



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs)
Framework (2016-2030)



Approved by Council of Ministers
in full Cabinet meeting on 19 November 2018



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Framework (2016-2030)

**Part 1: Reviewing Previous Result
and Next Step**

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Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN

Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia

Foreword

Under the national motto “Nation, Religion, King” the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has, since the inception of the modern Kingdom of Cambodia, pursued a progressive development agenda. Based on national solidarity, the Government has sought to rally all Cambodians - inside and outside the country, from all walks of life, political affiliations, and all ethnicities - to ensure the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, its peace and harmony, and its development as a modern and inclusive nation toward a middle-income country in 2050.

For one and a half decades, the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), guided by an overarching policy framework consisting of the Rectangular Strategy (RS) and the political platform of the RGC, has taken this commitment forward as the strategic objectives of Cambodia's socio-economic development. During this time, Cambodia has overcome many obstacles and achieved many milestones delivering peace and stability, a new shared prosperity and unprecedented levels of poverty reduction. In the most recent period, Cambodia made good on the overwhelming majority of the targets established as part of the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs) – a nationalised version of the global MDGs - many of which were achieved well-ahead of the 2015 deadline.

In September 2015, the Royal Government came together with all UN member states at the annual session of the General assembly to endorse the expanded and more ambitious agenda set out by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2016-2030. The Royal Government has sought again to adapt these global goals to the national context and craft a fully localised set of targets - *the Cambodia SDGs, or CSDGs* – which will feed into national and sectoral development planning processes, and this document sets out the CSDG framework as a primary input to the National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023. The framework has been developed through a series of preparations, which have included the Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA) mapping of SDG priorities to national goals; the UNSD assessment of indicators and data sources; and a round of consultations with government's line ministries and various technical working groups.

The RGC has built a solid foundation to support its ongoing development but faces many interlocking challenges, particularly as it further transitions as a low middle-income country. The CSDGs will contribute and provide an invaluable guide to policymaking and a comprehensive means of measuring performance. The government will continue to do the deeply reform in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness and to harness the contribution from other stakeholders, including private sector, CSOs and development partners.

The Government's commitment to the CSDGs is strong. Through our CSDG Framework we aim to hardwire delivery of the goals within policymaking, planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring. Underpinned by the Vision 2050, the CSDGs are fully embedded in the Government's long-term agenda to deliver a prosperous, socially cohesive, educationally advanced, and culturally vibrant Cambodia, without poverty, and one where all Cambodians live in harmony.

Phnom Penh, 21 December 2018

HUN SEN

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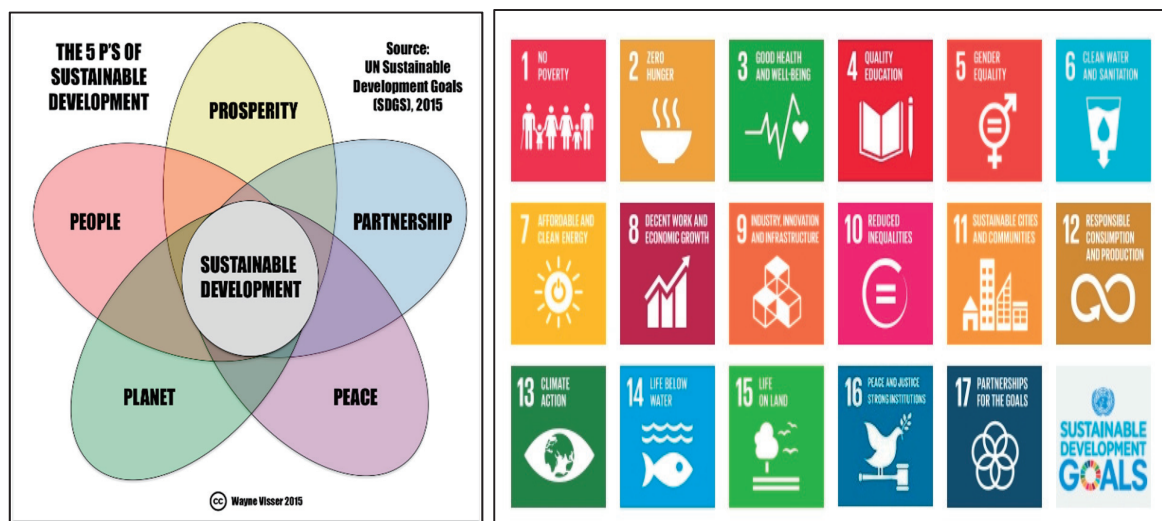
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Introduction

The SDGs underpin the wider Sustainable Development Agenda, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly's 2015 session, and herald new priorities and thinking on global development needs and directions. Foremost, the SDGs recognize the twin global priorities of delivering environmental sustainability (and specifically the threat posed by climate change) and the ongoing priority of eradicating poverty. They are also more expansive, running to 17 goals and 169 targets (compared to the MDG's 8 goals and 48 targets), and are markedly more ambitious by seeking absolute reductions and strict equalities while the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has 8 goals and 48 targets.

Crucially, the SDGs aim to be transformative toward sustainable development for all countries, offering both a guide to policy choices and a means of checking national progress. They explicitly recognize the importance of equity within and between countries, the universality of human needs and rights, and the interconnectedness of the development challenge. The 17 goals are clustered under 5 themes – the so-called 5 Ps – prosperity, people, planet, peace and partnership – represent a networked whole (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: The Global Goals



Source: *UNDG, accessed on line*

The SDGs build on, but are characteristically different to, the forerunner MDGs. The new goals apply to all peoples and all countries, they require that no one – no people, no country or group – is left behind. The approach, asserts that the task of delivery is everyone's business – the state, the public and private sectors, and citizens themselves – and that the SDGs are owned and driven by each country based on its own priorities, resources and capacities. As such they are not an entry point for the delivery of new streams of foreign aid, rather, their achievement rests for the most part on national leadership and resources. Each UN member state is called on to fulfil its commitments by *nationalizing* the goals to support their own development agenda and to enable

effective progress monitoring and evaluation. States are free to adapt the global framework as they see fit with country context, drawing on the global goals, targets and indicators.

Cambodia started this process in late 2015 by reviewing and mapping the global goals and targets to national priorities. All 17 SDGs were selected and one additional goal, related to clearance of land mines and of Explosive Remnants of War (reflecting the national priority of de-mining Cambodia's territory), was added. This resulted in a final version comprising: 18 *Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals*, 88 nationally-relevant targets, and 148 (global and locally-defined) indicators included 96 as national indicators. This monitoring framework for CSDG are reviewed in Chapter III (and detailed in Schedules 1 and 2 in Part 2). The Royal Government has yet to formally agree to undertake a VNR but envisages this will take place during 2019.

The CSDG framework, alongside the Government's socioeconomic platform – set out in the Rectangular Strategy (RS) – will provide the basis for the new cycle of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP). The framework presented here will be subject to further consultations and eventual adoption by the Royal Government. The Royal Government will prepare the new Rectangular Strategy to be endorsed after its next election which will be taken place in July 2018. It is important to also bear in mind that in line with the global goals, the CSDGs frame a longer period running to 2030 and are therefore a counterpart to the Government's Vision 2050.

The CSDGs also place a high emphasis on leaving no one behind so that all Cambodians share in the country's future development and prosperity. This is matched with a commitment to sustainability, to developing while also protecting the nation's abundant natural capital for current and future generations, and to playing Cambodia's part in combating climate change.

The CSDG Framework has four specific objectives:

- Presentation of the national goals, targets, and indicators based on Cambodia's priorities;
- Identification of the agencies responsible for oversight and conducting activities to achieve the targets and monitoring schedules;
- Identification of data sources for each indicator, and the data cycle, with a provision of working definitions and methods for calculating indicators;
- Presentation of pathways towards achievement of targets, setting (2015) national baselines, setting annual (or cycle-based) target values, and the implementation at sub-national level.

The framework is not an action plan for delivery of the goals per se, but rather it seeks to lay out the groundwork for integrating the CSDGs into the national planning process and monitoring achievements via the efforts and actions of the Royal Government, the private sector, citizens, development partners and other stakeholders. As such, it sets out the institutional and socioeconomic context, defines the CSDGs, sets out any

outstanding issues and identifies implementation challenges. Part 1 of the Framework Report consists of five chapters structured as follows:

- Chapter One presents the policy and development context.
- Chapter Two provides a review of CMDG performance, the forerunner goals, which ended in 2015.
- Chapter Three summarizes and reviews the proposed CSDG framework - the targets and indicators defined by fit with national priorities and data availability.
- Chapter Four on SDG implementation challenges addresses the tasks faced in moving from the planning frame to the roll-out of the goals.
- Chapter Five provides the conclusions.

Chapter I: Strategic Framework and Development Context

This Chapter sets out the policy planning and institutional setting for the CSDGs, followed by a review of the socioeconomic context. It describes how the CSDGs will be fully integrated as part of the planning framework and how they complement national policies and plans to respond to the developmental challenges Cambodia faces.

1.1 Strategic Planning Framework

1.1.1 National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has been developing the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) which is the backbone of these efforts and focuses on overcoming binding constraints, bringing about the conditions for the expansion and deepening of the economy, ensuring progressive improvement in socioeconomic conditions, mobilising resources and monitoring progress.

The NSDP in turn, is informed by two further strategic processes. First, by the Rectangular Strategy (RS), which articulates the socioeconomic dimensions of Government's political platform for the current parliamentary term. Second, and more latterly, by Cambodia's long-term visioning – the Vision 2030, which sets a path to graduation from the group of low-middle income countries and to upper middle-income status, and Vision 2050, which targets attainment of high income status.

In the forthcoming NSDP 2019-2023, the pace and focus will shift again to adapting the economic model to face new challenges posed by the speed of Cambodia's regional and global integration, declining ODA, and the potential loss of trade privileges. With 2015 as the base year for the CSDGs, the NSDP will also frame the establishment of the new delivery capacities and approaches required by the CSDG agenda and address early priorities, particularly the completion of any unfinished business from the CMDGs.

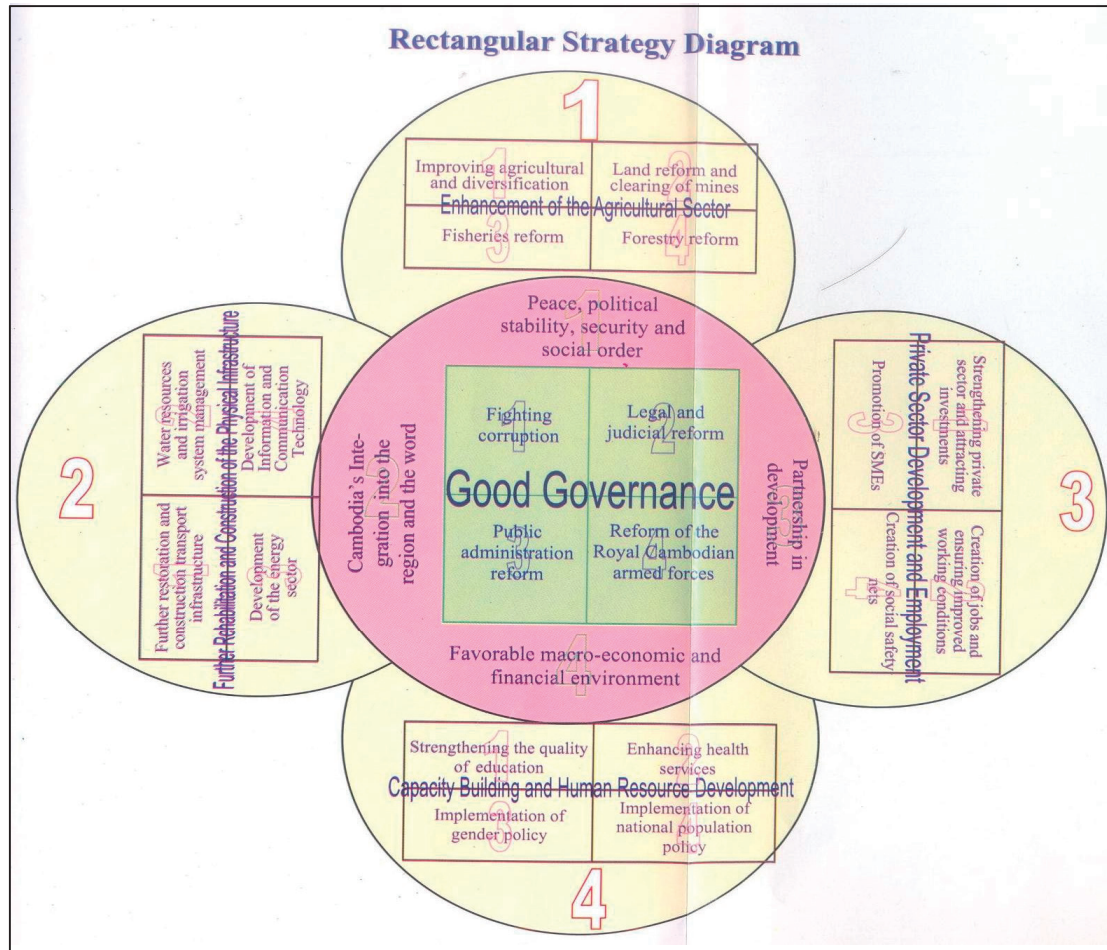
Additionally, the Plan will be informed by the seven themes to emerge from the Mid-Term Review in 2016 of the current cycle. These are: (1) promoting poverty reduction and inclusive growth; (2) expanding agriculture; (3) securing greater competitiveness; (4) managing migration and urbanization; (5) combating climate change and deforestation; (6) better governance; and (7) improving the human resource base.

1.1.2 The Rectangular Strategy

The government's political platform of the 6th national assembly mandate and the Rectangular Strategy (RS) Phase IV will jointly serve as a comprehensive policy framework for formulating of NSDP 2019-2023 which is articulated in the newly elected governments, and the NSDP therefore represents the primary mechanism for delivering

the RS commitments. The development of RS IV will be completed after the national election in July 2018.

Figure 1.1: Schematic of the current Rectangular Strategy (RS-III)



Source: CDC, RGC

The RS offers successive iterations have been grounded in four priority outcomes - Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency. The established approach is articulated within 4 policy rectangles covering enhanced agriculture, expanded physical infrastructure, private sector development and employment, and human resource development, which each containing 4 further policy components. These are centred around a core good governance rectangle and are in turn informed by an analysis of the external environment.

Each phase of the RS has set out an evolving set of policy objectives. For RS III, these were:

- Ensuring a high level of annual economic growth (above 7%), with sustainable, inclusive and equitable, and resilient to shocks; accomplished by diversification, improved competitiveness and maintaining macroeconomic stability.
- Creating more, and higher value, jobs, especially for young people via promotion of domestic and foreign investment.

- Achieving (at least) a 1 percentage point reduction in the poverty rate annually and realizing the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs), while prioritizing human resource development and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Improving institutional capacity and governance at national and sub-national levels and ensuring effectiveness public services.

In introducing RS-III, **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN** Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia underlined that: “The Government recognises the need to ensure consistency in terms of hierarchy, role, substance, coherence and synchronisation between the Rectangular Strategy, the National Strategic Development Plan, sectoral development strategies, as well as other policy documents”. Moreover, he noted that the Government’s “strategy will be implemented mainly through the National Strategic Development Plan” underlining the centrality of the NSDP, and in the context of the CSDGs, its importance for connecting delivery of the long-term objectives to the policies and practices of the Government.

The fourth phase of the Rectangular Strategy, (RS-IV) will resolve the new challenges faced, and specifically the pressures as Cambodia further develops as an emergent middle-income country. The Royal Government recognises the need for a stronger focus on productivity and competitiveness (particularly of labour). The importance of social development, as an adjunct to economic development – in areas like the labour market and social protection - is also necessary. This is alongside renewed commitments to effective management of natural resources, and preservation of Cambodia’s environmental endowment, including to respond to climate change¹.

1.1.3 The Role of the CSDGs

CSDG framework, following the endorsement of the United Nations in September 2015, is the result of localisation of the SDG goals into Cambodia context.

These new themes resonate strongly with the principles and structure of the CSDGs. The goals offer both a policy guide and a means of tracking performance – promoting joined-up decision making and enabling the acceleration of development objectives. The framework is more comprehensive, than the forerunner MDGs/ CMDGs, linking the economic, environmental and social. Much of the design has been driven by MIC member states, and the framework has special advantages for socio-economic policy planning in countries like Cambodia. They also make clear the changed shape of the development challenge – the need for nationally-generated resources and finance to play the leading role in delivery, and that achievement of the goals is the business of all actors, including the private sector and citizens themselves.

The CSDGs enable linkages to be made between sectors - and the relevant policy makers such as line ministries, and between planning periods - connecting long term

¹ Initial briefing from SNEC/ MEF and MEF SWOT analysis

visioning to the NSDP, and in turn to the annual and multi-year budget practices being adopted under Cambodia's Public Financial Management (PFM) Reforms. They also help set out policy options and directions for delivering development objectives to ensure improved policy-budget linkages. As is set out in Chapter III, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has fully adapted the framework to the Cambodian context to address national needs, challenges and aspiration, with the aim of informing the content of the NSDP and shaping its monitoring framework. The CSDGs are also capable of disaggregation, geographically to provincial level, and thematically to sectors. This will enable planning efforts to become more coherent and synchronized across policies and areas. Finally, the CSDGs offer a signal for shaping private and civil society sector investment and actions, and a means of influencing the private behaviours of consumers and producers.

1.2 Economic Policy Context

This section presents an overview of Cambodia's economic situation, in which the CSDGs are framed. We begin with a review of output and other key macroeconomic variables and follow this with a discussion of the real economy. It is important to recall that the CSDGs cover both the level and the quality of economic development, and address inclusion and sustainability. Hence, they focus on the interactions between economic, environmental and social change, and the deeper structural drivers.

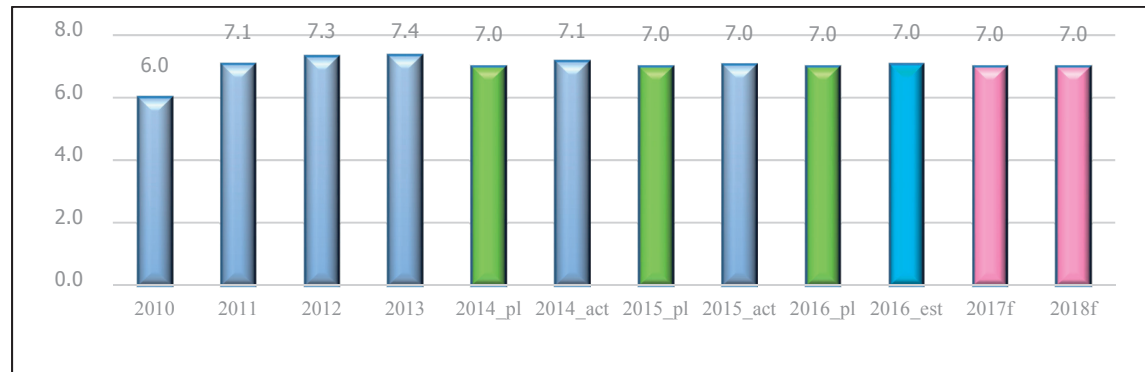
In overall terms, the Cambodian economy is performing strongly and the RGC continues to provide a stable development environment by effectively addressing macroeconomic challenges and risks arising from both internal and external factors, while also facilitating structural change. Trends discussed below suggest that macroeconomic stability can be sustained going forward provided there is sufficient flexibility to address unexpected shocks. However, data for the real economy underline that further efforts are needed to accelerate improvements in productivity and competitiveness and to drive deeper structural changes.

Cambodia's economy has achieved a robust level of growth for two decades, with an average annual growth rate of between 7 and 8 % ranking it within the top ten growing economies globally. In more recent years, Cambodia has sustained an average annual rate in excess of 7%, and projections suggest this will continue in the medium term. These trends have continued to drive improvements in livelihoods and large reductions in poverty. While the per capita rate of growth has been continuing to growth with annual population growth of around 1.6%, and the GNI per capita had reached USD 1,308 in 2016. This has consolidated Cambodia's position as a Lower Middle-Income Country (LMIC) and bodes well for the attainment of upper middle-income status around 2030.

A key factor in Cambodia's success has been the degree of macroeconomic stability. Headline inflation has remained in check, supported by effective monetary policy. A feature of the economy is the high level of dollarization (in excess of 85% of transactions by value) and the successful management of a local currency peg. This has served to strengthen public and investor confidence in the local currency and boosted stability of the banking system. Maintenance of this approach in the medium term will enable

Cambodia to ensure ongoing stability, and indications suggest inflationary pressures will remain subdued. Additionally, the balance of payments position has improved in recent years. Strong export performance (exports rose from 49% in 2009 to 61% in 2016), which has kept pace with import growth, has limited trade deficits to less than 5% of GDP.

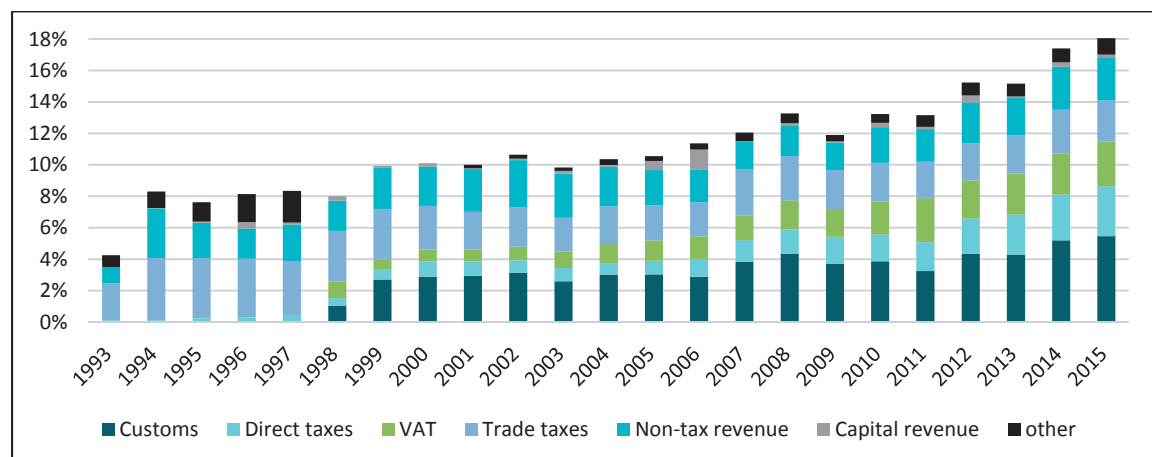
Figure 1.2: Headline GDP Economic Growth



Source: MEF, MOP

The public finances have also improved markedly (with revenues reaching around 18% of GDP in 2015/ 16 – see figure 1.2)². The RGC has made significant efforts to maintain a sustainable budget through boosting revenues and managing cost pressures. This is important if public services are to be strengthened to meet ambitious CSDG targets. These efforts have included development of a Medium-Term Revenue Mobilization Strategy alongside continued implementation of public financial management reform agenda. Current revenue flows have risen by around a half a percentage point of GDP annually since 2011 (again see Figure 1.3). Moreover, the Government's strategy has not involved any tax increases (except for activities threatening environment or public health), but rather has strengthened tax and non-tax administration.

