Tons	72,844	84,718	98,527	114,587	44,096	32,871	43,542	28,206	off track
9.1.4 Numbers of passengers and freight weight by railway										
<i>Freight weight by railway</i>	1000 tons	847	1,271	1,525	1,830	847	1,110	1,016	903	off track
<i>Numbers of passengers that travel by railway</i>	Persons	28,677	24,994	28,743	33,055	28,677	24,994	3,614	41,813	on track
9.2.1 Numbers of Cambodian employees in manufacturing sector as a proportion to total employment within the country.	%	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	20.68	15.82	15.70	16.31	on track
9.3.1 Total loans provided by commercial banks and financial institutions to manufacturing sector in the country.	Trillion Riels	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	4.9	5.5	6.9	8.6	on track
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP.	%	0.16	0.20	0.23	0.30				0.19	off track
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure.	%	1.35	1.25	1.18	1.09	2.80	2.61	2.51	2.06	on track
9.c.1 Proportion of population using internet service (mobile and fixed).										
<i>Mobile internet</i>	%	99.0	98.9	100.6	102.36	99.0	98.85	104.9	102.28	on track
<i>Fixed internet</i>	%	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.22	1.38	1.72	2.01	3.20	on track

Fourth, access to banking and financial services for all people has been gradually improving, with the total loans provided by commercial banks and financial institutions to the manufacturing sector reaching KHR 8.6 trillion, far above the target in 2022. Nonetheless, there are some indicators that did not progress well. Due to COVID-19, the number of air passengers and freight weight significantly dropped from 11.5 million and 77,645 tons to 2.3 million and 55,270 tons, respectively.

Challenges

Challenges such as limited access to finance and technology, insufficient skills and knowledge, and inadequate infrastructure in rural areas with low economic potential still need to be addressed. First, limited resources and funding, coupled with a lack of coordination from various stakeholders is a daunting challenge for ICT infrastructure development in Cambodia. For instance, sometimes the development and enhancement of some infrastructure such as roads and buildings affect the existing ICT infrastructure and the fiberoptic networks and impedes the speed of ICT development. Second, although access to finance has improved, financial literacy needs to be further enhanced, specifically among small- and medium-sized enterprise owners in relation to obtaining formal financing and proper use of borrowed funds.

During the COVID-19 pandemic many new challenges popped up and affected the progress of CSDG 9. One of these challenges was the implementation of stringent measures to control the spread of the virus, such as travel restrictions, quarantine requirements, and border closures. As a result, the demand for air travel in Cambodia plummeted. Many airlines reduced or suspended their flights to and from Cambodia due to the decrease in demand. This resulted in a significant decrease in revenue for Cambodia's airports and airlines. In addition, many workers in the air transport sector have lost their jobs or been furloughed due to the decrease in demand.

Policies

Some policies have been put forward to address the above challenges. The RGC has issued policies and regulations including the Cambodia Digital Economy and Society Policy Framework 2021–2035 and the Cambodia Digital Government Policy 2022–2035. The RGC also introduced the Sub-decree on Management, Construction and Sharing of Telecommunication Infrastructure which aims to define the development of resilient telecom infrastructure sharing, financial resource allocation, and training and education programmes on ICT for citizens (including ICT literacy, ICT skills, and ICT professionalism).

To address challenges faced by the banking sector and borrowers due to COVID-19, a number of regulations were relaxed such as (1) postpone the maintenance of Capital Conservation Buffer at 50%; (2) reduce the minimum interest rate of liquidity-providing collateralized operation (LPCO) by 0.5% for all maturities; (3) reduce the interest rate on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (NCD) in KHR and USD to appropriate levels; (4) reduce the reserved requirement rate from 8% for KHR and 12.5% for foreign currencies to 7%; (5) reduce the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) to an appropriate level as necessary; and (6) recognize quarterly audited profits into net worth calculation. Finally, NBC also issued a circular on “Restructured Loans” during the pandemic for customers in four priority sectors including tourism, textiles, construction, and transportation – and expanded the scope of applications to other impacted sectors.

Cambodia has been working on several airport projects to modernize its infrastructure and accommodate the increasing influx of tourists post-COVID-19. These projects include (1) the construction of the Phnom Penh New International Airport on an area of 2,600 ha, expected to be completed in 2024; (2) the construction of the new Siem Reap International Airport on an area of 700 ha, capable of serving between 7 and 10 million passengers per year, and its cargo and warehousing facilities boasting an annual handling capacity of up to 100,000 tons per year to be completed by 2023; (3) Darasakor International Airport is a completely new infrastructure

(Greenfield) on an area of 218 ha and has a reserve for long-term development of nearly 1,000 ha; and (4) the rehabilitation and upgrading of Sihanoukville International Airport in response to growth and demand (total investment of about US\$200 million).

While the government recovery plan and infrastructure investment projects seem comprehensive and are likely to promote economic growth, several more policy options need to be considered. First, more efforts need to be made to diversify Cambodia's manufacturing sector (with a special focus on improving domestic production and promoting exports) by providing capacity building to cultivate entrepreneurial ideas at all levels, and by establishing joint food processing laboratories to enable small-scale food producers. Second, any construction companies or developers that violate the construction code (e.g., if they lack proper waste management systems) should be punished according to the laws. Third, there is a need to strengthen the quality control system and techniques to integrate disaster risk into national and sub-national infrastructure projects while environmental and social impact assessments of those projects should be thoroughly conducted.

Case Study 3: Loan restructuring due to COVID-19 in Cambodia

Cambodia faced severe economic impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The government-imposed lockdowns and travel restrictions to curb the spread of the virus resulted in a significant decline of business activities and revenue. Many businesses, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs), were unable to operate and pay their debts. Consequently, banks and financial institutions (BFIs) were also facing difficulties in collecting their loan repayments.

To address the economic impact of the pandemic, the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) issued several policies to support borrowers and BFIs. One of the measures was loan restructuring, which allowed borrowers to delay their loan payments and extend the loan duration. The loan restructuring was applicable to both individual and corporate borrowers who faced difficulties in repaying their loans due to the pandemic. NBC instructed banks and financial institutions to assess the impact of the pandemic on the borrower's ability to repay the loan. The restructuring process included a discussion between borrowers and lenders on the new repayment plan that suited the borrower's capacity. The loan restructuring was granted based on several criteria, such as the borrower's capacity to repay, the value of the collateral, and the type of loan.

The loan restructuring policy had a significant impact on SMEs, which were the hardest hit by the pandemic. Many SMEs faced a cash flow crisis, as they could not operate their businesses during the lockdowns. The loan restructuring policy allowed them to delay their loan payments, which provided them with some much-needed relief. However, the loan restructuring process was not without its challenges. Many SMEs lacked the financial expertise to negotiate with BFIs effectively. Also, some BFIs were reluctant to provide restructuring because of the potential loss of income. Nevertheless, the government and the NBC provided guidance and support to facilitate the restructuring process, which resulted in most SMEs successfully restructuring their loans.



CSDG 11: Make Cities, and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

Progress

Cambodia has made remarkable progress towards achieving CSDG 11. All targeted indicators performed better than planned. According to the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MCFA), notable developments of target 11.4.1 in the past four years include (1) developing approximately 13,320 people as human capital (officials or students aged from 15 to 24) to preserve, promote, and develop national cultures; (2) developing various policies and programmes to preserve and protect cultural and natural heritage sites; (3) introducing measures to increase public awareness and education on the importance of protecting cultural and natural heritage sites, including the launch of campaigns and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable tourism.

The government has provided 6,766,820 land titles, among which 6,139,900 land titles were registered. The government has adopted the National Policy on Housing, Policy on Incentives, and the Establishment of the National Program for Affordable Housing Development. Evidence provided by CSOs working at the grassroots level also showed the progress of this goal with some communities receiving title deeds (Stung Meanchey, Srey, Khleang Saing, Russey Sros and Prek Ta Kong 3), while others received compensation and relocation.

Cambodia has implemented various initiatives to address environmental pollution, particularly air pollution in cities. One notable policy is the ban on the importation of old used vehicles, another one is to encourage the import and use of electronic vehicles in an attempt to reduce emissions. The country has also launched a new policy on waste management, which has led to a reduction in the amount of waste generated in cities. The government has invested in water treatment plants and sanitation infrastructure, particularly in Phnom Penh, the capital city. Garbage collection and management services have improved while communities have a better understanding of solid waste management thanks to awareness raising education campaigns on the environment.

Table 4: Progress of CSDG 11

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
11.4.1 Number of ancient structures repaired and preserved.	No	18.0	18.0	16.0	19.0	36.0	39.0	80.0	48.0	on track
11.6.1 Percentage of capital, municipality, and urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge.	%	70.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	70.0	76.0	76.0	78.0	on track
11.6.2 Annual average level of PM2.5 parameters (Quantitative level of exposure to PM2.5 inert particles per person).	%	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	12.5	13.0	on track

Challenges

There are some challenges despite the good progress that has been made. First, rapid urbanization and population growth in Cambodia has not been supported by adequate infrastructure. Due to a lack of financial resources and technical officers, many roads do not have streetlights and receive poor maintenance. Some people remain in poor quality housing (built from low quality and old materials such as galvanized iron, plastic, and wood trim) while

those who live without proper land title may face evictions in the future. They do not have access to electricity and clean water provided by the state.

Second, Cambodia has been confronted with adverse consequences due to the rate of urban solid waste, which is increasing at a remarkable pace and which needs careful attention.

Third, Cambodia is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which poses a significant challenge to CSDG 11. Extreme weather conditions, such as floods and droughts, have a significant impact on urban and rural communities and their livelihoods.

Policies

Cambodia has developed a national land policy. It has also developed a construction law that has been approved and implemented to support urban development in an inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable manner. As of 2022, many achievements were made including three land use plans for Phnom Penh, Battambang and Sihanoukville; 24 land use plans for cities, districts, Khans, and towns; and 191 land use plans for commune/Sangkat level.

A Policy on Urban Solid Waste Management 2020–2030 was also introduced in an attempt to make a cleaner environment, comfortable living and well-being, and attractive aesthetics in line with the rapid urbanization and economic development. The Policy aims to develop and implement a modern and comprehensive urban solid waste management system while taking into account economic efficiency, financial resources, environmental sustainability, and social aspects.

There is also a National Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan (2021–2035) launched by the Ministry of Environment (MoE). This strategy has the objective of creating an enabling environment for a circular economy. The strategy promotes sustainable consumption and production, and zero waste societies, for example, through the minimization of single-use plastic consumption and the promotion of repair, reuse, recycling, composting, and energy recovery.

The RGC Circular on measures to prevent and reduce public air pollution was issued in 2020 with a purpose to protect the quality of the environment and public health from pollutants and noise disturbance through monitoring, curbing, and mitigating activities.

In addition, several government measures were proposed to achieve CSDG 11 more inclusively and sustainably. First, more efforts need to be made to prioritize on-site development such as improving housing rather than eviction and when eviction is unavoidable, the provision of adequate infrastructure including water supply, electricity, and public services, based on the basic human rights principles. Second, land status needs to be assessed in a transparent and accountable manner and systematic land registration should be expedited to communities. Third, the use of inclusive mechanisms which consists of all stakeholders (government, private sector, and civil society organizations) should further be encouraged.



CSDG 17: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Progress

The progress of CSDG 17 is remarkable, with 10 out of 12 indicators/sub-indicators on-track, despite the disruption brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. The volume of ODA over the period of 2019–2022 accounted for around US\$2 billion per annum which contributed to Cambodia's socio-economic development. Over the reporting years, the ODA grant share leveled off at approximately US\$700 million, whereas the ODA loan share has remained relatively stable at around US\$1 billion. The ODA/GDP ratio reached 9.1% in 2020 due to the increase in loan disbursements in response to COVID-19, coupled with contracted GDP growth; however, the ratio then slightly declined to around 7.0% in 2021 and 2022. The overall volume of support for each indicator as a proportion of GDP appears to be slightly higher than CSDG targets within CRDB/CDC's coverage.

These achievements were made by the formulation and implementation of the Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy (DCPS) 2019–2023. Through its coherence with national development goals articulated in the RS IV and NSDP 2019–2023, the DCPS also contextualized and implemented the RGC's international commitments to development effectiveness set out in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) framework. As a result of development cooperation partnerships between the RGC and development partners, significant progress has been made on ODA alignment to NSDP, as aggregate ODA mobilized to support the NSDP's implementation recording US\$8.4 billion against the NSDP's requirement of US\$6 billion covering the 2019–2022 period. This indicates CRDB/CDC, on behalf of the RGC, has fully implemented its mandate to promote external resource mobilization and management effectively, as well as to lead and facilitate policy dialogue with development partners.

In line with current progress in socio-economic development, significant funds were allocated to the infrastructure and agriculture sector at an average of US\$696 million and US\$276 million per annum, respectively, followed by health and education sectors. Both the infrastructure and agriculture sector accounted for roughly 44% of annual total ODA disbursement. These investments highlight the government's priorities for infrastructure development and growth in line with the RGC's progress in implementing the Industrial Development Policy (IDP) 2015–2025, as well as the government's COVID-19 social and economic response and recovery efforts.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure development is a key priority for Cambodia to support socio-economic development in the digital and industrial revolution 4.0 era. The ICT infrastructure has been developed and has widespread coverage across the country, particularly in rural and remote areas. In addition, the quality of services has been enhanced so that users can access the services, with high quality and affordable pricing, everywhere and at any time. With reference to the ICT data in December 2022 of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, there were 10,876 Base Transceiver Stations (BTS), 45,933 km of fiberoptic backbone network, and two submarine cables connected to international Hubs in Hong Kong and Singapore. In the last four years, the subscribers for services have shown a mixed picture. For instance, the subscribers for mobile telephone services as a percentage of the

Cambodian population were 133.4% in 2019 and dropped to 116.7% in 2022, while the figure for fixed phone subscribers was 0.35% in 2019 and 0.23% in 2022, respectively.

Table 5: Progress of CSDG 17

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
17.3.1 Official development assistance as percentage of GDP	% of GDP	6.00	5.61	5.26	4.94	7.23	9.10	6.88	7.17	on track
17.6.1 Percentage of population connect to Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions (speed \geq 2Mbps).	%	1.4	1.33	1.51	1.71	1.35	1.72	2.01	3.20	on track
17.8.1 Proportion of population using telephone services										
<i>Mobile</i>	%	133.1	126.2	127.7	129.3	133.1	126.2	119.0	116.7	on track
<i>Fixed</i>	%	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.24	0.23	on track
17.9.1 Total financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and Triangular cooperation) committed to Cambodia	% of GDP	1.07	1.00	0.94	0.60	1.83	1.87	1.52	0.78	on track
17.9.2 Amount of financial assistance to Economic and Development Policy/Planning (as % of GDP) committed to Cambodia.	% of GDP	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	on track
17.10.1 The number of commercial legal norms and standards set up annually to facilitate local investors and investors in trading.	number	23.0	27.0	31.0	35.0	23.0	27.0	31.0	35.0	on track
17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	%	68.0	72.0	75.0	77.0	63.0	89.0	88.0	78.0	on track
17.17.1 Amount of financial assistant committed to civil society partnerships (as % of GDP).	% GDP	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	on track
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	indicators	94.0	94.0	94.0						no data
17.18.2 Proportion of budget expenditure for implementation the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)	%		0.7							no data
17.19.1 Population Census every 10 years.	number	1.00				1.00				on track

Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic presented constraints on resource availability among donor countries in the last few years, affecting the CSDGs implementation. Another challenge is the changing context in Cambodia. The country was reclassified as a lower-middle-income country by the World Bank in 2015, and progress has been made towards LDC graduation that is expected to take place in the near future. In this scenario, Cambodia's graduation from the LDC group means

that grant-based ODA is expected to gradually decline and is mitigated by increasing ODA loans and private investment. Furthermore, the LDC graduation will also result in the ineligibility of preferential treatment and other privileges that Cambodia enjoys from the International Support Measures (ISMs) under UN supported initiatives. In this scenario, maximizing ODA alignment with the RGC's goals remains important.

As far as ICT is concerned, infrastructure has been remarkably developed, however, there were challenges to be addressed including: (1) infrastructure development and enhancement of roads and buildings have affected the existing ICT infrastructures with fiberoptic networks having been cut and Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) being removed – creating costs and a slowdown in the speed of ICT development; (2) financial resources and skills in the sector are limited; (3) ICT literacy is still a major challenge, especially in the rural and remote areas; (4) telephone and internet services are not yet available nationwide, especially in remote and out-of-town areas, while the cost of internet services is relatively higher in regional areas; and (5) digital transformation needs to be further fostered.

In terms of ICT use captured by SDG 17.8.1, over two-thirds of the population have used the internet according to the latest Cambodia DHS in 2021-2022. The UNESCAP LNOB Platform captures significant inequalities within Cambodia. While 90% of men with at least secondary education living in richer households reported internet usage, only 46% of individuals with lower education above 35 years of age living in the rural used the internet. Women, older people and rural residents are often left behind across the country. The capital Phnom Penh leads the way among all provinces with almost 80% of residents having used the internet. In Stung Treng however only 43% of furthest behind have used the internet in the past 12 months.

Access to high quality, timely, and accessible data is essential for guiding policy formulation and evaluating the progress towards the realization of the SDGs. There are key challenges that need to improve (1) national coordination among wider data users – line ministries, United Nations agencies, DPs, and stakeholders – and national capacity to produce, analyze, and utilize data for policymaking and programming; (2) sustainable financing for a national statistical system; (3) ICT infrastructure of line ministries to establish one modernized digital data system that enables the exchange and transfer of data from various data systems into one coherent system that can serve the whole government.

Policies

In the context of the changing development landscape, ODA remains a catalyst to leverage other development finance sources. In this connection, the RGC through CRDB/CDC will remain committed to leading the coordination and management of ODA at maximum effectiveness to support the RGC's national priorities, such as the COVID-19 national recovery plan, LDC graduation, upper-middle-income country status, and the realization of Agenda 2030. On this basis, CRDB/CDC is formulating a new Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy 2024–2028 to strengthen effective development cooperation by establishing objectives, principles, and identifying mechanisms and tools that can be used to promote partnerships in development and align ODA with the RGC's priorities and ambitions.

The new DCPS's objective will be to further strengthen development assistance effectiveness and inclusive partnerships to support the RGC's development ambitions. The principles are guided by the development of effectiveness principles of ownership, inclusive partnerships, mutual accountability, and results. The mechanisms used to strengthen inclusive partnerships and set a direction for an alignment of ODA with national priorities include: (1) Development Cooperation Forum (DCF); (2) Bilateral Consultation with Development Partnerships; (3)

Technical Working Group (TWG); (4) Government-NGO Consultative Meeting; (5) Provincial Partnership Dialogue; (6) South-South and Regional Cooperation; and (7) Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Strategic tools, namely Cambodia ODA and NGO Database, Development Cooperation and Partnerships Report (DCPR), and Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs) will also be employed to strengthen inclusive partnerships with all development actors.

In summary, the new DCPS will support the implementation of the new NSDP 2024–2028 and provide a framework to mobilize, coordinate, and manage external finance in the changing context to help the RGC turn its commitment of national development agenda into reality. The RGC will furthermore uphold existing priorities to strengthen development cooperation including: (1) further consolidating the implementation of Cambodia's commitments at the high level forum on development effectiveness, and its monitoring exercise to promote development effectiveness; (2) further customizing features of the Development Cooperation Information System – Cambodia ODA Database as a national single strategic tool in managing ODA effectively to inform policy making, budgeting, and analysis through the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Report; (3) further strengthening partnerships with NGOs by committing to the Law on Association and Non-Governmental Organizations in order to promote effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of development cooperation; (4) further strengthening national coordination mechanisms on data and statistics and national capacity to produce high quality data through new technologies and upgraded ICT infrastructure; and (5) further strengthening the national statistical system and platform to ensure that it enables the exchange and transfer of data from various data systems and sources into one coherent system that can serve the whole government through a clear national framework and action plan.

