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National Implementation of the SDG Monitoring



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Map of Cambodia



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Figure at Glances

- Land area
- Population
- Pop. Growth
- Pop.density
- IMR
- Under 5 mortality 35
- MMR
- TFR
- Sex Ratio
- Life expectancy
- GDP per capita
- GDP growth

181,035 square Km 14.67 million (2013) (2013) 1.46 82/sq.km (2013) (2014)28 (2014)(2014)170 (2014)2.7 94,3 (2013) F= 64.3, M=60.5 (2008) \$ 1130 (2014) (2014)7 %

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Outline of presentation

- National Statistical System of Cambodia
- Role of National Institute of Statistics
- Strengthening national capacity to support SDG monitoring
- Institutional arrangement for the most effectively support national monitoring
- Ensue an Inclusive and participatory process with wide stakeholder engagement in the SDG monitoring
- Implementation and monitoring the SDG at sub-national level

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National Statistical System of Cambodia

- National Statistical System (NSS) of Cambodia is highly decentralized
- Present NSS is defined by in the Statistics Law, "integrated statistics data and national statistical programes; statistical organizations and units within line ministries and institutions of the Royal Government of Cambodia; and their statistical staff and infrastructure"
- The system is a two tiered structure consisted of:
 - National Institute of Statistics (NIS) the official statistical policy-making body and coordinator, and empowered to collect statistics under the Statistics Law
 - 28 Line Ministries/Institutions and National Bank of Cambodia collect statistics as by-products of administrative systems or/and jointly conduct sectoral surveys with NIS

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Role of National Institute of Statistics (NIS)

• NIS is responsible:

- Produce official statistics through conducting censuses (Population, Agriculture, and Economic census) and national surveys (e.g. CSES, CDHS and CLFS)
- Utilize administrative data sources in compiling national accounts and prices indices, as well as economic, environment and sociodemographic indicators
- Guide and coordinate statistical activities, including training of other with line ministries and institutions
- Making official statistical policies in establishing an integrated National Statistical System (NSS)
- Cooperative arrangements in statistical activities with international organizations and other national statistical offices

Strengthening national capacity to support SDG monitoring

- Based on Statistical Master Plan 2008-2015 to develop a new National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS):
 - To align with national strategies and programs (e.g. National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018, Public Financial Management Reforms and Governance Action Plan)
 - To articulate timeframe and budge requirements, human resource and capacity development requirements, frequency and timeliness of statistics dissemination and coordination mechanisms
- Improving statistical prerequisite and regulations through amending Statistics Law, in particular, the role of the director of NSO as chief of national statistician within NSS and included new article on financing sources for statistical development and major activities (e.g. censuses, surveys):
 - Currently, the revised Statistics Law has already passed the Council of Ministers and now is waiting to be accepted by the National Assembly
 - The new Statistics Law will enable to revising the related sub-decrees, such as sub-decree on the Organization and Functioning of the National Statistical System and sub-decree on Designated Official Statistics
- Need for partnership and collaboration of both in government ministries/agencies and international organizations, especially improvement in the area of statistical production and dissemination

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Institutional arrangement for the most effectively support national monitoring



- Strengthening the coordinating role of NIS based on existing statistical coordination mechanisms within NSS through hold a regular meeting of Statistical Advisory Council (SAC), Statistical Coordination Committee (SCC) and Statistical Technical Working Group (STWG) on different subject matter areas of statistics
- Enhancing country coordination system through development partner dialogue based on the existing 19 TWGs (e.g. Working Group on Planning and Poverty Reduction, Working Group on Gender and Working Group on Good Governance) under framework on harmonization and alignment for ownership in the monitoring of development for effective use of resources in data production and advocacy for statistics
- The need for involvement of all national stakeholders, such as private sector, civil society, academy and research institutions and national parliament in the process of consultation and localizing SDG and awareness raising

Ensue an Inclusive and participatory process of stakeholder engagement in the SDG monitoring



- Establishing relative priorities for various statistics and related surveys/administrative data in consultation with major data users and producers and integrate SDG targets and indicators to national monitoring frameworks, such as National Strategic Development Plan and sectoral development plan
- Setting out the vision for national official statistics development and organization trough promote the importance of statistics in evidencebased decision making and monitoring the development by aligning statistical activities in all national strategies and programs
- The need for financial assistance from development partners and contribution by developed countries as well as the budget allocated by the government to ensure an effective support for a regular data productions and methodologies and ICT-based for statistical development
- Promote access to better data for better lives through engagement of private sector to invest in statistics development and cooperation in statistics

Implementation and monitoring the SDGs at sub-national level



- To implement and monitoring SDG at national level there are needs for harmonization of local planning and national development priorities
- Enhancing capacities of sub-national statistical offices and associated line departments to increase their participation in data collection and measurement and monitoring process
- Improving local government administration system in process facilitation coordination with data users and producers and other development partners at sub-national level through integrate SDG actions to the existing commune development plan and provincial development plan
- Capacity development for enhancing multi stakeholders engagement in the localisation process to deliver the necessary development results
- Need for sustained financial framework for the SDGs at local level and a transparent and inclusive budgeting and public expenditure management process and funding support for local SDG monitoring





- A better coordination of prioritization and the importance of official statistical productions, including improved consultation and agreement with other stakeholders on methodological issues, standardized definitions and classifications, as well as adoption internal recommendations are the key success implementing SDGs at national level
- The importance of NSO in coordination and involvement in the process of consultation, localization and adaptation and in the implementation process of SDG monitoring, especially data reporting and dissemination

Thank you!



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