Workshop on Data and Metadata Sharing and Exchange, Asian Region

National Reporting and Dissemination Platforms:
(Monitoring and a Gender perspective)

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Contents

I. Introduction

For Global:

SDGs are running to **17** goals (under 5 themes: prosperity, people, planet, peace and partnership) and **169** targets (compared to the MDG's **8** goals and **48** targets.

SDGs aim to be transformative for all countries, whatever their level of development, offering both a guide to policy choices and a means of checking national progress.

For Cambodia:

All 17 SDGs were selected and one additional goal, related to clearance of land mines and of Explosive Remnants of War. That's why the results in **18** *Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals*, and 91 nationally- relevant targets.

The targets were then populated with **240 (global and local) indicators**, along with supporting data.

II. Institutional Arrangement

- Ministry of Planning (MOP) was delegated by the Royal Government of Cambodia to lead and coordinate the process of localization global SDGs into Cambodian context

- Based on the existing mechanism, General Directorate of Planning (GDP) of the MOP is the leading coordination agency in conducting the consultation with line ministries/agencies in the process of SDG localization

- Within the National Statistical System (NSS), National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the MOP plays a central role in coordination and communication of all data/statistics to ensure availability for SDG monitoring

III. Localization of SDGs

- With UNSD technical assistance support, in May 2017 the NIS in cooperation with other line ministries, has conducted the **assessment** of the national statistical system (NSS) capacity to compile SDG indicators, and in order to provide as the inputs during the localization process.

- Based on the list of 232 SDG indicators, the indicator matrix has been developed to review the availability of data sources, especially for the compilation of the disaggregated data, to make a realistic assessment of which of the SDG indicators can be compiled and what kind of proxy and supplementary indicators should be incorporated in CSDG to ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring purposes.

- Four main categories were defined to assess of availability of data:
  - Currently available
  - Easily feasible
  - Feasible with a strong effort
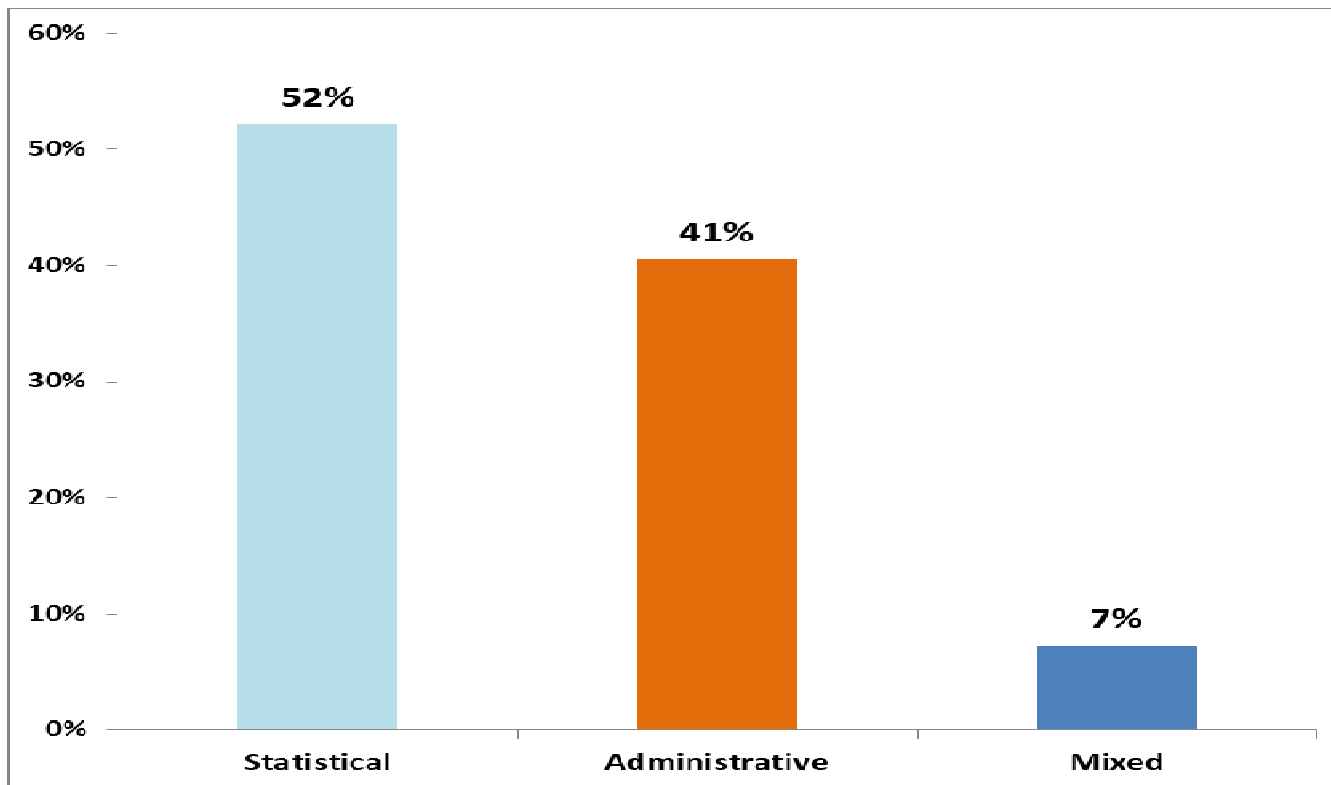 - Not feasible even with a strong effort

