Cambodia’s Experience in adding 18th Goal to the SDGs

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Following the endorsement of the SDGs at the UN General Assembly in 2015, the Royal Government of Cambodia adapted the 17 SDGs with some modifications and nationalization to better suit the realities of the country by adding 18th goal (17+De-mining and victim assistance) as National SDG.

Why do we have SDG 18? Cambodia has experienced more than two decades of civil war and internal conflicts from 1960s to late 1998. This has left Cambodia one of the world’s most heavily mine and ERW-contaminated nations.

Strategic framework and development context:
- National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)
- Rectangular Strategy of the Royal Government
- Vision 2050 for an inclusive and sustainable high-income country
The Process

- The Ministry of Planning has been assigned by the Prime Minister as leading coordination agency in the process of SDG localization and monitoring the SDGs.

- Conducted a rapid assessment of National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) targets and related sector plans and strategies against the SDG targets.

- NIS of the MOP led conduct an integrated assessment of SDG indicator framework, by mapping against the NSDP core monitoring indicators and other statistical indicators of NIS management information system.
Process of SDG Localization

Mapping SDG targets to national priorities

- SDGs (17 Goals & 169 Targets)
- NSDP (24 policy areas assessed)
- Sector Plans/Strategies

Mapping CamInfo indicators to SDG indicators

- SDGs (231 Indicators)
- NSDP (65 Core & Additional Indicators)
- Thematic areas (565 CamInfo Indicators)
Key Considerations in Selecting the Statistical Indicators

• Relevant to national priority (NSDP) targets
• SMART criteria-based selection
• Based on data availability and sustainable data sources
• Clear responding ministries and institutions of each assigned indicators
Data Disaggregation Requirements

• From policy perspective: new policies need to ensure no one is left behind by “taking an extra mile” to reach marginalized group; responding to the needs of vulnerable groups

• Data point of view: focused mainly on UN guiding principles: income, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics
Future Plan

• Integration of CSDG: 2 channels

• Rectangular Strategy, within the National Strategic Development Plan

• Innovative use of CSDG targets & indicators for performance-based budgeting
Thank you!

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