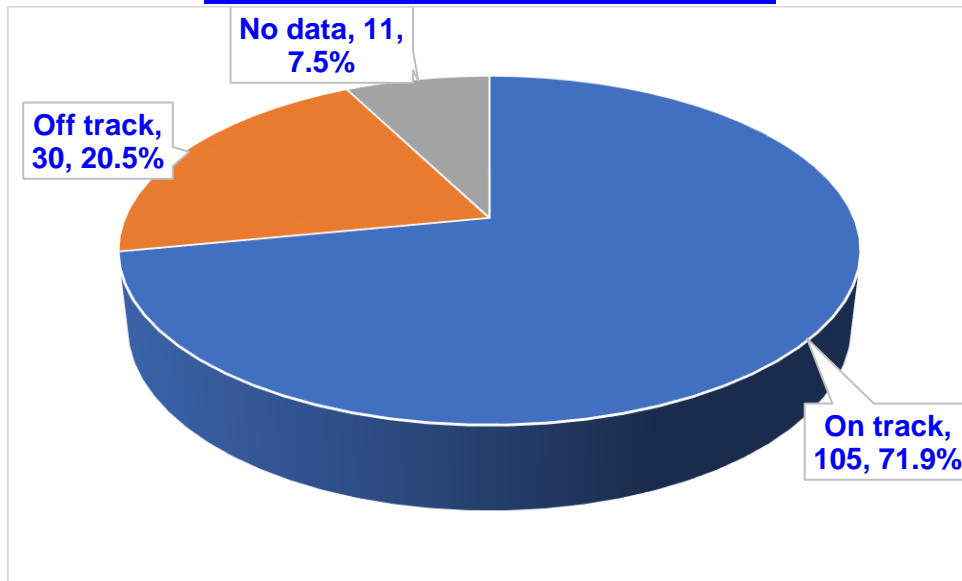
6.2 Summary Review of Remaining CSDGs

This section reviews the remaining 13 CSDGs in summary form. As with the priority five goals, we report on progress to date against baselines. Here too (see below chart), initial progress has been satisfactory given the COVID-19 pandemic, but inevitably with a larger number of goals, targets, and indicators, the level of variability has been higher. Additionally, a larger number of targets lack data, and cannot be reported on.³

As illustrated in Figure 6:

- 71.9% of the indicators/sub-indicators (105/146) are on track.
- 20.5% (30/146) are off track.
- 7.5% (11/146) lacked sufficient data.

Figure 6: Performance of remaining goals



³ Note for unreportable targets we do not include the indicators, the full dataset can be obtained within the CSDG revised Framework 2016-2030.



CSDG 1: End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere

Progress

Progress on CSDG 1 is remarkable with all indicators on track except one sub-indicator having no data to measure. Available data shows that before the COVID-19 outbreak, the poverty rate in Cambodia reduced significantly. At the country level, it decreased from 26.3% to 17.8% over 2014–2019. During the same period, the poverty rate in Phnom Penh and other urban/rural areas dropped from 6.8%, 18.5%, and 30.2% in 2014 to 4.2%, 9.6%, and 22.8% in 2019, respectively. This progress is attributed to the country's strong economic growth and improved access to education and healthcare, among other factors.

Access to banking and financial services for all people has been gradually improved. The adult population's access to formal financial services keeps increasing from 59% in 2015, to 63% in 2019, and to around 67% in 2022, performing slightly better than planned. This reflects the positive results of the National Bank of Cambodia's (NBC) efforts to implement the action plans (NBC, 2023).

Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic led to a significant increase in poverty levels, with many Cambodians losing their sources of income due to lockdown measures and reduced economic activity. Since 2020, the rate has increased by 2.8 percentage points, indicating that around 460,000 people have fallen below poverty income thresholds.⁴ According to the CSES 2021 report, the pandemic has also widened the gap between the rich and poor in Cambodia. The COVID-19 pandemic also impacted Cambodia's efforts to achieve CSDG 1 by disrupting its economic growth. The country's GDP growth contracted by 3.1% in 2020 due to the pandemic. This reduction in economic growth has made it harder for the government to invest in programmes and policies aimed at reducing poverty and income inequality.

Policies

Cambodia has implemented various government programmes such as the ID Poor programme, which has helped to identify and target the poorest households for assistance. The programme has enabled the government to provide social assistance, education, health, and livelihood support to the poorest sections of society. In response to the pandemic's impact on poverty in the country, the Cambodian government has introduced social protection measures such as cash transfers and food distribution programmes to support vulnerable communities. These efforts have helped to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on poverty levels to some extent.

Further expansion of coverage at the global average benefit levels could help reduce poverty significantly. According to ESCAP Social Protection Simulator, a microsimulation model using CSES 2019-2020, universal child, disability and old-age benefits, at the average global benefit levels would reduce the poverty rate, measured at the Cambodian national poverty line. Through the establishment of the National Social Protection Policy Framework and its General Secretariat, the Government is making headways towards building more comprehensive coverage through expansion of contributory and non-contributory schemes.

⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/11/28/pandemic-checks-cambodia-s-progress-on-poverty#:~:text=Cambodia's%20poverty%20rate%20dropped%20from,Inclusive%20and%20Resilient%20Cambo dia%2C%20says>

NBC also issued a circular on “restructured loans” during the pandemic for customers in four prioritized sectors including tourism, textiles, construction, and transportation – and expanding the scope of applications to other impacted sectors. Through the issuance of prompt and effective measures, banks and financial institutions remain healthy and resilient to the crisis, reflected by the ratios of prudential regulations, good governance, and the strengthening of internal controls. In 2022, the solvency ratio stood at 22.5%, exceeding the minimum 15% of regulatory requirements, which indicates the adequacy of the capital level of institutions. The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) reached 141.9%, above the regulatory minimum of 100%, which reflects the resilience of banking institutions’ liquidity risk management.

Table 6: Progress of CSDG 1

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1.2.1 Proportion of Cambodian population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age, and geographic areas.										
<i>1.2.1.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line</i>	%	17.8	17.8	21.5		17.8	17.8			on track
<i>1.2.1.2 Proportion of population in Phnom Penh area living below national poverty line.</i>	%	4.2	4.2	6.5		4.2	4.2			on track
<i>1.2.1.3 Proportion of population in other Urban area living under national poverty line.</i>	%	12.6	12.6	14		12.6	12.6			on track
<i>1.2.1.4 Proportion of population in Rural area living under national poverty line</i>	%	22.8	22.8	24.5		22.8	22.8			on track
<i>1.2.1.5 Proportion of Cambodian children (0–17 years old) living under national poverty line</i>	%	22.2	22.2	25		22.2	22.2			on track
1.2.2 Proportion of population living in vulnerability in all its dimensions according to national definition.	%									
<i>1.2.2.1 Proportion of children (0–17 years old) living in poverty/ vulnerability in all its dimensions according to national definition.</i>	%	30	30							no data
1.3.1 Implement social protection programmes and schemes covering all poor and vulnerable households nationally and further develop the national social protection systems toward achieving lifecycle risks coverage by 2030.	%	25	25	25	25	71.43	100	100	100	on track
1.4.1 Percentage of total members of registered fishery and forestry communities with tenure rights to fisheries and forestry resources management through effective community registration & development	%	48	50	53	55	78	82	83	83	on track
1.4.2 Percentage of adult population with access to formal financial services (loans, deposits, and payments).	%	63	64	65	66	63	64	67	67	on track



CSDG 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture

Progress

Progress in CSDG 2 was moderate, as this goal was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) rose slightly from 6% to 6.3% over 2019–2020, reversing the steady decline of 8.5% which had been occurring during 2015–2017. The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity also increased from 46.6% in 2019, to 50% in 2020, as a result of supply disruptions and reduced access to food during critical periods of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) data shows good progress in the reduction in stunting of children under five, which fell from 32% in 2014, to 22% in 2021–2022. However, there has been no progress in terms of the prevalence of wasting in children under five years, with 10% estimated to be suffering from wasting in 2014, and 10% in 2021–2022. The percentage of children under five years recorded as being overweight or obese has doubled from 2% in 2014, to 4% in 2021–2022. While the percentages are low relative to many other countries, this is also an alarming trend. The percentage of exclusive breastfeeding children aged 0–5 months has decreased from 64.6% in 2014, to 51% in 2021–2022.

The total official flows to the agricultural sector as percentage of GDP over the reported period were slightly higher than the targeted value due to the increase in loan disbursements during the COVID-19 response, coupled with the contracted GDP growth.

Challenges

There is a continuing concern for chronic moderate and severe acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic food insecurity in Cambodia and for the devastating impacts of malnutrition on individual lives and national development.

It is crucial that the most vulnerable children are identified at national and sub-national levels to inform evidence-based policy interventions. According to UNESCAP LNOB Platform, the prevalence of stunting is particularly high among boys living in poorer households and in Kampong Thom, Pursat and Kampot where over one-third of the furthest behind children are stunted. Wasting is particularly high among boys living in poorer households where mothers have lower education. Among these children about 14% experience wasting. Prevalence is particularly high in Kampong Chhnang where over one-third of furthest behind children experience wasting. Prevalence of overweight is increasing in urban areas among boys whose mothers have secondary or higher education. Among these children, 8% are overweight, which is double the national average. For wasting, the furthest behind represent 11% of the population of children under 5 in Cambodia.

The remaining challenges include, (i) lack of up-to-date data, (ii) operationalization and implementation, (iii) legal and regulatory environment, (iv) lack of budget, resources and equipment, and (v) limited coordination. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak had a detrimental impact on food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable groups. Linked to affordability issues, food security for the most vulnerable deteriorated in 2021, along key dimensions, including food consumption and quality of diets, resulting from households' income loss. The pandemic has also hindered the national fiscal space and the implementation of joint priorities.

Table 7: Progress of CSDG 2

Indicators	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment.	%	14.2	14.2	13.8	13.1	6	6.3			on track
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	44.1	42.1	40.1	38.1	46.6	50			off track
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <- 2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	%	25	25			25	25	22		on track
2.2.2a Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	%		6	6				10		off track
2.2.2b Prevalence of overweight and obesity >+2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	%		2					4		off track
2.3.1 Value of agricultural production per unit of labour engaged in agriculture (farming, animal husbandry and fisheries).	\$/farmer	1,878	2,000	2,130	2,416					no data
2.4.1 Agricultural land productivity.	\$/ha	1,736	1,804	1,874	1,948					no data
2.5.1 Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in policy, strategy and either medium or long-term conservation facilities.	number	102	105	108	110	100	100	100	100	On track
2.5.2 Percentage of households in protected areas improving their livelihoods through receiving the benefits from NTFPs, integrated agriculture, eco-tourism.	%	168 (29%)	174 (31%)	179 (33%)	184 (35%)	168 (29%)	174 (31%)	182 (33%)	190 (35%)	on track
2.a.1 Total official flows (official development assistance + other official flows) to agriculture sector (as % of GDP).	%	0.58	0.54	0.51	0.48	1.05	0.83	1.03	0.98	on track

Policies

The key policies to accelerate progress of this goal include: the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition; the Fast-Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition; the Country Operational Roadmap for Global Action Plan on Child Wasting; and the Cambodia Roadmap for Food Systems for Sustainable Development 2030. The RGC set national targets in the Nutrition for Growth commitments that will require reporting in 2023. The RGC also recognizes that achieving CSDG 2 requires a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach, complemented by clear sectoral contributions. A major step towards ensuring convergence was the setting up of Provincial Working Groups on Food Security and Nutrition in all provinces.

In addition, there are policies and strategies relating to each of the key sectors, including health, agriculture, education, water supply and sanitation, commerce, industry, and social protection. The main successes by sector include: expanding social protection during COVID-19; expanding agricultural production and increasing crop diversity; increasing expenditure for the health sector during COVID-19; developing and adopting a systems approach to the food system through the food systems dialogues; passing the Food Safety Law; adding nutrition indicators to the Health Management Information System; the School Meal Programme becoming nationally owned; launching of the National Action Plan for Early Childhood Care and Development; improving the school food environment by banning six categories of unsafe and unhealthy food and beverages in schools; increasing access to clean water; promoting

breastfeeding; setting up of the SUN Business Network; and formulating national commitments for Nutrition for Growth.

In the context, ODA remains a catalyst to leverage and complement domestic development finance sources. The RGC remains committed to leading the coordination and management of ODA at maximum effectiveness to support the RGC's national priorities, such as the national COVID-19 recovery plan, LDC graduation, upper-middle-income country status, the realization of Agenda 2030, and Nutrition for Growth Commitments. On this basis, CRDB/CDC is formulating a new Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy 2024–2028 to strengthen effective development cooperation by establishing objectives, principles, and identifying mechanisms and tools that are used to promote partnerships in development and align ODA with the RGC's priorities and ambitions.



CSDG 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for All Ages

Progress

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, progress on CSDG 3 has been remarkable with 17 of 23 indicators on track. Life expectancy has increased from 62 years in 2008 to 76 years in 2021/2022. Under five and neonatal mortality rates declined from 35 and 18, to 16 and 8 per 1000 live births between 2014 and 2021/22, respectively. During the same period, maternal mortality declined from 170 to 154 per 100,000 live births.

The National AIDS Authority has prepared and launched the 5th National Comprehensive and Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS (NSPV) 2019–2023. In 2022 there were an estimated 1400 new HIV infections (0.08 per 1000 uninfected population). Cambodia is firmly committed to achieving the 95-95-95 goal⁵ by 2025 and is performing well. Though under 95% (86%) of the 76000 people estimated to be living with HIV at the end of 2022 knew their status, 99% of these were on antiretroviral treatment and 98% were virally suppressed. In 2021, Cambodia transitioned out of the global list of 30 high burden countries for tuberculosis. Malaria incidence has declined from 1.95 per 1000 population in 2019 to just 0.24 in 2022, and there have been no reported malaria deaths since 2018.

Whilst an estimated half of the noncommunicable disease (NCD) related deaths (now 67% deaths) were from cardiovascular disease (CVD), chronic respiratory disease, diabetes, and cancer combined, the mortality rate from these four key NCDs in 30–70 year olds remains lower than targets. Reductions in tobacco use have continued. Less movement during COVID-19 caused a reduction in road traffic accidents, and although they rose again in 2022 they remain lower than targets. COVID-19 increased the need for mental health services. Cambodian people with mental health problems who received examination/treatment at public health facilities between 2015 and 2022 averaged 100,000/year.

The Health Equity Fund (targeting low-income families through a national identification mechanism) had a 25% increase in members between 2019 and 2022. Membership of the National Social Security Fund for Health Care (NSSF) (covering private sector workers and current and ex civil servants and veterans) grew by 63% between 2019 and 2022. The use of health services by low-income families under the Equity Fund programme between 2018–2022 included 14,164,131 outpatients (2,832,826 per year) and 814,665 hospitalized patients (162,933 per year). Government health expenditure as a percentage of GDP rose dramatically over the COVID-19 period to 2021 in line with the RGC's strong response but fell again in 2022.

Challenges

There are many challenges for health systems in the short and long term. First, health and socio-economic recovery from COVID-19 continues, and the risks of these public health emergencies will continue to grow. These include risks of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, zoonoses, food borne diseases, and antimicrobial resistance – along with public health risks related to environmental changes including climate change and natural disasters.

⁵ In December 2020, UNAIDS released a new set of ambitious targets calling for 95% of all people living with HIV to know their HIV status, 95% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection to receive sustained antiretroviral therapy, and 95% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy to have viral suppression by 2025.

Table 8: Progress of CSDG 3

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
3.1.1 Live expectancy at birth (number of years).										
<i>Male</i>	Year	74.3	74.3			74.3	74.3			on track
<i>Female</i>	Year	76.8	76.8			76.8	76.8			on track
3.1.2 Total fertility rate (expressed per woman).	children per woman	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	on track
3.2.1 Maternal mortality ratio.	case		141	141				154	154	on track
3.2.2 Proportion of births delivered by skilled health personnel.	%	90	90	91		92	93	86	79	off track
3.3.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live birth).	case		28.0	28.0	28.0			16.0	16.0	on track
3.3.2 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live birth).	case		18.0	18.0	18.0			8.0	8.0	on track
3.3.3 Number of outpatient consultations per under 5-year-old child.	case	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.62	1.29	1.26	1.27	off track
3.4.1 New HIV infection per 1000 uninfected population.	Out of 1000	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	off track
3.5.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease among peoples aged 30–70.	%		44.0							no data
3.5.2 Percentage of adult population with depression received treatment.	%	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	on track
3.5.3 Percentage of adults with chronic mental illness receiving treatment.	%	35.6	52.2	55.0	58.0		52.0	56.6	44.2	on track
3.6.1 Percentage of people with drug use received treatment.	%	70.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	45.0	30.1	39.4	43.3	on track
3.6.2 Prevalence of alcohol use among adults aged 18 and above.			45.3				42.1			on track
3.7.1 Death rate due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population.	case	12.7	12.3	11.3	10.8	12.74	10.07	9.02	10.14	on track
3.8.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern method.	%		62.0	62.0	62.0			45.0	45.0	on track
3.8.2 Teenage pregnancy 15–19 years.			8.0	8.0	8.0			9.3	9.3	off track
3.9.1 Percentage of the population covered by social health protection systems (Health Equity Funds and Social Health Insurance schemes).	%	35.7	38.5	39.5	39.7	38.5	39.5	39.7	38.9	on track
3.9.2. Government current expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.	%	2.0	2.0							no data
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older.										
<i>Male</i>	%		36.6					28.6	28.6	on track
<i>Female</i>	%		13.7					8.9	8.9	on track
3.a.2 Prevalence of tobacco use among youth aged 13–15 years-old.	%		5.0					2.3	2.3	on track
3.c.1 Ratio of physician/nurse/midwife and health workers per 1,000 population.		1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	on track

Second, rapidly increasing levels of NCDs make up the major proportion of death and disability in Cambodia (60% combined in 2019). Mental health is a concern, with COVID-19 estimated to have increased the prevalence of depression and anxiety by 25% globally but the proportion of people receiving treatment and support in Cambodia remains lower than targets. An ageing population in the future will need further NCD and chronic disease treatments, as well as rehabilitation, care, and social support.

Despite progress, reproductive, maternal, child, and adolescent health and nutrition, as well as major infectious diseases remain health concerns, with COVID-19 slowing progress in a number of areas. Progress in maternal and child health indicators for people in remote locations and

vulnerable groups is lagging. Particular attention is required for these groups to ensure that no one is left behind and to achieve the CSDGs. Family planning needs must be met with modern methods. Rates of new HIV infections have stagnated requiring further action to achieve targets of HIV elimination.

Coverage and quality/safety of health services have not yet met the expectations of the Cambodian people, especially in district referral hospitals and health centers. Improvements in physical infrastructure, staffing, and availability of medicines/medical equipment are needed to achieve national standards.

In addition, the Ministry of Health and sub-national administrations must continue strengthening regulatory capacity to ensure both private and public sectors abide by national laws/regulations, standards, and professional codes.

Policies

The next National Health Strategic Plan aims to ensure the health and well-being of all people in Cambodia in 2023 and beyond. This includes strengthening resilient health systems to respond to growing public health threats, maintaining and improving essential quality services built on a people-centered, integrated primary healthcare approach, and ensuring progress towards universal health coverage. A focus on innovation including digital health; strong institutions and partnerships; a healthy workforce fit for the future; high performing health financing; and strong institutions and partnerships will enable achievement of strategic priorities.

First, there is a need to improve the health condition of the general population by: reducing morbidity and mortality due to NCDs; treating mental health conditions; improving sexual reproductive health services; improving maternal, child and adolescent health services; and eliminating and controlling major infectious diseases.

Second, there is a need to strengthen the resilience and modernization of the health system.

Third, we must ensure strong governance and regulatory mechanisms for the future of the health system in Cambodia.



CSDG 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

Progress

The progress of CSDG 4 is significant, with 65% of its indicators on track despite being impeded by the COVID-19 pandemic. Completion rates in primary education have increased from 82.7% in 2018 to 91.72% in 2022. Completion rates in lower secondary education have increased from 46.5% in 2018 to 56.50% in 2022. The percentage of Grade 1 children who have attended Early Childhood Education (ECE) programmes have decreased from 65.0% in 2018 to 55.8% in 2022. The ECE indicator is below the target due to the low enrollment rate in primary school and parents' concern over COVID-19. In addition, Cambodia has achieved the Gender Parity Index (GPI) level in education.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) in lower and upper secondary education has increased from 1.09 in 2018 to 1.17 in 2022. The adult literacy rate also has increased from 83.5% in 2018 to 87.8% in 2022. These achievements are derived from the efforts of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, development partners, and all stakeholders through the implementation of the Education Strategic Plan 2019–2023, as well as the Education, Youth and Sport Reform Strategy 2018–2023.

Cambodia has focused on modernizing the Technical Vocational Education and Training system by continuing to strengthen the quality of technical and vocational education and expand skills training. This supports economic and social development policies and strengthens public–private partnerships and other partners to ensure the sustainability of technical vocational education and training.

Several initiatives were introduced to accelerate the implementation of CSDG 4. One of these is Volunteers for My Community (VMC), which is a national youth volunteer programme led by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) that covers 25 provinces nationwide. The programme was established in 2019, and later scaled up from a pilot project to a national programme in 2021. Annually, the programme engages more than 500 in-school and out-of-school youths to initiate and implement projects that benefit their local community. Annually, 86 projects are undertaken relating to selected SDG goals – such as quality education, environment, agriculture, entrepreneurship, tourism, public governance, and health. Through their engagement in this volunteer programme, youth are building various skills such as basic digital skills, project management, proposal writing, soft skills, knowledge on SDGs, fundraising, administration, and planning.