III. Localization of SDGs (Cont.)

- As the results, the current statistical capacity of NSS to compile global SDG indicators is assessed as being equal to **69 indicators** or **33%** of global applicable indicators.

LN	Groups of the SDG indicators	Number of indicators	% of applicable indicators
	(1)	(2)	(4)
1	All unique SDG indicators	232	
2	Not applicable	26	
3	Applicable	206	100%
4	**Currently available**	**31**	15%
5	**Easily feasible**	**38**	18%
6	Feasible with a strong effort	108	52%
7	Not feasible even with a strong effort	29	14%
8	**Current statistical capacity** (sum of lines 4 and 5)	**69**	**33%**

III. Localization of SDGs (Cont.)

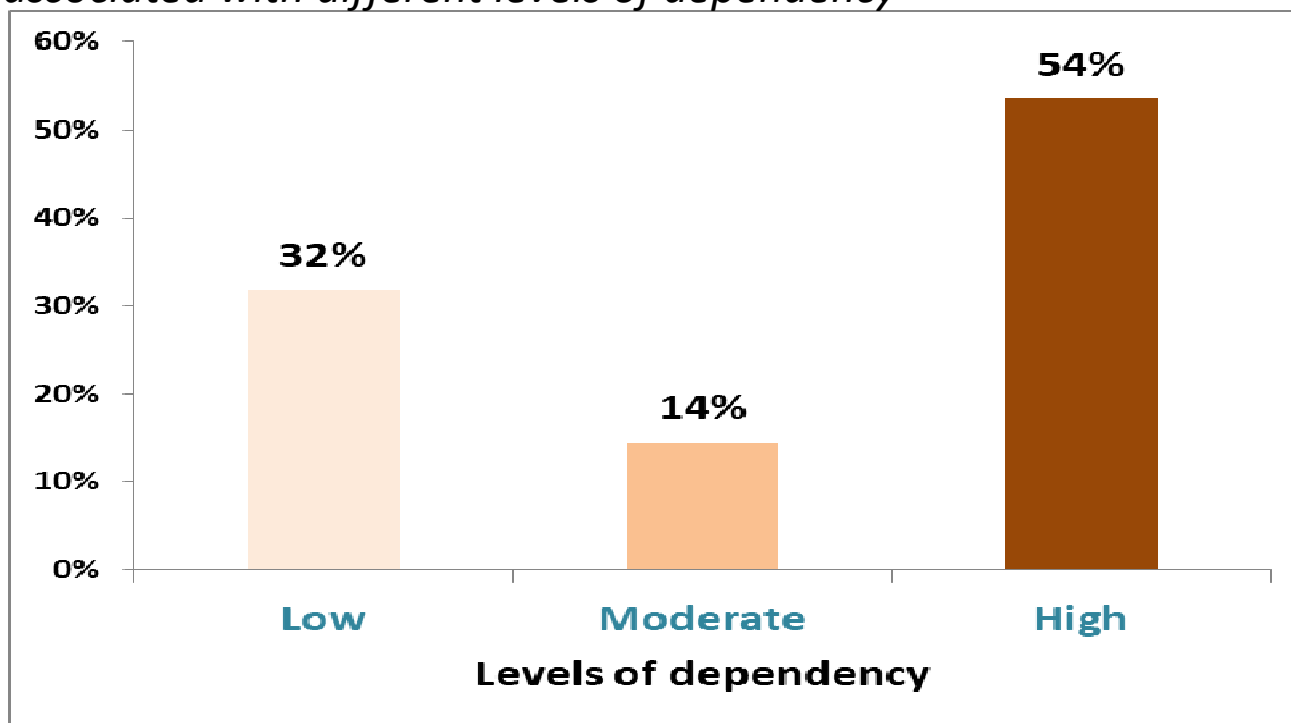Prevailing data sources of the **currently available and easily feasible** SDG indicators