Figure 1.3: Revenue mobilization (as % of GDP)



Source: MEF Macro-framework 2017, CDC/ UNDP 2017) DFA

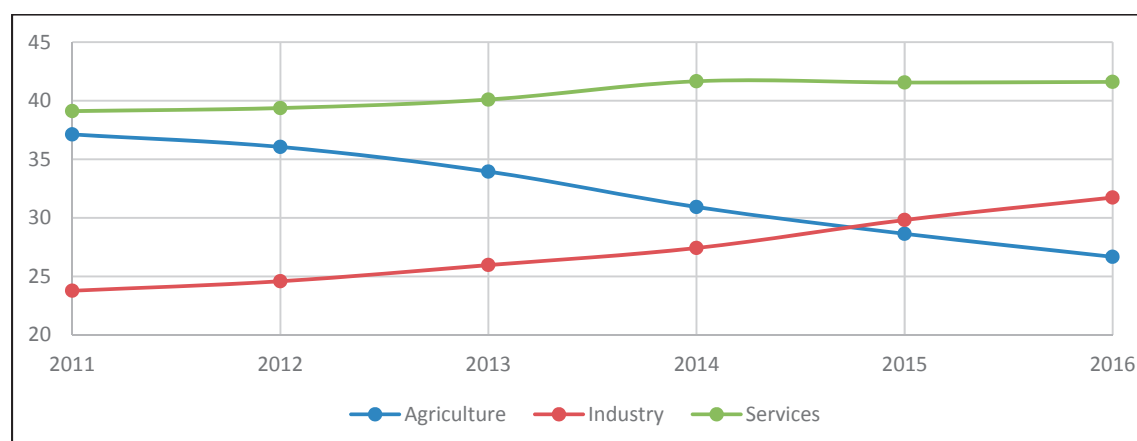
² MEF projections

Public sector budget management has been enhanced, ensuring that expenditures are used more efficiently and targeted on key public services and infrastructure (for example, the budget allocated for education increased from 1.7% to 2.6% of GDP between 2013 and 2016). Investments in these priority sectors will enable Cambodia to deliver inclusive and sustainable development and meet the CSDG agenda. Programme-based budgeting, delivered under Phase 3 of the Public Financial Management Reforms (PFMR) via the adoption of Budget Strategic Plans (BSPs), has been progressively expanded and will cover all line ministries from 2018. BSPs are three year rolling budgets which link recurrent and capital expenditure allocations to policy objectives to deliver greater effectiveness (MEF, 2017). This offers a mechanism for linking the CSDGs to budget design and execution.

Through the Public Debt Management Strategy, the Government has sought to ensure that public debt has remained under control, while allowing for additional borrowing to support much needed public investment. The debt stock and debt service levels are sustainable, and the strategy aims to maintain a budget deficit around 3% of GDP by 2018.

Turning to the real economy, structural change has taken place progressively (see Chart 1.4). This can be attributed to the robust growth of the industrial sector (which has grown on average at around 10% per year). As a result, sector shares of value-added have changed markedly; agriculture has decreased from 37% in 2011 to 27% in 2016, industry has increased from 24% to 32% over the same period, and services have risen from 39% to 42% (WDI data).

Figure 1.4: Sector value-added shares



Source: Author's calculations based on MoEF (2016)

Underpinning these changes are overall improvements in productivity and relatively higher incomes in non-agriculture sectors. Despite ongoing success in rice production, the agricultural sector remains dominated by small farms and subsistence activities. Government is keenly aware of the need to increase agricultural growth and productivity both to support structural transition, and given the high level of agricultural employment, to boost livelihoods and bear down on poverty.

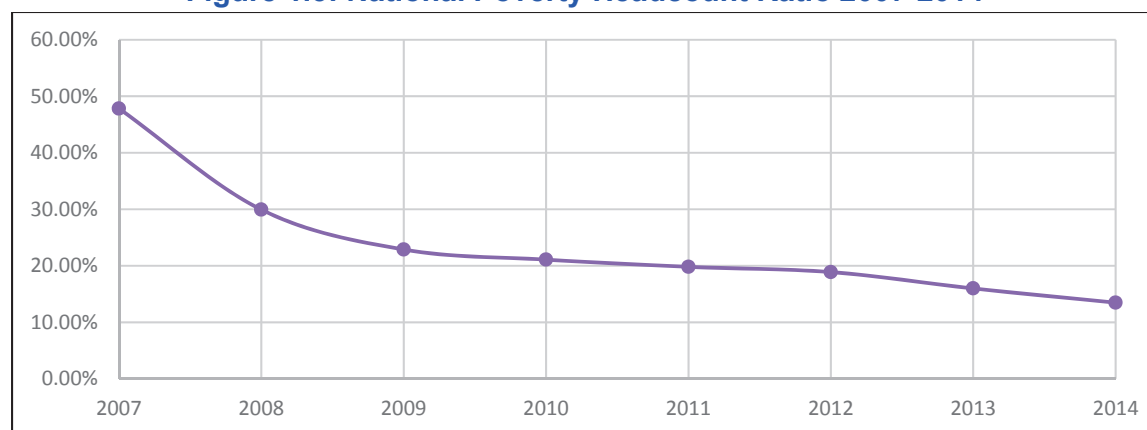
Cambodia's leading manufacturing sector, garments and footwear, continues to support positive structural change and growth in value-added. There has also been some diversification of the industrial base – notably to automotive parts and electronics – is emerging yet the base remains narrow. Achievements are constrained by slowing improvements in labour productivity, and US dollar appreciation. Moreover, local production costs for electricity and transportation remain high relative to neighbouring countries. The service sector has also grown strongly with annual growth at 8%, especially via better performance in domestic trade and transportation-yet this sector faces some challenges while the growth rates of tourism and in real estate have slowed in recent years, they have been very strong contributors to service sector over the medium term and represent major components of employment and output.

A key crosscutting issue is the need to improve labour and total factor productivity and maintain national competitiveness in export markets. This requires a set of economy-wide inputs - investment in infrastructure, more cost-effective and sustainable energy sources, and improved basic education and training; alongside sector specific changes. The latter would include for example: in agriculture, wider use of more resilient and higher value-added crop varieties, and improved farming practices and techniques; within industry, technology transfer and a systemic approach to training accreditation; and within the service sector, a special focus on the tourism sector, expanding its reach and quality. The Royal Government's Industrial Development Policy (IDP) is central to efforts to transform the economy and boost value-added.

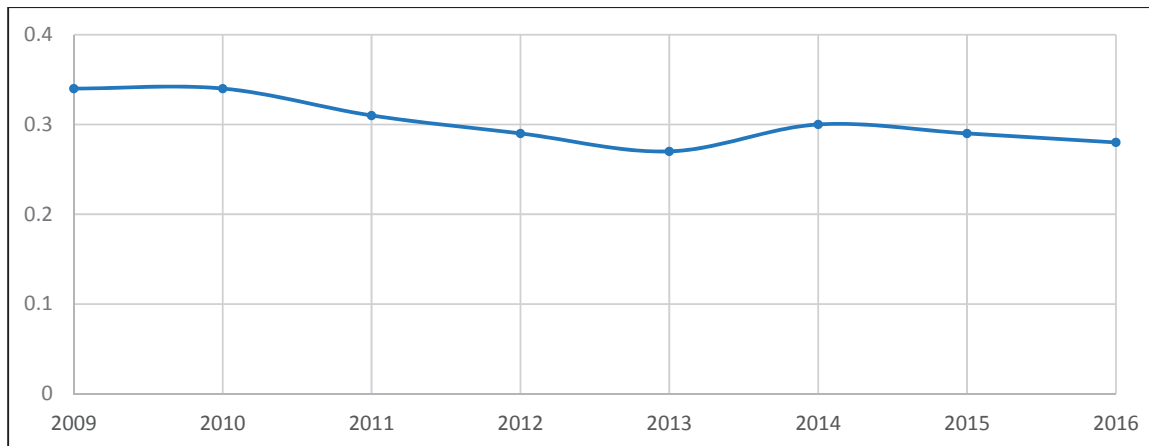
1.3 Socioeconomic Context

Cambodia's economic expansion has been accompanied by a series of positive socioeconomic changes. The most notable has been the very substantial reductions in poverty, with the headcount ratio based on the national line, falling from 47.8% in 2007 to 13.5% in 2014, but the subnational changes have been more complex (see Figure 1.5 below). Underpinning this has been the high level of growth, but also the relatively inclusive distribution of income - with the Gini coefficient falling from 0.34 in 2009 to 0.28 in 2016, indicating that Cambodia has become one of the most equal countries in Southeast Asia (see Figure 1.6 below).

Figure 1.5: National Poverty Headcount Ratio 2007-2014



Source: MoP

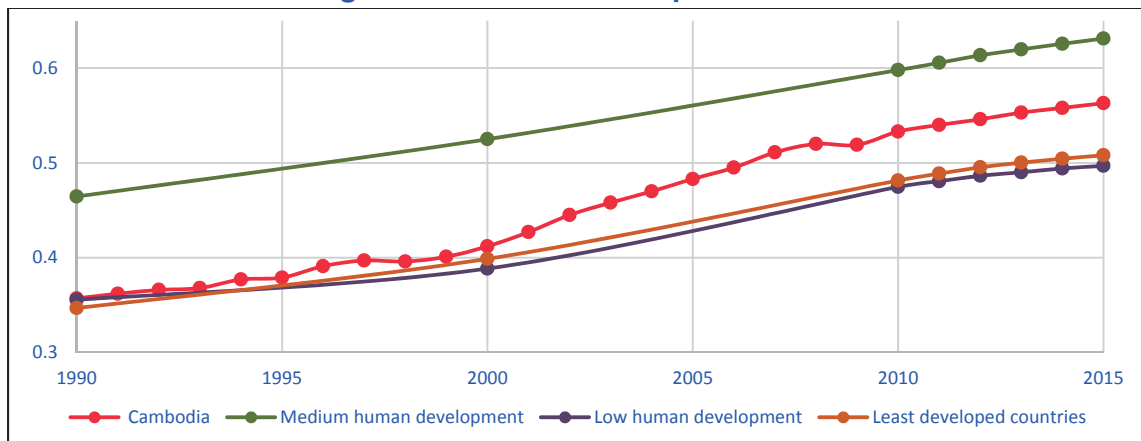
Figure 1.6: Gini Coefficient 2009-2016

Source: MoP

Cambodia's flexible labour market and the dominance of labour intensive production, has been key to these positive trends. Employment participation rates remain high (men 88.5%, women 77.2% in 2016) and unemployment low. Workers displaced from agriculture (due to structural change) have been absorbed by new industries, particularly the garments and construction sectors, and migration abroad (largely irregular in character to Thailand) has absorbed any further surplus labour. Nevertheless, the workforce remains largely unskilled and employment is precarious, and labour market conditions for young people are especially challenging.

Equally significant is the emergence of large-scale vulnerability – defined by the risk of falling back into poverty. While large numbers have exited the ranks of the poor, the proportion of the population just above the poverty line (the so-called *near poor*) has grown considerably. Research for the World Bank in 2013 suggested the impact of an income shock could be sizeable - a reduction of only 70 US cents in average daily incomes would increase the poverty rate to above 40%. Often referred to as the *missing middle* – this group is insufficiently remunerated to protect themselves and their families yet fall outside poverty targeted assistance programmes. Addressing the needs of this large and diverse group, is a key challenge for middle income countries like Cambodia. The Government has recognized this issue within the National Social Protection Policy Framework, with proposals to expand social assistance and social insurance, which will be implemented over the next planning cycle.

Broader measures of welfare, also show very positive trajectories. UNDP's Human Development Index, a composite index of health, education and living standards, has seen exceptional levels of improvement since the mid-1990s. Performance was especially strong between 2000 and 2010, when Cambodia had the fast growing HDI in the region and was among the top five globally (see Chart 1.7).

Figure 1.7 Human Development Index

Source: Authors' calculations based on UNDP (2016)

Chapter II: Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs) and lessons learnt

2.1 Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals (the MDGs) were launched by the United Nations in 2002, following the process initiated by the Millennium Declaration. Running to 2015, the MDGs were initially associated with a policy consensus linked to substantial increases in ODA³. However, the goals quickly became championed by low and middle-income countries themselves - both as an advocacy tool and a means of outcome monitoring. Through a process of nationalization - adaptation to the domestic context and adoption within strategic planning frameworks - the goals became a feature of the policy and M&E landscape in most developing countries. Their importance was further strengthened by regular global and domestic reporting of results, and the inclusion of MDG targets within UN and IFI programming. The SDGs, although different in scope, ambition, and conceptualization, build on the MDGs, and draw on global and national delivery experiences. Moreover, any MDG targets unmet in 2015 (termed 'unfinished business') have been formally cited as early priorities for SDG delivery efforts.

Cambodia was among the original 189 supporting member states and developed its national framework – the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (the CMDGs) during 2003. This largely held to the MDG specification but added a further goal on demining and the removal of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and specified a larger number of targets (under several goals) to provide greater granularity and to reflect national priorities. Additionally, the CMDGs tracked but did not report on performance under MDG8, the non-mandatory global cooperation goal. As with the global framework, the CMDGs underwent several revisions, but in their final form included 28 targets and 65 indicators. Targets were generally specified with a 2000 baseline and 2015 end-line. The Royal Government, through the Ministry of Planning (MoP) as the lead focal point, carried out regular annual reporting from 2008, and prior to that ad hoc reporting via the Council for the Development of Cambodia and United Nations Country Team. The CMDGs were progressively linked to the strategic planning system – the NSDP, and to local and sectoral plans via a system of CMDG scorecards.

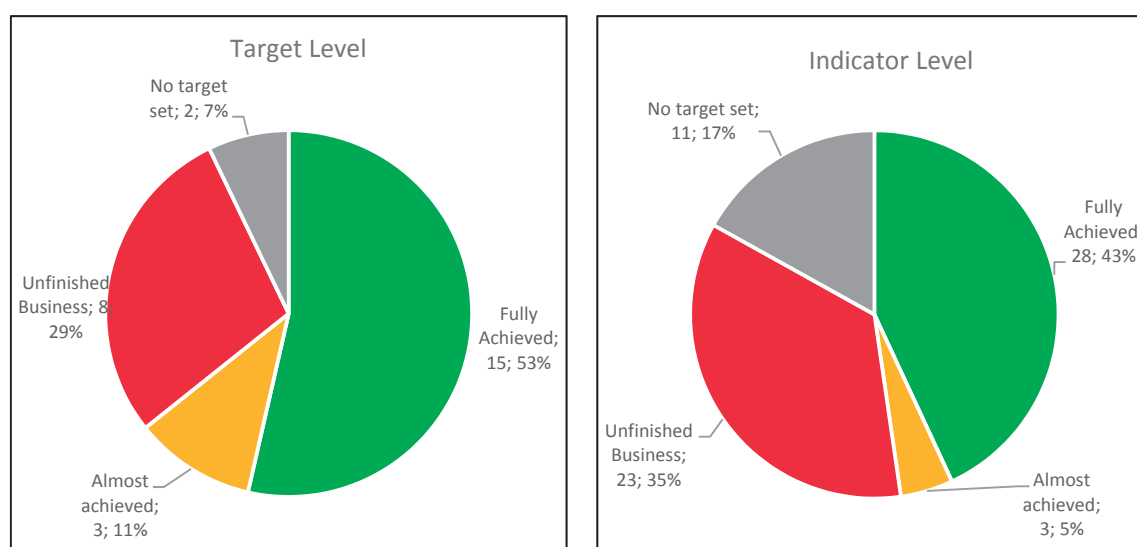
This Chapter reviews Cambodia's final CMDG performance and its implementation experience to support and inform the CSDG framework and its effective roll-out. It begins with a summary account of performance, this is followed by goal by goal analysis, and closes with a discussion of any areas of unfinished business and implementation challenges which are relevant to the CSDGs.

³ Agreed as part of the Monterrey Consensus in 2002.

2.2 Summary review of outturn performance

This and the following section draw extensively on the CMDG closing report, prepared by MoP. In overall terms, Cambodia has substantially achieved the CMDGs. Some 64% of the 28 targets were met in full or were close to achievement, and this rises to 69% if unreported targets are excluded. It is also important to note that further progress has been seen in the years since 2015, and many of the remaining gaps have closed further.

Figure 2.1: CMDG achievement by target and by indicators



Source: Author's calculations based on CMDG reports

Additionally, as Table 2.1 illustrates, Cambodia performed best on the primary targets of poverty reduction (MDG 1), child and maternal health (MDGs 4 and 5). Many targets were also delivered ahead of time, and outturn performance on these targets has outstripped the specified benchmark.

Table 2.1: Summary CMDG performance (at target level)

Goals	Targets	Performance
1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	(1a) Halve the proportion living below the nat. poverty line	Achieved
	(1b) Reduce the proportion living in hunger	Achieved
	(1c) Increase the income share of the poorest 20%	Unfinished business
	(1d) Improve nutrition & end stunting	Unfinished business
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education	(2a) Achieve 100% net enrolment at primary level	Almost Achieved
	(2b) Achieve 100% completion rate at primary level	Unfinished Business
	(2c) Achieve universal literacy of people aged 15-25	Almost Achieved
	(2d) Achieve gender parity at primary school level	Achieved
	(3a) Achieve gender equality in education & literacy	Achieved

3. Promote Gender Equality and Empowering Women	(3b) Empower women in wage employment	Unfinished Business
	(3c) Empower women in decision making	Unfinished Business
	(3d) Combat gender-based violence	No target values
4. Reduce Child Mortality	(4a) Reduce the infant mortality rate	Achieved
	(4b) Reduce under-five child mortality rate	Achieved
5. Improve Maternal Health	(5a) Reduce the maternal mortality ratio	Achieved
	(5b) Increase % of births attended by skilled personnel	Achieved
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Disease	(6a) Cut HIV prevalence among general population	Unfinished Business
	(6b) Reduce the TB mortality rate and prevalence	Unfinished Business
	(6c) Cut the malaria mortality rate	Achieved
7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability	(7a) Sustainable development principles & reverse natural resource loss	No target values
	(7b) Achieve access to safe water & sanitation	Achieved
	(7c) Reduce dependency on wood for fuel	Unfinished Business
	(7d) Increase proportion with secure land tenure	Achieved
8. Global Partnership	No targets	Not applicable
9. Demine/ remove Explosive Remnants & Assist Victims	(9a) Reduce the number of civilian casualties	Achieved
	(9b) Clear land in contaminated areas	Achieved

Source: MoP

The level of poverty reduction is particularly impressive - the headline rate more than halved with the target achieved by 2012, some three years ahead of schedule. Cambodia also made strong progress in the areas where the framework was more adapted to its needs - notably on the clearance of land mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

Nevertheless, there remain many areas of unfinished business. While some of these gaps have narrowed or even closed in the years since 2015 – notably in education and gender empowerment – significant issues remain. Weaknesses on the environment targets in MDG 7, the nutrition target in MDG 1 and the HIV and TB targets on MDG 6 will need to be addressed urgently by the new CSDG framework.

2.3 Goal by goal review

2.3.1 CMDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Cambodia made remarkable progress in reducing poverty – the national headcount ratio fell from over 60% in 2004 to 13.5% in 2014. Similarly, as shown in Table 2.2, this been accompanied by the elimination of hunger (the population living in food poverty) estimated at 20% of the population in the base year; and a reduction in

inequality – the share of consumption of the lowest quintile rose to 9% in 2014 from 6.85% in 2007.

Table 2.2: CMDG1 Performance

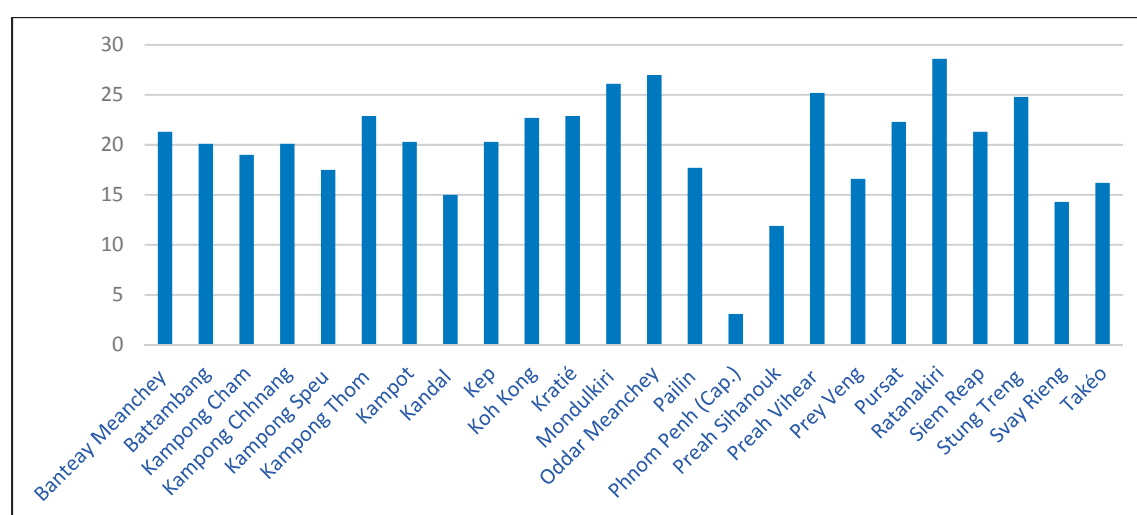
No	Indicators		Achievements				
		Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015 actual	2015 target
(1a) Halve the proportion of people living below the national poverty line							
1	Reduce the proportion of people living below the poverty line to ≤ 19.5%.	%	39.5% (1993)	47.8 (2007)	21.1	13.5 (2014)	≤ 19.5%
(1b) Reduce the proportion of people living in hunger							
2	Reduce the proportion of people living in hunger to ≤10%.	%	20.0 (1993)	4.32	4.07	0 (2014)	≤ 10%
(1C) Increase the share of income received by the poorest 20%							
3	Raise the share of the poorest 20% of the quintile to 11%.	%	7.4 (1993)	6.85 (2007)	7.9	9 (2014)	≥ 11%
(1D) Improve nutrition & end stunting							
4	Reduce prevalence of underweight children (<5 yrs. old)	%	45.2	28.0	28.0	23.0 (2014)	≤ 19%
5	Reduce the prevalence of stunted children	%	44.6	43.0	40.0	32.0 (2014)	≤ 25%
6	Reduce the prevalence of wasted children	%	15.0	8.0	11.0	10.0 (2014)	≤ 9%
7	Reduce prevalence of anaemia among children aged 6-59 months	%	-	62.0	55.0	56.0 (2014)	42
8	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15-49	%	-	47.0	44.0	45.0 (2014)	42
9	Increase the proportion of households using iodized salt	%	-	-	83.0	-	90
10	Reduce the prevalence of working children (≤ 17 yrs.)	%	16.5 (1999)	-	16.8	19.3 (2014)	≤ 8%

Source: MoP/line ministry data

By any measure, these rank as major achievements, and credit must be given to the leadership and facilitating efforts of the Royal Government, for maintaining macroeconomic stability and market openness, and hence, promoting economic growth. Falling poverty was driven both by vibrancy of the economy and the relatively equitable pattern of distribution. Sustaining this rate of change in the future may, however, become challenging, primarily because those remaining in poverty become harder to reach, as mainstream economic growth becomes a less effective mechanism. In addition, as the contextual analysis showed, while poverty has fallen, vulnerability (to shocks) has risen, and efforts are needed to ensure those living close to the poverty line are made more secure and resilient.