Challenges

CSDG 4 faces many remaining challenges including: (1) access to education services and the expansion of the education infrastructure programme for equity and inclusion for all children at all education levels, and capacity development of education staff in response to the qualifications framework; (2) teaching competency in Khmer language, mathematics, STEM education, foreign languages, sex education, and ICT for Grades 4 to 6 in response to the modern needs of society; (3) the transition from primary to lower secondary school and the high dropout rates in lower secondary school; (4) most secondary schools do not have access to science laboratories, computer labs, libraries, learning material, workshop rooms, and electricity that are required to effectively deliver the curriculum; (5) increase in the number of children being out of school due to COVID-19; and (6) statistical compilation for general education remains incomprehensive (for instance, statistics from Buddhist schools not included).

For TVET, challenges include: (1) limited understanding of the TVET value; (2) limited dissemination of information about the TVET sector; (3) dropout of students and trainees for economic reasons; (4) TVET location and lack of accommodation; (5) limited technical teachers at the TVET; (5) the quality of TVET has not yet fully met the needs of the labour market; (6) involvement of the private sector in supporting the development of the TVET still limited; (7) limited financial support for the development of the TVET; and (8) absence of appropriate institutional mechanisms to generate statistical information about TVET.

Table 9: Progress of CSDG 4

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
4.1.1 Completion rate at primary.	%	83.4	84.1	84.8	88.5	82.1	88.2	87.4	91.7	on track
4.1.2 Completion rate at lower secondary	%	47.7	48.9	50.2	51.4	47.6	47.3	48.1	56.5	on track
4.2.1 Percentage of Grade 1 students with ECE experiences.	%	66.5	68.0	69.5	70.9	68.3	71.3	74.4	55.8	off track
4.2.2 Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary.	%	42.7	43.5	44.3	45.2	35.9	38.4	34.8	33.6	off track
4.3.1 Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education (18–22 years old).	%	12.7	13.8	15.0	16.1	11.6	12.0	13.3	12.4	off track
4.3.2 Gross enrolment rate in technical-vocational education programmes (15 to 24-year-olds).	%	9.4	11.7	14.0	16.3					no data
4.3.3 Number of annual participants in training courses on business subjects and related subjects	number	2,256.0	2,562.0	2,838.0	3,230.0	2,256.0	1,336.9	1,336.9	1,420.4	off track
4.5.1 The Gender Parity Index (GPI) of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at lower secondary education	index	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	on track
4.5.2 The Gender Parity Index (GPI) of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at upper secondary education.	index	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	on track
4.6.1 Adult literacy rate (15+ years).	%	84.5	85.5	86.6	87.6	82.5	87.8	87.8	84.7	on track
4.a.1 Proportion of preprimary, primary, and secondary schools with basic drinking water facilities.	%	51.1	55.6	60.0	64.5	46.7	73.3	78.4	79.0	on track
4.a.2 Proportion of preprimary, primary, and secondary schools with basic sanitation facilities.	%	71.3	73.9	76.5	79.1	68.8	47.2	47.9	80.9	on track
4.a.3 Percentage of primary and secondary schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities.	%	31.4	33.4	35.3	37.3	N/A	25.6	18.8	20.7	off track
4.c.1 Percentage of preschool teachers qualified according to national standards.	%	65.3	66.7	68.0	69.3	64.0	66.0	68.9	69.95	on track
4.c.2 Percentage of primary school teachers qualified according to national standards.	%	74.4	75.8	77.3	78.7	62.3	79.0	75.0	77.8	on track
4.c.3 Percentage of secondary school teachers qualified according to national standards	%	86.8	87.5	88.3	89.0	88.0	87.0	88.2	86.3	on track
4.c.4 Percentage of teachers who received in-service training.	%	11.2	12.9	14.6	16.3	7.9	12.4	15.0	24.4	on track

Policies

MoEYS has developed the education policy for 2030 to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.” In addition, MoEYS has developed two medium-term education policies: (1) ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all, as well as youth development and sport improvement; and (2) strengthen institutional capacity to ensure effective leadership and

management of education officials at all levels and set out key strategic interventions for 2024–2028.

MLVT has promoted the implementation of the National TVET Policy 2017–2025 and Strategic Plan for Labour and Vocational Training 2019–2023. Through this policy framework, the ministry developed several training programmes to be flexible and facilitate young people to access education in the TVET sector from basic to higher technical education levels. The ministry has strengthened the mechanism of public–private partnerships, and developed skill bridging programmes, a Basic Education Equivalency Program (BEEP) online, and a Skill Vocational Certificate Training Programme and short course training (1 week or 4 months).



CSDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls

Progress

Cambodia has made considerable progress towards meeting many targets to achieve this goal, with 65% of the indicators meeting their targets. For instance, the number of laws, policies, national plans, and legal frameworks to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex, increased from 55 in 2019 to 73 in 2022, well above the target of 55. A multi-sectoral response mechanism for gender-based violence has been established in eight provinces, involving service providers from relevant institutions, including the RGC, civil society, and the private sector.

There has also been progress in terms of sectoral gender mainstreaming which includes the development and regular review of gender mainstreaming strategic plans by sector and developing a gender-responsive approach to Cambodia's updated Nationally Determined Contributions.

Though missing the targets, women's representation in politics and decision-making positions did increase. In the National Assembly, one woman serves as Vice President, two as chairs of expert committees, and four as vice chairs of expert committees. In addition, the government is developing a gender budget, an approach that uses political policies and public financial management tools to promote gender equality and the development of girls and women. The aim is to integrate a clear gender perspective in the overall context of the budget process through the use of analytical tools aimed at promoting gender-responsive policies.

Challenges

Challenges remain in achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls in Cambodia. First, the number of women in leadership roles is still limited in Cambodia, which does not meet its commitment to the SDGs. Second, stereotypes within families and society that encourage women and girls to pursue skills and job opportunities in line with the needs of the digital economy and society are not yet widespread. Third, some women continue to face violence, which places serious economic and social burdens on families, communities, and societies. Fourth, the population groups who are most vulnerable to abuse and exploitation and need more support are migrants, entertainment workers, sex workers, and people with disabilities. Fifth, in the context of climate change and migration, local women bear the responsibility of domestic work, agriculture, and reliance on natural resources to support their families, but most women lack access to comprehensive information on environmental protection, resilience, climate change, and green development. Fifth, the spread of COVID-19 has hindered the adoption and implementation of national policies on gender equality and the National Action Plan on the Prevention of Violence against Women, as well as additional plans, programmes, and projects.

Policies

In response to the challenges and opportunities, the Ministry of Women's Affairs will continue to implement policies that promote gender equality, elevate the status and rights of women in society, and eliminate discriminatory views or attitudes towards women. Actions required include: First, promote gender mainstreaming into national programme and policy frameworks; Second, promote participation and strengthen women's leadership in the public, political, and private sectors and by sectoral area; Third, empower women in the economy by developing women's entrepreneurship especially focused on climate-resilience and building back better in

the aftermath of disasters; Fourth, increase women's and girls' participation in STEAM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics) to eliminate gender gaps in digital skills and contribute to long-term, resilient, and inclusive growth; Fifth, prevent all violence against women and girls through the development of a National Action Plan on Preventing Violence Against Women; Sixth, promote social morality, women's values, and Khmer families by expanding the scope of positive parenting programmes, cultivating a culture of non-violence, and building families that live in harmony; Seven, eliminate the gender gap in the family and society through the development of legal norms, policies and support programmes, and by encouraging men to contribute to household chores and unpaid care; Eight, address women's vulnerability in the context of climate change and disaster (climate change remains one of the prioritized cross-cutting areas as stated in Neary Rattanak and the master plan for gender and climate change).

Table 10: Progress of CSDG 5

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
5.1.1 Laws, policies, national Plans, and legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.	No	56.0	57.0	58.0	59.0	56.0	57.0	58.0	73.0	on track
5.2.1a Proportion of partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months.	%	21.0			20.0	21.0		13.0	13.0	on track
5.2.1b Proportion of partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner.	%	29.0			28.0	29.0		21.0	21.0	on track
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months.	%	0.1		0.08		0.1		0.1	0.1	off track
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18.	%	18.5			17.0	18.5		16.6	16.6	on track
5.4.1. Number of legal and policy measures to address and recognize work-life balance, and unpaid care and domestic works, and promote women's increased access to decent employment.	No	7.0			9.0	9.0			10.0	on track
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in legislative institutions.	%	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	off track
5.5.2 Proportion of female civil servants holding management position (Ministers, Secretary of States, Under-Secretary of States) in public sectors.	%	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0				10.8	off track
5.5.3 Proportion of women as members of Capital and provincial Councils.	%	15.0				16.3	17.6	17.6	17.6	on track
5.5.4 Proportion of women as members of Municipalities, Districts, and Khans Councils.	%	17.0				18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	on track
5.5.5 Proportion of women as members of Commune/Sangkat council	%	16.8			25.0	16.8	16.8	16.8	22.0	off track
5.6.1 The proportion of women aged 15 to 49 who make their own informed decisions regarding to sexual relation contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare	%	69.0			79.0	69.0			74.0	on track
5.6.2 The number of laws, policies, plans, and legal regulations that ensure that all women have access to information, education, and sexual and reproductive health services	No	13.0			15.0	13.0			15.0	on track
5.a.1 Percentage of adult women using financial services compared with number of populations in the country receiving financial services.	%	51.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	51.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	on track
5.a.2 Percentage of adult women who received financial service.	%	77.0	78.0	79.0	81.0	77.0	78.0	62.0	63.0	off track
5.c.1: Number of institutions which have a monitoring the allocated budget to promote and gender equality and strengthen & empower women	No				5.0					no data
5.c.2 Number of line ministries and line agencies that have developed and implemented the Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan.	No.	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	on track



CSDG 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

Progress

The progress of CSDG 8 is considerably strong, with 63% of its indicators on track. Cambodia's economy continues to recover with a healthy growth rate of 5.2% in 2022, up from 3% in 2021 and -3.1% in 2020. Progress in these indicators is expected to lead to more productive and better remunerated employment opportunities, though such a link is not automatic. The tourism sector has recovered faster than expected due to the achievement of community immunity that allowed Cambodia to remove the barriers and successfully reopen the country in November 2021, while the construction and real estate sectors showed lower growth due to slower construction (high-cost construction activity continued its downward trend). While business registrations, export value of goods by certificate of origins, and the number of banks and ATMs have grown – exceeding CSDG targets – other targets of this goal have been missed (See Table 11).

Cambodia has taken steps to improve the business environment in the country. For instance, it enacted a new investment law which provides more generous tax incentives to investors in priority sectors. Also, it has reduced barriers to entry for starting and running businesses, simplified licensing procedures, and encouraged foreign investment. Business associations play a role in developing members' business activities and coordinating business-related work with the government. From 2019 to 2022, the number of business associations was approximately 157.

Information sharing among business association members is perceived to be useful and reliable. According to Cambodia Chamber of Commerce (CCC), despite suffering from the COVID-19 pandemic, a large number of business owners still registered as members. This is because they felt that this network could be beneficial for their business activities as comprehensive information from government institutions often takes time to be disseminated.

Challenges

A number of challenges have been identified that affect the progress of CSDG 8. Economic growth outlook has been fraught with risks and uncertainties including: (i) increasing regional and global tensions and the global economic slowdown, especially in connection to Cambodia's trading partners; (ii) longer-than-expected tightening of monetary policy, especially in the United States, and the continued appreciation of the US dollar that could hurt investment and trade flows; (iii) rising prices or high levels of energy and commodity prices in the international market; (iv) the continued disruption of global and regional supply chains; (v) the fragmentation of the global economy affecting global cooperation and trade; and (vi) climate change and natural disasters. Such an uncertain environment, in turn, causes challenges for achieving full and productive employment and decent work, particularly as the country's economic activity mostly takes place in the informal sector (77% of total employment in 2019 according to the LFS 2019 report by the NIS) which is vulnerable to any additional economic and climate shocks due to weak or no protection.

Table 11: Progress of CSDG 8

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of GDP.	%	7.0	-3.1	2.4	5.4	7.1	-3.1	3.0	5.2	on track
8.2.1 Growth rate of business registrations.	%	1	-41	30	5	1	-41	-2	39	on track
8.2.2 Growth rate of trademark registrations.	%	5	-3	0	4	5	32	13	-44	off track
8.2.3 Growth rate of export value by the issuance of Certificate of Origin of goods.	%	4	14	7	6	14	8	42	21	on track
8.2.4 Processing or development of products (Both goods and services) through all available means of the OVOP Concept.										
<i>8.2.4.1 All kinds of products both goods and services that have been processed or developed and have been included in OVOP Movement.</i>	no	125.0	50.0	150.0	200.0			113	446	on track
<i>8.2.4.2 Number of types of products both goods and services that have been processed or developed with OVOP standard criteria.</i>	no	50.0			50.0				0	off track
8.3.1 Number of companies registered in the Cambodian Chamber of Commerce annually.	no	82	85	82	90	104	118	228	168	on track
8.3.2 Number of businesses that got business permission letters at provincial level annually.	no	11,898	12,875	13,130	12,541	12,333	12,284	14,450	15,199	on track
8.3.3 Number of business associations annually.	no	149	149	159	169	149	149	159	169	on track
8.3.4 Exported statistics under Preferential Trade System in Special Economic Zones annually.	M US\$	2,225	2,978	3,509	3,929	2,225	2,216	2,607	2,742	off track
8.3.5 Number of exhibitions in the country annually.	no	57	46	59	77	57	3	-	20	off track
8.3.6 Number of events organized to show, promote, and consult on potential Khmer products that are in the capital and provinces annually.	no	12	18	18	18	12	6	8	8	off track
8.3.7 Number of trade policies prepared for developing production annually.	no	14	18	21	24	14	18	21	24	on track
8.3.8 Number of actions taken to protect consumers, prevent counterfeiting, and prevent dishonest competition annually.	no	1,718	663	696	766	645	663	696	766	on track
8.3.9 Amount of rice stockpiled by the government annually.	tons	16,158	16,248	16,852	17,616	19,389	16,826	12,732	3,755	off track
8.3.10 Number of Special Economic Zones.	no	37	38	39	40	37	38	39	41	on track
8.3.11 Number of films produced in Cambodia.	no	215	215	260	294	465	368	1,395	3,981	on track
8.9.1 Growth rate of Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP) contributing to the total GDP	%	12.1	3.0	1.8	5.0	12.1	3.0	1.8	3.6	off track
8.9.2 Proportion of tourism direct jobs among total jobs in all sectors.	%	7.0	3.4	2.5	3.9	5.7	3.5	2.5	3.0	off track
8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and ATM machines per 100,000 adults.										
<i>8.10.1.1 Number of commercial bank branches and micro-finance institutions per 100,000 adults.</i>	no	23.0	23.0	22.0	22.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	on track
<i>8.10.1.2 Number of ATM machines per 100,000 adults.</i>	no	25.0	28.0	26.0	26.0	25.0	28.0	33.0	39.0	on track
8.10.2 Proportion of population aged 18 and older with an account at a bank or other financial institution or at mobile money-service provider										
<i>8.10.2.1 Proportion of population aged 18 and older with an account at a bank or other financial institution.</i>	%	71.0	81.0	75.0	77.0	71.0	81.0	114.0	134.0	on track
<i>8.10.2.2 Proportion of population aged 18 and older with an account at a mobile-money-service provider.</i>	%	17.0	33.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	33.0	52.0	84.0	on track
8.a.1 Aid for trade commitments and disbursements.	% of GDP	0.015	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.040	0.020	0.040	0.029	on track
8.a.2 Amount of budget to implement the projects in accordance with the programme SWAP in the trade sector.	M US\$	10.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	on track

Business has also been challenged by a number of factors. First, limited awareness of the benefits of business registration and a lack of knowledge – combined with the COVID-19 crisis – resulted in low usage of trademark automation systems.

Second, the supply chain of raw materials for some productions was affected, both in quantity and duration of supply, and the COVID-19 outbreak significantly hampered business activities and profits leading to the temporary closure or a complete shutdown of some factories. Third, natural disasters, emergency needs, and a lack of sources of procurement during COVID-19 caused more rice to be released from stockpiles.

In addition, several constraints have been identified by the private sector. This includes insufficient understanding of laws related to their business, limited distribution networks, and the inadequacy of professional staff. During the COVID-19 pandemic, business owners faced additional challenges, as many business activities were suspended or switched to online. Some business owners were forced to change their business to keep up with the times and challenges.

Policies

As a strategic and policy direction, the RGC will continue to promote structural and systematic reforms, as well as strengthen and build strong and responsive economic and social resilience, focusing on four priorities.

First, continue to strengthen public administration through continuous reform of state institutions, focusing on strengthening the capacity and efficiency of the performance of state institutions, the recruitment of highly qualified officials, and the promotion of accountability.

Second, continue to promote economic resilience by accelerating economic diversification and enhancing competitiveness, focusing on capturing trading partners in bilateral and multilateral frameworks, and improving the investment and business environment. This will include facilitating trade and promoting socio-economic digitalization in both the public and private sectors, especially the construction of high quality physical, logical, energy-efficient, and green infrastructure.

Third, accelerate the building of social resilience by continuing to develop health systems and social protection systems in both quality and scope to be ready to respond to future crises or risks. This will include continuing to focus on human resource development by strengthening the quality of education and technical skills.

Fourth, promote the resilience of the financial system by continuing to develop financial technology infrastructure and financial system capabilities to be more diversified, robust, crisis-resilient, and environmentally focused. This will include system modernization and ensuring the efficiency and sustainability of budget expenditure management and public debt management, as well as continuing to strengthen the banks' crisis control and response systems.

The business community also shared perspectives on how to accelerate CSDG 8. According to CCC, from past experiences the following solutions could be beneficial. First, equip business owners with digital knowledge and teach them how to do online business. Second, business owners should make efforts to find training and share experiences by reaching out to other network members. Third, promoting international trade with other countries could provide ways for local businesses to recover and prosper.



CSDG 10: Reduce Inequality within and among Countries

Progress

Available data suggests that the progress of CSDG 10 is very satisfactory, with all indicators/sub-indicators meeting their set targets. According to a recent poverty assessment by the World Bank, the poverty rate was reduced by almost half between 2009 and 2019/20, from 33.8% to 17.8%. Living standards improved, helping Cambodia to narrow urban-rural gaps; but low-income and rural households still lag in access to basic services and earning opportunities. Housing conditions improved with more durable dwellings, and the proportion of households with access to electricity more than tripled from 26 to 86%, with rural households seeing a seven-fold increase. Access to improved water almost doubled from 44 to 74%, and access to improved sanitation more than doubled from 35 to 83%.

Maternal and child health, including Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), improved substantially due to comprehensive health services being scaled up along with pro-poor social assistance. Childhood nutrition and vaccination improved, and in 2015 Cambodia achieved most of the health-related Millennium Development Goals. Cambodia increased primary education enrollment to levels comparable with high-income economies and increased secondary school enrollment. In 2019/20, almost 9 in 10 primary school-aged boys and girls were enrolled, making young Cambodians more educated and literate than their parents, and the country achieved gender parity in primary schooling and literacy. Increased ownership of communication devices, transport assets, and household appliances are further evidence of rising living standards.

Challenges

COVID-19 partially reversed Cambodia's poverty reduction progress. In 2020, poverty rose for the first time. COVID-19 weakened labour markets considerably and household incomes declined due to employment loss and/or reduced hours and wages. As the crisis prolonged, household finances were stressed, pushing more households to assume debt to cover living expenses, potentially leaving scarring effects for future consumption. Hitting the poorest people hardest, the adverse COVID-19 effects eroded the shared prosperity and contributed to rising inequality as low-income households suffered most from job losses and declines in welfare. For the bottom 20%, per capita consumption dropped three times more than for the top 20%, and low-income households were more likely to reduce food consumption and eat less nutritious meals.

Cambodia has several development challenges to address, including spatial disparities in poverty and low human development. Despite notable progress on health, Cambodia's overall progress in human development has been slow. Education is Cambodia's biggest obstacle; over the past decade, Cambodia raised net primary education enrollment to levels comparable to high-income economies; but net enrollment in lower secondary education (47% in 2019/20) remains well below other ASEAN countries. Learning outcomes and overall educational attainment also remain low.

Policies

The Government leveraged the existing "IDPoor" registry to deliver relief cash transfers to registered IDPoor households. Launched in June 2020, the programme has disbursed US\$714 million in cash transfers as of July 2022. The cash transfer programme has been the largest component of the government's support package. Spending on cash transfers rose from less than

0.1% of GDP in 2019 to 0.7 in 2020 and 1.4 in 2021. The programme has reached about 690,000 households and 2.7 million individuals, or about 17% of the population, up from 2% of the population pre-COVID-19.

Cash transfers provided valuable income support to poor households during the pandemic and curbed the increase in poverty and inequality. The programme mitigated 40% of the increase in poverty. It is estimated that about 460,000 entered poverty in 2020, raising the poverty rate 2.8 pp from the official rate in 2019/20. In the absence of cash transfers, around 750,000 Cambodians could have entered poverty in 2020, raising the poverty rate 4.7 pp. Increased inequality was also mitigated, with the Gini index projected to have increased by 0.2 pp in 2020 rather than by 0.4 pp had cash transfers not been provided. Cash beneficiaries also valued the income support, using the cash to buy food and essential items.