It is shows that the statistical sources are the most important source for the currently available and easily feasible SDG indicators in Cambodia, closely followed by the administrative sources.

III. Localization of SDGs (Cont.)

Dependency of Current Statistical Capacity on External Assistance/Development Partners

*Percentages of the **currently available and easily feasible indicators** associated with different levels of dependency*

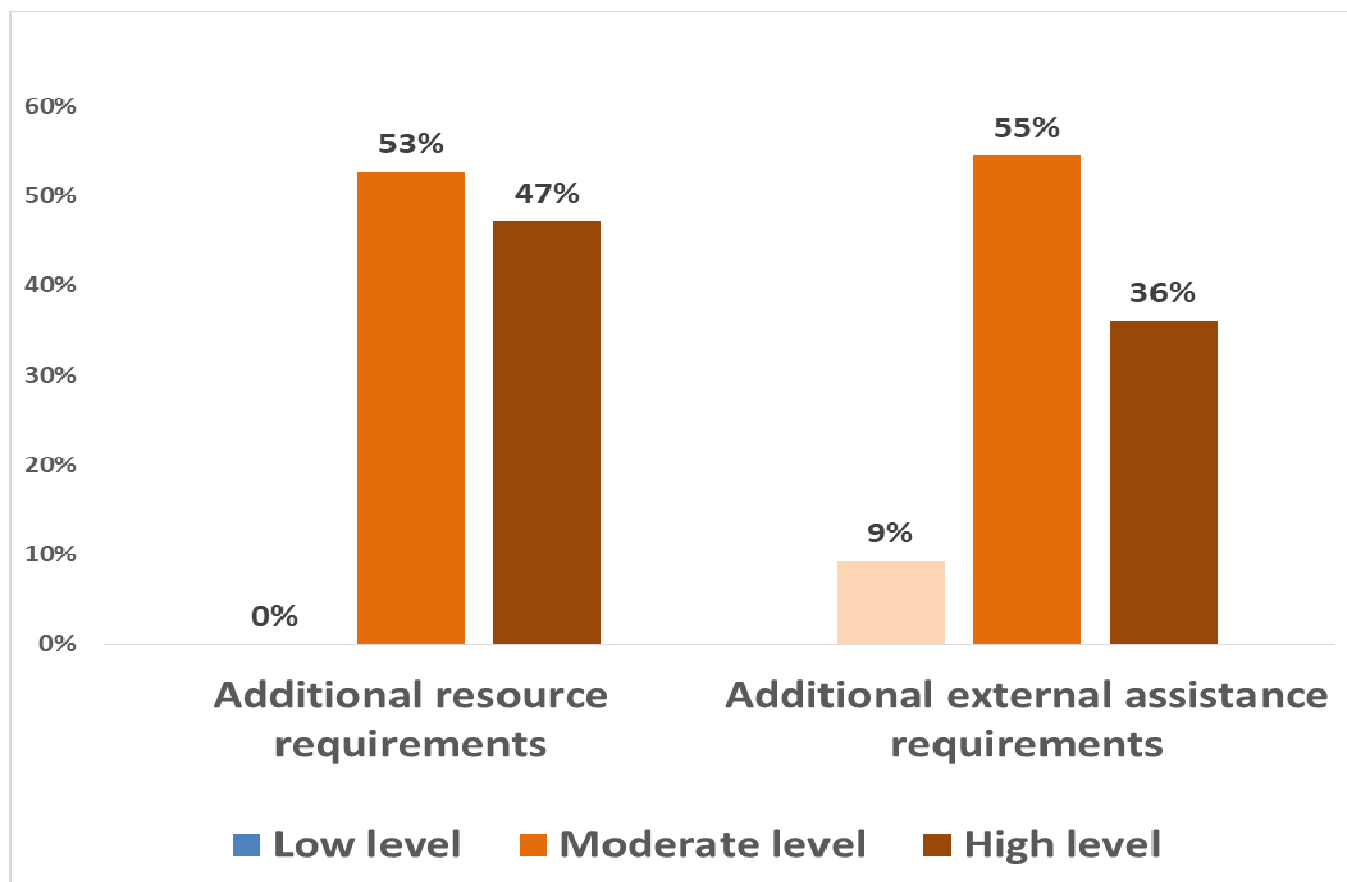*The dependency of the current statistical capacity of Cambodia on the external assistance is at high levels for most of the global indicators. This is explained by the fact that most of the censuses and surveys are conducted with a very significant financial support and technical assistance of the development partners (e.g. Population Census, Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey and Cambodia Health and Demographic Survey).*

