

International workshop on Data Disaggregation for the SDGs
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Cambodia Experience in Producing Disaggregated Data for SDGs

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Outline of Presentation

- Characteristics of the national Statistical system (NSS)
- Role of National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in SDG monitoring
- Assessment of statistical capacity to compile SDGs indicators
- Progress made so far
- Challenges of data disaggregation and options for improvement

Characteristics of the NSS

- National Statistical System (NSS) of Cambodia is highly decentralized and the system
- Decentralization of organization
 - NIS central, provincial, and district offices
 - Royal Government statistics units in line ministries and agencies
- Decentralization of official statistics
 - NIS statistics are basic, cross-sector and national
 - Line ministries statistical units produce sector statistics and partial indicators

Role of NIS

- Produce official statistics through conducting censuses and national surveys
- Utilize administrative data sources in compiling national accounts and prices indices, as well as economic, environment and socio-demographic indicators
- Coordinate statistical activities, including training of other with line ministries and institutions
- Making official statistical policies in establishing an integrated NSS
- Cooperative arrangements in statistical activities with international organizations and other national statistical offices

Assessment of Statistical Capacity to Compile SDG Indicators (1)

- In November 2015, National Institute of Statistics (NIS) with technical assistance from UNSD was conducted a preliminary assessment of the capacity of NSS to compile the SDG indicators proposed by IAEG-SDG “green” indicators
- In May 2016, the following-up assessment of availability of the SDG indicators and the feasibility of their compilation was done with reference to the SDG indicators agreed by the UN Statistical Commission at its 47th session (March 2016)
- The assessment was based on the results of the desk study and information obtained from the NIS and statistical units of line ministries, and during the joint NIS/UNSD/line ministries meetings conducted in the course of the mission
- For each indicator the following two elements affecting the statistical capacity were assessed: (i) institutional arrangements and coordination, and (ii) availability of data sources and metadata relevant to the SDG monitoring to create basis for the subsequent work