While assistance was rapidly scaled up, cash transfer coverage and adequacy left room for improvement. Per capita consumption of the poorest quintile declined by 25% even with transfers. Larger cash transfers and better inclusion of the near poor is needed as Cambodia's economic recovery remains uneven and households face increased risk of poverty despite economic recovery.

Table 12: Progress of CSDG 10

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
10.1.1 Growth rates of household consumption per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population.	%		2.7				2.7			on track
10.1.2 Growth rates of household consumption per capita of the total population.	%		3.6				3.6			on track
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median consumption, by age, sex and persons with disabilities.										
Male	%	6.5	6.5			6.5	6.5			on track
Female	%	6.5	6.5			6.5	6.5			on track
Age 0–17	%	8.5	8.5			8.5	8.5			on track
Age 15–24	%	6.9	6.9			6.9	6.9			on track
Age 25–64	%	5.2	5.2			5.2	5.2			on track
Age 65+	%	5.7	5.7			5.7	5.7			on track
10.4.1 Civil servants retirees and people with disabilities.	No	57,302.0	58,864.0	60,142.0	61,422.0	56,353.0	57,302.0	58,088.0	58,394.0	on track
10.5.1 Financial soundness indicators.										
10.5.1.1 Solvency ratio	%	24	23	15	15	24	23	23	23	on track
10.5.1.2 Liquidity coverage ratio.	%	156	161	100	100	156	161	152	142	on track
10.a.1 Numbers of international agreements annually.		7	10	11	11	7	10	11	11	on track
10.b.1. Total official development assistance for Cambodia.	M US\$	1,425	1,425	1,425	1,425	1,990	2,410	1,902	2,158	on track



CSDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Progress

CSDG 12 progress is highly satisfactory with both indicators meeting their targets despite the COVID-19 pandemic.

Besides those quantitative targets, the Ministry of Environment (MOE) has also participated and committed to implementing many environmental conventions including the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, and the Minamata Convention.

The MOE also collaborated and worked with the private sector to invest in the collection, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste with ECB, Chip Mong, and Bunleang Ly on the following related issues. First, the private sector is encouraged to invest in medical waste management in hospitals and private clinics and in the management of other hazardous waste. Second, factories are required to participate in the implementation of a law on hazardous waste management through the Ministry of Environment. Third, the industrial sector is required to participate in fulfilling its obligations and respecting environmental laws relating to the collection, storing and destruction of hazardous waste.

Table 13: Progress of CSDG 12

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
12.4.1 Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release into air, water, and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health	%	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	on track
12.4.2 Percentage of effective management of hazardous waste	%	35.0	37.5	37.5	37.5	35.0	37.5	37.5	39.0	on track

Challenges

The implementation of this goal has been challenged by several factors. First, many Cambodian people are not aware of the importance of sustainable consumption and production patterns, this has led to limited participation in sorting, packaging, and discharging of garbage and solid waste. Second, Cambodia has limited human, technical, and financial resources to fully implement sustainable consumption and production practices. Third, the policy and regulatory framework on sustainable consumption and production in the country is not yet fully developed, limiting the effectiveness of implementation efforts. Fourth, the private sector's involvement in sustainable consumption and production practices remains limited in Cambodia, hindering the implementation of sustainable practices. And finally, the country has limited data and monitoring systems to track sustainable consumption and production patterns, making it difficult to assess progress and adjust approaches.

Policies

Moving forward, to accelerate the implementation of CSDG 12, the Ministry of Environment will focus on identifying several activities. First, prioritizing activities for monitoring and inspecting public water and air quality at vulnerable polluted areas. Second, target pollution sources in relation to control, monitoring and law enforcement, as well as monitoring the Environmental Management Plan. Third, monitoring urban garbage and solid waste management of the Sub-National Administration. Finally, prioritizing activities to implement the Environmental Impact Assessments.



CSDG 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts

Progress

The progress of CSDG 13 has been remarkable with 4 out of 5 indicators/sub-indicators on-track. The percentage of communes/sangkats that are vulnerable to climate change dropped from 36.3% in 2019 to 34.2% in 2022 thanks to the government implementation of Climate Change Strategic Plan, which focuses on building resilience to climate change and natural disasters.

Public expenditure for climate change is also on-track, thanks to a number of initiatives taken by the government to facilitate the implementation of climate change measures, including the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance, the Green Climate Fund, and the Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program.

Cambodia has also taken steps to address climate change through its national policies and planning frameworks, such as the Climate Change and Green Growth Policy (2017), the National Climate Change Action Plan (2014-2023) and the National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023. The country also established a National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) to coordinate the implementation of sustainable development policies and strategies, including climate change.

Table 14: Progress of CSDG 13

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
13.1.1 Percentage of communes vulnerable to climate change.	%	39.0	38.0	37	36	36.3	34.8		34.2	on track
13.2.1 Percentage of Greenhouse Gas emissions through reduced activities when comparing to the projection (scenario) of usual gas emissions.	% (Green-House Gas emission)	7.4	8.4	10.0	11	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	off track
13.2.2 The public expenditure for climate change.	% of GDP			1.5		2.0	2.2	2.3		on track
13.3.1 Percentage of institutional capacities mainstreamed on 5 components of climate change	% of capacities	53.0	57.0	60.0	63.0	53.0	57.0	60.2		on track
13.3.2 Percentage of households (farming, animal raising, fish raising, and fishing) and local community forestry members who participated in workshops and received training on climate change.	%	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	on track

Challenges

A number of challenges have been identified. First, there is lack of funds to implement activities related to climate change mainstreaming into commune investment plans due to interruptions caused by COVID-19. Second, CDM projects and implementation projects under various mechanisms were affected by the pandemic and global trends. Third, access to financial and technical support for the implementation of mitigation projects is limited. Fourth, appropriate technology for implementing greenhouse gas reduction projects remains limited. Fifth, private sector participation is limited. Sixth, dissemination of information relating to the impacts of climate change at the sub-national level is not yet widespread.

Policies

There are numerous national and sectoral policies for addressing challenges and for achieving CSDG 13. These include: (1) Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023 (aka CCCSP:2014–2023); (2) Third National Communication which was submitted to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in October 2022; (3) Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality - LTS4CN submitted to the secretariat of the UNFCCC on 30 December 2021; (4) Cambodia's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution submitted to the secretariat of the UNFCCC on 31 December 2020; (5) the BUR1 was submitted to the secretariat of the UNFCCC on 12 August 2020 focusing on emissions and mitigation from energy, industrial processes, agriculture, forest, waste, and other land uses; (6) a draft Sub-decree on the Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Mechanisms to regulate mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to contribute to climate change mitigation, to encourage and support investment and technology transfer, environmentally friendly, low-carbon economic development, and to support Sustainable Development Goals in Cambodia; and (7) National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2019–2023.



CSDG 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

Progress

CSDG 14 progress is highly remarkable with all targets being achieved during 2019–2021 (Table 15). Many initiatives taken by the Ministry of Environment (MOE) have contributed to this significant achievement of protecting marine resources and biodiversity.

One of the major initiatives taken towards achieving this goal is the development of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Cambodia. In 2019, a new MPA was established in the Koh Rong Archipelago, covering an area of 405 km². This MPA aims to conserve the local marine ecosystem, including sea turtles, coral reefs, and various species of fish. Moreover, a community-based management approach has been implemented, involving local communities in conservation efforts, which has proven to be effective in protecting the marine ecosystem.

Another critical measure towards achieving this goal is the reduction of marine pollution. Cambodia has implemented several policies to reduce single-use plastic, including a ban on plastic bags, straws, and cutlery. Additionally, awareness campaigns have been launched to encourage people to dispose of waste properly, with a particular focus on coastal communities. Such efforts have resulted in a significant reduction of plastic waste, which contributes to marine pollution.

The establishment of partnerships with other countries and international organizations has also contributed to the progress of CSDG 14. In 2020, Cambodia signed an agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to enhance its capacity to manage its marine resources. Moreover, Cambodia has collaborated with the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security, which is a multi-national initiative to protect coral reefs and increase sustainable fisheries.

Challenges

First, Cambodia is surrounded by the sea, making it vulnerable to illegal fishing practices. Despite the government's efforts to combat illegal fishing, it remains a significant challenge. Second, many local communities near the coast are not aware of the importance of preserving marine life, leading to unsustainable fishing practices and pollution. Third, improper waste disposal practices result in plastic and other waste ending up in the ocean, polluting it and affecting marine life. Fourth, rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and warming of ocean temperatures are some of the effects of climate change that are impacting marine life. Fifth, Cambodia is a developing country, and resources allocated for the implementation of the SDGs are limited, making it challenging to achieve the targets set under this goal.

Policies

To address these challenges, Cambodia needs to develop policies and regulations that promote sustainable fishing practices and marine conservation. Local communities need to be educated about marine conservation and waste management practices. The government also needs to collaborate with international organizations to secure funding for the implementation of sustainable development programmes.

In addition, proposed policy actions being instrumental in accelerating the achievement of this goal have put forward. First, relevant authorities could strengthen law enforcement and continue to cooperate more in preventing fishing crimes and mangrove encroachment. Second, relevant authorities may need to present the master plan to ensure the public participation in an

environmentally friendly manner, especially allowing the people directly affected to participate in the consultation process. Third, authorities may need to review and confiscate mangrove forest land that some individuals have been encroaching on. Fourth, state authorities should strengthen monitoring and control of sewage and wastes entering the sea.

Table 15: Progress of CSDG 14

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
14.1.1 Percentage of the reduction of sea pollution by conservation activities.	%	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	on track
14.1.2 Percentage of the reduction of sea pollution through solid waste management activities in the four coastal provinces.	%	20.0	22.0	25.0	30.0	20.0	22.0	25.0	30.0	on track
14.1.3 Percentage of the reduction of sea pollution through wastewater management in the four coastal provinces.	%	30.0	32.0	33.0	33.0	30.0	32.0	33.0	35.0	on track
14.2.1 Percentage of key ecosystem functions and services of marine and coast areas maintained and restore as necessary.	%	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	on track
14.2.2 Percentage of degraded flooded forests and mangrove forests (ha) that has been replanted and protected.	%	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	22.0	30.0	53.7	77.0	on track
14.5.1 Percentage of marine and inland fisheries conservation areas protected.	%	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	35.0	52.5	55.3	57.9	on track
14.7.1 Value of fishery and aquaculture productions as a percentage of GDP.	%	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.0	on track
14.b.1 Percentage of marine resources which small scale fisheries farmers harvested and sold in a stable market.	%	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	on track



CSDG 15: Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss

Progress

The progress of CSDG 15 is moderately satisfactory, with 60% of its targets achieved (Table 16). Cambodia is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in the region and among the top 10 countries globally.⁶ The Ministry of Environment and General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development has committed to achieving CSDG 15 (Climate Action) and there have been notable steps taken towards this goal.

First, the government has established and increased the number of protected areas from 23 areas with an area of 3.2 million ha, equivalent to 18% of the country, up to 73 areas with a total area of more than 7 million ha, equivalent to 41% of the total area of Cambodia, which includes: 12 National Parks; 19 Wildlife Sanctuaries; 12 Protected Landscape Areas; 9 Multi-use Areas; 5 Ramsar Sites; 13 Natural Heritage Sites; and 3 Biodiversity Corridors.

Second, forests are well protected and conserved to sell carbon credits on an area of approximately 1 million ha, equivalent to 27% of the total protected area (PA) as REDD + project sites are continuing to generate additional revenues from carbon credits to make use of such revenues for investment in ecosystem and biodiversity management. This is improving the livelihoods of local communities by increasing livestock farming, home cultivation, water supply, support for informal education and vocational programmes, and building local community infrastructure.

Third, PAs boundaries were erected, and state land was registered. Approximately 3,500 posts were demarcated on ground in collaboration with the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral Affairs, and the provincial administration to register protected areas as public state land. Currently, the state land registration of the Sustainable Use Zone is about 69,811 ha and the Core and Conservation Zones are about 124,275 ha.

Other activities that contributed to this goal achievement include: (1) research/studies and feasibility studies to develop a policy on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) – including the core map and land use management map for PES, and PES schemes within the Phnom Kulen National Park and Kbal Chhay Multiple Use Area; (2) a roadmap for the pilot implementation of PES in 2021–2030; (3) a draft notification on the establishment of a technical working group for the implementation of pilot PES schemes for Phnom Kulen National Park and Kbal Chhay Multiple Use Area; and (4) developing a PES policy for implementation in Cambodia.

⁶ <https://reliefweb.int/report/cambodia/cambodia-steps-fight-against-climate-change>

Table 16: Progress of CSDG 15

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
15.1.1 Forest area as a percentage of total land area.	%				47.0				46.9	on track
15.1.2 Percentage of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas and fisheries conservation areas that are protected by law.	%	17.0	20.0	25.0	21.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	on track
15.2.1 Percentage of sustainable forest protection and management.	%	45.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	off track
15.9.2 Number of policies, strategies and regulations on ecosystem services that are established and implemented.	No. of Policies		2.0		3.0		1.0		1.0	off track
15b.1 Official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	% of GDP	3.1	0.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	4.1	4.9	4.2	on track

Challenges

While positive steps have been taken towards the achievement of CSDG 15, many challenges remain. First, climate change is exacerbating the challenges faced in implementing CSDG 15 in Cambodia. Rising temperatures, increased droughts and floods, and changing rainfall patterns are affecting ecosystems and the people who depend on them. Second, the implementation of sustainable land use practices and conservation efforts requires effective institutions, regulations, and governance systems. Cambodia's institutional capacity is weak, particularly in rural areas. Third, limited human and financial resources to address the challenges related to sustainable land use and conservation are hampering investment in sustainable initiatives and conservation programmes. Third, public awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use practices is low in Cambodia. As a result, many people are unaware of the benefits of conservation and continue to engage in activities that harm the environment. Fourth, some laws and regulations cannot be implemented well, and some are not applicable to the current state of development of Cambodian society. Finally, COVID-19 led to a global and domestic economic crisis, weakening the participation of the private sector in the payment for ecosystem services mechanism.

Policies

A number of strategies have been set out by the government to support and to accelerate the CSDG 15 implementation. These include:

- Preserve and promote ecological and cultural values in protected areas
- Promote the participation and support of local communities in the management of protected areas
- Develop innovative ideas for conservation and development, including creating opportunities for sustainable ecotourism and financing mechanisms
- Provide relevant and timely information for effective management of protected areas
- Strengthen the management of protected areas and cooperate in partnership with government agencies, local authorities, non-governmental organizations (conservation organizations) and development partners related to conservation

- Strengthen the management of protected areas to eliminate anarchy in those areas, eliminate illegal exploitation of natural resources, and control forest land encroachment for illegal use and occupation
- Adjust the management structure of protected areas in accordance with the policy of decentralization and de-concentration of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- Develop strategies to increase forest cover through reforestation
- Strengthen the management of the green belt by strengthening the management of protected area communities, strengthen the capacity for conservation and protection of natural resources in protected areas
- Continue to update land use data in protected areas on a regular basis to facilitate the management and registration of state public lands
- Promote and continue the registration of state public lands, demarcation of management areas and demarcation of posts for all protected areas
- Modernize natural resource management data systems and protected area geographic information data digitally
- Learn about the possibility of attracting investment partners to develop ecotourism in protected areas that can improve local livelihoods and conservation work
- Promote and study the feasibility of compiling a list or classification of wildlife species for national conservation in accordance with the actual situation and biodiversity reports in Cambodia
- Continue to implement and update the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to promote effectiveness of biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of natural resources, and equitable and fair benefit sharing within the Kingdom of Cambodia in line with goals and targets as stated in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework recently adopted in Montreal, Canada and 2050 Biodiversity Vision 'Living in Harmony with Nature'
- Continue to implement the National Strategy and Action Plan on Invasive Alien Species
- Strengthen cooperation at the national, regional, and international level for conservation work
- Biodiversity Financing Initiative and Sustainable Financing Mechanism including Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanism have been developed to minimize the financial gaps for conservation work by providing options for resource mobilization to implement the priority activities in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration
- Continue to promote the importance of ecosystem services to all relevant institutions and stakeholders, especially the private sector, in order to mobilize support and participation in the pilot implementation of PES mechanisms in order to develop a payment for ecosystem services policy for implementation in Cambodia.



CSDG 16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at all Levels

Progress

One of the main areas of progress has been in the promotion of peace and security. The government has made considerable efforts to tackle the issue of land disputes, which have long been a source of conflict in the country. The government has also launched numerous initiatives aimed at fostering greater social cohesion and community engagement, such as the Community Peacebuilding and Conflict Mitigation Project.

Another key area of progress has been in improving access to justice for all. The government has taken steps to reform the judicial system, including the establishment of new courts and the introduction of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. In 2018, the government also launched a legal aid programme aimed at providing free legal assistance to low-income residents, particularly in rural areas.

In terms of building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions, the government has implemented a number of reforms focused on improving governance and combating corruption. In 2010, the government passed a new anti-corruption law, which included provisions for the establishment of an independent anti-corruption agency. The government has also launched initiatives aimed at strengthening public financial management and increasing transparency in government procurement processes.

Table 17: Progress of CSDG 16

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
16.2.1 Proportion of Cambodian children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month.										
<i>Girls</i>	%			59.00						no data
<i>Boys</i>	%			5.0						no data
16.2.2 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any psychological aggression by caregivers in the past Month.										
<i>Girls</i>				2.0						no data
<i>Boys</i>				25.0						no data
16.3.1 Proportion of people involved in disseminating laws.	%	3.82	3.82	3.85	3.88	2.38	2.76	2.86	3.16	off track
16.7.1 Proportion of female government officials in ministries and agencies.	%	40.00	41.00	42.00	43.00	40.90	41.40	41.90	42.30	on track

Another significant progress made on this goal is that Cambodia has integrated anti-corruption concepts into the three levels of the general education curriculum – primary, secondary, and high school – and been integrating it into the higher education curriculum, and technical and vocational education and training. In addition, widespread anti-corruption dissemination workshops have frequently been conducted to inspire people, youth, and civil servants to have a better understanding of the topic. The widespread implementation of anti-corruption laws has changed the way people live and work in society.

There has been significant progress in Cambodia's anti-drug efforts since 2018, in line with promoting peaceful and inclusive societies. Cambodia intensified its efforts to combat drug trafficking and use, with the government implementing a new drug control strategy that focuses on cross-border cooperation, public awareness campaigns, drug treatment and rehabilitation, and law enforcement. The National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) was established to coordinate and oversee these efforts. Since then, the Cambodian government has made several notable accomplishments in the fight against drugs, including: (1) increased seizures of illegal drugs; (2) arrests and convictions of drug-related offenders; (3) expansion of drug treatment and rehabilitation services; and (4) enhancement of cross-border cooperation.

The progress of CSDG 16 has also been promoted by efforts of UN volunteer groups over the reviewed period. For instance, Khmer Youth Association (KYA) and Youth Resource Development Program (YRDP) are two of the active and well-known youth organizations that provide capacity building both in urban and rural areas. Youth are trained on various topics including self-awareness, soft skills, conflict resolution, democratic governance, rights and roles, and political dialogue. Youth are encouraged and connected with local authorities and given opportunity to volunteer and initiate their own projects to be implemented in local communities.

Challenges

There are many challenges hindering the progress of CSDG 16. First, the amount of the new annual cadre for ministries or government organizations being approved by the RGC is equivalent to the amount lost (due to retirement, death, professional competency). Second, the rate of female candidates sitting the cadre exams is very low compared to males. Third, the fight against corruption is a task that takes time, and despite efforts and progress there is still a lack of understanding of the Anti-Corruption Law. This suggests further effective education is needed.

Additional challenges came from the COVID-19 outbreak. First, during 2019–2022 the recruitment of new cadre was suspended. Second, the suspension or the reduction of new cadre affected policies relating to enhancing the proportion of female officials. Though the ministries or organizations were prioritizing recruiting female candidates, the 1% expected increase per annum could be achieved. Third, in 2023 the RGC approved the recruitment of only 3,863 new cadre, which was equal to approximately half of the new cadre in 2019.

Policies

National policies and sectoral policies including the Rectangular Strategy Phase 4, Neary Ratanak Strategic Plan 5, and Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan in the civil service sector have been utilized to guide the implementation of CSDG 16. Further, awareness raising on anti-corruption laws is taking place at all educational levels.

Recommendations to address challenges are as follows. First, focus should be placed on the growth rate of female civil officials in ministries and government organizations where female rates still remain low. Second, more opportunities should be provided to female officials to attend training for capacity development. Third, favorable working environments should be created to ensure the civil service sector becomes an attractive option for students, particularly female graduates.