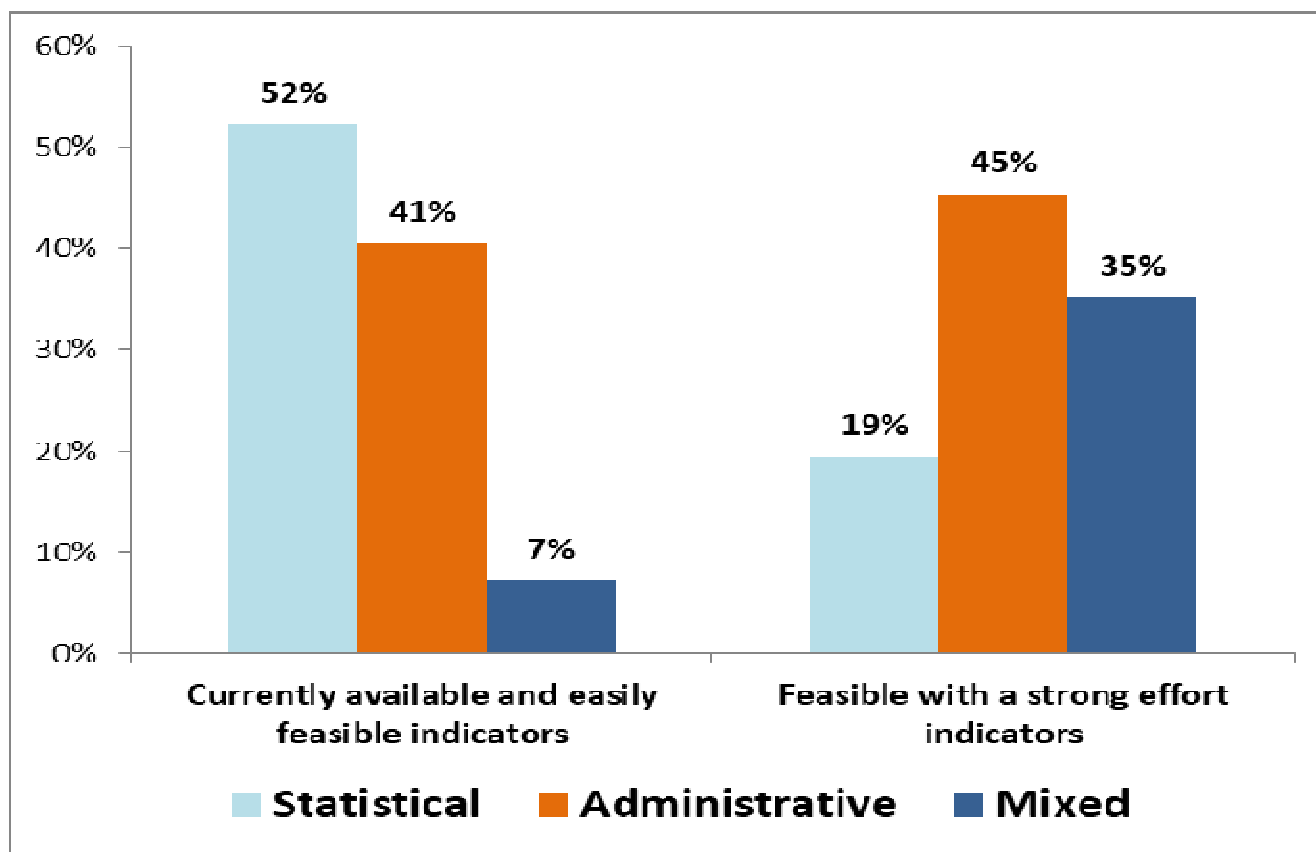# III. Localization of SDGs (Cont.)

Potential Statistical Capacity
Percentages of the **indicators feasible with strong efforts** by the various levels of the required additional resources and external assistance

III. Localization of SDGs (Cont.)

Prevailing **data sources** of the SDG indicators by different groups of indicators

III. Localization of SDGs (Cont.)

Current statistical capacity, by goals

Goals	Number of the applicable indicators	Currently available and easily feasible indicators		Prevailing data sources	Dependency on external assistance
		Number of indicators	in % of applicable indicators		
1	14	3	21%	ST	High
2	**12**	**5**	**42%**	ST	High
3	26	10	38%	ST	High
4	10	4	40%	MX	Mix
5	**13**	**8**	**62%**	MX	Mix
6	10	3	30%	ST	High
7	5	1	20%	ST	High
8	15	6	40%	ST	High
9	11	2	18%	ST	High
10	9	4	44%	MX	Mix
11	14	3	21%	AD	Moderate
12	10	1	10%	AD	Low
13	6	2	33%	AD	Low
14	10	1	10%	AD	Low
15	10	1	10%	AD	Moderate
16	22	6	27%	MX	High
17	**18**	**11**	**61%**	AD	Low

The highest for:

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (62%),
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (61%),
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (40%)