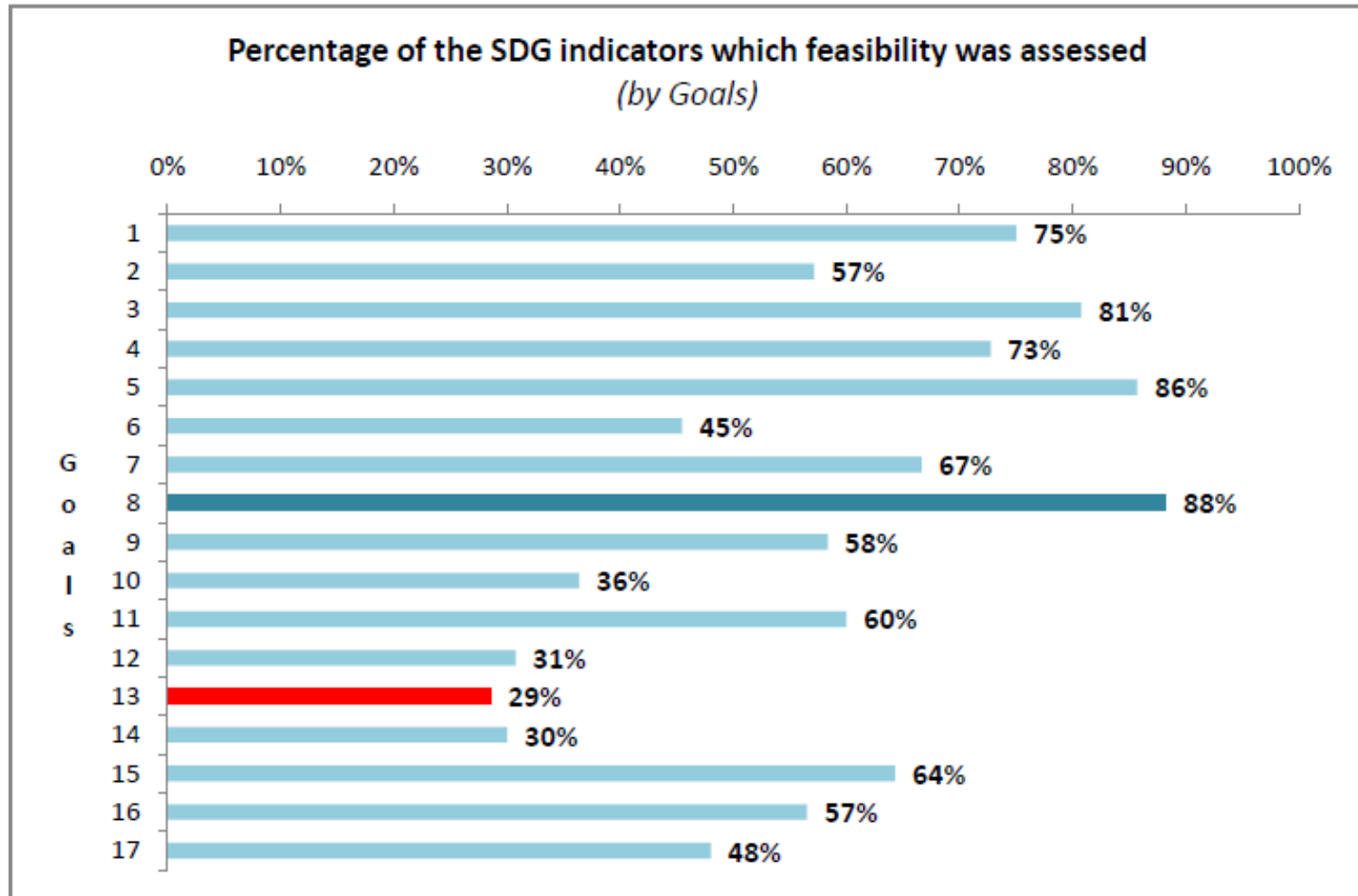
Available data sources for SDGs

- **Censuses:**
 - Population Census 1988, 2008
 - Economic Census 2011
 - Agriculture Census 2013
- **National Sample Surveys:**
 - Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES), 1993, 1996, 1999, 2004 and annually conducted: 2007-2017. Every 5 years is conducted with a big sample size (e.g. 2004, 2009 and 2014) with 12,096 households (3,744 urban and 8,352 rural areas)
 - Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) 2000, 2005, 2010, 2014
 - Cambodia Labor Force and Child Labor Force Survey (CLFS) 2000, 2001, 2012
 - Cambodia Inter-sensual Population Survey (CIPS) 1996, 2013
 - Violence Against Women Prevalence Survey (VAW) 1996, 2005
 - National Tobacco Prevalence Survey (NTPS) 2006, 2011
 - Other sentinel surveys: HIV Sentinel Survey, National Malaria Survey, and National TB Prevalence Survey

Available data sources for SDGs

- Administrative-based system, which is routine data collected and produced by line ministries/agencies:
 - Education Management Information System (EMIS)
 - Health Information System (HIS)
 - Vital statistics system
 - Statistical business registration
 - Agricultural statistics system
 - Cambodian national accounts
 - etc.

Percentage of the SDG indicators which feasibility was assessed



Assessment of Statistical Capacity to Compile SDG Indicators (2)

- In May 2017, the NIS with UNSD technical support was conducted the third assessment of the statistical capacity of NSS to compile SDG indicators, respecting all unique 232 SDG indicators agreed by the 48th session of the UN Statistical Commission (except for 26 indicators which treated as not applicable) and, therefore each applicable was assessed
- Each applicable SDG indicators was assessed in terms of the following four mutually categories:
 - Currently available
 - Easily feasible
 - Feasible with a strong effort
 - Not feasible even with a strong effort

SDG Indicators assessment/matrix – For example

Indicator	Status	Tier	Agency responsible for the indicator compilation	Source agencies	Data sources	Prevailing data sources	Dependency of the data sources on <u>the current external assistance</u> : <i>Please indicate the <u>current levels of provided external assistance</u>: L, M or H</i>	<u>Additional resource requirements</u> for the indicator compilation: <i>Please indicate the <u>levels of required additional recourses</u>: L, M or H</i>	<u>Additional external assistance requirements</u> for the indicator compilation: <i>Please indicate the <u>levels of the required additional assistance</u>: L, M or H</i>	Feasibility of the indicator compilation in the short/medium term (e.g., 3-5 years) such as: CA, EF, FSE, NFSE
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Assessed	I	The National Institute of Statistics	The National Institute of Statistics	CSES	ST	H	M	H	FSE
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Assessed	II	The National Institute of Statistics	The National Institute of Statistics	CSES	ST	H	M	H	NFSE
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	Assessed	I	Ministry of Economy and Finance	The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation ; Ministry of Economy and Finance	Data compiled by the Ministry of Economy and Finance; to be clarified; Statistics on national social security fund for general population, annual	AD	H	H	H	NFSE
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Assessed	I	The National Institute of Statistics	The Ministry of Health; The National Institute of Statistics	CDHS	ST	H	L	L	CA