CSDG 18: End the Negative Impact of Mine/ERW and Promote Victim Assistance

Progress

Cambodia has made good progress on mine and ERW clearance. The country aims to have zero mines by 2025. For Goal 18.1.1, in 2020, the country had achieved 16,923 ha of land out of the planned 15,761 ha; in 2021, it achieved 17,946 ha out of the planned 16,549 ha; and achieved 25,096 ha out of the planned 17,377 ha in 2022.

However, the country has reduced mine and ERW casualties significantly. In 2020 there were 65 cases reported, while in 2022 there were 41 cases reported, lower than the estimated 53. Risk Education Messages (REMs) have been well implemented in highly contaminated areas. There was an increasing trend in the number of villages receiving REMs from 1455 in 2019 to 1500 in 2022. The number of victims of mine casualties (who were also informed of their rights and entitlements) totaled 243 persons in 2020, 256 in 2021, and 274 in 2022, respectively; on track with the CSDG targets. The number of victims of mine and ERW casualties who received rehabilitation services and emergency and rapid responses were slightly lower than planned.

Table 18: Progress of CSDG 18

Indicator	Unit	Planned				Actual				Progress
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
18.1.1 The total of cleared areas of mine/ERW per year.	ha	13,008.0	15,761.0	16,549.0	17,377.0	13,008.0	16,923.0	17,946.0	25,096.0	on track
18.2.1 The number of mine/ERW casualties (killed and injured annually).	person	77.0	65.0	59.0	53.0	77.0	65.0	44.0	41.0	on track
18.2.2 The number of affected villages by mine/ERW received Mine Risk Education messages.	Village	1,620.0	1,524.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,455.0	1,470.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	on track
18.3.1 The number of people with disability by mine/ERW received the promotion of the right.	person	312.0	234.0	239.0	244.0	259.0	243.0	256.0	274.0	on track
18.3.2 The number of people with a disability from mine/ERW who received rehabilitation services.	person	3,409.0	3,673.0	3,746.0	3,821.0	3,409.0	2,495.0	2,082.0	3,257.0	off track
18.3.3 The number of people with a disability from mine/ERW who received the CMAA's supplies.	person	112.0	94.0	96.0	98.0	118.0	124.0	134.0	141.0	on track

In 2022, 250,096 km² of contaminated areas were cleared for land use and cultivation. Most items have been found and destroyed, including 36,609 anti-personnel mines, 183 anti-tank mines, and 55,803 ERW. By the end of 2022, Cambodia had a remaining 1,885 km² of mine/ERW contaminated areas, including 563 km² of landmine contaminated areas and 1,322 km² of ERW contaminated areas.

In 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Cambodia added an 18th Goal under the theme of "End the negative impact of mines/ERW and promote victim assistance." Mine action and development are closely connected in a small

country like Cambodia. In 2021, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) completed a study to understand the sustainable development outcome of mine action. The study presents evidence of Mine Action's multi-dimensional and transformative role by identifying its direct contribution to 13 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and at least 48 of their targets in Cambodia. Hence, the mine action sector has contributed to the five dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: partnership, peace, people, planet, and prosperity.

Challenges

As of the end of 2022, 563 km² of land remains affected by landmines. Moreover, mine action funding has decreased because Cambodia has graduated as a lower-middle-income country, thus requiring more funding from the RGC.

Other challenges include: (1) Poor road accessibility to the sites - both the Operators and Quality Management Teams of CMAA need to travel long distances to survey sites; (2) Limitation of full access to the minefields in some remote areas (typically along borders); (3) Weather conditions – with the wet season affecting access to villages or minefields; and (4) Deminer capacity is not enough to reach Cambodia Mine-Free 2025.

Policies

The clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war is considered highly important by the Royal Government of Cambodia and incorporated into critical national strategies aimed at contributing to poverty reduction and promoting socio-economic development. In early 2022, the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) launched the Guideline on Implementation of Mine-Free Village Mechanism, accelerating landmines clearance to reduce risks and effectively contribute to improving the livelihoods of people in the community and supporting local economic development.

In July 2022, the top management of the RGC mobilized about US\$18 million from the private sector to contribute to demining under the theme of "Providing safe land, Creating Smiles." In December 2022, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a sub-decree on establishing the Foundation for Mine-Free Cambodia 2025 with an initial contribution of about US\$30 million. In 2023, Cambodia plans to declare 18 mine-free provinces under the successful implementation of the Mine-Free Village programmes, which are being applied throughout the country.

7. New and Emerging Challenges

Economic growth has averaged 7% in the 1995 to 2022 period, but during the 2009 global financial crisis the economy grew only 0.1%, while in 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic caused a 3.1% real GDP contraction. Both episodes show the importance of reducing the economy's vulnerability to health, production, and financial shocks coming from abroad. The COVID-19 pandemic showed that public health shocks represent a large threat to the health system's capacity to provide regular care. Cambodia would benefit from an emergency recovery plan that aids the country to face similar health shocks in the future. This could help to reduce the effects on health, production capacities, and access to education and other important services. In addition, prevention efforts could reduce the adverse effects on those most vulnerable.

Geopolitical and geoeconomic tensions could continue generating external threats to global economic growth and supply chain disruptions, which could result in lower external demand and inflationary pressures. To prepare for these external shocks, Cambodia could expand its economic complexity, increasing its product space diversity with higher value-added products. The Industrial Development Policy would continue widening the economic base through diversification and by increasing productivity. Cambodia would also benefit from servicing a larger number of markets, consolidating its exports to the United States and the European Union, while expanding its presence in Asia using the free trade agreements with China, Korea, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. In addition, Cambodia would benefit from attracting a wider base of foreign finance to further expedite its growth process. The New Investment Law promotes those foreign investments.

Fiscal prudence has been useful to provide the government space and resources to act countercyclically. Monetary prudence has kept purchasing power stable, despite strong international inflationary pressures. The financial sector has been key to channeling funds to firms and households, to finance investment including construction. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, lending institutions/banks were temporarily allowed to restructure loan repayments for those whose incomes were affected and were in financial distress. Global inflation and central banks' rising interest rates around the world added pressure to the financial systems. Financial regulation and supervision should be enhanced to guarantee that the financial sector contributes to an efficient allocation of resources.

Cambodia continues to work on its resilience to climate change and be prepared to respond to floods and droughts. Sustainable development requires a careful use of natural resources to meet the current production needs, without compromising the country's ability to meet its future needs. It is important to avoid exacerbated vulnerability due to environmental degradation. Life below water and on land must be guaranteed by taking care of water, forests, and agricultural resources to preserve biodiversity and ecosystems, food production, and access to clean natural resources. Coordination of effective national and sub-national regulation and supervision is essential to preserve the environment.

8. Means of Implementation

Following the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV, the Political Platform of the Royal Government of the Sixth Legislature of the National Assembly and the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV have been implemented through the National Strategic Development Plan 2019–2023. The Medium-term Revenue Mobilization Strategy 2019–2023 has served as a foundation for ensuring effective revenue collection to meet increasing spending needs in the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) implements the medium-term macroeconomic and public finance frameworks aimed specifically at identifying resource needs and financing requirements on a three-year rolling basis. Each ministry/institution, both at the national and sub-national level, have developed their respective Budget Strategic Plan to ensure budget linkage with their policy priorities as outlined in the Rectangular Strategy and the National Strategy Development Plan. Each ministry/institution has comprehensively identified policy objectives and programme structures which have been implemented within a performance-based budget in line with the Budget System Reform Strategy 2018–2025. The Strategic Budget Plan of each ministry/institution has been reconciled with the macro and public finance frameworks which have been the basis for effective and efficient annual budget allocation to meet the RGC's policy priorities. Therefore, the annual budget has been an important tool to make progress towards the CSDGs.

At the time of the formulation of the National Strategic Development Plan 2019–2023, the estimated capital investment requirements to achieve growth targets were at US\$59,890 million; composed of US\$16,454 million of total public investment divided between US\$7,000 million from domestic finance and US\$8,154 million from foreign finance; and US\$43,438 million of total private investment divided between US\$17,107 million from domestic finance and US\$26,331 million from foreign finance.

Using information for the 2019–2022 interval and the MEF forecasts for 2023, in the 2019–2023 period, GDP is expected to accumulate US\$142,254 million. Therefore, the estimated capital investment requirements to achieve the NSDP targets are 42% of the expected GDP. Meanwhile, in the 2019–2023 period, gross fixed capital formation is expected to account for US\$33,596 million, while government consumption expenditure would accumulate US\$9,972 million. Government revenue is expected to be US\$31,789 million, with US\$28,408 million coming from tax revenue, while government expenditure is expected to be US\$39,232 million, with US\$14,050 million from total capital expenditures, and US\$25,182 million from total current expenditure. In the 2019–2023 period, the trade deficit is expected to be US\$36,799 million, while the current account deficit is expected to be US\$25,487 million, in line with the US\$34,485 million of estimated required external financing. In the 2019–2023 period, foreign direct investment (FDI) is expected to be US\$18,145 million, official development assistance accumulate US\$9,290 million and remittances add up to US\$13,227.6 million. Meanwhile, relative to the levels at the end of 2018, by the end of 2023, the country's gross external debt position is expected to increase by US\$13,058.4 million, with US\$ 4,300.1 million from the general government, US\$221.2 million from the NBC, and US\$8,537.1 million from the private sector deposit-taking corporations.

The COVID-19 pandemic, new policy choices, and other exogenous effects increased the investment requirements. In the 2019–2022 period, out of the US\$17,537 million budget expenditure by ministries' sectors, US\$2,579 million was devoted to the general sector, US\$4,356 million was used in the defence and security sector, US\$6,764 million was devoted to the social sector, US\$1,430 million to the economy sector, and US\$2,408 million to miscellaneous.

Domestic public funds come from government revenue, public–private partnerships (PPP), credit guarantees, and the government's domestic borrowing. Foreign public funds come from

the government's international borrowing and official development assistance (ODA). Domestic private funds come from domestic private investments, financial sector and private credit and domestic securities. Foreign private funds come from foreign direct investment (FDI), remittances, and private sector borrowing. Below, we provide information about the recent evolution of each source of funding.

8.1 Public Domestic Funds

Government revenue is the main source of funding. From 2019 to 2022, it accounted for US\$24,718 million, with US\$22,118 million coming from taxation. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, government revenue had increased steadily from 17.1% of GDP in 2010 to 26.8% of GDP in 2019, with taxes going from 10% of GDP in 2010 to 19.7% of GDP in 2019. The pandemic reversed this positive trend with revenue falling to 22.2% of GDP in 2021 and 21.8% of GDP in 2022.

As of 2022, total investment in PPP is US\$15,378 million. PPP have been important to the development, management and maintenance of roads, tourist sites, industrial parks, and services such as water and waste management. The 2021 Law on PPP provides the legal framework to accelerate investments. The Strategic Framework and Programs for Economic Recovery in the Context of Living with COVID-19 in a New Normal 2021–2023 puts PPP as a primary tool for recovery.

In 2021, the RGC launched the Credit Guarantee Corporation of Cambodia (CGCC) to increase the private sector's access to credit. Credit guarantees have been an important tool in the economic recovery policy. As of the end of the first quarter of 2023, CGCC has approved 1,275 business loans with a total loan size of US\$113.6 million. It is expected that credit guarantees will continue to improve access to credit and support productive initiatives in priority sectors.

In 2022, the RGC developed the legal and operational frameworks to issue government securities in the domestic market. Starting in September 2022, the government is now issuing bonds on a regular basis, which is an important instrument to attract domestic and foreign resources to finance public sector investment and expenditure. In this first phase of government securities development, high inflation rates, increasing interest rates due to monetary tightening, and rising global economic uncertainty have represented transitory challenges. Government bonds will have an important role in long term financing, allowing for the diversification of the funding sources. In addition, thematic bonds to be issued in domestic and international markets will help to fund CSDGs initiatives.

8.2 Public Foreign Funds

Government loans are the main source of financing. As of end of 2022, the RGC has a total public debt stock of US\$9,988 million, or 25.2% of GDP, up from US\$7,024.66 million, or 21.5% of GDP, in 2018, but well below the authorized 55% debt limit. At the end of 2022, US\$9,970.5 million is public external debt (comprising of 68% from Bilateral Developing Partners – DPs and 32% from Multilateral DPs) and US\$17.51 million of public domestic debt. The composition of the public debt stock is comprised of USD 44%, SDR 21%, CNY 12% JPY 11%, EUR 7%, and local and other currencies 5%.

From 2019 to 2022, the RGC signed loans for US\$6,356 million, with disbursement for US\$4,556.6 million and accumulated debt service by US\$1,127.4 million in principal repayment, and US\$389.9 million in interest rates and fees payment. Therefore, between 2018 and 2022, the stock of debt increased by US\$2,963.4 million. Overall, all the loans have been highly concessional. In 2021, the average grant element was 45%, and average maturity of 26.77 years, an average grace period of 8.35 years, an average time to maturity of 10.18 years, and only 0.2% of loans at a floating interest rate. Loans are used to finance public investment

projects in the priority sectors that support long-term sustainable economic growth and increase economic productivity/production.

Between 2019 and 2022, ODA flows have accounted for US\$7,437 million. An important part of these funds supported the health and social protection response to COVID-19. ODA supports a wide range of initiatives in agriculture, education, energy, governance, health, and transportation that directly support CSDGs.

8.3 Private Foreign Funds

From 2019 to 2022, FDI accumulated US\$14,363 million, positively contributing to jobs creation and income generation. In the last decade, FDI has represented between 12% and 13% of GDP and it has been concentrated in construction and real estate, tourism, textiles, and other manufacturing sectors. Cost competitiveness and preferential access to OECD markets have been important in attracting FDI to manufacturing. Aligning FDI with CSDGs targets could keep growth while contributing to the 2030 Agenda.

From 2019 to 2022, remittances accumulated US\$5,190 million. More than half of these remittance inflows come from Thailand, where over one million Cambodians currently work. Remittances are an importance source of foreign exchange earnings, covering spending needs of migrant households, improving living standards, and contributing to a range of CSDGs.

As of the end of 2022, Cambodia's gross external debt position was US\$22,380 million, with US\$9,970.5 million corresponding to the general government, US\$338 million to the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC), and US\$12,072 million from the private sector deposit-taking corporations. Therefore, relative to the levels at the end of 2018, the gross external debt position increased by US\$10,500 million, with US\$2,949 million from the general government, US\$221 million from the NBC, and US\$7,330 million from the private sector deposit-taking corporations.

8.4 Private Domestic Funds

An increase in the external borrowing of banks is contributing to the increase in domestic lending to the private sector. Between 2018 and 2022, domestic credit to the private sector almost doubled going from US\$24,384 million (100% of 2018 GDP) to US\$47,169 million (160% of 2022 GDP). Household's debt represents about one-fifth of total credit. Real estate, wholesale and retail trade are the main recipients of credit. The rapid credit growth has sustained higher investment and consumption levels, but it is important that regulation and supervision contributes to an efficient allocation of credit without build-up of fragilities.

As of the end of 2022, the domestic securities market had a capitalization of around US\$4,100 million operating in the Cambodia Securities Exchange (CSX). With an increasing listing of private firms, trade volumes have been increasing. Six corporate bonds have been issued, three by financial service providers, while the other three from railway, real estate, and telecommunications firms. There is available capacity to increase private sector's financing through stocks and bonds to increase investment and business expansion. The CSX is promoting Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) financing, which is aligned with CSDGs.

Between 2019 and 2022, gross capital formation accounted for US\$26,104 million, or 23.8% of the period's GDP. Domestic private sector investment has played a crucial role in generating employment, promoting exports, and expanding Cambodia's production capacity. Despite the strong physical capital accumulation process that has taken place in the last three decades, there is still a need to continue investing to increase the productivity of the growing labour force. Employment opportunities with high productivity could sustain increasing income for workers and their families to contribute to improve living conditions and reaching the CSDGs.

9. Conclusion

Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, Cambodia has managed to make significant progress in its advancement of the 18 CSDGs. The prioritized goals show impressive progress, with 75% of indicators on track, 19% off track, and 6% unable to be assessed due to lack of data. Among all 195 indicators and sub-indicators, 74% were on track, 19% were off track and only 7% could not be assessed due to the absence of available data. This progress has been made possible through the concerted efforts and collaboration of various stakeholders including the RGC, the private sector, development partners, civil society, academia, and citizens.

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed great challenges for implementing Cambodia's sustainable development goals. First, due to COVID-19, Cambodia's economy has slowed down significantly, which has made it difficult to finance and implement sustainable development goals. Second, the pandemic has disrupted healthcare services leading to a shortage of critical medical supplies and personnel. This has affected Cambodia's efforts to achieve good health and well-being, which is one of the sustainable development goals. Third, it has resulted in job loss and reduced earnings for many people, particularly those in the informal sector. This has made it difficult to achieve the goal of decent work and economic growth. Fourth, it has disrupted educational institutions, leading to a decline in the quality of education and a lack of access for some school children, decelerating the progress of the goal of quality education. Fifth, COVID-19 has highlighted social inequalities, as some vulnerable groups, such as women and girls, have been disproportionately affected, making it difficult to achieve the goal of gender equality and reduce inequalities.

As a result, progress towards the achievement of the CSDGs has decelerated, while other coinciding global and national challenges are adding to the country's precarity such as the war in Ukraine; global economic uncertainty; and the climate crisis. The war in Ukraine has undermined multilateralism and hindered regional stability and progress, deepening the setbacks caused by the pandemic. Rising energy, food, and commodity costs, coupled with the slower global economy are likely to adversely affect agriculture, tourism, FDI, and merchandise exports, slowing economic growth and increasing inflation, and eroding the purchasing powers and livelihoods of the people. Amidst an accelerating global climate crisis, Cambodia ranks among the countries most vulnerable to climate change, given its dependence on rain-fed agriculture, and risk of rising temperatures, floods, and droughts. With limited capacity for climate change adaptation, Cambodia faces an elevated risk of future climatic disasters.

These overlapping crises and challenges have substantial social, economic, and environmental implications and require concrete planning and response measures, with emphasis on vulnerable groups. The RGC put in place its first social assistance programme in 2020, which proved impactful in responding effectively to the immediate needs of the pandemic but requires additional measures to respond to lingering impacts and prepare Cambodia for future social, economic, and environmental crises, while supporting its achievement of sustainable development and upper-middle-income status and ensuring no one is left behind.

Cambodia is, thus, presented with the opportunity to implement concrete measures to address governance issues, ensure equality, and continue on its trajectory towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and graduation from LDC status. With a predominantly young population, supporting young Cambodians with access to education and skills development that enables them to contribute to modern society will facilitate this process. By recognizing the value of citizen participation and decision-making; continuing to improve women's representation and ensure gender equality; and by prioritizing the engagement of vulnerable groups, including in the decision-making processes, the RGC will be able to support good governance and improve trust and accountability, while paving the way for SDG and CSDG achievement.

To realize these objectives, the RGC will first identify ministries responsible for CSDG implementation and then ensure a streamlined budget process to support the successful implementation of the CSDGs, allocate resources towards CSDG implementation and develop comprehensive financing strategies to mobilize the resources, and assess progress towards the CSDGs through monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

The RGC will continue to implement the CSDGs through the NSDP 2024–2028, using various financing sources identified in assessments of development finance and ODA. On-going PFM reforms, which strengthen the link between RGC policy, resource allocations, and performance, will enable more detailed costing of programmes associated with CSDG attainment. Results-based budgeting, with links to the NSDP and CSDG monitoring systems, can then be undertaken accordingly.

The CSDG resource mobilization and management effort will require capacity improvements and systems strengthening of the NSDP development process. The RGC will seek to improve the analysis and forecasting of financial and other flows, which will be done by institutionalizing the DFA, and developing the analytical capacities of core RGC staff. MOP will also strengthen the Public Investment Programme (PIP), enabling it to function better as the RGC's strategic capital programme. This will also require further efforts to ensure stronger linkages are made between the PIP and the PFM/ BSP reforms, and this is being spearheaded by the MEF to shift to programme (performance-based) budgeting and to integrate recurrent and capital budgeting.

The RGC's unwavering commitment to the 2030 Agenda has been the driving force behind the second VNR process. This dedication forms the foundation of the institutional arrangements established for the CSDGs and their integration into national planning frameworks. Moving forward, the RGC will maintain its engagement with a diverse range of stakeholders to tackle the challenges identified in this report, draw from past experiences, and build upon accomplishments. This collaborative approach will guide Cambodia as it progresses towards realizing the NSDP 2024–2028, the CSDGs, and Vision 2050.