III. Localization of SDGs (Cont.)

Potential statistical capacity, by goals

Goals	Number of the applicable indicators	Feasible with a strong effort indicators		Prevailing data sources	Dependency on additional resources	Dependency on additional external assistance
		Number of indicators	in % of applicable indicators			
1	**14**	**10**	**71%**	AD	Moderate	Moderate
2	12	6	50%	MX	Mix	Moderate
3	26	15	58%	MX	High	Mix
4	10	6	60%	MX	High	Moderate
5	13	5	38%	MX	High	Moderate
6	10	6	60%	MX	Mix	Moderate
7	**5**	**4**	**80%**	MX	Moderate	Mix
8	15	6	40%	ST	High	High
9	11	7	64%	MX	Moderate	Mix
10	9	3	33%	MX	High	Moderate
11	14	8	57%	AD	Mix	Mix
12	**10**	**7**	**70%**	AD	Moderate	Moderate
13	6	3	50%	AD	Moderate	Moderate
14	10	6	60%	AD	Moderate	Moderate
15	**10**	**8**	**80%**	AD	Moderate	Moderate
16	22	7	32%	MX	High	Mix
17	18	6	33%	AD	Moderate	Moderate

Relatively easier to realize for:
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

III. Localization of SDGs (Cont.)

Gender equality is one of the most important goals in Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to 2030.

CMDG 3: Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women

No	Indicators	Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015 Actual	2015 Target	Data source
3.1	Female to secondary male ratio in upper	%	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 employment sector women in wage in agricultural	%	35 (1998)	52.5	53	45.7 (2013)	50	CSES
3.6	Proportion of employment in women in wage 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 MOI
3.9	Proportion of seats women in the Senate held by women in the Senate.	%	14.75 (1999)	14.75 (2006)	14.75 (2012)	14.75 (2012)	30	MOWA MOI
3.10	Proportion of female ministers	%	7.4 (1998)	7.1 (2003)	7.1 (2008)	10.7 (2013)	15	MOWA MOI
3.11	Proportion of female secretaries of state	%	6 (1998)	6.6 (2003)	8 (2008)	20.54 (2013)	18	MOWA MOI
3.12	Proportion of female secretaries of state under secretaries of state	%	4 (1998)	7.5 (2003)	15.1 (2008)	17.6 (2013)	20	MOWA MOI
3.13	Proportion of female provincial governors.	%	0	0	0	0	10	MOWA MOI
3.14	Proportion of female provincial governors deputy provincial governors	%	0	1 (2003)	20 (2011)	17 (2014)	15	MOWA MOI
3.15	Proportion of seats held by women in commune councils	%	-	9.4 (2002)	15.1 (2007)	17.8 (2012)	25	MOWA MOI
3.16	Number of GBV protection orders issued	No.	-	-	-	-	-	Not avail.

III. Localization of SDGs (Cont.)

- CSDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (62%)

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union		
NO	Description	Proportion (%)
1	Before age 15	0.14
2	Before age 18	6.36
Source: MoP, NIS_Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013		

The CAMInfo indicators mapped to the SDG indicators				
LN	CAMInfo indicators	SD Goal	SDG Indicator	Mappingcode
121	Fuel wood dependency ratio	7	7.1.2	E
122	Gender parity index in lower secondary education	4	4.5.1	B
123	Gender parity index in primary education	4	4.5.1	B
124	Gender parity index in tertiary education	4	4.5.1	B
125	Gender parity index in upper secondary education	4	4.5.1	B
126	General violence	16	16.1.3	E
214	Number of ministries/institutions that have formulated a gender mainstreaming action plan	5	5.1.1	B
215	Number of ministries/institutions that have implemented their gender mainstreaming action plan	5	5.1.1	B

IV. Development of SDG Indicator Framework in Cambodia

- Currently, the drafted list of Sustainable Development Goals for monitoring in Cambodia (CSDGs) – *based on the draft report prepared by the General Directorate of Planning of the Ministry of Planning to be submitted the Council of Ministers for approval.*