Main results of the assessment

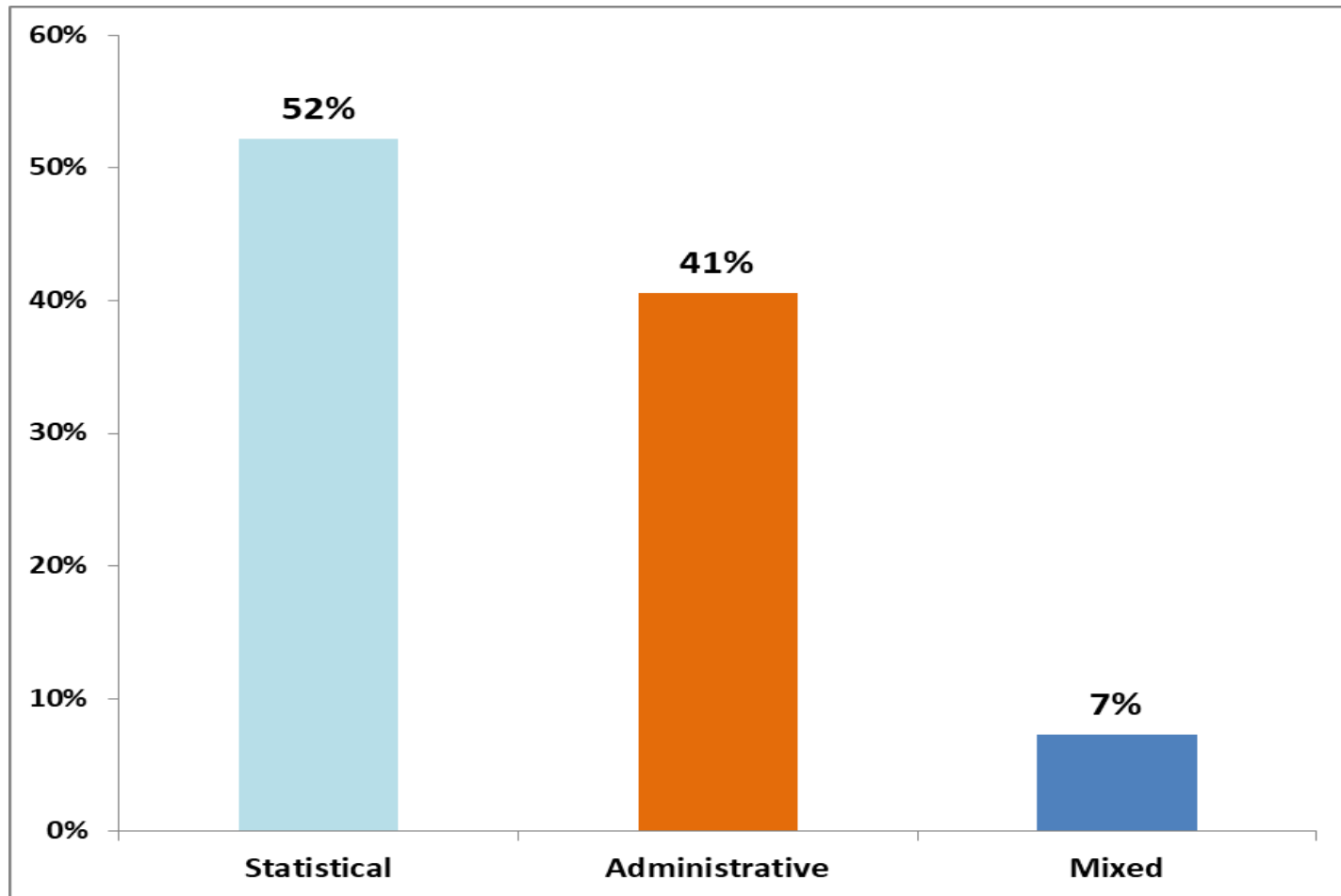
LN	Groups of the SDG indicators	Number of indicators	% of applicable indicators	% of all indicators
1	All unique SDG indicators	232		100%
2	Not applicable (the indicator is not applicable at the country level)	26		12%
3	Applicable	206	100%	89%
4	Currently available	31	15%	13%
5	Easily feasible	38	18%	16%
6	Feasible with a strong effort	108	52%	47%
7	Not feasible even with a strong effort	29	14%	13%
8	Current statistical capacity (<i>sum of the current available and easily available</i>)	69	33%	30%