Annex: Revised List of Targets and Indicators and related information by goal

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere								
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.	1.2.1 Proportion of Cambodian population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age, and Geographic Areas.	MOP and NWGPM	CSES	Every 2 years	Number of Cambodian population living below the national poverty line among the total Cambodian population disaggregated by sex, age, and geographic area.	Number of Cambodian population living below the national poverty line disaggregated by sex, age, and geographic area in the reported year.	Total number of Cambodian population disaggregated by sex, age, and geographic area in the year.	MOP
	1.2.1.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.	MOP and NWGPM	CSES	Every 2 years	Number of Cambodian population living below the national poverty line among the total Cambodian population.	Number of Cambodian population living below the national poverty line in the reported year.	Total Cambodian population in the reported year.	MOP
	1.2.1.2 Proportion of population in Phnom Penh area living below national poverty line.	MOP and NWGPM	CSES	Every 2 years	Number of Phnom Penh population living below national poverty line among the total Phnom Penh population.	Number of Phnom Penh population living below national poverty line in the reported year.	Total Phnom Penh population in the reported year.	MOP
	1.2.1.3 Proportion of population in urban areas living under national poverty line.	MOP and NWGPM	CSES	Every 2 years	Number of urban Cambodian population living below poverty line among the total urban Cambodia population.	Number of urban Cambodian population living below poverty line in the reported year.	Total urban Cambodian Population in reported year.	MOP
	1.2.1.4 Proportion of population in rural areas living under national poverty line.	MOP and NWGPM	CSES	Every 2 years	Number of rural Cambodian population living below national poverty line among the total rural Cambodian population.	Number of rural Cambodian population living below national poverty line in the reported year.	Total rural Cambodian Population in the reported year.	MOP
	1.2.1.5 Proportion of Cambodian children (0–17 years old) living under national poverty line.	MOP and NWGPM	CSES	Every 2 years	Number of Cambodian children (age 0–17.) living below poverty line among the total Cambodian children (age 0–17).	Number of Cambodian children (age 0–17) living below poverty line in the reported year.	Total Cambodian Children (age 0–17) In reported year.	MOP
	1.2.2 Proportion of population living in vulnerability in all its	MOP and NWGPM	CSES/CDHS	Every 2 years	Proportion of total population who are deprived from achieving their basic needs in the dimensions directly	Number of population who are deprived from achieving their basic needs in the dimensions	Total population in reported year.	MOP

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
	dimensions according to national definition.				impacting their wellbeing including health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, protection, and housing over the total population.	directly impacting their wellbeing including health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, protection, and housing in reported year.		Method Identification is on going
	1.2.2.1 Proportion of children (0–17 years old) living in poverty/vulnerability in all its dimensions according to national definition.	MOP and NWGPM	CSES/CDHS	Every 5 years	Proportion of children aged 0–17 who are deprived from achieving their basic needs in the dimensions directly impacting their wellbeing including health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, protection, and housing.	Number of children age of 0–17 who are deprived in at least 3 dimensions out of 5 in the reported year.	Total children aged of 0–17 years old in reported year.	MOP
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	1.3.1 Proportion of the poor and the vulnerable people received Social Assistance Services.	NSPC	NSPC's Admin. Information System; MOP	Annually	Number of Cambodian people below national poverty line and people who cannot cope with shocks and/or have a high level of exposure to shocks (of these, people living under or near the poverty line tend to be most vulnerable) who received Social Assistance Services among total poor and the vulnerable people.	A number of the poor and vulnerable people received Social Assistance Services in the reported year.	Total the poor and vulnerable people in the reported year.	NSPC
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	1.4.1 Percentage of total members of registered fishery and forestry communities with tenure rights to fisheries and forestry resources management through effective community registration and development.	MAFF	Admin. data MAFF	Annually	The number of members of registered fishery and forestry communities with tenure rights to fisheries and forestry resources management through effective community registration and development as a percentage of the total membership of fishery and forestry communities.	The number of members of registered fishery and forestry communities (men and women) with tenure rights to fisheries and forestry resources management through effective community registration and development by the reported year.	Total membership of fishery and forestry communities (men and women) by reporting year.	MAFF

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
	1.4.2 Percentage of Adult population access to formal financial services (loans, deposits, and payments).	NBC	Observed/Admin Data	Annually	Total Adult population (≥ 18 years-old) in the country using formal financial services (loans, deposits, and payments) among the total adult population.	Adult population (≥ 18 years-old) in the country using formal financial services (loans, deposits, and payments) in the reported year.	Total adult population (≥ 18 years-old) in the reported year.	NBC
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture								
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment.	CARD	CSES	Every 2 years	Percentage of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption confirmed is defined as the percentage of people in a population who suffer from hunger or food deprivation (caloric).	The estimated number of population who had food consumption levels that are insufficient to cover the energy needs for a normal active and healthy life.	Total Population in the country in the reported year.	CARD
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).	CARD	CSES	Every 2 years	Severity of food insecurity is defined as the extent to which people have difficulty in accessing food of adequate quality and/or quantity due to lack of money or other resources. Difficulties include also psychological with the struggle in accessing food.	Based on CDHS - The estimated number of households in the country where one or more individuals have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe level.	Total Households in the country in the reported year.	CARD
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	CARD	Data collection: MoH CDHS	Every 5 years	Stunting is low height for age; the indicator measures children age 5 years and under whose height for age is two or more standard deviations below the median height for age of a reference population.	Numerator = number of children whose height for age Z-score is two or more standard deviations (SD) below the median height for age of a reference population.	denominator = number of living children between ages 0 and 59 months before the survey.	CARD
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $> +2$ or < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by	Data interpretation, tracking, reporting: CARD, MoH, MRD, partners	Data collection: MoH CDHS	Every 5 years	The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-scores are below minus two standard	Number of children whose weight for height Z-score is two or more standard deviations (SD) below the median weight for height of a reference population.	Number of living children between ages 0 and 59 months before the survey and who were part of the survey sample.	CARD

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
	type (wasting and overweight).	USAID, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, SUN-CSA-CAM			deviations (-2 SD) from the mean of the reference population are considered thin (wasted) for their height and are acutely malnourished.			
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Value of agricultural production per unit of labour engaged in agriculture (farming, animal husbandry and fisheries).	MAFF	Admin. Data	Annually	Value of production per person of labour engaged in agriculture per year.	Total value of agricultural production (farming, livestock production and fisheries) in reporting year.	Total number of units of labour engaged in agriculture (farming, livestock production and fisheries) in reporting year	MAFF
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	2.4.1 Agricultural Land Productivity.	MAFF	Administrative Data	Annually	Value of agricultural production per hectare per year.	Total Value of agricultural production in the year.	Total agricultural production area (ha) in the reported year	MAFF
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources	2.5.1 Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in policy, strategy and either medium or long-term conservation facilities.	MAFF MOE	MOE/GDANCP	Every 3 years	Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.	Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture developed and reserved by the reporting year.		MAFF
	2.5.2 Percentage of households in community in protected area improving their livelihood through receiving the benefits from NTFPs, integrated	MOE	MOE	MOE	Annually	The number of households in community in protected areas have improved livelihoods based on timber forest products, fisheries, mixed farming, and the provision of natural eco-tourism services	The number households in the community in protected areas have improved their standard of living.	

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	agriculture, eco-tourism within the protect areas.				to the conservation and conservation of forest resources, biodiversity and ecosystem sustainability.			
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in Cambodia.	2.a.1 Total Official flows (official development assistance + other official flows) to agriculture sector (as % of GDP).	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database	Annually	Total ODA disbursement for Agricultural sector among the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by year.	Total ODA disbursement for Agricultural sector in the year.	Total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the reported year.	CRDB/CDC
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages								
3.1 An overall level of Development of Cambodia: Health and Well-being of Cambodian peoples and Financial risk protection.	3.1.1 Live expectancy at birth (number of years).	MOH	MOP (Census, CIPS, CDHS)	Every 5 years	The mean length of life (in year) of people in a country as assumed to be exposed, from birth through death.	The average of life time (in year) of as assumed to be exposed, from birth through death in the reported year.		MOH
	3.1.2 Total Fertility Rate (expressed per woman).	MOH	MOP (Census, CIPS, CDHS)	Every 5 years	The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her fertility ages.	Total number of life births by the year.	Total number of women in fertility ages (15–49 years old) by the reporting year.	MOH
3.2 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	3.2.1 Maternal mortality ratio.	MOH	MOP (Census, CIPS, CDHS)	Every 5 years	It refers to the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental and incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.	Number of female aged 15–49 years old deaths in the reported year from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental and incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.	Total live births women (15–49 years) in reported year.	MOH

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
	3.2.2 Proportion of births delivery by skilled health personnel.	MOH	MOH/HIS; MOP (Census, CIPS CDHS)	Annually	It refers to the proportion of deliveries that were attended by trained health personnel including physicians, medical assistants, midwives and nurses but excluding traditional birth attendants (at health facilities and home).	Number of deliveries attended by trained health personnel in the reporting year.	Expected pregnancies.	MOH
3.3 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	3.3.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births).	MOH	MOP (CDHS; Census, CIPS)	Every 5 years	It refers to measures the probability of child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five expressed per 1,000 live birth.	Number of under-5 children deaths in the reporting year.	Total number of live births.	MOH
	3.3.2 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births).	MOH	MOP (CDHS, CIPS)	Every 5 years	It refers to the number of death during the first 28 completed days of life per 1000 live births in a given year or other period.	Number of neonatal deaths in the year.	Total number of live births in the reported year.	MOH
	3.3.3 Number of outpatient consultations per under 5 year child.	MOH	MOP (CDHS, CIPS)	Every 5 years	Number of outpatient consultation of under 5 year children among the under 5 year children.	Number of outpatient consultation of children under 5 years in the reported year.	The number of Under 5 children the reported year.	MOH
3.4 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	3.4.1 Percentage of new HIV infection per 1000 uninfected population.	MOH	SPECTRUM	Every year	The number of HIV new infected population divided by the HIV negative population in the past 1 year.	number of HIV new infected population in the past 12 months.	The number of the HIV negative population in the past 1 year.	MOH
	3.4.2 Tuberculosis (New infections/cases) incidence.	MOH	MOH	Every 2 years	It refers to new TB cases all forms detected and notified to National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) in specific year among the 100,000 population in the year.	Total number of new TB cases all forms notified in the reported year.	Number of population in the reported year.	MOH
	3.4.3 Malaria incidence (New infections/cases).	MOH	MOH	Annually	It refers to the number of new cases of malaria presenting at public health facilities among the 1000 population in specific year.	Number of malaria (Suspect and Confirmed) cases treated in the reporting year.	Total population in the reported year.	MOH
3.5 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	3.5.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or	MOH	Estimated by WHO	Every 5 years	Mortality between 30–70 years of age from cardiovascular, cancers,	Number of deaths between ages 30 and 70 years in the year due	Number patients caused by cardiovascular, cancers, diabetes, or	MOH

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.	chronic respiratory disease among peoples aged 30–70.				diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases among the patients between 30–70 years caused by the diseases.	to cardiovascular, cancers, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases in the year.	chronic respiratory diseases in the reported year.	
	3.5.2 percentage of adult population with depression received treatment.	MOH	MOH	Annually	Focused on number of adult population with depression received treatment at public health facilities among the total adult population with depression in Cambodia.	Total number of new cases of adult population with depression received intervention at health facilities.	Total number of adult population with depression (based on WHO data in 2017 the population with depression in Cambodia was 3.4%).	MOH
	3.5.3 Percentage of adults with chronic mental illness receiving treatment.	MOH	MOH	Annually	Focused on number of adult population with chronic mental illness receiving treatment at public health facilities among the total adult population with chronic mental illness.	Total number of adult population with chronic mental illness receiving treatment at public health facilities.	Total number of adult population with chronic mental illness.	MOH
3.6 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.	3.6.1 Percentage of people with drug used received treatment.	MOH	MOH	Annually	Referring to the number of opiate addicted cases enrolled at Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) services.	Total number of opiate addicted cases enrolled at MMT services in the year.	Total number of opiate addicted cases in the year.	MOH
	3.6.2 Prevalence of alcohol use among adult age from 18 and above.	MOH	MOH survey	Every 5 years	The population 18+ years who have alcohol use disorders among all population 18 year olds and above.	Number of population 18+ years with over standard drink alcohol in the reporting year.	Total adult aged 18+ respondent in the reporting year.	MOH
3.7 Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.	3.7.1 Death rate due to road traffic accident among 100,000 population.	MOI	MOI (GDI and GCNP)	Annually	Number of the death registration issued the cause of death is "Road traffic injuries" among the total Cambodian population.	Number of death population due to road accident in the reported year.	Total Cambodian Population in reported year.	MOI
3.8 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of	3.8.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern method.	MOH	DHS, National Reproductive Health Surveys	Every 5 years	The total number of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern method among the total number of women in need of family planning.	The total number of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern method in the year.	Total number of women (aged 15–49 years) in need of family planning in reporting year.	MOH

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	3.8.2 Teenage pregnancy 15–9 years.	MOH	MOH DHS, National Reproductive Health Surveys	Every 5 Years	Number of women aged 15–19 years who are mothers or are pregnant with their first child among the number of women aged 15–19 years.	Number of women aged 15–19 years who are mothers or are pregnant with their first child.	Total number of woman age 15–19 years old.	MOH
3.9 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	3.9.1 Percentage of the population covered by social health protection systems (Health Equity Funds and Social Health Insurance schemes).	MOH	MOH	Annually	Number of people protected by health equity funds (HEFs) among the total population in specific period.	Number of people protected by HEFs in reporting year.	Total population in reporting year.	MOH
	3.9.2. Government current expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP.	MOH	MOH, MOP	Annually	The government current expenditures for health expressed as a proportion of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	Government current expenditures for health in the reporting year.	GDP in the reporting year.	MOH
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older.	MOH	MOP/CDHS, MOH	Every 5 Years	It refers to the proportion of adults 15 years and over who are smokers in specific time.	Number of adults 15 years and above who are smokers in the reporting year.	Total number of adults 15 years and above in the reporting year.	MOH
	3.a.2 Prevalence of tobacco use among youth aged 13–15 years-old.	MOH	MOP/CDHS MOH	Every 5 Years	It refers to the proportion in 13–15 age group who are smokers.	Number of the population age 13–15 years old who are smokers in the reported year.	Total number of population age 13–15 years old in the reported year.	MOH
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in Cambodia.	3.c.1 Ratio of physician/nurse/midwife and health workers per 1,000 population.	MOH	MOH	Annually	Number of physician/nurse/midwife and health workers among total population.	Number of physician/nurse/midwife and health workers in the reported year.	Total population in the reported year.	MOH
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	4.1.1 Completion rate at Primary.	MoEYS	MoEYS	Annually	The number of new pupils in grade 6 (excluding repetition pupils) divided by the total number of population aged 11 years old, multiplied by 100.	The number of new pupils in grade 6 (excluding repetition pupils) in School Year (T).	The total number of population aged 11 in School Year (T).	MoEYS

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
	4.1.2 Completion rate at Lower Secondary.	MoEYS	MoEYS	Annually	The number of new pupils in grade 9 (excluding repetition pupils) divided by the total number of population in aged 14 years old with multiplied by 100.	The number of new pupils in grade 9 (excluding repetition pupils) in School Year (T).	The total number of population aged 14 in School Year (T).	MoEYS
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.	4.2.1 Percentage of Grade 1 student pupil with ECE experiences.	MoEYS	MoEYS	Annually	The Grade 1 pupils passed through all ECE programmes compare to the new entrance of Grade 1 pupils.	The number of new entrance to Grade 1 student passed through all ECE programmes in School Year (T).	The number of new entrance to Grade 1 in School Year (T).	MoEYS
	4.2.2 Gross enrolment ratio. pre-primary.	MoEYS	MoEYS	Annually	The number of students in pre-schools divided by the total number of population in aging in range (0–5years old).	The number of student in pre-school in the School Year (T).	The total number of population in aging range (age 0–5) in the School Year (T).	MoEYS
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education (18–22 years old).	MoEYS	MoEYS	Annually	The number of student in tertiary education divided by total number of youth in aging range (18–22 years old), multiplied by 100.	The total number of student in tertiary education in the School Year (T).	The total number of youth population in aging range (18–22 years old) in the School Year (T).	MoEYS
	4.3.2 Gross enrolment rate in technical-vocational education programmes (15 to 24-year-olds).	MLVT	CSES	Annually	The number of student enrolment in technical-vocational education programmes (15–24 years old).	Number of student enrolment in technical-vocational education programmes in the reporting year.	Number of population under age groups of 15–24 years old in reporting year.	MOP/NIS
	4.3.3 Number of annual participants in training courses on business subjects and related subjects.	MOC	MOC Admin. Data	Annually	Number of government officials, students, and private sector attended in business training subjects and related subject.	Number of government officials, students, and private sector attended in business training subjects and related subject in the reported year.		MOC
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.	4.5.1 The Gender Parity Index (GPI) of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at lower secondary education.	MoEYS	EMIS	Annually	The proportion of GER at lower secondary education of girls to the GER at lower secondary education of boys.	GER at lower secondary education of girls in the School Year (T).	GER at lower secondary education of boys in the School Year (T).	MoEYS
	4.5.2 The Gender Parity Index (GPI) of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at	MoEYS	EMIS	Annually	The proportion of GER at upper secondary education of girls to the GER at upper	GER at upper secondary education of girls in the School Year (T).	GER at upper secondary education of boys in the School Year (T).	MoEYS

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
	upper secondary education.				secondary education of boys.			
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.	4.6.1 Adult literacy rate (15+ years).	MoEYS	MOP/CSES	Annually	The percentage of adult literacy (aged 15 and over) among the adult age 15 and over.	Number of adult literacy (aged 15 and over) in the year (X).	Total adult age 15 and over in the year (X).	MoEYS
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	4.a.1 Proportion of Pre-Primary, Primary, and Secondary Schools with basic drinking water facilities.	MoEYS	MoEYS	Annually	Based on global definitions: Proportion of schools with functional basic drinking water source (i.e. "improved" sources of drinking water used for MDG monitoring i.e. piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater) on or near the premises and water points accessible to all users during school hours.	Total number of Pre-Primary, Primary, and Secondary Schools with basic drinking water source in the year (X).	Total number of Pre-Primary, Primary, and Secondary Schools in the year (X).	MoEYS
	4.a.2 Proportion of Pre-primary, Primary, and Secondary Schools with basic sanitation facilities.	MoEYS	MoEYS	Annually	Based on global definitions: Proportion of schools with functional, single sex, basic sanitation facilities (i.e. "improved" sanitation facilities used for MDG monitoring i.e. flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets) on or near the premises.	Total number of Pre-Primary, Primary, and Secondary Schools with basic sanitation facilities in the year (X).	Total number of Pre-Primary, Primary, and Secondary Schools in the year (X).	MoEYS

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
	4.a.3 Percentage of Primary and Secondary Schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities.	MoEYS	MoEYS	Annually	The number of primary and secondary schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities divided by the total number of primary and secondary schools with multiplied by 100.	The number of primary and secondary schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities in the year (X).	The total number of primary and secondary school in the year (X).	MoEYS
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in Cambodia.	4.c.1 Percentage of pre-school teachers qualified according to national standards.	MoEYS	MoEYS	Annually	Number of pre-primary teachers qualified compared to total teacher at pre-school.	Number of pre-primary teachers qualified by the year (X).	The total number of teacher at pre-school in the year (X).	MoEYS
	4.c.2 Percentage of primary school teachers qualified according to national standards.	MoEYS	MoEYS	Annually	Number of primary school teachers qualified compared to total primary school teachers.	Number of primary school teachers qualified by the year (X).	Total number primary school teachers by the year (X).	MoEYS
	4.c.3 Percentage of secondary teachers qualified according to national standards.	MoEYS	MoEYS	Annually	Number of secondary teachers qualified compared to total secondary teachers.	Number of secondary teachers qualified by the year (X).	Total number of secondary teachers by the year (X).	MoEYS
	4.c.4 Percentage of teachers who received in-service training.	MoEYS	MoEYS	Annually	Number of teachers who are received in service training divided by total number of teachers by education level with multiplied 100.	Number of teachers who are received in service training by the year (X).	The total number of teachers at all education levels by the year (X).	MoEYS
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	5.1.1 Laws, policies, national Plans, and legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.	Member of CNCW, MOWA	Admin. data of MOWA/CNCW	Annually	Number of laws, polices, national plans and legal frameworks exist to promote gender equality and non-discrimination against women and girls by the reporting year.	Number of laws, polices, national plans and legal frameworks exist to promote gender equality and non-discrimination against women and girls in Cambodia by the reporting year.		MOWA
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical,	MOWA	CDHS	Every 5 year	Number of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical sexual violence by a current or	Number of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical sexual violence	The number of women and girls (aged 15 years	MOWA