18
Goals
(Goal 18 - De-mining, UXO and Victim Assistance)

87
Targets

146
Indicators

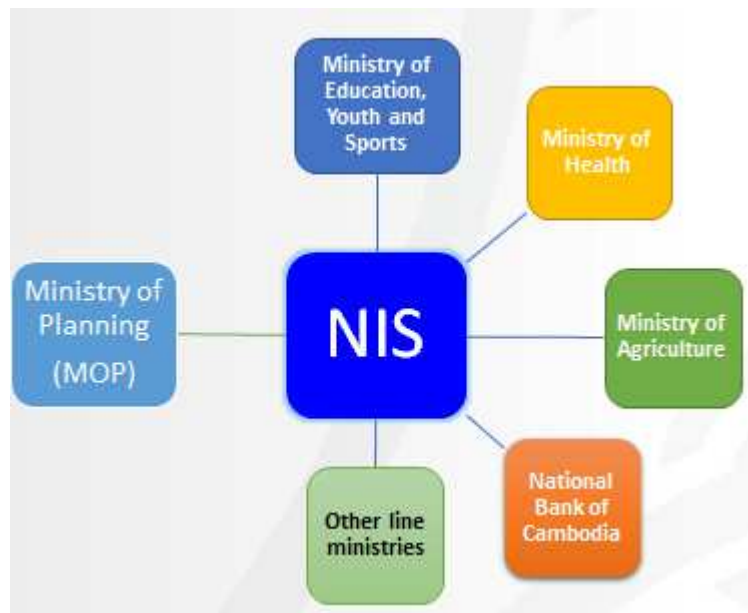# V. Update of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

- In more recent times Cambodian NSS operated under a Statistical Master Plan (SMP) from 2008-2015

- The second phase of SMP and retitling as NSDS has been formulated, covering the period form 2018 to 2023 to be aligned with the new National Strategic Development Plan 2018-2023, which is five year development plan of the Royal Government of and synthesizes various prioritize policy documents, including SDGs

- The final drafted NSDS 2019-2023 has been submitted to high level political level of the Ministry Planning for review and advise on 23 April 2018 and will submit through meeting of Statistics Advisory Council for approval in June 2018

- NSDS provides multi annual programs and prioritized statistical activities within the whole NSS, covering the NIS and statistical units in line ministries and institutions

- NSDS has a set of monitoring and evaluation indicators which are regularly monitored, including the SDGs

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VI. Development of National Implementation Plan Monitoring and Reporting SDG indicators – key activities

- Updated SDG indicator matrix for assessment of the relevance, availability and feasibility of each SDG indicator by continuing discussions and collecting further comments from line ministries/agencies, especially in their areas of responsibility and and on a better coordinated data collection

- Based on the existing national development indicators database (known as CAMInfo), the NIS has designated as the custodian of the official CSDG/SDG database and related metadata, and the list of SDG indicators (English and Khmer) has been integrated to the CAMInfo

- Conducted technical workshop on statistical literacy, focusing on SDG indicator data and metadata collection and compilation, starting from December 2017

VII. National Data Platforms for SDG Reporting

- **Indicator reporting responsibility**: NIS play a central role in coordination and communication of all data/statistics , and is the central repository for monitoring and reporting SDGs.