Additionally, while improved income equality was delivered, the improvement fell some way short of the specified targets. Moreover, going forward, positive dynamics in Cambodia's changing economy - diversification of the base towards higher value-added production and skills wage premia - will make delivering this still more difficult. This is paralleled by the continued presence of subnational disparities in incomes, and hence poverty levels, notably between Cambodia's richer core, and its poorer peripheral provinces. As figure 2.2 below underlines, poverty rates vary markedly, and this pattern is replicated in other indicators. Poverty incidence is estimated to be as high as 29% in Rattanakiri and Otdar Meanchey⁴, similarly, nutritional deficiencies have appeared to rank above 40% in Preah Vihear and Kampong Chhnang. These subnational variations are a further dimension of unfinished business.

Figure 2.2: Estimated Provincial Poverty rates (2014)



Source: Adapted from MoP Small Area Estimates

The elimination of extreme or food poverty (which defines hunger) is also an important success that the Government has championed. Although tempered by weaker indicator data for stunting and wasting (again see Table 2.2) it is evident that continued efforts and financial support are needed to address the health and nutrition of children. It is, however, useful to also recognize that change here is incremental and this is a long-term process. Positively the incidence of children suffering from anaemia has been reduced, and the target for the use of iodized salt has been reached.

2.3.2 CMDG2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Performance on the educational CMDG was mixed (see Table 2.3). The education sector has achieved impressive literacy rates for people aged 15-25 years (93% in 2013 versus 80.4% in 2000); the net enrolment at primary school level rose to 98% in 2015 (compared to 85% in 2000); and gender disparities in school attendance between girls and boys are now almost non-existent. In each of these areas the targets were met.

⁴ Per NIS/ MoP Small Area Estimates 2014

However, for more the demanding metrics, enrolment at higher levels and completion rates, less progress was made. Enrolment at lower secondary level (55.1% in 2015) continues to lag along with completion rates (primary 84.1% and secondary 40.3% in 2015).

Table 2.3: CMDG 2 performance

Target Indicators		Achievements				
	Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015 actual	2015 target
(2A) Achieve 100% net enrolment rate at primary level						
Literacy rate for population aged 15-24 years old from 2004 to 2013	%		80.4	88.8	93.0	94.5
(2B) Achieve 100% completion rate at primary level						
Net enrolment rate at primary level	%	85 (2001)	76.6	85.6	97.9 (2014/15)	100
(2C) Achieve universal literacy in the population aged 15-25 years						
Gross enrolment rate - lower secondary	%	-	45.8	58.1	55.1	74
Primary completion rate	%	51 (2001)	46.8	83.2	84.1	100
Lower secondary completion rate	%	-	19.7	48.7	40.3	100
(2D) Achieve gender parity at primary school level						
Gender ratio at the primary school level	Ratio	0,95	0.97	0.91	1	1
Gender ratio at secondary level	Ratio	0.68	0.79	0,97	1.1	1

Source: MoP

Achievements have nevertheless been policy-driven and provide much to build on. MoEYS initiatives - free breakfasts for pupils, limiting educational fees/ waivers, and constructing schools close to homes, and focusing on the gender dimensions - have clearly helped to promote enrolment. Equally, the Government's financial support to the expansion and strengthening of Community Education Centres has contributed to improved literacy levels. Issues remain however, with the quality of education and the sizeable variations in progress between schools and provinces.

Improving completion rates is an RGC priority to meet the needs of the job market and deliver employment benefits to all. Efforts to tackle poverty levels in lagging, remote provinces are important to allowing parents to afford to send their children to school and creating awareness among these communities on the long-term benefits of education is also vital. Providing a conducive environment through gender friendly facilities and infrastructure to promoted access to schools (road connectivity) have further roles to play. Boosting the demand by improving the basic quality and effectiveness of learning in schools and strengthening technical and vocational

education are key enabling conditions. The Royal Government has reiterated, in successive versions of the RS phases, that education is a driver of human resource potentials and vital for the country's growth and development.

2.3.3 CMDG 3: Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women

Performance on the gender goal was also mixed - as Table 2.4 makes clear, for the reported targets only one, parity in education and literacy, was met in full. Moreover, indicators were only available for three of the targets, as no data was given for gender-based violence (GBV).

Table 2.4: CMDG 3 Performance

No	Indicators		Achievements				
		Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015 actual	2015 Targets
(3a) Achieve gender equality in education & literacy							
1	Female/ male ratio upper secondary	%	48 (2001)	60	82	100	100
2	Female/male ratio in tertiary education	%	38 (2001)	45.6	86.7	85	85
3	Ratio literate females/males 15-24 years	%	87 (1998)	90	98.3	100	100
4	Ratio literate females/males 25-44 years	%	78 (1998)	80	99	100	100
(3b) Empower women in wage employment							
5	Women in wage employment - all sectors	%	-	-	42.2	-	50
6	Proportion of women in wage employment - agricultural sector	%	35.0 (1998)	52.5	53.0	45.7 (2013)	50
7	Proportion of women in wage employment - industrial sector.	%	44 (1998)	53.3	-	45.4	50
8	Proportion of women in wage employment - service sector.	%	21.0 (1998)	27.0	27.4	32.0 (2013)	50
(3c) Empower women in decision making							
9	Proportion of seats held by women in the National Assembly	%	12.3 (1998)	19.5 (2003)	21 (2008)	20.32 (2013)	30
10	Proportion of seats held by women in the Senate.	%	14.75 (1999)	14.75 (2006)	14.75 (2012)	14.75 (2012)	30
11	Proportion of female ministers	%	7.4 (1998)	7.1 (2003)	7.1 (2008)	10.7 (2013)	15
12	Proportion of female secretaries of state	%	6 (1998)	6.6 (2003)	8 (2008)	20.54 (2013)	18

13	Proportion of female under secretaries of state	%	4 (1998)	7.5 (2003)	15.1 (2008)	17.6 (2013)	20
14	Proportion of female provincial governors	%	0	0	0	0	10
15	Proportion of female deputy provincial governors	%	0	1 (2003)	20 (2011)	17 (2014)	15
16	Proportion of seats held by women in commune councils	%	-	9.4 (2002)	15.1 (2007)	17.8 (2012)	25
(3d) End Gender-based Violence (GBV)							
17	Number of GBV protection orders issued	No.	-	-	-	-	-

Source: MoP data

Nevertheless, although off-track, both gendered decision making in politics and the public service indicators show very strong improvements, most notably the proportions of seats held by women in the National Assembly and female Secretaries of State. Progress in the economic sector remained weak, the targets for wage-based employment in all sectors were not met; and early progress in industry and agricultural employment which saw both indicators meet their target values in 2005 and 2010, had regressed back by 2015.

Due to the lack of data it is hard to comment on the progress made in reducing gender-based violence, however, the Royal Government takes this issue very seriously. It has enacted a number of laws during the CMDG period to protect the rights of women and girls, including: the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims (2005); and the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (2007). In addition, the second National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women was launched in 2015.

In sum, gender equality is a key area of unfinished business, which needs to be taken up within the CSDG agenda. This applies within specific sectors, where encouragingly the education data underlines the ability of Government to deliver gender parity in public service outcomes; and to cross-sectoral issues, although here the weaker performance in economy and governance, suggests progress may be more problematic. This is perhaps unsurprising given the latter issues are socially rooted and less amenable to direct interventions. Combatting GBV is a specific challenge, and the early identification of reliable data is an absolute priority.

2.3.4 CMDG4: Reduce Child Mortality

As Table 2.5 makes clear, Cambodia has made exceptional progress on this goal, with the primary indicators showing the two principal targets – the infant and the under 5s mortality rates - were met in full and ahead of time. Equally, the secondary targets - for child vaccinations and the proportion of mothers' breast feeding - also show strong performance. However, it is telling that the improvement on these are necessary.

Table 2.5: CMDG4 Performance

No	Indicators	Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015 Actual	2015 Target
(4a) Reduce the infant mortality rate							
1	Infant mortality rate (IMR) to 50 by 2015	/1,000 births	95.0 (1998)	66.0	45.0	28 (2014)	50
(4b) Reduce under-five child mortality rate							
2	Under 5-year child mortality rate (U5MR)	/1,000 births	124.0 (1998)	83.0	54.0	35 (2014)	65
(4c) Increase immunization							
3	More than 90% children are vaccinated	%	71.0	79.0	92.0	98 (2014)	>90
(4d) Increase breast feeding							
4	Up to 70% infants ≤ 6 months are exclusively breast-fed	%	11.4	-	74.0	93 (2014)	70

Source: MoP data

It is likely that success has been the impact of both service improvements - increased pre-natal and post-natal health care services (health professionals and provision of health facilities), and broader socioeconomic change (reductions in poverty and improved nutrition). Subnational analysis (using CDHS data) also underlines that the provincial pattern of change has been significant, with many remote and economically lagging provinces showing stronger than average improvements. This is in line with broader measures of welfare and life expectancy data discussed in Chapter 1. However, despite this, inter-provincial differences, rooted in inequalities in income and living standards, and in access to quality healthcare and other public services, persist.

2.3.5 CMDG5: Reduce Maternal Mortality

CMDG5, as a counterpart to the previous goal, also recorded very good performance, with two of the three targets met – the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and the fertility rate, but the target for post-natal and contraception use was not met (due to low take up). As seen in Table 2.6 below, improvements in key medical inputs – attendance of skilled medical personnel (at birth now reaching an impressive 85% and reaching over 90% for post-natal care) and the number of Caesarean section procedures are especially strong. These reflect the expansion of Cambodia's healthcare system, particularly in remote and lagging areas, which has been prioritized by the Royal Government.

Table 2.6: CMDG5 Performance

No	Indicators	Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015 Actual	2015 Target
(5a) Improve MMR and delivery							
1	Maternal mortality ratio (mortality per 100,000 live births)	Ratio	437 (1997)	472	206	170 (2014)	250
2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	32	44	71	89 (2014)	87
3	Proportion of pregnant women delivering by Caesarean Section.	%	1.12	1.18	2.56	5.37 (2014)	4
(5b) Improved use of contraception and better pre/ post-natal care							
4	Proportion of married women using modern contraceptive methods.	%	19	21	24.82 (2008)	35 (2014)	60
5	Proportion of pregnant women with ≥ 2 ANC with skilled health personnel.	%	25.4	52.2	72	90.5 (2014)	90
(5c) Reduce the fertility rate							
6	Total fertility rate	%	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.0

Source: MoP

However, it is also important to recognize that the primary targets were framed on very high base values, and the MMR remains high by international standards. Improvements require behavioural changes, which in turn are shaped by culture and customary practices. The remaining challenge is that only 35% achieved while target was 60% for reproductive health service usage-- and the rate of teenage pregnancy is still high. The Royal Government has moved forward on this agenda through its 10-Point Programme on Health.

2.3.6 CMDG 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

Performance on the three targets within Goal 6 was mixed (see Table 2.7). Cambodia successfully met its malarial target, and almost achieved its TB target, but fell short on the incidence of HIV/AIDS.

Policy inputs have also been significant in reducing malarial mortality and declines in tuberculosis -prevalence rates were cut via a major expansion in community DOT programmes to health center level in the whole country at the end of 2004. However, as with other targets, there remain serious regional disparities on each of these diseases. This is part geographic (for example provinces where mosquito density is high) and part socioeconomic (poor households have more challenging needs and are less able to self-fund treatment). Yet is also a question of public resourcing and its distribution, and many local delivery systems remain weak and underfunded.

Table 2.7: CMDG6 Performance

Indicators		Achievements				
	Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015 actual	2015 target
(6a) Reduce HIV/ AIDS incidence						
HIV prevalence (total pop)	%	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4
(6b) Cut TB mortality						
Prevalence of all forms of TB	/100 000 population	1,620	1,230	875	668 (2014)	653
TB Mortality rate	/100 000 population	128	93	68	58 (2014)	-
6 (c) Combat malarial infections						
Malaria mortality rate	/100 000 population	5.3	1.4	0.98	0.07 (2014)	0.78

Source: MoP data

2.3.7 CMDG 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

Goal 7 on environmental sustainability, poses important challenges for Cambodia and encompasses four major targets and an expansive number of indicators (see Table 2.8). It is difficult to comment on overall performance as end-line values have not been set for the first target (Integrate sustainable development into national policies and reduce environmental loss); moreover, while targets 2 (improved access to water) and 4 (improved land tenure) see strong progress, target 3 (reduce dependence on firewood) was not met. Although housed under a single goal these targets have very different contexts and drivers.

A key finding from the data for the first target's indicator data is that protection of Cambodia's natural environment in the early CMDG period did not assume a high enough priority. Forest cover declined throughout the period, with likely negative ecological implications. The Royal Government in the last years of the CMDGs responded and has reformed and reconfigured its approach – establishing forest communities, encouraging and incentivizing rubber plantations to replace forest losses, and increasing the coverage of protected areas. But these remedial actions will take time to deliver. With regard to fisheries, the picture was more positive with the number of fishing communities rising, the abolition of fishing lots (assigned fishing rights) and the expansion of conversation areas.

Progress on securing access to clean water and sanitation, another important CMDG 7 target, was unambiguously strong –with target values for both urban and rural areas met in full and several ahead of time. This provides a sound foundation going forward (although it should also be borne in mind that sanitation levels remain low by

international standards). Performance was similarly strong on the land tenure target; registered land rose from 10% in 2000 to 58% in 2015.

Finally, the reduced use of firewood target was not met by some margin. This remains an area of unfinished business, emphasizing the need to accelerate efforts by the Government to develop alternative sources and to promote fuel-efficient cooking stoves.

Table 2.8: CMDG 7 Performance

No	Indicators	Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015 actual
(7a) Integrate principles of sustainable development and reverse the loss of environmental resources						
1	Forest Cover	%	63.7	59.1	57.1	49.9 (2014)
		'000 ha	11,540	10,730	10,363	9,056 (2014)
2	Forest Communities	No	264	402	441	497
		ha	179,021	380,589	391,831	514,834
3	Officially registered forest communities	No	-	-	233	401
		ha	-	-	230,370	338,317
4	Non-investment agro-industrial rubber land	'000 ha	57.8	50.7	54.2	55.9
5	Investment agro-industrial rubber land	'000 ha	34.6	66.5	118.4	135.4
6	Family rubber land	'000 ha	88.9	95.9	106.7	137.4
7	Surface of 23 protected areas	'000 ha	3,263	3,111	3,101	3,098
8	Protected Area Communities	No	4	59	98	129
9	Number of rangers in protected areas	No	325	700	480	960
10	Reducing fishing lots to local communities	%	-	56.4	56.7	89.8
11	Fish catch - inland, marine & aquaculture	'000 tons	136 (2002)	354.9	550	674 (2014)
12	Fishing communities	No	-	440	469	516
(7b) Increase the proportion of people who have access to potable water supply & sanitation						
13	Proportion pop with access to potable water (rural)	%	24.0 (1998)	41.6 (2008)	43.49	50 (2014)
14	Proportion pop with access to portable water (urban)	%	60.0 (1998)	-	80.5	80.7 (2014)

15	Proportion pop with access to sanitation (rural)	%	8.6 (1998)	16.8 (2005)	29.2	46.2 (2014)
16	Proportion pop with access to sanitation (urban)	%	49.0 (1998)	-	86.6	89.0 (2014)
(7c) Reduce dependence on firewood for cooking to 52%						
17	Reduce dependence on firewood for cooking	%	92.0 (1993)	84.0	79.5	74.8 (2014)
(7d) Increase the proportion of people with secure land tenure						
18	Increase % pop. with secure land tenure	%	10.0	15.0	32.0	58.0

Source: MoP

2.3.8 CMDG 8: Forge a Global Partnership for Development

MDG 8 - Forge a Global Partnership for Development – was focused on high-income and donor countries and linked to the renewed commitments given within the Monterrey Consensus to meeting the 0.7% (of GNI) provision of Official Development Assistance (ODA). Goal 8 was specified under 6 targets which can be grouped under three headings: improving international rules, the delivery of resources, primarily ODA but also technologies; and the building of a new partnership within international institutions. Cambodia did not adopt formal targets within the CMDGs, but still did track ODA resource flows and sought to progressively strengthen its partnership with international actors.

The Royal Government continued to successfully mobilize resources and use these to support socioeconomic development. Total ODA disbursements peaked at USD 1.43 billion in 2014, and although they have progressively declined remained quite substantial. Moreover, over time, the proportion made up by concessional loans has also grown as the development focus has shifted to infrastructural investments. In the coming years the Government's financing will shift further to securing value from rising domestic tax revenues, and incentivizing private sector investment. Inevitably this will require new competencies and approaches.

The Royal Government has strengthened cooperation with development partners by formulating the Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy 2014-2018 as a complement to the NSDP. The DCPS establishes principles and tools for promoting development effectiveness, clarifies roles and responsibilities and establishes dialogue arrangements with development partners. Attainment of MIC status and greater regional integration via the founding of the ASEAN Economic Community also represents new opportunities for partnership building and implies greater peer-peer learning and South-South cooperation. Private sector engagement is another emerging area of cooperation. The concept of Financing for Development, referring to the marshalling of all resource flows, public and private, external and internal, has been adopted wholeheartedly by the Government; a Development Finance Assessment was prepared in 2017 and its application will be important in delivering the CSDGs.

2.3.9 CMDG 9: Demining, Removing Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and Victim Assistance

The addition of CMDG9 was the clearest example of efforts to fully adapt the global MDGs to the national context. This reflected the Royal Government's absolute commitment to ending the blight that landmines and unexploded ordnance places on local communities. Two targets were framed under this additional goal: reducing the number of resulting casualties; and the progressive elimination of mine and ordnance-contaminated land.

Both are to be delivered by the programmes administered by the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), with the ultimate aim of reaching a zero deaths and injuries/ zero mines and ordnance position. As Table 2.9 makes clear, progress under the benchmarks to 2015 ensured that both targets were met in full. The Government also assisted and rehabilitated victims of mine-related accidents. The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, with development partner support, built 15 Physical Rehabilitation Centres, and every year it provides physical rehabilitation to around 100 mine victims.

Table 2.9: CMDG 9 Performance

No	Indicators	Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015 actual
1	Number of casualties caused by landmines and ERW (killed and injured)					
	Target	No	575	357	220	130
	Achievement	No	858	875	286	79
2	Landmine and ERW contaminated land cleared/released					
	Target	Ha	1,562	4,466	5,374	5,909
	Achievement	Ha	3,208	4,065	11,950	16,104

Source: CMAA

In the early years of the CMDG framework, it proved difficult to identify the remaining contaminated land area and to match resources to the scale of the challenges faced. As the programme progressed, CMAA projections and targets became more accurate, but inevitably this pushed back the likely zero/ zero end point. Challenges are also presented by the flooding of previously cleared and resettled areas; these areas have regularly been re-contaminated by mines and ordnance borne by flood waters. Going forward it is vital that long-term plans are accurate and adequately framed but, clearly, the remaining task is still substantial. Declining external financial resources have placed additional pressures on the CMAA, and therefore, the Royal Government will seek to prioritize demining works within future budgetary allocations.

2.4 Key Issues: Reflections and lessons learnt

This final section picks up issues from Cambodia's experience in delivering the CMDGs that are useful and relevant to the framing of the CSDGs and their implementation. It focuses on three areas: (i) the identification of unfinished CMDG business, which will need to be prioritized; (ii) planning, data and M&E issues; and (iii) oversight and delivery lessons.

Unfinished CMDG Business:

In line with the discussion above, a number of targets can be identified as incomplete and are therefore a priority for programming under the CSDG framework. These are listed below along with an assessment of their relative prioritization and possible policy actions.

■ Under Goal 1:

- Target (1c) Raise share of incomes received by the poorest 20% - this requires ensuring incomes of the poor rise by proportionately more than other groups. However, this target is only marginally off-track, and other metrics which show ongoing improvements in inequality, and therefore of low/ medium priority. It is deliverable via a combination of efforts to channel economic opportunities to lagging groups and regions, and through roll-out of poverty-targeted social assistance measures.
- Target (1d) Improve nutrition and reduce stunting - this shows much more significant under performance, affording it a higher priority. This is a more demanding policy objective and will likely require a number of interventions – including: social assistance (particularly child grants), food supplementation, school feeding, public health measures and communications for development.

■ Under Goal 2:

- Target (2b) achieve 100% completion within primary and secondary schooling -this is a counterpart to the enrolment rate and will over time move in the same direction. The targets are marginally off-track, and the performance gap has continued to close, implying this is a medium level priority. Policy efforts to improve the quality of schooling alongside improved administrative tracking of students would make useful contributions.

■ Under Goal 3:

- Target (3b) on women's economic empowerment, and specifically, women's position within the labour market – here the supporting indicators have varied over time meeting the target and then falling back over two cycles. The data requires review and further investigation therefore needed before committing to prioritization.