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
and sexual and other types of exploitation.	sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.				former intimate partner in the previous 12 months among the number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above).	by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months in the reported year.	and above) in the reported year.	
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months and by age.	MOWA	CDHS	Every 5 year	Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experiences sexual violence by a person other than intimate partners (or by non-partner) in the previous 12 months among women and girls (aged 15 years and above).	Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience sexual violence by a person other than intimate partners (or non-partner) in the previous 12 months.	Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above).	MOWA
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 olds.	MOWA, MOP	CDHS	Every 5 Years	The proportion of women age 20–24 years old who were first married or in union before age 18 among the total number of women aged 20-24 years.	Numbers of women age 20–24 years old who were first married or in union before age 18 in the reporting year.	The total number of women aged 20-24 years in the reporting year.	MOWA
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.	5.4.1. Number of legal and policy measures to address and recognize work-life balance, and unpaid care and domestic works, and promote women's increased access to decent employment.	MOWA	Administration data	Annually	Laws and policies in place to address work-life balance, unpaid care and domestic works, friendly-work policies, flexible working arrangements, etc.).	Number of Laws and policies in place to address work-life balance, unpaid care and domestic works, friendly-work policies, flexible working arrangements, etc.).		MOWA
5.5 Ensure fully and efficiently participation of women and equal opportunity in leadership in all levels in economic political, and public life.	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in legislative institutions.	MOWA CNCW	Administration data	Every 5 years	The number of seats held by women in national Assembly and Senate as a percentage of the total number of seats in National Assembly and Senate.	number of seats held by women in National Assembly and Senate in the reporting year.	Total number of seats in National Assembly and Senate in the reporting year.	MOWA
	5.5.2 Proportion of female civil servants holding management position (Ministers, Secretary of States, Under-Secretary of States) in public sectors.	MOWA CNCW	Administration data	Every 5 years	Number of female civil servants in the positions of Ministers, Secretary of States, Under-Secretary of States as percentage of total number of Ministers,	The number of female civil servants in the position of ministers, secretary of states, under-secretary of	The total number of civil servants in the position ministers, secretary of states, under-secretary of states in the reporting year	MOWA

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
					Secretary of States, Under-Secretary of States positions	states in the reporting year		
	5.5.3 Proportion of female as member of Capital and provincial Council.	MOWA NCDDS	NEC	Every 5 years	Number of female as the member of Capital and provincial Council among the total members of Capital and provincial Council.	Number of female as the member of Capital and provincial Council in the year.	Total Number of members of Capital and provincial Council in the reported year.	MOWA
	5.5.4 Proportion of female as member of Municipalities, Districts, and Khans Council.	MOWA NCDDS	NEC	Every 5 years	Number of female as members of Municipalities, Districts, and Khans Council among the total members of Municipalities, Districts, and Khans Council.	Number of female as members of Municipalities, Districts, and Khans Council in the year.	Total Number of members of Municipalities, Districts, and Khans Council in the reported year.	MOWA
	5.5.5 Proportion of women as members of Commune/Sangkat council.	MOWA NCDDS	NEC	Every 5 years	Number of female members of Commune/Sangkat council as a percentage to the total number of members of Commune/Sangkat council.	Number of female members of Commune/Sangkat council in the reporting year.	Total number of members of Commune/Sangkat council.	MOWA
5.6 Ensure the access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as universal agreed on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and other relevant documents.	5.6.1 The proportion of women aged 15 to 49 who make their own informed decisions regarding to sexual relation contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare	MOWA, MOH	CDHS	Every 5 years	The number of women aged 15 to 49 in the reported year who own decisions relating to the use of contraception and reproductive healthcare among the total number of women aged 15 to 49 years (Have partners or married) who use contraception and reproductive healthcare.	The number of women aged 15 to 49 (married or have partners) in the reported year who own decisions relating to the use of contraception and reproductive healthcare.	Total number of women aged 15 to 49 years (Have partners or married) in the reported year who use contraception and reproductive healthcare.	MOWA
	5.6.2 The number of laws, policies, plans, and legal regulations that ensure that all women have access to information, education, and sexual and reproductive health services.	MOWA,	Administrative data	Annually	The number of laws, policies, plans, and all legal regulations designed to ensure that all women have access to information, education and sexual and reproductive health services.	The number of laws, policies, plans and all legal norms prepared by the reported year to ensure that all women have access to information, education and sexual and reproductive health services.		MOWA
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land	5.a.1 Percentage of adult women using financial service compare with number of population in the	NBC	Observe/Admin. data	Annually	Number of adult women in the country using financial service including loans, deposit, and payments	Number of adult women in the country using financial service in reported year.	Total adult population received financial service in the reported year.	NBC

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.	country receiving financial services.				among the total adult population received financial service.			
	5.a.2 Percentage of Adult women received financial service.	NBC	Observe/Admin. data	Annually	Number of adult women in the country using financial service including loans, deposit, and payments among the total adult women in the country.	Number of adult women in the country using financial service including loans, deposit, and payments in reported year.	Total adult women in the country in the reported year.	NBC
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.	5.c.1: Number of institutions which have a monitoring the allocated budget to promote and gender equality and strengthen and empower women.	MEF CNCW MOWA	Administrative data	Annually	Institutions which have a monitoring the allocated budget to promote gender equality and strengthen and empower women.	Number of ministries and agencies which have a monitoring the allocated budget to promote gender equality and strengthen and empower women.		MOWA/MEF
	5.c.2 Number of line Ministries, Line Agencies have development and Implement Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan.	MOWA	Administrative data	Annually	Number of Line Ministries, Line Agencies have development and Implement Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan.	Number of Line Ministries, Line Agencies have development and Implement Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan up to the reported year.		MOWA
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	6.1.1 Proportion of Cambodian population in urban areas with access to safety and clean water supply services.	MISTI	MISTI 's Admin	Annually	Number of Cambodian population in urban areas with access to safety and clean water supply services among total Cambodian urban population.	Number of Cambodian population in urban areas with access to safety and clean water supply services in the reporting year.	Number of total Cambodian urban population in the reporting year.	MISTI
	6.1.2 Proportion of rural population using safely managed drinking water services.	MRD	MRD Admin. data	Annually	Number of rural population using safely drinking water service among the total population in rural areas.	Number of rural population using safely drinking water service in the year.	Total Rural population in the reported year.	MRD
	6.1.3 Proportion of rural Households have basic access to safely drinking water services.	MRD	MRD Admin. data	Annually	Number of rural households have basic access to safely drinking water service among the total households in rural areas.	Number of rural households have basic access to safely drinking water service in the year.	Total households in rural areas in the reported year.	MRD

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	6.2.1 Proportion of rural population (rural Households) using safely managed sanitation services.	MRD	MRD Admin. data	Annually	Number of rural Households using safely managed sanitation service among the total households in rural areas.	Number of rural population using safely managed sanitation in reporting year.	Rural households in the reported year.	MRD
	6.2.1.1 Proportion of rural population (rural Households) have basic access to sanitation services.	MRD	MRD Admin. data	Annually	Number of rural Households have basic access to sanitation service among the total households in rural areas.	Number of rural Households have basic access to sanitation service in the year.	Total households in rural areas in the reported year.	MRD
	6.2.1.2 Proportion of rural Households have facilities for washing hand with soap.	MRD	MRD Admin. data	Annually	Number of rural households have facilities for washing hand with soap among the total households in rural areas.	Number of rural households have facilities for washing hand with soap in the year.	Total households in rural areas in the reported year.	MRD
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater (Industrial waste water) safely treated (based on national standard).	MOE	MOE MISTI	Annually	The amount of wastewater (Industrial waste water) safely treated based on national standard among the total wastewater (Industrial wastewater).	The amount of waste water wastewater (Industrial waste water) safely treated based on national standard in the year.	Total wastewater (Industrial waste water) in the reported year.	MOE
	6.3.2 Proportion of wastewater (from capital city, Municipalities, and urban areas) safely treated based on national standard.	MOE	MOE MPWT MISTI	Annually	The amount of wastewater treated meets national standards compared to the amount of wastewater generated. (Dirty town water)	The amount of wastewater cleaned meets national standards. (Dirty town water)	Amount of wastewater generated.	MOE
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across allsectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	6.4.1 By 2025, all Cambodian people living in urban areas have access to clean water sustainably with quality and affordable price.	MISTI	Admin. data MISTI	Annually	Number of Cambodian people living in urban areas having access to clean water sustainably with quality and affordable price to total Cambodian urban population.	Number of Cambodian people living in urban areas having access to clean water sustainably with quality and affordable price in the reporting year.	Total Cambodian urban population in the reporting year.	MISTI
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through appropriate cross-border water cooperation.	6.5.1 Level of water resources management for Irrigation (rainy and dry seasons) and for daily use of population.	MOWRAM	MOWRAM	Annually	Water governance is implemented at all river basin levels in collaboration with relevant institutions.	Basin or province where the development plan is led by a coordinating body or river basin management	Total area covered by irrigation water 30,000 ha per year and access clean water supply in rural area.	MOWRAM

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
						committee (for example, the National River Basin Management Committee).		
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary river basin areas with operational arrangements for water cooperation.	CNMC	CNMC	Annually	Cross-border river basins, with established cooperation and the function of cross-border cooperation.	Cross-border river basins covered by cooperation.	Total area of transboundary river basin.	MOWRAM
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan compared to GDP.	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from OECD CRS Database)	Annually	Total official development assistance disbursement. Related to water and sanitation by year compared to the annual GDP.	Total ODA disbursement related to water and sanitation in the reporting year.	GDP in the year.	CDC/CRDB
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
7.1 By 2030, Ensuring a reliable and affordable power supply.	7.1.1 Index of villages that have access to reliable and affordable electricity.	MME	MME NIS	Annually	Number of villages that have access to reliable, affordable electricity among total villages in Cambodia.	Number of villages that have access to reliable, affordable electricity up to the reported year.	The total villages in Cambodia in the year.	MME
	7.1.2 Proportion of Households that access to reliable and affordable electricity service.	MME	MME NIS	Annually	Number of Households with access to reliable and affordable electricity service among total Cambodian households.	Number of Households with access to reliable and affordable electricity service up to the reporting year.	Total Cambodian Households in the year.	MME
7.2 By 2030, increase renewable energy development.	7.2.1 Index of renewable energy consumption.	MME	Administrative Data/MME	Annually	Total renewable energy in Cambodia among the total energy consumption from all sources.	Total renewable energy in Cambodia in the reported year.	Total energy consumption in the reported year.	MME
7.3 By 2030, double the rate of energy efficiency improvement.	7.3.1 Index of primary energy over GDP.	MME	Administrative Data/MME	Annually	The supply of total annual primary energy over the gross domestic product.	The total primary energy supply in the reporting year.	Gross domestic product in the reported year.	MME

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks	
						Nominators	Denominator		
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all									
8.1 Sustain economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in Cambodia.	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP.	MOP MEF	MOP MEF	Annually	The total Gross Domestic Product in the year compared to Gross Domestic Product of previous year.	The Gross Domestic Product in the reported year.	Gross Domestic Product of the previous year.	MOP MEF	
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.	8.2.1 Growth rate of Business registrations.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Growth rate of company registrations for business legal transaction.	Subtraction of number of companies registered in business registration transaction in the reported year and in the previous year.	Number of companies registered in business registration transactions in the previous year.	MOC	
	8.2.2 Growth rate of Trademark Registration.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Growth rate of Trademark Registration in order to get legal protection of intellectual property for company, producer and the related.	Subtraction of number of trademark registrations in the reported year and in the previous year.	Number of trademark registrations in previous year.	MOC	
	8.2.3 Growth rate of export value by the issuance of Certificate of origin of goods.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Growth rate of export value by the issuance of Certificate of origin of goods.	Subtraction of export value by the issuance of Certificate of origin of goods in the reported year and in the previous year.	Export value by the issuance of Certificate of origin of goods in the previous year.	MOC	
	8.2.4 Processing or development of products (Both goods and services) through all available means of the OVOP Concept.								
	8.2.4.1 All kinds of products, both goods and services, which have been processed or developed have been included in OVOP Movement.	National Committee for OVOP Promotion and other relevant ministries and institutions	Administrative data of the National Committee for OVOP Promotion	Annually	All kinds of products (processing or developing products) produced by people of one or more villages up to the reporting year that reflect traditional and modern cultures representing the pride and prestige of their village. The products demonstrate the potential to be strengthened	Total of all kinds of OVOP products produced that have been processed or developed that have been included in OVOP Movement in all 25 Capital and Provinces.			OVOP

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
					and expanded in terms of both quantity, quality and feature in creating value added for increasing people's incomes. The products must also be registered in the OVOP movement accepted by the National Committee for the Promotion of OVOP Movement.			
	8.2.4.2 Number of types products both goods and services that have been processed or developed with OVOP standard criteria.	National Committee for OVOP Promotion and other relevant ministries and institutions.	Administrative data of the National Committee for OVOP Promotion	Annually	All kinds of processing or developing products produced up to the reporting year that responded to the above definition of 8.2.4.1 that have been standardized (from low to high level) by the National Committee for the Promotion of OVOP Movement based on National Policy on Promotion of One Village One Product (OVOP) Movement.	Total of all kinds of products (processing or developing) produced that have been measured in respect to OVOP standard criteria (from low to high) of all products that have been included in OVOP Movement in all 25 Capital and Provinces.		OVOP
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.	8.3.1 Number of companies registered in the Cambodian Chamber of Commerce annually.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Number of Commercial companies registered in Cambodian Chamber of Commerce.	Number of Commercial companies registered in Cambodian Chamber of Commerce in the whole country in the reporting year.		MOC
	8.3.2 Number of businesses that got business permission letter at provincial level annually.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Number of businesses that have been operating by the permission from provincial level.	Number of businesses that have been operating the permission from provincial level in the reporting year.		MOC
	8.3.3 Number of Business association by the year.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Number of business groups in the same category or sector.	Number of business associations established in the whole country up to reporting year.		MOC
	8.3.4 Exported statistics under Preferential Trade System in Special Economic Zones annually.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Export value under preferential trade system in the special economic zone.	Export value under preferential trade system in the special economic zone up in the reported year.		MOC

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
	8.3.5 Number of Exhibition in the country annually.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Number of Exhibitions of Cambodian Export-Import Products and Trade Events held annually.	Number of Exhibitions of Cambodian Export-Import Products and Trade Events held in the whole country in the reported year.		MOC
	8.3.6 Number of events Organized to Show, promote, and consult on potential Khmer products that are potential in the capital and provinces annually.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	The activity of market diversification in order to promote Cambodian potential products by increasing production capacity in both quantity and quality, including standardized product packaging and branding, especially facilitating markets and creating opportunities for business partners for domestic and foreign markets to create jobs and income.	Number of events organized to promote and consult on Cambodian potential products in the reporting year.		MOC
	8.3.7 Number of trade policies prepared for developing production annually.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Policy formulation to increase production and promote trade development.	Number of trade policies formulated by the reporting year.		MOC
	8.3.8 A number of actions taken to protect consumer, prevent counterfeiting, and prevent dishonest competition annually.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Ensure that consumers are safe and efficient in using goods and services, production standards, quality goods, fair trade and consideration of mutual benefits between producers and consumers.	Number of actions taken to protect consumers prevent counterfeiting, and prevent dishonest competition in the reporting year.		MOC
	8.3.9 Amount of annual rice stockpiled by the Government.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Annual rice stockpile to use according to the needs of the Government.	Amount of rice stockpiled by the Government in the reported year.		MOC
	8.3.10 Number of Special Economic Zones.	CDC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Number of Special Economic Zones that have been developed.	The total number of Special Economic Zones that have been developed by the reported year.		CDC
	8.3.11 Number of films produced in Cambodia.	MCFA	MCFA	Annually	Number of films produced each year in Cambodia.	Number of films produced each year in Cambodia in reported year.		MCFA

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	8.9.1 Growth rate of Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP) contribute to the total GDP.	MOT	Tourism Survey	Annually	Partly addition of total value added (at cost) generated from tourism sector and total net taxes on products and imports including the tourist's expenditures.	Total revenue from tourism sector in the reported year.	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the reported year.	MOT
	8.9.2 Proportion of tourism direct jobs among total jobs in all sectors.	MOT	Tourism direct jobs survey	Annually	Proportion of Tourism direct jobs among the total jobs in all sectors.	Number of tourism direct jobs in the reporting year.	Total jobs in all sectors in the reported year.	MOT
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and ATM machines per 100,000 adults.	NBC	Admin. Data	Annually				NBC
	8.10.1.1 Number of commercial bank branches and micro-finance institutions per 100,000 adults.	NBC	Admin. Data	Annually	Number of commercial bank branches and micro-finance institutions using in Cambodia among 100,000 adult population.	Number of commercial bank branches and micro-finance institutions using in the Cambodia in reported year multiplied by 100,000.	Number of adult population in the country in the reported year.	NBC
	8.10.1.2 Number of ATM machines per 100,000 adults.	NBC	Admin. Data	Annually	Number of ATM machines using in Cambodia among 100,000 adult population.	Number of ATM machines using in Cambodia in the reported year multiplied by 100,000.	Number of adult population in the country in the reported year.	NBC
	8.10.2 Proportion of population aged 18 and older with an account at a bank or other financial institution or at mobile-money-service provider.	NBC	Admin. Data	Annually				
	8.10.2.1 Proportion of population aged 18 and older with an account at a bank or other financial institution.	NBC	Admin. Data	Annually	Proportion of population aged 18 and older with an account at a bank or other financial institution among the population aged 18 years old and above.	Number of population aged 18 years old and older with an account at a bank or other financial institution in the reported year.	Number of Population aged 18 years old and above in the reported year.	NBC
	8.10.2.2 Proportion of population aged 18 and	NBC	Admin. Data	Annually	Proportion of population aged 18 and older with an	Number of population aged 18 years old and	Number of Population aged 18 years old and	NBC

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
	older with an account at a mobile-money-service provider.				account a mobile-money-service provider among the population aged 18 years old and above.	older with an account at a mobile-money-service provider in the reported year.	above in the reported year.	
8.a Increase Financing for Trade sector support in Cambodia, through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance.	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements.	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from OECD CRS Database)	Annually	Total ODA disbursement to Trade sector by year compared to annual GDP.	Total ODA disbursement to Trade sector of the reporting year.	Total annual GDP in the reporting year.	CRDB/CDC
	8.a.2 Amount of budget for implementing the projects annually, in accordance with "Trade Sector-Wide Approach".	MOC	Admin. data	Annually	Amount of budget for implementing the projects annually, in accordance with "Trade Sector-Wide Approach".	Amount of budget in reported year for implementing the project annually, in accordance with "Trade Sector-Wide Approach" in the reporting year.		MOC
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	9.1.1 Annual freight volumes of ports.	MPWT	MPWT	Annually	Freight volumes across ports in each year.	Freight volumes across ports in the reporting year.		MPWT
	Annual freight volumes of Sihanoukville Autonomous ports.	MPWT	MPWT	Annually	Freight volumes across the Sihanoukville Autonomous ports in each year.	Freight volumes across the Sihanoukville Autonomous ports in the reporting year.		MPWT
	Annual freight volumes of Phnom Penh Autonomous ports.	MPWT	MPWT	Annually	Freight volumes across the Phnom Penh Autonomous ports in each year.	Freight volumes across the Phnom Penh Autonomous ports in the reporting year.		MPWT
	9.1.2 Numbers of air passengers (Domestic and international).	SSCA	Administrative data of SSCA	Annually	The number of passengers arriving in Cambodia on domestic flights and international flights.	The number of passengers arriving in Cambodia on domestic flights and international flights in the reported year.		SSCA
	Numbers of air passengers (Domestic).	SSCA	Administrative data of SSCA	Annually	The number of passengers arriving in Cambodia on domestic flights.	The number of passengers arriving in Cambodia on domestic flights in the reported year.		SSCA
	Numbers of air passengers (international).	SSCA	Administrative data of SSCA	Annually	The number of passengers arriving in Cambodia on international flights.	The number of passengers arriving in Cambodia on international flights in the reported year.		SSCA
	9.1.3 Freight weight (domestic and international).	SSCA	Administrative data of SSCA	Annually	Quantity of freight through domestic and international flights.	Quantity of freight through domestic and international flights in the reported year.		SSCA

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
	Freight weight (domestic).	SSCA	Administrative data of SSCA	Annually	Quantity of freight through domestic flights.	Quantity of freight through domestic flights in the reported year.		SSCA
	Freight weight (international).	SSCA	Administrative data of SSCA	Annually	Quantity of freight through international flights.	Quantity of freight through international flights in the reported year.		SSCA
	9.1.4 Number of passengers and freight weight by railway.							
	Freight weight by railway.	MPWT	MPWT	Annually	Total volume of freight weight by railway.	Total volume of freight weight by railway in the reported year.		MPWT
	Number passengers travel by railway.	MPWT	MPWT	Annually	Total passengers travel by railway.	Total passengers travel by railway in the reported year.		MPWT
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least development countries.	9.2.1 Number of Cambodian employees in manufacturing sector as a proportion to total employment within the country.	MISTI	Administrative data of MISTI	Annually	Proportion of Cambodian employees in manufacturing sector to the total employment within the country.	Number of Cambodian employees in manufacturing sector in the reporting year.	Total employment within the country in the reporting year.	MISTI
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.	9.3.1 Total loans provided by Commercial banks and financial institutions to manufacturing sector in the country.	NBC	Admin. Data	Annually	Total loans provided by commercial banks and financial institutions to manufacturing sector.	Total loans provided by commercial banks and financial institutions to manufacturing sector in the reported year.		NBC
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP.	The National Science, Technology, and Innovation Council (NSTIC)	National Survey on Research and Development (R&D)	5 years	Total (Intramural/Domestic) expenditure on R&D performed during a given period as proportion of GDP in the same period.	Total (Intramural/ Domestic) expenditure on R&D performed in the reporting year.	GDP in the reported year.	GS-NSTIC/MISTI