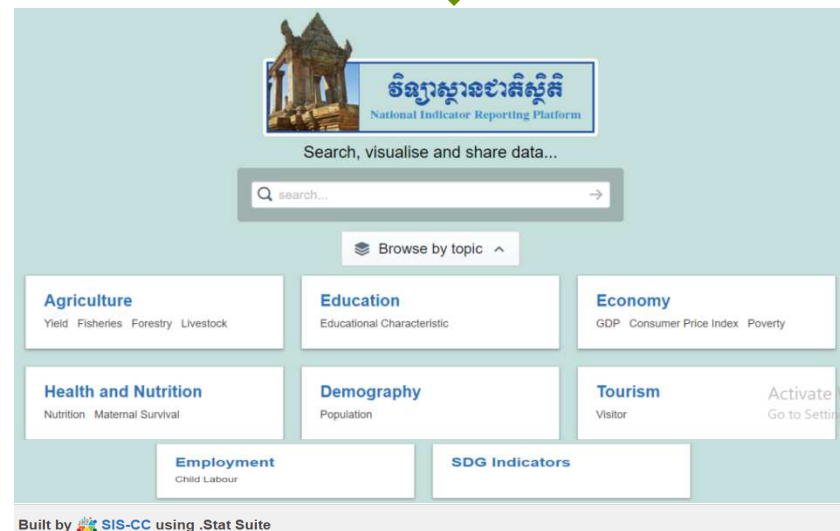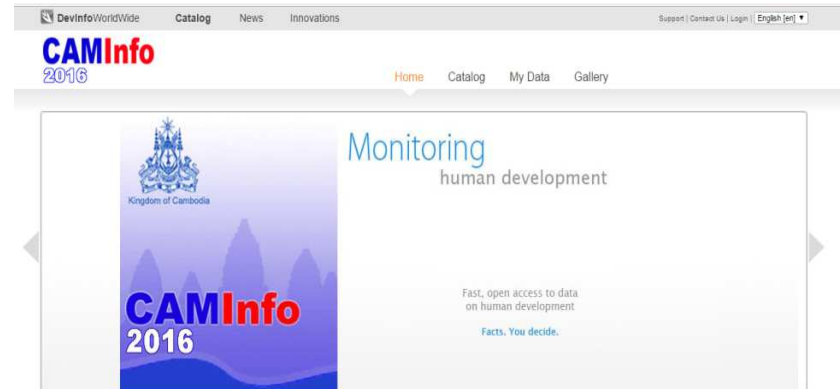- Indicator collection and **exchange:**

VII. National Data Platforms for SDG Reporting (cont.)

- **Existing reporting platform**: a CamInfo instance for MDGs with 397 existing indicators (National Development plan indicators).

- **Existing** indicators from MDGs SDGs: Current data reporting is based on MDGs, National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and Stectoral Development Plan.

- Current work - **migrating** MDGs to SDGs:

VIII. Dissemination of SDGs

- Since 2004, the NIS has been using **CamInfo** – the adoption of DevInfo technology, which is an instance for MDGs as the tool for dissemination SDGs

- CAMInfo database now has been updated SDG indicators, including the existing national indicators with the total of 397 indicators

- Currently, with TA support through OECD, PARIS21 and UNICEF, the NIS has been working on migration of CAMInfo to .Stat Suite, which is cloud-based application as a national data platform for SDG dissemination, including other national indicators

IX. Current work – already migrated

Available SDGs

Education indicators

Demographic indicators

X. Main Challenges

- NSS of Cambodia is very decentralized, making coordination one of the central challenges for effective implementation SDG monitoring

- The censuses and surveys conducted by the NIS and the line ministries very much depend on the external technical assistance and funding and these assistances need to continue, for example:
  - CSES depends on the continuation of Sida assistance
  - CDHS dependent on the a group of partners
  - CLFS needs a renewed support from the ILO

- Further, the main challenges and impeding factors which NSS of Cambodia is facing in strengthening its statistical capacity to compile the SDG indicators:
  - Complexity and cost of obtaining more disaggregated and yet statistically significant data by statistical surveys
  - Fragmented and incomplete (to obtain national coverage) administrative data
  - Lack of clear metadata on many global indicators
  - Differences in global and national data collection priorities

XI. Next Steps

- Implementation of integrated plan for SDG monitoring by focusing prioritized areas: statistical literacy training, technology and tools on dissemination and reporting for SDGs

- Establishment of SDG Focal Points

- Establishment of SCC Sub-Committee on SDG as the decision making body on the technical issues related to the implementation of the SDG/CSDG

- Work with line ministries to enhance exchange

- Continue work on migration from CAMInfo database to .Stat Suite and populate SDG data on the .Stat

- Model domain by domain in SDMX

- Organize high-level statistical forum (data user-producer forum)

- NSDS 2018-2023 is being prepared and to be implemented as a framework for statistical programs, projects and activities covering the whole NSS

- Linkages of NSDS to NSDP 2019-2023

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!