- Target (3c) improving the position of women in public life and decision-making - the five indicators here vary considerably with 2 meeting the target and 3 falling short. However, imbalances are clear at the higher levels – notably for ministers and women provincial governors, and this is a high priority area for making the balance.
- **Under Goal 6:**
 - Target (6a) deliver further reductions in HIV prevalence - while progress has been strong on the base, but the prevalence is still high at highlands area. However, UNAIDS data shows a further decline in recent years (to 0.4% in 2016), indicating that the target has now been achieved.
- **Under Goal 7:**
 - Target (7c) Reduce dependency on wood for fuel – this target has seen very disappointing progress and remedial actions are required. The provision of sustainable fuel alternative is key but must be combined with measures to change customs and practices and to sensitize consumers.

Additionally, insufficient information is available on: (3d) Reduce Violence against Women, where seemingly the data was not collected; and (7a) Integrate principles of sustainable development & reverse losses of natural resources, which lacks end-line targets. It appears that some of these were previously specified (notably for forest cover) but have been discontinued. These are both key issues and follow-up is required.

Finally, as the discussion on many of the CMDGs made clear, while national performance met the specified end-line targets, subnational analyses show there are major disparities between localities. Moreover, these often had a common pattern, with strong outcomes in core regions matched with weak performance in lagging, and often remote and deprived, areas. These geographical gaps are an additional dimension of unfinished business, and will assume a special importance within the CSDGs, given the commitment to leaving no one behind and the RGC's prioritisation of inclusive development policies. These trends are particularly evident on the poverty goal and several public service CMDGs.

2.5 Planning and M&E Issues

Planning and measurement questions provide the second set of issues arising from CMDG implementation experience – these include: estimation of targets, their monitoring through time and indicator data collection.

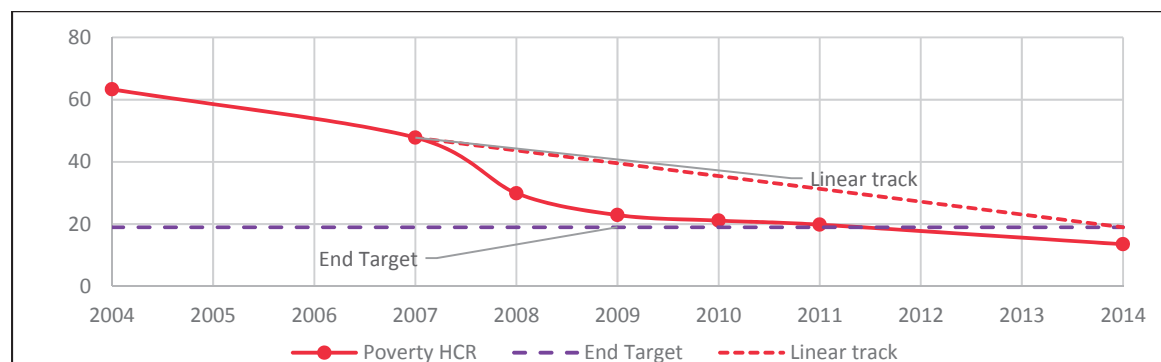
The quality of target setting can be defined by the extent to which targets meet the SMART criteria, that they are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound. Given the MDG parameters - the selected targets and indicators and time period - the key issues faced in crafting national targets were their measurability, achievability and relevance. The long delivery process and the lack of data sources also imposed

constraints, and the CMDG experience showed that, while efforts were made to design SMART national targets, many had to be revised and refined during the delivery process. This included changes (typically loosening) the target values and the selection of additional indicators to serve as proxy measures where data was not available. While this is a normal part of any monitoring process, these changes needed to be made through a regularized process which is open to review by external parties and underpinned by evidence.

Additionally, again due to evidence constraints, tracking through time (to periodic milestones) was rudimentary and by and large a linear approach was employed. However, CMDG experience showed most indicators followed non-linear trajectories and as change theory suggests these matched standard patterns: (1) stepped changes, typically where performance impact followed resource inputs; (2) exponential, where change is initially slow but accelerates as policy or inputs build momentum; or (3) logarithmic, where initial change is large and declined as diminishing returns then set in. Moreover, the pattern on a single indicator may change in complex ways, moving between patterns.

Poverty reduction under CMDG 1 is a useful example (see Figure 2.3). The target was set based on the initial linear track, but this evolved to an accelerated pattern of improvement (from 2007), with major reductions followed by diminishing returns, yet this was not reflected in the milestone tracking. Clearly if milestone targets are to remain specific and relevant, greater analysis is required at the outset and non-linear trajectories need to be considered. Regular review should also take place to update patterns of change through time.

Figure 2.3: MDG1 Trajectory and targets



Source: CSES data

Lessons from CMDG Oversight and Delivery Arrangements

The final set of issues refer to the allocation of roles and responsibilities, the functionality of the policy feedback process, and links to resource allocation (via the NSDP, the RS and the budget).

A foremost consideration for any outcome targeting system is the effective assignment of roles and responsibilities between actors, and crucially the separation, but also

successful articulation of oversight and delivery. Within the CMDGs, at national level, roles were rigorously defined with MoP leading on oversight, and line ministries on delivery in line with their sectoral functions. Regular annual updating, and reporting functioned well, with useful feedback given to policymakers.

At sectoral and even more so at subnational level, the approach was more ad hoc. Oversight within sectors was shared between MoP and line ministries, via preparation of sector score cards, while delivery remained wholly with line ministries. This functioned best where the line ministries were more engaged, and crucially where the goals were more directly achieved via government actions. It is worth noting that the CMDGs included both types of goals (often public service outcomes), and others where official interventions were more influencing than driving (e.g. poverty and environmental outcomes). This meant the process tended to favour the education and health sectors, and it is perhaps telling that these areas see some of the strongest CMDG outcomes. There are therefore important lessons for the CSDGs concerning the RGC's policy agenda and its capacity toward the achievements of CSDGs.

At subnational level, practice was more ad hoc, with few localities fully adopting local CMDG score cards. While, recognizing that their (then) limited powers to affect change and basic capacity constraints were also significant, it is also important to note the role this may have played in the disparities between areas that emerged.

The quality of the interface between delivery (implementation) and oversight (M&E and reporting) efforts - often referred to as the policy feedback process was also crucial in delivering CMDG results. This was enabled by linking the CMDG framework via planning and budgetary systems to policymaking and resource allocation. The role of policy dialogue with development partners and other stakeholders, including through the Technical Working Groups, was another factor. The CMDG experience showed these links took time to develop and were best articulated with the NSDP and sector plans in a partnership-based context. Latterly efforts were made to influence the budgetary process, but these were still somewhat limited. Additionally, most feedback on CMDG performance took place ex-post, with performance weaknesses addressed after the event, and through broad policy actions. Improving these linkages, especially within Government now that domestic resources will finance a larger share of development activity, will be vitally important for delivering the CSDGs, given their size and complexity, and the more demanding agenda. This important issue is therefore returned to in Chapter V.

Chapter III: Consolidated CSDGs Framework

3.1 Introduction

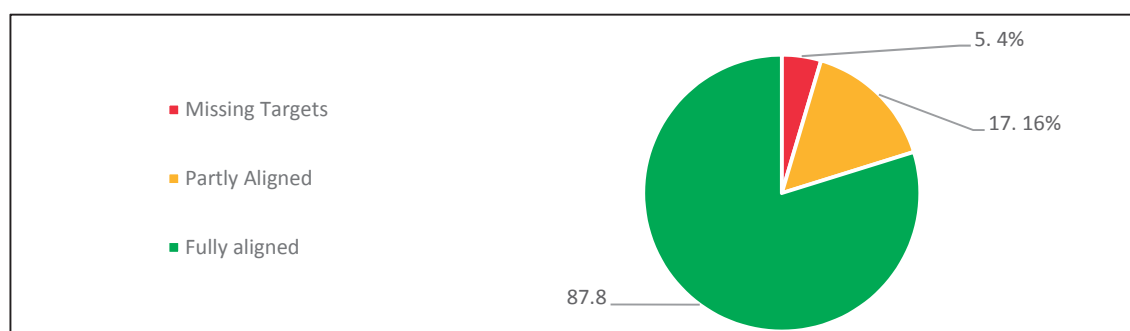
This third, substantive chapter, presents the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) framework, which has been designed and compiled under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning. This chapter begins with a discussion of the development process; the CSDGs are then outlined and compared to the global framework; and finally, outstanding issues and follow-up actions are set out.

3.2 CSDG development process

Following adoption of the global goals in late 2015, the Royal Government assigned the Ministry of Planning as the focal point for taking forward the development of the future CSDGs framework. Efforts began with the sensitization and briefing of policymakers, ministries and agencies and wider Cambodian society. This was followed by the formal CSDG development process. As with the forerunner CMDGs, the Government's approach was to adapt and adopt the goals, selecting targets and shaping indicators to fit the national context and ultimately to build a framework capable of being *hardwired* within national planning process. The Government also recognized the considerably more demanding task it faced – the global SDG data set (which was finally agreed in 2016) contained 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators (UN, 2016). Moreover, the approach to implementation and monitoring was wholly different with members states required to take the lead role, enjoying wide discretion to the framework, but also relying on national statistical and administrative data and systems.

To assist the development process, the Government partnered with the United Nations agencies to provide two preliminary analyses of the task faced. The first, the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) undertaken in 2016 by the UNDP's Regional Bureau for Asia and Pacific, focused on the goals and targets, providing an assessment of how these mapped on to Cambodia's policies and strategies; specifically, the NSDP and principal sectoral and cross sector strategies (UNDP, 2016). This provided an account of alignment (or divergences) between the SDGs and Cambodia's policy agenda. It potentially also provides the basis for the future prioritization of goals and targets.

Figure 3.1: RIA assessment of alignment between the SDGs and national strategic priorities



Source: Authors' calculations based on UNDG (2016)

The RIA found very strong correspondence between relevant SDG targets (109 of the 169) and Cambodia's strategic policy goals; with 87 targets fully aligned, 17 partially aligned, and only 17 not aligned⁵. Therefore around 95% of the relevant SDG targets matched with Cambodia's existing policy priorities - providing a strong the basis for adaption and adoption of the goals, and linking the future CSDG framework to the national planning process.

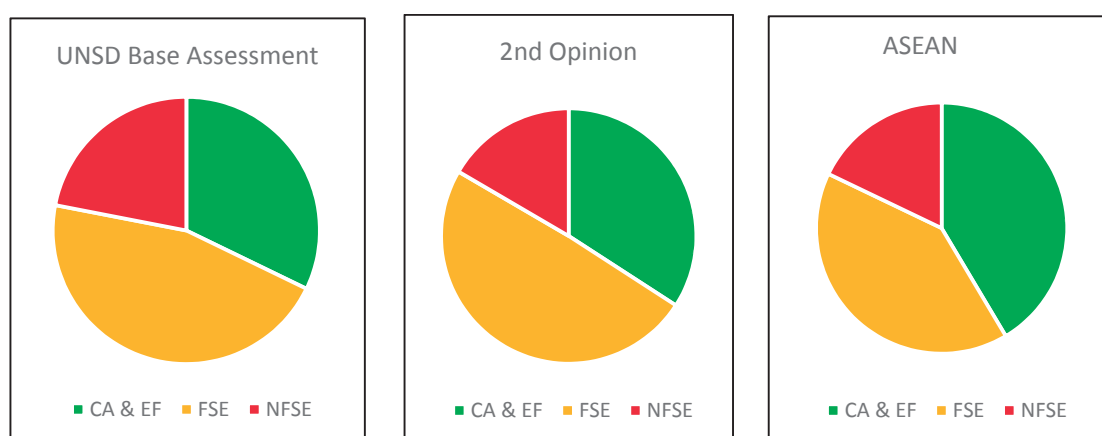
The second major UN input, the SDG Assessment from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD 2017), focused on the indicators and the availability of reliable data sources. Its approach was to examine the match, periodicity and quality of current sources to support the full global SDG dataset of 232 indicators (205 after excluding the non-applicable indicators). It employed a three-way classification: Currently Available or Easily Feasible (CA/ EF); Feasible with Strong Efforts (FSE); and Not Feasible with Strong Efforts (NFSE). Subsequently, an independent mission undertaken the EU-ASEAN Compass monitoring and statistics project repeated the assessment for a core set of 123 indicators selected by ASEAN and reassessed the full dataset to provide a second opinion (EU-ASEAN Compass, 2017). The results for the base, a second opinion and the ASEAN indicator analysis, are provided in Table 3.1 and in Figure 3.2 below.

Table 3.1: UNSD Assessment – indicator status

	UNSD Assessment		ASEAN		2nd Opinion	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Current available/easily feasible	66	32.2%	51	41.5%	70	34.1%
Feasible with strong efforts	94	45.9%	50	40.7%	101	49.3%
Not feasible with strong efforts	45	22.0%	22	17.9%	34	16.6%

Source: Authors' calculations based on UNSD (2017, EU 2017)

Figure 3.2: Indicators by UNSD status – UNSD Assessment and variations



Source: Authors' calculations based on UNSD (2017)

⁵ This comparison was based on 109 indicators: total number (169) less those not applicable to Cambodia (4), less means of implementation targets (43), and less those within the partnership goal (SDG17) (13).

Each assessment underlined the considerable challenges faced in populating the standard SDG indicator set with data of the right quality. The initial UNSD review found that only 32% of indicators fell into the first, available or easily feasible, category; 46% in the second, feasible with strong efforts category; and 22% in the third, non-feasible category. Taking the smaller ASEAN core set of indicators improved the position markedly to 42%, 41% and 17% respectively. The position improved marginally based on the results of the second opinion exercise.

The RIA and the UNSD assessment informed the MoP's work during 2017 and early 2018 to design and develop the framework. Following initial consultations with Royal Government counterparts, MoP set out the basis of the CSDG framework. This included adoption of the global goals plus an additional goal (CSDG18) for de-mining and removal of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); acceptance of the targets within the global framework, but selecting only those relevant to Cambodia, and capable of being populated with collectable and reliable indicators.

The operational framework was then compiled via a major MoP-guided compilation process with line ministries and official agencies. The latter were assigned the task of selecting (existing global) and/ or designing (new) indicators (as proxies, substitutes or additions), and sourcing these from national statistical and administrative data. MoP guided this exercise on the basis of global SDGs, the two UN reviews, and best M&E practice (i.e. following SMART principles). The final section was set out in two template schedules:

- **Schedule 1 listing selected indicators and their *metadata*** - specifying the responsible agency, sources of data, cycle of data (periodicity), definitions, and method/ basis of calculation.
- **Schedule 2 detailing target and indicator data** – including: the baseline (for 2015 or equivalent), annual or multi-annual milestones and end line (target) values for each indicator. Noting that values can be flexed dependent on the availability of data sources.

Completion of these records and data was also facilitated via a series of workshops at sector (education, health etc.) level and cross-sector level (gender, climate change/ environment etc.), organized by MoP and the respective line ministry or cross-sectoral focal point. Following the return of templates during 2017, these were reviewed for quality and compiled by MoP in early 2018.

3.3 Proposed CSDG Framework

3.3.1 Overview of the CSDGs

The consolidated versions of Schedules 1 and 2 are the final outcomes of the development process and represent the CSDG monitoring framework in its operational form. Given the above, the proposed framework conforms to the SDG specification, but in line with SDG principles has been adapted to fit the Cambodian context and is shaped by data availability. The framework has:

- 18 goals, the 17 global goals and the additional CSDG18 on de-mining and removal of ERW;
- 88 targets, based on 84 of the global targets (judged applicable and capable of being populated with indicator data for 8 targets of partnership goal) plus 4 additional targets including 3 in CSDG18;
- and 148 indicators, drawing on the global set plus national proxies and alternatives.

The consolidated schedules provide a necessary database for the CSDGs; the principal headings from each are provided in Figure 3.3 below. Schedule 1 provides metadata of targets and indicators; schedule 2, a key tool for progress/achievement measurement, provides data of selected targets and indicators included the baselines, milestones and endlines for interventions. Comprehensive information is shown in this schedule 2.

Figure 3.3 Headings from Schedules 1 and 2

Schedule 1: Metadata											
Targets	Target Ref. Number	Indicators	Indicator Ref. Number	Responsible agencies	Source of data	Cycle of data	Definition	Method of calculation		Remarks	
								Nominator	Denominator		

Schedule 2: Indicator data																			
Targets	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit	Base line	Interval milestones														End line
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030

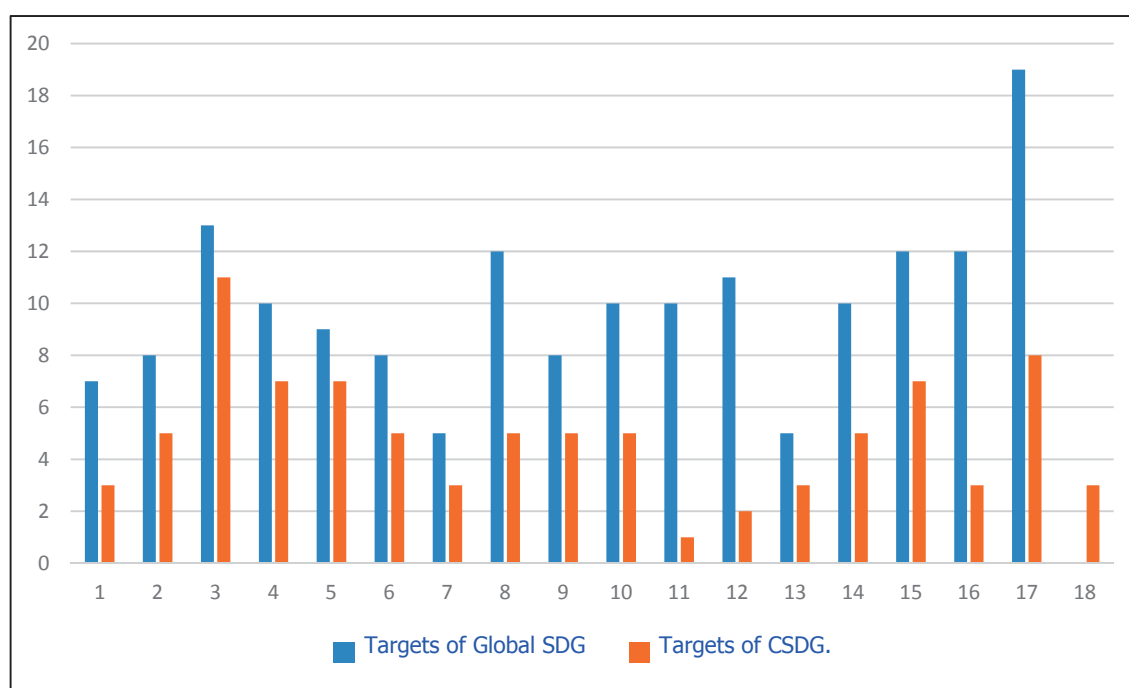
Following receipt of the data, MoP compiled the schedules, and then carried out quality checks, raising a number of issues, which are discussed in the following section. Setting these issues aside, the framework is complete, offering adequate indicator coverage of the goals and targets, and is ready to be rolled-out over the coming year while being able to accommodate further improvements over the lifetime of the CSDGs.

3.3.2 Comparisons with the Global Framework

A more detailed comparison with the global framework is useful in revealing the level and nature of the nationalization/ localization process. The most striking difference is the adoption of an additional 18th goal – on de-mining and ERW, however, there are also important changes to the targets and indicators.

Referring first to the targets, while the target statements have been retained in full, there has been an overall reduction and adoption has varied between goals, according to applicability and the availability of indicator data. Figure 3.4 provides a summary comparison, the level of variation is more marked on some goals than others. The biggest formal differences between CSDGs and CMDGs are: on the partnership goal. Moreover, the number of targets is lower in goal 8 through 12, and goals 14 of the CSDGs.

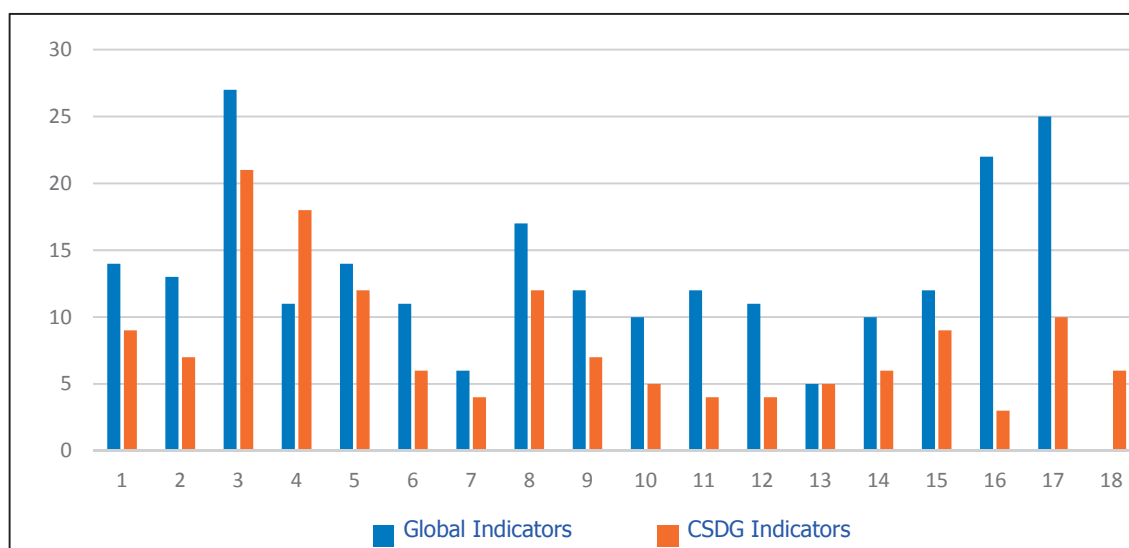
Figure 3.4: CSDG targets and global targets (by goal)



Source: Authors' calculations

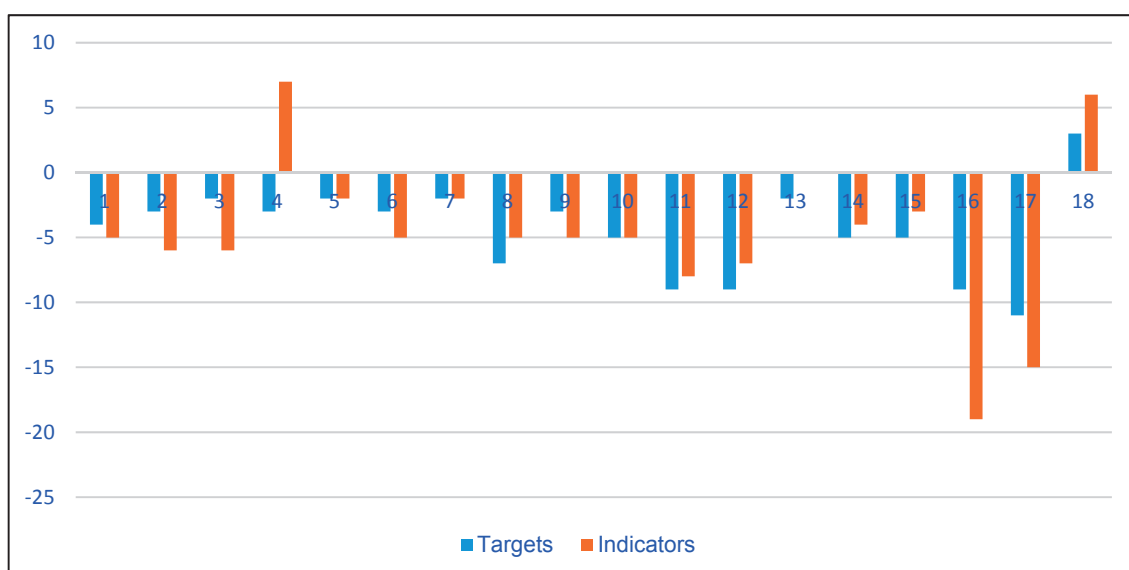
It is at the indicator level, however, where the level of adaption and innovation is low. Ministries and agencies sought to fully *nationalize* the framework, streamline it to ensure manageability and to plug any evidential gaps. Some of the existing indicators were retained, many could not be included or were not relevant, while others were modified, and proxies and alternatives are specified.