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.

Assessment of the current statistical capacity to compile the SDG indicators, by goal

Goals	Number of the applicable indicators	Current statistical capacity			
		Currently available indicators	Easily feasible indicators	Total	in % of applicable indicators
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	14	0	2	2	14%
2	12	2	3	5	42%
3	26	9	1	10	38%
4	10	1	2	3	30%
5	13	3	5	8	62%
6	10	0	3	3	30%
7	5	1	0	1	20%
8	15	5	1	6	40%
9	11	1	1	2	18%
10	8	1	2	3	38%
11	14	0	3	3	21%
12	10	0	1	1	10%
13	6	0	2	2	33%
14	10	0	1	1	10%
15	10	1	0	1	10%
16	22	3	3	6	27%
17	18	4	7	11	61%

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



Progress made so far (1)

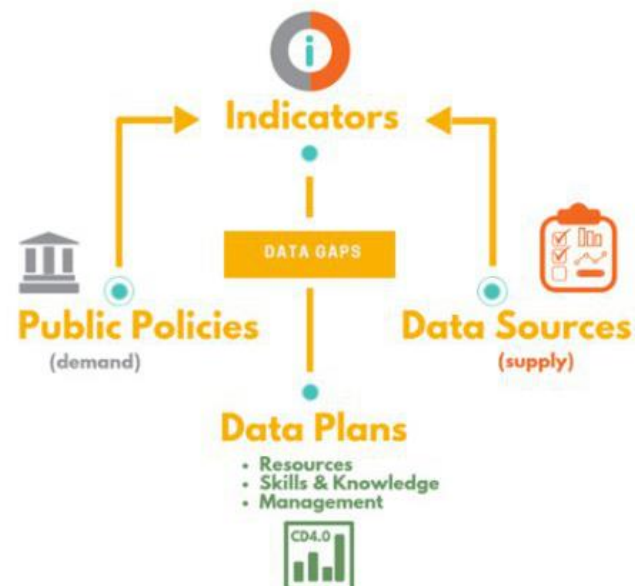
- PARIS21 has initiated a pilot project with the NIS of Cambodia on using “Advanced Data Planning Tools (**ADAPT**)” for identifying data gaps by comparing data demanded in key policies with the data actually produced and availability, started in May 2016
- The main objectives: assure that the ADAPT is compliant with the UNSD process on SDG readiness assessment and provides complementarily to the SDG preparation work, and begins to contextualize the SDG readiness process within a strategic reference, namely the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) process

Advanced Data Planning Tool

ADAPT is an agile data planning tool providing an effective user-producer interface. ADAPT identifies data gaps by comparing data demanded in key policies with the data actually produced and available.

ADAPT aims to help fill these data gaps and associated capacity gaps by improving data plans.