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
and public and private research and development spending								
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure.	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from OECD CRS Database)	Annually	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows to infrastructure) by year compare to annual GDP.	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows to infrastructure) in the year.	Total GDP in the year.	CRDB/CDC
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in Cambodia.	9.c.1 Proportion of population using internet service (Mobile and Fixed).	MPTC	Amin. Data MPTC	Annually	The number of users subscribed to internet service (mobile and fixed) in the country including using through mobile phone, tablet, Digital TV, and other electronic facilities that can connect to internet service among the total population.	Total number of users subscribed to internet service (mobile and fixed) in the whole country - mobile phone, tablet, Digital TV, and other electronic facilities that can connect to internet service in the reporting year.	Total Population in the reporting year.	MPTC
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries								
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.	10.1.1 Growth rates of household consumption per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population.	MOP	MOP (CSES)	Every 2 years	The average household's consumption per person of the 40% of the bottom consumption population in the year compared to the average household's consumption per person of the 40% of the bottom consumption population in the previous year.	The difference between the average household's consumption per person of the 40% of the bottom consumption population in the year and the average household's consumption per person of the 40% of the bottom consumption population in the previous year.	The average household's consumption per person of the 40% of the bottom consumption population in the previous year.	MOP
	10.1.2 Growth rates of household consumption per capita of the total population.	MOP	MOP (CSES)	Every 2 years	The average household's consumption per person of the total population in the year compared to the household's consumption per person of the average household's	The difference between the average household's consumption per person of the total population in the year and the average household's	The average household's consumption per person of the total population in the previous year.	MOP

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
					total population in the previous year.	consumption per person of the total population in the previous year.		
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median consumption, by age, sex and persons with disabilities.	MOP	MOP (CSES)	Every 2 years	Number of Population living below 50 per cent of median consumption, by age, sex and persons with disabilities among total population in specific year.	Number of Population living below 50 per cent of median consumption, by age, sex and persons with disabilities in the reported year.	Number of total Population, by age, sex and persons with disabilities in the reported year.	MOP
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	10.4.1 Civil servants retirees and Disabilities people.	MoSVY	NSSFC	Annually	Retired civil servant who received monthly benefit from the state according to their age over 55 years old and was in service for more than 20 years, civil servants who are invalid /not able to work anymore because of their invalidity service more than 20 years and received monthly benefit from the state.	Number of retired persons and invalidities who are recorded by the Retirement Management and Victim Disability Management System by the reporting year.		MOSVY
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators.							
	10.5.1.1 Solvency ratio	NBC	Admin. Data	Annually	Adequacy of capital of banking and financial institutions.	Net direct investment amount in the reporting year.	Total asset value and off-balance sheet assets weighed by risk level.	NBC
	10.5.1.2 Liquidity coverage ratio.	NBC	Admin. Data	Annually	Acceptable liquidity asset versus expected cash flow over 30 days.	Acceptable liquidity asset in the reported year.	The expected cash flow over 30 days in the year.	NBC
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.	10.a.1 Numbers of annual International Agreement.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	The activity for increasing Comparative superiority / Specialty of trading with foreigners.	Number of international trade agreements which took place in the reporting year.		MOC
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States	10.b.1. Total official development assistance for Cambodia.	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from	Annually	Total ODA disbursement for Cambodia by year.	Total ODA disbursement for Cambodia in the year.		CRDB/CDC

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.			OECD CRS Database)					
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	11.4.1 Number of ancient structures repaired and preserved.	MCFA	MCFA	Annually	Number of ancient structures (ancient temples, ancient bridges, ancient temples, ancient roads, ancient ponds, ancient shrines and other ancient structures) that were repaired and preserved in a particular year.	Number of ancient structures (ancient temples, ancient bridges, ancient temples, ancient roads, ancient ponds, ancient shrines and other ancient structures) that were repaired and preserved in reported year.		MCFA
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	11.6.1 Percentage of capital, municipality, and urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge.	MOE	MOE Capital, municipalities, and city MISTI	Annually	Amount of capital, municipality, and urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge among the total solid waste created by capital, municipality, and urban population.	Amount of capital, municipality, and urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge in the reporting year.	Total solid waste created by capital, municipality, and urban population in reported year.	MOE
	11.6.2 Annual average level of PM2.5 parameters (Quantitative level of exposure to PM2.5 inert particles per person).	MOE	MOE SNA	Annually	Annual average of inert particles in PM2.5 air monitored at air quality monitoring stations through the installation of automation equipment.	Annual average of PM2.5 inert particles by target provinces.	Total population in target provinces	MOE
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
12.4 Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly	12.4.1 The number of international conventions relating to chemicals and wastes that have been signed or ratified and have fulfilled the obligations set out in each convention.	MoE MAFF	MoE MAFF	Annually	Number of international conventions relating to chemicals and residues to which Cambodia has signed or ratified the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm	The number of points that Cambodia earns in fulfilling its obligation to report each Convention to the Convention Secretariat.	The total number of reporting points required by each convention.	MOE MAFF

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
reduce their release to air, water, and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.					Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the Minamata Convention.			
	12.4.2 Percentage of effectiveness management of hazardous waste	MoE	MoE	Annually	Proportion of hazardous waste collected from pollution sources to be processed, treated and stored in a safe place.	The amount of hazardous waste collected for processing, processing and storage to a safe place.	The total amount of hazardous waste generated from all sources of pollution.	MOE
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts								
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	13.1.1 Percentage of communes vulnerable to climate change.	MoE MoI	CDB	Every 5 years	Number of vulnerable communes/sangkats to climate change compared to total communes/sangkats.	Number of communes/sangkats with Vulnerable Index values above the mean (-0.487) in reported year.	Total number communes/sangkats in reported year.	MOE
13.2 Integrate climate change response measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	13.2.1 Percentage of Green-House Gas emission through reduced activities when comparing to the projection (scenario) of usual gas emission.	MOE/ NCS D	2 nd National report and monitoring report in every 2 years	Every 2 years	Proportion of Green House Gas reduced through reduction activities in industries of power, production, transportation, and other sectors (power efficiency bio-gas, water consumption, and renewable energy for irrigation system and sun power) when comparing the estimation of Green-House Gas Emission in these sectors under the usual projection (Scenario) in Cambodia that indicated as percentage of the Green-House Gas emission.	Volume of Green-House Gas Emission have been stored through activities of related sectors.	Estimation of Green-House Gas from related sectors of the usual projection (Scenario) //(By no policy and measure for reduction).	MOE
	13.2.2 The public expenditure for climate change.	MOE/ GSSD	Climate Public Expenditure Report (CPEP) MEF	Annually	Proportion of financial domestic resources (national budget) and external resources (DPs funding) spent on climate change in Cambodia disaggregated by key CC sensitive sectors: MoWRAM, MPWT, MRD, MAFF, and MoH, expressed	Financial domestic (national budget) and external resources (DP' funds) spent on climate change in Cambodia in reported year.	Gross Domestic Product in reported year.	MOE

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
					as percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).			
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.	13.3.1 Institution level that prepared for response to Climate Change indicated as percentage of institutional capacities mainstreamed on 5 components of Climate Change	MOE NCSD	Report and M&E indicators on national climate change (NCSD)	Every 2 years	Capacity level of national institutions for response to CC indicated as percentage of institutional capacity expected for the CC's 5 components (Policies & Strategies, planning, information sharing, financing)	Number (weighting) of core- plan achieved and partly achieved on indicators (points) of the 5 components	Total number (Highest score as appropriate of the achievable plan for achieving the indicators (points) in the 5 components	MOE
	13.3.2 Percentage of households (farming, animal raising, fish raising, and fishing) and local community forestry members participated workshops and received training on climate change.	MOE MAFF	Administrative Data /MAFF NCSD	Annually	Number of households (farming, animal raising, fish raising, and fishing) and local community forestry members participated the workshops and received training on climate change among the total number of above mentioned households in specific timeframe.	Numbers of households (farming, animal raising, fish raising, and fishing) and local community members (forestry) participated the workshops and received training on climate change by the reporting year.	Total number of households (farming, animal raising, fish raising, and fishing) and local community members by the reporting year.	MOE
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.	14.1.1 Percentage of the reduction of the sea pollution by the conservation activities.	MoE	MoE	Annually	Sea pollution reduced through maritime conservation activities against total seawater pollution.	Total seawater pollution reduced in the year through maritime conservation activities.	Total seawater pollution in the year.	MOE
	14.1.2 Percentage of the reduction of the sea pollution through solid waste management activities in the four coastal provinces.	MoE	MoE	Annually	Total solid waste collected in the four coastal provinces among the total solid waste in the four coastal provinces.	Total solid waste collected in the four coastal provinces in the year.	Total solid waste in the four coastal provinces in the reported year.	MOE
	14.1.3 Percentage of the reduction of the sea pollution through waste water management in the four coastal provinces.	MoE	MoE MPWT MISTI	Annually	Total waste water cleaned in the four coastal provinces among the total waste water in the four coastal provinces.	Total waste water cleaned in the four coastal provinces in the year.	Total waste water in the four coastal provinces in the reported year.	MOE
14.2 Sustainably manage and protect marine coastal and	14.2.1 Key ecosystem function and service of	MoE	MoE	Annually	Proportion of main functions and services of marine and	Number of functions and services of marine	Total number of functions and services of marine	MOE

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
freshwater ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans and freshwater ecosystems.	marine and coast areas maintained and restore as necessary.				coastal ecosystems maintained and restored as necessary.	and coastal ecosystems maintained and restored by the reporting year.	and coastal ecosystems by the reporting year.	
	14.2.2 Percentage of degraded flooded forests and mangrove forests (ha) that has been replanted and protected.	MAFF	Administrative Data MAFF	Every 3 years	The areas of degraded flooded forest and mangrove forest that is replanted and protected among the total area of degraded flooded forest and mangrove forest.	The area of replanted and protected degraded flooded forest and mangrove forest by the reporting year.	Total area of degraded flooded forest and mangrove forest by the reporting year.	MAFF
14.5 Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine and freshwater areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.	14.5.1 Percentage of marine and inland fisheries conservation areas protected.	MAFF	Administrative Data MAFF	Every year	The total marine and inland fisheries conservation areas protected among the total marine and inland fisheries conservation areas.	Total marine and inland fisheries conservation protected areas up to reported year.	Total Marine and inland fisheries conservation areas up to reported year.	MAFF
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.	14.7.1 Value of fishery and aquaculture productions as a percentage of GDP.	MAFF	Administrative Data MAFF	Annually	The share value of fishery and aquaculture productions in GDP.	Total value of fishery and aquaculture productions in the reporting year.	Total GDP of the reporting year.	MAFF
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Percentage of marine resources which small-scale fisheries farmers harvested and sold in a stable market.	MAFF	Administrative Data MAFF	Annually	Marine resources which small-scale fisheries farmers harvested and sold compared to total marine resources harvested in a specific period.	Marine resources which small-scale fisheries farmers harvested and sold in markets in the reporting year.	Marine resources which harvested in the reporting year.	MAFF
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss								
15.1 Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with	15.1.1 Forest area as a percentage of total land area.	MoE MAFF	Admin. Data (Satellite)	Every 4 Years	The forest areas compared to the total land area.	Forest area in reported year.	Total land area in reported year.	MOE
	15.1.2 Percentage of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas and	MoE MAFF	Admin. Data of MoE	Annually	Size of the important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are presented covered by protected areas and	Sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are presented covered by protected areas and fisheries	Total sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity in the reported year.	MOE

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
obligations under international agreements.	fisheries conservation areas-protected by law.				fisheries conservation areas by ecosystem type with total conservation areas.	conservation areas by ecosystem type in the year.		
	15.1.3 Forest areas and ecosystems sustainably utilized.	MAFF	Administrative Data of MAFF	Annually	Forest areas and ecosystems (Ha) sustainably utilized.	Forest areas and ecosystems (Ha) sustainably utilized in the reporting year.		MAFF
15.2 Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.	15.2.1 Percentage of sustainable forest protection and management.	MOE MAFF	MOE	Annually	Total forest areas that have sustainable management and Protection among the total forest areas.	Total forest areas that have sustainable management and protection.	Total forest area.	MOE
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.	15.3.1 Area of forest landscape restoration for areas affected by desertification, drought and floods.	MAFF	Administrative Data of MAFF	Every 3 and half years	Area of forest landscape restoration for areas affected by desertification, drought and floods.	Area of forest landscape restoration for areas affected by desertification, drought and floods up to reporting year.		MAFF
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.	15.5.1 Number of action plans for conservation of rare and endangered species of fauna and flora developed and implemented.	MAFF	Administrative Data of MAFF	Annually	Number of action plans of rare and endangered species of fauna and flora developed and implemented.	The number of action plans for the conservation of endangered species and plants prepared and implemented by year reported		MAFF
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Number of cases of illegal poaching and trafficking of flora and fauna decreased.	MAFF	Administrative Data of MAFF	Annually	Number of cases of illegal poaching and trafficking of flora and fauna in specific year.	Number of cases of illegal poaching and trafficking of flora and fauna in the reporting year.		MAFF
15.9 Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.2 Number of policies, strategies and regulations on ecosystem services is established and implemented.	MoE	MOE/NCSD MoH NGOs Academia MAFF	Annually	Number of policies, strategies and regulations on ecosystem services is established and implemented.	Number of policies, strategies and regulations on ecosystem services is established and implemented by the reported year.		MOE

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.	15.b.1 Official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from OECD CRS Database)	Annually	Total Official development assistance disbursement by year for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems compared with annual GDP.	Total Official development assistance disbursement for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the year.	Total GDP of the year	CRDB/CDC
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels								
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.	16.2.1 Proportion of Cambodian children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past Month.	MOSVY	CDHS	Every 5 years	Number of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month among the total number of children aged 1–17 years.	Number of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month.	Total number of children aged 1–17 years in the years.	MOSVY
	16.2.2 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any psychological aggression by caregivers in the past Month.	MOSVY	CDHS	Every 5 years	Number of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month among the total number of children aged 1–17 years.	Number of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any - psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.	Total number of children aged 1–17 years in the years.	MOSVY
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.	16.3.1 Proportion of people involved in disseminating laws.	MONASRI	MONASRI Admin. Data	Annually	The number of Cambodians aged 15 and older participated in the dissemination of legislation among the 15-year-olds.	The number of Cambodians aged 15 and older participated in the dissemination of legislation.	Total population aged 15-year-olds and older.	MONASRI
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	16.7.1 Proportion of female government Officials in Ministries-agencies.	MCS	Admin. Data of MCS	Annually	Number of position of female government officials in public institution among total government officials in public institutions.	Number of position of female government officials in public institutions by the current year.	Total government officials in public institutions by the current year.	MCS
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Percentage of birth have birth registered and receive birth certificate (By 2024, at least 90%)	General Department of Identification/Mol	General Department of Identification/Mol	Annually	Number of birth registration among total population.	Number of birth registration up to the reporting year.	Number population in the year.	MOI

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								
Finance								
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources from multiple sources for developing countries.	17.3.1 Official development assistance as percentage of GDP.	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from OECD CRS Database)	Annually	Total Official development assistance disbursement by year compare to Annual GDP.	Total Official development assistance disbursement in the year.	Total GDP of the year.	CRDB/CDC
Technology								
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular, regional, and international cooperation on access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.	17.6.1 Percentage of population connect to Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions (speed 2≤Mbps).	MPTC	Admin. Data MPTC	Annually	Number of population connect to Fixed Internet broadband speech 2≤Mbps) among total population.	Number of population connect to Fixed Internet broadband speech 2≤Mbps.	Total Number of Population in reported year.	MPTC
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2027 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.	17.8.1 Proportion of population using telephone service.	MPTC	Administration data of MPTC	Annually	The total number of people using telephone service (mobile and Fixed) among the total population.	The number of people using telephone service (mobile and Fixed) in the reported year.	Total Number of Population in the year.	MPTC
Capacity-building								
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable	17.9.1 Total financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to Cambodia.	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from OECD CRS Database)	Annually	Total financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to Cambodia by year compare to Annual GDP.	Total financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed	Total GDP in the year.	CRDB/CDC

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.						to Cambodia in the year.		
	17.9.2 Amount of financial assistance to Economic and Development Policy/Planning (as % of GDP) committed to Cambodia.	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from OECD CRS Database)	Yearly	Amount of financial assistance to Economic and Development Policy/ Planning committed to Cambodia by year compare to annual GDP.	Amount of financial assistance to Economic and Development Policy/Planning committed to Cambodia in the year.	GDP of the year.	CRDB/CDC
Trade								
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.	17.10.1 The number of commercial legal norms and standards set up annually to facilitate local investors and investors in trading.	MOC	Admin. Data of MOC	Annually	Commercial laws and regulations designed to facilitate and give confidence to local investors and investors in trading.	Commercial laws and regulations designed to facilitate and give confidence to local investors and investors in trading by the year.		MOC
Policy and Institutional Coherence								
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation.	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database	Annually	Use of country own results frameworks by development partners by year compare to annual disbursement.	Use of results frameworks by development partners in the year.	Total disbursement of the year	CRDB/CDC
Multi-stakeholder partnerships								
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.	17.17.1 Amount of Financial assistant committed to civil society partnerships (as % of GDP).	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from OECD CRS Database)	Annually	Amount of financial assistance committed to civil society partnerships by year compare to annual GDP.	Amount of financial assistant disbursed to civil society partnerships in the year.	Total GDP of the year.	CRDB/CDC - Projected number took from DFA report - Amount of ODA disbursed to civil society
Data, monitoring and accountability								

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	MOP	MOP	Annually	Number of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	Number of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	Total global indicators.	MOP
	17.18.2 Proportion of budget expenditure for implementation the National Strategy for the Development of Statistic (NSDS).	MOP	NIS/MOP	Annually	National budget for statistic systems in implementing NSDS compared to total government's expenditures.	National budget for statistic systems in implementing NSDS.	Total national budget expenditures.	NIS/MOP
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurement of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Population Census in every 10 years.	MoP	NIS	Every 10 years	Population census as stated in statistics law (Article 6, paragraph A) - the census must be done within 10 years by NIS and corporate with LMs-LAs.			NIS/MOP
Goal 18: End the negative impact of Mine/ERW and promote victim assistance								
18.1 To completely clear the identified mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) areas by the year 2030.	18.1.1 The total areas has cleared mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) per year.	CMAA	CMAA	Annually	The total areas of land cleared of mines and ERW annually.	The actual amount of land cleared of landmines and ERW in 2020 is the base line value, followed by a 5% annual growth rate.		CMAA
18.2 To reduce number of mine / ERW casualties to less than 10 persons/year by 2030.	18.2.1 The number of mine / ERW casualties (killed and injured annually).	CMAA	CMAA	Annually	The number of people (boys, girls, adult) injured or killed by mines / ERW in specific year.	Number of people (boys, girls, adult) injured or killed by mines / ERW in the year.		CMAA
	18.2.2 The number of villages contaminated by mines / ERW to receive	CMAA	CMAA	Annually	Targeted villages impacted by mines / ERW (exist in CMAA database) receive	The number of villages contaminated by mines / ERW to receive Mine Risk Education messages following the annual work plan.		CMAA

Targets	Indicators	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method calculate		Remarks
						Nominators	Denominator	
	Mine Risk Education messages.				Mine Risk Education messages following the plan.			
18.3 Promote the rights and improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities by landmine/ERW.	18.3.1 The number of mine and ERW casualties received rights promotion.	CMAA	CMAA	Annually	Mine and ERW casualties received rights promotion from CMAA and other state parties.		Take the actual data of 2020 as the base line price, then take the growth rate of 2% every year.	CMAA
	18.3.2 The number of mine and ERW casualties received rehabilitation service.	CMAA	CMAA	Annually	People with disabilities caused by landmines / ERW are entitled to free rehabilitation services from the 11 Rehabilitation Centers and Disability Services organizations.		Take the actual data from 2015 to 2020 as the base line price, then take the growth rate of 2% every year.	CMAA
	18.3.3 The number of mine and ERW casualties received shared support from CMAA.	CMAA	CMAA	Annually	Number of Mine and ERW casualties received shared support from CMAA for better livelihood.		Take the actual data from 2015 to 2020 as the base line price, then take the growth rate of 2% every year.	CMAA