Some 148 indicators are adopted, compared to the 232 specified globally. Figure 3.5 below summarises the changes at the aggregate level. Again, while there is a major reduction and there are variations between goals, sufficient indicators have been identified within each CSDG (and within each target). Moreover, as the figure also shows, relative to the global goals, a materially greater number of indicators have been adopted within goals 2 (hunger), 3 (health), 4 (Education), and 5 (Gender); but the number is lower adopted in goals 11 (Sustainable City), 16 (Peace), and 17 (Partnership).

Figure 3.5: CSDG Indicators and Global Indicators (by goal)

Source: Authors' calculations

The CSDG and global frameworks are further summarised and compared in Table 3.2 and Figure 3.6 below. These underline the extent of national tailoring within the Royal Government's proposals. It is important that caution is exercised in comparing the two frameworks at target level. Specifically, while the total global target count is 169, as the RIA exercise showed only 105 targets were fully applicable and relevant to Cambodia. Given 3 new targets were then added in respect of CSDG 18, on a fully comparable basis, the CSDGs adopted 85 indicators (Around 80%) of the global targets.

Figure 3.6: Net changes in the CSDG targets and indicators over the global SDGs (by goal)

Source: Authors' calculations

Table 3.2: CSG Framework (versus global SDG Targets and Indicators)

Goal	Global Framework		CSDG Framework		Net change	
	No. of Targets	No. of Indicators	No. of Targets	No. of Indicators	No. of Targets	No. of Indicators
1 End poverty	7	14	3	9	-4	-5
2 Zero Hunger	8	13	5	7	-3	-6
3 Health & well-being	13	27	11	21	-2	-6
4 Quality education	10	11	7	18	-3	7
5 Gender equality	9	14	7	12	-2	-2
6 Clean water	8	11	5	6	-3	-5
7 Affordable, clean energy	5	6	3	4	-2	-2
8 Decent work & growth	12	17	5	12	-7	-5
9 Industry & infrastructure	8	12	5	7	-3	-5
10 Reduce inequality	10	10	5	5	-5	-5
11 Sustainable cities	10	12	1	4	-9	-8
12 Responsible consumption	11	11	2	4	-9	-7
13 Climate change	5	5	3	5	-2	0
14 Life below water	10	10	5	6	-5	-4
15 Life on land	12	12	7	9	-5	-3
16 Peace and institutions	12	22	3	3	-9	-19
17 Partnerships	19	25	8	10	-11	-15
18 Demining & ERW	0	0	3	6	3	6
repeated indicators		12			0	0
Total without repeated indicators	169	232	88	148	-81	-84

Source: Authors' calculations; * Note CSDG 17, shown as with/ without targets

3.4 Outstanding Issues

Quality checks undertaken by MoP identified two sets of questions which need to be resolved in making the CSDG framework ready for implementation. The first set refers to basic compliance issues with MoP's compilation requirements; regarding Schedule 1, inclusion of a full set of metadata, and with regard to Schedule 2, the principal tracking data. Noting specifically that, by implication these questions jointly affect the adequacy of indicator coverage across goals and targets. The second set refer to more demanding data quality questions affecting the efficiency of the framework going forward.

It is important to also underline that the use, and hence the quality of metrics is increasingly being emphasized by the Royal Government, and particularly, their role in linking public service and public financial management to delivery performance. The CSDG framework and its direct linking to the NSDP, and Budget Strategy Plans (as outlined in Chapter I) are examples of this. The MoP, via the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), is also moving forward with the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), to ensure better coverage and higher standards in statistical data.

The first and foremost consideration is **the basic quality of the targets and indicators** - their design and specification of baselines, intervals and end-line data. This can be assessed by the extent to which proposals meet the globally accepted *SMART criteria*, but also, grounded in Cambodia's national context.

A second key consideration is the **adequate disaggregation of indicators and supporting data**. This is important both for monitoring and delivering the CSDGs. It is vital that planners, policymakers and other actors are able identify variations in need and performance, so allowing resources to be allocated and managed efficiently. To enable this, certain data and sources must be capable of being broken-down in a delivery relevant manner fitted to Cambodia's context and in line with the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

Third, **the tracking of indicators through time** needs special consideration. As our discussion of Cambodia's CMDG experience showed, economic, social and environmental data rarely follow linear pathways, and typically time progressions conform to stepped, non-linear or even semi-randomized patterns of change.

Chapter IV: Challenges to rolling out the CSDGs

4.1 Introduction

This chapter addresses the implementation challenges faced by the CSDG framework, which need to be addressed during its roll-out over the next 12 months. Drawing on Chapter I, the discussion focuses how the CSDG framework can be used to shape policymaking and delivery, enabling progress towards the goals, and so also deliver Cambodia's medium-term strategic development objectives. It reviews existing instruments and institutions, and highlights where changes may be needed.

The chapter has three sections: it begins by considering the problems and issues faced in integrating the CSDGs within Cambodia's policy planning system; second, it addresses resourcing questions and enabling actions; and third it reviews the monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and how wider feedback (outside government) can be secured.

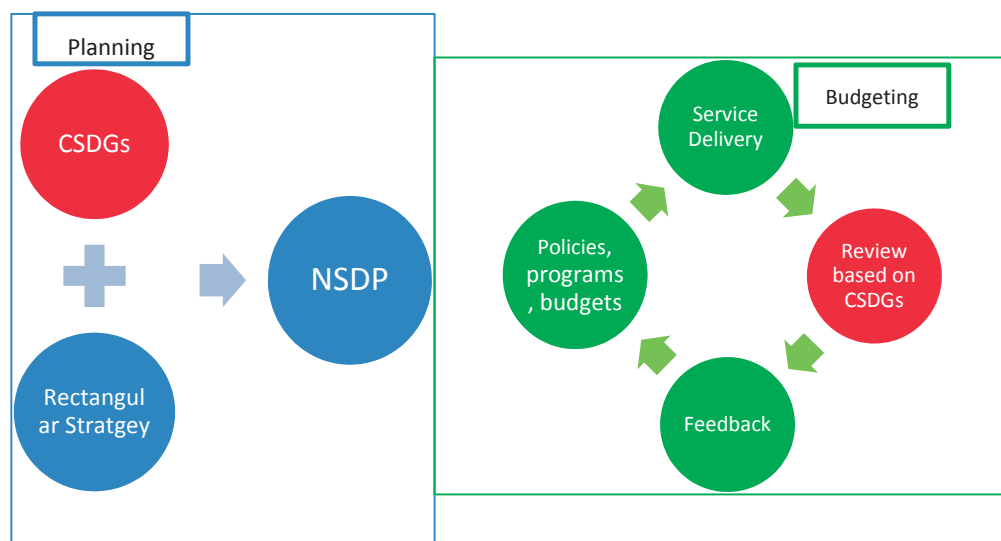
4.2 Integrating the CSDGs within the National Policy and Planning Structures

Integrating the CSDGs within policy and resource planning in Cambodia involves embedding the framework within current policy making and administrative arrangements. Two key challenges are faced: first, the need to ensure consistency and coherence between the CSDGs and plans and actions; and second, the need to prioritize and make policy choices, including between CSDG targets.

4.2.1 Coherence and Consistency

At national level, CSDG/ RGC coherence will be delivered via two points of intersection: first, via the NSDP process, for which the Framework and the RS are the principal inputs; and second within line ministry performance review and feedback (specifically adoption of multi-year programme-based budgeting via BSPs). The Framework's potential in these two linked processes, is shown in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: CSDG Framework's points of intersection with planning and budgeting processes



First, the national strategic planning process (the first box in Figure 4.1) envisaged that the CSDGs would be matched with the medium-term RS objectives and longstanding NSDP themes, to define the policy approach within the National Plan (we return to this below when discussing prioritization) and these might be extended to the Public Investment Programme (PIP). Additionally, the CSDGs would play a major role in shaping the NSDP's M&E framework.

Second, the CSDGs can play a clear role within the performance review process, where Cambodia's PFM reforms have established 3-year rolling budgets linked to line ministry Budget Strategy Plans (BSPs), which match budgets to policy criteria. CSDG targets and indicators are well-suited to the task of measuring impact effectiveness, by offering a comprehensive set of outcome-level metrics that have already been agreed by the relevant line ministries and agencies.

MoP will seek to formalize and institutionalize these connections and the supporting arrangements. MoP will ensure the 5-yearly NSDP process takes account of a thoroughgoing CSDG progress report, and that key themes also feed through to the Public Investment Programme (PIP). Additionally, the NSDP M&E metrics will be regularly updated to ensure consistency, between the CSDGs and national planning priorities. MoP will also work with MEF and line ministries to apply the framework to performance-based budgeting (within line ministry BSPs) requiring that assessments take explicit account of relevant CSDG targets. This will serve to directly link the CSDGs to service delivery outcomes.

However, additional efforts and more significant innovations may be required in ensuring full consistency and coherence between the CSDGs and Government plans and actions. There are 3 dimensions to consider

- *Temporal consistency* – being the translation between the longer term (strategic) level to the medium term (policy) level and to the near term (operational) level.
- *Sectoral consistency* - the application of the goals within and across functions, this is particularly important given the integrated nature of the CSDGs and the trade-offs and complementarities.
- And *geographical*, ensuring national, subnational and local plans are reconciled work together.

4.2.2 Prioritization of goals, targets and actions

Prioritization is a second key consideration and given the size and the ambition of the CSDG agenda, some ranking and phasing of targets and potentially goals, will be inevitable and essential (and this includes the selection of 'CSDG accelerators'). To an extent this requirement is an extension of the localization/ nationalization process, but additional specificity is needed, and the Royal Government via national planning processes and the proposed consultation structure set out above, will seek to identify the key targets and in what order they should be addressed. MoP will develop the priorities as part of the NSDP process, there are three pointers, which might guide this:

- First, the principle of *leaving no one behind*, and the need to address goals, and areas or population groups, which lag others is a foremost consideration. Incomplete goals and other *unfinished business* under the CMDGs fall within this, and Cambodia will focus on making good on any areas where progress was not adequate - and a full list of the unmet CMDG targets was provided in Chapter II. Going forward, emerging disparities and inequities will be a key marker in identifying priorities.
- Second, the fit between the CSDG targets and existing and new national objectives must form the basis of Cambodia's general prioritization approach. By implication the use of the CSDG framework and the RS as joint inputs to the NSDP will deliver the operational prioritization.

Table 4.1: Alignment between CSDGs and NSDP Priorities (dark shading - directly complementary, light shading - partially complementary)

NSDP MTR Priorities / CSDG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
(1) Poverty reduction & inclusive growth																		
(2) Expanding agriculture																		
(3) Securing greater competitiveness																		
(4) Managing migration & urbanization																		
(5) Combating climate change & deforestation																		
(6) Better governance																		
(7) Improving the human resource base																		

Note: SDG17, the partnership goal, is not applicable

- Third, drawing on global experience and guidance, consideration will be given to policy actions which serve as “accelerators” (those that drive progress across the whole CSDG agenda – examples include gender equity policies, child nutrition and interventions around the ‘first 1000 days’, rural infrastructure and comprehensive social protection reforms). Equally, the international literature and country experiences have highlighted the importance of identifying trade-offs and complementarities between targets, and of understanding the causal interconnections within the framework.
- An awareness of these issues alongside national aims and objectives, will provide a rigorous basis for prioritization, and MoP will seek to develop its capacity to undertake more sophisticated analysis as Cambodia progresses with implementation of policies and actions to deliver the CSGDs.

4.3 Resourcing and enabling the goals

This second substantive section considers the steps Cambodia needs to take to identify and assemble the resources needed to deliver the CSDGs, alongside a set of enabling actions. At the outset, it is useful to re-iterate that in contrast to the MDGs, the onus to resource new goals, falls primarily on national governments and on domestic sources. In turn, achieving the goals, given their scale, can also be characterized as being the business and responsibility of all actors and not only the government - but including the private sector, civil society and citizens themselves. It is also vital to recognize Cambodia's specific resourcing constraints versus the level of ambition represented by the CSDGs, alongside the Vision 2030 and 2050 objectives. Delivering these will require major investments and a matching expansion in resource flows.

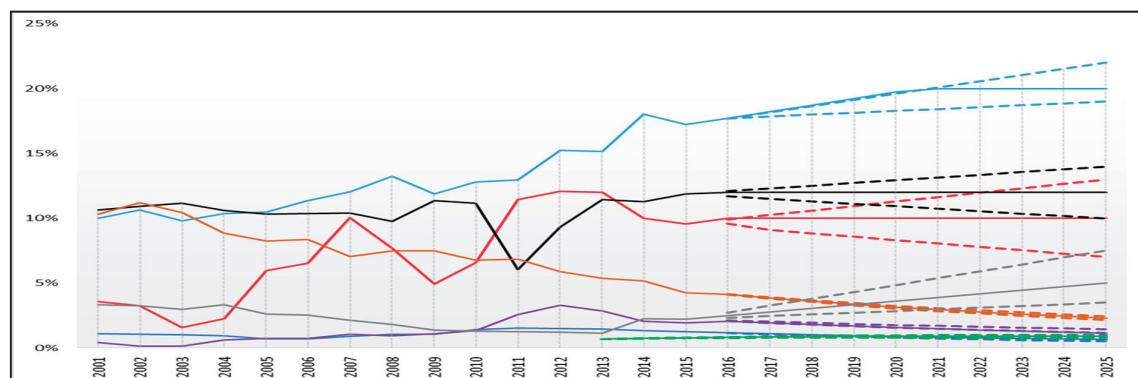
Projections from the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) undertaken by the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC) in 2017, underline that although Cambodia's strong economic and fiscal performance is set to continue, including rapid increases in domestic revenue mobilisation, serious financing challenges remain. Referring to Figure 4.2 below, although government revenues (already above 18% of GDP) on the back of strong economic growth, are set to grow further, ODA and NGO flows will decline very steeply as Cambodia progress further as an MIC, and it will almost certainly be well-advanced in the process of graduating from the group of Least Developed Countries in the next decade. Moreover, these flows have a significance as they still account for a significant share of the public investment budget. Going forward, public revenues will have to meet growing pressures on the recurrent budget, driven by increased expectations on public service delivery and rising public sector wages, and meet the previously ODA-supported and expanded, public investment needs.

This will require capacity improvements and systems strengthening of the NSDP development process, and MoP will seek to improve the analysis and forecasting of financial and other flows, by institutionalizing the DFA, and developing the analytical capacities of its core staff. MoP will also strengthen the Public Investment Programme (PIP) enabling it to function better as Government's strategic capital programme. This will also require further efforts to ensure stronger linkages are made between the PIP and the PFM/ BSP reforms being spearheaded by the MoEF to shift to programme (performance-based) budgeting and to integrate recurrent and capital budgeting.

Additionally, as the DFA projections also show, although private investment (domestic and foreign) will grow in line with the economy, they are likely to stabilize as a share of GDP. Yet these flows are vital to maintaining the momentum of the economy and ensuring Cambodia's transition to higher value-added production. Economic growth remains the primary driver of poverty reduction and economic inclusion, and it provides the means of delivering higher tax revenues (in turn essential to enhanced public service delivery). Boosting the level of investment from these sources, while also strengthening their linkages to other sectors of the economy, is a key underlying CSDG objective and is consistent with the policies of the RGC, for example the Industrial Development Policy. The Royal Government will therefore continue to promote an

investment-friendly climate while also continuing to improve the effectiveness of tax collection systems.

Figure 4.2: Projected Finance Flows to 2025 (low and upper scenarios)



<i>Domestic revenue</i>	<i>South-South Cooperation</i>
<i>Domestic Private investment</i>	<i>Remittances</i>
<i>FDI</i>	<i>NGO</i>
<i>ODA</i>	<i>Climate finance</i>

Source: DFA, RGC (2017)

Recognizing the distinct contribution that private sector actors can make, the Government will also provide avenues for business, civil society and citizen-actions to contribute to the CSDGs. This includes motivating and incentivizing behavioural change in production and consumption to “green the economy”; and the Royal Government will consider introducing appropriate tax and other incentives. Additionally, further work to facilitate Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to directly deliver CSDG objectives, will be undertaken. The MoEF has developed a national PPP policy and will now institute the necessary legislative changes to enable viable PPP modalities, initially for the provision of infrastructure, based on the retained earnings principle (i.e. Build and Operate and Build Operate and Transfer Models)⁶.

Finally, it is recognised that the discussion and proposed policy responses cover only the financing flows and delivery side of the equation. There is also a need also to develop capacities and instruments to analyse and project the likely costs of meeting the CSDGs and hence estimate the financing needs so that these approaches can be incorporated into the national budgeting exercise. The CSDG Framework data provides only a starting position, further detailed analytical work will be needed to assess future trends and demands.

However, past experiences with MDG cost estimation have revealed the weakness of detailed cross-sectoral costing exercises over long term periods. These generally provided inaccurate cost scenarios and were of limited value for resource and fiscal planning. Moreover, these challenges are likely to be accentuated by the expansion in the goals and the inclusion of broader developmental objectives. Nevertheless,

⁶ Per MoEF PPP Policy note

managing and anticipating fiscal pressures remains an important consideration, and new techniques and approaches are being piloted by certain countries, notably by the Bangladeshi, Ethiopian and Pakistani governments. The MoP will explore these models and the options available, including the use of less ambitious fiscal space assessments and sector assessments over more limited timeframes (linked to programme-based budgeting and BSPs).

4.4 M&E and Policy Feedback

This final section sets out the key elements of the CSDG monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements, and summarizes any issues to be resolved. Recognizing modern reporting approaches and that the CSDGs reach beyond government, this section also discusses improvements to the *M&E ecosystem* (the environment in which wider CSDG- relevant data and information is generated and used). It refers therefore to how independent think tanks, the private sector and civil society can be included in tracking Cambodia's progress, providing useful feedback to decision makers and can support national dialogues on the CSDGs.

4.4.1 Key Elements of the M&E arrangements

Overall responsibility for the national M&E process lies with MoP, who are charged with maintaining the CSDG indicator database and acting as lead technical focal point. The former task will include compiling data received and providing annual and five yearly milestone reports for review by the proposed CSDG NCC, and by the Royal Government. MoP's technical responsibilities will include advising RGC stakeholders on design, estimation and calculation of indicators, data collection, and on reporting procedures and conventions.

Responsibility for the specification of indicators and the provision of supporting data rests with the respective line ministries and agencies. Their capacity and data systems will be strengthened through the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS), which is an important complementary initiative to designing and monitoring the CSDGs. The operational CSDG framework introduced in Chapter III and presented in Schedules 1 and 2 in Part 2 of this report, provides the indicators, sources and data cycles which have been committed to. Responsible actors will be required to provide up to date data to MoP to enable regular reporting, on a timely basis at the end of the reporting year. Line ministries and agencies will also be required to provide a narrative assessment on progress as part of the routine NSDP review process that will fully integrate CSDG monitoring. This will define targets as either:

- *Ahead of track*, being ahead of the milestone value by at least 10%;
- *On-track*, being within plus or minus 10% of the given value;
- *Off-track*, being below the milestone by at least 10%.

The narrative should also provide an account of the underlying issues, and if required, proposals to remedy any underperformance. MoP will use a *dashboard approach* in reporting at target and goal level to allow rapid assessment of progress (grading targets

as either green/ amber/ red based on the indicator data). Any proposals to amend base, milestone or end line values will require review and agreement by MoP as it is important that targets are not varied frequently, and values are established rigorously, and linked to defined CSDG policy objectives.

As noted in Chapter III, several data issues need to be resolved in the near term, and these will be followed-up by MoP within the next three months. Additionally, with the support of development partners, MoP in the period of 12 months will undertake a goal by goal review of indicators to ensure their quality (i.e. that they are compliant with the SMART criteria). MoP will also be providing a series of events to build SDG capacities within RGC ministries and agencies.; and is considering sponsoring work to enable the collection of currently unavailable indicators. The latter will prioritize those identified within the UNSD assessment as Feasible, which are considered important omissions to the CSDG dataset. This will align with the master of plan of National Institute of Statistic.

4.4.2 Improving the CSDGs M&E ecosystem

Given the wide scope of CSDGs, and that their delivery requires the contribution of all Cambodian stakeholders and their partners, the Royal Government will also seek to build “an ecosystem” supportive of wider feedback; and engage with the private sector, civil society and international organizations. This ecosystem refers to the environment (the people, connections and sources) where data is generated and used by official and non-official actors to support decision making on delivery of the CSDGs. It would for example include contributions based on government-generated data, by independent think tanks to assist RGC decisions makers, and independently-generated information, used to drive private sector decisions, and/ or shape citizens behaviours.