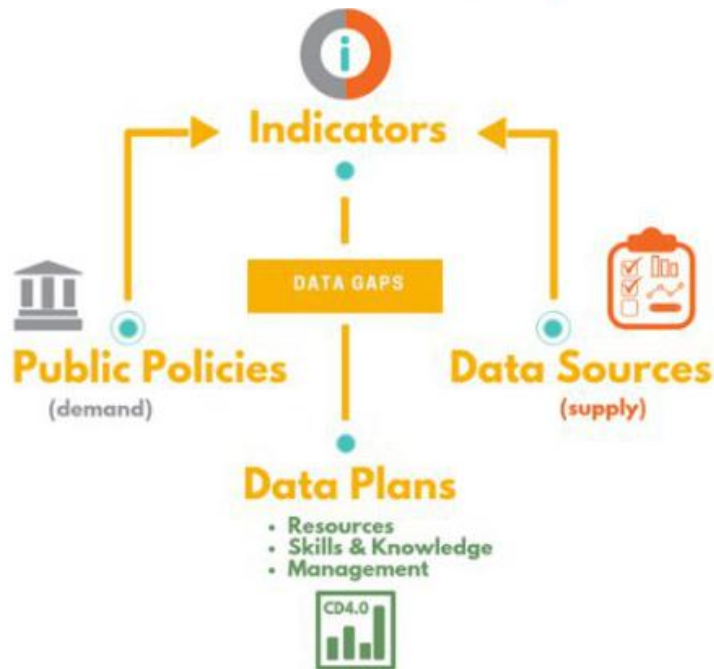
ADAPT produces a wide range of key [reports](#) based on contributions of the various development stakeholders inputs, including [policies](#), [logframes](#) and [data sources](#).



ADAPT – Process/Activities



Advanced Data Planning Tool



- Evaluation the level of disaggregated data of each SDG indicator such as
 - Full name
 - Unit of measure
 - Definition
 - Indicator availability
 - Compile ability
 - External resources required
 - Desired frequency of reporting
 - Desired domain of disaggregation
 - Desired geographic disaggregation
 - Institutional arrangements
 - Where and when published
 - Take inventory of data sources

Progress made so far (2)

- Review and update Population Census 2019 questionnaire – A series of technical meetings/workshops was held and areas of work in discussion and revision include:
 - Review and update in particularly focus on data disaggregation for SDGs, such as revise question on disability, vulnerable groups, migrant status and children birth registration
 - Review and recommend modifications and harmonization such as CSES and CDHS questions where overlapping in term of scope/definition and the required modules focused on the same data disaggregation to be implemented in these household surveys

Progress made so far (3)

- Review of Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey questionnaire 2019 (CSES2019) - Areas of work in discussion and revision include:
 - Review of all modules/sections within the CSES questionnaire where related the SDGs
 - Review and recommend modifications and harmonization of CSES related CDHS questions where overlapping and revise in according to the concept/definition as defined in the SDG indicators

For example

- Module/questions on victimization has been included in CSES 2019
- Included additional questions to capture data on SDG related safely managed sanitation and drinking water, and definition related types of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities has also been revised
- Questions on disability has been modified and fully incorporated as the recommendation of Washington Group (WG) short set of questions
- More importantly, those questions related gender aspect, especially in the section on land tenure and land rights of the household has also been discussed and revised
- Possible increase the samples sizes has also been review and discussed

Challenges of Data Disaggregation and Option for Improvement (1)

The main challenges and impeding factors which NSS is facing in capacity to compile the disaggregated data for SDG indicators:

- Cost of obtaining more statistically significant data by statistical surveys
- Fragmented and incomplete (to obtain national coverage) administrative data
- Lack of clear metadata on the conceptual and operational definition of many global SDG indicators

Challenges of Data Disaggregation and Option for Improvement (2)

- Need to revisit the efficiency of the design of the system/existing censuses and surveys to avoid duplicate/overlap topics and repeated questions
- Need to establish a census/survey programmes covering the period from present to 2030 with a clear formulation of the expected results (e.g. what data sets will be generated, which indicators will be compiled, what level of data disaggregation will be achieved etc.)
- Need for cooperation of several groups of experts to ensure that the results will be scientifically sound statistics

Challenges of Data Disaggregation and Option for Improvement (3)

- Need to develop national implementation plan for producing of disaggregated data and adoption of policies for access and use of micro-data and strategies for micro-data archiving, including small area estimation
- Need to redesign the sampling schemes and develop new survey modules, such as increase the sample sizes to ensure in producing the disaggregated data
- Continuing concerns exist relating to coordination of development partners support to the NSS, transferring of skills to statistical staff and ensuring a sustained and predictable flow of support

Challenges of Data Disaggregation and Option for Improvement (4)

- Promote the use of ADAPT to evaluate statistical capacity gaps, such as data gaps, reporting gaps and financial gaps
- Exploring and identifying optimal ways to merge/integrate data from various sources (e.g. census, surveys)
- Need to use of administrative data and exploring new data source options suggested by “Big Data” approach

Thank you!