To an extent, these practices were already underway under the CMDGs, but they need to be given greater prominence. Therefore, MoP, with development partners support, will move ahead with the following activities:

- National campaigns to sensitize stakeholders and the Cambodian public on the CSDGs, along with Communications for Development initiatives to encourage mass CSDG monitoring and compliance under those goals where improved consumer and producer behavior is especially important. This would make use of both traditional and new - social media and on-line platforms.
- Specific engagement with businesses and private sector representatives to chart and encourage their contribution to CSDG achievement.
- Development of CSDG policy circles and networks on thematic areas with Think Tanks and other CSO actors, potentially based on those sectors identified above within the CSDG NCC arrangements.
- Sharing of official data and building of on-line portals to allow, informed users, including citizens, to engage in M&E and research, and engage in national dialogue on the CSDGs.

Chapter V: Conclusions

This report introduces and reviews the Royal Government's proposed *Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) Framework*. It reports on the national context and performance under forerunner CMDGs conveying insights and lessons learnt; it outlines the development process, set-outs the proposed framework and identifies outstanding issues; and it considers the challenges faced in implementing the framework. This final chapter summarizes the key conclusions and makes a series of policy and operational recommendations for the short, medium and longer term.

5.1 Key Conclusions

Foremost, this report presents a working CSDG Framework, comprising 18 goals, 88 targets, and 148 indicators, which is ready to be rolled-out and implemented by the Royal Government. The Framework's immediate purpose is to inform the development of the forthcoming NSDP (2018-2023).

The proposals adapt the global SDGs to the national context, adding one additional goal on de-mining and the removal of explosive remnants of war, and retaining around 75% of the Cambodia relevant targets. Data limitations on the availability of indicators, which suggested that only 30-40% of the global set were easily available, were resolved via the adoption of proxies and nationally-tailored alternatives, so ensuring adequate data coverage of goals and targets. However, the Royal Government also recognizes that there are data gaps to be filled and weaknesses to be addressed in the near term. Moreover going-forward, efforts are needed to refine the quality of indicators and indicator data.

The report's analysis of Cambodia's socioeconomic performance and forerunner CMDGs outcomes, underlines the many strengths of the national development record, yet also that Cambodia faces many emerging challenges and a dynamically changing development context. It is important that, as Cambodia continues to emerge as a middle-income country, plans and policies maintain the high level of inclusive economic growth, promote wider social development, while also protecting the natural environment. One major challenge is growing vulnerability, both economic and environmental. Equally, Cambodia faces a series of pressures commonly faced by MICs – industrialization/ urbanization, migration, public service weaknesses and so-called missing-middle issues. The SDGs, and the CSDGs, with their wider frame of reference, level of integration and comprehensive coverage, provide both a metric of progress and a guide to meeting these developmental challenges.

The CSDG Framework provides a clear rationale for integrating the goals within national planning processes. Connections between the NSDP, sector plans and budgets, and monitoring systems, should now be strengthened and institutionalized, including to use the CSDGs as a catalyst where relevant and as the new opportunities

to combine with on-going PFM reforms. This includes the specification of CSDG targets as a measurable outcome within Budget Strategic Plans.

The CSDGs will merit stronger forms of oversight than those employed for the CMDGs. These new and improved approaches allow not only for the reporting of progress but also for policy feedback and making effective policy responses.

Questions of prioritization must also be addressed, since not all CSDG targets can be completed simultaneously, and in many cases effective delivery requires the phasing of policies and actions. While the absolute priorities of *leaving no one behind* and completing any unmet CMDG targets rank highest, further consideration will be required in the medium term. The match with existing RGC priorities (given in the NSDP and sector plans) provides a strong anchor but consideration of the linkages between targets and the level of leverage, and hence the identification of *accelerators* (initiatives which have the highest systemic pay-offs) offers an effective prioritization approach.

Allied to this, further efforts are needed to ensure more effective resource planning to deliver the CSDGs, via institutionalization of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA), and linking this to the framing of the PIP and the capital budget.

5.2 Next Steps

In the near term (3 to 6 months):

- *The full set of Goals, Targets and Indicators (as presented in Part 2 of this report), is endorsed by the Cabinet and made ready for implementation.*
- *Arrangements for linking the CSDGs to the national planning framework through the NSDP are institutionalized; with the CSDG targets included within the NSDP M&E framework; and 5 yearly CSDG progress reviews being aligned with NSDP cycles.*
- *Links to budgeting and service planning, are initiated by inclusion of relevant CSDG targets within line ministry and agency Budget Strategy Plans (BSPs). This process is to be developed by MoEF in consultation with MoP.*

In the medium term (6 to 12 months):

- *The MoP undertakes a goal by goal review of the quality of indicators and indicator data, to ensure good fit with the established CSDG targets, that the SMART criteria are met and that full effective coverage of CSDG targets is secured.*
- *Efforts are made to ensure ongoing coherence and consistency of the CSDGs, between sectors and levels of government, by considering reshaped reporting and feedback arrangements.*
- *Proposals for the prioritization and phasing of targets are developed. This will be based on: leaving no one behind/ completing unfinished CMDG business, pre-existing RGC priorities, and “accelerator” potentials.*

- *The CSDG M&E process is progressively improved (in alignment with proposals within the NSDS proposals).*

And in the longer term (12 months onward), it is further recommended:

- *Resource planning for achievement of the CSDGs is undertaken systematically, via institutionalization of the Development Finance Assessment (as a CSDG Finance Assessment) undertaken on a regular 3 to 5-year basis, linking to the NSDP, PIP, the budget and BSPs.*
- *Government-wide efforts are made to engage the private sector, CSOs and public in delivering CSDG outcomes.*
- *Efforts are made to improve the wider “CSDG data ecosystem”.*

Appendix 1: Abbreviations & Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CMDGs	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CSDGs	Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals
CSES	Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Ha	Hectare(s)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PIP	Public Investment Programme
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Appendix 2: Websites of RGC Ministries and Agencies

Nº	Short Title	Full Title of Ministry/Organisation	Website (www)
1	CARD	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development	card.gov.kh
2	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board	cdc-crdb.gov.kh
3	CIB/CDC	Cambodia Investment Board	cib-cdc.gov.kh
4	CMAA	Cambodia Mine Action Centre	cmaa.or.kh
5	CNM	National Malaria Centre	cnm.gov.kh
6	CNMC	Cambodia National Mekong Committee	cnmc.gov.kh
7	OCM	Office of Council of Ministers	pressocm.gov.kh
8	MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	maff.gov.kh
9	MSC	Ministry of Civil Service	mcf.gov.kh
10	MCFA	Ministry of Culture and Fine Art	mcfa.gov.kh
11	MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance	mef.gov.kh
12	MIF	Ministry of Information	information.gov.kh
13	MIH	Ministry of Industry and Handicraft	mih.gov.kh
14	MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning & Construction	mlmupc.gov.kh
15	MLVT	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training	novctf.gov.kh
16	MoC	Ministry of Commerce	moc.gov.kh
17	MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy	Mme.gov.kh
18	MoND	Ministry of National Defence	mod.gov.kh
19	MoE	Ministry of Environment	moe.gov.kh
20	MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	moeys.gov.kh
21	MoFA & IC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation	mfaic.gov.kh
22	MoH	Ministry of Health	moh.gov.kh
23	Mol	Ministry of Interior	moi.gov.kh
24	MoJ	Ministry of Justice	moj.gov.kh
25	MoP	Ministry of Planning	mop.gov.kh
26	MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation	mosvy.gov.kh
27	MoT	Ministry of Tourism	mot.gov.kh
28	MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs	mowa.gov.kh
29	MPAI	Ministry of Parliament Affairs and Inspection	monasri.gov.kh
30	MPT	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication	mptc.gov.kh
31	MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport	mpwt.gov.kh
32	MCR	Ministry of Cult and Religion	moar.gov.kh
33	MRD	Ministry of Rural Development	mrd.gov.kh
34	MWRM	Ministry of Water Resources & Meteorology	mowram.gov.kh
35	NAA	National AIDS Authority of Cambodia	naa.org.kh
36	NACD	National Authority for Combating Drugs	nacd.gov.kh
37	NBC	National Bank of Cambodia	nbc.org.kh

38	NCDD	National Council for Decentralisation and De-concentration	ncdd.gov.kh
39	NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management	ncdm.gov.kh
40	NIS	National Institute of Statistics (MoP)	nis.gov.kh
41	PPCH	Phnom Penh Capital Hall	www.phnompenh.gov.kh
42	SSCA	State Secretariat of Civil Aviation	civilaviation.gov.kh
43	SNEC	Supreme National Economic Council	snec.gov.kh

Appendix 3: CMDGs and CMDG outturn data

No	Indicators	Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015 Actual	2015 Target	Data source
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger								
1.1	Reduce the proportion of people living in poverty	%	39.5 (1993)	-	21.1	13.5 (2014)	≤19.5	CSES
1.2	Reduce the proportion of people living in hunger	%	20 (1993)	-	4.1	0 (2014)	≤10	CSES
1.3	Raise the share in consumption of the poorest 20 % of the population	%	7.4 (1993)	-	8.34	8.6 (2014)	≥11	CSES
1.4	Reduce prevalence of underweight children (<5 years)	%	45.2	28	28	23 (2014)	≤ 19	CSES
1.5	Reduce prevalence of stunted children	%	44.6	43	40	32 (2014)	≤25	CDHS
1.6	Reduce prevalence of wasted children	%	15	8	11	10 (2014)	≤9	CDHS
1.7	Reduce prevalence of anaemia among children aged 6-59 months	%		62	55	56 (2014)	42	CDHS
1.8	Reduce prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15-49	%		47	44	45 (2014)	42	CDHS
1.9	Increase the proportion of households using iodized salt	%	14	73	83		90	CDHS
1.10	Reduce prevalence of working children (5-17 years) of the total children in this age-group.	%	16.5 (1999)	-	16.8	19.3 (2014)	≤8	CSES
Goal 2: Achieve universal literacy and basic education								
2.1	Achieve universal literacy in the population aged 15-25 years	%	-	80.4	89.1	93 (2013)	94.5	MoEYS
2.2	Achieve a net enrolment rate at primary school level							
	Total	%	88.9	91.9	94.8	97.9*	99	MoEYS
	Female	%	86.8	90.7	94.6	98.4*		
2.3	Achieve gross enrolment rate at lower-secondary school level							
	Total	%	36.5	45.8	58.1	55.1*	74	MoEYS
	Female	%	29.5	40.3	57.1	56.2*		
2.4	Achieve primary completion rate							
	Total	%	-	46.8	83.2	84.1	100	MoEYS
	Female	%	-	45.7	83.6	86.6		
2.5	Achieve lower-secondary school completion rate							
	Total	%	-	19.7	48.7	40.3	57	MoEYS
	Female	%	-	18.5	47.2	41.8		
2.6	Achieve gender parity in education at the primary school level	Index	0.95	0.97	1	1	-	MoEYS
2.7	Achieve gender parity in education at the lower secondary levels	Index	0.68	0.79	0.97	1.1	-	MoEYS

CMDG 3: Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women								
3.1	Female to male ratio in upper secondary	%	48 (2001)	60	82	100	100	MoEYS
3.2	Female to male ratio in tertiary education	%	38 (2001)	45.6	86.7	85	85	MoEYS
3.3	The ratio of literate females to males 15-24 years old	%	87 (1998)	90	98.3	100	100	MoEYS
3.4	The ratio of literate females to males 25-44 years old	%	78 (1998)	80	99	100	100	MoEYS
3.5	Proportion of women in wage employment in agricultural sector	%	35 (1998)	52.5	53	45.7 (2013)	50	CSES
3.6	Proportion of women in wage employment in industrial sector	%	44 (1998)	53.5	73.7	45.4	50	CSES
3.7	Proportion of women in wage employment in service sector	%	21 (1998)	27	27.4	32 (2013)	50	CSES
3.8	Proportion of seats held by women in the National Assembly	%	12.3 (1998)	19.5 (2003)	21 (2008)	20.32 (2013)	30	MoWA Mol
3.9	Proportion of seats held by women in the Senate.	%	14.75 (1999)	14.75 (2006)	14.75 (2012)	14.75 (2012)	30	MoWA Mol
3.10	Proportion of female ministers	%	7.4 (1998)	7.1 (2003)	7.1 (2008)	10.7 (2013)	15	MoWA Mol
3.11	Proportion of female secretaries of state	%	6 (1998)	6.6 (2003)	8 (2008)	20.54 (2013)	18	MoWA Mol
3.12	Proportion of female under secretaries of state	%	4 (1998)	7.5 (2003)	15.1 (2008)	17.6 (2013)	20	MoWA Mol
3.13	Proportion of female provincial governors.	%	0	0	0	0	10	MoWA Mol
3.14	Proportion of female deputy provincial governors	%	0	1 (2003)	20 (2011)	17 (2014)	15	MoWA Mol
3.15	Proportion of seats held by women in commune councils	%	-	9.4 (2002)	15.1 (2007)	17.8 (2012)	25	MoWA Mol
3.16	Number of GBV protection orders issued	No.	-	-	-	-	-	Not avail.
CMDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality								
4.1	Reducing infant mortality rate (IMR) to 50 by 2015	per 1,000 live births	95 (1998)	66	45	28 (2014)	50	CDHS
4.2	Reducing 'under 5-year' child mortality rate (U5MR)	per 1,000 live births	124 (1998)	83	54	35 (2014)	65	CDHS
4.3	More than 90% children are vaccinated	%	71	79	92	98	>90	CDHS
4.4	Up to 70% infants ≤ 6 months are exclusively breast-fed	%	11.4	-	74	93	70	CDHS
CMDG 5: Improve maternal health								
5.1	Maternal mortality ratio	per 100,000 live births	437 (1997)	472	206	170 (2014)	250	CDHS
5.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	22.1 (2002)	40.57	69.6	85 (2014)	87	MoH
5.3	Total fertility rate	%	4	3.4	3	2.7	3	CDHS

5.4	Proportion of married women using modern contraceptive methods	%	19	21	24.82 (2008)	35 (2014)	60	CDHS
5.5	Proportion of pregnant women with ≥ 2 ANC with skilled health personnel	%	25.4	52.2	72	90.5 (2014)	90	CDHS
5.6	Proportion of pregnant women delivering by Caesarean Section	%	1.12	1.18	2.56	5.37 (2014)	4	CDHS
CMDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases								
6.1	HIV prevalence among general population	%	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6 (2014)	0.4	MoH
6.2	Prevalence of all forms of TB	per 100,000 live births	1,620	1,230	875	668 (2014)	653	MoH
6.3	Malaria mortality rate	per 100,000 live births	5.3	1.4	0.98	0.07 (2014)	0.8	MoH
CMDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability								
7.1	Surface of 23 protected areas	000 Ha	3,263	3,111	3,101	3,098	-	MoE
7.2	Protected Area Communities	No	4	59	98	129	-	MoE
7.3	Number of rangers in protected areas	No	325	700	480	960	-	MoE
7.4	Increase the proportion of people who have access to potable water							
	a) Rural areas	%	24 (1998)	41.6 (2008)	43.46	50 (2014)	50	CSES
	b) Urban areas	%	60 (1998)	-	80.5	81 (2014)	80	CSES
7.5	Increase the proportion of people who have access to sanitation							
	a) Rural areas	%	8.6 (1998)	16.8 (2004)	29.2	46.2 (2014)	46	CSES
	b) Urban areas	%	49 (1998)	-	86.6	89 (2014)	74	CSES
7.6	Reduce dependence on firewood for cooking	%	92 (1993)	-	79.5	74.8 (2014)	52	CSES
7.7	Increase the proportion of people with secure land tenure	%	10	15	24	58	57	MLMUC
7.8	Forest Cover	%	63.74	59.09	57.07	49.87 (2014)	-	MAFF
		000 Ha	11,540	10,730	10,363	9,056 (2014)	-	MAFF
7.9	Forest Communities	No	264	402	441	497	-	MAFF
		Ha	179,021	380,589	391,831	514,834	-	MAFF
7.10	Officially registered forest communities	No	-	-	233	401	-	MAFF
		Ha	-	-	230,370	338,317	-	MAFF
7.11	Reducing fishing lots to the local fishing communities	%	-	56.36	56.74	89.77	-	MAFF
7.12	Fish catch (inland, marine and aquaculture)	000 tons	136	354.89	550	647	-	MAFF
7.13	Fishing communities	No	-	440	469	516	-	MAFF

CMDG 9: Demine, Remove Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and Victim Assistance								
9.1	Number of casualties caused by landmines and ERW (killed and injured)							
	Target	No	575	357	220	130	-	CMAA
	Achievement	No	858	875	286	79	-	CMAA
9.2	Landmine and ERW contaminated land cleared/released							
	Target	Ha	1,562	4,466	5,374	5,909	-	CMAA
	Achievement	Ha	3,208	4,065	11,950	16,104	-	CMAA



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

**Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) Framework
(2016-2030)**

PART 2: Target & Indicator Data Schedules

**Approved by Council of Ministers
in full Cabinet meeting on 19 November 2018**

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Schedule 1: Meta Data

Indicators of Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals by Goals and targets

Targets	Indicators	Responsibl e 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 and age	LMS-LAs	NIS	Every 2 years	Number of Cambodian population living below the national poverty line among the total Cambodian population disaggregate by sex, age, and geography.	Number of Cambodian population living below the national poverty line disaggregate by sex, age, and geography in the year	Total number of Cambodian population disaggregate by sex, age, and geography in the year	
	1.2.1.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.	LMS-LAs	NIS	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 year.	Total Cambodian Populationin in the year	
	1.2.1.2 Phnom Penh Area living under national poverty line	LMS-LAs	NIS	Annually	Number of Phnom Penh population living below the national poverty line among the total Phnom Penh population.	Number of Phnom Penh population living below the national poverty line.	Total Phnom Penh Population in reporting year	
	1.2.1.3 Urban Penh Area living under national poverty line	LMS-LAs	NIS	Every 2 years	Number of Urban Cambodian population living below the national poverty line among the total Urban Cambodian population.	Number of Urban Cambodian population living below the national poverty line.	Total Urban Cambodian Population in reporting year	
	1.2.1.4 Rural Area living under poverty line	LMS-LAs	NIS	Annually	Number of Rural Cambodian population living below the national poverty line among the total Rural Urban Cambodian population.	Number of Rural Cambodian population living below the national poverty line.	Total Rural Cambodian Population in reporting year	
	1.2.1.5 Proportion of Cambodian children living below the national poverty line.	MOP	NIS	Every 2 years	Number of Cambodian Children (age 0-17.) living below the national poverty line among the total Cambodian Children (age 0-17)	Number of Cambodian Children (age 0-17) living below the national poverty line.	Total Cambodian Children (age 0-17) In reporting year	
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition.	LMS-LAs	NIS	Every 5 years	Proportion of children under the age 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 and information, protection, and housing.	Number of children age of 0 to 17 who are deprived in at least 3 dimensions out of 5 in reporting year	Total children age of 0 to 17 years old in reporting year	

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 received social emergency relief services.	MoSVY	MOSVY's Adim. Information System Ministry of Planning	Annually	Proportion of Cambodia 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 emergency relief among total of the poor and the vulnerable	A number of the poor and vulnerable received social relief in reporting year	Total the poor and vulnerable in reporting year	MOSVY
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, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Percentage of total members of registered community fisheries and forestry 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 community fisheries and forestry with tenure rights to fisheries and forestry resources management through effective community registration and development as a percentage of the total membership of community fisheries and forestry	The number of members of registered community fisheries and forestry (men and women) with tenure rights to fisheries and forestry resources management through effective community registration and development by reporting year	Total membership of community fisheries and forestry (men and women) by reporting year	MAFF
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture								
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	Data interpretation, tracking, reporting: CARD, Participated partners	Data collection: MoH/MOP	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 type (wasting and overweight)	Data interpretation, tracking, reporting: CARD, MoH, MRD, partners USAID, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, SUN-CSA-CAM	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 deviations (-2 SD) from the mean of the reference population are considered thin (wasted) for their height and are acutely malnourished.	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

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 labor engaged in agriculture (farming, animal husbandry and fisheries).	MAFF	Admin. Data	Annually	Value of production per person of labor engaged in agriculture per year	Total value of agricultural production (farming, livestock production and fisheries) in reporting year	Total number of units of labor 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 reporting year	Total agricultural production area (ha) in the reporting 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 and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	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 agriculture, eco-tourism within the protect areas	MOE	MOE/General Department of Local Communities WWF WCS	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 tourism services to the conservation and conservation of forest resources, biodiversity and ecosystem sustainability	The number households in the community in protected areas have improved their standard of living.		MOE
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 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 population in a country as assumed to be exposed, from birth through death			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 reporting 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, among 100,000 live birth for a specified year	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 in reported year	MOH
	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	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	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 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 % of new HIV infection per 1000 uninfected population.	NAA, MOH	SPECTRUM	Every 3 years	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 for the HIV negative population in the past 1 year	NAA
	3.4.2 Tuberculosis (New infections/cases) incidence	MOH	MOH/CENAT	Every 5 years	It refers to 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 year	NAA

	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 reporting year	MOH
3.5 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.5.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease among peoples aged 30-70	MOH	Estimated by WHO	Every 5 Years	Mortality between 30-70 years of age from cardiovascular, cancers, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases among the patients caused by the diseases	Number of deaths between ages 30 and 70 years in the year due to cardiovascular, cancers, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases in the year	Number patients caused by cardiovascular, cancers, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases in the year	MOH
	3.5.2 percentage of adult population with depression received treatment	MOH	MOH	Annually	number of adult population with depression received treatment among the total population	Total number of new cases of adult population with depression received intervention at health facilities in the year	Total number population in the year	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	It refers to the number of opiate addicted cases enrolled at Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) services	Total number of opiate addicted cases enrolled at MMT services	Total number of opiate addicted cases enrolled at MMT services	MOH
	3.6.2 Prevalence of alcohol use among adult age from 18+	MOH	MOH (Assessment)	Every 5 years	The proportion of persons in the population 18+ years who have alcohol use disorders among all population above 18 year olds	Number of adult with over standard drink in the reporting year	Total adult aged 18+ respondent in the reporting year	MOH
3.7 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.7.1 Death rate due to road traffic accident	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 reporting year	Total Cambodian Population	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 reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	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	MOH/NMCHC (DHS, national reproductive health surveys)	Every 5 years	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15- 49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern method to total number of women in need of family planning	Number of women with family planning demand who use modern methods	Total number of women (aged 15- 49 years) in need of family planning in reporting year	MOH
	3.8.2 Teenage pregnancy 15 -19 years	MOH	MOH (DHS, national reproductive health surveys)	Annually	Number of women aged 15-19 years who are mothers or are pregnant with their first child.	Number of women aged 15-19 years who are mothers or are pregnant with their first child.	Total number of woman age 15-19	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 % of the population covered by social health protection systems (Health Equity Funds and Social Health Insurance schemes)	MOH	MOH	Annually	Number of poor protected by health equity funds among the population living under the poverty line in specific period	Number of people living under the poverty line who are covered by HEFs in reporting year	Total population living under the poverty line in reporting year	MOH

	3.9.2. Government Current expenditure on health as % of GDP	MOH MEF	MOH, MOP, MEF	Annually	The government expenditures for health expressed as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product	Government 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	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	Total number of population age 13-15 years old .	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 per 1,000 population	MOH	MOH	Annually	Number of health workers per 1,000 population	Number of health workers	Total population	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 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics							
	4.1.1.1 Completion rate at Primary	MoEYS	MOEYS/EMIS	Annually	The number of new student (excluded repeation student) in grade 6 among the total number of population age 11 years old	The number of new student (excluded repeation student) in grade 6 in reporting year	The total number of population age 11 years old in reporting year	MoEYS
	4.1.1.2 Completion rate at Lower Secondary	MoEYS	MOEYS/EMIS	Annually	The number of new student (excluded repeation student) in grade 9 among the total number of population age 14 years old	The number of new student (excluded repeation student) in grade 9 in reporting year	The total number of population in aging rang 14 years old in reporting year	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 Proportion of grade 1 student passed through all ECE programs (Sex aggregated)	MoEYS	MOEYS/EMIS	Annually	The grade 1 student passed through all ECE programs compare to the total new entrance of grade (Sex Aggregated)	The number of new entrance to grade 1 passed through all ECE programs (Sex Aggregated)	The number of new entrance to grade 1 (Sex Aggregated)	MoEYS
	4.2.2 Percentage of children attended all aspects of ECE	MoEYS	MOEYS/EMIS	Annually	The number of children attended all aspects of ECE program among the age 0-5 population	The number of children attended all aspects of ECE program	The total number of population age 0-5 in reporting year	MoEYS

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education (18-21 years old) by sex	MoEYS MCFA	HED/MoEYS	Annually	The number of student in tertiary education among the total number of youth age 18-21 years old	The number of student in tertiary education in reporting year	The total number of youth/people age 18-21 years old in reporting year	MoEYS
	4.3.2 The number of student enrolment in technical-vocational education programmes (15- to 24 years old) by sex	MoEYS	SE/TE/Youth/NF E	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	MoEYS
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; CDHS	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 educational year	GER at lower secondary education of boys in the educational year	MoEYS
	4.5.2 The Gender Parity Index (GPI) of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at upper secondary education	MoEYS	EMIS; CSES	Annually	The proportion of GER at upper secondary education of girls to the GER at upper secondary education of boys	GER at upper secondary education of girls in the educational year	GER at upper secondary education of boys in the educational year	MoEYS
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/NIS (CDHS)	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	Total adult age 15 and over in the year	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, and Secondary school with basic drinking water facilities	MoEYS, MRD	MOEYS/EMIS	Annually	Number of pre-, Primary, and Secondary schools with functional basic drinking water source or near the premises and water points accessible to all users among the total number of primary schools	Total number of pre, Primary, and Secondary schools with basic drinking water source during school hours	Total number of pre-, Primary, and Secondary schools	MoEYS, and MRD
	4.a.2 Proportion of Pre, primary schools, and Secondary Schools with basic sanitation facilities	MoEYS, MRD	MOEYS/EMIS	Annually	Proportion of Pre-, Primary schools, and Secondary Schools with functional, single sex, basic sanitation facilities on or near the premises among the total Primary School.	Total number of primary schools with basic sanitation facilities (and has water available for male & female student) or near the premises in the reporting year	Total number of primary and secondary schools in the year.	MoEYS and MRD
	4.a.3 Percentage of schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	MoEYS	MOEYS/EMIS	Annually	The number of schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities among the total number of school	The number of schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	The total number of school at all education levels	MoEYS, and .MRD

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in Cambodia	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education who have received pre-service or in-service training.	MoEYS	TTD, NIE, PerD, EMIS	Annually	Number of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary) who have received the organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service among all teachers at each levels (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary)	The number of teacher at early childhood education, primary education, lower secondary education and upper education received pre-service or in-service teacher training by the reporting year	The total number of teacher at early childhood education, primary education, lower secondary education and upper education in the reporting year	MoEYS
	4.c.2 Percentage of pre school teachers qualified according to national standards	MoEYS	PerD, EMIS, TTD, NIE, TPAP	Annually	Number of pre school teachers qualified compared to total teacher	Number of pre school teachers qualified	Total number of pre school teacher	MoEYS
	4.c.3 Percentage of primary teachers qualified according to national standards	MoEYS	PerD, EMIS, TTD, NIE, TPAP	Annually	Number of primary teachers qualified among the total primary teacher	Number of primary teachers qualified	Total number of primary teacher	MoEYS
	4.c.4 Percentage of secondary teachers qualified according to national standards	MoEYS	PerD, EMIS, TTD, NIE, TPAP	Annually	Number of secondary teachers qualified compared to total secondary teacher	Number of secondary teachers qualified	Total number of secondary teacher	MoEYS
	4.c.5 Percentage of teachers who received in-service training	MoEYS	TTD, PerD, TPAP, NIE	Annually	Number of teachers who are received in service training among the total teacher	Number of teachers who are received in service training	The total number of teachers at all education levels	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	Every 5 Years	Laws, policies, national plans and legal framework exist to promote gender equality and non-discrimination against women and girls by the reporting year	Laws, policies, national plans and legal framework 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 and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-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, by form of violence and by age	MOWA/TWG G-GBV	MOP/ (CDHS)	Every 5 year	women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months among the number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above)	women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months,	the number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above)	MOWA
	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 MOP/NIS	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	MOP, CDHS	Every 5 Years	The proportion of women age 20-24 years old who were first married or in union before or by age 18 among the total number of women aged 20-24 years olds	Numbers of women age 20-24 years old who were first married or in union before or by age 18 among the total number of women aged 20-24 years olds by the reporting year	the total number of women aged 20-24 years olds 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	MOLVT	Administration data	Every 5 years	Laws and policies in place to address work-life balance, unpaid care and domestic works, and decent employment (e.g. maternity/paternity leave, family care leave, equal pay for equal work; on-site childcare facilities, family-friendly workplace policies, flexible working arrangements, etc.) Laws and policies in place to address work-life balance, unpaid care and domestic works, and decent employment (e.g. maternity/paternity leave, family care leave, equal pay for equal work; on-site childcare facilities, family-friendly workplace policies, flexible working arrangements, etc.)	Number of Laws and policies in place to address work-life balance, unpaid and domestic works and women's decent employment (e.g. maternity/paternity leave, family care leave, equal pay for equal work; on-site childcare facilities, family-friendly workplace 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 as a percentage of the total number of seats in National Assembly in the reporting year	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	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, Secretary of States, Under-Secretary of States positions	The number of female civil servants in the position of ministers, secretary of states, under-secretary of states in the reporting year	The total number of civil servants in the position ministers, secretary of states, under-secretary of states in the reporting year	MOWA
	5.5.3 Proportion of women in 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 health care	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 health care among the total number of women aged 15 to 49 years (Have partners or married) who use contraception and reproductive health care.	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 health care	Total number of women aged 15 to 49 years (Have partners or married) in the reported year who use contraception and reproductive health care	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, LMs	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 healthservices	The number of laws, policies, plans and all legal norms prepared by the current year to ensure that all women have access to information, education and sexual and reproductive health services		MOWA
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 with a system to track and allocate budget to promote gender equality and empower women	MEF CNCW MOWA	Administrative data	Annually	Institutions with a system to track and allocate budget to promote gender equality and empower women	Number of ministries and agencies with a system to track and allocate budget to promote gender equality and empower women		MOWA MCS
	5.c.2 Number of line Ministries, Line Agencies have development and Implement Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan	MOWA MCS	Administrative data	Annually	Number of Line Ministries, Line Agencies have development and Implement Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan up to the current year	Number of Line Ministries, Line Agencies have development and Implement Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan up to the current year		MOWA MCS
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 safely managed and clean water supply services.	MIH	MIH's Admin	Annually	Proportion of Cambodian population in urban areas with access to safely managed and clean water supply services amongtotal Cambodian urban population.	Number of Cambodian population in urban areas with access to safely managed and clean water supply services in the reporting year	Number of total Cambodian urban population in the reporting year	MIH
	6.1.2 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services –rural	MRD	CSES, Census and Inter-Censal Survey,	– Every 5 years	Number of rural population using improved' sources of drinking water among the total population in rural areas.	Number of rural population using safely managed drinking water services	Total Rural population in the reporting year	MRD

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 population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	MRD	CSES, Census and Inter-censal population MRD KAP survey	Annually	Based on global definitions: Proportion of rural population using a basic sanitation facility at the household level (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, the same categories as improved sources of drinking water used for MDG monitoring) which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site.	Number of rural population using safely managed sanitation in reporting year	Rural population	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 safely treated	MoE MRD	EPA MoWPT MRD Local Government	Annually	The amount of wastewater safely treated among the total wastewater	Waste water safely treated	Total wastewater	MOE
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors 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.	MIH	Admin. data MIH	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.	MIH
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	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from OECD CRS Database)	Annually	Total official development assistance disbursement Related to water and sanitation by year among 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, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	MME	MME and NIS	Annually	Number of population that has accessed to electricity among total Cambodian population	Number of population that has accessed to electricity up to the reported year	Total Cambodian population in the year	MME
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	MME	MME and NIS	Annually	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology among total Cambodian population	Number of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology up to the reporting year	Total Cambodian population in the year	MME

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Proportion of Renewable energy in the total final energy consumption	MME	Administrative Data/MME	Annually	Quantity of annual consumption of energy from all renewable sources among total annual; energy consumption	Consumption of energy from all renewable sources in the reporting year.	Total final energy consumption in the year	MME
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Proportion of primary energy over GDP	MME	Administrative Data/MME	Annually	Proportion of the total primary energy supply over gross domestic product	The total primary energy supply in the reporting year	Gross domestic product	MME
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
8.1 Sustain per capita 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 per capita	LMS-LAs	MoP, MEF	Annually	The implications of Gross Domestic Product per Capita in each reporting year with Gross Domestic Production per Capita of previous year	The Gross Domestic Product per Capita in each reporting year	Gross Domestic Product per Capita of the previous year	
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	8.2.2 Growth rate of Commercial registrations, Trade markings, Certificates of autoimmune origin							
	8.2.2.1 Growth rate of automatic commercial listing	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Using the technology for business registration	Number of companies listing the ads automatically by the reporting year	Number of companies listing automatically at the baseline year	MOC
	8.2.2.2 Growth rate of automatic brand registrations	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Using the technology for trademark registration	Number of automatically registered trademarks by the reporting year	Number of automatically registered trademarks by the baseline year	MOC
	8.2.2.3 Certificate of Growth Rate of Authenticating Origin	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Using technology for issuing the certificate of origin	Number of goods certified their origin by the reporting year	Number of goods automatically certified the origins by baseline year	MOC
	8.2.3 Processing or development of products (Both goods and services) through all available means of the OVOP Concept							
	8.2.3.1 All kinds of products both goods and services that have been processed or developed and 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 Committee

					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			
	8.2.3.2 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 8.2.3.1 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 Committee
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 Growth rate of number of companies registered in the Chamber of Commerce.	MOC	Admin. Data MOC	Annually	Number of Commercial companies registered in Chamber of Commerce in the whole country up to the reporting year comparing to baseline year (Previous years membership)	Number of Commercial companies registered in Chamber of Commerce in the whole country up to the reporting year	Number of old membership (Previous year membership) in Chamber of Commerce	MOC
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product(TDGDP) as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate.	MOT	Tourist Survey	Annually	Partly addition of total value added (at cost) generated from all tourism services sector and total net taxes on products and imports including the tourist's expenditures	Total revenue from Tourist sector in the reported year	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the year	MOT
	8.9.2 Proportion of employees in tourism industries among total employees in all sectors	MOT	Survey on Labour in Tourist sector	Annually	Proportion of employees in tourism industries among the total Cambodian employees.	Number of employees in tourism industries in the reporting year	Total employees in the year	MOT
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for Cambodia, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements for Cambodia	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from OECD CRS Database)	Annually	Total ODA disbursement to Trade sector by year compare to annual GDP	Total ODA disbursement to Trade sector of the reporting year	Total annual GDP in the reporting year	CRDB/CDC

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 Freight volumes of ports.	MPWT	MPWT	Annually	Freight volumes in each year.	Freight volumes 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 in the year	The number of passengers arriving in Cambodia on domestic flights and international flights		SSCA
	9.1.3 Freight weight (domestic and international)	SSCA	Administrative data of SSCA	Annually	Quantity of freight through domestic and international flights in year	Quantity of freight through domestic and international flights in the year		SSCA
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	MIH	Administrative data of MIH	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.	MIH
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 and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	The National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)	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 same period	GS-NSTC/MOP
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 by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by internet network (Mobile and Fixed)	(MPTC)	Amin. Data MPTC	Annually	The number of users subscribed to internet network (mobile and fixed) among the total population	Total number of users subscribed to internet network (mobile and fixed) among the total population in the reporting year.	Total Population in the reporting year (NIS)	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 expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	LMS-LAs	MOP	Annually	An average annual growth in household's income or expenditure per person of 40 per cent of the lowest income population among the total Household expenditure per person of general population	An average annual household income or expenditure per person among the 40 per cent of the lowest income population in reporting year	Expenditures/consumptions of average income of general population	
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 income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	LMS-LAs	MOP (CSES)	Annually	Number of Population living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities among total population in specific year	Number of Population living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities in the reporting year	Number of Population living below the median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities in the reporting year	
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Civil servants retirees and invalid	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 any more 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.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 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 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	10.b.1. Total official development assistance for Cambodia	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from OECD CRS Database)	Annually	Total ODA disbursement for Cambodia by year	Total ODA disbursement for Cambodia in the year		CRDB/CDC

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

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 Amount of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge	MOE MIH MoI PP Municipality	EPA MIH MoI PP Municipality	Annually	Amount of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge in a specific year	Amount of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge in the reporting year		MOE
	11.6.2 Percentage of the deduction plastic bag used	MOE MIH MoI PP Municipality	EPA MIH MoI PP Municipality	Annually	Annually reducing the use of plastic bags in percentage in the reporting year	The amount of reducing plastic use in the country in the reporting year		MOE
	11.6.3 Percentage of the solid waste segregated by technical guidance	MOE MIH MoI PP Municipality	EPA MIH MoI PP Municipality	Annually	The amount of solid waste segregated by technical guidance in specific year among the total solid waste in the year	The total amount of solid waste segregated by technical guidance in the reporting year	The total amount of solid waste in the reporting year	MOE
	11.6.4 The number of sites monitored by the air quality on the parameter is the annual average of the parameters of CO, NO ₂ , SO ₂ , TSP, PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀	MoE, SNA	MOE/EPA, SNA	Annually	Monitoring and controlling public air quality on carbon monoxide parameters (CO) Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) (NO ₂) And particles in the air (Total Suspended Particulate Matter) Aerosol particles with a diameter of less than 2.5 microns (PM _{2.5}) And the particles in the air with a small diameter of 10 microns	The number of locations monitored for regular public airflow over the parameters CO ₂ NO ₂ PM _{2.5} PM ₁₀ in the reporting year		MOE

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.4 By 2020, 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 to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Percentage of release reduction of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) to the environment	MoE MIH MAFF MoI MoH MPWT MoC	MoE/EPA MIH MAFF MoI MoH MPWT MoC	Annually	Number of types of contamination sources in the Toolkit and the number of poison sources in Cambodia	Number of types of contamination sources in the Toolkit and the number of poison sources in Cambodia in the year		MOE
	12.4.2 Percentage of release reduction of mercury (Hg) to the environment	MoE MIH MAFF MoH MoC	MoE/EPA MIH MAFF MoH MoC	Annually	The total release reduction of mercury (Hg) to the environment	The total release reduction of mercury (Hg) to the environment in the reporting year		MOE
	12.4.3. Percentage of effectiveness management of hazardous waste and biological and radioactive waste	MoE MEF (customs) MIH MoC MoH MoI MPWT	MoE/EPA MEF (customs) MIH MoC MoH MoI MPWT	Annually	The total quantity of hazardous wastes (biological and radiation residues) collected and transport to disposal area compared to the amount of hazardous wastes (biomaterials and radiation residues) produce	The total quantity of hazardous wastes (biological and radiation residues) collected and transport to disposal area	The total amount of hazardous wastes (biomaterials and radiation residues) produce	MOE
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling of material used	EPA/MoE MoC MAFF	EPA MoC MAFF	Every 3 years	The amount of waste have been recycled per year	The total amount of domestic and export waste used to recycle in the reporting year	The total amount of domestic and export waste recycled in the reporting year	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	NCS 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)	Total number communes/sangkats	MOE
13.2 Integrate climate change 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 13.2.1 Percentage of Green-House Gas emission through reduced activities when comparing to the projection (scenario) of usual gas emission	GSSD NCS	2 nd National report and monitoring report in every two years	In 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)	NCS
	13.2.2 Percentage of increase in public expenditure for climate change	MoEF GSSD	Climate Public Expenditure (CPER) Report	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 as percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	Financial domestic (national budget) and external resources (DP' funds) spent on climate change in Cambodia	GDP	GSSD
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Intitution level that prepared for response to Climate Change indicated as percentage of institutional capacities mainstreamed on 5 components of Climate Change	NCS	Report and M&E indicators on national climate change (NCS)	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	GSSD/ NCS
	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	MAFF	Administrative Data /MAFF NCS	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	MAFF NCS

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	Reduced seawater pollution through maritime conservation activities against total pollution	Total seawater pollution reduced in the year through maritime conservation activities	Total seawater pollution in the year	MOE
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine coastal and 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	14.2.1 Key ecosystem function and service of marine and coast area maintained and restore as necessary	MoE	MoE	Annually	Ratio of main functions and services of marine and coastal ecosystems maintained and restored as necessary	Number of functions and services of marine and coastal ecosystems maintained and restored by the reporting year	Total number of functions and services of marine and coastal ecosystems by the reporting year	MOE
	14.2.2 Percentage of degraded freshwater flooded forests and mangrove forests (ha) that has been replanted and protected	MAFF	Administrative Data MAFF	Every 3 years	Percentage of the degraded flooded forest and mangrove forest that is replanted and protected.	Area of replanted and protected 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 By 2020, 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 percentage of marine and inland fisheries conservation areas protected with the total conservation areas	Total protected Marine and inland fisheries conservation areas up to reported year	Total 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 fisheries aquaculture production as a percentage of GDP.	MAFF	Administrative Data MAFF	Every year	The percentage of fisheries and aquaculture production compared to GDP	Total fisheries production value 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	Every year	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 small-scale fisheries farmers harvested and sold in markets 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 By 2020, 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 obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a percentage of total land area.	MAFF	Admin. Data (Settellite)	Every 5 Years	The forest land areas compared to the total land area	Forest land area	Total Land Area	MAFF Collaborate with PA
	15.1.2 Percentage of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas and fisheries conservation areas-protected by law	MoE	Administrative Data of MoE	Every year	Size of the important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are presented covered by protected areas and fisheries conservation areas by ecosystem type with total conservation areas	Sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are presented covered by protected areas and fisheries conservation areas by ecosystem type	Total sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity	MAFF Collaborate with PA
	15.1.3 Forest areas and ecosystems sustainably utilized	MAFF	Administrative Data of MAFF	Every year	Forest areas and ecosystems (Ha) sustainably utilized	Forest areas and ecosystems (Ha) sustainably utilized in the reporting year		MAFF
15.2 By 2020, 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	MAFF, MOE	MOE	Every year	Total Forest Area have sustainable management and Protection among the tota forest areas	Total Forest Area have sustainable management and Protection	Total Forest Area	MOE, MAFF
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 ½ 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	Every year	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	Every year	Number of cases of illegal poaching and trafficking of flora and fauna in the year	Number of cases of illegal poaching and trafficking of flora and fauna in the reporting year		MAFF
15.9 By 2020, 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	GSSD MoE MAFF	GSSD GDANCP MoH NGOs Academia MAFF	Annually	Number of policies, strategies and regulations on ecosystem services	Number of policies, strategies and regulations on ecosystem services		MOE Finalises

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								
16.3 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/ MoI	General Department of Identification/ MoI	Annually	Proportion of birth registration among total population.	Number of birth registration up to the reporting year.	Number population in the year.	MOI
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Official development assistance as % 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 and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including 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, by speed	MPTC	Admkin. Data MPTC	Annually	Number of population connect to Fixed Internet broadband speech >512Kbps among total population	Number of population connect to Fixed Internet broadband speech >512Kbps	Total Number of Population (NIS)	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 individuals using the Internet	MPTC	Administraion data of MPTC	Annually	The number of people subscribed to the Internet (mobile and Fixed), including the use of PCs, or through devices such as mobile phones, tablets, digital TV and other electronic devices that can connect to the Internet	The number of people subscribed to the Internet (mobile and Fixed)	Total Number of Population in the year (NIS)	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 Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	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 ODA disbursement (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to Cambodia by year compare to Annual GDP	Total ODA disbursement (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to Cambodia in the year	Total GDP in the year	CRDB/CDC
	17.9.2 Amount of ODA 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 ODA to Economic and Development Policy/Planning committed to Cambodia by year compare to annual GDP	Amount of ODA 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 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		MOC
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 ODA disbursed to civil society partnerships (as % of GDP)	CRDB/CDC	Cambodia ODA Database (OOF Validated from OECD CRS Database)	Annually	Amount of ODA disbursed to civil society partnerships by year compare to annual GDP	Amount of ODA 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								
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		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	Annually	National budget for statistitic system in implementaing of NSDS compared to total government's expenditures.	National budget for statistitic system in implementaing of NSDS	Total national budget expenditures	NIS
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 statistic law (Arcticle 6, phargraph A)- the census must be done within 10 years by NIS and corporate with LMs-LAs			NIS
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 annual report of cleared mine and Explosive remnants of war (ERW) areas	CMAA	CMAA	Annually	Quantity of land cleared of mines and ERW annually	Total land cleared of mines and ERW in the reporting year		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 reporting year		CMAA
	18.2.2 The number of villages contaminated by mines / ERW to receive Mine Risk Education messages	CMAA	CMAA	Annually	Targetted villages impacted by mines / ERW (exist in CMAA database) receive Mine Risk Education messages following the plan	The number of villages contaminated by mines / ERW to receive Mine Risk Education messages following the annual work plan		CMAA
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	Number of mine and ERW casualties received rights promotion, emergency relief, rehabilitation, and vocational training from stakeholder in the year.		CMAA
	18.3.2 The number of mine and ERW casualties received rehabilitation service.	CMAA	CMAA	Annually	Number of Mine and ERW casualties received rehabilitation service	Number of Mine and ERW casualties received rehabilitation service in the reporting year		CMAA
	18.3.3 The number of mine and ERW casualties received emergency and rapid response from CMAA	CMAA	CMAA	Annually	Number of Mine and ERW casualties received emergency service/response from CMAA for better livelihood	Number of Mine and ERW casualties received emergency service/response from CMAA in the reporting year for better livelihood		CMAA

Schedule 2:

Target & Indicator Core Data

Baselines and Targets of each Indicators of Saustainable Development Goals

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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 geography																	
	1.2.1.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	%	13.50 (2014)				11.50		10.50		9.50		8.50		7.50		6.50	6.00
	1.2.1.2 Phnom Penh Area living under national poverty line	%	12.90 (2014)				15.70		14.70		13.50		11.70		10.50		9.50	9.00
	1.2.1.3 Urban Area living under poverty line	%	12.90 (2014)				11.50		10.50		9.50		8.50		7.50		6.50	6.00
	1.2.1.4 Rural Area living under poverty line	%	12.50 (2014)				11.50		10.50		9.60		8.80		7.80		6.80	6.30
	1.2.1.5 Proportion of Cambodian children living below the national poverty line	%	22.20 (est.)		21.00		19.40		18.00		16.30		14.80		13.50		12.00	11.10
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	1.2.2 Proportion of children living in poverty measured by multiple dimensions according to national definitions	%	50.7 (2014)					42.30					33.80					25.40
	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable																	
	1.3.1.1 Proportion of the poor and the vulnerable received social emergency relief services	%	3.79 (2017)		3.79	3.67	3.54	3.43	3.32	3.21	3.11	3.01	2.92	2.83	2.75	2.67	2.59	2.51

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Percentage of total members of registered community fisheries and forestry with tenure rights to fisheries and forestry resources management through effective community registration and development	%	40 (2016)	40	43	45	48	50	53	55	58	60	63	65	68	70	75	85
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture																		
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	%	32.40			25.00		25.00					20.00					15.00
	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 type (wasting and overweight)	%			8.0	8.0		6.0					<5.0					<5.0
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 labor engaged in agriculture (farming, animal husbandry and fisheries).	\$/famer	1,555 (2016)	1,555	1,656	1,764	1,878	2,000	2,130	2,269	2,416	2,573	2,741	2,919	3,108	3,311	3,526	3,755

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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 Sustainable Agricultural Land Productivity	\$/ha	1,548 (2016)	1,548	1,608	1,671	1,736	1,804	1,874	1,948	2,024	2,102	2,184	2,270	2,358	2,450	2,546	2,645
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 and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	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 of species	95 (2016)	95	96	98	102	105	108	110	112	118	124	130	135	140	145	150
	2.5.2 Percentage of households in community in protected area improving their livelihood through receiving the benefits from NTFPs, integrated agriculture, eco-tourism within the protect areas	%	7.0 (2017)	0	7.0			12.0			17.0			22.0			27.0	29.0
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)	% of GDP	0.71 (2016)	0.71	0.66	0.62	0.58	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.40	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.29

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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)																	
	Male	year	67.5	67.5	67.9	68.1	68.1	68.1										
	Female	year	71.4	71.6	71.8	71.9	71.9	71.9										
	3.1.2 Total Fertility Rate (expressed per woman)	number of children per woman	2.7 (2014)	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1										
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	in 100 000 live birth	170 (2014)					130					100					70
	3.2.2 Proportion of births delivery by skilled health personnel	%	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	90.0	90.0					93.0					95.0
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	in 1000 live birth	35.0 (2014)					30.0					28.0					25.0
	3.3.2 Neonatal mortality rate	in 1000 live birth	18.0 (2014)					14.0					13.0					12.0
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 % of new HIV infection per 1000 uninfected population.	Among 1000 population	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03					0.02					0.02
	3.4.2 Tuberculosis (New infections/cases) incidence	in 100k population	380	365	350	336	323	310					236					173
	3.4.3 Malaria (New infections/cases) incidence	in 1000 population	2.00	1.85	1.65	1.45	1.25	1.05					0					0

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
3.5 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.5.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease among peoples aged 30-70	%	36.0					34.0					32.0					30.0
	3.5.2 percentage of adult population with depression received treatment	%	2.0	4.0	6.0	10.0	15.0	20.0					30.0					50.0
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	%	22.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	80.0					>80					>80
	3.6.2 Prevalence of alcohol use among population above 18 years old		53.5 (2010)	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.4	45.3	45.2	45.1	45	45.4	44.9	44.8	44.7	44.6	44.5	44.4
3.7 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.7.1 Death rate due to road traffic accident	in 100,000 population	14.70	14.20	13.72	13.23	12.74	12.25	11.31	10.75	10.21	9.70	9.21	8.75	8.32	7.90	7.51	7.13
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 reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.8.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	%	57.0					62.0					65.0					68.0
	3.8.2 Teenage pregnancy 15 - 19 years	%	11.5					8.0					6.0					4.0
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 i.e. Health Equity Funds and Social Health Insurance schemes	%	23.0					50.0										
	3.9.2. Government Current expenditure on health as % of GDP	%	1.24	1.50	1.75	2.0	2.0	2.0										

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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																	
	Male	%	40.0					34.6					30.0					27.0
	Female	%	15.0					13.7					10.0					8.0
	3.a.2 Prevalence of tobacco use among youth aged 13-15	%	6.3					5.0					10.0					8.0
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 per 1,000 population	in 1000 population	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2					2.2					2.4
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 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics																	
	4.1.1.1 Completion rate at Primary	%	80.0	81.2	82.6	83.9	85.2	86.6	87.9	89.3	90.6	91.9	93.3	94.6	96.0	97.3	98.7	100
	4.1.1.2 Completion rate at Lower Secondary	%	39.0	40.7	42.1	43.6	45.0	46.5	47.9	49.4	50.8	52.3	53.7	55.2	56.6	58.1	59.5	61.0
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 Proportion of grade 1 student passed through all ECE programs	%	62.0	64.1	66.3	68.5	70.7	72.9	75.1	77.3	79.5	81.7	84.0	86.2	88.4	90.6	92.8	95.0
	4.2.2 Gross pre-primary enrolment ratio	%	21.0	22.9	24.9	26.8	28.7	30.7	32.6	34.5	36.5	38.4	40.3	42.3	44.2	46.1	48.1	50.0
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education (18-21 years old) disaggregated by sex	%	14.0	16.4	18.8	21.2	23.6	26.0	28.4	30.8	33.2	35.6	38.0	40.4	42.8	45.2	47.6	50.0
	Male	%																
	Female	%																

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	4.3.2 Gross enrolment rate in technical-vocational education programmes (15- to 24-year-olds)	%	0.03	2.4	4.7	7.0	9.4	11.7	14.0	16.3	18.7	21.0	23.3	25.7	28.0	30.3	32.7	35.0
	Male	%																
	Female	%																
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	Index	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.00
	4.5.2 The Gender Parity Index (GPI) of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at upper secondary education	Index	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.00
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 old)	%	78.0	79.6	81.0	82.5	83.9	85.4	86.9	88.3	89.8	91.2	92.7	94.2	95.6	97.1	98.5	100
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, and Secondary school with basic drinking water facilities	%	27.0	30.5	34.1	37.6	41.1	44.7	48.2	51.7	55.3	58.8	62.3	65.9	69.4	72.9	76.5	80.0
	4.a.2 Proportion of Pre, primary schools, and Secondary Schools with basic sanitation facilities	%	57.0	60.2	63.1	65.9	68.8	71.6	74.4	77.3	80.1	83.0	85.8	88.6	91.5	94.3	97.2	100
	4.a.3 Percentage of schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	%	0	1.3	2.7	4.0	5.3	6.7	8.0	9.3	10.7	12.0	13.3	14.7	16.0	17.3	18.7	20.0
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in Cambodia	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education who have received pre-service or in-service training.	%	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	100
	4.c.2 Percentage of pre school teachers qualified according to national standards	%	56.0	57.6	59.2	60.8	62.4	64.0	65.6	67.2	68.8	70.4	72.0	73.6	75.2	76.8	78.4	80.0

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	4.c.3 Percentage of primary teachers qualified according to national standards	%	61.0	62.9	64.9	66.8	68.7	70.7	72.6	74.5	76.5	78.4	80.3	82.3	84.2	86.1	88.1	90.0
	4.c.4 Percentage of secondary teachers qualified according to national standards	%	32.0	34.5	37.1	39.6	42.1	44.7	47.2	49.7	52.3	54.8	57.3	59.9	62.4	64.9	67.5	70.0
	4.c.5 Percentage of teachers who received in-service training	%	2.0	3.9	5.7	7.6	9.5	11.3	13.2	15.1	16.9	18.8	20.7	22.5	24.4	26.3	28.1	30.0
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 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Number	50 (2016)	50		55					55					60		60
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-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, by form of violence and by age	%	30.8 (2016)	30.8		30.0					28.0					25.0		25.0
	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	%	0.1 (2016)	0.1					0.08					0.06				0.05
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	%	1.9 (2016)	1.9		1.8					1.7					1.6		1.6

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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	Number	5 (2016)	5		7					9					10		
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 legislation institutions	%	17.81 (2016)	17.81		25.0					30.0					35.0		35.0
	5.5.2 Proportion of women Secretary and Under-Secretary of State	%	16.27 (2016)	16.27		21.0					26.0					31.0		31.0
	5.5.3 Proportion of women in Commune/ Sangkat council	%	16.75 (2017)		16.75					25.00					30.00			30.00
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 own decision relating to the use of contraception and reproductive health care	%	57.6 (2016)	57.6		77.0				79.0				81.0				83.0
	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	Number	10 (2016)	10		12				15				18				20
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 with a system to track and allocate budget to promote gender equality and empower women	Number				3					5						9	9
	5.c.2 Number of line Ministries, Line Agencies have development and Implement Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan	Number	6 (2016)	6	7	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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 safely managed and clean water supply services.	%	83.5 (2016)	83.5	84.0	85.0	87.0	89.0	91.0	93.0	95.0	97.0	100	100	100	100	100	100
	6.1.2 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services –rural	%	16.0	16.0	18.0	21.0	23.0	26.0	28.0	30.0	33.0	35.0	38.0	40.0	42.0	45.0	47.0	50.0
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 population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	%	27.0	28.0	29.0	30.0	31.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	35.0	36.0	38.0	40.0	42.0	45.0	48.0	50.0
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 waste water safely treated	%	12.0	15.0	19.0	19.0	23.0	23.0	27.0	27.0	31.0	35.0	35.0	38.0	38.0	42.0	50.0	
6.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	6.4.1 By 2025, all Cambodian people living in urban areas have access to clean water sustainably with quality and affordable price	%	83.0 (2016)	83.0	85.0	87.0	90.0	93.0	95.0	97.0	98.0	99.0	100	100	100	100	100	100
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan compared to GDP	% of GDP	0.14 (2016)	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies																		
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all																		
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Number of population with access to electricity	million person	7.74	9.21	9.49	9.77	10.06	10.34	10.63	10.92	11.21	11.50	11.78	12.05	12.33	12.61	12.90	13.16
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	million person	6.16	6.07	6.07	6.08	6.09	6.10	6.10	6.12	6.13	6.15	6.15	6.16	6.17	6.18	6.19	6.20
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Proportion of Renewable energy in the total final energy consumption	Mtoe	2375.4	2498.6	2621.2	2750.1	2885.5	3031.2	3184.5	3346.1	3516.3	3695.7	3892.4	4100.2	4319.9	4552.1	4797.7	5066.2
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Proportion of primary energy with GDP	%	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all																		
8.1 Sustain per capita 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 per capita	%	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
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	8.2.2 Growth rate of Online Company Registration, Trade Mark Registration and issuing Certificate of Origin																	
	8.2.2.1 Growth rate of online company registration	%	222.35	165.39	177.05	181.75	183.32	184.89	186.45	188.02	189.59	191.16	192.73	194.30	195.87	197.44	199.01	200.58
	8.2.2.2 Growth rate of online trade mark registration	%	225.47	187.17	190.63	189.85	189.59	189.32	189.06	188.80	188.54	188.27	188.01	187.75	187.49	187.22	186.96	186.70
	8.2.2.3 Growth Rate of online issuing the Certificate of Origin	%	210.00	221.93	199.86	217.13	222.89	228.64	234.40	240.16	245.92	251.67	257.43	263.19	268.95	274.70	280.46	286.22

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	8.2.3 Processing or development of products both goods and services through all available means through the OVOP Concept.																	
	8.2.3.1 All kinds of products both goods and services that have been processed or developed and have been included in OVOP Movement	Number of type of Products	75 (2018)			75	125	175	200	225			300					500
	8.2.3.2 Number of types products both goods and services that have been processed or developed with OVOP standard criteria	Number of type of Products	50 (2019)				50	75	100	125			200					350
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 Growth rate of number of companies registered in the Chamber of Commerce.	%																
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP) as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	%	12.5 (2016)	12.5	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.5	13.0	13.0	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.5
	8.9.2 Number of employees in tourism industries as a proportion of total employees in all sectors	%	7.0 (2016)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.0	10.0	11.0	11.0
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for Cambodia including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	% of GDP	0.018 (2016)	0.018	0.017	0.016	0.015	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.008

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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																	
	Sihanoukville Autonomous Port (1000 tons)	1000 Tonnes		4 090	4 294	4 509	4 734	4 971										
	Phnom Penh Autonomous Port (1000 tons)	1000 Tonnes		2 490	2 600	2 750	2 880	2 930										
	9.1.2 Numbers of air passengers (Domestic and international)	person	6,042,484	6,624,816	7,310,078	8,069,224	8,910,288	9,842,181	10,874,785	12,019,059	13,287,156	14,692,551	16,250,190	17,976,647	19,890,303	22,011,539	24,362,960	26,969,633
	Domestic Fly	person	436,167	423,478	432,795	442,316	452,047	461,992	472,156	482,543	493,159	504,009	515,097	526,429	538,010	549,847	561,943	574,306
	international Fly	person	5,606,317	6,201,338	6,877,284	7,626,908	8,458,241	9,380,189	10,402,630	11,536,516	12,793,996	4,188,542	15,735,093	17,450,218	19,352,292	21,461,692	23,801,016	26,395,327
	9.1.3 Freight weight (domestic and international)	Ton	37,150	46,461	53,989	62,749	72,943	84,803	98,601	114,651	133,320	155,034	180,291	209,666	243,831	283,566	329,779	383,526
	Domestic Freight weight	Ton	252	153	132	114	99	86	74	64	55	48	41	36	31	27	23	20
	International Freight weight	Ton	36,898	46,308	53,856	62,635	72,844	84,718	98,527	114,587	133,264	154,986	180,249	209,630	243,800	283,539	329,756	383,506
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 developed countries	9.2.1. Number of Cambodian employees in manufacturing sector as a proportion to total employment within the country	%	10 (2016)	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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 and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	%	0.12 (2016)	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.23	0.30	0.44	0.66	1.00					

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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	% of GDP	1.65 (2016)	1.65	1.54	1.44	1.34	1.25	1.18	1.11	1.04	0.97	0.91	0.85	0.80	0.76	0.71	0.68
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in Cambodia by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by internet (mobile and fixed)	%	135.35	127.447	114.74	115.89	117.05	122.90	124.13	125.37	126.62	127.89	129.17	130.46	131.77	133.08	134.41	135.76
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 expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	%	5.20 (2016)					9.20					14.20					19.20
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 income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	%	53.10	51.50				45.40					37.70					30.00
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1.2 Civil servants retirees and invalid who received pension benefits	Number	52 274 (2016)	52 274	54 092	55 702	57 282	58 762	60 142	61 422	62 602	63 802	64 902	66 002	67 102	68 202	69 322	70 742

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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 Number of Trade Related Agreement with other countries	Number	20	21	19	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	31
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States 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	10.b.1. Total official development assistance for Cambodia	million USD	1 425 (2016)	1 425	1 425	1 425	1 425	1 425	1 425	1 425	1 425	1 425	1 425	1 425	1 425	1 425	1 425	1 425
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable																		
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 Amount of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge	Million Tons	1.2	1.25	1.28	1.30	1.33	1.35	1.37	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.50	
	11.6.2 Percentage of the deduction plastic bag used	%	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	
	11.6.3 Percentage of the solid wasted will be segregated by technical guidance	%	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	
	11.6.4 Annual average of the parameters of CO, NO2, SO2, TSP, PM2.5 and PM10	%	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns																		
12.4 By 2020, 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 to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Percentage of release reduction of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) to the environment	%	0	0	0	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	
	12.4.2 Percentage of release reduction of mercury (Hg) to the environment	%	0	0	0	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	15	
	12.4.3. Effectiveness management of hazardous waste and biological and radioactive waste	%	0	0	0	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling of materials used	1000 Tonnes	163	163.4	175.0	178.0	178.1	180.0	190.0	195.0	198.0	200.0	210.0	215.0	222.0	230.0	240.0	
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/Sangkats vulnerable to climate change	%	47.0	43.0			39.0	38.0			35.0		32.0		30.0			25.0
13.2 Integrate climate change 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	% (Green-House Gas emission)		3.5					10					18				
	13.2.2 Percentage of increase in public expenditure for climate change	% of GDP		1.2	0.9				1.5					1.7				

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Intitution level that prepared for response to Climate Change indicated as percentage of institutional capacities mainstreamed on 5 components of Climate Change	% of Capacities		27		45			57					68				
	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	%	0.06 (2016)	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.24	0.30	0.36	0.42	0.48	0.54	0.60	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.90
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	%	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal 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	14.2.1 Key ecosystem function and service of marine and coast area maintained and restore as necessary	%	50 (2017)		50	50	50	55	55	55	60	60	60	65	65	65	65	70
	14.2.2 Percentage of degraded freshwater flooded forests and mangrove forests (ha) that has been transplanted and protected	%	7.0 (2017)	7.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Percentage of coverage of marine and inland fisheries conservation areas protected	%	20.0 (2016)	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	80.0	85.0	90.0

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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 sustainable fisheries production as a percentage of GDP	%	7.5 (2016)	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
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	%	70 (2016)	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
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 By 2020, 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 obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a percentage of total land area	%	48.82 (2016)	48.82		48.16				48.0				49.0				50.0
	15.1.2 Percentage of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas and fisheries conservation areas, by ecosystem type	%	10.0 (2016)	10.0	12.0	15.0	17.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0
	15.1.3 Forest areas and ecosystems sustainably utilized.	Ha	50 (2016)	50				90				130				170		190
15.2 By 2020, 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	%	40.0 (2017)		40.0	45.0	45.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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	1000 ha	20.0 (2016)	20.0				24.0				28.0				32.0		34.0
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	Number	1 (2016)	1	4	7	10	13	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	43
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	cases	1,600 (2016)	1,600	1,550	1,500	1,450	1,400	1,350	1,300	1,250	1,200	1,150	1,100	1,050	1,000	950	900
15.9 By 2020, 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	Number Of Policies						2		3		4		5				
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	% of GDP	0.038 (2016)	0.038	0.036	0.036	0.031	0.029	0.028	0.026	0.024	0.023	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.018	0.017	0.016

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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																		
16.3 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	in 100,000 person	1.48	3.71	3.74	3.77	3.82	3.82	3.85	3.88	3.91	3.94	4.00	4.02	4.05	4.08	4.11	4.14
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportion of female government Officials in Ministries-agencies	%	40.0 (2016)	40.0	41.0	42.0	43.0	44.0	45.0	46.0	47.0	48.0	49.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.4. percentage of birth have birth registered and receive birth certificate (By 2024, at least 90%)	%										90	90	92	92	94	94	95
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development																		
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Official development assistance as % of GDP	% of GDP	7.353 (2016)	7.35	6.87	6.42	6.00	5.61	5.26	4.94	4.64	4.36	4.09	3.82	3.59	3.38	3.19	3.03
Technology																		
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including 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, by speed	%	0.55	0.64	0.74	0.96	1.25	1.62	2.11	2.74	3.56	4.63	6.02	7.83	10.18	13.24	17.21	22.37

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	%	44.11	51.83	54.64	55.19	55.74	58.53	59.11	59.70	60.30	60.90	61.51	62.13	62.75	63.38	64.01	64.65
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 Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Total financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to Cambodia	% of GDP	1.31 (2016)	1.31	1.23	1.15	1.07	1.00	0.94	0.88	0.83	0.78	0.73	0.68	0.64	0.60	0.57	0.54
	17.9.2 Amount of ODA to Economic and Development Policy/Planning (as % of GDP) committed to Cambodia	% of GDP	0.03 (2016)	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
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 trade related law and regulation established in order to facilitate / help investor and local trader in doing business	Number	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	12

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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 ODA disbursed to civil society partnerships (as % of GDP)	% of GDP	0.01 (2016)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006
Data, Monitoring, and Accountability																		
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	Indicator				94												
	17.18.2 Proportion of budget expenditure for implementation the National Strategy for the Development of Statistic (NSDS)	%	0.2					0.7					1.5					2.0
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	Number of time	1 (2019)				1										1	

Targets	Indicators	Unit	Baseline (2015)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Goal 18: End the negative impact of Mine/ERW and promote victim assistance																		
18.1 To completely clear the identified mine and ERW areas by the year 2030	18.1.1 The annual report of cleared mine and Explosive remnants of war (ERW) areas	ha	18 531	19 087	19 659	20 049	20 857	21 482	22 127	22 790	23 474	24 178	24 904	25 651	27 420	27 123	28 029	28 870
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)	person	111	100	90	81	73	66	59	53	48	43	39	35	32	29	26	23
	18.2.2 The number of villages contaminated by mines / ERW to receive Mine Risk Education messages	Village	300	315	330	347	364	382	338	271	217	174	140	112	90	72	58	46
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	person	280	296	309	324	340	357	375	394	414	435	457	480	504	529	555	583
	18.3.2 The number of mine and ERW casualties received rehabilitation service	person	1 500	2 300	3 577	3 648	3 721	3 785	3 871	3 949	4 027	4 107	4 189	4 191	4 274	4 360	4 447	4 536
	18.3.3 The number of mine and ERW casualties received emergency and rapid response from CMAA	person	101	123	137	139	142	144	146	148	150	153	154	159	161	165	167	169



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